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President's Report
by
Livingston Farrand
1922-23

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

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PRESIDENT'S REPORT

FOR 1922-23

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 1922-23.

THE TRUSTEES

All members of the Board whose terms expired during the year were reelected with the exception of Faculty Representative S. H. Gage, who was succeeded by Professor J. E. Creighton.

Mr. J. DuPratt White was elected Vice Chairman of the Board January 20, 1923.

Mr. Ezra B. Whitman was elected to membership on the Committee on Buildings and Grounds. The other standing committees of the Board were reelected.

Mr. L. N. Simmons, LL.B. 1912, was appointed Assistant Secretary to the Board of Trustees and its standing committees and the Agricultural and Veterinary College Councils.

THE FACULTY

Assistant Librarian Andrew C. White, for forty years on the staff of the University, was retired on a Carnegie pension in June.

The University has suffered a great loss by the death on August 8, 1923, of Professor W. W. Rowlee, a senior member of the Faculty.

The vacancy in the Deanship of the College of Arts and Sciences was filled by the appointment of Professor R. M. Ogden. After nine years of service as Dean of the Graduate School, Professor J. E. Creighton declined reappointment and Professor R. H. Keniston was appointed in his place.

Professor Carl Becker was appointed John Stambaugh Professor of History in place of Professor George L. Burr, retired. Dean F. H. Bosworth, jr., was appointed Andrew Dickson White Professor of Architecture. Mr. Eric V. Howell was appointed Marc Eidlitz Instructor in Civil Engineering.

The following members of the Faculty have presented their resignations: O. G. Brim, Professor of Rural Education; M. C.

THE FACULTY

Burritt, Vice-Director of Extension and Professor in Extension Service; W. H. Chandler, Vice-Director of Research; G. R. Hoerner, Assistant Extension Professor of Plant Pathology; J. T. Quarles, Assistant Professor of Music; J. H. Rogers, Acting Professor of Economics; W. L. Westermann, Professor of Ancient History.

The following appointments and promotions in the Faculty have been made during the past year: Beulah Blackmore, Professor of Home Economics; L. P. Burnham, Professor of Architecture; Robert E. Cushman, Professor of Political Science; E. N. Ferris, Professor of Rural Education; V. R. Gage, Professor of Experimental Engineering; G. F. Heuser, Professor of Poultry Husbandry; J. C. McCurdy, Professor of Rural Engineering; Robert Matheson, Professor of Economic Entomology; L. H. MacDaniels, Professor of Pomology; F. A. Pearson, Professor of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management; J. G. Pertsch, jr., Professor of Electrical Engineering; Laurence Pumpelly, Professor of Romance Languages and Literatures; Arthur Ranum, Professor of Mathematics; Harold L. Reed, Professor of Economics and Finance; C. C. Taylor, Professor of Rural Social Organization; A. A. Trever, Acting Professor of Ancient History; C. E. Case, Assistant Professor of Hygiene and Assistant Medical Adviser, Clara L. Garrett, Assistant Professor of Drawing; A. G. Gould, Assistant Professor of Hygiene and Assistant Medical Adviser; B. C. Holtzclaw, Assistant Professor of Greek; J. W. Hornbeck, Acting Assistant Professor of Physics; H. B. Meek, Assistant Professor of Institutional Management; W. C. Muenscher, Assistant Professor of Economic Botany; C. E. O'Rourke, Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering; F. H. Randolph, Assistant Professor of Institutional Engineering; Reena Roberts, Assistant Professor of Home Economics; F. G. Tucker, Assistant Professor of Physics; E. R. B. Willis, Assistant Librarian.

The following appointments to the staff of the Medical College in New York City have been made: Robert Chambers, Professor of Microscopic Anatomy; Pol Coryllos, Professor of Clinical Surgery; Malcolm Goodridge, Professor of Clinical Medicine; Nellis B. Foster, Associate Professor of Medicine; Charles V. Morrill, Associate Professor of Anatomy; D. P. Barr, Assistant Professor of Medicine; G. S. Dudley, Assistant Professor of Clinical Surgery; G. B. McAuliffe, Assistant Professor of Clinical Surgery, Department of Otology; W. C. Montgomery, Assistant Professor of Clinical Surgery, Department of Laryngology and Rhinology; G. W. Papanicolaou, Assistant

Professor of Anatomy; G. W. Wheeler, Assistant Professor of Bacteriology.

George H. Bigelow was appointed Director of the Medical College Clinic, New York City.

The following appointments in the Extension staff of the College of Agriculture have been made: M. V. Atwood, Professor in Extension Service and Assistant Chief of Publications; F. H. Behrends, Extension Professor of Rural Engineering; G. W. Peck, Extension Professor of Pomology; L. A. Dalton, Assistant Extension Professor of Field Crops; E. F. Guba, Assistant Extension Professor of Plant Pathology; V. B. Hart, Assistant Extension Professor of Farm Management; J. P. Porter, Assistant Extension Professor of Ornamental Horticulture; H. A. Stevenson, Assistant Professor in Extension Service; F. O. Underwood, Assistant Extension Professor of Vegetable Gardening.

The title of Dr. Cornelius Betten was changed from Vice Dean of Resident Instruction to Director of Resident Instruction. The title of Mr. M. C. Burritt was changed from Vice Director of Extension to Director of Extension.

Following the formal union of the State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva with the University the following members of the staff of the Experiment Station have been given appropriate rank in the Faculty of the College of Agriculture: Professor R. W. Thatcher, Director of Experiment Stations; Professors R. J. Anderson, R. S. Breed, R. C. Collison, H. J. Conn, U. P. Hedrick, P. J. Parrott, F. C. Stewart, L. L. Van Slyke; Assistant Professors D. C. Carpenter, A. W. Clark, E. E. Clayton, A. C. Dahlberg, F. E. Gladwin, Hugh Glasgow, W. O. Gloyer, F. H. Hall, F. Z. Hartzell, G. H. Howe, G. J. Hucker, H. C. Hockett, F. H. Lathrop, J. E. Mensching, M. T. Munn, W. H. Rankin, E. V. Shear, O. M. Taylor, H. B. Tukey, Richard Wellington, W. P. Wheller.

THE STUDENTS

The official enrollment of students for the year ending June 30, 1923, was 5,502. I would add for the information of the Board that the enrollment for the current year not yet completed shows an evident increase in the number of students, which indicates that definite steps toward limitation in certain of the colleges of the University must probably be taken. The problem is rendered more

urgent by the fact that the increased demands for admission are apparently largely in the College of Arts and Sciences, which, by reason of its present numbers, is least able to accommodate any large addition.

I am glad to report that the condition and morale of the student body during the year have been excellent. The government, through the Student Council, and the administration of the honor system, through the Honor Committee, have both operated successfully and I feel justified in reporting general satisfaction with the situation in the undergraduate body.

MATERIAL DEVELOPMENT

The most notable gift received during the year and looking toward new buildings was that of fifty thousand dollars from Mrs. A. Graham Miles for the erection of Boldt Tower in the men's dormitory group as a memorial to her father, Mr. George C. Boldt.

By the generous gift of ten thousand dollars from Mr. J. DuPratt White the building of Lyon Hall is also assured.

The University has received by the will of Hiram J. Messenger securities valued at approximately seventy-four thousand dollars, the income of which fund is to be used to provide lectures on the evolution of civilization.

The full list of these and other gifts received will appear in the Comptroller's Report.

Attention should be called to the completion of the new laboratory of Chemistry, of the new Heating Plant and of the Dairy Industry building, all of which are now in full operation, and also to the approaching completion of Boldt Hall.

The plans for the further development of the buildings of the College of Agriculture, provided by legislative appropriation, are being rapidly pushed under the direction of the State Architect. The next building in that group will be the Plant Industry building, the plans for which, as well as for succeeding buildings of the group, are being developed by Mr. J. C. Westervelt, a former member of the Board of Trustees.

Owing to the excessive cost of building, the plans for the Student Union, to be built by the generous gift of Mrs. Willard Straight, have had to be revised. The new plans are now practically completed and estimates will be called for in the near future.

GENERAL

A very important step in the development of the University was the placing by act of the Legislature of the State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva under the direction of the Trustees of Cornell University. This union has been successfully effected and will undoubtedly result in improved efficiency in this important field, both in the College of Agriculture and in the Experiment Station at Geneva.

By action of the Board of Trustees the tuition fees in the Colleges of Arts and Sciences, Architecture, and Engineering were increased from two hundred and fifty to three hundred dollars, to be effective in the academic year 1924-25.

By authority of the Board a Summer Session in Law was authorized and successfully put into operation during the summer of 1923.

Another interesting development was the institution of the Summer Term in Biology, whereby the extraordinary advantages which Cornell and the environment of Ithaca provide in the field of biological science have been made available for special courses in the summer season. The facilities of the different colleges have been brought together and it is probable that a first step in an important enterprise has thus been taken.

The Plan Commission has been actively at work during the year and presented a definite report of progress with certain recommendations looking toward a permanent plan of future building development and architectural supervision at the University.

The past year has served again to emphasize the building needs to which attention was called in the last annual Report, and particularly in the case of the College of Engineering. Teaching and research in that College are seriously hampered by inadequate and obsolete accommodation and equipment.

The growth and development of the University has brought about a condition in the general Library which is causing concern. The funds available for the purchase of books have now by distribution become so attenuated that many important departments are unable to provide even the most needed works for reference and study.

A similar condition of inadequacy exists with regard to the Library building itself. By reason of increased use, the reading room has become entirely inadequate and there is no longer space for the stacks needed to accommodate the growing collections. With the probable

acquisition of such libraries of size as that of the late Benno Loewy, the problem of library accommodation becomes acute. I recommend that special attention be given to this question by the Board as soon as possible.

The foresight and liberality which have resulted in the establishment at Cornell of one of the best university libraries in the country entail the obvious responsibility of maintaining that fundamental phase of our equipment at the highest possible efficiency.

A similar situation exists with regard to the provision of apparatus and equipment in the different departments of science. It is highly desirable that an assured income, even though small, be available for the annual purchase of instruments and replacement of apparatus in such laboratories as those of physics, chemistry, and the other sciences.

The demand for further provision at Cornell in the broad field of fine arts is becoming more and more obvious. It is hoped particularly that during the coming year definite steps of significance may be taken for placing the Department of Music upon a firm basis.

Much attention has been given during the year to the course on public health and hygiene and further developments in this fundamentally important field are contemplated. Certain curtailments in the recurrent physical examinations of undergraduates were rendered necessary by the withdrawal of the federal funds under which this work was developed. The good results obtained are so obvious that the University must resume and even amplify this supervision at the earliest possible date.

I desire especially to call the attention of the Board of Trustees to another problem which, in the not distant future, will cause serious embarrassment and even distress unless adequate steps are taken for its solution. I refer to the unsatisfactory provision now existent in the University for the retirement of members of the Faculty who may reach the age limit of service. The modification of the rules of the Carnegie Foundation has eliminated all except the older members of the staff from the benefits of that Foundation unless new action looking toward University participation is taken. In the absence of such participating action there remains no other provision for the majority of the Faculty except the William H. Sage Pension Fund, which is admittedly totally inadequate.

While there may still be difference of opinion as to the best method of insuring retirement provision, the time has come when the Univer-

sity should determine its policy and point toward its adoption as soon as the necessary resources can be found.

There are many encouraging signs apparent in the general situation at Cornell. The spirit of enthusiasm and coöperation in the faculties of the different colleges is remarkable and inspiring. In spite of the recognized inadequacy of financial provision, the spirit and devotion for the teaching force is notable among American universities.

The academic standards are being maintained with firmness but with all the regard for individual situations that the operations of a great institution will permit.

I wish to emphasize particularly the part which the successful activities of the Cornellian Council and the support of the alumni are playing in maintaining the spirit of the University. Recognition of that effort can hardly be over-stated.

In conclusion, I feel justified in reporting to the Board of Trustees the closing of a generally successful year of accomplishment on the part of Cornell University.

Respectfully submitted,

LIVINGSTON FARRAND,

President.

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

To the Board of Trustees:

I have the honor to submit a summary of the financial operations of Cornell University for the fiscal year 1922-23:

The total income for the year applicable to current expenses in the endowed colleges at Ithaca was.....	\$3,289,509.70
and the total expenses.	3,298,005.05
	<hr/>
Making a deficit of income of.	8,495.35
To this deficit should be added the increased amount required to be credited to the income of specially restricted funds and to the reappropriation account to meet obligations already incurred.	48,928.94
	<hr/>
This represents an actual deficit for the year of. ..	57,424.29
The deficit at the beginning of the year was. ..	61,985.50
	<hr/>
	\$ 119,409.79

The deficit for this year was caused by the purchase of land on the north side of Fall Creek to protect Prudence Risley Hall and to provide additional space for the proposed development of women's residential halls, and by a decrease in the amount of tuition received due to the smaller registration of tuition-paying students.

In the Medical College in New York City there was a net deficit in current income of \$41,028.48. Adjustments by reason of outstanding liabilities and the balance available at the beginning of the year reduced this deficit to \$21,502.98. It will be remembered that among the securities given by Colonel Oliver H. Payne for the endowment of the Medical College there was a considerable block of the bonds of the International Traction Company. This company has experienced financial difficulties and no income has been received from these securities for several years. Economies, and contributions from friends of the institution, have prevented an actual deficit until this time.

The expenses of the State colleges at the University in excess of certain income available from University and Federal funds are met from appropriations by the State of New York. The expenses of the Veterinary College were \$164,405.58, and those of the College of Agriculture were \$2,249,913.67.

During the year \$81,878.70 was added to the Semi-Centennial Endowment Fund; \$311,893.13 was collected on account of principal of subscriptions, and \$60,112.76 on account of interest, leaving \$3,585,685.02 of subscriptions outstanding. The net collections from the Cornellian Council increased \$45,233.28 over those of the preceding year. The total gifts to the University during the year aggregated \$1,516,210.15 and are listed in detail in my complete report.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES D. BOSTWICK,
Comptroller.

Note: The complete report of the Comptroller and the Treasurer, bearing the certificate of audit of Messrs. Haskins & Sells, certified public accountants, 37 West 39 St., New York City, together with the reports of the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, the Manager of Purchases, and the Manager of Residential Halls, will be forwarded to members of the Faculty and Alumni upon receipt of specific request addressed to the Secretary of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

APPENDIX I

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE UNIVERSITY FACULTY

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the University Faculty for the year 1922-23.

During the year the Faculty held nine regular sessions, and no special meetings were called. It is rare that an academic year passes without some problem arising to necessitate an extra meeting for its discussion. There is a tendency in the Faculty, that year by year becomes more marked, to refer its business to committees for consideration or transaction. That is probably true of all deliberative bodies. While it is perhaps an economical method of handling its business, there is a distinct loss to the Faculty which should not be overlooked. Certainly one of the most valuable functions of the Faculty is to provide an assembly for the discussion of questions of University policy. There is no other forum where professors, by the exchange of opinions, may become informed on matters of general University concern. With the growing disposition to refer questions to committees for report, there is also a growing tendency to refer them to committees for decision. The latter tendency, while it promotes expedition, in the long run is likely to diminish the Faculty's interest in its own affairs. The Faculty undertook during the second semester the reorganization of its somewhat numerous standing committees, without making any essential modifications of them. As now authorized, there are twelve standing committees, as follows: On University Policy (12 members); on Student Affairs (12 members); on Entrance Credentials and Relations to Secondary Schools (10 members); Entrance Examination Board (9 members); on Calendar (11 members); on Drill and Physical Training (4 members); on Undergraduate Scholarships (9 members); on Health (5 members); on Instruction in Hygiene and Preventive Medicine (4 members); On Penalties for Absence and Late Registration (4 members); on Music (5 members); on Prizes (4 members). The total membership of these committees is eighty-nine. Allowing for the repetition of names of *ex officio* members, the committees include approximately a fourth of the entire membership of the University Faculty resident in Ithaca. Committees organized along the lines indicated by the titles given above are the natural evolution of the Faculty's administrative business. The tendency is to add new committees rather than to abolish or consolidate those now existing. Theoretically it is desirable to minimize the business or administrative machinery connected with Faculties and with education in general. Probably no thesis appeals to the average professor more than that. However, as long as the Faculty adopts rules and regulations, it must at the same time approve or tolerate the necessary machinery to carry them out. Few rules are automatic.

COMMITTEE ON STUDENT AFFAIRS

The Faculty's Committee on Student Affairs has had during the year no unusual problems. Twenty-two students came before the city court during the year for

intoxication or disorderly conduct. This compares with one hundred and thirty similar cases during 1911-12, the first year in which a University Proctor was employed. The records of the Proctor's office show a gradual decline in the number of disorderly cases and cases of intoxication, which commonly fall together. The Committee takes no cognizance of cases while they are under consideration by the court, but exercises University discipline after the court has reached a decision. This is due principally to a desire not to prejudice a case by antecedent committee action. There were reported by the Students' Honor Committee four cases of fraud in examinations, all of which are dealt with by the students themselves. For the first time the Committee on Student Affairs was obliged to discipline students for breaches of the rules of the Library.

The Committee has always taken an active interest in the maintenance of proper eligibility rules for athletic organizations, and has been watchful to prevent breaches of amateur standards or the ethics of University sports. To prevent or discourage the transfer of students to Cornell for athletic purposes, the Faculty, on the Committee's recommendation, adopted the following regulation: "*Resolved*, That no student shall represent the University on an athletic team in any sport in which he has represented another institution, from which he has transferred." The same policy has been adopted in the leading Universities of the East, and is directed against the migration of athletes.

WAR ALUMNUS CERTIFICATES

During the period covered by this report, the Faculty has voted war alumnus certificates to the following nine students who, after the war, were unable to complete their University studies: Grant Whitney Bowen, '18; Parmly S. Clapp, jr., '19; Henry Roemer Ellis, '17; Joseph Fistere, jr., '19; George Nichols Goodnow, '20; Norman Dean McBean, '20; John F. McDonald, '19; Henry Floyd Pulford, '20; Edgar McQueeney, '19.

THE MARKING SYSTEM

Every few years dissatisfaction with the system of registering the scholastic grades of students finds voice in one or another of the Faculties of the University. The Colleges of Engineering, Architecture, and Medicine, including Veterinary Medicine, use a percentile method, while the Colleges of Agriculture, Arts and Sciences, and Law use groups designated by letters of the alphabet. Apparently no real headway has been made toward securing uniformity in this matter, highly desirable as that would be for many statistical inquiries. At the present time reports on this subject from the various colleges are in the hands of the Faculty, but action is still pending.

MOTOR TRAFFIC ON THE CAMPUS

A quarter of a century ago, the members of the Faculty, particularly those resident on the campus, felt some concern about the invasion of the quiet and beauty of the University's grounds by the extension of the street car line beyond the Cascadilla Gorge. While that apprehension was not unfounded, the siren of convenience and physical comfort silenced those early objectors. The motor

traffic, unlike the traction service, grows. The danger from speeding motor vehicles along the campus avenues and interference with lectures by the noise they create have caused the Faculty to memorialize the Board of Trustees in the following resolution: "*Resolved*, That the University Faculty recommend to the Board of Trustees that the Board take under consideration ways and means to abate the disturbance and danger of motor traffic on the campus." Besides, the extraordinarily beautiful University grounds are appreciably injured by the denuded areas set aside for the parking of a constantly increasing number of automobiles used by professors, students, and guests.

THE SEAMAN MILITARY PRIZES

The establishment of a series of military prizes by Dr. Livingston L. Seaman of the class of '72, adds a very valuable asset to the Department of Military Science and Tactics. The prizes, amounting to \$175, are awarded to the best cadet in each of the five units, represented in the corps: infantry, artillery, ordnance, signal corps, and veterinary unit. The administration is vested in a Board consisting of the commanding officer in each of the foregoing units, under the chairmanship of the Commandant.

FREE TUITION FOR CHILDREN OF FACULTY MEMBERS

In response to the action of the Trustees in granting free tuition to children of members of the Faculty, the Faculty adopted the following resolution: "*Resolved*, That this Faculty express to the President and Trustees of the University its appreciation of the financial relief afforded by their recent action in granting free tuition to the children of its members."

