



Columbia University
in the City of New York

ANNUAL REPORTS

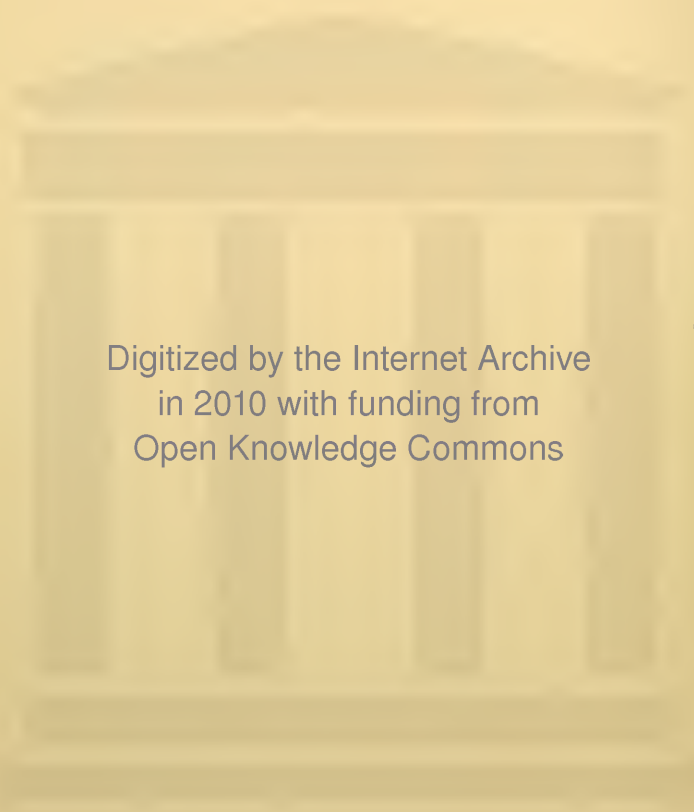
1924



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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENT AND TREASURER

TO THE

TRUSTEES

WITH ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

JUNE 30, 1924

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

NEW YORK

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CONTENTS

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY TO THE TRUSTEES

	<i>Page</i>
1. Introduction	I
2. The Year 1923-1924	1
3. The Budget System	4
4. Building Program	7
5. University Residence Halls	13
6. If Abelard Came Back!	16
7. The War of Mediocrity on Excellence	20
8. Wants, Tastes and Leisure	23
9. Adult Education and Home Study	25
10. Taxation and Gifts for Public Purposes	28
11. Program of Studies in Applied Science	31
12. University Patents	33
13. Retiring Allowances and Fellowship Stipends	36
14. The Pulitzer Prizes	37
15. New Provision for Foreign Students	40
16. Dentistry as a University Subject	41
17. Baker Field	43
18. Gifts	44
19. Deaths of University Officers	46
20. Tabular Statements	47

REPORTS TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY

The Dean of Columbia College	51
The Dean of the Faculty of Law	65
The Dean of the Faculty of Medicine	68
The Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science	114

	<i>Page</i>
The Dean of the Faculties of Political Science, Philosophy and Pure Science	127
A Report on Research in Zoology	133
The Director of the School of Architecture	153
The Director of the School of Journalism	158
The Dean of Barnard College	165
The Dean of Teachers College	173
The Institute of Educational Research	180
The Director of the School of Education	184
The Director of the School of Practical Arts	190
The Dean of the College of Pharmacy	199
The Director of the Summer Session	202
The Director of University Extension	210
The Director of the School of Business	222
The Director of the School of Dental and Oral Surgery	230
The Director of University Admissions	236
The University Medical Officer	240
The Director of the Institute of Cancer Research	250
The Acting Librarian	254
The Director of Earl Hall	273
The Appointments Office	278
The Chairman of the Board of Student Representatives	290
The Registrar	294
Statistics Regarding the Teaching and Administrative Staff	338
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY TO THE TRUSTEES	
	358
FINANCIAL REPORTS OF AFFILIATED INSTITUTIONS	
Barnard College	494
Teachers College	503
College of Pharmacy	509
Vanderbilt Clinic and Sloane Hospital for Women	513

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
PRESIDENT OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

TO THE TRUSTEES:

The Annual Report prescribed by the Statutes of the University is submitted herewith, together with the reports of the chief administrative officers. In these latter reports are contained important statements of fact and discussions of policy which merit, and should receive, the careful attention of the Trustees and their appropriate Committees.

The year under review has been one of normal University work and accomplishment. Some problems of importance have been brought to solution and others have received long and patient study with a view to early decisions in respect to them. The more important happenings of the year include the resignation of Harlan F. Stone, now Attorney General of the United States, as Dean of the Faculty of Law, in order to resume the practice of his profession, after fourteen years of devoted and successful service in that post; the exceptional provisions for scientific equipment and research that were made possible by the use, for these purposes, of a portion of the surplus to the credit of Income and Expense Account for the year ending June 30, 1923; the merger of the College of Dental and Oral Surgery with the School of Dentistry of Columbia University, whereby the University's equipment and opportunities for service in this field were multiplied; the careful and generous provi-

The Year
1923-1924

sions that were made by the Trustees for the retirement of academic officers who, for one reason or another, were not eligible under the provisions of the Statutes, Section 67, to receive the benefits of the non-contributory system of retiring and disability allowances as originally established by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching; the decision, on the recommendation of the University Council, to confine the degree of Doctor, when given in course to reward the completion of advanced instruction and research, to the four traditional academic groups and the four historic University Faculties of Law, Medicine, Theology and Philosophy; the establishment at Porto Rico of a School of Tropical Medicine, through cooperation between the University and the Government of Porto Rico; the organization of the clinical work in Medicine, to conform to the well established and satisfactory practice which has long prevailed in other parts of the University; the authorization and appointment of an Administrative Board of University Patents, and the establishment of the principle of cooperation between the University and its officers who may make patentable discoveries or inventions; the appointment of Huger W. Jervey to be Dean of the Faculty of Law in succession to Dean Stone, resigned; the retirement at the close of the academic year of three brilliant and distinguished scholars long in the University's service, namely, Munroe Smith, Bryce Professor of European Legal History, John Bassett Moore, Hamilton Fish Professor of International Law and Diplomacy, and Brander Matthews, Professor of Dramatic Literature; the approval of the principle that free scholarships be displaced, so far and so rapidly as may be possible, by loan funds, to the end that a better and more responsible system of student aid may be introduced, and a larger sum made available

for the assistance of competent and deserving students who are without the resources with which to meet unaided the cost of University residence; the adoption of a new and shorter course in Applied Science, which while leaving untouched the high standards that have been set for the degrees in Engineering, will make it possible for a competent student to complete in four years the program of studies that leads to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Engineering; the appointment to full professorships in the University of Richard T. Alexander, Ph.D., of George Peabody College for Teachers, in Education, Carlton J. Lynde, Ph.D., of Macdonald College, in Physics, and Lynn Thorndike, Ph.D., of Western Reserve University, in History; the promotion, following the adoption of the Budget, of 31 associates, instructors and lecturers to be assistant professors, of 1 associate and 16 assistant professors to be associate professors, of 13 associate professors to be professors, as well as the increase in compensation of 169 officers of administration and instruction without change of rank; the authorization by the Trustees of the next steps to carry out the building program, including the erection of Students' Hall on South Field and of thoroughly modern and well equipped laboratories for physical and chemical instruction and research in the Grove; the authorization by the Trustees of Barnard College of the construction of a new Residence Hall on Claremont Avenue, to accommodate about 250 students, and the retirement of Mrs. N. W. Liggett, who had served as Bursar of the College for thirty-four years with untiring devotion and effectiveness; the steady and important development of the work of the Institute of Educational Research at Teachers College, and the extension of this research, by the aid of special grants, into the fields of social and religious work and of child welfare; the marked advance in the

usefulness and prosperity of the Columbia University Press; and the notable additions to the collections in the University Libraries, particularly those of the Law Library.

The mere enumeration of these matters of more outstanding importance is an indication of the breadth of the University's interest and the scope of its problems which are too often mistakenly described as routine.

In the Annual Report for 1913 (p. 2) a statement was made to show the condition of the University's Income and Expense Account at the close of each fiscal year beginning with July 1, 1907, when the plan for refunding the corporate debt of three million dollars, incurred in the purchase and development of the site on Morningside Heights, came into operation. It will be of interest to repeat this statement and to continue it to the close of the year, June 30, 1924.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Surplus</i>	<i>Deficit</i>
1907-08	\$ 52,885.18	.....
1908-09	59,540.58	.....
1909-10	52,528.46	.....
1910-11 . . . . .	.....	\$ 3,093.11
1911-12 . . . . .	.....	19,711.20
1912-13 . . . . .	.....	67,769.12
1913-14 . . . . .	.....	42,952.64
1914-15 . . . . .	.....	13,592.55
1915-16 . . . . .	.....	40,855.14
1916-17	30,547.37	.....
1917-18 . . . . .	.....	211,106.17
1918-19	82,214.74	.....
1919-20	71,590.93	.....
1920-21	89,571.82	.....
1921-22	156,630.54	.....
1922-23	98,786.81	.....
1923-24	54,982.74	.....
	\$749,279.17	\$399,079.93
	399,079.93	
Total	\$350,199.24	

The foregoing gives the condition of the Income and Expense Account for each of these years, as shown by the Treasurer's reports, there having first been paid out of income each year approximately \$220,000 on account of the debt service. Of this amount \$120,000, in round numbers, was paid for interest on the funded debt, and \$100,000 (increased for the year ending June 30, 1921, to \$200,000), was paid into the redemption fund established to extinguish the debt at maturity.

The alarming deficit for the year 1917-18 was the direct result of war conditions, and was very fortunately reduced to \$11,887.81 by the generous gifts made through the Alumni Fund Committee, which amounted to \$199,218.36.

No graver mistake could be made, however, than to interpret the surplus as shown for each of several years last past as indicating that the University has ample or even adequate funds for the maintenance of its work. What these figures do indicate is not the University's opulence but its self-denial, not its comfort but its thrift. They mark the fact that through the strict operation of the budget system, by which alone every appropriation, large or small, is authorized, the University has formed the happy habit of confining its annual expenditures to the income which is available to meet them. It is quite within bounds to say that the sum of \$500,000 annually could well be added to the present budget without any waste or duplication whatsoever, if the existing work of the University were to be carried on as effectively and as generously as should be the case.

The budget system is the foundation stone of sound university administration. The Committee on Finance and the Treasurer strain every nerve to make the funds and investments of the University as productive as is consistent with sound financial policy. The very large amounts received in students' fees—\$2,660,795.54 by

Columbia University alone in 1923-24, or \$4,705,299.11 if the entire educational system of the University be included—provide the remainder of the annual income which is before the Trustees when the budget of each year is ready for adoption.

It is always easy to find ways and means with which to increase the annual appropriations and arguments with which to defend those increases convincingly, but it is very difficult to hit upon any method whatsoever to decrease them. The budget problem is not only one of finance, but one of human feeling and human relationship. In the financial administration of a university mere monetary considerations must always and everywhere take second place. A university, however large its endowment, is neither a bank, an investment company, nor a manufacturing corporation aiming to pay dividends and to show gains. It is primarily and always a company of human beings bent upon the pursuit of the highest ends by the finest and most disinterested means. The needs and the aspirations of that company come first; everything else comes second.

The following summary financial statement is self-explanatory. The land, buildings and equipment used for educational purposes are entered at cost; the Upper and Lower Estates at their assessed valuations; and all other property at book values.

	<i>Resources</i> <i>June 30, 1924</i>	<i>Budget</i> <i>Appropriations</i> <i>1923-24</i>	<i>Income and</i> <i>Expense</i> <i>Account</i> <i>1923-24</i>
Columbia University	\$75,163,895.16	\$6,320,324.90	+ \$54,982.74
Barnard College . .	7,488,736.55	376,259.74 ¹	+ 24,576.35
Teachers College . .	13,008,168.08	1,986,770.00 ²	+ 42,902.43
College of Pharmacy	790,188.80	132,406.50	+ 37,988.80
	\$96,450,988.59	\$8,815,761.14	+ \$160,450.32

¹In addition to \$278,245. included in the Columbia University Budget.

²In addition to \$483,680. included in the Columbia University Budget.

For several years past the President has kept before the Trustees and the public the urgent need to go forward with the building program, to the end that academic work already in progress may be suitably cared for and housed. Each Annual Report since the end of the war has devoted more or less attention to this subject.

Building
Program

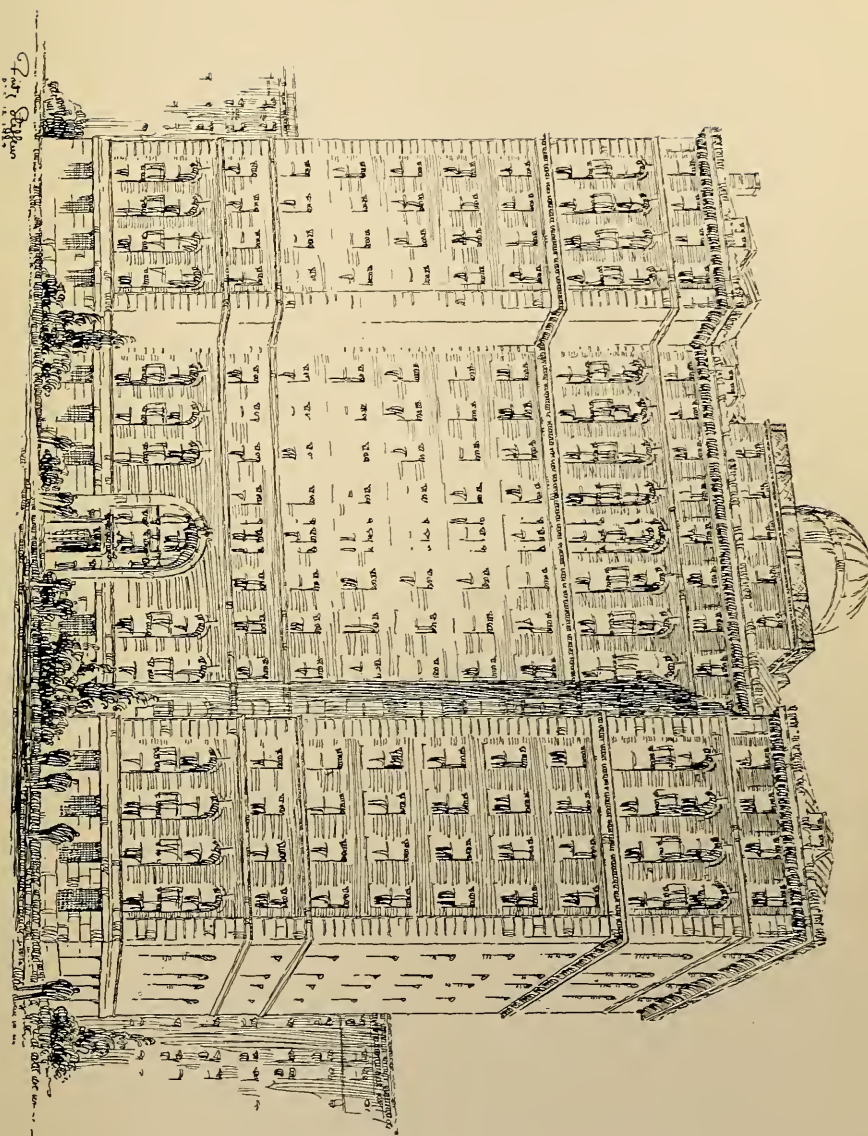
The Faculty House, the completion and occupancy of which were chronicled in the last Annual Report, has proved to be all that was expected of it and more. Quite apart from the comforts and satisfactions which it provides for members of the faculties, it is an indispensable center of influence in the life of the University. This building furnishes a meeting point for men of widely differing interests and fields of work, and it is the place where University sentiment and opinion develop and find expression most naturally and most helpfully.

The School of Business, which contains the McMillin Academic Theatre, was somewhat delayed in completion, but was ready for use at the opening of the academic year in September 1924. This is one of the most successful of recent buildings, and both in design, in plan, and in arrangement of the interior, is quite a model of its kind. The work of the School of Business is now well provided for, and the overcrowded conditions in Hamilton Hall and in the School of Journalism have been much relieved.

Unfortunately, the Residence Hall for women graduate and professional students building on East Field, has been greatly delayed by the dawdling methods of construction that have now become quite too common, and will not be ready for occupancy before the end of the present calendar year. This building has been named Johnson Hall, in honor of Samuel Johnson, first Presi-

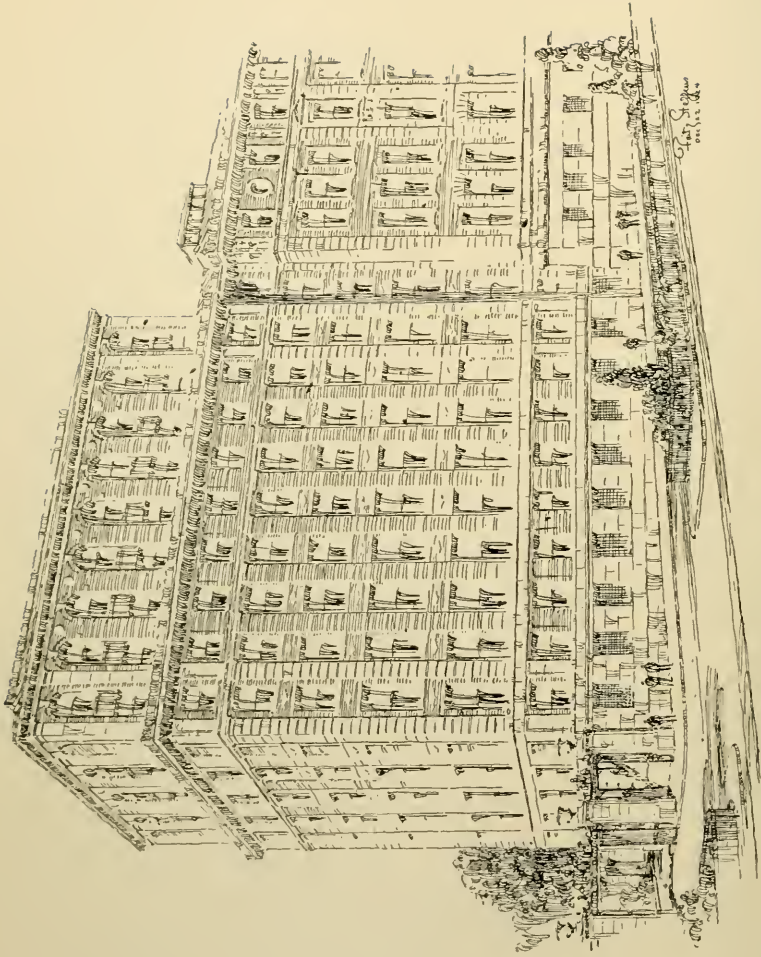
dent of King's College, and of his son, William Samuel Johnson, first President of Columbia College after the War of Independence. It is a stately and commodious building, equipped with every modern convenience, and will provide rooms for some 360 women graduate and professional students. The Women's Faculty Club will occupy suitable apartments at the north end of the building, with direct access to the women's rooms in the Faculty House adjoining. It is the purpose and policy of the Advisory Committee on Women's Residence Halls to surround the residents of Johnson Hall with all those influences which make university life comfortable, agreeable, and happy to look back upon.

On May 5, 1924, the Trustees, at the urgent recommendation of the President, gave authority to proceed with the construction of Students' Hall, on South Field at the corner of Amsterdam Avenue, at an estimated cost for building and equipment of \$1,500,000; of a building to provide Physics laboratories, at the north side of the Green at 120th Street, at an estimated cost for building and equipment of \$1,500,000; and of a north wing to Havemeyer Hall, on the west side of the Green on Broadway, at an estimated cost for building and equipment of \$875,000; making a total estimated expenditure of \$3,875,000. The Committee on Buildings and Grounds immediately addressed themselves to the preparation of plans for these buildings, and the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, together with committees composed of members of the teaching staff particularly interested in any one of the three buildings, worked steadily for the six months next following, upon the details of planning and construction. The best academic and laboratory buildings recently erected at other universities were personally inspected.



SOUTH FRONT OF BUILDING FOR PHYSICS LABORATORIES

Under construction on the Green on 120th Street East of Broadway



WEST FRONT OF BUILDING FOR CHEMISTRY LABORATORIES.
Under construction on the Green on Broadway North of Havemeyer Hall

The needs of the College and of the various undergraduate organizations, as well as those of advanced and research workers in the fields of Chemistry and Physics, were carefully studied. The work of excavation for the new Chemical and Physical Laboratory buildings has been begun and every effort will be made to have them ready for use at the opening of the Summer Session of 1926. When these buildings are ready, it will be possible to transfer to Fayerweather Hall the Departments of History, Economics, and Social Science, thus leaving Kent Hall for the sole occupancy of the Departments of Public and Private Law, as was contemplated at the time of its construction. The resulting gains to the work of the University will be enormous.

There should be no farther delay in beginning the construction of Students' Hall on South Field at Amsterdam Avenue and 114th Street, the need for which is imperative. The plans as finally revised are admirable and the building is one which ought to have been in place at least ten years ago. It is difficult to see how the Dean and the Faculty of the College have been able to bring the College to its present state of excellence and to keep it there, without the facilities which this building will afford. Until resident undergraduate students can dine together in hall, and until their various organizations, social, literary, debating, athletic and other, can be given accommodations on the Campus and in a building devoted to College purposes, the work and the influence of the College must be crippled and halted. Both faculty, students, and alumni understand the need for this building and its purposes, and are earnestly pressing for its immediate construction. Since the plans are now ready, work can be promptly begun in order that the building may be ready for occupancy before the opening of the academic year in September, 1926.

This building might appropriately be named in honor of John Stewart Kennedy, Trustee of the University from 1903 until his death in 1909, whose original and anonymous gift of \$500,000 for the benefit of Columbia College made possible the building of Hamilton Hall in 1906. Mr. Kennedy's subsequent benefactions, which now amount in all to nearly three million dollars, not only constitute one of the greatest gifts ever received by Columbia University, but, because of Mr. Kennedy's knowledge of our affairs and needs and his own commanding position in the world of business, they have made it easier for other important benefactions to come to Columbia.

But the end is not yet. When these great buildings are all in place, there will remain the need, which has heretofore been presented and emphasized, for a building to contain the Chemical Engineering Laboratories that will occupy the site on Broadway and 120th Street. Chemical Engineering has become one of the most important and scientifically productive of University departments, and if it is to keep pace with the demands made upon it and if its work is to be worthy of the University, this building must be erected in the immediate future. Then there is University Hall, which has stood uncompleted for more than a quarter century, every foot of which is urgently required for administrative offices and for reading-rooms and libraries. The University Library is the working laboratory not of any one department alone, but of all departments, and it is constantly resorted to and used by tens of thousands of students who crowd its reading-rooms, its alcoves, and its studies. So long as University Hall is unfinished, it remains a scar upon the otherwise beautiful Quadrangle, while the Library carries on its indispensable work under the severest handicaps.

Moreover, the work in the biological sciences calls for the erection of a specially planned and specially lighted building for the purposes of advanced instruction and research in Botany, Zoology, and their immediately related subjects, such as has heretofore been described in the Annual Reports. A suitable site for this building is that on the west side of the Quadrangle where the building would balance Avery Hall on the east side. An alternative site which would, however, involve a more costly building, would be that on Amsterdam Avenue immediately north of Schermerhorn Hall, where any new laboratory building would balance the new building to contain chemical laboratories which is already under way.

