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THE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, CORNELL UNIVERSITY

The Announcement of the College of Arts and Sciences, 1913-14, lists in detail the courses that are to be offered in that year, and is chiefly of use to persons who are already members of Cornell University. In some cases, however, persons ask for the Announcement who are still undecided whether or not to come to the College. For the further information of such persons the following Supplement to the Announcement has been written, in the hope of assisting them to a decision whether or not the College of Arts and Sciences in Cornell University is suited to their needs. Any questions regarding the College not answered by the Announcement, or by this Supplement, or by the General Circular of Information, should be addressed to The Secretary of the College of Arts and Sciences, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE COLLEGE

Cornell University comprises the Graduate School, and eight colleges: the College of Arts and Sciences, the College of Law, the Medical College, the New York State Veterinary College, the New York State College of Agriculture, the College of Architecture, the College of Civil Engineering, and the Sibley College of Mechanical Engineering and the Mechanic Arts. Each of these colleges has its own faculty, its own body of students, its own requirements for admission, its own courses of study, and its own degrees.

The College of Arts and Sciences, which confers the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and of Bachelor of Chemistry, has ninety-three professors and assistant professors, and sixty-five instructors out of a total of three hundred and seventy-three professors and instructors in the University at Ithaca. Its alumni number 4539, more than one-third of the total for the University since its foundation. The number of students enrolled in the College for the last few years has been as follows: 1905-06, 705; 1907-08, 820; 1909-10, 970; 1911-12, 1031; 1912-13, 1107.

The distinguishing features of the College of Arts and Sciences of Cornell University, those which best enable the prospective student to decide whether or not this College is fitted to his needs, can be

indicated in a few words. It is a large college, even taken by itself; it also forms part of a much larger organization, the University, with whose other colleges it has close relations. It has a large faculty and a generous equipment in buildings, books, apparatus, museums, and laboratories. Its instruction is given under the elective system. It is situated in a town of 15,000 inhabitants, in a region of exceptional natural beauty.

The question of the relative advantages of the large and the small college has been much debated. Undoubtedly there are students for whom the small college is best. For others the large college is best. Cornell University believes in the large college.

INTERCOLLEGE RELATIONS

The College of Arts and Sciences at Cornell stands in intimate relationship with the professional and technical colleges. Students from the other colleges attend the classes in the College of Arts and Sciences, because its staff furnishes much of the instruction which they require. All engineering students, for instance, must receive instruction in mathematics, in chemistry, in physics, and in certain courses in political economy. These subjects are taught them in the College of Arts and Sciences, and their demands have assisted materially to create strong departments in the subjects. Equally beneficial have been the effects upon the methods of teaching. The College of Arts and Sciences borrows from the technical and professional colleges something of their practical spirit and business-like methods. The professional and technical colleges in turn, are deeply influenced by the ideals of the College of Arts and Sciences.

Not only do students of other colleges find much of their instruction in the College of Arts and Sciences, but the student of arts may, with proper authorization, elect courses in the professional and technical colleges. By this arrangement a student who desires both an academic and a technical or professional education, but believes that he cannot afford the seven or eight years necessary to graduate first from an isolated college and afterwards from a separate professional school, may profit in some measure. If he has spent three years in the College of Arts and Sciences successfully, he may be allowed to devote his senior year to work in a technical or a professional school, and in this way may secure both degrees in six or seven years.

Still another advantage to the undergraduate student at Cornell arises from the existence here of a Graduate School. The members

of the faculty of Arts and Sciences give most of the instruction in that school. As a consequence, the undergraduate has for his teachers men who are actively engaged not merely in the transmission, but in the extension of scholarship and science, men for whom knowledge is not a dead body of ascertained fact, but a vital and growing thing.

THE ELECTIVE SYSTEM

The work of the candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts is under the elective system. This means that subject only to such slight restrictions as experience has proved necessary to prevent injudicious choice, the student makes out his own programme from the courses offered by the College. The underclassman must select a little over one-third of his total work from four groups of studies: English and history, ancient or modern languages, philosophy and mathematics, and the natural sciences. After the student has become an upperclassman, he must elect some subject to which he will give at least one-third of his time. By this plan he must first obtain some insight into the methods and results of several branches of knowledge, and must then attain a degree of real proficiency in some one subject which he has chosen for his specialty.

Each underclassman is assigned at admission to an Adviser from the teaching staff who will consult with him regarding his choice of studies, and with whom the student is urged to confer freely regarding all other matters in which friendly counsel is desired. Each upperclassman selects for himself a faculty adviser at the beginning of his junior year.