THE HECKSCHER COUNCIL

On November 8, 1922, the Faculty voted that hereafter the Faculty member of the Heckscher Council be elected at the regular October session.

FACULTY RIGHTS OF INSTRUCTORS

On the recommendation of the Faculty and by action of the Board of Trustees, "instructors shall not have the right to vote until after four years of service as such here or in an institution of equal academic standing."

UNIVERSITY MUSIC

Professor Dann withdrew from the University at the beginning of the second semester of 1920-21. His chair has not as yet been filled. At the close of the past year Assistant Professor Quarles resigned his position to accept a Professorship of Music at the University of Missouri. It is the unanimous opinion of the Faculty Committee on Music that both these positions should be filled without delay. Professor Quarles has rendered the University unforgettable service in his administration of the University concerts. He has established in this series of musical events a high standard, hitherto unknown at Cornell, and the University

will no doubt preserve and foster this tradition, which he has done so much to create. Concerts for the year 1923-24 have been arranged as follows:

Boston Symphony Orchestra	Nov. 6, 1923
Sigrid Oegin, contralto	Dec. 11, 1923
Flonzaley Quartet	Jan. 10, 1924
London String Quartet	Feb. 19, 1924
Jean Gerardy, violoncellist }	Feb. 29, 1924
Giuseppe De Luca, baritone }	
Beniamino Gigli, tenor	Mar. 18, 1924
Barrere Little Symphony Orchestra	April 22, 1924

Through its concerts, the University has in its hands one of the most beautiful and effective means of ministering to the educational needs of very large groups of students.

Respectfully submitted,
WILLIAM A. HAMMOND,
Dean of the University Faculty.

APPENDIX II

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE GRADUATE SCHOOL

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to present the Report of the Graduate School for the year 1922-23.

For 1922-23 the enrollment has been 540 during the academic year and 265 in the summer, a total of 805. This exceeds by 52 the total registration for the year 1921-22. During the year 164 advanced degrees were conferred, 50 candidates receiving the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. The following table shows the registration of graduate students for the past five years:

Number of students registered during	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20	1918-19
the academic year	540	534	438	408	305
Number of students registered during					
the Summer of 1922					
1. Summer Session	135	88	79	95	35
2. Third Term	84	76	65	67	42
3. Personal Direction	46	55	20	9	13
Total in Summer	(265)	(219)	(164)	(171)	(90)
Total	805	753	602	579	395

As was noted in the Report of last year, the increasing registration in the Graduate School is not peculiar to Cornell University, but is shown also by other institutions, and reflects throughout the country a public demand for men and women with more advanced training than that supplied by the ordinary four years of undergraduate study. It is essential that the magnitude and importance of

this work should be recognized in planning for the future development of the University's activities.

The Faculty of the Graduate School has this year given careful consideration to the possibility of improving the standards and efficiency of graduate studies in the University, and various problems of graduate studies have been actively discussed throughout the year. Although the changes of legislation adopted were of a minor character only, the discussions carried on by the Faculty and its Committees have had an important effect, both in stimulating interest in the education of graduate students, and in promoting mutual understanding among its members. The Graduate School of Cornell University has always been distinguished by the emphasis that it has placed upon individual initiative and responsibility, both on the part of its students and of members of the Faculty. A Report of a Special Committee appointed by the President to consider certain phases of the questions under discussion during the present year recommended unanimously the maintenance of this principle, rather than the substitution for it of more specific rules and regulations on the part of the Faculty. This Report, which was adopted without a dissenting vote, also emphasized the necessity of promoting in the Faculty itself, and in the smaller groups of which it is composed, a better understanding of the fundamental principles of the Graduate School and of maintaining the standards of advanced degrees. It is only through the development of a voluntary spirit of responsibility and co-operation on the part of members of the Faculty that the efficiency of graduate studies can be attained and secured. Rules and regulations are useful only in so far as they are the expressions of essential standards and requirements. Moreover, the great diversity of subject matter and of resulting methods of study in the various departments of the University render it exceedingly difficult to standardize graduate work by means of fixed rules. Just because the emphasis is not laid on rules, however, it is all the more essential to promote and maintain through the different divisions of the Graduate School uniformity of spirit and principle. Without such unity the Graduate School cannot adequately secure solidarity of interest and the efficiency essential for the performance of its own work. It accordingly is necessary to emphasize the unity of the Graduate School, and to recognize the responsibility that belongs to it as the organization to which is entrusted the exclusive control of all graduate work carried on in the University. Moreover, the work of the Graduate School also forms a common intellectual center for the life of the University as a whole, and helps to bring together on a higher platform of research and scholarship men whom the organization of undergraduate studies has divided.

I believe that consideration should next be devoted to the question of the constitution of the Faculty of the Graduate School. Our present system makes membership in some cases incidental and fluctuating. Moreover, the existing organization leaves out the Faculty representatives of certain divisions of the University who are vitally concerned in promoting scholarship and research, and who would thus bring strength and support to the organization of graduate studies. I believe that it would be an advantage if the Deans and Directors of the various colleges were *ex officio* members of the Faculty of the Graduate School. It might also be an advantage if certain men who are leaders in research and scholarship were designated as Professors in the Graduate School. Such an appointment would naturally be regarded as a distinction; but it would not

necessarily imply that the man so honored would not continue to be a member of his own college and department and continue to teach undergraduates as well. By some such steps as these, additional emphasis might be given to the importance of graduate work, and to the fact that it is the common interest of all divisions of the University. Under our present system a teacher tends to give almost exclusive place to his membership in a department or a college and to think of his relation to the Graduate School as something external and incidental.

In laying down the office of Dean after nine years of service, I wish to express my appreciation of the opportunity that it has given me of understanding better than I otherwise should have done the work of the various departments of the University. To you as President, and to my colleagues of the Faculty of the Graduate School, I desire to express my gratitude for the unfailing consideration and loyal assistance which I have received in carrying on the duties of this office.

Very respectfully yours,

J. E. CREIGHTON,

Dean of the Graduate School.

CLASSIFICATION OF GRADUATE STUDENTS

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

	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20	1918-19
Doctors of Philosophy	50	47	44	45	28
Masters of Arts	42	36	34	19	23
Masters of Science	36	32	21	13	5
Masters of Science in Agriculture	12	14	9	11	4
Masters in Landscape Design	1	3	2	2	2
Masters in Forestry	1	6	6	3	0
Masters of Architecture	0	3	1	0	1
Masters of Civil Engineering	16	14	7	12	5
Masters of Mechanical Engineering	2	1	4	3	2
Masters of Electrical Engineering	4	5	..	..	..
	164	161	128	108	70

Classified according to the degree for which they are candidates:

	Academic Year	Summer
Honorary Fellows	2	0
Doctors of Philosophy	252	81
Masters of Arts	93	74
Masters of Science	79	59
Masters of Science in Agriculture	16	28
Masters in Landscape Design	7	0
Masters in Forestry	2	1
Masters in Landscape Design	7	0
Masters of Architecture	0	0
Masters of Civil Engineering	24	1
Masters of Mechanical Engineering	13	0
Masters of Electrical Engineering	7	0
Non-candidates	38	21
Total	540	265

DEAN'S REPORT—GRADUATE SCHOOL

Classified according to the group in which the major subject falls:

	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20	1918-19
Group A, Languages and Literatures	68	60	48	37	24
Group B, History, Philosophy, Education and Political Science.	95	102	40	49	37
Group C, Physical Sciences.	129	113	77	67	52
Group D, Biological Sciences.	178	171	191	216	150
Group E, Engineering, Architecture.	61	85	42	31	34
Group F, Science Departments, New York City	7				
Unclassified	0	0	40	7	6
Honorary Fellows.	2	3	1	2	1

Among the students registered in the Graduate School during the year 1922-23 there were graduates of 158 institutions, distributed as follows:

Acadia University	1	Hendrix College	1
Alabama Polytechnic Institute	1	Hobart College	2
Alabama, University of	1	Huron College	3
Alfred University	5	Iceland, University of	1
Amherst College	3	Idaho, University of	2
Berea College	1	Illinois, University of	9
Bluffton College	1	Indiana University	4
Bowdoin College	1	Iowa State Teachers College	1
British Columbia, University of	1	Iowa, State University of	2
Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute	1	John B. Stetson University	1
Brown University	1	Johns Hopkins University	2
California, University of	6	Kagoshima Imperial College	1
Central Missouri Teachers College	2	Kansas State Agricultural College	1
Chicago, University of	1	Kansas, University of	3
Citadel Military College	1	Kee Gizuku University	1
Clark University	5	Kentucky, University of	3
Colgate University	3	Kyushu Imperial College	1
Colorado Teachers College	1	Lake Forest College	1
Colorado, University of	3	Laval University	2
Columbia University	2	Leland Stanford University	2
Connecticut Agricultural College	2	Liège University	1
Cornell University	248	Louvain, University of	1
Dartmouth College	3	McGill University	4
Davidson College	1	McKillip Veterinary College	1
Denver, University of	4	Maine, University of	1
Earlham College	1	Maryland, University of	1
Elmira College	3	Maryville College	1
Elon College	1	Massachusetts Agricultural College	4
Emporia College	1	Meredith College	1
Furman University	3	Miami University	2
George Peabody College	1	Michigan Agricultural College	1
George Washington University	1	Michigan State Normal College	1
Georgia School of Technology	3	Michigan, University of	2
Georgia, University of	2	Middlebury College	1
Goucher College	2	Millsaps College	1
Government Agricultural College	1	Minnesota Agricultural College	1
Government Institute of Technology, Peking	6	Minnesota, University of	2
Grove City College	1	Mississippi A. & M. College	2
Hampden Sidney College	1	Mississippi College for Women	1
Harvard University	3	Missouri, University of	3
Haverford College	2	Montreal, University of	1
Hawaii, University of	1	Mt. Allison University	1
		Mt. Holyoke College	3

Nanking, University of	2	Royal High Agricultural College.	1
Nebraska, University of..	1	Rutgers College.	5
Nebraska Wesleyan University..	1	St. Lawrence University.....	1
New Hampshire State College.	2	Saskatchewan, University of....	1
New Mexico College of A. & M.	1	Smith College..	1
New Rochelle, College of.....	1	Sophie Newcomb College.....	1
New York, College of the City of	3	South Africa, University of.....	5
New York University.	2	Swarthmore College.....	1
North Carolina State College.	4	Syracuse University	1
North Carolina, University of...	4	Tangshan Engineering College..	4
North Dakota, University of.	1	Tennessee, University of.	4
Northwestern University	2	Texas A. & M. College.....	1
Oberlin College.	6	Tokyo Normal College.....	2
Ohio Northern University	2	Toronto, University of.....	2
Ohio State University	6	Transylvania University	1
Oklahoma A. & M. College	1	Tuft's College.	1
Oklahoma, University of.	3	Union College.	1
Ontario Agricultural College.	1	Utah Agricultural College.....	1
Oregon Agricultural College.	2	Utah, University of.....	1
Oregon, University of.	2	Valparaiso University.....	2
Oxford University	1	Vassar College.....	4
Peking Technical College..	1	Virginia Polytechnic Institute...	1
Peking, University of	3	Virginia, University of.....	1
Pennsylvania Military College	1	Wabash, College	1
Pennsylvania State College	10	Wake Forest College.....	1
Philippines, University of.	3	Waseda University.	1
Pittsburgh, University of	1	Washington, State College of...	1
Pomona College	4	Wellesley College.	3
Poona Agricultural College	1	Wesleyan University.....	3
Princeton University	1	Western Maryland College.....	1
Purdue University	3	Western University.....	1
Queen's University	1	West Virginia University.....	5
Radcliffe College	1	William Smith College.	1
Randolph-Macon College	3	Wisconsin, University of.....	2
Rhode Island State College	1	Wofford College.	2
Rice Institute	1	Yale University.....	2
Rochester, University of	2		

APPENDIX III

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY 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 1922-23.

In May 1922 the Faculty adopted as one of the requirements for graduation the completion of certain prescribed studies in an effort to extend the range of knowledge covered by students in the College and to assure them of an acquaintance with the principal fields of learning before graduation. That requirement went into effect with the entering class of this year and it is anticipated that its influence will be far-reaching and significant. Already it has served to organize and to make more meaningful the course of study pursued by each student.

Recognizing the varied qualifications and capacities of the students in the College the Faculty early this year voted, on recommendation of the Committee on Educational Policy, that the requirement of eight terms of residence for the degree of Bachelor of Arts should be abandoned. This question was considered last year but, although the residence requirement for the degree of Bachelor of Chemistry was abandoned at that time, the final decision on this requirement for the degree of Bachelor of Arts was deferred until this year. The abandonment of this requirement for the degree of Bachelor of Arts now enables the candidate for that degree who shows particular aptitude and ability to complete his undergraduate work in a period of time shorter than the normal four years. This opportunity operates advantageously in the cases of students contemplating graduate study or desiring to enter one of the professional schools upon completion of the general academic course. However, students are in no sense encouraged to rush through the college course as if it were something to be completed as soon as possible. Normally four years are required to complete the regular academic requirements for graduation and it is anticipated that the majority of students in the College will continue to devote that much time to their college work.

At the suggestion of the Department of Chemistry, the Committee on Educational Policy recommended to the Faculty certain changes in the entrance requirements for candidates entering the course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Chemistry. For a number of years candidates have been admitted to that course with shortages in Mathematics, and in the French and German requirements, provided they were able to satisfy the entrance requirements of the course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The result of this experience has not been particularly satisfactory and the Faculty voted to require all candidates entering the Chemistry course in September 1925 and subsequently to present the required four years of high school Mathematics and either three years of entrance French or German or two years of both those languages.

The Faculty has referred a number of questions to the Committee on Educational Policy for consideration and in several instances that Committee, after thorough

consideration of all phases of the questions, has brought back recommendations to the Faculty. In the matter of the advisability of returning to the numerical system of marking the Committee reported that, in the opinion of the Committee, it was undesirable to return to that system, because of the peculiar character of the work conducted in this College, and the Faculty accepted that report.

A resolution that the privilege of registration both in the College of Arts and Sciences and in another College of Cornell University be granted only to students who have completed as students registered in the College of Arts and Sciences at least six terms of residence and ninety hours of work was reported back to the Faculty without recommendation and the Faculty failed to adopt the resolution.

As a result of the interest manifested in the distribution of grades given by various departments and by instructors, the Committee on Educational Policy continued its practice, initiated last year, of preparing a report on the grading in this College. Such a report for the academic year 1921-22 was submitted to the members of the instructing staff without comment, but, as last year, the Committee did express the hope that each member of the staff would take into consideration the degree to which his marks conformed to the averages furnished. It is the intention of the Committee to prepare similar reports for this academic year and for subsequent academic years and to submit them to the Faculty when prepared. In submitting the report the Committee went on record as not favoring the adoption of any scheme of arbitrary distribution of grades, but did express the belief that many of the extreme differences in grading would disappear as the result of the information contained in these reports.

The Committee on Educational Policy has also had under advisement a number of other vital problems concerning the educational policy of the College. Although none of them has been developed to the extent that would justify its reference to the Faculty, it is expected that in the near future that Committee will be prepared to present to the Faculty recommendations on all these matters.

The Advisory Board for Underclassmen, completing its fourth year of service, has continued its efforts to improve the scholastic work of the underclassmen and the results of its activities have manifested themselves very obviously in the higher standard of work maintained by the students of the College. It has been the constant endeavor of the Board to provide more sympathetic and cordial relations between the students and the advisers. Students have been encouraged to look to their advisers for guidance and counsel in their work and in their interests both within and without the college walls. In this way it is hoped that a realization of the proper balance between the various activities of college life may be reached and that greater benefits may accrue in each individual case.

In the accomplishment of the ends sought for in such an advisory system, particular attention has been paid to the individual requirements of each student. Not only the advisers, but also the Chairman of the Advisory Board and the Secretary of the College have held themselves always in readiness to discuss with students their various problems and ambitions. It has been most gratifying to observe the reactions of the students and their readiness to avail themselves of this friendly counsel.

Of necessity a great deal of the work of the Advisory Board has become localized in the Dean's Office. The well organized facilities of the office have proved very useful in the consummation of the various projects of the Board and it has been

found advantageous to localize the administrative work of the Board in a central office. In December and in April, as well as at the end of each term, the Advisory Board has reviewed the academic records of the underclassmen to ascertain what progress they have been making in their scholastic work. At these times frequent warnings, both official and personal, have been given to students in an effort to encourage them to maintain more satisfactory records. At the same time the work of the good students has not been overlooked. Letters of commendation have been sent to those who have acquitted themselves creditably in their work. The activities of the Board have not been limited to the underclassmen but, after observing the success with students during the first two years in the College, it has been found desirable to give the same concern to the morale and inspiration of the upperclassmen.

In an effort to aid entering freshmen in adjusting themselves to their college work and to discourage ambitious but inexperienced freshmen from attempting too heavy schedules of work, the Advisory Board for Underclassmen recommended to the Faculty that "no student candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the first term of his freshman year shall register for more than fifteen hours." Although the Faculty was in sympathy with the principle involved, the recommendation was not adopted because of certain complications in the scheduling of a student's work which might result from the application of such a restriction.

The privilege of graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts with Honors continues to serve as an incentive to gifted students to pursue advanced studies, such as may be of peculiar interest to them, within their chosen upperclass or major fields, in a more intensive and independent way than is possible in the regular classes. At Commencement held this June, eighteen students of high standing, who had qualified and demonstrated excellence in particular fields of study, attained this honor. The general requirements outlined by the Committee on Educational Policy and approved by the Faculty have been further developed and expanded by the various departments so that students who become candidates for graduation with honors have an opportunity to pursue a well-organized course of advanced study and to come into intimate contact with the men in the department. The advantages accruing from this arrangement are obvious, and it is hoped that through this medium scholarship and the desire for personal guidance will be promoted.

Although the Department of Education has for a number of years maintained a teachers' placement bureau and has performed that service most efficiently and meritoriously, and various other departments have made occasional efforts to assist students pursuing their major work in those departments in finding suitable positions after graduation, there is ample room in this College for an adequate placement service. During the past year, through the cordial co-operation of the Alumni Representative and the Placement Bureau of the College of Engineering, arrangements have been made through the Dean's Office whereby representatives of business organizations seeking suitable men might meet and interview seniors and other students of the College. The work was conducted more or less as an experiment but the results have already demonstrated the desirability of the establishment of some such central placement bureau in the College. Inasmuch as all the records and a great deal of personal information about each student are kept in the Dean's Office, it is logical to assume that the work might

well be centralized in that office. The Secretary or some member of the administrative force might be charged with the development of the service, and the inquiries of business concerns might be encouraged.

The establishment of such a service will achieve another admirable purpose. Rightly conceived and correctly administered it will attract the attention and enlist the support of business interests in the work and efforts of the College and will earn the gratitude and the support of alumni of the College, both the younger alumni who are placed and the older alumni who are seeking men. It will also tend to lead the undergraduates to consider earlier, more seriously, and more definitely, their future occupations. Too many seniors, even graduates of several years standing, are unable to make contacts with the sort of life work in which they really belong. The inspirational and advisory aspects of this service might very well be developed to the utmost.

In bringing this report to a close I wish to make a formal expression of my sincere personal appreciation of the sympathetic and cordial spirit of co-operation and helpfulness that the members of the Faculty, and particularly the members of the three standing committees of the College, have extended me during my period of service in this office. Their interest and support have in no small measure contributed to make possible the successful administration of the affairs of the College during that time.

Respectfully submitted,
ARCHIE M. PALMER,
 Secretary of the College of Arts and Sciences.

APPENDIX IV

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE COLLEGE OF LAW

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report regarding the College of Law for the year 1922-23:

ROUTINE WORK OF THE YEAR

The registration was as follows:	
Third Year	23
Second Year	25
First Year	36
Special	3
Total	87
Seniors in Arts and Sciences taking all law work of the first year.	19
Students from other Colleges in the University electing some courses in the College of Law.	11
Total receiving instruction in the College of Law	117

Of the 87 law students, 34 per cent reside outside of the State of New York.