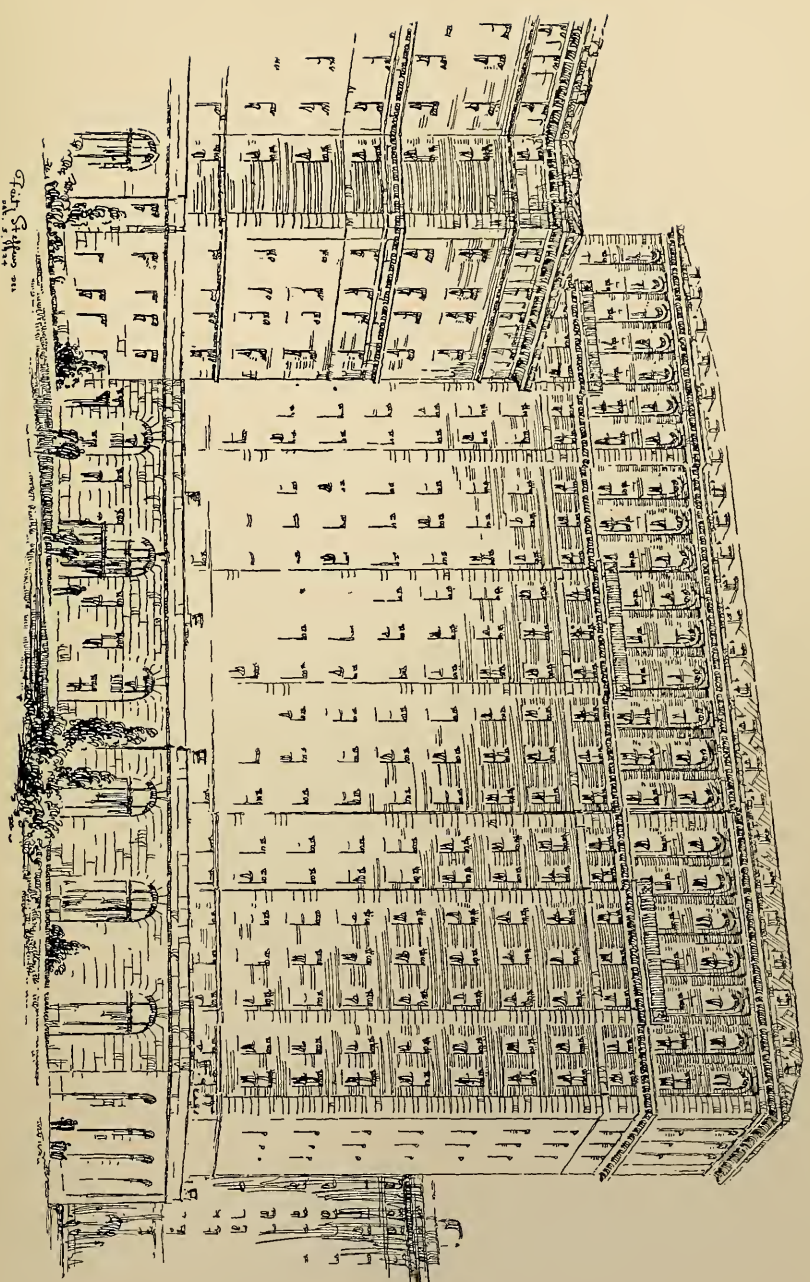
Thirty years ago, when the present University buildings were planned, it never occurred to anyone that the work of the Department of English and Comparative Literature would require a building of its own. In the interval, however, this Department has become one of the largest, if not the largest, in the entire University. In the field of writing and the drama alone, it is now conducting some forty courses, with a total registration of more than 1400 students. The various classes are most inadequately provided for in Hamilton, in Philosophy, or wherever an unassigned room can be found. The courses of instruction are now distributed through as many as five different buildings and often in rooms in no wise designed or equipped for work in a literary subject. There are already as many as two hundred graduate students in attendance upon a single lecture course and the enrollment is steadily growing. The members of the Department themselves are scattered over the entire campus in a way that makes it very difficult to establish and maintain personal contacts and to carry on effective administration. The two departmental

libraries are ill housed, and the Brander Matthews Dramatic Museum requires and deserves much better and more commodious quarters than it now has. The Department has recently made formal application for the erection of a building for its use similar in size to Philosophy or Avery Hall. A still larger building would be needed if it were to contain provision for such a theatre as the Department would greatly like to have in order to promote the excellent and effective work being done in dramatic composition and production.

The various engineering departments, which statedly carry on various forms of testing and experimental work, have made careful plans for a series of engineering testing laboratories. It is not proposed that these should be erected on the Quadrangle or the Green, but on cheaper ground away from Morningside Heights and convenient for transportation both by rail and by water. Conferences are going forward concerning these testing and experimental laboratories, and it is probable that some specific recommendations will be ready for consideration before the close of the present academic year.

It must be borne in mind that, were all these buildings to be quickly completed and equipped, they would do no more than make provision for work that has long been in progress. They constitute only such a body as the soul and spirit of the University of to-day ought to have for their greatest effectiveness and usefulness. The years pass and opportunity passes with them. It is imperative that this great building program be pressed unceasingly to full accomplishment.

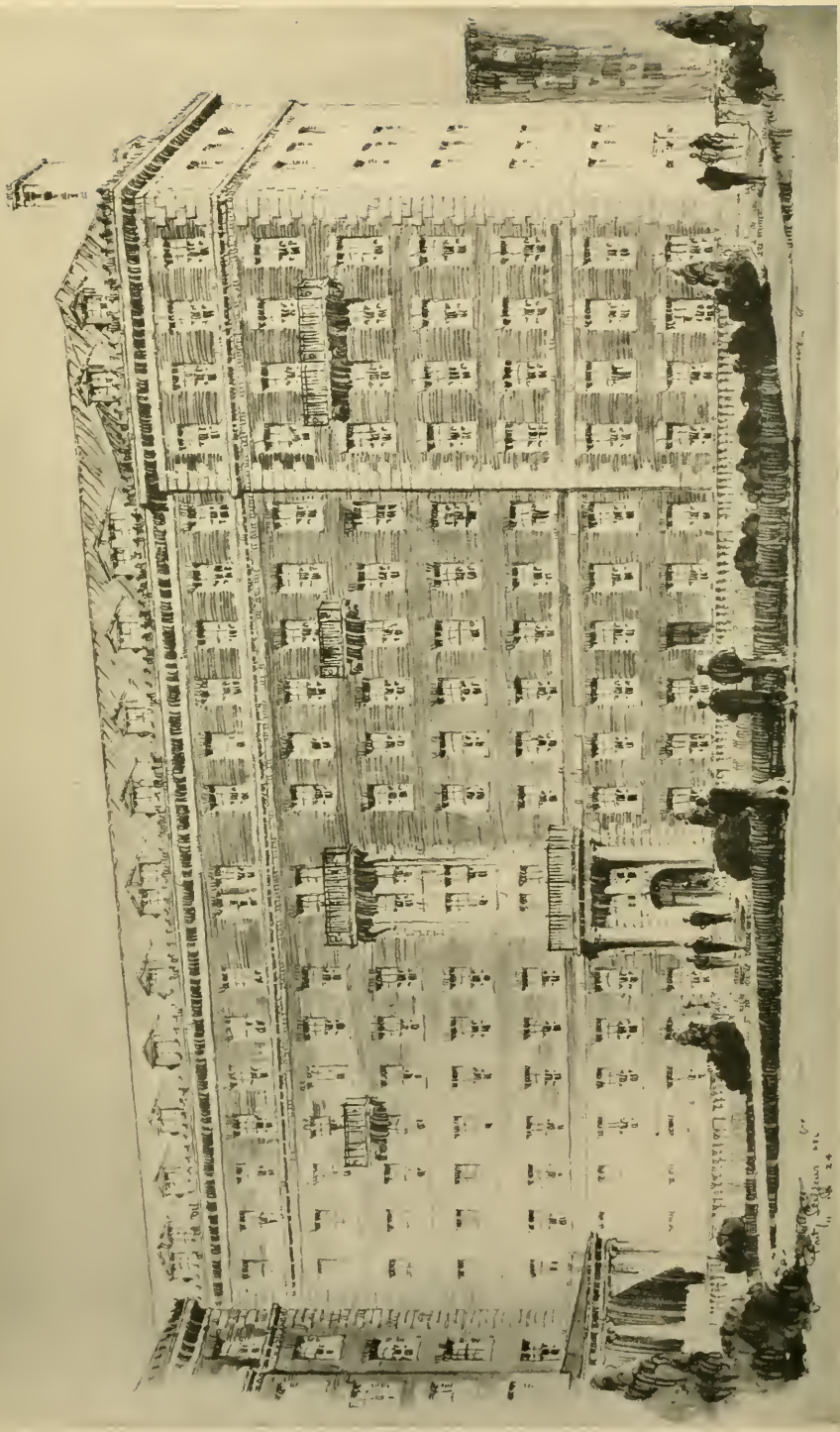
The stupendous cost of caring properly for the work of Columbia University may be in some measure appreciated if the amount of money needed to erect and equip the buildings that have just been completed, or



of St. Mark's
1888

NORTH FRONT OF STUDENTS' HALL

As projected for erection on South Field at Amsterdam Avenue and 114th Street



EAST FRONT OF NEW BARNARD COLLEGE RESIDENCE HALL

Under construction at Claremont Avenue and 116th Street

1914
No. 24

are in process of construction, or are so urgently required, be set down:

A. Buildings recently completed:

Faculty House	\$330,000
School of Business	1,050,000
Johnson Hall	1,250,000
Teachers College:	
Russell Hall and Power Plant	1,412,000
Dodge Hall extension and equipment	563,000
College of Pharmacy: New Building	300,000
	<hr/>
	\$4,905,000

B. Buildings authorized:

Students' Hall	1,600,000
Physics Laboratories	1,500,000
Chemistry Laboratories	1,000,000
Barnard College: New Residence Hall	980,000
	<hr/>
	\$5,080,000

C. Buildings not yet provided for:

Chemical Engineering Laboratories	1,500,000
University Hall (probably)	2,500,000
Biological Laboratories	800,000
English and Comparative Literature Building	600,000
Engineering Testing Laboratories	1,000,000
	<hr/>
	\$6,400,000

Total \$16,385,000

Although Whittier Hall at Teachers College was ready for the occupancy of students as early as 1901, the present extensive and very satisfactory development of University residence halls dates from 1903, when the gift of Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins and Marcellus University Residence Halls

Hartley Dodge made possible the building of Hartley Hall and stimulated the building of Livingston Hall. Brooks Hall at Barnard College followed in 1907, and Furnald Hall was built in 1913. Meanwhile, the development of residence halls at Teachers College has included the purchase and use of Bancroft and Seth Low Halls, while Johnson Hall, the new University residence hall especially designed for women graduate and professional students, will be ready for use in a few weeks.

There is sometimes misapprehension as to the part which these residence halls play in the life of the University, and this misapprehension it is desirable to dispel. Residence halls are as much a part of the University's educational equipment as are libraries, laboratories, and lecture-rooms. They are built and maintained primarily for educational purposes and for their educational influence. They are not built and maintained primarily as income-producing investments of University funds. The fact that residence halls can be, and often are, so administered as to bring a reasonable return upon the funds used in their erection and equipment, is an incident—a fortunate incident, to be sure—but still an incident and in no wise an essential. Until recent years there was no thought that a college or university residence hall should be expected to pay an ordinary investment return upon its cost. At Oxford or Cambridge such a notion would excite a smile. In fact, it is not so very long ago that a prevailing custom in American school and college life was to fix an inclusive fee for instruction and room, in which case it became a mere matter of bookkeeping as to whether or not the residence hall or dormitory paid a return upon its cost. A university residence hall is neither a rabbit warren, a barracks, nor a boarding-house. It is a center of college and university life and influence, where no inconsidera-

ble part of the student's education is to be gained by contact with fellow-students and where he contributes to and shares in that college life and college spirit which, however elusive and difficult to define, are powerful factors in fashioning the mind and character of the American college student. Whenever a college or university loses sight of this fundamental fact and emphasizes unduly the element of financial return, it jeopardizes the whole undertaking. Such a policy might easily turn the residence halls from an influence for good into an influence for harm or danger. In this world, and more especially in universities, there are two contrasted ways of doing things. They may be done cheaply, which is always the most expensive and the most wasteful way; or they may be done right, which is always the most economical and the most businesslike way.

Three primary considerations in college and university administration are provisions for the health, the housing, and the instruction of the student body. Columbia University has in recent years made literally stupendous progress in all of these directions. It is satisfying and most significant to have the University Medical Officer report that the general health of those students who live in residence halls is noticeably better than that of those who live elsewhere. This of itself is an argument for the steady building of residence halls so long as there are students waiting to occupy them. A residence hall is, among other things, a place where good manners may be formed and strengthened. In personal bearing and habits of speech and of conduct, good examples exert a steady, if often unconscious, influence for the improvement of the bearing, the speech and the conduct of others. The comfortable and attractive provisions which the residence halls make for the social life of students living

in them are in themselves educationally most advantageous. The space so used and applied is not space wasted. On the contrary, it is space most profitably employed.

Mr. Stephen Leacock, himself a university professor, not long ago wrote this significant passage:

As a college teacher I have long since realized that the most that the teacher, as such, can do for the student is a very limited matter. The real thing for the student is the life and environment that surrounds him. All that he really learns he learns, in a sense, by the active operation of his own intellect and not as the passive recipient of lectures. And for this active operation what he needs most is the continued and intimate contact with his fellows. Students must live together and eat together, talk and smoke together. Experience shows that that is how their minds really grow. And they must live together in a rational and comfortable way. They must eat in a big dining room or hall, with oak beams across the ceiling and the stained glass in the windows and with a shield or tablet here and there upon the wall, to remind them between times of the men who went before them and left a name worthy of the memory of the college. If a student is to get from his college what it ought to give him, a college dormitory, with the life in common that it brings, is his absolute right. A university that fails to give it to him is cheating him.

If I were founding a university—and I say it with all the seriousness of which I am capable—I would found first a smoking room; then when I had a little more money in hand I would found a dormitory; then after that, or more properly with that, a decent reading room and a library. After that, if I still had money over that I couldn't use, I would hire a professor and get some text books.¹

Abelard, who both started and best typified the intellectual movement out of which the true university eventually sprang, died in 1142. His heretical teachings and his novelties of thought, bitterly resisted as they were by the orthodoxy of their age, became the accepted teachings of the genera-

If Abelard
came back!

¹The London Times Educational Supplement, November 18, 1920.

tions that shortly followed. Were Abelard to come back, his curiosity would certainly be excited and his sense of humor roused by much that he would see and hear in the intellectual life of the twentieth century. He might well wonder whether, despite his amazing intellectual conquests made so long ago, he had not lived and taught in vain. Having insisted again and again that the use of reason precedes faith and leads up to it with the aid of revelation and grace, he would be confronted with the spectacle of countless numbers of men and women, all hugely pleased with the brightness of their own intellectual illumination, whose minds are blocked to the progress of reason by the barriers of prejudice and of fanatical prepossession, neither of which could hope for a moment to rise to the dignity of that faith which St. Bernard so stoutly upheld and extolled. Abelard would quickly discover that to overcome these prejudices and these fanatical prepossessions is a task far more severe than was that of routing the scholastic realists. Presently he would also discover that this very scholastic realism was back again and in control of the thought and action of men who do not know of its existence and to whom the language in which it was expounded is veritably a sealed book. Abelard would find men everywhere speaking of a common good, a common interest, a common advantage, as if this were something which had a real existence of its own quite apart from the good, the interest, the advantage of the individuals who make up a given community. He would find a whole scheme of social and political philosophy and an elaborate program of social and political action based upon this ancient fallacy which he thought himself to have laid safely to rest eight hundred years ago.

These are the ironies of progress in the intellectual life, and remind us once again of the stupendous waste

in the life and achievements of men due to colossal and steadily increasing ignorance. There is no waste in the material world which compares with this. The endeavor of education to keep pace with the rapidly growing ignorance appears to be quite hopeless, since there are year by year so many new things of which to be ignorant. Mankind is confronted by the alternative of choosing to be content with an ignorance which is universal or of endeavoring to acquire an ignorance which is selective. If one is to give his voice for a selective ignorance, then he must have or be given a standard of value by which to measure his judgments of worth. This brings us back again to the time-old question, what knowledge is of most worth? Surely the answer must be that that knowledge is of most worth which assists man to establish the undisputed primacy of thought in order that it may interpret the data of sense, and to accept life as a great adventure toward intellectual and moral perfection which no artificial process can control and no mechanical formula explain.

It is a far cry from Mont Sainte Geneviève to Morningside Heights, and the materials of knowledge, like the subjects of academic debate, are widely different now from what they were then; but, as Horace reminds us,

Coelum, non animum mutant, qui
trans mare currunt.

The academic skies have changed with the centuries, but not the essential characteristics of human nature. What was once a battle between reason and faith, fought with the weapons of theology and philosophy, is now a battle between reason and prejudice, fought with the new weapons forged in the modern furnace of economic, social and political discipline and interest. The costly, ineffective, and even demoralizing character of much contemporary school and college work is due to

the fact that so many of those who conduct it can neither look back down the road over which mankind has come nor forward along the road over which mankind is moving. They live in a state of unstable intellectual equilibrium, without cognizance or appreciation of those ideas, those institutions, and those ideals which silently and unconsciously shape and guide the action or the inaction of men. The free-mindedness and the rich-mindedness of Abelard are a precious possession and no true scholar is without them. His ideal of education was a sound one. *Quis custodiet ipsos custodes?* Who will cultivate and civilize the teachers?

The present-day mocking appeal to an infant that he give expression to himself represents the abdication of education. This appeal might just as well be directed to a physical vacuum. To starve youth by depriving it of intellectual and moral nourishment, and to cripple and disable it by depriving it of the discipline of experience, are among the newest and most popular forms of cruelty that have been devised to make education impossible. The results are apparent on every hand. Much of the spoken English of both teachers and taught would assuredly affright even the Venerable Bede who was accustomed to simple beginnings. The ability to read has well nigh disappeared if the reading be serious, instructive, or ennobling; the ability to write, so far as it exists at all, delights to manifest itself in forms of exceptional crudeness and vulgarity; the ability to perform the simplest mathematical operations is, to all intents and purposes, confined to teachers of mathematics or to specialists in that subject. Algebra and geometry, whether plane or solid, are as unfamiliar as the Laws of Manu. The state of good manners, which are the instinctive mark of good breeding and sound discipline, may be observed and estimated in any public place.

The extensive and intensive study of natural science, now carried on over more than a full generation, has made no impression whatever upon the public mind. That mind continues to come to its conclusions and to formulate its choices with serene unconcern as to whether any such thing as scientific method exists. Views as to all sorts of things have displaced accurate knowledge of fundamental things. If these be thought hard words, let him who so thinks look about him. Perhaps Abelard should come back and begin his task all over again.

With increasing frequency the suggestion is heard that Columbia University would perform a distinct public service were it substantially to abandon the policies of the past 170 years and hereafter devote itself solely and exclusively to the promotion of excellence and to the training of the superlatively excellent. This would mean the turning away of the vast majority of the thousands of students who now flock to Morningside Heights in order to concentrate all the resources of the University upon a group of great scholars and leaders of research who would be surrounded by a relatively small company of carefully chosen students whose previous formal training and accomplishment furnished ground for the belief that they too, in their time, would become scholars of exceptional excellence. The result of this policy would be to bring into being an institution with some of the characteristics of the Collège de France, with some of the characteristics of All Souls' College, Oxford, and with some characteristics peculiar to itself and to twentieth century America.

"It is still a debated question whether mankind does not, after all, gain more by the intensive cultivation of a select few at the expense of the many than by the almost imperceptible elevation of the mass and the concurrent

The War of Mediocrity
on Excellence

depression of selected individuals.”¹ The remnant, as Matthew Arnold reminds us, is the word not only of Plato, grandest of philosophers, but of Isaiah, greatest of prophets.

It is argued that there have now come into existence many and various colleges and universities that are able to do all that need be done for him who is described as the ordinary or average man, and that the time has arrived when American democracy can best be served by emphasis upon excellence, by the constant production of the excellent, by the exaltation of the excellent, and by an institution that would devote itself exclusively to the excellent.

It cannot be denied that this argument makes strong appeal, but the question arises whether this function cannot be, ought not to be, and is not being, combined with the more obvious public service of offering training and instruction to the so-called average man.

It is undoubtedly true that a ruling tendency of modern democracy is to wage war upon excellence and to give preference to the commonplace and the ordinary. The great mass of mankind feel what they are pleased to call “safer” under the guidance of mediocrity than under the leadership of excellence. Ideas are unfamiliar things and rather terrifying as well. Instincts and unconscious sympathies are less jarring and less disturbing. Human beings as a whole greatly dislike any interference with the conventional. The notion that the average man is a radical is a figment of the imagination of him who has no real contact with human beings. In truth, the average man is a sturdy and inexpugnable conservative. Were this not so, civilization would have committed suicide long ago.

¹Abbott, Wilbur C.—Conflicts with Oblivion. (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1924) p. 49.

Were a university to confine itself to the truly excellent, it would immediately subject itself to the criticism, which should in truth be a compliment but which would in fact be regarded as a reproach, that it was aristocratic. If it be aristocratic to seek for the best, to deal with the best, and to exalt the best, then a university, like all education, is essentially and of necessity aristocratic. If it be not the purpose of education to uphold standards and ideals and to raise an increasing number of human beings to a plane where they can and will both conform to these standards and uphold these ideals, then surely education is without any significant meaning whatever. The difficulty lies in the fact that the best is superlative, and therefore by definition must exclude the great mass of competitors in the unending human race. Power and authority, however, are lodged not with the best, the superlative, but with the ordinary, the great mass. Every form of false democracy grows out of this fact and rests upon the power and authority of the mass when exerted to repress, to restrain, and to penalize the excellent. True democracy, on the other hand, is something quite different and is precisely what Mazzini defined it to be, "The progress of all through all, under the leadership of the best and wisest." The world is almost everywhere floundering in a morass of false democracy, while only now and then and for a limited time, setting its foot on the solid ground of that democracy which is true. Under the operation of the law of liberty, true democracy will provide itself with real leaders, not limited by rank, or birth, or wealth, or circumstance, by opening the way for each individual to rise to a place of honor and of influence by the expression of his own best and highest self. If democracy is to maintain and to justify itself, it must displace its pasteboard heroes and its papier-

mâché leaders of opinion, who are constantly making democracy both a mocking and a jest, for leaders of tried and tested courage, of sound and well-grounded knowledge, and of that far-seeing vision by which alone a people may be kept from perishing. The ant-hills of civilization are always crowded; its beehives are often empty. It is the function of a university to help populate the beehives.

There are signs, constantly increasing in number, that the public is beginning to appreciate both the novelty and the magnitude of the problems which face organized society in this twentieth century. Over a period of some two hundred or three hundred years greatest emphasis has been laid upon productive industry, whether on the land, at the home, or in the factory. Following productive industry and measured by its success, has come the problem of transportation. First roads, then canals and rivers, then railways, and now air transport have been developed, multiplied and improved in order to bring the products of human industry quickly and cheaply to their several points of final distribution for consumption. So rapid has been the development of productive industry, so powerful, so time-saving and so labor-saving are its newest devices and machines, that the hours of human labor have everywhere been greatly shortened without depriving mankind of any of the means with which to meet his needs. There has been lifted from many millions of workers with hand and with brain the intolerable burden of unending occupation through pretty much all the waking hours, while at the same time a new and unfamiliar measure of leisure has been added to their lives.

Wants, Tastes
and Leisure

One result of these far-reaching changes, which while everywhere visible may perhaps be but temporary, has

been to give strength to the false economic notion that there is not work enough to go around, and that the more time a worker spends upon a given job the better for himself and his mates. This practice, which is more strongly rooted in English-speaking countries than anywhere else in the world, operates directly to raise the cost of production, to increase the cost of living and to reduce the value of the money wages paid to the worker. Until the fallacy of this dawdling and slacking method of work can be brought home to the worker, a large part of the good effects which might follow from the greatly increased wages and the greatly shortened hours of labor, will be lost both to the workers themselves and to society as a whole.

With these changes there comes a new and difficult but very pressing educational and social problem. This problem is that of finding ways and means for the useful and agreeable occupation of leisure. This signifies that men must be taught new wants and given new tastes, such as can only be met and gratified by the judicious and fortunate use of those hours that need no longer be spent upon productive industry. Outdoor sports, enjoyment of nature, a love of the fine arts and a growing appreciation of their ideals and chief accomplishments; a love of reading, not merely that of any mechanically printed page, but of something which should be read for its form and style and nobility of thought, even more than for the subject-matter with which it deals or the information which it may convey;—these are instruments for the worthy use of leisure. Moreover, some part of the leisure of every citizen, man or woman, should be given to the willing support of those causes, religious, ethical, relief, educational, which have the public interest as their end, and which in our American society are fortunately left for their advancement to the sphere of

liberty and the voluntary cooperation of individual men and women.

Those notions of the school, which would fix its aim as the preparation for work rather than for leisure, are in contradiction not only to the etymology of the word school itself, but to every sound notion of education. Guidance in the right use of leisure is vastly more important than what is now called vocational guidance. One hundred youths will find vocations unaided where one will know what to do with such leisure as he may obtain. It cannot be too often repeated that the educational process is an unending one. While it is based on infancy and its prolongation in man, it reaches out to include the whole of human life, with its constantly new adjustments between man and his environment. The right balance between work and leisure, the development of those wants which increase the value of work and of those tastes which increase the value of leisure, are at the bottom of the problem of human education.

That part of the work of University Extension which is known as Home Study is developing in interesting fashion and may yet find ways and means to astonish the University by reason of its value and effectiveness.