MATERIAL EQUIPMENT

One of the advantages offered by a large and generously endowed institution like Cornell is in its ample equipment in buildings, books, museums, and laboratories. The departments of the College of Arts and Sciences occupy seven large buildings. The languages, ancient and modern, literature, philosophy and education, history, and political science are housed in Goldwin Smith Hall, "one of the very few educational edifices of real beauty in America." It is built in the form of a capital letter E, and is 384 feet long. The Museum of Casts and the rooms of the Department of Classical Archæology occupy the ground floor. The first and second floors contain classrooms and departmental offices. In addition there are three lecture rooms, seating 200, 280, and 300 persons. On the third floor is a reading room.

The Department of Chemistry occupies Morse Hall; the Department of Physics, Rockefeller Hall. The Department of Mathematics is in White Hall. Psychology has its laboratories in Morrill Hall, and the Departments of Geology and Physical Geography, Anatomy, Physiology, and kindred subjects are located in McGraw and Stimson Halls. The Department of Botany is in Sage College.

The library facilities at Cornell are unusually good. In size and value the library ranks among the first three or four university libraries in America. It contains 410,000 volumes and 62,000 pamphlets and is regularly augmented, through gifts and purchases, by the addition of about 15,000 volumes yearly. Some of the collections are extremely valuable. The Dante and Petrarch libraries are probably unrivalled. The collection of Icelandic literature is the most complete in America. The library on the French Revolution is surpassed only by that of the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris and that of the British Museum in London. There are also unusually complete collections in the Romance and Germanic literatures, in Latin and Greek, in American history, and in mathematics. The library building is open daily from eight in the morning until half-past ten at night. All students may draw out books for home use. In addition to the general library, many of the departments have in their own buildings special collections for the use of students.

For some subjects, such as literature and the languages, philosophy and history, books are the principal material equipment needed by teacher and student. For the sciences, not only books, but museums and laboratories are needed. These are liberally provided in the various buildings of the College of Arts and Sciences. By the arrangement already described, students in the College of Arts and Sciences may further make use, when needful, of the laboratories and appliances of the engineering colleges and, for biological subjects, of the New York State College of Agriculture. The study of the biological sciences and of geology and physiography is also greatly facilitated by the location of the University in a region exceptionally rich in material for all these studies.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL LIFE

The significant conditions and influences of college life are not solely those of the classroom. A college is a place where instruction is given; it is also a place where the student expects to spend four formative years. Will his religious life, his general intellectual growth

his physical development, and his social life generally come under favorable conditions in the college community?

Cornell University is not and never has been denominational. It exacts no religious tests or compulsory attendance at chapel of faculty or of students. Its charter contains a distinct provision against the possibility of control in the interests of any denomination. On the other hand the University has always endeavored to foster a healthy religious life among its students. Religious services, conducted by clergymen of different religious denominations, who are invited to the University, take place in Sage Chapel every Sunday morning and afternoon throughout the college year. The student thus has the opportunity of hearing noted leaders of religious thought. Many of these clergymen remain in Ithaca through the week and place themselves at the service of the students for consultation on religious or other topics. The Cornell University Christian Association provides religious meetings on one evening each week and on Sunday nights. It arranges classes for Bible study, conducted by professors, and engages actively in numerous other forms of religious work. The association, as its name implies, is managed and controlled by the students. Its building, called Barnes Hall, contains, besides the large rooms for meetings, a number of smaller committee and office rooms, a library, and a reading room. The churches of the city of Ithaca, representing all the larger religious bodies, make special efforts to welcome the student as soon as possible after his arrival in Ithaca, and invite him cordially to share in their religious life.

The size of the College and the University and the presence of the different professional and technical colleges, tend to broaden the student's intellectual horizon from the outset. If he is intellectually alert and curious, he will have his attention, outside of the classroom, constantly directed, through conversation with his fellows, to lines of study and modes of thought different from his own. Another intellectual benefit comes to the student from the numerous clubs and societies, in which faculty and students co-operate, devoted to particular studies, and supplementing the regular classes. Such are the English Club, the Philosophical Club, the Oliver Mathematical Society, and others devoted to the study of German, of French, of Spanish, of history, of chemistry, of physics, of zoology, of entomology and of other subjects. Further, numerous public lectures are offered by the University and by the College. The lecturers come from the other great universities, from among business men, politicians, and

others interested in the social and economic questions of the day, and from among the scholars of Germany, France, Italy, and England.