As a result of the examinations held in June, 1922, and February, 1923, there were dropped from the college 13 students, the total being made up of 9 first year men, 2 juniors, and 2 seniors; and there were placed on probation 16 students, the total being made up of 11 first year men, 3 juniors, and 2 seniors.

Practical tests of the quality of the students graduated from the college are found in the bar examinations and in the demand by lawyers for graduates of the college. The standing of the Cornell applicants for admission to the bar has been relatively high during the past year, and the demand for graduates of the college considerably exceeds the supply.

Mr. Horace E. Whiteside, who has been acting as Lecturer in Law and Secretary of the College for the past year, has been re-appointed in those capacities and will give all his time to the work of the college during the year 1923-24.

Dean Bogert has been granted a sabbatical leave of absence for the college year 1923-24. Professor Charles K. Burdick has been appointed by the Trustees Acting Dean for that year.

The non-resident lecturers for the college year 1922-23 were: L. Ward Bannister, Esq., Denver, Colo., "Water Rights and Irrigation Law," six lectures; Hon. Benjamin N. Cardozo, Associate Judge of the New York Court of Appeals, New York City, "The Philosopher and the Lawyer," two lectures; Roscoe E. Harper, Esq., Tulsa, Okla., "The Law Relating to Oil and Gas," four lectures, in place of Herbert D. Mason, Esq., Tulsa, Okla., who was prevented by illness from delivering the lectures; Hon. Charles M. Hough, Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, New York City, "Patent Law," six lectures; Hon. Frank Irvine, former Public Service Commissioner for the State of New York, second district, Ithaca, "The Law of Public Service Companies," three lectures; Hon. Cuthbert W. Pound, Associate Judge of the New York Court of Appeals, Lockport, New York, "Appellate Procedure and Practice," one lecture; C. Tracey Stagg, Esq., Albany, New York, "Legislation," one lecture.

There have been, during the year, accessions of 1,053 volumes to the Law Library, making the total number of volumes 56,217. Of these accessions, 125 volumes were received as gifts. The most extraordinary addition consisted of a set of 193 volumes of the reports of the highest courts of France from 1791 to date.

DEVELOPMENTS DURING THE YEAR

On November 4, 1922, there was celebrated the 35th anniversary of the opening of the College of Law. A meeting of alumni, trustees, faculty, students, and other friends of the college was held in Boardman A at 11 A. M. Addresses were delivered by the Hon. Frank H. Hiscock, Chief Judge of the New York Court of Appeals, and by President Farrand. In the evening, a smoker arranged by the students of the college was held in the Dutch Kitchen at the Ithaca Hotel, for the benefit of the returning alumni. The addresses and the smoker seem to have been greatly enjoyed by the several hundred alumni and former students of the college who were in Ithaca for the occasion.

At the close of the exercises in Boardman Hall, on the morning of November 4, the alumni met to consider the formation of an association of Cornell lawyers, for the purpose of promoting the best interests of the College of Law and for mutual

service among the alumni. It was unanimously voted that such an association should be organized, and John J. Kuhn, Esq., '98, was elected temporary president of the organization, and Riley H. Heath, Esq., '12, was elected secretary. A committee on a constitution and by-laws was appointed, which was headed by Don R. Almy, Esq., '97. This committee has now reported a proposed constitution and set of by-laws, as a result of its examination of similar instruments used by other law school associations. It is now proposed to present this constitution and these by-laws to a general meeting of Cornell lawyers to be held at Ithaca June 16, 1923, at which time it is hoped that the constitution and by-laws will be approved and a permanent organization perfected. In my opinion, this alumni organization can render great service to the college. The most practical immediate benefit which could be conferred by the Association would be the establishment of a small number of scholarships to aid needy and deserving students. If half a dozen scholarships of \$200 a year could be established, the influence for good in attracting and retaining able but needy students would be very strong.

On November 18, 1922, a conference was held between the President, the members of the Committee on General Administration of the Board of Trustees who are lawyers, and three representatives of the law faculty. The subjects discussed were the establishment of a summer session in the College of Law, and the increase of the entrance requirements for admission to the college. The conferees were unanimously in favor of the establishment of the summer session, and a majority favored such an increase in the entrance requirements as would place the law school on a graduate basis. It was, however, felt to be inexpedient to take this latter step immediately, the determining reasons being principally financial. This conference was considered by the members of the faculty to be very helpful. It is hoped that annual meetings of this sort may become a custom in the future.

It is a pleasure to note the establishment of a summer session in the college, to commence in the summer of 1923. The session will be of eleven weeks' duration, and divided into two terms of five and one-half weeks each. The following courses are offered: First term: first term Contracts, Dean M. W. Ferson, George Washington University Law School; Elementary Real Property, Dean Bogert; Conflict of Laws, Professor W. W. Cook, Yale University School of Law; Public Service Law, Professor C. K. Burdick; Taxation, Professor R. S. Stevens. Second term: first term Contracts, continued; Principles of Legal Liability, Dean Warren A. Seavey, University of Nebraska Law School; Criminal Law, Professor L. P. Wilson; New York Practice, Professor O. L. McCaskill; Sales, Mr. H. E. Whiteside.

Both elementary and advanced work are offered in the summer session. It is possible to commence the study of law at the opening of either term. By attendance at three successive summer sessions and two regular college years, a student can graduate in two and one-fourth calendar years. It is believed that numerous advantages will accrue to the College from this innovation. It will enable industrious and mature students to concentrate on their work and complete their course quickly, a result more and more desirable as entrance requirements are advanced. It will afford opportunity for delinquent students to make up deficiencies. It will bring to the faculty and student body teachers and students from other law schools and thus introduce new ideas and make more widely

known the good qualities of our institution. It gives elasticity to the curriculum, when coupled with the limited elective system, and thus provides for substitution of courses, for freedom of transfer, and for opportunity for entrance into the college at the commencement of any term.

The Council of the Delta Chi Alumni Foundation, after a meeting and considerable correspondence, reported to the Board of Trustees in January, 1923, that it did not believe it feasible to put into operation the plan for university supervision of a group of students to reside in the Delta Chi House, which was given to the University in 1921. The Council therefore recommended to the Trustees that the Trustees tender back to the donors the Delta Chi House, and express to the donors the University's appreciation of the generous interest which the gift and plan manifested. The Trustees accepted this recommendation and it is my understanding that the Delta Chi House has now been deeded back to the donors and that the Delta Chi Alumni Foundation has ceased to function.

During the year the Edward Thompson Company of Northport, Long Island, established a second prize in the school, namely, a set of McKinney's Annotated Consolidated Laws of the State of New York, to be given annually to the student who manifests the greatest progress in his college work between the end of the first term of his first year and the end of the first term of his senior year.

A generous anonymous donor presented the college with \$200 to be used for the benefit of the faculty. The faculty voted to employ it to defray expenses of members of the faculty in attendance on important professional meetings.

Important changes in the scholastic rules of the college were the introduction of a failure grade, the receipt of which obliges the student to repeat the course and prevents him from taking the customary single make-up examination. This failure grade corresponds to a numerical grade of 44 or less. The faculty also reduced the number of hours required for graduation from ninety to eighty-two (except for the class of 1924, where 85 hours will be required), and reduced the number of hours a term required of juniors and seniors from fifteen hours a term to a maximum of fourteen and a minimum of twelve. The motive in making these changes was a desire to encourage in the student body more thorough and intensive study of the several subjects, and to discourage shallow, superficial work. The new requirements are in accord with the ideas accepted in many of the other good law schools.

The tendency among law schools to raise entrance requirements, noted in last year's report, has continued. Two more of the nine law schools in New York State have manifested an intention to proceed from the high school standard to the standard of two years of college work, within the next two or three years. This will leave but three of the nine schools of the State with entrance standards which require no college work.

On February 23, 1923, at Washington, there was organized the American Law Institute, an organization having as its purpose the simplification and re-statement of the American common law. This faculty was represented by Professor Burdick and Dean Bogert in the organization of this important work, and hopes to be able to contribute its proportionate share to the difficult task of reducing the present chaotic state of American law to a simpler and more orderly condition.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The most pressing need of the college is the addition to its faculty of a seventh full time instructor. Mr. Whiteside has been giving half time to the law school during the present college year and will, during the next college year, give full time as a substitute for Dean Bogert during his sabbatical leave. It is strongly recommended that, upon the return of Dean Bogert, Mr. Whiteside be continued in the college as a full time instructor, in order that seven men may be giving their full time to teaching in the school. Statistics presented last year show that the average number of instructors in the better law schools of the country is nine. The courses which should be offered are increasingly numerous, and cannot be conducted efficiently by six men.

The recommendation is renewed that, as soon as possible, provision be made in the University for the teaching of Jurisprudence, the History of the Common Law, Roman Law, Modern Civil Law, and Comparative Law. These subjects are found in most, if not all, the curricula of the larger universities, and should be available for students in law, political science, history, and other allied departments at Cornell.

Recommendation is made that during the college year 1923-24, the question of the establishment of an advanced degree in law at Cornell be considered by the appropriate authorities. The subjects now offered in the law school, important allied courses in Arts and Sciences, and research problems, afford ample material for the instruction of graduate students. It is believed that a small number of graduate students could be obtained, that they could be instructed without additional expense to the University, and that their influence on teachers and undergraduates would be beneficial.

During the year a question has arisen regarding co-operation with other departments of the University in the giving of special law courses for business purposes. While the faculty of the College of Law is not at all desirous of taking on itself the burden of carrying such specialized business courses, if one additional teacher, of the grade of instructor or assistant professor, could be provided for the purpose, he might advantageously give in the College of Law three or four law courses for various classes of business and professional men, and thus render a service to the whole University which is not now performed. Examples of the courses which might be offered in this way are the course on Business Law and a course on those legal topics of especial interest to students in the new school for hotel managers.

The shelf space in the library is now exhausted, and some arrangement must be made very shortly for installing new shelves. The building was planned to accommodate 30,000 law books and now houses more than 56,000. It is recommended that additional iron shelves be placed in the lower or western law library. If financial exigencies will not permit of the installation of the entire group of new stacks at once, at least a few should be installed during the summer of 1923 in order to prevent great confusion and inconvenience.

Another important change in the interior of the law school building which is much needed is the alteration of the building to provide a smoking room and adequate toilet facilities, and in addition, lockers for the students. This subject has been previously presented and plans for making these changes have been

drawn by the staff of the Department of Buildings and Grounds. These plans are entirely satisfactory to the faculty and students of the college. It is hoped that in the near future it may be possible to effect the changes in the construction of the building called for by these plans. The result will be a very great increase in convenience and comfort for students and faculty.

The recent increase in the tuition in three other colleges of the University suggests the question whether a corresponding increase should be made in the tuition in the College of Law. Our present tuition fee, \$200, is now as high as the fee in the other law schools of high standing in this section of the country, with one or two exceptions, and is higher than the tuition charged in many of the law schools competing with us whose entrance requirements are lower than ours. If it is possible to do so, it would seem to me desirable to postpone any increase in the tuition in the College of Law for at least two years. It may be that at the expiration of that period, conditions within the College and rates at other institutions will have changed, so that the tuition at Cornell can be increased without detrimental effect.

Respectfully submitted,
GEORGE G. BOGERT,
Dean of the College of Law.

APPENDIX V

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE MEDICAL COLLEGE

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Medical College for the year 1922-23.

The College has functioned very smoothly and has made satisfactory progress in improving instruction and extending its activities in the field of research. Fortunately no important changes have occurred in the Faculty and the various departments have continued to operate about as heretofore. I am gratified to report that Professor Oscar M. Schloss, formerly head of the Department of Pediatrics, who resigned in 1921, to accept a similar post at Harvard University, will return to Cornell next fall and resume his former position in this College as well as the Directorship of the Pediatric Service at the Nursery and Child's Hospital. Professor Schloss is one of the outstanding leaders in his specialty having achieved great distinction as a teacher and investigator and the College is most fortunate that circumstances have made possible his return to Cornell. During the past two years the department has been directed by Dr. Louis C. Schroeder, Associate in Pediatrics, and I desire to particularly note the success which he has achieved under difficult conditions.

By selecting the applicants for admission to the College the quality of the student body has continued to improve from year to year until it compares most favorably with any in the medical colleges of this country. Last year there were 535 applicants for the 45 places available in the New York Division. At the end of this academic year only two students, both from the first year class, were dropped. Weeding out those with inadequate preliminary training effects a great saving

in energy and expense and makes the instruction of those admitted more satisfactory and efficient because there are very few weak students to be carried along and retard the average of the class.

Sympathetic understanding between the students and Faculty has continued through numerous organizations and activities in which the Faculty take an active part. The annual "Get-Together," a unique feature of student life, and the Y. M. C. A. cafeteria have served to strengthen the morale of the College. Last fall the Faculty adopted a system of student advisers whereby each student has a member of the instructing staff to whom he may freely go for advice and aid. It is obvious that in many instances it is a great help to student and instructor alike, while in others lack of sympathy or interest result in no good. The success of the system depends upon the personalities involved but in the majority of cases a useful purpose is achieved. Insufficient time has as yet elapsed to make a verdict possible.

During the past several years there has developed a conviction that medical curricula are generally not arranged to the best advantage; that they are overcrowded is usually admitted. The various departments are prone to operate in "water-tight compartments" and prevent proper correlation between subjects. There is often a gap between the so-called pre-clinical or scientific years and the clinical or practical years. In short it has been maintained by some observers that the medical colleges are not turning out as well equipped doctors as they ought with their available resources. This question has received careful consideration by the Association of American Medical Colleges and almost every college in the country. It appears that to a certain extent the charges are well founded but a solution is difficult. It is not safe to make comparisons with and draw conclusions from the technical courses, like engineering, for medicine deals with living things and the reactions thereto are variable and numerous.

During the past two years a Committee headed by Professor Benedict has studied the curriculum intensively and after numerous meetings with the Committee on Educational Policy submitted to the Faculty at its meeting in May a draft which was adopted. The chief features are a substantial reduction in the total number of required hours, provision for free periods, usually afternoons, when students may work at their discretion, and better concentration and correlation between subjects. While it is probable that under the new schedule students will learn fewer facts it is hoped that it will permit better individual development and that they will acquire more knowledge. All such changes must be regarded as experiments and several years will elapse before we can properly appraise this one.

The annual Alumni Day and banquet was again largely attended and the evident interest and enthusiasm proved that the College has the loyal support of its graduates. A permanent Alumni Association was effected and the alumni may now be expected to exercise greater influence in the affairs of the College.

It is my opinion that the principal function of the College, teaching and research, have been admirably accomplished during the past year. The Faculty of the Medical College is a body in which this University may take pride, comparing favorably with any similar body anywhere. Besides discharging their first duty, to teach students, they are doing a very great deal of research, some of which is of vast importance. A review of the various department reports on file in my office

shows that practically every teacher is doing some investigation and there are several men whose whole time is devoted to research. This appears to be the best guarantee for maintaining a live progressive institution.

In my report for 1921-22 I described at some length the change which was made in the dispensary when on November 1, 1921, it was reorganized as a pay clinic. The experiment brought forth numerous new problems and cast a heavy burden on the organization, which has, however, met the responsibilities admirably, and I feel it now safe to say that the experiment is a success. At all times large numbers of patients have presented themselves; the quality of the service rendered to them has steadily improved and is good; ample clinical and research material is now available and the clinic functions to educate not only medical students but graduate physicians, nurses, executives, and social service workers as well. The problem of finance has been foremost. While the Dispensary Development Committee has continued to render generous support it could not be expected to continue for longer than the proposed two years experimental period. The most important consideration, however, is that the venture cannot properly be considered a success unless it becomes self-supporting. Therefore, after very careful study of the situation it was decided to increase the admission fee to \$1.50 on June 1, 1923. What effect this will have upon the attendance cannot be foretold with certainty but it is felt that at this rate we can contract and expand our organization as the need arises and be in fact self-supporting. It is possible that if the attendance is not materially affected by the increased rate we may find it possible to reduce the fee somewhat. In this connection I wish to call to your attention the invaluable service rendered by Dr. George A. Bigelow, the Director of the Clinic since August 1, 1922.

The facilities of the College are to a large extent dependent upon the various hospitals with which we have affiliation and in every instance their Board of Managers have accorded us every possible opportunity and privilege. The Sage Foundation continues its generous co-operation with the Second (Cornell) Division of Bellevue Hospital and has made possible the development of one of the most productive clinics in this country. Through the courtesy of the Berwind Maternity Clinic, which last year placed all of its obstetrical service in our charge, our students are permitted to live there as junior internes for periods of two weeks and receive instruction from our Faculty thus providing an exceptional opportunity for teaching practical obstetrics.

It is my belief that the College is doing good work and is, generally speaking, in a satisfactory position at present. Yet with our present endowment, buildings, and hospital associations we can not hope to reach the foremost place among institutions for medical education. In previous reports I have outlined our principal needs which may be summarized as follows:—(a) Close affiliation with a large general hospital and various special hospitals to be placed with the Medical College on a common site in the closest possible proximity to each other; (b) increased endowment to provide for numerous assistant professors particularly, and general increase in the departmental staffs; (c) funds for the development of new departments or schools, particularly a School of Public Health. If it becomes clear that the above mentioned needs are impossible of attainment then we must at once proceed to enlarge the present College building which is badly overcrowd-

ed. We especially need more space for the library and reading room, a student's rest room, and more laboratory space for several departments.

In closing this report I desire to express my appreciation of the loyal support which the Faculty has invariably given me and the complete confidence which we have in your leadership.

Respectfully submitted,
WALTER L. NILES,
Dean of the Cornell University Medical College.

APPENDIX VI

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

To the President of the University:

SIR: As Secretary of the Ithaca Division of the Medical College, I have the honor to present my twenty-first annual report covering the college year, 1922-23.

The work in all the departments of the Medical College has progressed normally and satisfactorily. There have been some slight readjustments in the curriculum with attendant changes in the schedule. These improvements have helped to make the course run more smoothly.

Although the Professor of Anatomy, Dr. Kerr, has this year been relieved from the directorship of the Department of Hygiene, it has been necessary to devote much time to that department. It is hoped, however, that by next year readjustments will have been completed so that he can then devote his whole time to the Department of Anatomy and to the Medical College.

The Assistant Professor of Biochemistry, Dr. Sumner, has returned from his sabbatical year in Belgium and has taken up his duties with renewed enthusiasm and energy.

The difficulty of securing assistants for the departments of the Medical College has been repeatedly pointed out. It has been impossible this year to fill all the vacancies. The policy established some years ago of securing as assistants young men and women who were working for a Master's or Doctor's degree in the Graduate School cannot be continued. It has been found necessary within the past few years to promote the assistants after one year to instructors and in some cases it has been necessary to start them at the instructor's grade. Even these measures have in all instances not been sufficient to retain the teachers, since sister institutions are offering larger inducements both in opportunities for research and in salary. There seems to be no set policy in the treatment of this problem in the different colleges and departments of the University and while it is recognized that absolute uniformity in all departments is probably not attainable or desirable, it is clear that such marked differences in practice as now exist, tend to breed discontent.

There are a number of the instructors in the Medical College who have been with us for several years and who have obtained or are about to obtain their Ph.D. degrees. It is certain that these men will soon leave us to accept better positions in other institutions. To thus train young men and women for the

better positions in colleges and universities must continue to be an important function of each department. The demand for teachers and investigators trained here is steadily increasing. The departments housed in Stimson Hall may well be proud of the number of former instructors holding responsible positions in other institutions.

I have pointed out several times the desirability of establishing assistant professorships in the Departments of Histology and Embryology and of Physiology. Both of these departments give instruction to large numbers of students. This year, the Department of Histology and Embryology had 222 course registrations, only 25 of which were medical students. Thirteen of these were graduate students, taking majors and minors in the department. In the Department of Physiology in addition to the medical students, there were 499 students who received instruction, also there were 13 graduate students candidates for advanced degrees. To instruct and supervise the instruction of so many students, both undergraduate and graduate, and in addition, in so many courses, to plan, organize, and direct the research now in progress in each of these departments, is more than can be advantageously done by one man. That the work, both instruction and research, may not suffer and that the high rank attained by both of these departments in the scientific world may be maintained, I wish to urge again the importance, both from the standpoint of the departments and of the university as a whole, of appointing assistant professors in Histology and Embryology and in Physiology as soon as the right men can be found to fill the positions.