Adult Education
and Home Study

The Summer Session, and later University Extension, were both started without any considerable measure of University understanding or University sympathy, but both have proved, whatever their cost, invaluable adjuncts to the university's work and influence and are now universally held in high regard. Home Study, which is at present in the position of a Cinderella, may one day be transformed into a Fairy Godmother. Only the surface of the problem of adult education has yet been scratched. Cooperation of the home, the library, the school, and the university are essential if the minds of

mature men and women are not to be starved through lack of intellectual nourishment and stimulus. The professional, or perhaps rather the pedagogic, notion of education appears to be something which is carried on at enormous expense through the years of childhood and adolescence, and then brought to a sharp halt with graduation from some secondary school or possibly with a degree from some institution of college rank. After graduation, the individual is thrown upon his own resources in a rapidly changing world and left to keep track of it and to adapt himself to it as best he can. The education of youth is suffering from over-organization, from over-administration, and from hysterical over-emphasis. The continuing education of the adult, on the other hand, is suffering from lack of organization, from imperfect administration, and from no emphasis at all. If the formal education of childhood and adolescence amounts to anything, it gives to those who are privileged to receive it a taste and a zeal for knowledge. It inspires a curiosity which is, or ought to be, a moving force through life. If formal education does not do this, but simply stops against a blank wall of intellectual indifference and lassitude, then it has not been worth a tithe of the amount spent upon it. The formal education of youth and adolescence should pass, not abruptly but quite gradually, into life occupation. The two should be dovetailed and not separated by a wall. A division of time between school exercises and discipline on the one hand and ordered and useful occupation on the other is a desirable link between the work of the school and the work of life. What has been called in Europe the continuation school is an indispensable part of any public educational system. It would be difficult to spend too much time and thought upon this type of school and the problems, social, psychological, and economic, which it both raises and helps to solve. After the work of the

continuation school is ended, the field of adult education begins. Its instrument of greatest usefulness is the public library, and its organizing and directing force should be the scholarship of the university. Carefully planned courses of reading, attendance upon well-ordered series of lectures on subjects drawn from science, letters, art, politics, and the practical business of life, systematic visits to museums under competent guidance and direction, and groups formed for the study and discussion of particular topics of intellectual or ethical interest, are all agencies not only useful but indispensable if the mind of the adult is to be kept open, alive, and truly informed. Without these, that mind becomes a prey to the less worthy and less helpful types of journalism, daily, weekly, and monthly.

It is probable that very few minds are ever again as alert or as active as they are at about twenty-two or twenty-three years of age. When the pressure of formal instruction is removed and when the early stimulus of learning the elements of a trade or a profession has passed, the vast majority of human intelligences plod through life on a dead level. Only now and then is there evidence given in later years of real initiative, of mental alertness, and of productive intellectual power. The number of human beings, even those of some conspicuousness, who continue to grow in knowledge and in power after forty years of age is very small indeed. Observation indicates that those who are continuing to grow at forty will, in all likelihood, maintain that power of growth and achievement throughout life, however long. Well-ordered adult education might easily come to the rescue of vast numbers of those men and women who are, under present conditions, unconsciously sentenced to a life of dismal conformity to type without any genuine interest or intellectual activity. The Home Study work

of University Extension is making ambitious plans to enter upon this field of public service and to cultivate it judiciously and eagerly. No one supposes that the methods of home study can displace the personal relationship of teacher and taught, or that it can compete with the closely planned schemes of educational work that have stood the test of generations of use. What Home Study can do, however, is to carry the sparks of scholarship to the dry places of adult life, and light here and there a fire that will give both brightness and warmth to otherwise weary and shut-in lives. It is a noble and a splendid type of service which will well repay whatever effort may be spent in perfecting it.

Those who are eagerly bent upon accomplishing some immediate end by legislative means almost always overlook the less obvious and more important effects of the policies which they advocate. This is peculiarly true in respect of matters affecting taxation as that is now practised by the Congress of the United States and by the Legislatures of the several States. Numerous individuals and groups wish to use the power of taxation not alone for legitimate purposes of government, but in order to effect what they consider to be a desirable redistribution and equalization of accumulated wealth. If it were practicable, by the power of taxation, to confiscate accumulated wealth wherever it might be found and then to distribute it in equal portions among all the individuals of any state or of the nation, the futility of the policy and the certain disaster that must follow upon its enactment would be plain to everyone. When, however, large portions of accumulated wealth are taken by taxation, poured into the public treasury, and then appropriated for a variety of purposes, many of which are of very doubtful value or of certain valuelessness,

Taxation and Gifts for
Public Purposes

the evil effects of the policy are for a time concealed from view. Free capital for use in new enterprises which involve risk and imagination is diminished; the incentive to the eager pursuit of undertakings which are in the public interest while gainful in themselves, is lessened or destroyed; and, worst and most far-reaching of all, the source of supply for the maintenance and development of those notable and representative institutions that have been built up in the field of liberty rather than in the field of government, is dried up. In other words, as a result of a false and narrow-minded plan of taxation, the whole face of our American civilization may be changed and our condition brought to that of Continental Europe, where practically all public undertakings are governmental, with all that that means. It is the glory and the pride of the American social and political system that a whole host of the most important, most representative, and most influential public undertakings have been built up in the field of liberty and are quite outside the field of government. It has long been established public policy that institutions of this kind shall receive the benefit of certain limited exemptions from local taxation, in recognition of their public character and service, but beyond that they have no governmental reference and are, happily, without governmental control. These institutions, whether universities, colleges, hospitals, libraries, or research undertakings of various sorts, have been built up, for nearly three hundred years, by private gifts and benefactions. If the ability to make private gifts and benefactions be destroyed by taxation, then these institutions must begin to die; for the moment that they are not able to grow and to improve in order to meet changed and changing conditions, their state becomes one of decay with certain death in the not far distance. Probably none of those who have embarked

so enthusiastically and so boisterously upon the policy of penalizing wealth, of destroying savings, and of grasping for the wasteful purposes of government an increasing share of the results of private enterprise and personal thrift, had any notion of circumscribing or destroying the usefulness of the most noteworthy and the most representative of American institutions. Yet this is precisely what is being done, and the end is certain if the nation continues on its present course. The steady flow of unsolicited and most useful gifts to Columbia University which has been so marked a feature of its history during the past quarter century, has already been greatly diminished as a direct result of existing policies of taxation. Men and women of generous purpose and anxious to advance the public welfare by their benefactions, frankly state that this is the case. It seems highly probable that for some time to come, at least, any substantial additions to the resources of Columbia University—with the possible exception of gifts from those who are the possessors of very great fortunes—must come, if at all, in the form of legacies and bequests. It is only when a considerable estate is to be divided that the owner feels himself able to devote a part of it to public uses. The excessive, and even the double, taxation found in the existing scheme of transfer and inheritance taxes, is nothing other than an open conversion of the nation's capital to the uses of current expenditure. This is an unacknowledged capital levy in a most obnoxious form. If undertakings in the sphere of liberty are to continue and to play their leading part as representatives of the best in American life and American aspiration, they must receive constant support from private gifts and benefactions; but this will become impossible if the people permit their government to pursue the policy of forcibly taking for its own uses the wealth upon which these institutions must rely for their existence.

The voters of not fewer than three states have recently been called to pass upon a proposal to make elementary education a government monopoly. No more un-American policy could possibly be conceived or entered upon than this. Men and women who have never heard of Plato or his *Republic*, have been assiduously urgent, in Oregon, in Washington, and in Michigan, that one of the chief policies expounded in that famous work be introduced into twentieth century America. How hopelessly reactionary their proposal is, remains wholly hidden from their consciousness. If elementary education is to become a government monopoly, there would seem to be no good reason why secondary education, higher education, research, and all forms of charitable and eleemosynary work should not take the same course. The sphere of government would then extend its glacier-like hand over the sphere of liberty, and what had been smiling meadows and fertile valleys filled with beautiful flowers and making place for happy homes, would pass into the ice-cold and death-dealing clutch of government. It is high time for Americans to desist from that flippancy which characterizes so large a part of the public press and so many of the office-holding class, and to think seriously of these things.

In the Annual Report for 1913 (pp. 36-39), announcement was made that, in connection with the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the School of Mines, the Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry were to become, after July 1, 1914, advanced or graduate schools, and that a prerequisite for admission to their courses of instruction would be at least three years of study in a college or scientific school of high rank. It was pointed out that such had been the intention of Professor Egles-

Program of Studies
in Applied Science

ton and those who were associated with him in the original proposal for the organization of a School of Mines made in March, 1863. The condition of higher education in the United States at that time, however, made it impossible to carry out the plan in the form in which it was submitted and, therefore, the School of Mines began its long and successful career in the best way that existing conditions made possible. A half century later there was a strong body of opinion in the Faculty and among the alumni in favor of attempting to enforce the standards of maturity and accomplishment for admission to the School of Mines that had originally been proposed. It was felt that the development of scientific education in the United States in the intervening years had been such that this could wisely and safely be done, and that while the number of students enrolled in these Schools would naturally decrease, their quality as well as their prospects for future usefulness and distinction would be of the best. It was unfortunate that the introduction of this new standard should have coincided with the outbreak of the World War, which was to disarrange for a decade the educational plans and hopes of millions of young men. Nevertheless, the Faculty persisted in their carefully defined policy, and have measurably succeeded in attracting a substantial company of thoroughly well prepared advanced students of engineering, who may well become leaders of their profession in the years to come.

There was, however, a considerable body of opinion, represented both in the Faculty and among the alumni, which held that while the new and advanced program of study should not be interfered with, there should be introduced by its side a program that could be accomplished in shorter time and that would satisfy the needs and ambitions of a very considerable number of

scientific students. The Alumni Association of the Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry at a meeting held on April 30, 1923, formally memorialized the Faculty on this subject. Numerous conferences were held between representatives of the Faculty and of the alumni, and between representatives of the Faculty of Applied Science and representatives of the Faculty of Columbia College. As a result, there was planned and adopted, to go into operation at the opening of the academic year 1924-1925, the optional and shorter course described by the Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science in his report (pp. 119-120), which leads to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Engineering. It is believed that this course, while leaving the longer and more advanced course wholly undisturbed, will satisfactorily meet the need that has been felt and urged by a large number of alumni and by many members of the Faculty itself.

With these two programs of study side by side the Faculty of Applied Science is now able to offer a satisfactory course of instruction to those who wish to prepare themselves as speedily as may be for the practical work of engineering, as well as to those who are ready and willing to give a longer time to the more thorough study of engineering principles and problems.

Following the application by a member of the academic staff for the University's cooperation in the development and use of a scientific discovery made by him, the Committee on Education made a careful study of the principles involved in this suggestion and of the practice prevailing elsewhere. It was the wish of this academic officer that the University, in whose laboratories and under whose auspices his scientific discovery had been made, should share in the practical benefits of the discovery, to the end that funds might be available from

University
Patents

this source to promote research in this and allied fields. So soon as the Committee on Education entered upon the consideration of this interesting topic, they were made aware of the fact that there were numerous research workers on the staff of the University who were interested in the question and who desired to have some form of University cooperation adopted and applied. This question is arising, and is bound to arise, wherever universities set up important research undertakings and institutes. For example, at the University of Illinois the principle is formally recognized that the results of experimental work carried on by or under the direction of the scientific or teaching staff of the College of Engineering and the Engineering Experiment Station, and having the expense thereof paid from the University funds or from funds under the control of the University, belong to the University and the public, and should be used and controlled in ways to produce the greatest benefit to the University and to the public. More recently, the University of Toronto, in whose laboratories insulin was discovered as a remedy for diabetes, has worked out a plan for the administration of the patent rights that were granted to the discoverers of this new product. If this undertaking is successful, the University of Toronto may receive a substantial sum each year for use in aid of research.

After careful consideration of this important matter in all its aspects, the Committee on Education came to the conclusion that while no University officer should be under compulsion to assign to the University any patent that might be issued to him for a discovery of his own, even if that discovery were made in the University's laboratories, nevertheless the University should be prepared to accept the assignment of such patents in cases where that action approves itself to the judgment

of a competent University authority. As a result, an Administrative Board of University Patents was established, to consist of the President of the University, the Treasurer, and not to exceed seven other persons to be appointed for a term of three years upon the nomination of the President. Members of this Administrative Board may be either trustees, administrative officers, members of the teaching staff, or alumni. This Board has been given authority in their discretion, subject to the direction and control of the Trustees, to accept for and on behalf of the University by assignment or otherwise, either directly or through trustees or holding corporations, patents, patent applications, royalties, licenses, or rights therein covering discoveries, inventions or processes, whether produced by members of the teaching staff of the University by use of University laboratories, or otherwise; also trade-marks or proprietary names; also copyrights of literary works owned or produced by members of said teaching staff or others; and to make arrangements on such terms and in such way as they may approve for the use, manufacture, sale or other disposition thereof, or of rights therein, with power to arrange for the use or division of the proceeds thereof.

The purpose of this new and important departure is, by the cooperation of the University and its authority, to protect the discoverer or inventor of a patentable article or process, to ensure that the public be served under the best possible conditions and at a reasonable price, and to enable the University itself to share in the benefits of the patent, to the end that the funds at its disposal for the promotion of research may be increased.

It is too early in the history of this undertaking to predict its results or its importance, but it is generally accepted as a significant and helpful advance in University policy.

No sooner have reasonable provisions been made to establish retiring and disability allowances for academic officers, and stipends for advanced students whose work needs and deserves support, than changed economic conditions enter to disarrange the whole scheme which has been so carefully worked out. When a system of retiring and disability allowances was first established by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, the maximum annual payment was fixed at \$4,000 and afterwards reduced to \$3,600. For a man who had been in receipt of an annual salary of \$5,000, \$6,000 or even \$7,500, the maximum named was not an unsuitable allowance. The situation, however, is quite different in the case of an academic officer who while in active service receives the compensation of \$10,000, \$12,000, or \$15,000. It is quite impossible for such a man late in life to readjust his whole scale of living so as to enable him to pass his days in comfort on an income of \$3,600. Therefore, either some way must be found to increase the maximum allowance to academic officers of this type, or they must themselves anticipate the situation which changed conditions will create, and of their own motion and by their own thrift apply some part of the larger salary received while in active service to making increased provision for later years. The Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America offers a most inviting opportunity to do this at low cost. The universities themselves cannot undertake to increase the maximum retiring allowances without entering once again upon the uncharted field of non-contributory pensions, the end of which is, and must always be, financial disaster.

The situation of the holder of a fellowship is different. He is a young student, making his way at every sacrifice, and gaining on the lower steps of the academic ladder



RUSSELL HALL, TEACHERS COLLEGE

Recently completed on 120th Street between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue



DODGE HALL EXTENSION, TEACHERS COLLEGE

Recently completed on 121st Street between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue. The North front of Whittier Hall appears on the left

that experience and training which will one day enable him to mount well to the top. The annual stipend of a university fellowship was fixed at \$500 by the Trustees of Columbia University when in 1872 they established the fellowships in letters and in science that were awarded annually for some years. This same amount was adopted by the Johns Hopkins University when it established twenty fellowships in 1876. As fellowships multiplied, both here and elsewhere, \$500, or \$500 plus the amount of tuition, was pretty generally accepted as an appropriate stipend. What was sufficient in 1872 and in 1876 is not sufficient in 1924. Fellowships of this type should carry a stipend of \$1,500, or the Fellows should be supported by loan funds that would give them an available income of that amount. Scholarship and scholars are slowly but steadily coming to their own, and there is no possible reason why either scholarship or scholars should be starved while those whose occupation is with far less valuable and far less important instruments of civilization, are deemed worthy of every comfort and luxury.

The annual prizes in Journalism and in Letters provided for by the will of the late Joseph Pulitzer have now been in existence for eight years. They have attracted a large measure of public attention and there has been more or less discussion, much of it quite uninformed, as to their value and significance and as to the method of their award. In the first place, it is to be remarked that these prizes are something with which Columbia University, as such, has nothing whatever to do beyond holding and investing Mr. Pulitzer's bequest and applying the income therefrom precisely as his will directs. These prizes are not awarded by the Trustees of Columbia University or by any Faculty or Administrative Board. The author-

The Pulitzer
Prizes

ity and control of the Advisory Board of the School of Journalism, for which Board provision is also made in Mr. Pulitzer's will, are complete, and that Board is given full discretion to modify any of the provisions relating to the preliminary selection or nomination of candidates for these prizes. The Advisory Board is composed of thirteen members, twelve of whom are experienced journalists of the highest standing drawn from all parts of the United States. The thirteenth member of the Advisory Board is the President of the University. The prizes in Journalism and in Letters are awarded at a stated meeting of the Advisory Board held in the month of April of each year, and are announced shortly thereafter. The Advisory Board have from the beginning complied with Mr. Pulitzer's expressed desire that, in judging between competitors for the several prizes in Journalism, the services of the professors, instructors, and others connected with the School of Journalism shall be availed of as largely as possible. For an examination of the material under consideration in connection with the prizes in Letters and for recommendation as to the awards themselves, the Advisory Board have had the invaluable services of members of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, who have invariably been men of the highest competence and reputation. No pains have been spared by these committees of recommendation to survey the whole field and to submit to the Advisory Board recommendations that had been most carefully considered. Of the seventy decisions made during the past eight years, the Advisory Board have accepted the selections of the appropriate juries or committees of recommendation in sixty instances and have departed from them in but ten instances. Of the ten, eight were recommendations for prizes in Journalism, as to which the members of the Advisory Board must be deemed to

have particular knowledge and special competence. In but two cases have the Advisory Board failed to accept the recommendations of the appropriate jury relative to the award of the prizes in Letters. In all these cases the members of the Advisory Board exercised their own judgment, as they were not only authorized but indeed required to do by the provisions of the foundation upon which this whole scheme of prizes rests. As a general rule, therefore, it may be said that the prizes in Journalism have been awarded by experienced journalists and by them alone, and that the recipients of the prizes in Letters have been selected, in almost every instance, by a committee chosen from the most competent men of letters in the United States. Where matters of taste and judgment so largely enter, it cannot be expected that there will be complete agreement as to the wisdom or correctness of every one of these awards, but at all events they have been made as carefully and as fairly as circumstances have made possible.

The Advisory Board have never felt that this whole scheme of prizes was either the wisest possible or perfect in its administration. They have constantly watched for ways and means to improve the methods of selection and award and to increase the assurance that no meritorious competitor shall be overlooked. To this end the Advisory Board have recently provided that a member of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, to be named by the President of that Society for the year, shall be added to the committees of recommendation for each of the prizes in Journalism. They have also provided that an Executive Secretary of the Advisory Board be appointed whose sole duty it shall be to secure for the various juries or committees of recommendation the largest possible amount of material from which to select the prize winners. It is important that

the selection of prize winners should not be confined to those who offer themselves, or who are urged by their immediate associates and friends. All relevant material of every sort and kind should pass under the eye of the appropriate jury, if it be at all possible so to order matters. Any system of prizes must, to maintain itself, give assurance that it is administered with open-mindedness and large-mindedness, and that the awards themselves are made in conformity with high standards and with entire absence of any personal, professional, or institutional interest.

The erection and occupation during the year of International House, on Riverside Drive just north of 120th Street, is a notable addition to the provisions for the comfort and satisfaction of that large and growing body of foreign students which comes each year to New York, and chiefly to Columbia University, to seek advanced instruction of various sorts and kinds. International House is the outgrowth of the Cosmopolitan Club, established fifteen years ago in order to bring together in one group the students coming to New York from foreign lands. These now number more than 1000, representing 67 nationalities or political jurisdictions. More than one-half of these are in residence at International House.

Foreign students, whether going from America to European universities or coming from Europe, Asia and Africa to American universities, are always at a disadvantage in establishing contacts of a social and personal character that may be of even greater educational value than the formal instruction of which they are in search. The Cosmopolitan Club in the past has accomplished much in this direction, and International House, so admirably planned and equipped, will accomplish much more. The steady, if slow, interpenetration of peoples

New Provision
for Foreign
Students



INTERNATIONAL HOUSE, RIVERSIDE DRIVE

Grant's Tomb appears on left



COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

113-119 West Sixty-eighth Street

The new extension recently completed is shown at the right

and nations and their several cultures by the interchange of teachers and students is the surest single means to advance the cause of international understanding, international sympathy, and therefore international peace. Governments will doubtless continue to go their blind and blundering way, but peoples, who are now everywhere superior to their governments and often most inadequately represented by them, can and will find ways and means of their own to establish those human contacts and to bring about those interdependences which are implicit in any state of society which calls itself either civilized or Christian. The powerful and influential part which Columbia University takes in promoting every undertaking of this kind is ground for deep satisfaction and will one day be universally recognized as having been distinguished and constructive public service.

The merger during the year of the College of Dental and Oral Surgery of New York with the School of Dentistry of Columbia University as it had theretofore existed, is an event of more than usual importance and significance. The College had been in existence since 1905, and had carried on, with increasing success, a substantial body of instruction both theoretical and clinical in the field of Dentistry. Its managers and teachers felt that the time had come when there must be an elevation of the standard for admission to the School, and that this could best be gained, and the whole work most readily strengthened, by seeking university affiliation. After careful consideration a corporate merger was effected as of July 11, 1923, and at the beginning of the academic year the work in Dentistry went forward under new auspices and with greatly increased facilities and equipment.

Dentistry as
a University
Subject

For some time past Dentistry has been establishing itself in this University as a subject in close affiliation with Medicine and Surgery, and is receiving gratifying recognition and support. The new regulation of the Regents of the University of the State of New York, whereby after January 1, 1926, students of Dentistry will be required to present evidence of having had a preliminary education equivalent to at least two years of undergraduate work in college, was to accept and adopt for the entire State the policy that had already been introduced at Columbia. It is plain that the steps which have been taken have given new stimulus to the study and teaching of Dentistry, and have aided materially in advancing it to that place in medical and surgical education which it must one day come to occupy.

The very thorough and searching study of this subject, which has been made for the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching by and under the direction of Dr. William J. Gies, Professor of Biological Chemistry in Columbia University, is already having its effect in attracting nation-wide attention to this subject. Dr. Gies makes it plain that while Dentistry is now and for some time past has been an independent and closely organized profession, with about 50,000 practitioners in the United States and 3200 in Canada, nevertheless its relationship to medicine and surgery is so close that it can and should be best carried on in intimate relation with them. No fewer than thirty-one American universities now maintain schools of Dentistry, and it is clear that the future of this profession is substantially assured. Public interest cannot be served and the public health cannot be adequately protected unless and until the close relationship between Dentistry on the one hand, and medicine and general surgery on the other, is clearly recognized, not only in medical and dental education, but in professional standards and professional conduct.

Fortunately the University was enabled to acquire more property at Baker Field by reason of Mr. George F. Baker's additional and most generous gift of \$125,000. The area thus acquired included about Baker Field
twent-five lots, with a frontage on Broadway of 638.93 feet, and an average depth of more than 100 feet. By reason of this purchase Baker Field is now a compact and unbroken body of ground covering more than 28 acres, and bounded by Broadway, West 218th Street and the Harlem River.

Few gifts have meant more to the undergraduate life of the University and none has brought greater satisfaction to both students and alumni than that of Baker Field. Before its acquisition all outdoor sports and athletic contests were of necessity restricted to the available space in the middle of South Field. It was quite impossible to carry on there either proper practice or intercollegiate athletic contests save under embarrassments that were obvious and vexatious. At Baker Field these difficulties disappear. There as many as 250 men may be taken care of at one and the same time, with adequate facilities for playing space, locker rooms and baths. This leaves the space at South Field at the disposal of the members of the Freshman Class in Columbia College for practice and intercollegiate contests during the spring and autumn of each year. The construction of the new boat house at Baker Field has been followed by a very large increase in the number of men who take practice in rowing. More than one hundred students have recently been enrolled for crew practice alone, and a more general participation in rowing is confidently expected to follow.

With the completion, in the spring of 1925, of the baseball field, that sport will also be provided for in a manner that has not heretofore been possible. In short,

the development of Baker Field, as thus far carried out, has already resulted in the increase by not less than five hundred of the number of students actively participating in athletic exercises and outdoor sports. As time goes on there will be a steady increase in the number of those using the running track and taking part in such sports as soccer football and lacrosse. The Graduate Manager of Athletics confidently expects that the number of students taking active part in some one or more of these outdoor exercises and sports will shortly be increased by at least a thousand. These facts clearly indicate the large part which a well placed and well developed athletic field may play in the undergraduate life of a modern college.