Cornell has always pursued the policy of allowing the students to manage their own affairs with a minimum of interference on the part of the faculty. Self-government is the rule. It has been found effective in educating students in self-reliance, in mutual concession, and in self-control. It has also brought about relations between faculty and students which are well nigh ideal. There are no antagonisms between the men who teach and the men who are taught.

STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS

Under student initiative at Cornell there has developed, alongside of the informal social relations natural in so large a community of students, a number of student organizations pursuing various aims. Of the literary, social, honorary, scientific and other voluntary student clubs, societies, and fraternities, the distinguishing feature is that the membership is determined either by election or by voluntary enrollment. Of the athletic, dramatic, and musical organizations, and the staffs of the college publications the distinguishing feature is that the members gain their positions by competition. To one or more of these student organizations, as his tastes and abilities may permit, the student may devote part of his leisure time, and thus obtain perhaps relaxation and comradeship, or intellectual profit, or proficiency and experience of various kinds, or prestige among his fellows.

The athletic, musical, and dramatic organizations at times, with the specific authorization of the faculty in each case, take part in contests and give performances out of town.

Cornell is represented annually in the Intercollegiate Regatta at Poughkeepsie, and there is customarily a race on or near Decoration Day. In football and baseball there are Varsity and freshman teams, playing at home and out of town with teams from other colleges. Cornell takes part each year in the games of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association, and also holds "dual meets" with the track teams of other colleges. The minor sports include cross-country running, basketball, lacrosse, fencing, wrestling, association football, hockey, tennis, golf, and cricket.

The Cornell Musical Clubs, the Cornell Orchestra, the Cornell Dramatic Club, and the Cornell Masque give musical and dramatic performances in Ithaca at various times during the year. They also give a series of performances out of town.

Cornell holds a high place in intercollegiate athletic sports. But no undue emphasis is placed on intercollegiate contests. Each college has also its own baseball team, its own association football team, its own crew, its own cross-country team. Intercollege contests are held in all these sports. The winners of each event receive a trophy, and the college which wins in the majority of sports in a year is the holder of the university championship for that year. Under this system the love of fair play has been thoroughly developed and large numbers of students, who might otherwise be only spectators of athletic games, have come to take an enthusiastic part in them.

All the interests of student life, intellectual, social, and athletic, find expression in student publications—a daily paper, the *Cornell Sun*; a monthly, the *Era*; and a humorous bi-monthly, the *Cornell Widow*. These are entirely under the control and management of the students themselves. Positions upon them are obtained by competition.

SURROUNDINGS

Cornell is situated in a most picturesque region. The surrounding country abounds in lofty hills, deep gorges, and beautiful water-falls. The campus lies between two of the gorges, and overlooks Cayuga, one of the most beautiful of the New York lakes. The location, moreover, has advantages quite apart from its beauty. There is hardly another university in the United States where the surroundings give such opportunities for wholesome outdoor life and for open air sports.

The University receives men and women students without discrimination. Its courses of instruction, its scholarships, and its degrees are open to women on the same terms as to men. About two hundred and thirty women are at present enrolled in the College of Arts and Sciences. For its women students the University maintains two large dormitories, Sage College and Prudence Risley Hall. A room in either of these buildings costs from \$1.25 to \$6 per week. Board is furnished at \$5.00 per week. For the women students the University provides special women officers, an Adviser for Women, a Medical Adviser, and a Physical Instructor. The women share with the men in the activity of the various student associations whose purpose is to supplement the work of instruction, and have in addition many clubs and societies, social, musical, dramatic, and athletic, of their own.

COURSES

The training offered by the College of Arts and Sciences aims to give the student the mental discipline and the breadth of intellectual sympathy that will make his life more profitable to himself and to his community. In Cornell University, which has always held that a broad and thorough training in the humanities is a valuable education for a man, no matter to what profession or to what business that man may thereafter devote his energies, this is a main function of the College of Arts and Sciences. But the College itself is also in many ways a technical and a professional school. For instance, it has always prepared students for the profession of teaching. Over one thousand of Cornell's graduates are engaged in this profession; and though the supply is large, the demand is still larger. The College also trains students to continue as specialists in the Graduate School, and to fit themselves for independent research and for positions in colleges and universities.

There is also a course of technical training in chemistry extending through four years and leading to the degree of Bachelor of Chemistry. This course is intended to prepare men as practical chemists. The demand for such men is large and the College has been very successful in meeting it. A pamphlet describing this course in detail will be sent upon request by the Department of Chemistry.