The departments in the Medical College at Ithaca differ from the corresponding departments in the Medical College in New York in that they all have in addition to the courses for medical students other courses for students in the other colleges of the University. As a matter of fact, a far greater number of the students taught are from outside the Medical College. This is perfectly natural since most of the departments that give instruction to medical students existed at the University before the Medical College was established and advantage was taken of their existence here to provide in them instruction for medical students also. In this co-ordinate teaching of both medical and other students, there is an advantage both to the University as a whole and to the Medical College. It requires, however, a decidedly larger staff than if medical students alone were being taught.

The limitation of the number of medical students in the Ithaca Division of the Medical College to 30 each year has made it possible for the Faculty to select the best students from the considerably larger number applying. While it is undoubtedly true that some who would have made desirable students in our Medical College have been refused, the results have, on the whole, been satisfactory. This is shown by the higher standards maintained by the majority of the students and by the decreased number of students who have been dropped by the Faculty.

Of the 29 students registered in the Medical College this year, 17 were seniors in the College of Arts and Sciences of Cornell University, 14 men and 3 women. The remaining 12 students were graduates of Cornell or of other recognized colleges and universities.

I have already called attention to the large number of students other than medical students, who receive instruction in the departments of Physiology, and Histology and Embryology. The other departments likewise gave instruction

to a considerable number of such students. In the Department of Anatomy, there were this year, 53 students from Arts and Agriculture, and 5 graduate students, candidates for advanced degrees. The Department of Biochemistry gave instruction to 85 students from Arts and Home Economics. There were also 5 graduate students taking work in this department toward their advanced degrees.

In the Department of Anatomy, since but one trained full-time assistant could be secured, three part-time student assistants and a student preparator were appointed to help out with the work of the department. While this has been of considerable help, it has left a large burden on the professor and assistant professor and has reduced materially their time for research. Assistant Professor Papez has continued to devote a considerable amount of his time to the development of the course in Neurology. Several new series have been added to the neurological collection and through co-operation with Dr. Charles G. Wagner, Cornell '80, of the Binghamton State Hospital, much valuable material has been acquired.

The dearth of dissecting material has been even more acute this year than last. The reserves that had been accumulated in past years were entirely used up. It was necessary, therefore, that new sources of supply should be found. The Professor of Anatomy devoted considerable time to this problem with the result that several counties, other than those from which we formerly received our material, are now supplying the College. The demands of the next college year are already supplied and we are beginning again to accumulate a surplus. A considerable amount of research is in progress by all the members of the staff.

Professor Kingsbury reports that the instruction in Histology and Embryology has been faithfully and consistently carried out with good results in all courses. Each instructor and assistant in his department comes in for a full share of praise. He speaks particularly of the work of Instructor R. R. Humphrey, as a young man of unusual ability with a marked future before him. He commends also the work of Instructor H. B. Adelman.

Research in the department has been very actively prosecuted. Four important investigations have been published, four other articles are in press or completed, and other researches are under way.

Among the more urgent needs of the Department of Histology and Embryology are an artist and provision for housing and care of laboratory animals.

In the Department of Physiology no important changes have been made in the staff or teaching during this year. The whole staff has worked diligently and efficiently at both teaching and research. Dr. S. R. Burlage has resigned his instructorship to accept a part-time position in the School of Medicine of Western Reserve University and to continue his medical studies. He has become a very capable and enthusiastic teacher and we are sorry to lose him.

Dr. Simpson has been granted a sabbatical leave of absence for the first term next year. He will attend the Eleventh International Physiological Congress at Edinburgh and subsequently visit the chief medical schools of Great Britain and some on the continent. As the instruction in the first term is much lighter than the second, the instructors in the department will be able to carry on the work in his absence.

During the summer and fall of 1922, a sheep-barn and houses and runs for small animals were erected on the land purchased for the Department of Physiology on

Hanshaw Road, near Cayuga Heights. The experimental farm here is to be known as the Physiological Field Station. All of the needed buildings at the station have not been finished. The most pressing addition now is a residence for the caretaker. Had he resided on the ground this year, two very valuable cretin sheep which had been under observation for 2 or 3 years might have been saved from the wandering dogs that killed them.

Research in several fields is in progress in the department, both at Stimson Hall and at the Field Station. Much has been accomplished during the year. Thirteen papers have been read before learned societies and subsequently published by members of the staff.

In the Department of Biochemistry, Assistant Professor Sumner reports a most satisfactory year as regards both teaching and research. The laboratory is now well equipped and is not over-crowded. During the year three investigations have been completed and published.

The Charles Edward Van Cleef Memorial Library is proving increasingly useful. The collection, while not large, is gradually growing and is supplementing the collection in the general University Library. The special reading desks are most convenient and the special reading lamps furnished with daylight glass, the gift of Professor S. H. Gage, are greatly appreciated.

Investigation in all departments has been aided by grants from the Sarah Manning Sage Research fund. The importance of this aid to research is keenly appreciated by us all.

The most pressing needs of the Medical College have been mentioned in the body of this report, and have been stressed in previous reports. They also have been set forth in the recommendation for appointments and in the budgetary requests. It is a great pleasure for me to acknowledge here the sympathetic understanding with which the problems of the Medical College have been discussed by you and the hearty co-operation that you have given us.

Respectfully submitted,

ABRAM T. KERR,

Secretary of the Ithaca Division of the Medical College.

APPENDIX VII

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE NEW YORK STATE VETERINARY COLLEGE

To the President of the University:

Sir: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the work of the New York State Veterinary College for the academic year 1922-23.

Veterinary education is passing through a critical period as a result of economic and professional circumstances. The reaction on the attendance at veterinary colleges has been so pronounced that a brief summary of the situation seems necessary to explain the marked reduction in the number of students.

In 1918, the preliminary education and the course of study in the veterinary colleges of the United States were placed, as a result of a ruling in the War and Agricultural Departments, on a par with those of other colleges in the Land

Grant Institutions. The proprietary schools were unable to meet the requirements and all but three of them closed their doors. This placed the responsibility of veterinary education on the State Colleges of which there are twelve. Coincident with the adoption of higher standards, the work of the veterinarian shifted largely from the cities to the country. An immediate effect of this change was to remove from the observation of the boys of the cities, who were about to choose their life work, the services rendered by veterinarians. This has left the profession to be recruited, for the greater part, from the rural districts.

Following the war, there was a decided drop in the price of farm animals and dairy products which tended to dishearten animal owners and to reduce the demand for veterinary service. Simultaneously, the Federal Government extended the accredited-herd plan for the control of bovine tuberculosis from the pure bred herds, for which it was intended originally, to all cattle. The plan provides free tuberculin testing which, for the time, is absorbing much of the professional service that was being rendered by practitioners, many of whom have come to believe that such important work as disease eradication is to be taken over by Government employees. This discouraged many veterinarians who, in turn, advised young men not to study veterinary medicine. The effect of these combined conditions was to reduce the total number of veterinary students in the United States from 2487 in 1914 to 531 in 1922.

The pronounced reduction in the number of students appears to threaten the permanency of the profession for it has been interpreted by some as a revolt against higher education and a signal to return to lower standards. The history of progress in all professional education would indicate that the present situation relative to veterinary students reflects the changes that are taking place, on an upward scale, in the better quality of the services required by animal owners and the failure of the lower standards to qualify men to do the much needed veterinary work of today. The safety of the profession and the protection of animal husbandry against disease rest in still better adjusted educational methods that will give animal owners, through the services of trained practitioners, the benefit of modern medical and sanitary sciences. It is through this agency that the enormous losses from animal diseases will be minimized and the public properly safeguarded against the diseases of animals communicable to man.

The opportunities and growing demand for veterinarians are illustrated in the development of the live stock industry. In 1910, there were 199,000,000 domesticated animals in the United States with an estimated value of \$4,925,000,000 and a veterinary force of 11,552 men. In 1920, there were 215,000,000 animals valued at \$8,013,000,000 with 8,692 graduate veterinarians. This shows an increase of 16 million animals and a veterinary decrease of nearly one-third, with a student body of less than one-fourth of the 1914 quota. Further, there has been a rapid growth in the poultry industry and in the number of small animals which are demanding the services of many veterinarians. A still more significant fact is that, beyond the purely economic phase of veterinary medicine, the profession has a highly significant public service in the protection of the consumers of meat and dairy products against injurious and disease-conveying food.

Cornell was the first among American universities to point out the need of higher veterinary education and to defend animal husbandry in its demand for better veterinary service to protect it against the heavy losses from disease.

This college is a product of the early efforts of the University to apply the truths of science for the protection of live stock through educated and scientifically trained veterinarians. The members of its faculty recognize now, as heretofore, their responsibilities and with untiring diligence they have endeavored to meet their obligations to the animal husbandry of the state, to the University, and to the student body. It seems to be clear that the reduction in the number of students is a natural consequence of the policy of the proprietary schools that existed in this country for many years of sending out large numbers of poorly educated and untrained men to do professional work that requires broad knowledge and thorough scientific training. When the true requirements for efficiency in veterinary service are recognized generally there will be undoubtedly an adequate number of the right kind of students. Those who are claiming that the dearth of veterinarians calls for lower standards, overlook the significant fact that people are better informed on the nature of disease and that the work does not require so large a number of men if they are properly prepared.

There have been few changes in the Faculty. Dr. C. M. Carpenter, who was on leave of absence, has spent the year at the University of California. He will return this summer. Dr. E. Sunderville, who was on sabbatic leave for the second term, spent part of the time at the College of Veterinary Medicine, Ohio State University, studying the methods of teaching anatomy followed in that institution. Dr. A. M. Mills has assisted in surgery for Dr. Varley who is studying cattle diseases on a large ranch near Honolulu.

There are registered 92 undergraduate veterinary students, distributed by classes as follows: Freshmen, 34; sophomores, 11; juniors, 16; and seniors, 31. There are 4 graduate veterinary students and 1 in the practitioner's course. Instruction has been given to students in other colleges of the University as follows: bacteriology, 26; horseshoeing, 6; parasitology, 3; pathology, 14; and physiology, 109. There were 65 who took a three-hour course on Health and Disease, given especially for the students in the College of Agriculture. This makes a total of 683 university hours of instruction that have been given to matriculates of other colleges. In addition, there are 6 graduates who are taking either a major or minor here. Although the total registration of undergraduates is slightly larger than that of a year ago, there is an increase in the freshman class of 100 per cent over that of 1921. We are not concerned in securing a large student body. The changing conditions do not warrant it. The automobile and good roads enable a practitioner to care for a much larger number of clients than he could heretofore. Our problem is to give the kind of instruction that will prepare those who attend to do efficiently the work required. In placing the responsibility for veterinary education in the United States on the twelve State schools, the interest of each extends naturally beyond the professional needs of its own State.

It is gratifying to report that the opportunities for teaching the practical subjects, as well as the basic sciences, are improving steadily. The most rapid progress has been made in the small animal clinic. The large number of cases is of much value in the practical teaching of materia medica as well as for instruction in the diseases of small animals. The automobile is tending to increase the number and value of pet animals. The veterinarians of England are finding that the loss of practice, due to the reduction of city horses, is more than compensated

for by the larger number of dogs. In this country there is a rapid growth in the volume of small animal practice. The ambulatory and consulting clinics provide ample material for teaching veterinary medicine and surgery. There were treated in all of the clinics a total of 6,179 cases. The College is fortunate in having experienced men to do the greater part of the teaching. As heretofore, the University has furnished instruction to the veterinary students in chemistry, histology, and zoology, and the College of Agriculture in animal husbandry and botany.

The aid that the College gives to the practitioners and live stock owners in making laboratory diagnoses and preparing certain biological products used in diagnosis and preventive treatment has been continued. This service has proven to be of much assistance to the State. There was a total number of 1,751 specimens examined. They were for anthrax, rabies, tuberculosis, hog cholera, malignant tumors and a great variety of non-specific morbid conditions. There were prepared and distributed at the cost of manufacture 73,043 doses of different tuberculins; 451,700 mls of anti-hog cholera serum; and 14,945 mls of hog cholera virus which is used in the simultaneous method of immunizing hogs against the disease. As a result of the prompt diagnosis of specific diseases when requested by the local veterinarians and reporting the same to the Commissioner of Agriculture, the losses caused by them have been reduced. In 1908-09, we examined 588 specimens for rabies of which 295 were positive. In 1922-23, there were but 57 specimens of suspected cases sent to us and only 14 of them were positive.

The Fifteenth Conference for Veterinarians was held January 11 and 12. The attendance was good. The program was arranged to be as helpful as possible to practitioners and this year the major part of it was provided by members of the faculty. The New York City Board of Health was represented by Mr. W. L. Dougherty who described the standards of that city relative to veterinary dairy inspection. As the inspections are made by practitioners, it is very beneficial to have the subject discussed thoroughly by the interested parties. Dr. E. L. Volgenau of Buffalo discussed the problem of municipal meat and dairy inspection. The importance of meat inspection justifies emphasis on that subject. The papers presented were published in the April number of the *Cornell Veterinarian* and copies were sent to the veterinarians of the State. These conferences have proved to be of great assistance to the practitioners and indirectly to the animal owners. They afford a means for the College to give educational aid to the members of the profession who are responsible for the protection against disease of the live stock industry of the State.

The research work has continued for the greater part along the same lines as were reported last year. The problems that need to be solved in connection with the communicable diseases of animals are intricate and of necessity require much time. We are exceedingly fortunate in our organization for the work on infectious abortion in cattle. At the Veterinary Experiment Station, we are conducting definite, carefully controlled experiments on channels of infection and the production of immunity. In the ambulatory clinic we are coming in touch with the disease as it presents itself in the dairy herds and an opportunity to apply methods for its treatment and control. Further, we have a laboratory man who devotes his entire time to this subject. A number of other researches have been made and are being made in connection with animal diseases. Considerable

work has been done on the thermal death point of tubercle bacteria both in laboratory experiments and in practical tests in commercial pasteurizers. The results will be of much interest because of their bearing on the value of pasteurization in checking the transmission of tubercle bacteria through the milk of infected cattle to young children and also to calves. The members of the faculty have been active in scientific and veterinary societies. At the World's Dairy Congress to be held in October, papers on five diseases of cattle are to be presented, and members of this Faculty have been requested by the National Committee to prepare three of them. The report of the college to the Legislature will contain a series of valuable contributions on the results of researches that have been made.

Mrs. James Law and her daughters have given to the college the technical library possessed by Dr. Law. It consists of about 150 volumes. We greatly appreciate this gift. A few volumes have been presented to our library by other donors.

The Legislature of 1923 made an appropriation of \$117,410 for the maintenance of the Veterinary College for the fiscal year 1923-24. This is an increase of \$6,450 over the budget of the present year. In addition, it appropriated \$22,500 for equipment of the South Wing, now under construction, and for grading and walks around it; \$10,000 for additions to the anti-hog-cholera serum laboratory and piggery; and \$3,500 for repairing the parapet on James Law Hall.

The progress that is being made is due to the co-operation of the Faculty and the efforts of its individual members to carry out fully the purposes of the College.

Respectfully submitted,

V. A. MOORE,

Dean of the New York State Veterinary College.

APPENDIX VIII

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the New York State College of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1922-23.

THE MERGER WITH THE NEW YORK AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

The most important and far-reaching event of the year was the passage of an act by the State Legislature by which the administration of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva is vested in Cornell University as the agent of the State. The movement was inaugurated in the Legislature by the Honorable Daniel P. Witter, of Berkshire, Tioga County, Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Agriculture. It was recommended by Governor Smith in a message to the Legislature, and the Governor also aided in the passage of the act. The history of this movement may be traced briefly, for purposes of public record.

At the outset it may be well to point out that in each of the States, with six exceptions, the State Agricultural Experiment Station is located at the same

place as, and is identified with, the State Agricultural College, with resulting advantages to both because of the similarity of research functions. In five of the six States which are exceptions, some form of official relationship exists, and in four of them steps have been taken to consolidate the administrations of the separated institutions. With one exception, New York is the last of the States having separate stations to move toward administrative amalgamation, and it is a source of gratification that when the matter came before the Legislature it was fully accomplished at once, and in a manner wholly satisfactory to the staffs of the two institutions.

Under the laws of the State, the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, and the station established in connection with the State College of Agriculture, have identical functions in research. It has been entirely possible for these two stations to cover the same fields and to come into conflict or to incur wasteful duplication. That none of these evils has resulted is due to the fact that conferences have been held and agreements reached in determining lines of work, and good will and mutual respect have controlled where legal definition was both lacking and impossible. For forty years the stations have operated harmoniously and, we believe, efficiently. While this cordial relationship might have continued indefinitely, there was potential danger in the separateness, and there were frequent questionings as to whether undesirable duplications did not take place, since the public had no means of determining what lines of work might most properly be undertaken at one place or the other.

The staffs at the two institutions have long recognized that the interests of both, and the development of the agriculture of the State, would be furthered if in some way a formal administrative relationship could be established and yet the advantages growing out of the geographical separation be retained. Discussions of this possibility have been held by representatives of the two institutions for many years. The first formal proposal was outlined by Director W. H. Jordan, of the State Agricultural Experiment Station, in his annual report for 1915, in which he suggested affiliation of the State Station and the State College, having in mind at the time that the two institutions would retain their autonomy under separate boards of control, but would have certain legal interrelations which would tend to promote harmonious and efficient functioning. In 1920 a form of affiliation was established without resort to law: the trustees of the two institutions, acting within their powers, voting to approve reciprocal elections of members of the respective staffs to their institutions. Thus, the Board of Control of the State Experiment Station elected to its staff certain members of the staff of the State College of Agriculture, without salaries and without required duties, and the Board of Trustees of Cornell University took reciprocal action. Later, in the two examinations of the work of the two institutions made in 1921 and 1922 by representatives of the State Board of Estimate and Control, the similarity of functions was noted, and recommendations were made that the two should be placed under a single administration.

The recent action by the State Legislature is the natural outcome of the discussions and actions of the past decade and earlier, and is the logical solution of the situation caused by the creation of two institutions vested with similar powers. The new law provides for the continuance of the State Agricultural Experiment Station in its present location and with its present powers, a requirement that is

altogether desirable because of its large equipment, its superior soil and climatic conditions for certain types of work (notably with fruits and vegetables), and its long and distinguished history and the place it holds in the affections of the people.

The principal advantages to be gained from the administrative consolidation of the work may be summarized as follows:

(1) The consolidation is in accord with the well-tested state and national policy that public institutions having closely similar or identical functions under the law should be administered by a single authority, in the interests of economy and efficiency.

(2) Responsibility is fixed, to see that undesirable duplication and waste, and conflict of interest, are avoided. Hitherto either institution had a legal right to preempt the entire field, and the State had no responsible agent to see that this was not done. With a single administrative authority the responsibility is placed. Experience in certain other States clearly shows the importance of this.

(3) Better co-operation and co-ordination of work will be effected.

(4) There is made available to the State Experiment Station the large agricultural extension service developed by the State College of Agriculture in co-operation with the United States Department of Agriculture, including the county agent system. The State Station has needed machinery for getting its findings out to the people more fully.

(5) There is made available to the State Station the privileges and advantages of a great university, including its libraries, its laboratories, its equipment, and the opportunities for consultations with eminent authorities in many of the sciences fundamental to agricultural research, as well as with scientists engaged in many fields of agricultural research.

(6) There is made available to the State College of Agriculture the facilities of the State Station, and its superior soil and climatic conditions for certain lines of plant study, as well as the more intimate association with its large and able scientific staff.