The report of the Treasurer (pp. 358-492), sets out in detail the gifts and bequests received during the year 1923-4. The total amount of these gifts is \$1,196,001.90. The largest items in this list are the value of the buildings and equipment of the College of Dental and Oral Surgery of New York, \$445,185.59; the Estate of Joseph R. DeLamar, to be added to the DeLamar Fund, \$200,000; George F. Baker, for the purchase of additional property at Baker Field, \$125,000; the Estate of F. Augustus Schermerhorn, \$74,906.25; Estate of Cora M. Perkins, to be added to the Castner Fund, \$52,189.56; Estate of A. Barton Hepburn, \$39,634.39; Estate of William A. Dunning, to establish the Dunning (William A.) Fund, \$30,542.39; Estate of Amos F. Eno, to be added to the Eno (Amos F.) Fund, \$27,460.85; a member of the Class of 1909, School of Mines, to establish the Kemp (James F.) Fund, \$20,000; Estate of Robert B. Van Cortlandt, to be added to the Van Cortlandt (Robert B.) Fund, \$19,588.55; from the Borden Company, for research in Food Chemistry and Nutrition, \$15,000; from the Com-

monwealth Fund for the development of the Psychiatric Clinic at the Medical School, \$15,000; from the William J. Gies Fellowship Fund Committee, to establish the Gies (William J.) Fellowship Fund, \$10,717.78; from Newbold Morris, to establish the Morris (Augustus Newbold) Fund, \$10,000; from the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company, to establish a fund to purchase optical instruments, \$7,100; from Joseph P. Chamberlain, for the Legislative Drafting Research Fund, \$6,500; from Professor Carlton C. Curtis, to be added to the Curtis (Carlton C.) Fund, \$5,000; from Dr. Frederick W. Huber, to establish the Huber (Frederick W., Jr.) Scholarship Fund, \$5,000; from Herman A. Metz, for alterations to the Dental School building, \$5,000; and from George W. Murray, to establish the Murray (George W.) Fund, \$5,000.

The total gifts received during the year by the four corporations included in the educational system of the University may be classified as follows:

<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Columbia University</i>	<i>Barnard College</i>	<i>Teachers College</i>	<i>College of Pharmacy</i>	<i>Total</i>
A. Gifts to Capital:					
1. General Endowment	\$114,540.64	\$63,421.26	\$352,773.99	.....	\$530,735.89
2. Special Endowments	398,077.60	11,000.00	10,200.00	\$578.00	419,855.60
3. Buildings and Grounds	577,355.59	.....	329,574.39	109,620.45	1,016,550.43
B. Gifts to Income:					
1. General Purposes	2,800.00	.....	.....	.....	2,800.00
2. Specific Purposes	103,228.07	15,912.50	286,509.43	100.00	405,750.00
Total	\$1,196,001.90	\$90,333.76	\$979,057.81	\$110,298.45	\$2,375,691.92

An examination of this classification will indicate how relatively small are the gifts to be added to the general endowment of the University, or those to be added to its annual income available for general University purposes. It is just at these two points that the University most greatly needs assistance. However important and interesting gifts for special purposes may be, those made

for the general purposes of the University, whether as the principal of capital funds or as additions to annual income, are by far the most helpful and the most needed. The Alumni Fund, upon which so much admirable work is being spent, may readily become a chief reliance in this regard.

Columbia University is profoundly grateful, as it may well be, for the measure of public confidence and support that has added to its funds during the past generation an amount probably unexampled in the whole history of higher education. The following statement records the gifts made in money alone since 1890 to the several corporations included in the University:

1890-1901	\$5,459,902.82
1901-1923	52,797,783.34
1923-1924	<u>2,320,273.34</u>
Total	\$60,577,959.50

The following officers of the University have died since the publication of the last Annual Report:

On November 28, 1923, J. Floyd Bowman, M.D., Instructor in Clinical Laryngology and Otology, in his forty-fifth year.
 Deaths of On January 14, 1924, L. Emmett Holt, M.D.,
 University LL.D., Emeritus Professor of the Diseases of
 Officers Children, in his sixty-ninth year.

On January 23, 1924, Ralph E. Mayer, C.E., Professor of Engineering Drafting and Secretary of the Faculty of Applied Science, in his sixty-sixth year.

On February 2, 1924, William Ferguson, M.D., Instructor in Clinical Laryngology and Otology.

On March 7, 1924, Baron Serge A. Korff, LL.D., D.C.L., Professor of the History of Eastern Europe, in his forty-eighth year.

On March 29, 1924, Pierre de Bacourt, B.enD., Assistant Professor of French, in his fifty-sixth year.

On April 10, 1924, Theophile Mitchell Prudden, M.D., LL.D., Emeritus Professor of Pathology, in his seventy-fifth year.

For record and for comparison with previous years, there follow the usual tabular statements as to the University site, teaching staff, student enrollment, and number of degrees conferred for the academic year 1923-1924.

Tabular
Statements

THE SITE

	Square Feet	Acres
A. 1. At Morningside Heights		
Green and Quadrangle	734,183	16.85
South Field	359,341	8.25
East Field	90,825	2.08
Columbia House	1,809	.041
Maison Française	1,809	.041
Residence of the Dean of the College	1,809	.041
Residence of the Chaplain	1,809	.041
Claremont Avenue Property	29,000	.679
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,220,585	28.023
2. At Medical School	75,312	1.73
[437 West 59th Street]		
3. At Baker Field	1,221,385	28.03
[Broadway and 218th Street]		
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,517,282	57.783
B. Barnard College	177,466	4.07
C. Teachers College		
1. At 120th Street	153,898	3.53
2. At 509 West 121st Street	17,750	.407
3. At 106 Morningside Drive	17,575	.403
4. At Speyer School	4,917	.112
[94 Lawrence Street]		
5. At Van Cortlandt Park	575,843	13.22
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total for Teachers College	769,983	17.672
D. College of Pharmacy	7,516	.172
[115 West 68th Street]		
E. School of Dental and Oral Surgery	16,162	.371
[302-306 East 35th Street]		
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Grand Total in New York City	3,488,409	80.068
F. Camp Columbia, Morris, Conn.		585.3
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total		665.368

TEACHING STAFF

Teaching Staff	Columbia University	Barnard College	Teachers College	College of Pharmacy	Total ²	
					1923	1924
Professors (including Clinical Professors)	236	14	40	3	223	236
Associate Professors	105	10	23	5	82	105
Assistant Professors (including Assistant Clinical Professors)	138	14	21	5	146	138
Associates	85	5	14	..	87	99
Instructors (including Clinical Instructors)	262	24	92	10	356	364
Curators	2	..	..	..	2	2
Lecturers	81	7	41	5	116	127
Assistants	114	8	57	..	156	171
University Extension not included above	330	..	..	..	352	330
Summer Session not included above .	247	..	..	..	230	247
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,600</i>	<i>82</i>	<i>288</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>1,750</i>	<i>1,819</i>
Administrative Officers not enumerated above as teachers	59	9	10	8	71	66
Emeritus and Retired Officers	28	..	2	2	28	29
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,687</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>1,849</i>	<i>1,914</i>

STUDENT ENROLLMENT

The total enrollment of students at the Winter, Spring, and Summer Sessions, as compared with that for the year 1922-1923, is shown in the following table:

¹Excluding the Horace Mann, Speyer, Lincoln and Quaker Grove Schools.

²Excluding duplicates.

	Totals	Gain	Loss
I. RESIDENT STUDENTS			
A. WINTER AND SPRING SESSIONS			
<i>Undergraduate Students:</i>			
Columbia College	2,033		21
Barnard College	946	125	
University Undergraduates	80	11	
<i>Total Undergraduates</i>	<i>3,059</i>	<i>115</i>	
<i>Graduate and Professional Students:</i>			
Political Science, Philosophy and Pure Science	1,905	33	
Architecture	83	18	
Business	341		14
Dentistry	542	523	
Journalism	172	30	
Law	693	10	
Medicine	386		14
Mines, Engineering and Chemistry	228	7	
Pharmacy	827	189	
Teachers College:			
Education	2,730	440	
Practical Arts	2,043		9
Unclassified University Students	181	36	
<i>Total Graduate and Professional Students</i>	<i>10,131</i>	<i>1,249</i>	
B. SUMMER SESSION (1923) including Undergraduate, Graduate, Professional, and Unclassified Students	12,675	108	
C. UNIVERSITY EXTENSION			
Regular Courses (Net)	9,857	539	
<i>Gross Total Resident Students</i>	<i>35,722</i>	<i>2,011</i>	
Less Double Registration	2,953		
<i>Net Total Resident Students</i>	<i>32,769</i>	<i>2,150</i>	
II. NON-RESIDENT STUDENTS			
UNIVERSITY EXTENSION			
Extramural Courses	3,056		188
Home Study Courses	827		4
Special Courses	1,722	350	

DEGREES CONFERRED

During the academic year 1923-1924, 3,335 degrees and 855 certificates and diplomas were conferred, as follows:

COLUMBIA COLLEGE:		SCHOOL OF BUSINESS:	
Bachelor of Arts	<u>393</u>	Bachelor of Science	96
	393	Master of Science	16
		Certificate in Secretarial Studies	<u>6</u>
			118
BARNARD COLLEGE:		SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY:	
Bachelor of Arts	<u>177</u>	Bachelor of Science	8
	177	Doctor of Dental Surgery	<u>165</u>
			173
FACULTY OF LAW:		UNIVERSITY COUNCIL:	
Bachelor of Laws	175	Bachelor of Science	<u>17</u>
Master of Laws	<u>3</u>		17
	178	UNIVERSITY EXTENSION:	
FACULTY OF MEDICINE:		Certificate in Business	7
Doctor of Medicine	<u>88</u>	Certificate in Secretarial Studies	<u>30</u>
	88	Certificate in Optometry	<u>36</u>
			73
FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE:		COLLEGE OF PHARMACY:	
Engineer of Mines	4	Pharmaceutical Chemist	<u>11</u>
Metallurgical Engineer	1		11
Civil Engineer	7	FACULTIES OF POLITICAL SCI- ENCE, PHILOSOPHY AND PURE SCIENCE:	
Electrical Engineer	7	Master of Arts	495
Mechanical Engineer	8	Doctor of Philosophy	<u>137</u>
Chemical Engineer	17		632
Master of Science	<u>37</u>	FACULTIES OF TEACHERS COLLEGE:	
	81	Master of Arts	885
SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE:		Bachelor of Science	510
Bachelor of Architecture	11	Master of Science	14
Master of Science	<u>1</u>	Bachelor's Diploma	290
	12	Master's Diploma	481
SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM:		Doctor's Diploma	<u>2</u>
Bachelor of Literature	43		2,182
Master of Science in Jour- nalism	9	<i>Total Degrees, Certificates and Diplomas granted</i>	<i>4,190</i>
Certificate of Proficiency in Journalism	<u>3</u>	<i>Number of individuals re- ceiving them</i>	<i>3,499</i>
	55	COLLEGE OF PHARMACY:	
		Graduate in Pharmacy	277
		HONORARY DEGREES	
			8

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER

President

November 3, 1924

COLUMBIA COLLEGE

REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1924

To the President of the University

SIR:

As Dean of Columbia College I have the honor to present the following report for the academic year 1923-1924:

The year has not been prolific in the initiation of new ideas. So many important projects of a somewhat experimental nature, requiring careful observation and occasional modification, have been adopted during the past five or six years that further sweeping changes either in curriculum or administration are not to be expected at present. I shall, however, mention in the course of this report a number of modest beginnings which indicate tendencies, and which may develop into movements of considerable significance.

The year has been a critical one for the Honors Course. At the time when this work was first planned it was recognized that there was great danger of its gradually losing the informal and individual quality which is one of its most characteristic features, and degenerating into a course of the regular standardized type. This danger was not serious so long as the stimulation which comes with novelty remained. But the plan has now been in operation long enough so that the new is worn off, and the inevitable tendency both for students and instructors to fall back into the familiar class room methods has begun to assert itself. It has been necessary to attempt to re-evaluate the various elements in the whole project, and to analyze the effectiveness of the method of instruction employed, in order that the most effective technique may be followed. This has been accomplished by weekly conferences over the lunch table by the dozen or more Honors Directors. Several conferences with

the students or their representatives have also been held. As a result, all of the parties concerned understand more clearly what is being attempted, and a balance seems to have been struck between a rigid requirement and complete freedom from restraint both for student and teacher. At any rate, a strong group consciousness both among students and instructors has developed out of the year's experience.

The experience gained through the first presentation of the course in the History of Science, referred to in my report of last year, enables us to answer some of the questions that caused almost endless debate while the course was being planned. Many members of the scientific departments felt that it was useless and worse than useless to attempt to outline the development of scientific ideas until the student was familiar with the scientific method as gained in the laboratory. This meant, in the opinion of many of those who first discussed the course, a prerequisite of at least three years of college chemistry, three years of college mathematics, about two years of physics, and a year of zoology, a requirement quite out of the question if anybody was expected to take the course. During the past year a course has been given which begins with the emergence of science from Greek philosophy and comes down to modern times, tracing the growth and continuity of scientific thought through the various civilizations to which it has contributed. Students with a variety of scientific training were authorized to take the course in order to find out how far they could profit by it. It turns out that the development of science down to the beginning of the Eighteenth Century is entirely within the capacity of a serious student who has taken only the mathematics and science usually covered in the high school and the freshman year in college. Further experimentation will be necessary to determine just how it will be wise to treat the subject after the time of Newton. We have, however, demonstrated that it is possible to give to students of sophomore grade a course in the History of Science which is full of ideas and which will stimulate them to work prodigiously, and to think carefully.

Assurance of this one fact is worth all that the year's work has cost.

In this connection it might be observed that the theory that a college course should only be presented to students who have gained the maturity and background adequate for complete mastery of every topic considered is not the theory which is followed, either in the course just mentioned or in many other courses in Columbia College. To assert that a freshman course would be a good course for seniors is one of the most important reasons why it is good for freshmen, provided there is an abundance of material in it which the freshman can assimilate, and provided it is presented in such a manner as to cause the freshman to follow out the ideas gained with further reading and study. The assumption that our college students are not competent to use their minds except in the groove plowed by their instructors, and that college courses should be self-contained, complete and open only at the top, is responsible for a good deal of the lack of intellectual vitality so often observed among college students.

The study preliminary to the reorganization of instruction in elementary economics has gone forward successfully and will be continued for another year. A set of cases is being prepared somewhat after the fashion of the case books used in the Law School. From a study of these carefully selected cases of actual economic situations, the student will gradually be inducted into a study and reasonable understanding of the fabric of our society, and of the social and economic forces that are operating to mould it. The method is far enough along to be used to a certain extent in the course in elementary economics during the year 1924-1925, but nothing will be published until the cases have been tried out and the effectiveness of the method thoroughly established.

The organization of some kind of an alternative to the present six year course in Engineering has been discussed for several years by all members of the University who are interested in Engineering education. At the last Faculty meeting of the year a resolution was passed authorizing the Dean to

approve schedules of study which will enable College students to pursue a four year course leading to the degree of B.S., which will be conferred on the recommendation of the Faculty of Applied Science. So far as the College is concerned, the only effect of the new plan will be to accept as College students these prospective four year men, with the expectation that they will remain in the College for two years, the remaining two years being under the Faculty of Applied Science. Since, with our present accommodations, the registration in the College cannot be allowed to increase, this means that for every four year Engineering man who is admitted to College someone else must be refused admission. Hence the inclusion of a considerable number of four year engineers would give the College a less permanent student body and a smaller opportunity to present a worthy climax of the College course to juniors and seniors. At the same time, Columbia College is a part of Columbia University, and if it is to enjoy the advantages of that relation it must expect occasionally to contribute to the general good, even though the immediate result is not what the College would most desire for itself. The strength of the College depends on the strength of the University, and of each one of its Schools. Any action by the College, not too unfavorable to its welfare, which tends to strengthen some other school of the University will in time react to its advantage. In the meantime, the College should make its offering so stimulating and worth while that serious students will wish to get as much of it as they possibly can, and consequently lengthen their collegiate course from two to three, or even four, years.

Each of my annual reports has emphasized in one form or another the conviction that Columbia College should educate the whole man: the physical, the social, the esthetic, the religious, the intellectual aspects, each in its appropriate manner. This does not mean that the College should attempt to segregate these traits from each other, but rather that in the entire scheme of education provided by the College each of them should have its place, and each should be approached in a manner in keeping with the main business of a liberal

arts college. It would be easy enough to organize a number of units in each of which one of these aspects should receive exclusive attention. It is not so easy to keep them all harnessed in a team that pulls evenly and always in the direction of an orderly development of the entire personality.

Whether it is possible permanently to keep the athletic interests of a large and vigorous college harnessed to the educational wagon some are inclined to doubt. One fact, however, is certain. Unless the athletics of an institution are conducted on a high level of sportsmanship, by men of character who realize that athletics are a vital though secondary element in an educational institution, they may well do more harm than good. An athletic policy which brings about in both the faculty and the athletic people a feeling that they are pulling in opposite directions is all too common in our colleges. It is, of course, inevitable that there will be a few members of any faculty who have a blind spot for athletics, just as some otherwise educated people have a blind spot for religion, or for art. But unless the athletic management also has a blind spot for studies, good character and sportsmanship, no controversy can arise.

There is a difference of opinion as to whether even the most desirable and successful athletic policy brings to a college the kind of students that the college most desires. Of course successful athletics attracts athletes, but a college of athletes who are not primarily students is a damage instead of a blessing. In fact, I am inclined to think that among the elements that go to make the solid reputation of a college, athletic supremacy comes far down on the list in the minds of those, both young and old, whose judgment really counts. This means that the cultivation of athletics in the college should be in the interest of the part that it plays in the education both of players and of spectators. Unless athletics can take its place in the picture, in its proper perspective, and in cooperative relations with the rest of the college, trouble is certain to arise.

The *sine qua non* of the athletic problem is a staff of coaches and managers who know a college when they see one, and

who regard themselves and are regarded by all as a part of the teaching force of the institution, contributing through the medium of their subject the stimulus toward a healthy development of mind and character which athletics is best adapted to contribute. This we are fortunate enough to possess at Columbia. It is also necessary that there should be frequent conference between the athletic people and the more distinctly academic officers in order that both may continually understand each other.

During the past year, with the cooperation of the Student Board, a Committee has been organized which constitutes the most effective contribution yet developed to the solution of the athletic problem inside the College. This Committee consists of five members: three undergraduates from the junior class, the Graduate Manager of Athletics, and an Assistant to the Dean appointed for this duty. The function of this Committee is to see to it that the students who are candidates for each of the various teams strike the right balance between their studies and their athletics, that they do not attempt to do more than they can do well, that schedules of studies are wisely prepared, that the men who need stimulus or encouragement or criticism receive it before it is too late; in short, that the athletic activity of the students finds its proper place in its relation to the more indispensable college duties. This Committee has already justified its existence as a bond of connection between the elements concerned, and has protected many an over-enthusiastic youth from his own ill considered zeal to the benefit not only of the boy and the College, but of the principle back of the entire policy which regards sane athletics as a proper and worthy concomitant of a college education.

Although athletics and religion do not seem at first sight to have a great deal in common there are certain analogies in their academic positions. I doubt whether many colleges find that their students become so involved in religious activities as to endanger their academic standing, nor have I heard that the alumni are over-zealous in stimulating and supporting religious organizations to the embarrassment of

the faculty. The similarities do not show themselves in just this way. But they are nevertheless quite real. Here are two features of the spirit of youth during and following the adolescent years which everyone recognizes, the athletic and the religious, but which our colleges have as yet found no natural and adequate means of fitting into their scheme of education. It makes no difference whether or not some of the older generation have forgotten the joy of a hard athletic contest; most young men rejoice in it, and it helps them in the cultivation of the qualities of loyalty, self control, sacrifice, and sportmanship. Similarly it makes no difference whether some worldly wise persons regard questions of religion as unimportant; the fact is that they are not unimportant to our youth, and any system of education that omits the consideration of the religious side of man's nature is faulty and incomplete.

But the difficulty arises in finding an approach to the subject which is in accord with the college man's point of view. For many years most colleges have offered a few courses in the literature of the Bible, and have left the rest to student religious organizations. This is good so far as it goes, but it does not recognize the whole problem. The activities of these organizations continue the social and religious interests which the student brings with him to college. They tend to preserve such religious nurture as the home training has afforded, and to give adequate opportunity for the exercise of the various kinds of service that are associated with these organizations. This work, however, is really an extra-curricular activity, without any more organic relation with the educational work of the College than uncoordinated athletic interests would possess.

The object that I have in mind in this connection is not an opportunity for the expression of the religious life of the individual, but a means of analyzing and studying the religious life of man in as objective manner as one would study any other human trait. Two years ago the first step was taken in this direction by placing the responsibility for religious affairs more directly under Faculty control. Recently

a plan for scholarly work in the field of religion, leading to the Ph.D. degree, has been worked out through the cooperation of the Graduate Faculties and the Union Theological Seminary. This move gives the College exactly the stimulus that is desired to build up, as rapidly as the demand may warrant, courses that lead to the advanced work of the Graduate School. During the year just closed a survey course has been given which admirably serves the purpose of an introduction to this new and important field. During the coming year a new course on the Philosophy of Religion will be offered which will make a critical study of the general intellectual and institutional aspects of several of the more significant religions, in the attempt to initiate a philosophic discussion of the subject. These courses form a part of the plan of recognizing the study of religion in the curriculum of Columbia College and of affording as a part of a well rounded education the opportunity to study and to understand the religious aspect of the human spirit, as well as its artistic, its logical, or its critical sides.

Probably the most harrowing task connected with the administration of the College is the award of financial assistance to students. The Committee on Scholarships receives at least three times as many applications as the resources at their disposal can satisfy. Most of the applications are justified, and the Committee regrets that the funds are not adequate for many more awards than they are able to make. By Faculty action no student may receive or retain financial assistance unless he passes all of his academic work. So long as the funds are inadequate to take care of all deserving cases, this rule is probably a wise one. But under these conditions a deserving student sometimes becomes involved in a vicious circle from which it is difficult to extricate him. A very competent student who is obliged to earn his entire expenses may receive financial assistance from the College, only to lose it on account of attempting a heavier schedule than he can carry together with all of his other duties. With the necessity of earning his tuition added to his already heavy financial burdens, it is quite out of the question to raise his

grades so that the Committee has discretion to make an award. This requires him to do more work for his support, get less out of his College course, with the result that he finally becomes discouraged and drops out. By means of loans funds it has been possible to break this vicious circle in many instances, but students near the beginning of their course hesitate to borrow money which they see no possibility of repaying until some time after graduation. Following action by the Trustees of the University, beginning with the year 1925-1926, all of the funds which are available for disbursement by the Committee on Scholarships of the College will be used as a loan fund, except those that are required by the deed of gift to be given out as scholarships without obligation for repayment. This will leave about thirty-five thousand dollars per year for scholarships in Columbia College, an amount less than one-third as much as is available in certain other colleges of about the same size as Columbia, and with a far wealthier student body. It will, therefore, be necessary to use these funds as scholarships for the freshmen and sophomores, requiring most of the juniors and seniors to take loans in case they are in need. It is impossible to predict just what effect this move will have upon the morale and the academic work of the impecunious students, but it is to be hoped that it will result in the considerable increase of both the loan funds and the scholarship funds, so that it may once more be said, as it was possible to say when the College was small, that no student who does his College work faithfully and well is obliged to leave because he cannot pay his tuition.

It is the fashion now-a-days to disparage the seriousness and competence of the younger generation. I would recommend any who feel that their faith in our youth is waning to familiarize themselves with the efforts that scores and hundreds of students of Columbia College are making to gain an education. Scarcely a day passes without my learning from students the details of a story of loyalty to parents, determination to go ahead, ambition to make the most of such talents as they possess, which gives one complete confidence that whatever one may think of the manners of some of our

youth, when it comes to fundamentals, they are by no means inferior to their fathers.

The erection of the proposed building at the corner of 114th Street and Amsterdam Avenue will provide dining and grill rooms, adequate accommodations for the student activities, additional dormitory space, and will go far toward providing Columbia College with the equipment that it must have if it is to go forward effectively in its present direction. I will not at this time enlarge upon the service that this building will afford to the College. The considerations mentioned in my report for the year 1922-1923 are still valid, and although the financial necessities may require further delay, it should be understood that this delay postpones by just so much the time when the College can make an appeal to the physical and social side of prospective students and their parents at all commensurate with the appeal of our academic work. The embarrassing fact is that a boy must eat as a preliminary to his being a student. And there is no substitute for the vigorous health for which proper food obtained under suitable conditions is essential. If students were disembodied spirits we could devote ourselves exclusively to their spiritual welfare. Unfortunately, or perhaps fortunately, they are exceedingly human, and impose upon us the responsibility of taking care of their human needs.

During the past five years activity of the Faculty of the College in the initiation of important College policies has been conspicuous for its absence. The Faculty annually elects two members of its Committee on Instruction, and is apparently willing to leave the active work of conducting the affairs of the College to that Committee and to the other administrative officers. At any rate, the Committee on Instruction meets each week in a two—or often three-hour session for the consideration of questions which seem at that moment to be of importance to the College. Special action regarding individual students is rarely taken. The Chairman usually presents for discussion questions of policy which lead either to the interpretation of Faculty action already taken, or to new legislation. The Committee has, therefore, developed a two-

fold function which seems to serve a distinct purpose for the College. On the one hand it is a Committee of advice to the Dean on all matters that he chooses to bring before it, whether technically under the jurisdiction of the Faculty or of the Dean. It is also the Executive Committee of the Faculty, preparing legislation for its consideration in the form of resolutions, thus sparing the Faculty countless hours of discussion. By means of conferences with representatives of departments and with students, the Committee is able to carry most questions that should be brought before the Faculty through the controversial to the judicial stage. As a consequence, during recent years there has been practically no discussion or debate on the floor of the Faculty, all of the resolutions presented by the Committee being accepted unanimously without comment.