ADMISSION

Freshmen in the College of Arts and Sciences must be at least sixteen years of age, or if women seventeen years, at the time of their admission. They must show, either by passing examinations at the University or by presenting acceptable certificates of their preparation, that they possess a satisfactory knowledge of the subjects required for admission. Entrance examinations in all subjects are held at Ithaca and in New York City, in September, at the beginning of the first term and in Ithaca in February, just before the beginning of the second term. Permits to take these examinations should be obtained at least twenty-four hours before the date of the examination to be taken. They will be sent by mail upon application to the Registrar of the University at Ithaca.

The College requires that each candidate for admission as a freshman should present at least 15 "units" in preparatory school subjects, of which three must be in English, one each in elementary algebra and plane geometry, one in history, and five in some language, or languages,

other than English. A detailed account of each of the subjects that may be offered in satisfaction of the entrance requirements and a list of the subjects from which elective "units" may be chosen is given in a "General Circular of Information," which will be sent to any address on request. It is not the practice of the College of Arts and Sciences to admit students "on condition"; the entrance requirements must be satisfied in full.

Certificates issued (1) by the College Entrance Examination Board, (2) by the Department of Education of the State of New York, (3) by certain public and private schools in and out of the state, are accepted in lieu of the University entrance examinations, under certain provisions, which are also detailed in the General Circular of Information.

EXPENSES

The annual tuition in the College is \$100, of which \$55 must be paid at the beginning of the college year. (In 1914-15 the tuition will be \$125.) In scientific courses in which apparatus and material are furnished or lent to the student, suitable fees or deposits are required. Living expenses vary with personal tastes and inclinations. For room and board, prices range from \$5 to \$12 a week.

Six hundred New York State Scholarships entitling the holder to four years tuition in any college of the University, are awarded to students from the public schools of New York State in competitive examinations. The examinations for these scholarships are conducted under the auspices of the State Commissioner of Education, and all inquiries concerning them should be addressed to the office of the Commissioner at Albany. These scholarships are peculiar to Cornell, and are entirely distinct from the recently established \$100 scholarships awarded pupils in the schools of the State on the basis of high standing in the Regents examinations. The College of Arts and Sciences at Cornell University is, however, one of the Colleges in which the holders of the new scholarships are privileged to use them.

On the basis of competitive examinations, held at the University in September, there are also awarded thirty-six University Scholarships having each an annual value of \$200 and good for two years. A student may hold both a State Scholarship and a University Scholarship. There are further a large number of prizes open to undergraduate competition. Full details of these are given in a special pamphlet which will be sent on request.

Since the earliest days of the University many students at Cornell have met a part of their expenses by outside labor, and some who obtained their education in this way are now numbered among the most distinguished alumni of the University. Those who plan to earn their own way while in the college may be assured that they will not suffer in the estimation of their fellow-students.

A student who has been in the university for at least two years and whose record is good, may apply for permission to give his note for tuition fees or for a loan not exceeding \$100 in any one year, or in special cases, for both tuition and a loan. The committee grants many such applications of worthy students who would otherwise be compelled to leave.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY

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These publications include:

Catalogue Number (containing lists of officers and students), price 25 cents,
Book of Views, price 25 cents,

Directory of Faculty and Students, Second Term, 1912-13, price 10 cents,
and the following informational publications, any one of which will be
sent gratis and post-free on request. The date of the last edition of
each publication is given after the title.

General Circular of Information for Prospective Students, December 15, 1912.

Announcement of the College of Arts and Sciences, May 15, 1913.

Announcement of the Sibley College of Mechanical Engineering and the
Mechanic Arts, January 1, 1913.

Announcement of the College of Civil Engineering, February 15, 1913.

Announcement of the College of Law, April 15, 1913.

Announcement of the College of Architecture.

Announcement of the New York State College of Agriculture.

Announcement of the Winter Courses in the College of Agriculture.

Announcement of the Summer School in Agriculture, April 1, 1913.

Announcement of the New York State Veterinary College, March 1, 1913.

Announcement of the Graduate School, January 15, 1913.

Announcement of the Summer Session, March 15, 1913.

Annual Report of the President, December 1, 1912.

Pamphlets on scholarships, fellowships, and prizes, samples of entrance and
scholarship examination papers, special departmental announcements, etc.

Correspondence concerning the publications of the University should be
addressed to

The Secretary of Cornell University,
Ithaca, New York

For further information, address

THE SECRETARY OF THE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES,
GOLDWIN SMITH HALL,
ITHACA, NEW YORK.