The accomplishment of the merger has been effected with the hearty concurrence of the persons most concerned with and best informed on the services of the two institutions. The scientific staffs of the institutions were unanimous in their approval of the project. On February 8, 1923, the Board of Control of the State Experiment Station passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the consensus of opinion of this Board is that we would look with favor upon the unifying of the Station and the State College of Agriculture, providing a plan can be worked out which will make for efficiency and economy and will safeguard the vital interests of this Station.

This action of the Board of Control was magnanimous, and it should be highly commended, involving, as it did, the Board's own elimination from the control of a station which many of the members had long served, which they had brought to a place of high recognition, and to which they were warmly attached by many ties. It is somewhat unusual in the public service to find boards of control willing to voluntarily sacrifice their personal attachments and inclinations for what they believe to be the higher general good.

When informed of this action of the Board of Control of the Station and assured that the proposal met with favor on the part of the Station's scientific staff, the

Agricultural College Council of the Board of Trustees of Cornell University, on February 23, 1923, took the following action, which was subsequently affirmed by the full Board:

Resolved, That this Council approve the plan to place the administration of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva under the control of Cornell University.

At the hearings on the measure held before the committees of the Legislature having the bill in charge, the proposal was strongly endorsed by the State Commissioner of Education, the State Commissioner of Farms and Markets, the Master and the Secretary of the State Grange, the Secretary of the Dairymen's League, the President of the State Federation of Farm Bureau Associations, the President of the State Agricultural Society, the ex-President of the State Horticultural Society, and other persons.

The State Agricultural Experiment Station comprises a farm of approximately 218 acres of excellent land, located at Geneva. It rents at Geneva 22 acres in addition, and leases a 10-acre orchard near Rochester, a 22-acre vineyard at Urbana, and a 28-acre vineyard at Fredonia, for experimental purposes. The 1923 Legislature provided for the lease of a tract in the Hudson River Valley for experimental work with fruit. The Station has an excellent equipment of administration, laboratory, and service buildings, and residences for the Director and for the Chiefs in Research. It is in great need of a new horticultural building. The original investment in existing buildings approximates \$300,000. The scientific staff numbers nearly fifty persons, in addition to the necessary staff for administration and operating services. Research divisions of agronomy, bacteriology, biochemistry, botany, chemistry, dairying, entomology, horticulture, and poultry husbandry, are maintained. The state appropriation for salaries and operating expenses for the year 1923-24 is \$229,735.

OTHER ENACTMENTS BY THE LEGISLATURE OF 1923

The College of Agriculture has again received considerate treatment from the Legislature and the Governor. While in certain respects—namely, in the general salary scale for teachers and in certain of the funds for general operation—the College is severely limited, nevertheless the State has consistently strengthened the College and has steadily built it to large dimensions with many strong departments. The generosity of the State merits full recognition.

The Legislature of 1923 made a gross appropriation of \$1,929,128.39 for the State College of Agriculture. Of this amount, \$500,000 was to continue the building program; \$15,000 was for walks, grading, and grounds; \$27,000 was a deficiency appropriation for fuel for the current year; and \$63,400 was a transfer of funds hitherto appropriated to the Department of Farms and Markets for contributions to the county agricultural and home demonstration agent system, now wholly administered by the State College in accordance with the law as amended at the 1922 session of the Legislature. There was included, also, a contingency appropriation of \$10,023.39, to reimburse the University for judgments paid in the settlement of claims growing out of the automobile accident of the College of Agriculture in September of 1917.

The appropriations provided approximately \$25,000 for increases in salaries, and approximately \$41,000 for new positions, more than half of which were

necessitated by the new lines of work and the needs in the great new building for the Department of Dairy Industry. Among the more important of the new positions provided are a professorship and an assistant professorship in dairy bacteriology, a research professorship in dairy chemistry, an extension professorship in dairy industry, an assistant professorship in economic botany, an assistant professorship in rural social organization, and two assistant professorships in home economics. A number of other greatly needed minor positions were provided also.

Of special interest is the resumption of the building program inaugurated by the Legislature of 1920, when an authorization for construction in the amount of \$3,000,000 was given and an appropriation of \$500,000 was made, on the basis of which the new dairy industry building was erected. No additional construction was authorized during 1921 and 1922, although the Legislature of 1922 appropriated \$183,000 to apply on equipment for the dairy building and \$15,000 to equip the cold-storage building for fruit. On the recommendation of the Governor, the Legislature of 1923 specifically authorized the resumption of the building program inaugurated in 1920, and appropriated an amount, \$500,000, which it was estimated would cover the expenditures for the first year on additional buildings, notably the plant industry building. The College first asked for a plant industry building in 1910, and the assurance of its realization now, after thirteen years of waiting, promises great relief at a point of very special restriction in our work. Our plant departments are handicapped almost beyond description in their present quarters, and are occupying space greatly needed by other departments. The staff as a whole is particularly grateful for this action of the Legislature and the Governor.

The bill to designate the School of Home Economics in the College of Agriculture as the State College of Home Economics was again introduced in both houses. Hearings were held on it before the Committee on Ways and Means in the Assembly, and the Committee on Education in the Senate. The latter Committee reported it favorably, but it was not brought to a vote. The hearings were attended by representatives of many of the women's organizations of the State, representatives of the State Department of Education, and others. The measure received able and strong endorsement from these representatives, and the merits of the bill were well established. It should receive legislative sanction by early enactment. It is clearly in the highest interest of the work which the State is supporting. No valid argument has been advanced against it.

LAND AND BUILDING ACQUISITIONS

During the year the Trustees purchased, for the purposes of the College, forty-six acres of the Barrett-Snyder farm immediately adjoining the holdings of the University to the east. This is a level tract of good land, and is a desirable addition to the area under the administration of the College.

A combination tool and straw barn for the uses of the Departments of Poultry Husbandry and Grounds was erected during the year.

The new building for dairy industry was brought to substantial completion during the year. The new equipment was ordered in the fall, and the end of the year found much of it on hand and work rapidly under way for its installation. The building, when fully equipped, will be a great addition to the facilities for

the promotion of the dairy industry, not only in New York but also in the Nation. It has no equal among buildings for its purpose at any other institution in the United States. The responsibility of the College to render service to the dairy interests is more deeply realized with the provision of such ample accommodations.

In the report for 1922, attention was called to the bill passed by the Legislature of that year making appropriations for the establishment of a vegetable research farm on Long Island. The bill carried \$10,000 for the purchase of land, and \$16,200 for the erection of buildings. Fortunately, however, a farm with the desired buildings was located and purchased last summer. It was known locally as the Homan farm, and is situated four miles north of Riverhead, on the North Road. It contains 30 acres of almost ideal land for vegetable experimental work. The buildings include a large dwelling-house of eleven rooms, which has been made into a two-family house; a new and smaller dwelling of seven rooms, which with slight alteration is serving admirably as a laboratory and office building for the three investigators now located at the station; a comparatively new greenhouse 41 feet by 100 feet; a smaller greenhouse 34 feet by 55 feet; a good barn; and several small buildings. The purchase price was \$24,000, and the farm provides much better facilities than could possibly have been obtained had the land been purchased without buildings. The present buildings could not now be erected short of a cost far in excess of the \$16,200 provided for construction. The opinion of the Attorney-General, holding that the appropriation could be used for the purchase of a farm with buildings erected, was advantageous to the State and to the projected work. The vegetable research specialist, Professor P. H. Wessels, assumed charge on September 1, 1922, and the two investigators under the administration of the State Experiment Station, Doctors Clayton and Hockett, began work last summer. The present year will see the experimental work well under way.

CHANGES IN THE COLLEGE STAFF

During the year the following changes in staff occurred. On July 1, 1922, Dr. Olney B. Kent, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, and H. E. Babcock, Professor of Marketing, resigned to accept attractive posts in the commercial field. Both of them had achieved large and well-merited recognition for their work in the University, and their loss has been felt. On February 1, 1923, G. R. Hoerner, Extension Assistant Professor of Plant Pathology, who had held appointment for three terms, resigned to accept a position in commercial work. Effective October 1, 1922, Mr. F. O. Underwood, a graduate of the College and a successful county agricultural agent in Nassau County, New York, was appointed Extension Assistant Professor of Vegetable Gardening. On the same date Howard B. Meek, a graduate of Boston University and holding the degree of Master of Arts from Yale University, was appointed Assistant Professor of Institutional Management on funds provided by the American Hotel Association for the inauguration of special courses in hotel and institutional management. Funds provided by this Association also made possible the appointment, effective June 1, 1923, of Frank H. Randolph, B.A., Yale, 1915, and M.E., Cornell, 1917, as Assistant Professor of Institutional Engineering. On June 1, also, Mr. E. F. Guba, a graduate of Massachusetts Agricultural College and holding the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Illinois, assumed his duties as Extension Assistant

Professor of Plant Pathology. Walter Conrad Muenscher, Ph.D., Cornell, has been appointed Assistant Professor of Economic Botany, also effective July 1.

ATTENDANCE OF FACULTY MEMBERS ON MEETINGS OF PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES

The desirability that members of the faculty shall be encouraged and enabled to attend the meetings of professional societies in the fields of their specialties, needs no argument. Probably the greatest bar to the more general attendance is the cost, in view of the inadequate salaries of teachers. In order to suggest an equitable and practicable basis of contribution by the College to the travel expenses of members of the staff who may desire to attend such meetings for professional improvement, the Dean appointed a committee of the faculty, which drafted the following report. It was approved by the faculty, and was subsequently accepted in principle by the Board of Trustees:

In accordance with your request, the committee appointed by you has prepared a list of professional societies, the meetings of which members of this faculty may desire to attend as a means of improving the work of their departments. The list may not be complete, and new societies will be formed. It is recommended that additions be made to it by the Dean upon the recommendation of any member of the faculty.

1. Your committee recommends that, when funds can be spared without injury to the work of the College, the privilege of having part of the necessary railway and sleeping-car fares paid by the College be granted, once a year, to each professor and assistant professor, for attendance at a meeting of one of these societies.

2. It is recommended that at the beginning of the fiscal year the Dean decide upon the amount of aid that will be given by the College to any member of the faculty who wishes to attend such a meeting, and that this amount be the same for all members of the faculty regardless of where the meetings are held, except with any meetings so near Ithaca that railway and sleeping-car fares will be less than the amount decided upon, when only such expenses should be allowed.

3. The committee further recommends that, until such a plan can be adopted for giving equal assistance to all members of the faculty in attending such meetings, no assistance from the College be given to any member of the faculty for such attendance.

4. The committee does not believe that any rule can be formulated for the attendance at meetings of semi-professional and commercial organizations at the expense of the College, there being much more urgent reasons for attendance at some than at others. It, therefore, recommends that attendance at these meetings be by special arrangement with the Dean in accordance with existing practice.

The contribution for the first year was fixed by the President and the Dean at \$15. The initial experience has shown that the plan is greatly appreciated by the members of the faculty, and that it will serve its intended purpose. It will be desirable to increase the amount of aid given when funds can be spared.

SPECIAL TEMPORARY FELLOWSHIPS AND OTHER GRANTS

On January 6, 1912, the Agricultural College Council of the Board of Trustees passed the following resolution: "The Director (of the College) shall have power, subject to approval of the University Attorney as to form of instruments, to make contracts for the establishment of industrial fellowships * * * same to be reported at the next meeting of the Council." Since that time more than threescore such

temporary fellowships have been established, and they have been productive of many highly important advances in knowledge as well as providing financial assistance to many graduate students. Because of the responsibility which the Graduate School has for the award of fellowships for graduate study, the Trustees, on the recommendation of the Dean of the College on November 18, 1922, amended the foregoing resolution so as to provide for the concurrence of the Dean of the Graduate School in the acceptance of grants for such fellowships and make him a party to their execution.

During the year covered by this report, the following special temporary fellowships have been established:

By the Western New York Fruit Growers' Co-operative Packing Association, a grant of \$750 for one year, for the purpose of studying the cost of assembling, grading, and packing fruit in central packing houses.

By the International Milk Dealers' Association, a grant of \$600 for one year, for the purpose of studying problems in the production and handling of clean milk and the manufacture of dairy products.

By the Williamson Co-operative Vegetable Growers' Association, the re-establishment of a fellowship carrying \$1,250 a year for two years for the purpose of investigating and demonstrating the nature and control of diseases and insect pests injurious to muck crops.

In order to cover the costs of inspections of poultry flocks for the purpose of certification, the New York State Co-operative Poultry Certification Association has deposited with the Treasurer of the University \$2,000. The Association of New York Cannerymen has also made a grant of \$750 to pay the expense of an intensive survey of the crop production problems of the canning industry, one of the important agricultural industries of New York. These last two grants are not identified with graduate study.

THE THIRD TERM—THE SUMMER TERM IN BIOLOGY

On May 2, 1913, the Trustees approved a recommendation by Director L. H. Bailey for the establishment of a third, or summer, term in Agriculture, thus providing for the operation of the College throughout the year. The new term was inaugurated in 1914 and was continued until and including the summer of 1922. Owing chiefly to the difficulty of arranging a long term that would articulate with the regular terms of the usual academic year at Cornell and at other institutions, the project did not yield the results anticipated in its establishment, and, on recommendation of the faculty of the College of Agriculture on December 6, 1922, the Trustees approved of its discontinuance. If the University were ever to return to the trimester system, it is not unlikely that the faculty of this College would wish to consider the establishment of a fourth, or summer, quarter. The desirability of full summer instruction remains, even though it has been found impracticable under existing conditions.

Because of the large development of the fields of biological science at Cornell University, and because of the superior advantages which Ithaca and its environs offers for biological study and research, there was proposed, as a partial substitute for the former third term, the establishment of a summer term in biology. As the idea developed it became apparent that such a term, or school, should

be broader in scope than the facilities of a single college afford, and the project was finally developed to include teachers from the Colleges of Agriculture, Arts and Sciences, Medicine, and Veterinary Medicine. A wide range of offerings has been announced for the summer of 1923. The program should be highly attractive to persons desiring special study in the fields of biology.

THE DURAND COLLECTION

The College is extremely fortunate in having obtained, during the year, the herbarium and library of the late Elias J. Durand, Chairman of the Department of Botany of the University of Minnesota. As Dr. Durand was for fifteen years a prominent member of the Department of Botany at Cornell University, it is particularly fitting that his collections and books should come to this institution. The herbarium contains over 12,000 specimens of Discomycetes, a group of fungi in connection with which Dr. Durand held an international reputation. This is regarded as the finest and most complete collection of its kind in existence. It is fully indexed and is accompanied by thousands of sheets of manuscript notes which represent Dr. Durand's memoranda of his personal studies of the specimens. The collection includes, also, 6,000 prepared slides bearing mounts for microscopic study. The library consists of 2,240 bound separates, an approximately equal number of unbound separates, and nearly two hundred books. These separates and books are chiefly mycological in nature and embrace many rare works on the Discomycetes.

Since many of the fungi which cause disease in plants belong to this group, the acquisition of this herbarium and library is of the utmost importance to the work in mycology and plant pathology. Moreover, their location here gives added prestige to the mycological work in this institution. Graduate students and specialists on these fungi in other institutions will doubtless be attracted by the more favorable opportunity for research in these fields which is now presented at Cornell University.

THE ENROLLMENT OF STUDENTS

The complete enrollment of students in the College of Agriculture during the year 1922-23 was as follows:

Freshmen	368	
Sophomores	283	
Juniors	230	
Seniors	264	1,145
	<hr/>	
Special students		39
Winter-course students		
Agriculture (General)	121	
Dairy Industry	48	
Poultry Husbandry	40	
Fruit Growing	22	
Flower Growing	16	
Vegetable Gardening	7	
Home Economics (not offered in 1922-23) . . . . .	..
	<hr/>	254
Graduate students		189
Summer-school students		992
		<hr/>
		2,619
Less number counted twice		145
		<hr/>
		2,474

DOCTOR BERNHARD EDUARD FERNOW

In the annual report for 1922, attention was called to the action of the Board of Trustees in naming the forestry building Fernow Hall, in recognition of the great services to forestry rendered by Dr. B. E. Fernow, the first Director of the New York State College of Forestry at Cornell University. In that report reference was made to his life and his work. On October 5, 1922, a suitable tablet over the entrance to the Hall was unveiled.

On February 6, 1923, Dr. Fernow died at Toronto, full of years and with a record of distinguished public service to both the United States and Canada. His name and his work will remain outstanding in the early history of the profession of forestry in America. It is an occasion for some satisfaction that Cornell University's particular recognition of his great work came when he could know of the honor and derive such pleasure as may arise from the knowledge that one's name is thus perpetuated in the University and the State where he served. It lightened the shadow of the increasing infirmity of his latter days.

EXTENSION SERVICE

In the extension service of the year much emphasis has been placed upon economic problems, not only through the Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management, but also in many of the production departments. Particular attention has been given to cost accounting, cost-of-production studies, the fundamentals of sound marketing programs, demonstrations in grading, packing, and standardization of farm products, quality production (with special reference to fruit), and the encouragement of economies in all animal and crop production. The depressed prices for agricultural products and the low purchasing power of farmers have been reflected in the community and the county extension programs and in the demands made upon the College. The extension service has been able to render more assistance in the field of farmers' economic problems than ever before.

There has been a falling-off in the attendance at meetings and schools as compared with previous years. This is undoubtedly due in large part to the general economic depression and to an unusually long and severe winter, making the highways impassable for weeks at a time in sections of the State. It may be due in part also to a lessening in the effectiveness of lecture teaching methods and to the increased use of the local leader method, which is one of the outstanding developments of the year. The local leaders and local committees draft and carry out programs of work, and much attention has been given to training schools and conferences for the further development and preparation of these leaders for their tasks. This development does not involve any new plan or new ideas. Rather, it represents the fruition of long years of teaching and effort to arouse local responsibility and initiative, and to induce it to function in the solution of problems by means of programs made at home and based on local conditions. As local leaders have taken up their work, they, as well as the county agents and extension specialists, have realized the need for information and training in order to better conduct it. This has resulted in emphasis being placed upon training schools for local leaders, usually on a county-wide basis. In this connection the beginning of a training conference for grange lecturers, held during Farmers' Week, should be noted. This conference was well received and well attended.

The results of extension efforts since the reorganization of the work under the Lever Act in 1914 are inevitably cumulative and are becoming more and more apparent. This has been made more clear by an effort to get as many definite records of accomplishment as possible. Some of the most notable results in the field of production are: the widespread use of pure seeds of known origin; the development of the county-area plan of tuberculosis eradication, largely the result of county-agent and county-farm-bureau leadership; the extensive culling of poultry and the beginning of certification of well-bred birds; the spread of and wider demand for spray service as a result of the clear demonstration of the cash value as well as the educational value of fruit of high quality; and the large increase in the use of leguminous crops, particularly hardy alfalfa. In marketing, the importance of standardization and grading is being appreciated more than formerly. In homemaking, the importance of balancing the diet in relation to nutritional and health needs has made striking gains. The programs in clothing and household management also have made progress. Extension work with women in mechanical matters (such as schools on the care of sewing machines) and on household mechanics (such as soldering, repairing water fittings, and the like) has grown and seems to be meeting a considerable need.

Another noteworthy development of the year has been an increased interest in farm forestry extension work. This is in part the result of years of discussion and promotion. The interest which the public is now showing in reforestation and forest management has been stimulated and capitalized by co-operation of the Extension Service of the College with the State Conservation Commission and other forest agencies in the State in the development of a reforestation program, in which the county agents have promoted the planting of more than 400,000 trees in the nearly 300 forest demonstrations. The practical application of forestry has been stimulated also by the blister-rust control work being carried on by the United States Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the College and the Conservation Commission, and by conferences held with neighboring eastern States in which definite plans for future development of farm forestry extension have been made.

The county agent system has held its own in a year of pressure for both individual and public economy. The farm bureau membership and financial budgets remain about the same. Appropriations and membership in support of home demonstration agent work have been increased in the financial support of junior extension work, and five new counties have been added in this field during the year.