The provision of the Faculty that a member of the Committee on Instruction is not eligible for reelection until at least one year has elapsed has been in force for nearly fifteen years. As a consequence of this provision a considerable number of the Faculty have served on the Committee and know from their own experience the painstaking care with which the Committee considers the questions that are brought before it. It may be that this policy has resulted in a certain amount of confidence in its deliberations.

If the situation just described meant that the Faculty is not sufficiently interested in the affairs of the College to care to discuss them there would be ground for serious alarm. After careful thought I am convinced that such is not the case. During the past year several meetings of the teaching staff have been held at the Faculty House for the informal discussion of live educational topics. Not only have these meetings been largely attended, but the interest displayed in the discussions has been marked. It is perfectly evident that the Faculty is vitally interested in the educational work of the College, but it is just as evident that they are perfectly willing to let the details of administration and discipline be attended to by someone else. This seems to mean that the Faculty assume that the administrative officers will make the

conditions under which the real work of the College is done as satisfactory as possible without their being asked or expected to attend to it. The entire time and energy of the teaching staff can, therefore, be devoted to educational work with a minimum of diversion to administration.

It should not be forgotten, however, that certain details like the regular observance of stated and adequate office hours, the punctual report of grades and attendance, sufficient conference with colleagues regarding the content and conduct of courses, are semi-administrative duties which cannot be avoided if the College is to progress smoothly and effectively. For example, an important result of one of the conferences of the teaching staff was the discovery that the grades handed in by the instructors to the Registrar are by no means uniform in meaning. Some instructors give grades that are in part based on estimates of certain qualities of character, such as reliability, industry, punctuality, and the like. Others rule out all such considerations and give grades that indicate only knowledge of the course. There can be no doubt that the qualities of character referred to are important and that some method should be devised to make them matters of record, provided a reasonably accurate method of estimating and reporting them can be developed. But at the present time there seems to be no conviction on the part of the teaching staff that their estimate of such qualities would be sufficiently accurate to be helpful. It goes without saying that inaccurate estimates of qualities of character on the record of a student would be grossly unfair and misleading. One of the immediate necessities is to find out whether any of the means of estimating qualities of character now used in other institutions are really safe and fair, and to see to it that our own records mean something which is definite and uniform.

The whole question of measurement in collegiate education is gradually progressing to a point where another forward step can be taken. The use of the so-called Intelligence Test as a part of our requirement for admission has passed the experimental stage. Our experience of this past six years

assures us that this test gives us important information about our entering students. The Placement Examinations referred to in my last report are still in the experimental stage. They were given in September, 1923, to all students who were admitted to College, in order to determine exactly what courses in English, modern language, and mathematics each student was qualified to take. The results in the Department of English were definite and resulted in the complete organization of the freshman courses in that subject several weeks earlier than has been previously possible. In modern language and in mathematics the results indicate the possibility of far more accurate placement than is possible on the basis of the school records. The examinations will be continued in September, 1924, with the expectation of results that will be conclusive regarding the significance of these tests.

There can be little doubt that one of the most pressing needs felt at present by our colleges is that of obtaining data for and methods of giving correct vocational advice to students. The best information available indicates that an average of about ten years is spent by college graduates before they find the life work for which they are best adapted. The saving in human energy that would result from the discovery of a means of avoiding even a small percentage of this floundering is evidently very great.

At present the most effective method seems to be the time-honored one of personal interview. The reasons for the inadequacy of this method are many and probably unavoidable. Not enough persons exist in our college faculties who have the combination of temperament, judgment, time and opportunity to give advice to all who ought to have it. And even if they did exist, few of them are or can be on sufficiently intimate terms with the students to afford them adequate data for accurate advice. Consequently, any attempt to develop the method of personal interview as a final solution of this problem seems doomed to failure from the start.

It is probable that the study of individual differences and the methods of testing these differences have progressed to a point where a scientific study of at least some of the simpler

aspects of the problem might yield important results. But the field is too vast for any one college to attempt to cover, or even to enter without the cooperation of other institutions. There are very few scholars who possess the equipment, the training, the vision, and the human sympathy to direct such work. The coming year, however, should see the organization of a means of attacking this difficult problem on a scale commensurate with its importance. And when this is done, the preliminary work which has already been accomplished in Columbia College will undoubtedly be of value, both on account of the actual results obtained and the methods employed.

There seems to be no reason to fear that the College may not continue during the coming year to improve its distinctly academic work, always remembering that it is educating a whole man rather than a scientific or a literary or an artistic fragment. It is hoped that it may also progress toward a solution of the great problem of discovering these young men to themselves, to the end that they may see clearly into what niche of our complex social order they may fit with the greatest satisfaction to themselves and the maximal benefit to the community.

Respectfully submitted,

HERBERT E. HAWKES,

Dean

June 30, 1924

SCHOOL OF LAW

REPORT OF THE ACTING DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1924

To the President of the University

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the report for the School of Law for the academic year ending June 30, 1924.

The registration of the School was as follows:

Graduate Students	6
Third Year—Class of 1924	216
Second Year—Class of 1925	188
First Year—Class of 1926	259
Non-Matriculated Students	26
Total	695
Summer Session	256
	<hr/>
Less Duplications	951
	125
	<hr/>
Net Total	826

Colleges and universities whose graduates were in attendance during the academic year 1923-1924 number 103.

During the year the degree of LL.B. was awarded to 172 candidates and the degree of LL.M. to 3 candidates.

The retirement of Dean Stone upon leave of absence from October 1, 1923, and by resignation effective June 30, 1924, coupled with the desire of the President and Trustees of the University to give the fullest consideration to the selection of his successor, resulted in the designation by the President, in accordance with the Statutes of the University, of an Acting Dean.

Dean Stone had been connected with the Law School since 1895, first as a student, then as instructor and Professor of Law, and since 1910 as Dean of the Law Faculty. Under his

administration the School had grown in numbers and usefulness. To students and Faculty he was always a guiding and inspiring teacher and colleague. He gave unstintingly of his time, his energy and his great ability to the development of the School and its opportunities. What to others might seem inconsequential details received his patient consideration and attention. No question involving the School or one of its students was unimportant in his estimation. It was by this patient attention to detail that he developed the School, its Faculty and its student body.

Dean Stone's appointment as Attorney General of the United States resulted in the advancement to April 7, 1924, of the effective date of his resignation. The vacancy caused by Dean Stone's retirement has been filled by Professor Huger W. Jervey, who graduated from the Law School in 1913 and became an Associate Professor in the Faculty of Law on July 1, 1923. The selection of Professor Jervey, effective as of July 1, 1924, followed the unanimous recommendation of the Law Faculty.

The teaching staff of the School has suffered the additional loss of John Bassett Moore, Hamilton Fish Professor of International Law and Diplomacy, and Munroe Smith, Bryce Professor of European Legal History, both of whom retired on June 30, 1924. Professor Moore will continue to have an office at the University where he will spend such time as his duties as a Judge of the International Court of Justice permit and where he will keep his important collection of international law documents.

Other changes in the teaching staff include the promotion of Associate Professors Noel T. Dowling, Edwin W. Patterson, Richard R. B. Powell, and Huger W. Jervey to be Professors of Law; the appointment of Mr. Roswell F. Magill, formerly of the Law Faculty of Chicago University, as Assistant Professor of Law for one year, and the appointment of Professor Karl N. Llewellyn of the Yale Law School Faculty, as Visiting Lecturer for one year with the understanding that at the end of that year Professor Llewellyn will become an Associate Professor in our Law Faculty.

On the recommendation of the Faculty of Law, a Cutting Traveling Fellowship was awarded to Mr. John H. Johnson, who received his LL.B. degree in 1924, with a view to his pursuing researches in England respecting the development of Real Property law by modern legislation.

During the year the Trustees authorized the appointment of an Assistant to the Dean to deal with those detailed problems which, notwithstanding our central administration, are involved in the daily administration of the School.

The School has fully absorbed the recent changes in the teaching staff and is splendidly equipped to render, under Dean Jervey's leadership, new and expanding service in the cause of legal education.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS I. PARKINSON,

Acting Dean

June 30, 1924

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1924

To the President of the University

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the work at the College of Physicians and Surgeons for the year ending June 30, 1924:

Three hundred seventy-three students registered for the courses leading to the M.D. degree. There were 101 First Year students, 89 Second Year, 95 Third and 88 Fourth Year students. There were 35 graduate students who registered in various departments of the School of Medicine under the Faculty of Pure Science. In the courses for graduates in medicine there were 849 students. We wish to again express our appreciation of the earnest cooperative efforts on the part of the premedical teachers at Columbia College in the selection of students.

The following promotions have been made:

Alphonse R. Dochez from Associate Professor to Professor of Medicine
Alwin M. Pappenheimer from Associate Professor to Professor of Pathology
Calvin B. Coulter from Associate to Associate Professor of Bacteriology
William W. Herrick from Assistant Clinical Professor to Associate Professor of Clinical Medicine
Edgar G. Miller, Jr. from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor of Bio-Chemistry
Karl M. Vogel from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor of Clinical Pathology
Maxwell Karshan from Instructor to Assistant Professor of Bio-Chemistry
John B. Lynch from Instructor to Assistant Professor of Ophthalmology
Mary Nevin from Instructor to Assistant Professor of Bacteriology
Max Schulman from Associate to Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine
Frederick B. Humphreys from Associate to Assistant Professor of Bacteriology

Distinct progress has been made in developing the courses for graduates in medicine under their own Administrative Board.

As a result of the report of the Committee appointed to consider the problem of the full-time organization in the clinical departments, the Faculty adopted the following resolutions at its December meeting:

RESOLUTIONS REGARDING ORGANIZATION OF CLINICAL DEPARTMENTS

December 17, 1923

RESOLVED, that

1. The Faculty of Medicine approves the report of its Committee on Administration relating to like academic status in all departments of the University.

2. The Faculty of Medicine recommends that the Directors of Medicine and Surgery be authorized to organize their departments on the same basis as is enjoyed by all other departments of the University, and is guaranteed under Section 65 of the University Statutes.

3. The Faculty of Medicine recommends that the salaries in the Departments of Medicine and Surgery be adjusted to conform with those in other departments of the Medical School.

4. The Faculty of Medicine recommends that, in order to minimize individual personal hardships, these adjustments be made gradually and in accordance with the specific Budget Proposals of the Directors of the departments concerned; the complete adjustment in all cases to be accomplished within three years.

5. A copy of these resolutions together with a copy of the Report upon which they are based shall be forwarded to the President, for such action, if any, as may be necessary.

These were approved by the Trustees in January and by the Board of Managers of the Presbyterian Hospital, and beginning at that time the new plan was put into effect. The most important change was that the men who were giving their full day to their University work and who limited their private patients to those who could and would come to the Hospital, began to have direct dealings with their patients. They rendered bills to these patients and the patients paid them directly instead of paying the Hospital. The additional salaries which the University had been paying these men were decreased

gradually during the year and the sum turned over to the University by the Hospital for this purpose correspondingly decreased. This meant that the Hospital generously allowed these men a year to adjust themselves to the new conditions. As before, the individual is free to regulate the amount and character of private work that he does in any way that seems best to him, provided that it does not "interfere with the thorough, efficient and earnest performance of the duties of his office." (Statutes §65.)

The members of the Departments of Medicine and Surgery are now on the same basis as are those of the fundamental departments of the Medical School, as well as the other departments of the University. The present plan allows far greater latitude in the building up of an organization within a department of individuals who differ widely in their special abilities and usefulness as well as in their needs and opportunities. This plan allows each individual to personally arrange his mode of living and of work instead of attempting by legislation to control the activities of a group made up of individuals who vary widely among themselves as to the different qualifications required of clinical teachers. As has been mentioned in previous discussions of this problem, it should be possible not only to include in a department men of varying qualifications, whose energies are devoted in a varying degree to teaching, research and the care of the sick, but also to allow each individual over a period of years to adjust his daily schedule to meet changing conditions. It should be possible for men to gradually come from outside practice into the full-time organization and it is of even greater importance to allow them to gradually change from the full-time to the part-time plan. A good deal of information has been obtained by the experiment of the last three years and much first-hand knowledge gained. The early adoption of the extreme type of full-time is in no way regretted, and during this period a strong, active and useful department has been built up in Medicine and Surgery to a degree which could not have been obtained under any other plan. There is a wide variation in conditions existing in the different schools and hospitals which are ex-

perimenting with the full-time type of organization and conditions in each individual place will probably vary from year to year. It is rather confidently hoped that methods will be established before long whereby the best results may be obtained not only for the promotion of teaching, investigation and care of the sick, but also for the welfare of the individual members of these departments. One cannot but admire and gratefully appreciate the sincere devotion and patient and loyal efforts of the individual members of the departments who have met and helped toward solving this difficult problem.

Considerable progress has been made toward the founding of a School of Tropical Medicine on the island of Porto Rico. A cordial and generous invitation was extended to the University by the Government of Porto Rico to cooperate in founding and maintaining a School of Tropical Medicine at San Juan. In June the Senate and House passed a joint resolution establishing such a School and providing a site of land, \$100,000 for the erection of a suitable building and a generous annual budget for maintenance. They look to the University for the administrative and educational work in this School. The Trustees have approved of the plan and have agreed to participate as far as funds available will permit. It is hoped that courses will be given beginning in the fall of 1925, using at first the Institute of Tropical Medicine which has been in existence for a number of years at San Juan, until the new building shall be completed. The facilities existing in Porto Rico offer very unusual opportunities for the carrying on of research and instruction in diseases peculiar to the tropics. It seems much more desirable to have such teaching and research carried on where these conditions exist so that they may be studied and taught in their own environment rather than having the school in a northern region and importing the material to that point. The study of the causes and prevention of such conditions can much more readily be carried on where the process may be considered as a whole rather than in the more disjointed and separate manner. It is earnestly hoped that funds may be obtained from interested persons

which will enable the University to assume its share of the financial burden of such a project.

The rapid development of this idea is due to the vision and activities of a number of men: in Porto Rico, most especially to Colonel Bailey K. Ashford, U. S. A., and to the hearty and enthusiastic support of Governor Towner, Señor Barcelo, President of the Senate, Señor Guerra, Speaker of the House, and Dr. Pedro Ortiz, Commissioner of Health; in New York, to Dr. A. L. Goodman, P & S 1895, and Dr. A. Lopez, Syracuse University, 1904.

Continued progress in the plans for the new buildings for the Medical Center has been made, the most difficult part of the work having been the reduction from what is desired to what can be built for the money available. It is confidently expected that during the coming academic year ground will be broken and construction commenced of the first two units of the proposed Medical Center: buildings for the School of Medicine and the Presbyterian Hospital. It is sincerely hoped that the other portions of the Center will soon follow.

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS

The present executive officer of the Department of Bacteriology was offered and accepted the headship of this Department at a relatively late date (June) in the academic year. This, together with the fact that no one of the past staff remained, made it necessary to organize the department on an emergency basis for the first year.

Dr. Hopkins, long a member of the Department but in recent years associated only on a research basis, volunteered to return to active teaching and his assistance has been invaluable during this transition period. The rest of what must be regarded as not merely an adequate but a really unusual group, including Drs. Coulter, Humphreys and Weiss, Mrs. Nevin, and, as assistants, the Misses Clark and Callow, was assembled for the most part on a part-time basis.

Although the number of courses formerly offered by the Department has been temporarily reduced, the facilities for instruction and the number of students have not only not decreased but indeed markedly increased, owing to the somewhat unexpected taking over of the New York Dental School. This unexpected influx of approximately 150 students necessitated the repetition of the regular medical course in the spring term and the assembling of a second emergency staff consisting of Drs. Stevens and Gross, Mr. Haviland, Mrs. Keeler and Miss Hazen. Graduate students to the

number of three from the University at large have taken the regular courses designed for medical or dental students.

Inasmuch as no undergraduate courses in general or non-medical bacteriology are offered by the Department, or indeed in the University, no students are accepted unless they have completed such a course elsewhere. It should be stated that we have not met with any demand for such a course sufficient to justify its establishment.

Graduate students to the number of eight have been enrolled in the more advanced courses offered by the Department.

The main effort of the Department in teaching has been expended on the regular course in bacteriology as prescribed for medical students. A new outline of the course has been devised and published, differing in details only from such courses as given elsewhere, except in the introduction of experimental problems for each student, worked out individually and demonstrated to the class. This innovation here has apparently met with approval by the students, to judge from their interest in the work. The course offered for dental students is the same as that for medical students except for omission of the problem work.

In addition to research opportunities available for regular graduate students in the University, facilities for advanced investigation have been given to the following special workers: Dr. Bent, Fellow in Medicine of the National Research Council; Drs. Boucek, Combiescu and Ionescu-Mihaesti, all Fellows of the Rockefeller Foundation. Drs. Ornstein and Steinbach have continued work with us in conjunction with the Departments of Dermatology and Medicine.

Productive scholarship is at least as important a function of a university department as is the transmission of acquired knowledge. In re-establishing a department, the adjustment of all members to a new environment involves a certain period of lag. In addition, the majority of the staff this year had outside responsibilities and interests. In spite of these temporary deterring conditions, work already in progress has continued and new problems have actually been undertaken.

Dr. Gay, assisted by Dr. Bent, Dr. Weiss and Miss Clark, has continued his work on the relation of clasmatocytes to streptococcus immunity which it is believed involves rather fundamental relations, and has published two articles on this subject.

Dr. Coulter has continued his work on the source of electrical charge of red blood cells.

Dr. Hopkins, in conjunction with Mrs. Keeler, Miss Rockstraw and Miss Nichols, has been working on the luetin reaction and on comparison of various diagnostic tests for syphilis.

Dr. Humphreys has just prepared for publication an article on acrolein production by certain anerobic bacteria.

Mrs. Nevin has completed her observations on the effect of Drayer's vaccine on tuberculosis and will undoubtedly be forced to the conclusion that it gives no therapeutic promise. She has also recently published a paper on poliomyelitis.

Dr. Weiss has worked with Mr. Baird on xylose fermentation by the typhoid group.

Miss Callow continued with profit her work on the bacteriophage phenomenon.

Mrs. Parker has done most interesting work on skin tests in staphylococcus infections and on local anaphylactic reactions in guinea pigs.

Drs. Ornstein and Steinbach have worked in collaboration with the Department of Dermatology and the Department of Medicine on lupus erythematosus in relation to tuberculosis and have also obtained interesting results on the resistance of rats to tuberculosis.

Mr. Eggerth is investigating the adjuvant effect of serum and serum constituents on the bactericidal action of acriflavine.

The problems under investigation by members of the staff and graduate students are discussed weekly or bi-weekly at a seminar.

Dr. Gay, at the request of the National Research Council, has continued to serve as Chairman of the Medical Fellowship Board. It is believed that the time given to this work is justified in view of the importance this fellowship system shows evidence of assuming in medical education.

The outstanding feature of the work of the Department of Biological Chemistry for the year was the instruction, in our laboratory here, of the second-year class of 137 dental students. These students were given instruction for twelve hours a week, throughout the first half-year, under special mechanical difficulties due to over-crowding, but which the staff was able to surmount. The officers of the Department believe that the students of dentistry should be given instruction in the medical sciences in the laboratories in which similar instruction is given to the students of medicine. In conformity with that policy, every effort was made to meet the mechanical requirements of such cooperation with the School of Dentistry.

In addition to the laboratory instruction of 137 second-year students of dentistry, the Department also gave a series of lectures to 128 first-year students of dentistry. This course of weekly lectures was given by Dr. Harrow during the second half-year in the building of the School of Dentistry.

The number of students given laboratory instruction in the Department during the year may be noted from the appended summary:

School of Medicine, entire year	102
School of Dentistry, first half-year	137
School of Pure Science, candidates for the degree of Ph.D., entire year	12
School of Pure Science, candidates for the degree of A.M., entire year	4
Special students (4) and advanced workers (10)	14
Total	<hr/> 269

Officers of the Department also gave courses of lectures, in other parts of the University, to students in Practical Arts, Pharmacy, Dentistry and Oral Hygiene.

The subjects of research that have received special attention in the laboratory during the year may be indicated briefly as follows:

Quantitative micromethods for clinical analysis. Cation ratios of blood and tissues in health and disease. Biochemical studies of skin. Studies of salivary mucin, and its quantitative determination. Chemical studies of internal secretions. Synthetic media for bacterial growth. Pharmacology of glutathione. Arsenic medication. Formation of amino acids in plant tissues. Physiological behavior of glyceryl tri-margarate (Intarvin). Precipitation tests in syphilitic sera. Hydrogen-ion concentration in intestinal contents. Intestinal toxins. Vitamines of germinated grain. Dentition in white rats. Placental transmission of inorganic ions. Isolation of antibodies. Nucleosidases. Protein colloidal reactions and the Donnan equilibrium. Formation of salivary calculus. Excretion in the saliva.

These researches have been conducted by members of the staff, graduate students and special workers.

Four candidates for the degree of Ph.D., with their major subjects in Biological Chemistry, fulfilled the requirements for the award of that degree. Of these was Dr. San Yin Wong of the staff of the Peking Union Medical College. Two of these successful candidates availed themselves of an opportunity to meet some of the requirements on a plan of informal affiliation between the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research and the Department.

In the fall of 1919 Dr. Max Kahn (then and now a member of the staff) initiated, in our laboratory, an effort to prepare an artificial fat which, in persons suffering from diabetes, would yield the energy of a normal fat but which would not be convertible into the poisonous acidic substances that are derived, in diabetes, from natural fats. This research culminated during the year, with the cooperation of Professor McKee of the Department of Chemical Engineering, in the preparation of large quantities of glyceryl tri-margarate ("Intarvin"), the fatty-acid radicals of which contain an *odd* number of carbon atoms and which, in diabetes, may be completely oxidized without production of such toxic substances as beta-hydroxy-butyric-acid, which ordinarily arise in that disease.

Experiments now in progress in our laboratory with this artificial fat have shown that glyceryl tri-margarate, added to a balanced normal diet in quantities equal to from 5 to 12 per cent, and eaten by healthy albino rats, through four successive generations in one series of tests and five generations in another, failed to induce the slightest evidence of toxicity. Glyceryl tri-margarate is digestible, absorbable, and assimilable.

The departmental bibliography has been published in the University Bibliography. Repetition is therefore avoided in this statement.

In recognition of their earnest and effective service, and of their prospective further development in teaching and research, Assistant Professor Edgar G. Miller, Jr., and Instructor Maxwell Karshan have been promoted, respectively, to the grades of Associate Professor and Assistant Professor.

Professor Gies is about to complete the study of dental education, which he has been conducting for the Carnegie Foundation. The public report will be issued early in the fall. Last September he was elected a Fellow of the American College of Dentists, which body expressed in that special manner its hearty approval of the way in which the study of dental education had been conducted and of the general recommendations ensuing from it. These recommendations are, in effect, (a) the advancement of dental education to an academic basis of at least two years of work in a college of liberal arts; (b) a three-year professional curriculum for the training of *general* practitioners of dentistry; (c) close accord with medicine in the character and aims of the instruction in the medical sciences; (d) and the addition, to the undergraduate curriculum, of several years of elective graduate curricula for the training of specialists such as orthodontists and oral surgeons, particularly in combined medico-dental curricula, with a view to making dentistry the service equivalent of an oral specialty of medicine.

The Department of Dermatology and Syphilology again shows an increase in its activities, having treated 5,724 new patients, whose total visits amounted to 41,648. 4,904 salvarsan treatments were given and 6,923 mercury injections. 3,836 Wassermanns were taken.

The special clinic devoted to the treatment of prenatal and congenital syphilis has been continued during the past year, pregnant women, infants and children being taken care of one day in the week. This has resulted in a larger attendance and has enabled the department to treat and follow up these cases in a more systematic manner.

Research in chemo-therapy has been active. Studies on the distribution and excretion of arsenic in the body fluids of syphilitic patients after treatment are now completing their third year. The scope of the work has been greatly increased over that of the preceding two years and has also included animal experimentation on a large scale. In addition to the director of this division, Dr. C. N. Myers, five assistants have been engaged on the various problems. The results published this year have appeared in twelve papers, the titles of which are given in the bibliography. Several other communications are under way for next year and, in addition to the arsenic studies, it is planned to work on several problems connected with certain phases of the blood chemistry of syphilitic patients.

As the quarters assigned for syphilis therapy in the Vanderbilt Clinic have long been outgrown, it has recently been assigned two floors and the basement of the vacated dental building. This space has been converted into waiting, examining and treatment rooms. The alterations and equipment will entail an expenditure of \$8,000 to \$10,000. A special fund has

been established for this purpose, to which Mr. Herman A. Metz has contributed \$5,000 and two patients of Dr. Fordyce's—\$2,000 and \$250 respectively.

Dr. A. Benson Cannon, in collaboration with Dr. George G. Ornstein of the Department of Bacteriology, has carried on an investigation as to the possible relationship of lupus erythematosus, erythema induratum, sarcoid, and papulo-necrotic tuberculide to tuberculosis. Tissue has been removed from patients and inoculated into guinea pigs. Several positive results have been obtained, the details of which will be incorporated in a communication from the joint departments. Tuberculin injections have been given in most of these cases.

In the Wassermann division a study has been made during the year of the Kahn precipitation test for syphilis, which work will be reported before the Society of Experimental Biology and Medicine.

Studies on the fermentation reactions of the ringworm fungi were completed and published in the *Archives of Syphilology and Dermatology* for November and December, 1923. A report on the treatment of syphilis in experimentally infected rabbits and human beings was also made in the *Archives of Syphilology and Dermatology* for June, 1923. Conclusions have been made from doubtful cases for diagnosis of chancroid and ringworm infections

In the division of radiotherapy, 5,695 x-ray treatments were given, in addition to 1,287 observations. 149 cases received 1,080 treatments by Kromayer or Alpine light. 340 new clinical photographs were taken.

Three years ago the employment of endothermy was begun at the Clinic under the charge of Dr. George A. Wyeth. The results obtained in the treatment of certain types of malignant growths of the skin and mucous membranes, as well as in lupus vulgaris, warts, moles and pigmented nevi, have been such as to justify its more extended use. Dr. Wyeth has devised an improvement over the original apparatus which he has called the endotherm. This machine provides, by a sharp, pointed needle applicator, a monopolar current for desiccating, a bipolar current for coagulating and a current of extremely high frequency for the endotherm knife. By means of the first current, cases of skin tuberculosis and other local growths have been successfully treated.

Deeper, more widespread lesions and the more malignant conditions are treated by bipolar endothermy. The endotherm provides the necessary amount and kind of current and the coagulation is carried to any desired depth, after which the lesion is excised by the endotherm knife. This knife, the most recent development in endothermy, is of value to the patient because it sears off lymphatics and small blood vessels as it cuts, making a sterile incision without incrustation, such as follows the use of the cautery knife. The advantage to the operator is that he has the three currents in one machine, with the same applicator. Hence, after the malignancy is coagulated in situ, a turn of the switch brings into use

the endotherm knife by means of which excision can be made without hemorrhage.

Endothermy, by its quickness and cleanness of application, its accuracy of dosage, its reduction of the dangers of metastasis and the likelihood of recurrence, and the good cosmetic results following its use is winning a high place in the treatment of accessible neoplastic disease.

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1. **Normal Arsenic.** (In collaboration with Isadore Rosen, M.D., and C. N. Myers, Ph.D.) Archives of Internal Medicine, May 1923, Vol. 31, pp. 739-757.
2. **Arsenical Content in Scales, Blood and Urine in Arsenical and Non-arsenical Eruptions.** (In collaboration with Isadore Rosen, M.D., and C. N. Myers, Ph.D.) American Journal of Syphilology, Vol. VII, No. 2, April 1923, pp. 209.
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DR. ISADORE ROSEN:

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(In collaboration with Dr. Fordyce and Dr. Rosen. See bibliography above, **Quantitative Studies in Syphilis from a Clinical and Biologic Point of View.**)

DR. GEORGE M. MACKEE:

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3. **Coolidge Tube Quantitative Variations.** (In collaboration with Dr. George C. Andrews.) American Journal of Roentgenology, June 1924.
4. **The Square of the Distance Law for Filtered Roentgen Radiation.** (In collaboration with Dr. George C. Andrews.) To be published in the American Journal of Roentgenology for July, 1924.
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After the resignation of Professor L. Emmett Holt three years ago, the Department of Diseases of Children was reorganized under the direction of Professor Herbert B. Wilcox. In the process of reorganization it was realized that proper instruction to undergraduate and graduate students and scientific research can only be properly carried on when through their influence the efficiency of the institutions involved is increased as to the care of their patients, the completeness of the study of the individuals' diseases, the training offered the interne staff and the opportunity offered the attending staff for constant advance.

Opportunities for special study, such as are available to a relatively small number of physicians attending upon large active services, carry with them an obligation of making these available to outside physicians by some more direct means than is offered through the literature. Since the study of disease in children is almost entirely objective, and the child's tolerance to manipulation limited, a larger number of beds is needed to supply individual case study to the student than is true in the study of adult medicine.

The necessity of providing the fourth year students with practical instruction, in addition to the previous exclusively theoretical teaching given the third year class, more than doubled the number of students for whom such teaching material was to be provided.

More affiliating hospitals had, therefore, to be found and plans made for the correlation of the teaching distributed among them. Curriculum changes in the department's first year made necessary the repetition of

the fourth year course twelve times, to sections of six men each, a situation unsatisfactory to the student and vastly wasteful of the instructors' time. No laboratory facilities were available at Bellevue Hospital for the children's wards. Provision for this most necessary factor in preparing material for teaching presented a difficult problem. The Bellevue service, although numerically large and correspondingly rich in material, offered poor opportunity for extensive teaching on account of lack of adequate equipment and space and on account of its distance from the College. Adequate provision for the increased requirements has been found in the use of the children's wards at Presbyterian Hospital, St. Luke's Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital, Babies' Hospital, and of the service Vanderbilt Clinic.

To meet the need of a larger teaching force, the department personnel has been increased and consists of a Director and three Clinical Professors, Drs. Smith, Van Ingen and Haynes, whose teaching obligation rests with group instruction carried on in the third and fourth years. This latter, in the third year, consists of the thirty lectures given to the whole class and the thirty Saturday afternoon clinics, which have been added to the third year course with a view to giving the students some preliminary experience in personal contact with the well and diseased child. In the fourth year the staff holding professorial grade is responsible for the Tuesday clinics offered in sections, and for group teaching on the wards and out-patient departments of the various institutions used.

Six associates, each in charge of one of the outlying hospitals (Dr. Mason at Presbyterian, Dr. St. Lawrence at St. Luke's, Dr. Norton at Babies', Dr. Byard at St. Mary's, Dr. Reuben at Vanderbilt Clinic, Dr. May and Dr. Hamilton at Willard Parker) are in charge of the teaching done at their respective clinics. This consists of individual case instruction with the exception of the Babies' Hospital, where the teaching is done by sections in clinics, cases for which are prepared in turn by the students assigned.

Two associates (Dr. Graves and Dr. Stevens) are in charge of the third year quizzes, now held once weekly for the whole year instead of twice a week for half the year, whose chief object is to elaborate and drill the students in the subject matter covered by the lectures. The case system of study has been added to these quizzes with considerable success. Four cases a year are given to each man for his study and complete report.

Four associates (Dr. Graves, Stevens, Previtali and May) are in charge of the preparation of teaching material at Bellevue Hospital for the fourth year.

One associate, Dr. Lyttle, is in charge of the laboratory at Bellevue Hospital and is responsible for such teaching as has to do with the application of laboratory procedures to children.

One associate, Dr. St. Lawrence, is assigned to the Department of Obstetrics, where he is in charge of the teaching, and care and treatment of the new-born.

Nine instructors assist in the teaching at Bellevue Hospital in the wards and out-patient department and nine assistants serve the same purpose for the other institutions, making a staff totalling thirty-three men.

For the purpose of standardization and correlation of the teaching, weekly conferences are held at Bellevue Hospital where the most important teaching material of the week is discussed and a common basis of diagnosis and interpretation arrived at by the various teaching members of the staff. Not all the staff members from outlying institutions are present at these meetings, but in the course of the year most of them have been able to attend a sufficient number of the conferences to serve the purpose for which these latter are intended. Four evening staff meetings are held a year in which departmental matters, policies as to teaching and personal professional problems are discussed. Each year one or more general conferences are offered by Presbyterian Hospital, Sloane Hospital and Vanderbilt Clinic. Not all the instructive and interesting material finds its way into the literature. Therefore, this opportunity offered all physicians interested in Diseases of Children to follow the work done in the various hospitals of the department has a definite educational value.

The teaching of the third year has been very little changed. The lectures aim to guide the student in his individual study, informing him of the recent advances in the subject, stimulating his interest—directional, in intent, rather than didactically complete. These lectures are given by the four staff members of professorial grade and three of associate grade. The clinics offered to the third year class by sections further illustrate the lecture material and provide opportunity for the students to personally observe and handle children in open informal conference. For the past three years abstracts of the lectures have been prepared for the students in order that they may not have to divide their attention between note taking and the lecturer. At the present time a handbook, made up from an elaboration of these lecture abstracts in loose leaf form, is in preparation. This book will combine, with the lecture material, literature references with which the students are expected to familiarize themselves and with the subject matter covered in the special clinics given the third and fourth years.

Teaching in the fourth year is by sections, one-fourth of the class afternoons for one-fourth of the year. Two weekly clinics are given each section—one at the Babies' Hospital and one at Bellevue Hospital. Once a week acute infectious diseases are studied at Willard Parker Hospital. The remaining afternoons of the week are spent in ward and out-patient instruction at Bellevue, Presbyterian, St. Luke's, St. Mary's and the Vanderbilt Clinic. Even with the numerous institutions available, and the large amount of material always at hand at Bellevue, it is frequently the case that the particular sort of material needed for instruction is not available. To cover this lack and also to provide a source of information, whether it be for undergraduate or graduate teaching or for purposes of publication, considerable material is being collected by way of photographs,

lantern slides, graphic representations of the course of disease, and feeding charts, which it is hoped will be increased from year to year and remain as a permanent record of the department's activity.

The main source of teaching material is the Children's Medical Division at Bellevue Hospital. Over 3,000 children yearly pass through its seven wards. In addition, the staff is responsible for rounds and consultations on the children's surgical service. The Out-Patient Department, under the direction of Dr. C. H. Smith, cares for 26,000 children yearly and has been greatly aided in its development through the assistance received from the Huddleston Memorial Fund for Children Cardiacs and from the Associated Out-Patient Clinics. The Out-Patient Department is divided for teaching purposes and for the treatment of the children into ten divisions: Infants, Runabouts or children of pre-school age; Infant Feeding, Cardiac, Nutrition, Pre-Tuberculosis, Syphilitic, Asthma, Endocrine and Posture. The service is continuous, every member of the staff having the same duties in out-patient and wards, attending and internes alike; full attendings, holding professorial grade at the College, act as out-patient department consultants on one, two and three days a week. Assistant attendings are in charge of the various clinics or rooms in the Out-Patient Department. Adjunct attendings carry on the routine work, together with the interne and the regular out-patient physicians.

The handicaps in managing a service of this size in a city institution are many. Lack of funds to meet emergency needs and the inelasticity of the budget system is the greatest. Inadequate clerical aid puts many unnecessary burdens upon the medical staff. Insufficient nursing has materially impaired the results of ward and out-patient treatment. The assistance given the staff by the women volunteer workers in the Out-Patient and in the Wards cannot be overestimated. Without it, particularly in the Out-Patient Department, the present organization could never have been created. Largely due to their presence, there has developed in both Out-Patient and Wards a human element which has made friends as well as patients of the majority of the patients there for treatment. During the Department's first year, although provision was made in the budget for the equipment of a laboratory and the appointment of a director, it was found impossible to carry out plans for this branch of the work.

The lack of the resource of a well-equipped laboratory made itself apparent in the character of the work done and in the availability of the cases for teaching. During the latter part of this year, Dr. Lyttle, recently graduated from the interne staff, began to supply this need, doing his work in an outside laboratory. The second year, laboratory space having been provided by the Department of Pathology, Dr. Lyttle undertook the general routine ward procedures on a half-time basis, with a technician and volunteer assistant. Although the primary necessity lay in carrying out such routine bio-chemical procedures as were needed for better diagnosis and treatment, there was begun at once a study of the chemistry of the spinal fluid and the adaptability to children of tests for kidney function.

The present year, Dr. Lyttle's first on full time, has demonstrated the peculiar value of this type of work when under a director interested in clinical medicine and responsible for ward work, as well as the technicalities of laboratory procedure.

While research has been going on increasingly, the immediate aim has been to improve the value of the teaching material to visiting staff, internes and students alike. This year an attempt has been made to standardize laboratory procedure as to its importance and applicability to children as compared with adults. A pamphlet has been prepared and is in the hands of the students, dealing with methods and interpretation of biochemical procedures in the diagnosis and care of sick children.

The first study undertaken was an investigation of kidney function in acute disease, to determine the degree of kidney impairment brought about by non-renal disease and the importance of consideration of the kidney function in treatment. In connection with this, further investigation as to the figures normal in children for the red test, kidney fixation and blood chemistry have been carried out.

For four years a study of nephritis has been going on, up to the present including seventy-five cases, classified as acute hemorrhagic nephritis, acute nephritis following infectious disease, chronic nephritis with arterial change, and chronic nephritis without arterial change. This study will be the subject of a communication during the coming year. These are being continued and, in addition to them, studies of electrical reactions and blood chemistry in rickets and tetany and in hypertonic infants, preparation of diagnostic and treatment material for the asthma and sensitization clinic, anemias and blood dyscrasias, chorea, spinal fluid chemistry, the hydrion concentration of gastric contents and stools in relation to blood minerals and diet, and, with the hospital transfusionist, a series of cases are being observed to test the contention that repeated small transfusions when the bone marrow is not active are better than larger transfusions at longer intervals.

Last year a study of the anti-rachitic activity of the active principle of cod liver oil on animals in infancy was carried on jointly with the Department of Pathology. Dr. Zucker having isolated this component of the oil and proved its efficiency in experimental animals, Dr. Chaplin undertook to demonstrate its action on the rickets of the human infant. This study was carried out on the wards and in the Out-Patient Department of Bellevue and controlled by repeated physical examinations, blood chemistry and bone x-rays.

A system of home visiting was established by physicians and nurses. The patients so visited were classified according to the hygienic conditions found. Comparison between patients given prophylactic or curative treatment with the control group resulted in unquestionable evidence of the efficacy of this drug, both in preventing and curing the disease.

Fewer children developed rickets even under less favorable conditions while taking the drug than did the controls under better conditions without

it. Healing of existing rickets was more prompt and complete in those under treatment than in the control group. A clinical and therapeutic study of chorea was begun in 1921 by Dr. Wilcox and Dr. Langmann, with a view to determining the relative value of various methods of starvation treatment. One hundred and one cases of chorea were studied from this standpoint. In addition to various well-known methods of treatment—arsenic, salicylates, bromides and luminol and the auto-serum—treatment by starvation, according to the plan followed in epilepsy, was included. The former proved itself both dangerous to the comfort of the child and consistently without effect. The latter gave encouraging results. Of the twenty-five children so treated, there were seven cures and twelve marked improvements in a period shorter than is usually needed for improvement by the other methods of treatment. About a year later work was again taken up by Dr. Sutton from the standpoint of the thyroid activity as determined by the Kottman reaction. Three hundred and fifty Kottman reactions have been done in two hundred and fifty children: normals, cardiacs, idiocies and choreas. Mild choreas usually show normal, severe, accelerated reactions. Of the seventy now under observation fifty were accelerated and forty of these responded to thyroid treatment.

The present routine is to give alternate cases some form of thyroid medication and compare their course with that of controls. This study will be continued for the coming year. In 1921 a special clinic for asthmatic children and those suffering from protein sensitization was started in the Out-Patient Department. Since this time, one hundred and ninety-four cases have been under observation. One hundred and four have proved to be true asthmas with a sensitive basis; forty-eight have showed no sensitization, other causes for their symptoms having been determined; thirty-three have remained unclassified. For the sensitive cases needing desensitization by protein extracts, a Saturday morning class was established in order not to interfere with school appointments. The non-sensitive cases have been studied with the cooperation of the Nose and Throat Service, X-ray Department and by blood and sputum examinations, with the result that ten were found to have their foci in sinus infections, six in diseased tonsils, four due to pulmonary tuberculosis and one a fibrosis of the lung from foreign body aspiration. Twenty-seven cases remain as yet unidentified as to etiology. Great assistance has been rendered this class by the cooperation of the Laboratory, where preparations for diagnosis and treatment have been made and necessary bacteriological work done.

The influence of postural defects upon disturbances of function of varied types in children has only recently come to be appreciated. After spending some time in Boston this winter, observing the posture work done at the Boston City Hospital, Dr. Sutton has established a posture class in the Bellevue Out-Patient Department. Only a few children are at present enrolled in this group, but as the class functions in addition to the care of its individual patients, also as an adjuvant to the cardiac and nutrition

groups, it is expected that its number will rapidly increase and that it will eventually add greatly to the efficiency of these two divisions.

Accumulation of the graphic representations of the defects and their progress toward cure is furnishing valuable teaching material. The class of cases treated here are those of malnutrition, obstinate constipation, recurrent vomiting, and obscure gastro-intestinal and nervous affections, many of which have their basis in faulty body mechanics.

Four years ago a special class in syphilis in children was started by Dr. Previtali. To it were referred children from all other groups in the clinic showing positive or suggestive evidences of specific disease. These patients have been treated on the basis of a family problem, in every instance all other members of the family having been brought to the clinic, examined, diagnosed and referred to their proper departments for treatment. Seven hundred twenty-three patients have so far been under observation, of which one hundred and ninety-three were found to be luetic; fifty-two of these have been lost sight of; one hundred and one have been under constant observation and treatment. Of these, ninety-one were congenital, ten were acquired. Twenty-nine children today are and have been for varying periods of time, entirely free from symptoms of syphilis and present negative Wassermanns, apparently affording some basis for the belief that some cases of congenital syphilis are curable.

During the past year, thirteen hundred and twenty-two examinations have been made upon one hundred and fifty-nine patients. Fifty-six of these proved to be luetic; thirteen in children, forty-three in adult members of the family. The value of the Wassermann in diagnosis, and as an index of the stage of cure seems to be demonstrated by the fact that in no case has a child, dismissed from the luetic clinic with a negative Wassermann, been returned with further signs of the disease. Moreover, only eight children showing negative Wassermanns were thought, because of their clinical evidences, to need treatment. The vast majority of these children, when free from symptoms of active disease, are up to par in weight and height. But an equally large majority show definite mental deficiency. No case in the one hundred and ninety-three observed showed clinical evidences of syphilis of the central nervous system, such as tabes, juvenile paresis, cerebral syphilis or syphilitic meningitis. Apparently the central nervous system was not infected by the spirochete. Therefore, the mental deficiency commonly observed in luetic children may not be a symptom of syphilis of the central nervous system, but may be better considered as evidence of independent developmental defect. The main problem under consideration in this clinic now is that of the effect upon the endocrine glands of congenital syphilis in embryonic and early life. The work of Dr. Merritt in urobilin excretion in children has confirmed that of others in establishing the low unit excretion as compared to adults and the value of the test is an index of the rate of blood destruction.

Considerable effort has been made to bring back to its former place in the activity of the department, the children's class at the Vanderbilt Clinic.

Teaching has been re-established there, the fourth year class now being assigned three days a week to Dr. Reuben for case instruction. The clinic has benefited greatly, as we believe have also the other departments involved, by the plan established two years ago for the reference of all children to the Children's Clinic for a preliminary examination and subsequent distribution to special classes. This has greatly increased the material coming to the Children's Department and has sent cases calling for special treatment into other departments, with complete general physical examinations already made. It has naturally brought about better cooperation between departments, to their own benefit and to that of the patient. Clinical conferences, conducted by the Vanderbilt Clinic staff and open to all members of the department, have been of interest and value in bringing together all groups of the teaching staff.

Since 1920, Dr. Reuben has been anxious to have established a health study of families located in the Vanderbilt district, which should include all members of the household, adults and children alike, and all phases of their life: domestic, financial and medical.

With the cooperation of the A. I. C. P. and with the aid of outside financial assistance, this was begun in November, 1923. It is believed that to successfully attack the social problem of any family, every phase of that family's life must be under supervision, correction and control, as the health and happiness of the individual depends necessarily upon that of the group. The object in view, therefore, was to keep under constant medical supervision and social adjustment the whole family group, with a view to correcting every factor interfering with success. The work has been under the direction of a visiting nurse, Miss Dorothy Hailes, who has had, since December, twenty-eight families under constant supervision, including in all one hundred and eighty-eight individuals, and indirectly many more relatives and friends whose problems have been referred to her. The earning capacity of these families has been investigated and suggestions as to methods of increase of income and better distribution of assets made. In the survey, a correlation of all possible sources of medical aid has been brought about, referring to the proper clinics each individual according to his or her needs. Material aid, where needed, has been obtained from the A. I. C. P. and cooperation invited in the schools attended by the children. The problems found seem to be much the same as would obtain in families of different social status and of better geographical location in the city. The relation between the nervous, unbalanced child and domestic disharmony; between unrecognized communicable disease and susceptible infants; between the neglected child and the insistent demands of the aged infirm are the same on Fifth Avenue as on West 61st Street. Part-time work has been found for members of the family whose day was not entirely occupied; more productive occupations for others; wasted effort in the care of the hopelessly sick or insane has been stopped and efficiency in general increased. Whereas the entrance to many families was found at first difficult, the continued service offered by Miss Hailes has come to be not only accepted but sought after by those families in her charge.

At the request, and with the assistance of the A. I. C. P., a survey of the colored children of pre-school and school age living in the district adjacent to the clinic has been added to the routine work. So far one hundred and ninety-two children have come under observation and treatment on special days. The children are directed to the clinic by the visiting nurse, where they are divided into those needing and those not needing medical attention. The former are re-examined periodically for any newly developed abnormalities; the latter are kept under routine treatment. These are not considered as social service problems, but as attempts at organized medical prophylaxis among children and therefore rightly a part of the function of this department in its teaching of the maintenance of the health and the treatment of disease in childhood.

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- Toxic Nephritis.** Dr. Martinson. Archives of Pediatrics, August 1924, Vol. XLI, No. 8.

The Clinical Staff at the Vanderbilt Clinic has been slightly increased. The Vanderbilt Clinic and Bellevue Hospital Assistants have been painstaking in their work and faithful in attendance, and much of the success of the Department is due to the efficient work of the Staff.

At Vanderbilt Clinic, during the twelve months from May 1, 1923, the Department has treated 10,139 cases, a decrease of 329 over the previous year. There were 2,511 new cases, a decrease of 166. These figures do not represent all the cases examined by the Staff, as every day cases are brought from other departments for consultation and, as many of them require no treatment, no credit is given for this work. A record of 1,992 such consultations has been made. The new ruling that all children regardless of local complaints, be first examined in Children's Department, probably more than accounts for apparent loss in number of new patients. From the Eye and Neurological Departments quantities of referred patients are examined.

The number of interesting and unusual cases has been large and the material satisfactory.

The attendance at third year recitations averaged 94.1 percent of the class. A pleasant feature of the year's work in section teaching of fourth year students in operative and bedside instructions has been the interest taken by the students in the section courses at Bellevue Hospital.

At the Vanderbilt Clinic there have been but six fourth year students in each section to whom eleven two-hour lessons were given. The continuation of the section teaching throughout the entire year means a considerable increase in the amount of individual instruction and attention the instructors could give to each student, which has made the section teaching much more satisfactory.

In the Department of Neurology, the most important feature of the year has been the organization of a complete series of post-graduate courses carried on in conjunction with the Department of Psychiatry. These courses represent the neurological participation in the general plan of the

Medical School to offer post-graduate opportunities in all branches of medicine. This is probably the first organized attempt to give a full neurological and psychiatric schedule for post-graduate students in neurology and psychiatry. The courses aimed primarily to provide a thoroughly practical contact with nervous and mental diseases by utilizing the material and opportunity in the great metropolitan center. Most of the available sources have been drawn upon to put the post-graduate students in easy touch with every clinical advantage. Among these sources may be mentioned the Neurological Department of the Vanderbilt Clinic, the New York Neurological Institute, the Central and Neurological Hospital and the Manhattan State Hospital on Ward's Island.

The facilities of experimental research and therapeutic laboratories have also been put at the disposal of the matriculates. The staff of instructors includes the heads of all divisions in the departments of neurology and psychiatry, and offers instruction as well as opportunity for study in neuro-surgery, neuro-pathology, neuro-anatomy, neuro-physiology, serology, clinical neurology and psychiatry.

Although the time of these courses is limited to eight or twelve weeks, the opportunity provides an intensive clinical survey in these branches of medicine and has been especially adapted to the needs of practitioners charged with a large and responsible practice. No time is devoted to purely didactic lectures or discussions. Each hour of the schedule is designed to furnish the most direct clinical experience.

The Department of Neurology is especially fortunate this year in the addition of Professor J. Ramsay Hunt to the teaching staff. Dr. Hunt, in this country and abroad, occupies the position of one of the best known contributors and highest authorities in organic neurology. His brilliant pathological interpretations of symptom-complexes due to lesions in the fore and hind brain have helped establish the classical standards of our day and are an inspiring impetus in furthering the investigation in these lines of neurology. Dr. Hunt is a lucid teacher and no one is better fitted than he to guide the efforts of post-graduate students.