A STATE POLICY IN EXTENSION TEACHING

In every State in the Union, the State College of Agriculture is recognized as the official head of the State's extension teaching system. This is necessary, as it is the recipient of the federal funds for the promotion of co-operative extension service, it administers the county agent system, and it is the State's highest institution for agricultural education. With the development of secondary state schools of agriculture, the need for clear and sound state policies in the development of extension teaching becomes highly important.

Extension teaching has two purposes: (a) to provide supplemental education of persons now engaged in agriculture and homemaking, chiefly adults; (b) to carry

to farmers and farm women directly the results of investigations involving new truths or new facts with reference to agriculture and home economics. Experience has shown that such work should be undertaken only by persons who are highly trained and who are experienced in evaluating scientific work and in its interpretation. These persons need to be in constant contact with a background of active investigation. This work, because it requires specialists in a wide range of fields, is relatively expensive, and the staff of workers should therefore be limited to the needs of the State, without duplication. Farmers naturally turn to the State's highest educational institution for help on the majority of their problems. Furthermore, in order to avoid misunderstandings, such as would grow out of any attempt to fix zones of influence for various institutions and to limit projects to be undertaken, it is necessary that there be a uniform state policy and a single authority. Any State which failed to maintain a unified policy in extension would soon find itself torn into competing sections, each pressing the Legislature for the largest amount of service. Experience in other States has established this fact.

Fortunately, this general viewpoint has largely obtained in New York with officials of the State Department of Education and the directors of the secondary state schools, of which there are six. In order to define specifically the relations which should exist among the institutions in this State, conferences were called in the fall and winter by representatives of the State Department of Education and of the College of Agriculture, acting jointly. These conferences were attended by the directors of most of the state schools and by the county agricultural agents in the counties in which the state schools are located. After full discussion and consideration, a formal memorandum of agreement was drawn, which was signed by the State Commissioner of Education and the Dean of the State College, and recommended by them for approval by the trustees of the several schools and by the executive committees of the county farm bureau associations in the respective counties.

This memorandum endeavors to set forth a state policy with respect to extension teaching in agriculture and home economics. It recognizes that the state program in extension should emanate from and be supervised by the State College of Agriculture. After declaring that the State should not enter upon the policy of attaching extension specialists to the separate state schools of agriculture, it provides for participation on the part of such schools by their resident teachers in the extension activities of the counties adjacent to the schools, and links these schools much more intimately and helpfully with the extension organization and program than they have been linked hitherto. This agreement is more liberal in its recognition of the services of the secondary state schools than is the case in a number of States having such Schools. It offers a distinct step forward for all of the agencies concerned, and it should strengthen the cordial relations and the spirit of co-operation which has long existed between the state schools and the State College.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

During the year there have been added to the college library 4,938 volumes. The use of the library has constantly grown, despite its scattered and wholly unsuitable and inadequate housing. Records of use show that during the academic year 1921-22 its use increased 50 per cent over the year preceding, and during 1922-23 there was a further increase of 30 per cent over the year 1921-22.

The limitations of space, and the fire and water hazards surrounding the library, are extremely serious. The main college library can contain only a part of the books, and the remainder are scattered among many of the departments, greatly reducing the efficiency of operation. Many books and pamphlets have had to be stored where they are wholly inaccessible. The crowded conditions in the central library had become so acute that last spring the State Architect, fearing for the safety of the building and its occupants, summarily ordered the removal of a large number of books on the second floor. There were removed to the Farm Management Building 3,500 volumes. An equal number of volumes were already housed in that building because of inability of the central college library to take care of them, and there they are piled on shelves to a height of 14 feet, making their use most difficult. The Farm Management Building is entirely of wood construction except the bearing walls, and it is a wholly unsafe place for these collections. But there was no alternative. The need for a new, adequate, fireproof library building is of outstanding importance.

The effort to get into touch with graduates of the College and to learn their present occupations has been prosecuted with vigor. One or more letters have been written to each of the 5,601 graduates whose addresses were obtainable, and 4,730 have replied. The study of the occupations of these persons is yielding much interesting and valuable information.

During the year the floricultural test gardens, which have long been located on what is known as Craig Field, were removed to an area known as Field No. 9, on the state highway beyond Forest Home. The change was made chiefly because of more suitable soil conditions, but also because of the greater accessibility of the new location. In the new area the grounds will be enjoyed by much larger numbers of persons, and the investigational work will be advantaged by the more suitable land.

Miss Flora Rose, Professor of Home Economics, was granted leave of absence from April 1 to September 30, in order to accept appointment to conduct nutritional studies in Belgium under the Educational Foundation of the Commission for Relief in Belgium.

A pressing need of the College continues to be for a forest tract of approximately 2,000 acres. Such an area is urgently required for instructional and investigational purposes. Both graduate and undergraduate students would be benefited by an opportunity to take part in active forest-management work, and to engage in investigative projects involving mensuration, protection, or silviculture. Last December the representative of the unnamed donor who has recently given \$100,000 each to Harvard and to Yale for research in forestry, made tentative inquiries concerning research in forestry at Cornell. One of his first questions was, "Is there a college forest where experiments running over a long period of years can be carried on, secure against interruption?" The lack of such a college forest is a constant handicap to the department. Such a tract should be provided either by the State or by private gift.

The transfer of the Department of Agricultural Chemistry from the College of Agriculture to the College of Arts and Sciences, concerning which reference has been made in earlier reports, was finally consummated with the close of the academic year 1922-23. This department long occupied a conspicuous place in the work and organization of the College of Agriculture, and its transference, as

an adjustment to improved university organization, is not without real loss and sacrifice to the College. The retention of seats on the Faculty of Agriculture by the teachers thus transferred will be helpful in safeguarding the educational interest which this faculty still has in the work in agricultural chemistry.

The work on the survey of the rural schools of the State, the most comprehensive study of its kind, in which several members of the Department of Rural Education shared in important ways, was completed during the year with the publication of an eight-volume report.

In the fuller annual report of the College and Experiment Station, published by the State, the record of the year's progress in extension teaching and in research is recited at length, and more detailed facts are presented regarding the general operations of the College.

Respectfully submitted,

A. R. MANN,

Dean of the New York State College of Agriculture.

APPENDIX IX

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a report upon the work of the Faculty of Architecture for the academic year 1922-23.

The report of last year outlined the steps leading to the transfer of the Department of Landscape Architecture from the College of Agriculture to this College, and summarized the educational ideas which this Faculty endeavored to put into practice in co-ordinating the curricula of the architect and landscape architect. Not the least important action taken at this time was the lengthening of the normal course from four to five years. This last was a distinct break with the traditions of American collegiate life. Architectural education in this country has been patterned during the past twenty-five years or more, upon the system developed in France, and has in most institutions shown a tendency to adopt the so-called continental attitude rather than follow unquestioningly the paths marked out by American tradition.

The personal freedom and individual responsibility of each student for the results obtained by him which is fostered by that method makes a strong appeal to those engaged in teaching any branch of creative work.

Our schools of Architecture, however, are all departments of Universities and must conform in a greater or less degree to the University practices of those institutions of which they form a part. In those schools organized as graduate schools the adjustment of continental and American methods is easier. This College is attempting to accomplish more than the foreign professional schools and do it in a single undergraduate course. It is attempting to combine, as they do not, general cultural training with the requisite technical work. For instruction in approximately one-third of the required work it is dependent upon other colleges of the University. This faculty, no matter what its desires may be,

must keep step with these other colleges. The resulting educational method will be a compromise combining, it is hoped, the best from each system.

The experience gained during a single year is of negative value only in determining the real worth of such ideas as were just inaugurated. This is particularly true in attempting at this time to judge of the wisdom of establishing an undergraduate course requiring normally five years work for the baccalaureate degree, but I believe that this Faculty sees no reason to regret its action. There is no evidence as yet that this step adversely affects registration. Last year more applied for admission than could be accepted. There is every indication at this time that the same condition will be facing the College next fall. During the past year two other schools of standing have followed Cornell in lengthening their period of training from four to five years,—a compliment by no means unappreciated by this College. One of the real problems of professional education, however, is, I believe, as yet to be met. This College is a part of the University and its students a part of the undergraduate body. They do and should have their share in undergraduate life; but as at present organized, student activity and professional standards of work are not compatible.

In the spring of 1920 the Board of Trustees authorized the establishment of a course leading to the Degree of Bachelor of Fine Arts. This course has been developed slowly. Every effort has been made to restrict the enrollment. Only those of serious intentions have been admitted with the gratifying result that the work so far has shown a seriousness which more than justifies the creation of this course. While it has been modified in minor detail nothing has as yet arisen in its administration to suggest that the original conception of this course was not educationally sound. It is growing more rapidly than those of the Faculty most interested in its creation would perhaps desire, but in so doing it is only intensifying the problem which already exists in this College,—namely the problem of the best method of selection of candidates for admission.

On the physical side the Faculty is working under constant handicap. The fact that we have been forced to refuse admission to qualified candidates, because of lack of space to accommodate them, is of minor importance, but that the instruction is suffering for lack of space to accommodate equipment, library and laboratory material is more than unfortunate. Buildings do not make educational institutions, but they are necessary tools if the best results are to be obtained.

Respectfully submitted,

F. H. BOSWORTH, JR.,

Dean of the College of Architecture.

APPENDIX X

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to present the following report upon the work of the College of Engineering for the year 1922-23.

The past year has been one of quiet and steady progress so far as the common freshman curriculum is concerned. No changes of great note have been made,

but many minor adjustments have been put into effect. Under the direction of the faculty a more extended study was made of psychological examinations and some interesting results have been obtained. While it is too early to state definitely what use these methods may eventually be in selecting students, it appears that there is a fairly close relation between the results of these examinations and the record made by the student in his college work. The entrance requirements have been enforced almost literally and this has resulted, apparently, in the selection of those who are best fitted to do the work of the college while at the same time reducing somewhat the number of entering students.

The most important event in the work of the school of Civil Engineering was the completion of the Irving Porter Church Equatorial Telescope which has been so long delayed for lack of funds. Through the kindness of friends of the University and with the aid of the Board of Trustees the necessary mounting was secured from Messrs. Warner and Swazey and the telescope is now completely mounted and in operation. A formal dedication will be held on June 15, and it is hoped that this new and very fine instrument will be of service not only to students in engineering but to those in other colleges. No modern university can be considered complete that does not offer instruction in this important subject and grateful acknowledgement is hereby made of the assistance that has made the completion of the observatory possible.

The most notable gift to the school during the year was the establishment of the Harold Ingersoll Bell Research Fund for the encouragement and support of research in Hydraulics and allied subjects. This Fund of \$5,000 is the gift of Mrs. Harold Ingersoll Bell as a memorial to her husband, the late Harold Ingersoll Bell who graduated from Cornell University with the degree of Civil Engineer in 1905. In her letter offering the gift Mrs. Bell states "It is my desire that the income from the fund shall be used to purchase equipment and supplies for research in hydraulic engineering and related fields. I hope that this fund will prove of real service to the University in the field of work in which my husband was so deeply interested." The gift is a very timely one and much appreciated by the Faculty of Engineering, particularly by those interested in research in this field where lack of funds for the purchase of equipment and supplies has often delayed progress in important investigations. The income of this fund will supplement in the proper manner any funds that may be available from the Heckscher Foundation for work in this field. The use of the income from the Heckscher Foundation must necessarily be restricted in the matter of purchasing apparatus and machines. The Bell Fund will provide for materials and apparatus that normally must be purchased from departmental appropriations which usually are so small as to seriously handicap research so far as such expenditures are concerned. The gift, therefore, will be, as Mrs. Bell hopes, a source of real service to the University and is a most fitting memorial to her husband's memory.

The number of students in the School of Civil Engineering during the year was about the same as last year and no marked changes have been made in the curriculum, though here, as elsewhere in the college, minor adjustments and improvement have been introduced. It is hoped that the Good Roads Conference which was planned for last year and unavoidably postponed will be carried through some time next fall and plans for so doing are now under way. The work of instruction in the school has been fully up to the usual high standard and the spirit in the

school is excellent, though many of the departments are badly handicapped in both equipment and housing. This is particularly true of the laboratory for testing materials and of the hydraulic laboratory. The problem of the latter is a serious one that has been much discussed and many times called to the attention of the President and Board of Trustees. The site of the present hydraulic laboratory is unique and unequalled anywhere as to natural advantages for conducting experimental work in hydraulics and much good work has been done in the present laboratory. The present building and much of the present equipment, however, is most unsatisfactory and can be made satisfactory only by completely rebuilding the structure and securing some new and modern apparatus. Without doubt, the results that could be obtained in a modern laboratory on this excellent site would amply warrant the necessary expenditure.

A considerable amount of research work has been performed by different members of the Faculty of Civil Engineering during the year. The extensive investigation of hydraulic weirs that Professor Schoder has been conducting for some time is approaching completion and the results will be published in the near future. Professors Burrows and Scofield have published the results of an investigation of the allowable stresses in wooden struts on the end fibres at varying angles and they have other investigations under way. Several advanced students have also conducted interesting investigations that will appear as theses in due time.

In the Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering steady progress has been made in adapting the curriculum to the new organization. Most of the changes that have been made are of routine character and do not merit special mention. There is one proposed change, however, that is noteworthy especially as it affects all freshmen and hence all students in the college. It has been felt for a long time that our freshmen coming from many localities and with varied experiences know very little about industry and engineering either as to concept or terms. They are often found to be wholly uninformed concerning ordinary materials, processes, and tools. This is not surprising when the complexity and range of modern industry is considered and also the fact that modern industry is conducted behind closed doors, thus effectually preventing the rising generation from becoming familiar with even the general character of many industries. It is proposed, therefore, to replace the present course in forging with a sort of laboratory course where the attention of students can be called to these matters in a systematic manner as extensively as the time will permit. The elements of forging will be retained, but the greater part of the course will be largely in the nature of orientation. It is expected that this new course, which is something of a departure from teaching practice, will not only give the student certain much-needed information, but will awaken a desire to study and observe the field of engineering, thus enabling him to select his special work a little more intelligently. This change has been approved by the faculty of the college and the necessary changes in the equipment will be made during the summer so that the new course may go into effect next September.

Grateful acknowledgement is made of the gift of a Jennings Vacuum Pump by the Nash Engineering Company and of a new foundry cupola by the Whiting Corporation, both of which are timely and much-needed additions to the equipment. Considerable additional equipment obtained from the United States Government under its liberal plan of disposing of excess war material has been

installed in the machine shop, and a new Worthington two-stage air compressor has been installed in the mechanical laboratory. The foundry and machine shop have been particularly successful this year in finding real commercial work to illustrate the several processes. A large amount of apparatus for the new chemical laboratory has been made in these departments.

It is gratifying to report steady progress in the field of research in spite of the handicap of inadequate money and facilities. As usual the Heckscher Fund has been the main stay and without the generous aid of the Heckscher Council little could be accomplished. Director Diederichs makes the following report upon research in his department. Mr. R. O. McDuffy, under the direction of Professor Diederichs, has completed "An Investigation of the Purification of the Brines of Central New York" and a report upon the same will be published in the near future. Mr. C. H. Schnee, also under the direction of Professor Diederichs, has completed an investigation of "The Heat Treatment of Kinite" (a special alloy steel) and publication of these results also will be made soon. Mr. E. B. Penrod has investigated "The Heat Transfer from Steam to Oil" and will present the results as a thesis for an advanced degree. Mr. R. C. Howell, under the direction of Professor Diederichs, has investigated "The Heating of Diesel Oils under Pressure" and is now preparing the results for publication. Mr. R. O. McDuffy, under the direction of Professor Upton, is investigating certain properties of hardened steels and Mr. B. F. Gaines with Professor A. C. Davis is investigating the "Explosion of Combustible Mixtures in Closed Cylinders." The results of both of these latter investigations will be ready for publication early next year.

The most important change in the School of Electrical Engineering was the appointment of a new head for this division in the person of Director Paul M. Lincoln. The new director brings to his position excellent training in the theory of his profession and a remarkably broad experience in the practical field. His fine personality and high character have already won the confidence of all who have come in contact with him. It is highly gratifying that such a man is willing to put teaching service ahead of the more remunerative position that was assured him in practice. His presence will without doubt do much to keep electrical engineering instruction at Cornell well in the front rank.

During the year Professor Karapetoff has extended his investigations of kinematic models for the mechanical solution of mathematical calculations in connection with the design of electrical apparatus. Six papers describing these models have been published this year and have attracted wide attention from electrical engineers. Professor Ballard and Mr. Northrop have also been conducting some interesting and important research in connection with vacuum tubes as used in radio apparatus, but as yet they have published no papers on the subject.

The Alexander Gray Memorial Library, presented to the School last year by the McGraw Hill Book Co., has been properly catalogued and arranged in a suitable reading room in Franklin Hall, thus making it available for the use of students. In addition to the original library of Professor Gray's personal books the McGraw Hill Book Company has added a number of new publications which are hereby gratefully acknowledged. The School has also received gifts of a dynamometer from the Gregory Electric Company and several valuable integrating meters from

the Sangamo Electric Company which are much needed additions to the equipment and are thankfully received.

The future of the College of Engineering holds two important problems. The first is academic and involves the shaping of the work of the college to meet the demands that are now being made upon all educated engineers. These requirements are many and varied, ranging from a demand for more highly trained technicians who can advance the scientific side of engineering, to a demand for men who have a good grasp of engineering fundamentals but who in addition have some knowledge of business methods and at least some training in those humanities that will fit them to become great industrial leaders. There can be little doubt but that the industrial leader of the future must know more about engineering methods and must have a clearer vision of the social trend of industry if our present industrial system is to endure. To provide the proper kind of training for this broad industrial field would appear to be the function of colleges of engineering. The great difficulty in providing courses of instruction that would meet this demand in the same measure as existing courses meet the demand for highly trained technicians is the element of time. Men who are to take part in industrial life should not be held in college too long, because they become academic and not adaptable. Yet if the college course is to satisfy the demand of the industrial field for well trained engineers with some knowledge of business and the humanities the course of instruction must be lengthened, or new ways of economizing in the curriculum must be developed. Such experiments as have been conducted here and elsewhere in lengthening the course have not been very reassuring and to make any such change at Cornell where the number of students and faculty involved is very large would be a serious matter and one not to be attempted without very serious consideration. This problem, however, is one that must again engage the attention of the Faculty of Engineering in the near future.

The second problem is one that has been presented almost annually for a number of years, namely, the need of a higher-paid faculty, new buildings, and better equipment. I am sure that you and the Board of Trustees are fully aware of these needs and the only reason for again presenting them is the necessity of keeping these needs constantly before all interested in order that no opportunity may be lost for remedying the conditions that now so greatly hamper the development of engineering at Cornell University.

Respectfully submitted,

DEXTER S. KIMBALL,

Dean of the College of Engineering.

APPENDIX XI

REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD OF THE SUMMER SESSION

To the President of the University:

SIR: On behalf of the Administrative Board of the Summer Session we have the honor to report as follows for the session of 1922.