By the addition of Professor Walter Timme, the Department is this year equally fortunate in gaining the services of one of the most distinguished endocrinologists in America. Professor Timme's course in the clinical and pathological aspects of diseases attributed to improper function of the glands of internal secretion has attracted wide attention and drawn many post-graduate students. The need of such a well-organized course as this has been clearly demonstrated by the response to it from all over the country.

Other features of the post-graduate courses are the opportunities which they offer for students to see the operative procedure of Professor Elsberg at the Neurological Institute in cases of brain and spinal cord tumor, as well as a course in neuro-otology particularly concerned with the balancing mechanism, given by Dr. Randall Hoyt, formerly Chief of Clinic of the Neurological Department. The psychiatric phases of the subject have

been carried on by Professor Raynor in a course of bedside instruction in the Manhattan State Hospital; also by clinical practice under the supervision of Dr. C. I. Lambert, and the discussion of psychopathology by Professor Salmon. The student may, if he so desires, take a course in experimental neurology under Professor Frank H. Pike, in the experimental laboratories. This course is designed to disclose some of the more important experimental procedures by which knowledge concerning the nervous system has been obtained and is being advanced. It aims to elucidate clinical psychiatry as well as clinical neurology.

The teaching of the undergraduate medical students has been carried on with much the same plan as in the past. Professor Casamajor has been in charge of the clinical work in the Vanderbilt Clinic and has taken over the entire instruction of the third year in neurology in order that the students' contact with clinical cases may be made even more ample than it has been in the past. Under his most efficient leadership, this third year course has been greatly improved and considerably extended in scope. Professors Casamajor and Strong have continued the clinical conferences and night class of the neurological staff, an organization in the Department which continues to be one of the most attractive features of its work. Professor Riggs now offers his lectures on the treatment of the psychoneuroses to the fourth year students. He also provides very unusual opportunities for post-graduates to spend eight or twelve weeks in actual attendance in the Stockbridge Institute where they may observe and study the application of treatment which has proved of such benefit to patients suffering from the psychoneuroses. Dr. McKendree has been advanced to full membership on the medical board of the Central and Neurological Hospital on Ward's Island, which distinguished position makes it possible for the University to utilize in its undergraduate and post-graduate teaching some 600 beds for neurological patients. It is probable that no larger collection of organic nervous conditions is to be found in this country. Professor E. Livingston Hunt continues his inspiring teaching to the undergraduate students at the State Hospital on Blackwell's Island where nearly every variety of nervous disease may be seen by the student. Dr. Hunt's associate, Dr. Irving Pardee, assists in this instruction and has also connected himself with the teaching of neuro-anatomy which since the close of the war has been most ably conducted by Professor Riley. This latter course has been transferred to the last half of the first year in order that the students might be the better prepared for the physiological work on the nervous system to which they are introduced in the second year. An effort has been made to coordinate the teaching in physiology under Professor Williams with the work of the Neurological Department. Under Professor S. Philip Goodhart, the extensive neurological material of the Montefiore Home is made available for teaching in the University. Dr. Goodhart here conducts an excellent course which is open to both graduate and undergraduate students.

The research efforts of the Neurological Department have materialized this year in the production of a number of papers, among which may be mentioned Dr. Elsberg's splendid and comprehensive monograph on spinal cord tumors, their diagnosis and treatment; Dr. Cornwall's paper on the serological diagnosis of neurosyphilis; Dr. Casamajor's and Dr. Tilney's myelinogenetic studies of behavior; Dr. Pike's and Dr. Tilney's treatise on muscular coordination experimentally studied in its relation to the cerebellum; Dr. Rosett's contributions to epilepsy and the new method for the investigation of fibre tracts in the brain.

The union of physiology and clinical neurology consummated by the accession of Professor Pike has more than proved its value in stimulating experimental work in the department. Professor Pike's participation in all of the many pieces of research work now in progress has been of incalculable benefit, and all members of the department actively engaged in research are enthusiastic in expressing their approval of this innovation of departmental organization in neurology.

Professor Elsberg's experimental studies on epilepsy as well as his investigation concerning the function of the cerebral cortex, have made important advances in the past twelve months, and important publications based upon them will soon appear. The generous support of the Commonwealth Fund still makes it possible to carry on these investigations and also enables Dr. Cornwall to pursue his further studies in the pathogenesis of multiple sclerosis. Dr. Osnato, Dr. Riley and Dr. Cornwall are engaged in an intensive study of several very carefully observed cases of epidemic encephalitis. Dr. Tilney and Dr. Casamajor are preparing a second contribution to the study of the genesis of behavior on the basis of myelinization, the preliminary report of which was presented with bradykinetic cinematographic pictures at the fiftieth anniversary meeting of the American Neurological Association in Philadelphia last June. A series of six articles by Drs. Tilney and Riley, presenting the evidence of evolution in the brain stem of man and apes, is nearing completion and will begin to appear this year in the *Journal of Anthropology*, while Drs. Pike and Tilney are continuing their experimental studies of cerebellar localization.

There is nothing of interest to report in regard to the work in the Eye Department. It is hoped, however, with the increased salaries, new installations and better cooperation with other departments that the work will be facilitated.

There is nothing special to report in connection with the Orthopaedic Department. Work has gone on much as usual this year, except that it is thought the teaching is somewhat better, both for the third and fourth year students. The work in anatomy done by the Orthopaedic Department would be improved if the courses could be given earlier in the season, on account of the anatomical materials being affected by the warm weather.

During the past year the personnel of the Department of Pathology has been as follows:

Professor: James W. Jobling (*Executive Officer*).

Associate Professor: Alwin M. Pappenheimer (recently promoted to Professor).

Assistant Professors: William C. Johnson, David Marine and William C. von Glahn.

Associates: Theodore F. Zucker and Maurice J. Sittenfield.

Instructors: Hannah Pierson, Mark Butler and Benjamin N. Berg.

Instructor in Medical Illustrating: Alfred Feinberg.

During the coming year the Department will take over the instruction in pathology for the Dental School, and the following additional appointments have been made:

Associate: Louise D. Larimore.

Instructor: Pastor R. Sapinosa.

Dr. Hannah Pierson has been transferred also to this sub-department.

Dr. Benjamin N. Berg, who had charge of the experimental work in connection with the course of teaching, has been reappointed for the following year as instructor. Dr. Mark Butler at the Presbyterian Hospital will be succeeded by Dr. Beryl Holmes Paige as Assistant Resident Pathologist.

The following have taken an active part in research work of the Department: Dr. Alfred Hess, Miss Mildred Weinstein, Miss Margaret Gutman, Miss Helman, Dr. M. Sittenfield, Dr. Andrew de Jeney of Szeged (Hungary) has been working in the Department under a fellowship from the Rockefeller Foundation. Dr. J. R. Meyer of São Paulo, Brazil, also has been working with Professor Johnson in gynecological pathology under tenure of a scholarship from the Rockefeller Foundation.

The method of teaching during the past year has been modified somewhat in the direction of giving the students greater latitude and responsibility by insisting less rigidly upon a daily schedule of work. The material of the course has been divided into blocks, each block to be completed at a specified time. While our impression of the results of this changed method is in general favorable, it is felt that it can be further modified and improved.

There has also been introduced a course in experimental pathology as part of the regular work. This part of the course has been successfully conducted by Dr. Berg.

The course in tumors has as usual been given by Professors Wood and Woglom, while that part of the course dealing with the glands of internal secretion was given by Dr. Marine.

The Department has continued to work in close cooperation with the laboratory of the Presbyterian Hospital which has been used largely for the teaching of gross pathology by the case system.

The weekly pathological clinical conferences at the Presbyterian Hospital have been continued during the past year, and were ably directed by Dr. William C. von Glahn. The change in the method of presentation of the material, that is, the grouping of the cases, has made more forcible the characteristic clinical and pathological features. These conferences have been illustrated with lantern slides. The continued interest and attendance at these conferences has been a source of gratification to the Department. The illustration of the autopsy records with photomicrographs in conjunction with photographs of gross specimens, has been continued over a sufficiently long period to make these records exceedingly valuable for teaching and reference. There were 325 deaths in the hospital during this period, with 120 autopsies, or 36.9 per cent. In addition to these, three autopsies were performed on cases formerly hospital patients, but who died at home, making a total of 123 autopsies for the year.

Since the Sloane autopsies were taken over by the Department of Pathology in October, 1919, 558 autopsies have been performed, nearly all of which have been on new-born infants. In the year ending April 1, 1924, there were 131 autopsies. The proportion of infant autopsies in the two years ending July 1, 1923, was 72 per cent of the total number of deaths. In the nine months ending April 1, 1924, the percentage has risen to nearly 92 per cent. The number of adult deaths and autopsies has been small. In the nine months ending April 1, 1924, there were eight deaths and two autopsies (25 per cent). The examination of gynecological specimens was taken over by this Department in November, 1921. In the year ending April 1, 1924, specimens have been examined from 391 operations. The total number of placentas examined in the past year was 222.

Beginning with the demonstration of a few specimens five years ago, a course in obstetrical and gynecological pathology has been gradually developed. At present the course consists of seven exercises of two and one-half hours each, covering pathology of the new born, pregnancy, and gynecological pathology. The course is given to fourth-year students during their clinical clerkships in obstetrics and gynecology, and is repeated each quarter.

The pathological work during the past year has been carried on by the following men:

Dr. Virgil Damon, Instructor in Obstetrics and Gynecology, was assigned to spend one year at Sloane Pathological work in the Department of Pathology. This plan of assigning a young clinician to pathological work has proved very successful in maintaining close contact and cooperation between the clinical and pathological services.

Dr. J. R. Meyer of São Paulo, Brazil, has also been engaged in Sloane Pathological work on a scholarship from the Rockefeller Foundation. He

has rendered faithful and valuable service in the routine work, and has also devoted part of his time to research.

As part of their internship at Sloane, each interne is assigned to work in the pathological laboratory every afternoon for two months.

Dr. R. N. Pierson of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, while devoting most of his time to clinical work, has also kept in touch with the pathological side, and has assisted with the teaching.

The pathological work has been carried out under the direction of Dr. W. C. Johnson of the Department of Pathology.

During the past year at the weekly staff meetings of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, reports have been presented on the autopsies and on the other pathological examinations. The reports have been illustrated with lantern slides; the clinical and pathological aspects of the cases have been discussed.

Professor Jobling, with Drs. Johnson, Zucker, Pierson, Jeney and Miss Margaret Gutman, has begun a study of the anemias, particularly pernicious anemia, but this study is not sufficiently advanced to justify a detailed report at this time.

Further studies have been made in continuation of the rickets investigation which has been in progress for the previous three years. Dr. Zucker has done further work on the isolation of the active anti-rachitic substance in cod liver oil, and, with the cooperation of the Department of Pediatrics, has been able to demonstrate the great clinical possibilities of his preparation in the prevention and cure of this disease. He has been able to throw some light on the mode of action on both cod liver oil and light in permitting calcification by demonstrating that both these agents have the power of rendering more acid the intestinal contents, thus favoring the absorption of phosphate from the intestinal tract. He has also made further studies of the acid base metabolism in relation to the absorption and excretion of calcium and phosphorus. The investigations into the various forms in which phosphorus occurs in the blood have been continued, and the distribution of these various forms in normal and rachitic children and rats was studied.

Dr. Hess and his assistants have made the very practical observation that egg yolk contains an anti-rachitic substance of considerable potency, and that this can be concentrated according to the same principles as the anti-rachitic substance present in cod liver oil. Dr. Hess has also been able to show that cod liver oil administered to rats during pregnancy and lactation is unable to prevent the development of rickets in the offspring—a point of obvious practical as well as theoretical interest. In collaboration with Mr. Matzner, now a third year student at the medical school, and with the cooperation of the Sloane Hospital, a study was made of the inorganic phosphate and calcium in maternal and fetal blood and its relation to the subsequent development of rickets, and it was found that there was no relation between the percentage of these substances in the blood of the newborn and the subsequent development of rickets. Dr.

Hess also made a study of the effect of minute amounts of copper, such as are regularly present in women's and cows' milk, upon the distribution of the antiscorbutic vitamin during pasturization.

Dr. Pappenheimer studied the effect of subcutaneous injection of phosphate in the prevention of rickets in rats on a low phosphorus diet, and was able to show that it was effective when administered in this way.

Drs. Pappenheimer and von Glahn have also completed a study of the aortic lesions produced by the virus of rheumatic fever.

Dr. von Glahn has been conducting experiments dealing with the deposition of calcium in the lung and other tissues. In addition, he has been studying the phagocytosis of injured red blood cells.

Dr. Sittenfeld has continued his studies on the effects of radium and X-ray on experimental tumors of animals.

With the establishment of a School of Tropical Medicine by Columbia University and the Insular Government of Porto Rico, it has devolved upon this Department to take charge of the teaching in tropical pathology. Professor Pappenheimer has been appointed by the University to take over the work in pathology during the coming year and to serve as temporary director of the new organization.

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Professor Lieb has just completed an investigation of the movements and pharmacological reactions of the isolated human appendix, and with Professor Hyman and Dr. Hirshfeld is now carrying out a series of experiments on decerebrate rigidity. Dr. Hirshfeld is also doing some work on intracranial pressure, and Professor Hyman has been carrying out a research into the pharmacological action of various quaternary ammonium bases. Miss Spencer has been making a study of the relation of onset of sexual maturity to cessation of growth in mice and is now engaged on a study of some commercial hair dyes.

During the summer of 1923 the changes in the laboratory referred to in last year's memorandum were carried out. The old students' laboratory on the third floor was converted into a library, giving stack room adequate to meet the needs of the library for several years and enough floor space to accommodate chairs and tables for readers as well as the several card indices which have hitherto been kept in rooms apart from the library. The machine shop which occupied a corner of one of the large laboratories was removed to the small room where the library had been so that it is now isolated from the rest of the department and noise from its activities does not interfere with other work. The compressed air plant was also removed

to this room. In the space gained by this transfer it has been possible to provide for substantial enlargement of the chemical laboratory and to provide two other large light laboratories for research. The room which houses the Swift Memorial Cabinet has for many years been also used as a reading room and storage place for the current journals. As the library is now adjacent to the secretarial office, it was thought convenient to provide shelving in this office for the current journals and the space thus made available has been used to make another laboratory for use in instruction of undergraduates. In enlarging the chemical laboratory a dark room has been provided for work with the polarimeter, spectro-photometer, etc.

The plan of teaching has been essentially that outlined in last year's memorandum. The plan of presenting physiology of the central nervous system and special senses after the completion of the corresponding work in anatomy proved very advantageous. It was found possible to complete the stated work of the course before the Christmas holidays and the remaining month was devoted to review and to the performance of advanced experiments by such students as were qualified to do so. This advanced work which was given to half the class, was carried out after the manner of original research insofar as possible and students participating in it also read up the various subjects in the original literature. The work covered a wide variety of subjects. This work seemed to be most advantageous in giving to those who participated a more intimate knowledge of the methods of original investigation. A number of students have voluntarily continued some of this original work, though it is unfortunate that the curriculum is still so crowded that this can hardly be done without detriment either to the student's course work or to his health. A relatively small amount of time employed on original investigation has a value in developing independence of thought and confidence on the student's part in his own powers far beyond that of the equivalent time spent in formal course work. The courses should be so planned that the more capable students may have this opportunity in some department and at some time during their course as a rule, rather than as an exception.

The course as now given to the medical students makes much more exacting demands on the instructors than was usual in former years. At the same time it affords a larger opportunity. The success of the course depends more upon the coordinated effort of the staff than upon individual accomplishment, and the Director of the Department desires to compliment the instructors upon their successful group effort.

Professor Scott has given much time during the second semester to the teaching of the medical students and has personally conducted the conferences, a phase of the teaching which we believe offers an excellent opportunity to establish a more intimate contact between the students and the senior members of the department. He has also inaugurated the practice of conducting weekly conferences with the staff of instructors and this has proved most helpful.

During the year 1923-1924, Professor Lee has continued his investigations on fatigue and fatigue tests. He attended the eleventh International Physiological Congress at Edinburgh in July, 1923, presenting a paper on Weichert's Supposed Fatigue Toxin. He is now abroad to attend the first International Meeting for Discussion of Fatigue Tests in Industry, to be held at Geneva, July 15-18. In his capacity as President of the New York Botanical Garden, he has given much time to the needs of that Institution.

Professor Pike has carried on experimental work on the physiology of the cerebellum and corpora quadrigemina, has made a study of some conditions of disease of the internal ear in animal and has also spent some time in working out an application of the principle that "a process tends to occur with the least expenditure of energy," to some phases of organic evolution.

Under Professor Pike's direction, Miss Mary G. Springer has begun a study of the respiratory mechanism of fishes with a view to tracing out the comparative physiology of the neuro-muscular part of the respiratory mechanism in the phylogeny of vertebrates.

Of the various investigations in chemical physiology under the direction of Professor Scott, the following may be mentioned:

A study of the effects of continued injection of insulin upon the concentration of blood-sugar and upon the structure of certain glands and other tissues. The experimental portion of this work is completed and the results are being tabulated and pathological study of the tissues is being made. The preparation of the pathological material was done by courtesy of the Department of Pathology. This study was carried out in collaboration with Dr. Harvey S. Thatcher.

A study of the condition of the sugar in its relation to physiological activity has been begun. This is intended to throw light on the question whether the various forms of glucose have the same physiological value or whether some special virtue lies in certain forms, as has been claimed for "gamma" glucose. This work has so far been done by Mr. Walter F. Duggan. Next year it is expected that he will have the cooperation of Mrs. R. P. Wiener.

It is also planned to carry out another phase of this work directly upon the blood. This phase will be worked out by Mr. Pierce and in connection with it the lower temperature apparatus mentioned below will be used.

Mr. Michael G. Mulinos has been making a study of some of the effects of a preparation known as "Pan-secretin Co.," which is supposed to have a value similar to that of insulin. This work is nearly completed.

Professor Scott has been cooperating with Dr. H. C. Taylor of the Department of Chemistry in a study of insulin, which the Department of Chemistry is making.

Mr. Pierce has been developing apparatus for maintaining constant low temperatures for use in connection with a series of proposed investigations in chemical physiology. Last autumn he was appointed Consulting Engineer to the William Holland Wilmer Foundation for Study of Diseases

of the Eye, of Washington, D. C., and he has recently been elected a Trustee of this Foundation.

Dr. Tulgan has been occupied with studies in cardiac acceleration under various experimental conditions. He has published the following papers during the year:

A Study of the Relations of Afferent Impulses to the Activity of the Central Cardiovascular Nervous Mechanism. American Journal of Physiology, Vol. 65, June 1923.

Cardiac Acceleration in the Absence of the Inhibitory Center. American Journal of Physiology, Vol. 68, March 1924.

Second paper on the physiological maximum rate of the heart after bilateral vagotomy, to appear in the same journal, 1924.

Dr. Thatcher has two papers which will appear shortly: "Sarcoma of the Stomach" to be published in the *Archives of Internal Medicine*, and "The Oral Administration of Insulin," to be published in the *Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine*. The work upon which this paper is based was carried out with the collaboration of Levin, Allen, Malich, Nachamie, Knox and Hoff, of the Class of 1926.

Professor Williams has completed the development of a method of graphically recording heart sounds which has been under way with numerous interruptions over a period of five years. He has also collaborated with the engineering staff of the Western Electric Company in perfecting an electrical stethoscope equipped with filters for excluding sounds of specified period. He has spent considerable time during the year in arranging data gathered during the last ten years in connection with the development of new types of string galvanometer. This material is to appear as a series of papers on the string galvanometer, the first of which, dealing with the mathematical theory of the instrument, has gone to press and will probably be published this summer in the *Journal of the Optical Society of America*.

In addition to her secretarial duties, Miss Gains has devoted considerable time to the library. A provisional cataloguing of a simplified character has been undertaken which will suffice to make the books available until such time as a more complete and systematic cataloguing can be effected. By arrangement with Mr. Robert, books in the library are now available on application to students for use in their reading room, the matter of issue and return being in charge of Mr. Robert and his assistants.

The teaching in the department has been carried out very much as in former years. Since work in medicine extends over a period of two and one-half years, the success of the instruction in this field is best evaluated at the end of the fourth year. When the time allotted to medicine and the conditions under which the practical work must be given are considered, it is felt that, on the whole, the work is fairly satisfactory, but there is room for improvement. That there may be certain advantages in having the instruction given in three clinics differing considerably in their character, as do the Vanderbilt Clinic, Bellevue Hospital and the Presbyterian Hospital, is granted. On the other hand, this feature leads to diffuseness,

a lack of uniformity and widely varying points of view, which tend to confuse the average student. This criticism is not new, but is here reiterated in order to emphasize what is believed to be the chief cause in the moderate success obtained in the school training in medicine in the majority of the students. A few exceptional students seem to overcome this handicap. It is firmly believed that the students during their four years in medical school should, in addition to being taught a technique fundamentally sound, acquire a thorough knowledge of disease and disease processes and, at the same time, develop the power of discrimination and analysis. The students appear to be in possession of a great many facts. At times one is amazed at the number of facts they retain during their four years in the school. It is in the power of discrimination and analysis of the facts so retained that the student is deficient. In the effort to deal out facts, and in medicine the temptation to retail practical points useful in practice is great, the student does not get the necessary rigid discipline in scientific method: observation, induction, deduction, experiment. Any amount of miscellaneous information does not take the place of clear thinking. The retailing of facts is the most popular and at the same time the easiest type of teaching. Fewer facts, with the ability to use them intelligently, are what the student needs. If the student can be taught to think and reason, there would seem to be little need to worry about the acquisition of facts during his hospital experience and days of practice. It is the problem with which this department is particularly concerned and with which it will struggle, no doubt, for years to come.

Certain matters of organization have been accomplished during the past year which improve the work of the department as a whole and naturally the character of the instruction. At Vanderbilt Dr. Herrick is in charge of the entire clinic, which coordinates both clinical and teaching activities in a manner not possible before.

At the Presbyterian Hospital the organization of the entire staff on the so-called team basis for continuous ward and out-patient service has been a distinct step forward. One of the chief criticisms of hospital work in the past, which affects both teaching and care of patients, has been its discontinuity. Through the above arrangements this defect is eliminated to a large extent, probably as much as it is possible. The several special clinics (diabetes, nephritis, cardiac disease, asthma, thyroid disease, etc.) have been maintained to the maximum of the special facilities. These activities afford excellent opportunity for special instruction during the fourth year.

A most gratifying and stimulating feature of the medical laboratories at the Presbyterian Hospital is that they have been overcrowded with enthusiastic workers. Several of the men have had attractive opportunities to go elsewhere, many times with increase in both financial and academic rewards. That there is a reluctance on the part of the men to leave is both encouraging and gratifying. On the other hand we cannot expect to hold all the good men to develop in the clinic. Twenty men are engaged

in research. Twelve of the twenty spend their entire time at the Hospital. Several of the internes have taken part in the problems under investigation, always at their own initiative. This indicates, it would seem, a most healthy atmosphere in the clinic.

Of special interest is Dr. Dochez's work in scarlet fever with the development of an antitoxic serum of distinct therapeutic value, at the same time clinching the etiology of the disease.

During the past year funds to the amount of \$29,500 have been given for special work, \$15,000 by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., for the extension of the use of insulin. During July, August and September of 1923, over 600 physicians were taught the use of insulin in diabetes and several thousand dollars expended in supplying needy patients with this most valuable preparation. In addition to the Rockefeller fund, \$1,500 was given by individuals for work in diabetes. The Misses Cheney gave \$5,000, and miscellaneous sums amounting to \$2,500 were added to this for the maintenance of the Constitution Clinic, which is under Dr. Draper's direction. \$5,000 was given by the Epilepsy Committee for Dr. Geyelin's work in epilepsy. Funds for further work in special fields are expected. The Chemical Foundation has offered \$5,000 a year for five years for work on colds. Mrs. Willard Straight has offered \$5,000 for special work in scarlet fever. Part of the money is already in the hands of the treasurer of the hospital. The work in epilepsy will be continued by a grant from the Epilepsy Fund.

One problem confronts the Department of Medicine as it affects the full-time workers at the Presbyterian Hospital, the solution of which is not at the moment entirely clear. On January 1st, 1924, the "full time" organization in force for two and one-half years was amended in favor of the true university status as it exists in all other departments in Columbia University. This is as it should be. One thing is clear, that whatever else may happen the academic and scientific standards of the department must be maintained. In order to provide sufficient income to retain the type of men desired in the clinic, the university salaries must be supplemented. Whether this can be accomplished through the small amount of private practice these men can do, remains to be demonstrated. It is my opinion that in a few selected cases it will be right and desirable that the hospital should help in supplementing the salaries of men in order that the academic and scientific work may be unimpaired.