ATTENDANCE

In the Summer Session	1395	
In the Summer School of Agriculture	986	2381
Double Registrations		233
Net Total		<u>2148</u>

ANALYSIS

Graduate Students in the Summer Session		70
" " " " Summer School of Agriculture		47
" " both		18
Total		<u>135</u>
Total number of men	994	46.2%
" " of women	1154	53.8%
Men in Summer Session	783	56.1%
Women in Summer Session	612	43.9%
Men in Summer School of Agriculture	211	28%
Women in Summer School of Agriculture	542	72%

OF SUMMER SESSION REGISTRANTS

Undergraduates of Cornell		420
" " of other institutions		189
Teachers: high schools	175	
Grades	227	
Colleges	42	
Supervisors	10	
Principals	10	
Others	21	485
Students holding degrees		442
" " Normal diplomas		218

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

New York	1294
Pennsylvania	227
New Jersey	113
Ohio	58
Massachusetts	52
District of Columbia	45
Maryland	39
Connecticut	20
Ten or more from each of five other states	61
Less than ten from each of 29 other states	135
Foreign Countries	104
	<u>2148</u>

COMMENT

The foregoing figures show a registration less than that of 1921 by 409. The loss may be in large measure accounted for by the discontinuance of the Department of Supervisors of Music, in which there were in 1921, 452 students. If this number be deducted from the 1921 total of 2,557, the registration in 1922 is larger than that of 1921 by 43. Exclusive of these students of music and of those registered in both the Summer Session and the Summer School of Agriculture, the number of students in the Summer Session has remained almost constant during the past three years:

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF WOMEN

XLVII

		1920		1921		1922
Total S. S.		1596		1870		1395
Music	86		237		0	
Double registration	375	461	452	689	233	233
Net S. S.		1135		1181		1162

This result seems to indicate a constant nucleus of summer students from the general courses in Arts and Engineering. Most of the double registrants, moreover, did the greater part of their work in the Summer Session. Hence, despite considerable variation in the total registration during successive summers, it seems a fair inference that, to increase our summer attendance and to maintain it, we must adopt a policy of expansion whereby certain departments in which the conditions are promising should be enlarged and special courses provided for students having special interests or coming here in pursuance of special requirements. The fields in which, if we may judge from the registration and from inquiries by prospective students, there are now favorable opportunities for expansion are the departments of Economics, Education, English, Geography and Geology, History, Drawing, and certain departments of Engineering. We have therefore under consideration such enlargement of the staff and curriculum for 1923 as seems to us likely to make the Summer Session more attractive and to bring summer students here in larger numbers.

These plans involve a request for additional funds. We realize that in order fully to justify a larger appropriation, an increase in attendance should follow. We see no way in which to attain this end except by carefully planned expansion of our work. We feel therefore that the University can afford to face a small deficit in 1923 in order that the summer courses may be strengthened. Although the balance this year is small, in preceding years it has been considerable. Perhaps something ought to be ventured now in order to prevent a stationary or a diminishing enrollment.

It is intended also that the women who attend the Summer Session shall be under the direct supervision of the Dean of Women, who will carry out plans for housing and for controlling social life in substantially the same way as during the academic year.

Respectfully submitted,
 The Administrative Board of the Summer Session
 R. M. OGDEN, Chairman,
 B. S. MONROE, Secretary.

APPENDIX XII

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF WOMEN

To the President of Cornell University:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the year 1922-23.

REGISTRATION

The registration of women for the year 1922-23 as shown by colleges was as follows:

REGISTRATION BY COLLEGES

Arts.	627
Agriculture.	427
Graduate School.	76
Law.	4
Mechanical Engineering.	2
Architecture.	26
Veterinary	2
Civil Engineering.	1
Electrical Engineering.	2
Medicine, Ithaca.	2
Medicine, New York.	42
<hr/>	
Total for year.	1211
Total registration in Ithaca.	1169

The total attendance of women for the year was 1,211, an increase of 14 over the preceding year. The total registration in Ithaca was 1,169. The subjoined tables show the attendance of women students during the past five years and also the distribution among colleges.

DISTRIBUTION BY COLLEGES OF WOMEN STUDENTS DURING LAST FIVE YEARS

Year	Arts	Agr.	Grad.	Law	C.E.	M.E.	E.E.	Arch.	Med.	Vet.	Total	Dup.	Net
1918-19	493	291	65	11	1	6		10	50		927	14	913
1919-20	621	373	67	11	5	7		14	57		1155	19	1136
1920-21	650	392	65	10	5	7		11	41		1181	13	1168
1921-22	667	386	64	7	3	4	1	19	50	2	1201	6	1197
1922-23	627	427	76	4	1	2	2	26	44	2	1211	0	1211

REGISTRATION OF WOMEN FOR THE YEAR 1922-23 AS SHOWN BY COLLEGES AND CLASSES

Class	Arts	Agr.	Med.	M.E.	C.E.	E.E.	Arch.	Law	Vet.	Grad.	Total
1923	155	100		1		2	7	2			267
1924	159	99			1		6	1			266
1925	131	95		1			9	1	1		238
1926	167	109	2				1		1		280
1927	13	8					1				22
Spec	2	16					2				20
Grad										76	76
Med. N. Y			42								42
<hr/>											
Total	627	427	44	2	1	2	26	4	2	76	1211

HOUSING
REGISTRATION BY RESIDENCE

	First Term	Per cent	Second Term	Per cent
Prudence Risley	199	17.21	181	16.14
Sage College.	186	16.09	182	16.24
University Houses.	98	8.48	92	8.21
Approved Houses.	170	14.7	164	13.74
Sororities.	220	19.03	209	18.64
At Home.	82	7.09	92	8.21
Working for Room and Board.	40	3.46	40	3.56
Special Arrangement.	119	10.29	130	11.59
New York Medical.	42	3.63	41	3.65
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Total in Halls and University Houses.	483	41.78	455	40.59

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF WOMEN

XLIX

Total not in Halls or University Houses .	673	58.21	666	59.41
Total for Semester	1156	100.00	1121	100.00
Withdrew 2d semester			90	
Entered 2d Semester	55			
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
	1211		1211	

The urgent need for more dormitories for the women of the University is still the outstanding fact in the problem of housing the women students. As the statistics indicate, only 41.78% are at present provided for in our University Halls and University Houses and the other 58.21% are living in the sorority houses, the other Approved Houses or, by special arrangement, in private families. Every effort is being made to better the living conditions in the outside houses, to bring the women occupying them into the closest possible relationship with the University, and to maintain the same general standards in them as in the Residential Halls; but the changes that have been made, as well as those that are contemplated for next year, can be regarded as palliative only. The experience of each year seems to demonstrate more fully that the only adequate solution of the problem lies in the erection of a sufficient number of new Residential Halls to house at least the major part of the women.

UNIVERSITY HALLS AND HOUSES

In the fall of 1922, the transfer to another part of the campus of the Department of Botany which had occupied the rooms at the southeast corner of Sage College for many years, made possible several changes in the hall which have proved helpful to the life there. The office of the Manager of Residential Halls has been moved to new quarters east of the rooms it formerly occupied, with an outside entrance only, located near East Avenue. Attractive rooms have been finished off on the first and third floors to accommodate sixteen students. The suite of rooms on the first floor which was reserved by the University for the entertainment of the Sage Preachers and other University guests, has been set aside for the use of the Warden and a new guest suite provided on the south corridor facing the south. Opposite this new suite and facing the court, a small extra dining room and kitchenette have been fitted up to facilitate the use of the drawing-rooms for social purposes and to be used by the students in Sage College and,—with special arrangement,—by others for small luncheons and parties.

There have been five University Houses occupied by young women during the past year: two near Prudence Risley Hall and three near Sage College. The students in these houses have taken their meals in the Residential Halls and have shared to some extent in the life there. For the year 1923-24 two new University Houses are being added to the five already in use: one at 15 East Avenue,—the house at present occupied by Professor Emeritus A. W. Smith; the other at 324 Wait Avenue,—the house recently occupied by Mrs. Andrew D. White.

Risley Cottage is to be used next year as a co-operative house by eleven undergraduates. The location of this Cottage near Prudence Risley Hall makes it especially well fitted for such use, as it gives the students occupying it the double advantage of co-operative living in a small house and a share in the general life of a larger group. In June 1921, the Women's Self-Government Association appropriated \$500 of its funds to help with the equipment of a co-operative house when it was found feasible to start such a house. This sum was supplemented

by a gift of \$100 from the women's senior honorary society, Mortar Board. These gifts make it possible to equip suitably the dining room and kitchen of the cottage for use next fall. The young women are developing their own plans for the life and work in the group and the experiment gives promise of being an interesting one.

The death of Mr. Thomas Tree, Manager of Residential Halls, was felt as a great loss by the women of the University. His long experience with the problems of the Residential Halls, his attitude of interest and helpfulness, and his spirit of friendly courtesy simplified greatly many of the problems which arose in connection with the housing of the women. The appointment of Mrs. Anna F. Grace, Cornell 1911, to succeed Mr. Tree causes us to look forward with confidence to the continuance of a policy of co-operation and development which will make our University Halls and Houses meet more completely each year, the needs of our students.

SORORITIES

There are now fifteen sororities living in sorority houses, including the graduate women's scientific sorority, Sigma Delta Epsilon. The number of sororities owning their own houses has increased rapidly during the last two years. The first sorority house was purchased in 1919, while at present nine of the fifteen sororities are living in their own houses and others are planning to buy in the near future.

Dates of Purchase of Sorority Houses

Delta Gamma	1919	603 East Seneca Street
Alpha Omicron Pi	1920	The Knoll
Kappa Alpha Theta	1920	118 Triphammer Road
Alpha Phi	1921	411 Thurston Avenue
Delta Zeta	1921	200 Highland Avenue
Kappa Kappa Gamma	1921	508 Thurston Avenue
Delta Delta Delta	1922	710 Stewart Avenue
Sigma Kappa	1923	150 Triphammer Road
Kappa Delta	1923	109 Triphammer Road

SELF-SUPPORTING STUDENTS

CLASSIFICATION OF WOMEN STUDENTS WHO HAVE DONE REMUNERATIVE WORK DURING THE YEAR 1922-23

Stenographic and clerical	41
Waiting on table in dormitories	80
Waiting on table in Sorority houses	18
Working in cafeterias	14
Stewardesses and house managers	12
Instructors	13
Chaperons	5
Telephone and elevator service	26
Working for room and board in private families	40
Working in laundry	6
Housework or care of children by hour	87
Total	342

About 342 of the young women have been partially or entirely self-supporting during the past year and, of these, 40 have worked in private families for board and room the equivalent of four hours a day in addition to carrying their academic work in the University. In a number of cases these students have been able to

maintain an excellent record for scholarship without sacrificing their health; but the handicap is, however, a serious one unless a student has unusual ability and physical endurance and it raises the question of the advisability of entering students undertaking this work for their first year except when conditions make it unavoidable. The Secretary of the Y. W. C. A. has been very efficient in placing girls who wish work in positions for which they are fitted, and in securing work by the hour for those who are free only at irregular times.

The L. O. V. (*Labor omnia vincit*) Association,—an organization of the women working in private families for board and room, founded in 1918,—has done much toward standardizing the work and simplifying for its members the adjustments between outside work and academic work. This Association has been very active this year and its monthly meetings in the organization room in Prudence Risley Hall and in the homes of its honorary members have helped to bring into contact with other students those who might have been relatively isolated during the early part of their university life. The Association has accumulated a loan fund which has been drawn upon during the year by members who have needed small sums to meet emergencies.

CORNELL WOMEN'S SELF-GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION

The year has been an active and successful one for the Cornell Women's Self-Government Association. The emphasis in the year's work has been placed upon building up a public sentiment and public opinion among its members that would be forceful in raising standards of honor in academic work and in conduct.

Perhaps the most interesting single development in the organization of the Association has been the perfecting of plans providing for the representation of women of the graduate school upon its Council. It has been hoped for several years that a closer connection might be established between the graduate and undergraduate women and a greater unity of interest developed. This year a Cornell Women's Graduate Club was formed to bring together the women doing graduate work in the various colleges in the University. From this club a special committee was appointed to work with the Self-Government Association and the chairman of this committee has now a seat and vote in the Council. I look forward with interest and anticipation to the effect of the formation of the Cornell Women's Graduate Club and of its representation in the Self-Government Association upon both the academic and social life of the women in the University.

In November the Cornell Women's Athletic Association acted as hostess to the Eastern Sectional Conference of the Athletic Conference of American College Women. Twenty-eight of the eastern colleges were represented and about eighty delegates were in attendance.

Y. W. C. A.

The Young Women's Christian Association is suffering a great loss through the resignation of Miss Lois Osborn, Cornell 1916, who is sailing for India on August 9 to have charge of the religious and social life of the young women at the Women's Medical College at Vellore. All those who have been associated with Miss Osborn have appreciated the great influence she has exerted upon the young women in the University and the unusual ability she has shown in stimulating

the members of the Association to assume the responsibility for the work of the Association and in developing in them personal initiative and interest. Miss Osborn has been Secretary of the Association for seven years and during this period it has come to play an increasingly important rôle in the life of the University and to co-operate more helpfully with the other organizations among the young women. Miss Osborn's successor has not as yet been appointed.

Upon the resignation in the fall of 1922 of Miss Lucy Park, Cornell 1915, as Assistant to the Dean of Women, Mrs. Elsie Eaton Newton of Washington, D. C., was appointed for the year. Mrs. Newton is leaving to become Dean of Women at Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio, and Miss Elizabeth Neely, A.B., Cornell 1919, M.A. University of Chicago 1922, has accepted the position for the coming year.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGIA L. WHITE,

Dean of Women.

APPENDIX XIII

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR

To the President of the University:

Sir: I have the honor to submit herewith my twenty-seventh annual report as Registrar of the University. The report covers the academic year 1922-23 including the Summer Session of 1922.

THE YEAR

	Days in Session	Sun- days	Holi- days	Vaca- tion	Total
First term, Sept. 20—Feb. 7	108	18	1	..	127
Christmas vacation, Dec. 21—Jan. 4	..	..	..	14	14
First term, vacation, Feb. 8	..	..	..	1	1
Second term, Feb. 9—June 18	101	18	1	..	119
Spring vacation, Apr. 5—Apr. 11	..	..	..	7	7
Summer vacation, June 19—July 6	..	..	..	18	18
Summer Session, July 7—Aug. 17	36	6	..	..	42
Summer vacation, Aug. 18—Sept. 26	..	..	..	39	39

STUDENTS

The accompanying table which shows the attendance for 1922-23, gives the number of students who have received instruction this year, including those in the 1922 Summer Session, in the 1922 Summer School in Agriculture, in the 1922 Third Term Graduate work, in the 1922-23 Winter Courses in Agriculture, and the 1923 Third Term in Graduate School, but excluding duplicates, as 7695.

The accompanying table shows the attendance in each course since the opening of the University in 1869.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR

LIII

MATRICULATES

The following table shows that 2754 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.	151	Coll. Ent. Board Exams.	33
Advanced standing.	242	Medical (N. Y. C.) . . .	69
Regents' credentials.	527	Summer Session (1922).	614
School certificates.	596	Summer School in Agr. (1922)	467
By examination.	4	Sum. Grad. (Per. Dir.)	2
As special students.	37	Summer School Law	12
Total.			2754

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

ADMISSION FROM OTHER COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

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

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

The number of students admitted to advanced standing as candidates for the first degree during the past thirty-seven 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.	Sol.	Agri.	Arch.	Civil Eng.	Mech. Eng.	Por- 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	6	1	2	12	21					58
1889-90	4	5	6	3	2	1	2	25					50
1890-91	8	8	2	4	1		14	28					65
1891-92	7	9	2	5	2	2	10	52					89
1892-93	6	6	1	8		6	11	44					87
1893-94	5	6	5	8		6	6	56					94
1894-95	4	2	3	3	2	3	6	44					71
1895-96	5	11	4	7	3	3	9	33					85

*No data prior to 1896-97.

APPENDIX XIII

Year	Civil Mech. For-												No. of Cases
	Arts	Phil.	Let.	Sci.	Agri.	Arch.	Eng.	Eng.	stry	Law*	Vet.	Med.	
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	5	3	16	56	2	6	3	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

Year	Arts	Engineering					Law	Med	No. of Cases
		Agri.	Arch.	Engineering	Law	Vet.			
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	

Of the 242 admitted in 1922-23, 92 registered as freshmen, 85 as sophomores, 46 as juniors, 19 as seniors.

During the past thirty-seven years there have been admitted from 560 other institutions of collegiate rank 6447 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:

	'07-8	'08-9	'09-10	'10-11	'11-12	'12-13	'13-14	'14-15	'15-16	'16-17	'17-18	'18-19	'19-20	'20-21	'21-22	'22-23
Certificate	465	578	574	524	517	601	587	647	683	605	524	648	636	646	600	527
Regents	244	287	329	317	420	404	476	494	520	544	476	649	575	543	527	596
Examination	41	12	14	8	12	11	6	9	28	9	7	4	12	7	8	4
Coll. Ent. Exam. Bd.	33	23	27	14	18	13	14	27	7	13	20	22	31	23	22	33
N. Y. C. Ex.	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	792	905	944	857	967	1029	1083	1177	1238	1171	1027	1323	1254	1219	1157	1160

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.

Respectfully submitted,
David F. Hoy,
Registrar.

APPENDIX XIV

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN

To the President of the University:

SIR: I beg leave to submit my annual report on the condition and needs of the University Library, and the work done during the year ending June 30, 1923.

In my last report I called your attention to the need for early consideration of the pressure already being felt for more room, not alone for the housing of the books, but for other needs; and this year in particular, when an unusually large number of books have been given to the library, the need for storage and more room for workers has been felt.

The Wason collection of books on China and the Chinese which has been in hand since 1918 has now been absorbed into the library, classified, catalogued, and shelved. With the exception of a comparatively few manuscripts, including some beautifully hand-painted volumes that are being held for more careful consideration, all are now accessible to users.

During the year the largest gift of books came from Mrs. Mary A. Wynne, wife of Lewis B. Wynne, late of Washington, D. C., and their son, John H. Wynne, Cornell '98. The exact number of volumes in this collection cannot be given at this time since they are not all unpacked, but the number is not far from 20,000 volumes. This library being very general in character, especially in the fields of history and literature, duplicates books already in the library to a considerable extent, nearly one-half thus far checked being duplicates. Already there have come to hand some rare and exceptional items, and others may be expected. The most striking among these thus far discovered is a copy of Landor's *Simonidea*, printed in Bath, England, in 1806. This work was thought to have been completely lost down to 1889, when copies came to light.

A collection of books was received from Professor T. F. Crane, when his campus home was given up. The duplicates in this collection were forwarded to Wells College Library at the request of the donor, leaving about 200 volumes to add to the University Library.

With the settlement of the estate of Professor W. T. Hewett the library received his distinctly valuable collection of Bibles and Bible commentaries together with the materials that he had accumulated for the work done on the History of Cornell and on the Bibliography of Goldwin Smith.

Ex-Governor William Sulzer, late in the year sent to the University Library his collection of letters, telegrams, scrap books, etc., dealing with the period when he was interested in the affairs of the State of New York. Much of this material had

been well arranged and bound. This makes a good addition to the political history of our State.

The family of Mrs. Cynthia Morgan St. John some time since gave to the library the Ithaca imprints and books about Ithaca and by Ithaca writers, which she had collected during many years. This collection has now been merged with the Ithaca imprints that were already in the University Library and a special group made of books and periodicals printed in Ithaca down to 1870, arranged chronologically by date of printing. Among these is a long series of almanacs with varying titles. Beginning with 1842 a series known as the Farmer's Almanack comes down to within the past few years. The greater part of this was the gift of Mr. William A. Church, the present representative of a long line of printers and publishers, whose work extends over a period of one hundred years.

The second installment of Egyptian papyri was received during the year and it has been carefully worked over by Professor Westermann and his assistants, with the object of arranging and classifying the materials for all future use. The separate pieces have been photographed to provide prints for use in New York City where Professor Westermann goes next year, while the originals together with the photographic plates remain in our library.

From the New York State Library by exchange we have been able to add about 40 volumes of early Senate and Assembly journals, carrying the library set of New York State documents from the 21st session back to the 9th session.

To the library manuscripts through the kindness of Mr. C. W. Curtis, '88, we have been able to add an original author's copy of the national song, "I wish I was in Dixie's land," 1859, which was written by the one-time famous minstrel, Daniel D. Emmett.

An interesting gift was received from W. F. E. Gurley, '77, in the form of an edition of Champlin's Cyclopaedia of painters and paintings, beautifully Grangerized at a large expense. The usual four volumes have been swelled to twelve volumes by the introduction of prints, etchings and other forms of illustration, thereby making a work of great reference value in fine arts for all time.

At the close of this library year Mr. Andrew C. White, who has been continuously connected with the library since 1889, retires from active service. Those who have worked with him day after day know how faithful and valuable his services have been. Besides his main duties as superintendent of accessions he has carefully looked after the needs of Barnes Hall Library as a labor of love. The Library is fortunate in having secured for the work laid down by Mr. White, the services of Mr. A. V. Babine, who received his early training in library work in this library and has had wide and valuable experience in other libraries of the United States.

The usual lectures on bibliography two hours each week during the year have been given.

ACCESSIONS DIVISION

The special gifts to the library have already been mentioned and a list of the donors is appended to this report.

The amount of money available for purchase of books at the beginning of the college year was \$34,433.39 of which \$9,993.02 was the income from funds devoted to special collections. The large reserve that had accumulated during the war period had been generously used in previous years so that the reserve fund during

the past year has been about the normal amount. The general library during the year added 10,912 volumes of which 511 are counted in the special collections of Dante, Petrarch, Icelandic, and Wason books.

The following table sets forth the present status of the various groups of books and other materials in the library:

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

General Library, exclusive of the following.	471,416	
Anthon Collection, purchased 1868.	6,770	
Bopp Collection, purchased 1868.	2,014	
Sparks Collection, purchased 1872.	5,717	
White Hist. Library, gift 1891.	23,177	
Zarncke Collection, gift 1893.	13,000	
British Patents, gift 1868.	3,108	
	<hr/>	53,786
Fiske Dante Collection, gift 1893.	8,818	
Fiske Petrarch Collection, gift 1905.	4,103	
Fiske Icelandic Collection, gift 1905.	16,284	
Wason Collection, gift 1918.	9,845	
Emil Kuichling Collection, gift 1919.	2,125	
Volumes of C. U. Theses (Deposited)	7,146	
Philological Seminary Collection.	1,080	
Philosophical Seminary Collection	881	
German Seminary Collection.	769	
French Seminary Collection.	27	
Latin Seminary Collection.	323	
Amer. Hist. Collection.	612	
	<hr/>	52,013
Maps in C. U. Library.	1,044	
C. U. Plans (Deposited).	197	
U. S. Coast Survey charts.	960	
U. S. Geol. Survey Topog. sheets.	2,370	
U. S. Geol. Survey Atlases.	210	
Brit. Geol. Survey maps.	600	
	<hr/>	5,381
Manuscripts.	725	
	<hr/>	725
General Law Library, gifts and purchases.	43,717	
Moak Law Library, gift 1893.	12,500	
Flower Veterinary Library, gift.	6,088	
Barnes Reference Library, gift.	2,581	
Goldwin Smith Hall Library	2,630	
VanCleaf Memorial Library.	1,569	
Evans Mathematical Library	420	
Comstock Memorial Collection.	729	
Architectural College Library.	1,301	
Economic Laboratory Collection.	340	
Entomological Collection.	2,403	
Prudence Risley Hall Collection.	694	
Gray Memorial Library	363	
	<hr/>	75,335
N. Y. State College of Agriculture Library	28,425	
N. Y. State Forestry Library.	1,181	
N. Y. State Plant Pathology Collection.	424	
	<hr/>	30,030
Total Books, maps, mss., etc.		<hr/> 688,686

IMPORTANT ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY 1922-23, BY PURCHASE

- Du Tertre. *Histoire générale des Antilles*. 3 vols., 1667-71.
 Ziletti. *Tractatus universijuri*. 26 vols., 1584.
 Nichols. *History and antiquities of the County of Leicester*. 8 vols., 1795-1811.
 More, Sir Thomas. *Workes*. 1557.
 Wilpert. *Die Malereien der Katakomben Roms*. 1903.
 Azara. *Voyages dans l'Amérique Meridionale*. 4 vols., 1809.
 Aublet. *Histoire des plantes de la Guine Française*. 4 vols., 1775.
 Oberthur. *Études de Lépidoptérologie comparée*. 19 vols., 1904-22.
 British Museum. *Catalogue of oriental coins*. 9 vols.
 British Museum. *Catalogue of Indian coins*. 5 vols.

In addition to the above should be noted six incunabula as below:

- Petrarca. *Ars Punctadi*. 1493.
 Petrarca. *De secreto conflictu*. 1489.
 Petrarca. *De vita solitaria*. ca 1473.
 Petrarca. *Dyalogus de vera sapentia*. n. d.
 Lombardus. *Textus sententiarum*. 1498.
 Natalibus. *Catalogus sanctorum*. 1493.

IMPORTANT PERIODICALS AND SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS ADDED TO THE LIBRARY,
1922-23

- Istituto Storico Italiano. *Bullettino*. 41 vols., 1886-1921.
 Societa Italiana delle Scienze. *Memorie di Matematica et di fisica*. 18 vols., 1882-1920.
 Societat Catalana de Bibliofils. *Publications*. 5 vols., 1905-07.
 Berliner Tageblatt. Aug. 1914-Je., 1919.
 Northamptonshire notes and queries. 6 vols., 1886-96.
 Nova biblioteca Catalana. 11 vols., 1908-16.
 Kgl. Danske Videnskabernes Sekskab. *Skrifter*. 101 vols., 1745-1919.
 Bulletin archéologique. 30 vols., 1883-1912.
 Bulletin des sciences économiques. 33 vols., 1883-1915.
 Album der natuur. 1852-1909.
 Hedielberger Akademie. *Sitzungsberichte*. 35 vols., 1910-21.
 K. Bayer. Akademie. *Gelehrte Anzeigen*. 50 vols., 1835-60.
 Emporium. 54 vols., 1895-1921.
 Revista de bibliografia Catalana. 7 vols., 1901-07.
 Real Academia de Buenas Letras. *Memorias*. 8 vols., 1752-1901.
 Feuille des jeunes naturalistes. 44 vols., 1870-1914.
 Bibliothèque des écoles françaises d'Athènes et de Rome. 47 vols.
 Royal Society of Antiquaries' of Ireland. *Journal*. 50 vols., 1853-1921.
 Zeitschrift für österreichische Volkskunde. 25 vols., 1896-1919.
 Journal des débats. An. X-1814. 24 vols.
 La Quotidienne. 34 vols., 1797-1832.
 Aachener Geschichtsverein. *Zeitschrift*. 43 vols., 1879-1922.
 Annals of tropical medicine and parasitology. 16 vols., 1907-22.
 Kerry and Dexter herd book. 22 vols., 1890-1923.

PERIODICAL DIVISION

The work of this division covers the receipt and record of all serial publications received by the library and the use made of such materials so far as they are kept in the periodical room. A constant stream of serial materials pour daily into the library. When there is reason to expect that they will come regularly, a complete record is made. When only odd numbers are received they are filed alphabetically with specimen numbers for such needs as may arise. The indexes to such materials are kept in the periodical room, thus facilitating the work of using, not alone the current numbers, but the bound volumes.

Periodicals currently received:

By subscription	1,220
By gift and exchange	1,040
Bound volumes kept on open shelves	3,079
Current periodicals on open shelves	761
Volumes bound during the year	2,972

CATALOGUE DIVISION

Although the force of catalogue workers was increased during the year the books accumulated during the past few years have not been entirely catalogued. Much of this material is not of current use, but ordered on the general plan of building up the library against future needs and therefore the delay has not interfered with the use of the library. Whenever an item is in immediate demand it is made a special order and put through at once. With the added workers in this division the limit of working space now available has been reached.

The following record shows the number of entries, both typewritten and printed, filed in the general catalogue:

Number of titles added to the catalogue	7,030
Number of written cards added	8,752
Number of printed cards added	11,777
Number of cards added to the Library of Congress catalogue	29,309
Number of cards added to the Harvard Library catalogue	2,880

The work of cataloguing the Wason books dealing with China and the Chinese has been finished with the exception of the manuscripts and some books in Chinese that need the services of a native of China.

The work of preparing the annual list of publications by University officers to be appended to the President's Annual report has been done in this division. A cumulative list of these entries has been made with the expectation that a bibliography covering such publications from the beginning of the University may some time be published.

READERS DIVISION

The use made of the general library so far as records are kept is about the same as last year. The reading room use shows a small decrease which may come from the crowded condition of the reading room at times, which would cause students to take for home use such books as are allowed to go from the library. The home use shows a corresponding small increase.

The library has been kept open 308 days during the year, being closed on Sunday and the five leading holidays. The number of registered borrowers for home use was 1,846. The record of use is as follows:

Reading room use	117,145
Seminary room use	3,782
Laboratory and department libraries	5,521
Home use	43,194
Foreign loans	190
Borrowed from other libraries	104

Some 20,000 volumes of the most used and valuable books are kept in the library at all times, and so far as possible are placed on shelves that students may get first hand knowledge of the books. In addition to these, about 5,000 volumes have been held in special reserve from time to time as the class work required.

Since the period of the war there has been a noticeable increase in the careless, not to say lawless, use of books in the library. In order to give students an opportunity to know books from personal contact as large a number as is possible, is placed on open shelves. This privilege is abused by some who take books so placed from the library without making any record, thus depriving others of the use of the books, sometimes permanently, when they are not returned. Some books thus taken are brought back to the library in time, but the number permanently removed is altogether too large. If the honor system of the University could be applied to the use of the library it would be a distinct gain for all users.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

The three collections having special curators, one working full time and the other two on half time, have made the usual additions provided for by the endowment for each. The delay in receiving the income from the Wason endowment has postponed consideration for a special curator for this collection. To get the materials catalogued and available for use funds were borrowed from the general book fund, which amount is being replaced as the earnings on the Wason fund are turned over. When this loan has been replaced and additional funds are available, it will be possible to begin purchases to fill in the many lacunae now in the collection.

STACKS DIVISION

The annual inventory of the year brought to light over 200 volumes that had been reported lost, which loss was due to careless borrowers who had taken them without leaving any record. The usual number of misplaced volumes on the shelves in the stacks were restored to their classified places.

The annual checking of the books drawn for use in the Department libraries and laboratories, showed a small increase in the number of volumes so drawn with a small per cent of volumes that could not be accounted for. This may be due, in part, to the practice of allowing such books to be drawn by individuals without the matter being reported back to the main library. Such conditions are reported to the borrower with the expectation that they will be corrected and the volume returned to the library, or the record changed.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLARD AUSTEN,
Librarian.

APPENDIX XV

PUBLICATIONS, 1922-23

The University Library is gathering a collection of the publications of all Cornellians. These are kept on the shelves in alphabetic order by University classes. Every Cornellian is asked to send to the Library a copy of each publication that he cares to have in such a collection.

Cornell University. Cornell alumni directory. *Cornell University. Official publications.* v. 13, No. 12, 1922.

Cornell University. Official publications. v. 14. 1922-23.

- Cornell University.** Adviser of Women. Report, 1921-22. *Cornell University. Official publications. v. 13, No. 18, Appendix XII. 1922.*
- Cornell University.** Agricultural Experiment Station. Bulletin. 410-418. 1922-23. Ithaca, N. Y.
- Memoir. No. 53-66. 1922-23. Ithaca, N. Y.
- Thirty-fifth annual report of the Dean and Director. 1922. [Albany, N. Y.,] 1923. 173 p.
- Cornell University.** College of Architecture. Report of the Dean, 1921-22. *Cornell University. Official publications. v. 13, No. 18, Appendix IX. 1922.*
- Cornell University.** College of Arts and Sciences. Report of the Dean, 1921-22. *Cornell University. Official publications. v. 13, No. 18. Appendix III. 1922.*
- Cornell University.** College of Engineering. Report of the Dean, 1921-22. *Cornell University. Official publications. v. 13, No. 18. Appendix X. 1922.*
- Cornell University.** College of Law. Report of the Dean, 1921-22. *Cornell University. Official publications. v. 13, No. 18. Appendix IV. 1922.*
- Cornell University.** Graduate School. Report of the Dean, 1921-22. *Cornell University. Official publications. v. 13, No. 18. Appendix II. 1922.*
- Cornell University.** Library. Report of the Librarian, 1921-22. *Cornell University. Official publications. v. 13, No. 18. Appendix XIV. 1922.*
- Publications, 1921-22 (by Cornell University and its officers.) *Same Appendix XV. 1922.*
- Cornell University.** Medical College. Report of the Dean, 1921-22. *Cornell University. Official publications. v. 13, No. 18. Appendix V. 1922.*
- Cornell University.** Medical College, Ithaca Division. Report of the Secretary, 1921-22. *Cornell University. Official publications. v. 13, No. 18, Appendix VI. 1922.*
- Cornell University.** President. Thirtieth annual report. 1921-22. *Cornell University. Official publications. v. 13, No. 18, 1922.*
- Cornell University.** Registrar. Report, 1921-22. *Cornell University. Official publications, v. 13, No. 18. Appendix XIII. 1922.*
- Cornell University.** Summer Session. Report of the Administrative Board, 1922. *Cornell University. Official publications. v. 13, No. 18. Appendix XI. 1922.*
- Cornell University.** University Faculty. Report of the Dean, 1921-22. *Cornell University. Official publications. v. 13, No. 18. Appendix I. 1922.*
- New York State College of Agriculture.** Thirty-fifth annual report of the Dean and Director. 1922. [Albany, N. Y.,] 1923. 173 p.
- New York State Veterinary College.** Report for the year 1921-22. Albany, J. B. Lyon Co., 1923. 172 p.
- Cornell alumni news.** v. 25. Ithaca, N. Y. 1922-23.
- Cornell chemist.** v. 11-12. 1922-23. Ithaca, N. Y.
- Cornell civil engineer;** monthly publication of the Association of Civil Engineers at Cornell University. v. 31. October, 1922—June, 1923. Ithaca, N. Y.
- Cornell countryman.** v. 20. October, 1922—June, 1923.
- Cornell daily sun.** Ithaca, N. Y. 1922-23.
- Cornell era.** v. 55. Ithaca, N. Y. 1922-23.
- Cornell extension bulletin.** No. 49-65. Ithaca, N. Y. 1922-23.
- Cornell junior extension bulletin.** No. 10-11. Ithaca, N. Y. 1922.
- Cornell law quarterly;** published by the faculty and students of the Cornell University College of Law. v. 8. November, 1922—May, 1923. Ithaca, N. Y.
- Cornell reading course for the farm;** D. J. Crosby, supervisor. No. 162. Ithaca, N. Y. 1922.
- Cornell rural school leaflet;** edited by E. L. Palmer. v. 16. September, 1922—March, 1923. Ithaca, N. Y.
- Cornell University medical bulletin.** v. 12. New York. 1922-23.
- Cornell veterinarian.** v. 12-13. Ithaca, N. Y. Jan. 1922—April, 1923.
- Cornellian.** v. 55. Ithaca, N. Y. 1923.
- Cornellian Council quarterly.** v. 8. Ithaca, N. Y. 1922-23.

- Journal of physical chemistry**; editor, W. D. Bancroft. v. 26-27. 1922-23. Ithaca, N. Y.
- Literary review of Cornell.** v. 1. 1922-23. Ithaca, N. Y.
- Philosophical review**; edited by J. E. Creighton. v. 31. 1922. New York, Longman, Green and Co.
- Sibley journal of engineering**; published by the students of Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering. v. 36. 1922. Ithaca, N. Y.
- Widow.** v. 31. Ithaca, N. Y. 1922-23.
- Adams, Bristow.** Chicago from the waterfront. *Cornell era.* v. 55, no. 6:21. 1923.
- The college and the country paper. *Cornell countryman.* v. 17:70, 1919.
- A community garden. *Pictorial review.* v. 24, no. 6:69, 1923.
- Direct dealing between producers and consumers. *Foods and markets.* v. 2:47, 1920.
- Extending inward. *Cornell era.* v. 53:12, 1921.
- Farrand's first year. *Cornell alumni news.* v. 24:62, 1922.
- Gold (verse). *Flower grower.* v. 10:164, 1923.
- Have you ever used a left-hand plow? *Cornell countryman.* v. 20:118, 1923.
- Learning out of doors. *Same.* v. 18:500, 1921.
- The left-hand plow on the government seal. *Farm journal.* v. 46:73, 1922.
- Methods of teaching agricultural journalism. *Cornell countryman.* v. 20:38, 1922.
- New fruit growers association for western New York. *Rural New Yorker.* v. 70:1623, 1920.
- What is the agricultural press doing. *Cornell countryman.* v. 20:143, 1923.
- Adams, J. Q.** The Jonson allusion-book, by J. Q. Adams and J. F. Bradley. New Haven, Yale University Press, 1922. viii, 466 p.
- A life of William Shakespeare. Boston, Houghton, Mifflin Co., 1923. xviii, 560 p.
- Shakespeare as a writer of epitaphs. *Manly anniversary studies in language and literature,* 1923. p. 80.
- Adams, R. M.** Rude rural rhymes. Ithaca, N. Y., Bob Adams Syndicate, 1922. 54 p.
- Vegetable gardening for boys and girls. *Cornell junior extension bulletin.* 11. 1923.
- Adelmann, H. B.** The significance of the prechordal plate, an interpretative study. *American journal of anatomy.* v. 31:55, 1922.
- Albee, Ernest.** Review: Sorley, W. R. A history of English philosophy. *Philosophical review,* v. 31:518, 1922.
- Albert, C. D.** Machine design drawing room problems. New York, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1922-23. 2 pts.
- Allen, A. A.** April in the marshes. *Bird-lore.* v. 25:142, 1923.
- A Christmas walk with birds. *Same.* v. 24:263, v. 25:60, 1923.
- Daisy fields in June. *Same.* v. 25:207, 1923.
- The home-life of birds. *Same.* v. 24:232, 294, 1922.
- *Editor.* Bird-lore, school department. 1922-1923.
- Allen, C. L.** The effect of the age of sire and dam on the quality of offspring in dairy cows. *Journal of heredity.* v. 13:167, 1922; also in *Holstein-Friesian world.* v. 20:817, 1923.
- Anderson, R. J.** Analysis and composition of corn pollen, by R. J. Anderson and W. L. Kulp. *Journal of biological chemistry.* v. 50:433, 1922.
- Composition of corn pollen. II. *Same.* v. 55:611, 1923.
- A study of the metabolism and respiratory quotient in poultry during vitamin starvation and polyneuritis, by R. J. Anderson and W. L. Kulp. *Same.* v. 52:69, 1922.
- Andrews, A. L.** Additions to the bryophyte flora of Iceland. *Bryologist.* v. 26:6 1923.
- Hymenostomum in North America. II. The case of *Astomum Sullivantii.* *Same.* v. 25:66, 1922.
- The status of *Gyrowesia* in North America. *Same.* v. 25:97, 1923.

- Two additions to the Bermuda flora. *Same.* v. 26:6, 1923.
- *Review:* Gyorffy, István. A molendoák fajai tagolódása és rokonsága összehasonlító anatómiai és fejlődéstani vizsgálatok alapján. *Same.* v. 25:108, 1923.
- Atwood, M. V.** The country newspaper. Chicago, A. C. McClurg & Co., 1923. 137 p.
- Austen, Willard.** Early Ithaca printed matter collected by the University Library. *Ithaca journal-news.* April 10, 1923.
- Report of the Librarian. *Cornell University. Official publications.* v. 13, No. 18. Appendix XIV, 1922.
- Bailey, Harold.** Consideration of the causes of still-births and neonatal deaths. *Archives of pediatrics,* v. 40:226, 1923.
- Effects of irradiation on fetal development, by Harold Bailey and H. J. Bagg. *American journal of obstetrics and gynecology.* v. 5:461, 1923.
- Bakwin, Harry.** Dehydration fever in newborns. *American journal of diseases of children.* v. 24:508, 1922.
- Dehydration in newborns. *Same.* v. 24:497, 1922.
- The leucocyte count in newly born infants with dehydration fever, by H. Bakwin and R. M. Morris. *Same.* v. 25, June 1923.
- Oxygen therapy in premature babies with anoxemia. *Same.* v. 25:157, 1923.
- The water content of infant's blood during periods of rapid weight increase. *Same.* v. 25, May 1923.
- Ballard, Wm. C.** Elements of radiotelephony. New York. McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1922. 132 p.
- Barr, D. P.** Studies in the physiology of muscular exercise.
- I. Changes in acid-base equilibrium following short periods of vigorous muscular exercise, by D. P. Barr, H. E. Himwich, and R. P. Green. *Journal of biological chemistry.* v. 55:495, 1923.
 - II. Comparison of arterial and venous blood following vigorous exercise, by D. P. Barr and H. E. Himwich, *Same.* v. 55:525, 1923.
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