Another matter which confronts the development taking place in medicine, not only in our own school but in others, deserves serious consideration and shall be the subject of a more extensive discussion in a subsequent report. This is the position occupied by the executive officer. One of the features which has been emphasized from the beginning has been the opportunity that the chief should have to devote much time to teaching, directing the policies of the department and particularly to self-development in the way of intensive clinical experience and investigation. During the transitional period at least, the executive duties are so consuming of time and energy that the realization of the chief function has been most

disappointing. If one reflects on the recent appointments to heads of departments of medicine in several of the important medical schools, the number of young men so appointed is very striking. Several men, older and better fitted to assume duties of these responsible positions, have refused invitations to head departments on account of the lack of opportunity these places afford for self-improvement. Unless the chief of clinic can find time for study and research, his position becomes merely executive, and thereby not very attractive. Furthermore, unless these positions can be made desirable so there will be a very keen competition for them, the very object for which the present organization was installed will be defeated.

PUBLICATIONS

- BAUMAN, LOUIS (with Chudnoff, Mildred, and Mackenzie, George M.).
Attempts to Separate the Active Constituent of Ragweed Pollen. Proceedings of the Society of Experimental Biology and Medicine 21: 226, 1924 (February).
- BENEDICT, ETHEL M. (with West, Randolph).
Intarvin in Phiorhizinized Dogs. Proceedings of the Society of Experimental Biology and Medicine 21: 223, 1924 (February).
- CRUMP, ARMISTEAD C.
Sausage Skin as an Aid in X-ray Esophageal Diagnosis. Transactions of the American Gastro-Enterological Association, 1922.
- DOCHEZ, A. R. (with Sherman, Lillian).
Studies concerning the Significance of Streptococcus Hemolyticus in Scarlet Fever (Preliminary report). Proceedings of the Society of Experimental Biology and Medicine 21: 184, 1924 (January).
The Significance of Streptococcus Hemolyticus in Scarlet Fever. Journal of the American Medical Association 82: 542, 1924 (February 16th).
- GEYELIN, H. RAWLE (with Bigwood, E. J., and Wheatley, Marjorie).
The Reaction of the Blood in Epilepsy. Proceedings of the Society of Experimental Biology and Medicine 21: 227, 1924 (February).
- HANGER, FRANKLIN M., JR. (with McCoy, C. C., and Frantz, A. M.).
An Epidemic of Mild Fever of Unknown Origin. Journal of the American Medical Association 81: 826, 1923 (September 8th).
- HARROP, GEORGE A. (with Loeb, Robert F.).
Uncompensated Alkalosis in Encephalitis. Journal of the American Medical Association 81: 452, 1923 (August 11th).
- HARROP, GEORGE A. (with Benedict, Ethel M.).
The Participation of Inorganic Substances in Carbohydrate Metabolism. Journal of Biological Chemistry 59: 683, 1924 (April).
- LADD, WILLIAM S. (with Palmer, Walter W.).
The Use of Fat in Diabetes Mellitus and the Carbohydrate Fat Ratio. American Journal of Medical Science 166: 157, 1923 (August).

- LOEB, ROBERT F. (with the assistance of S. Steinberger).
Diffusibility of the Calcium of Blood Serum through Collodion Membranes. *Journal of General Physiology* 6: 453, 1924 (March).
- MCALPIN, KENNETH R. (with Von Glahn, William).
The Effect of Radiotherapy on a Case of Hodgkin's Disease. *Proceedings of the New York Pathological Society* 23: 130, 1923.
- MCALPIN, KENNETH R.
Blood Counts in Hodgkin's Disease; Report of 18 Cases. *Archives of Internal Medicine* 32: 954, 1923 (December).
- SHIBLEY, GERALD S.
Studies in Agglutination. I. The Agglutination of Streptococci. *Journal of Experimental Medicine* 39: 245, 1924 (February).
- STEVENS, FRANKLIN A. (with Dochez, A. R.).
The Study of Hemolytic Streptococci Associated with Scarlet Fever. *Proceedings of the Society of Experimental Biology and Medicine* 21: 39, 1923 (October).
- STEVENS, FRANKLIN A.
The Rate of Growth of Virulent and Avirulent Streptococci. *Proceedings of the Society of Experimental Biology and Medicine* 21: 82, 1923 (November).

During the year it has been possible to organize instruction in psychiatry on a basis of work during the second, third and fourth years. Commencing with the class graduating in 1925, the course will deal with fundamental concepts in psycho-pathology in the second year, in the third year with descriptions of the more important forms of mental disease and, in the fourth year, nearly all the periods will be devoted to practical clinical instruction. Through the generosity of the Commonwealth Fund, an effective teaching psychiatric clinic has been provided at the Vanderbilt Clinic. A carefully chosen personnel of physicians, psychologists and social workers has been appointed and an important new resource in the clinical facilities of the College now exists. Although the College does not yet control any beds for the treatment of psychiatric patients, through the courtesy of Doctor Marcus B. Heyman, Superintendent and Medical Director of the Manhattan State Hospital at Ward's Island, Professor Raynor has been able to use the Friday hour during the entire spring term for clinical demonstrations at the College for the benefit of the fourth year class. The provision of adequate clinical facilities in the new center has received a good deal of thoughtful consideration and plans are being worked out for opportunities for the study and treatment of mental diseases that are believed to compare favorably with those available anywhere. The Hartley Corporation has generously renewed the appropriation of \$2,500 made last year for the general uses of the Department of Psychiatry. This gift will make it possible to purchase some charts and other illustrative material that is much needed. Professor Lambert has continued to give courses on mental hygiene to students of Public Health Nursing at Teachers' College and to conduct, for their practical instruction, a mental clinic at Public School No. 43.

PUBLICATIONS

Mind and Medicine. Columbia University Press.

Mind and Medicine. Columbia Alumni Weekly.

Presidential Address of the American Psychiatric Association.
American Journal of Psychiatry, July, 1924.

During the past year the Department of Public Health Administration has been enlarged by the appointment of two part-time assistants: Dr. Aleita Hopping and Dr. Louise D. Larimore. A gift of \$2,000 was received from Miss L. N. Grace of Great Neck for the work of the department and this sum has paid the salary of Dr. Larimore.

No important change in regular teaching has been made, but it is obvious that effective teaching of elective courses in preventive medicine such as have been offered in Child Hygiene will not be popular unless the facilities for instruction are under the control of the University.

By requiring written tests of the subject matter of public health during the first term, and a formal written or oral presentation and discussion of some special topic from each student in the second term, the qualifications of the students will have been sufficiently tested without a final written examination at the end of the academic year.

The major research and extra curricular work of the department have been the following:

Survey of Hospitals and Health Agencies of San Francisco, now published by the San Francisco Community Chest.

Survey of Health Service at Phillips-Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H., and report to the Trustees.

Survey of the New York Nursery and Child's Hospital in its relation to sickness and health services of the community.

Survey of condition of health, hunger and disease among the children of Germany. Report published in the *Survey*.

Survey of Hospitals and Health Agencies of Louisville, Ky. (Incomplete, begun April 28th.)

There have been prepared for publication, reports of studies upon:

Milk Consumption in American Cities. American Journal of Public Health, April 1924.

Maternal and Infant Mortality in Physicians' Families. American Journal of Hygiene, July 1924.

Epidemiology of Diabetes. For Association of American Physicians and American Medical Association.

Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Measles at Willard Parker Hospital, 1919-1923. For Academy of Medicine and American Public Health Association.

Tuberculosis in Germany. American Review of Tuberculosis, May 1924.

Formal addresses or discussions of public health and preventive medicine have been given on seventy-five occasions since last July in the following places, to an estimated total of 13,000 persons.

Geneva, N. Y.	1	Hartford, Conn.	1
New York, N. Y.	24	Chicago, Ill.	1
Syracuse, N. Y.	2	Wilkesbarre, Pa.	1
Boston, Mass.	2	New Haven, Conn.	2
Detroit, Mich.	3	Des Moines, Iowa	1
Holyoke, Mass.	2	Omaha, Neb.	1
Exeter, N. H.	1	Brooklyn, N. Y.	2
Philadelphia, Pa.	5	Bridgeport, Conn.	2
Albany, N. Y.	1	Staten Island, N. Y.	1
Newark, N. J.	4	Nutley, N. J.	1
Salamanca, N. Y.	1	Yonkers, N. Y.	1
Columbus, Ohio	1	Washington, D. C.	1
Riverdale, N. Y.	1	Louisville, Ky.	1
Jersey City, N. J.	2	St. Louis, Mo.	1
Scarborough, N. Y.	1	Atlantic City, N. J.	1
Pittsburgh, Pa.	4	Rochester, N. Y.	1
Erie, Pa.	1		

The topics dealt with in these public addresses have been chiefly:

- Periodic Health Examinations of Presumably Healthy Persons
- Expectancy of Life as Related to the Family
- Personal Responsibility for Health Protection
- Systematic Health Protection for Schools
- The Health Conditions in Germany
- Community Organization for Nursing and Other Health Services
- Diabetes as a Preventable Disease

Two studies are under way to be completed presumably in the ensuing year, one dealing with the loss of days of school attendance on account of preventable sickness and defects, the other dealing with the causes of the seasonal variation in the growth of children.

Plans have been completed for participating in a directing capacity in the offering of twenty-six courses in public health, as well as in conducting two courses in the Summer Session.

The teaching in the school is now so organized that the students are getting the fundamentals of surgery without any false impression that they are qualified to practice the art. The effort in all three classes is to impress the necessity of being able to recognize and diagnose the diseases and pathological entities requiring surgical therapy. The common, urgent and serious lesions, such as the acute, abdomen empyema, osteomyelitis, cellulitis, pyogenic infections of the hand, fractures and malignancy are the subjects that are studied in detail. Such subjects as ulcer of the stomach and other lesions of borderline therapeutic interest are presented

in such a way that the student will preserve an open mind and appreciate the advantages and disadvantages of surgical therapy.

The three upper classes this year have been superior in many ways to those of the past. The interest shown in the fourth year has been largely due to the work of Dr. Berry at Bellevue, and to Drs. Bull and Smith at the Presbyterian. For next year it is planned to start the group history file, using typical as well as unusual cases of common surgical diseases, carefully abstracted from our unit histories, as texts to be assigned to the clinical clerks for collateral reading. By having each clerk in his course work up two cases, giving him extra credit if the case history is good enough to put in the group history file, we can accomplish what we have been wanting to do for some time. With these cases would be follow-up notes and bibliography accessible to the student. The unit histories are in so many cases filled with nurses' notes, various reports, irrelevant bedside notes, that they confuse a clerk and have a tendency to divert him from the study of the case as a whole. This system can be carried out both at Bellevue and Presbyterian.

The third year class has been more regular and attentive at the Wednesday clinic than previously. Throughout an hour and one-half to two hours in the hot amphitheatre the attention and interest have been remarkable. Next fall X-rays and charts will be illustrated by means of the new daylight screen, recently purchased. Dr. Stout, who is finishing an intensive study of all the tumor cases, will have very interesting follow-up data for almost every type of neoplasm to be presented next year. These are being prepared on lantern slides.

Drs. Clarke and Stout are most enthusiastic over the second year, now going on to their third year. Again the second year course has proved to be the best organized and most keenly appreciated of any given in the Surgical Department.

This brings up one of our problems for next year. Some \$6,000 has to be raised if the Surgical Laboratory is to be kept to its standard of the past five years. By economizing in the matter of trained nurse, efficient animal man, the filing and abstracting of case histories with teaching specimens money can be saved, but for the students and experiments there will be a very great loss and a failure to put to its good use the laboratory given for this purpose. A good percentage of this sum can be raised this year, but the yearly effort and uncertainty of raising this sum has a demoralizing effect and results in untold worry to those working in that department. It is exceedingly desirable that an endowment be established for the Laboratory and for Fellowships that will remove this source of anxiety. The former donor has certainly done his share under very unusual circumstances and it is felt that only the stress of many outside pressing interests has compelled him to discontinue his gifts.

The past year has brought further changes in the clinical organization. In full agreement with the Medical Department, with whom work had been carried on on an exclusively full-time basis, and as a result of Faculty

action, there has been adopted, since January first, the desired elastic system of clinical organization. On this basis five of the attending staff at Presbyterian are practicing in outside offices but are spending a large part (over half) of their time in the hospital; seven of them are confining their private practice as well as their ward work to the hospital; two are confining their clinic and ward work to the hospital without any private practice. The hospital authorities, and especially the President and Superintendent of the Hospital, have been most understanding and cooperative in making it possible to try out the feasibility of having offices in the hospital.

It is strongly believed that all three types of men are needed in a University Clinic and that hospitals in all the University Clinics will in time adopt this scheme of organization. There is a very keen interest in several of the reorganized clinics in this matter, and one of the things most needed in these clinical departments is an annual meeting of the Directors and Associate Directors of Surgical Departments to study these problems of organization and teaching.

This group of men, practicing but limiting their time and work to the hospital, will act as a very desirable liaison between the group in the hospital not practicing, and the group with outside offices. Furthermore, as the elastic system is studied it will be found advisable for the younger group who are confining their work to the hospital, as Fellows, for instance, without practice, to work easily into the intermediate group, where, as a result of special investigation and outstanding accomplishment, they will be able to carry on enough referred practice to have their salaries reduced and steadily give way to the younger group anxious and needing fellowship work. This will help solve the problem of retaining men who have been on full time salaries who should give way to the younger grade. This method is being used in St. Louis, and is essential to organization.

The year at the Presbyterian Hospital has been a much busier one than last and has offered unusually interesting surgery. Of the more recent advances in surgical therapy, there have been cases of angina pectoris treated by cervical sympathectomy, lung abscess treated by cautery excision, gall bladder disease studied by the newer methods of intravenous dye injection. As a result of the ninety per cent follow-up reports, mistakes are being learned and good results seen. In gastric surgery, in hand infections, in fractures, in surgery of the biliary tract and spleen, the results seem to be equal to, if not better than those reported in any other clinics. A review of gastric resections for carcinoma done in this hospital in the past six years shows that of the nineteen cases surviving the operation, ten are alive and well, two over four years, three over three years and the rest over one year. In a series of over 200 consecutive cholecystectomies with pathology limited to the gall bladder, there was but one operative death, that is one death during the post-operative course in the hospital.

This is believed to be as low a mortality as reported in any of the large clinics.

Two members of the staff will return in the autumn after periods of study abroad. Dr. Wilder Penfield reached Spain in April, and will be there until September studying the newer histological methods developed in Cajal's laboratory. He is working with Rio Hortega, who fortunately is engaged in studying repair in the brain and spinal cord, a subject Dr. Penfield has been working on in the Pathological Department for the past two years. It is felt that as the result of this period of learning the methods and acquiring a knowledge of Spanish, Dr. Penfield will be able to carry out fundamental research in neuro-surgery.

Dr. Hanford is leaving for Switzerland in June to study heliotherapy and treatment of surgical tuberculosis in Rolliers Clinic in Leysin. This is an especially interesting subject and Dr. Hanford is especially desirous of applying it at the Presbyterian. He will be in the Clinic for about a month.

Dr. Jay McLean has joined the staff this year after two years as Research Fellow under the National Research Council. He worked for one year in Leipsic with Payr, and one year in Paris in several of the well known clinics. As Chief of Clinic of the Vanderbilt, it is hoped to obtain through him closer cooperation between the Vanderbilt and Presbyterian Clinics. There is much material in the Gastro-Intestinal Department that could be studied to advantage by both medical and surgical staff, and this is being arranged with Dr. Kantor and Drs. Herrick and Knapp. There is a considerable amount of thyroid work that should come to the Presbyterian Hospital in the same way.

PUBLICATIONS

DR. PENFIELD:

Cranial and Intracranial Endotheliomata—Hemicraniosis. Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics, May 1923, pp. 657-674.

Osteogenetic Dural Endothelioma: The True Nature of Hemicraniosis. The Journal of Neurology and Psychopathology, London, May 1923, Vol. IV, pp. 27-34.

Prolonged Intravenous Infusion and the Clinical Determination of Venous Pressure. Archives of Surgery, July 1923, Vol. 7, pp. 111-124. Drs. Penfield and Teplitsky.

Subdural Effusion and Internal Hydrocephalus. American Journal of Diseases of Children, October 1923, Vol. 26, pp. 383-390.

DR. WHIPPLE:

Pancreatic Esthonia as a Post-Operative Complication in Patients with Lesions of the Pancreas. Annals of Surgery, August 1923.

Pre-Operative and Post-Operative Care of Lesions of the Biliary Tract. Read before the Morristown Medical Society, September 1923.

End Results in Operations for So-Called Chronic Appendicitis. Read before the Agnew Society, University of Pennsylvania, November 1923.

DR. BAUMAN:

The Role of Anhydremia and the Nature of the Toxin in Intestinal Obstruction. Drs. Bauman, Invaldsen, Whipple and B. C. Smith. January 1, 1924, Vol. xxxix, No. 1, pp. 117-127.

Attempts to Separate the Active Constituent of Ragweed Pollen. Dr. L. Bauman, Mildred Chudnoff and Dr. Geo. M. Mackenzie. Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, 1924, xxi, pp. 226-227.

DR. PARSONS:

Traumatic Fat Necrosis. (To be published.) Journal of the American Medical Association.

There have been no radical changes in the teaching at the Surgical Division at Bellevue. As formerly, one-half of the fourth year class was taken care of by the director and his assistants. This year Dr. Frank Berry, the Resident, acting as instructor, made excellent liaison between the attending surgeons and the clinical clerks and it was made possible through Dr. McWhorter to give the students much more surgical pathology.

Considerable investigation was carried on during the past year and various reports have been published. Dr. Hooker has continued the study of end results of the chronic appendicitis cases with the hope that it will be possible to more clearly determine what class of cases can better be helped by treatment other than surgical. Dr. Lambert has continued his investigation of the operative treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis. The work is carried on in close connection with Dr. J. A. Miller of the Tuberculosis Service. This work has steadily progressed and the procedure has so far been standardized as to offer to some of these unfortunate and otherwise hopeless cases a fair chance of recovered health. Dr. McCreery has studied and reported on a most instructive series of acute perforated ulcers of the stomach and duodenum and is continuing his study of the chronic ulcers.

Drs. McGuire and McWhorter have completed and published a most exhaustive study of sarcoma of bone, thoroughly analyzing fifty cases with complete records and follow-up.

Dr. Grace has begun a study of the end results of fractures of the femur. Dr. Carlucci has about completed a two-year analysis of the hernia operations, and Dr. Potter has published a valuable article on infections of the fingers.

A slight change has been made in the follow-up system this year by attempting to have all cases of one type return the same evening. This has not only made the follow-up more interesting but has facilitated the study of the cases.

PUBLICATIONS

DR. LAMBERT:

Treatment of Lung Abscess. Lambert and Miller. Archives of Surgery, 8, 446-456 (pt. 2), January 1924.

Surgical Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Lambert and Miller. American Review of Tuberculosis. (In publication.)

DR. MCCREERY:

Acute Perforated Ulcers of the Stomach and Duodenum. *Annals of Surgery*, 79: 91-99, January 1924.

Acute Perforation of the Gall Bladder. (In publication.)

Fracture Dislocation of the Tarsal Scaphoid. (In publication.)

DR. NEUHOF:

The Transplantation of Tissues. Monograph. Appleton.

DRS. MCGUIRE AND MCWHORTER.

Sarcoma of Bone. A Study of Fifty Cases. *Archives of Surgery*. (In publication.)

DRS. MCWHORTER AND WEEKS:

Multiple Xanthoma of the Tendon Sheaths. *S. G. and O.* (In publication.)

DR. CARLUCCI:

Wounds of the Lower Extremity Communicating with a Fracture or Joint. *Annals of Surgery*, May 1924.

DR. POTTER:

Bone Regeneration Following Chronic Suppurative Ostitis of Distal Phalanx. *Potter and Levine.* (In publication.)

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM DARRACH, M.D.,

Dean

June 30, 1924

FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE

REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1924

To the President of the University

SIR:

I have the honor to present to you the following report on the work of the Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry in the academic year just closed:

The number of students registered this year was in the third year 48, second year 52, first year 66, naval officers 39, non-matriculantes 23, total 228. The corresponding total in the previous year was 221. The number of students graduating in the class of 1924 was 44. The degree of Master of Science was awarded to 36 officers of the U. S. Navy on completion of the special post-graduate course in mechanical or electrical engineering. The distribution of the entering class among the several courses of study followed the same lines as in the previous year, with the number in electrical engineering largest, and in mining engineering next.

The report of the Department of Chemical Engineering notes that seventeen men were graduated with the degree of Chemical Engineer, six with the Master of Arts degree and four with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Candidates for the Master of Arts or Doctor of Philosophy degree in Chemical Engineering are not registered in the Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry, but the number of graduates mentioned above shows how this primarily engineering department is serving the needs of students not only in the regular professional course but also in instructing and directing the research of properly prepared students who are interested in more specialized studies.

The report calls attention to the large number and wide range of industrial plants and factories in and near New York

City which have been visited and studied by the students as part of their assigned work, and lists also the names and subjects of the seventeen special lecturers of the year on chemical engineer subjects, each a man qualified to discuss his subject with the authority of experience.

In the Chandler Museum of chemical substances and manufactured products, the University has material of high educational and scientific value, nearly all of which has been collected and given to the University by Professor Charles F. Chandler, retired. The advantages that would come from a proper further development of this museum have been realized for some time. As a most important step in this direction, Mr. Elwood Hendrick, D.Sc., well known for his writings on chemical subjects and for his wide interest in all chemical developments, has accepted an appointment as curator of the Chandler Museum. Under his guidance it is expected that the usefulness of the museum to the work of the departments of Chemistry and of Chemical Engineering will steadily increase.

The Department of Chemistry reports activities and publications of its staff and students that exhibit well the sustained scientific productiveness of this great department of the University. My report last year emphasized the well recognized plight of this department as to lack of laboratory space. The Trustees have now made provision for an addition to Have-meyer Hall, as discussed later in this report, which will happily meet the acute need of the present.

Charles R. Wyckoff, B.S., C.E., A.M., was added to the staff of the department as Associate in Civil Engineering. The Civil Engineering Testing Laboratories report an increased volume of work, the total number of tests for the year being 4,423. From receipts for commercial tests in the laboratory and at the Greenpoint Fire Testing Station, the laboratory has accumulated a fund, sufficient to purchase a large amount of needed equipment, but no substantial expenditures can be made until more floor space can be provided for this laboratory. The work in the laboratory, not only of testing but what is more important, that of research, could at once

be greatly increased in value if it were not confined in the very limited amount of space now available. The Testing Laboratory has been elected to membership on the Sectional Committee of Specifications for Fire Tests of the American Engineering Standards Committee. The American Society for Testing Materials has also designated this laboratory as a member of its Gypsum Committee C-II.

As an example of the usefulness of the kind of experimental work that this laboratory is carrying out and publishing, reference may be made to the paper published last summer, No. 12, in the series of Engineering and Scientific Papers, entitled *Comparative Tests on Clay, Sandlime and Concrete Brick Masonry*. Largely as a result of these tests there has been a revision of the specifications for concrete brick of the American Society for Testing Materials and the specifications for concrete and clay brick masonry prepared by the National Building Code Committee.

Revised programs of study leading to the degree of Civil Engineer have been approved by the Faculty which offer mainly in the third year of the course optional groups designated as Structural Option, Sanitary Option, Railroad Option and Hydraulic Option.

The Department of Electrical Engineering finds a steadily increasing number of students coming to it. Since this is a condition that exists in most other engineering schools also, it leads to thought as to why so many young men have decided to study this branch of engineering. There seems to be no doubt that the wide use of radio communication apparatus has widely aroused keen interest in electrical subjects, and that this is reflected in the registration in electrical engineering courses. It appears that another fact may be a determining factor at Columbia. Many students are largely dependent on summer earnings, and the required summer work in our electrical engineering course interferes less with summer employment than that in several of the other curriculums.

Professors Morecroft and Hehre have published as a text book entitled *Continuous Current Circuits and Machinery* the material which they have used with our classes for several

years, and will follow this by a companion volume on alternating current circuits and machinery.

Professor Morecroft has been honored by election to the presidency of the American Institute of Radio Engineers and Professor Slichter has served as senior vice-president and much of the time as acting president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

The Department of Geology and Mineralogy has a larger number of graduate students than ever before. The number of engineering students, mainly mining engineers, has increased. The feature of the year's work has been the number of calls that have been made upon the staff of the department for consulting work in connection with large engineering and mining undertakings. This department has been instrumental in a leading way in showing how the subject of geology can be applied in engineering projects and in other practical ways.

Professor Douglas W. Johnson spent the academic year in France as visiting professor to the universities of France, under the exchange arrangement provided between seven universities of our Atlantic Coast and the National Office of Higher Instruction of France. The French accounts show that the lectures of Professor Johnson, in the general field of physiography, aroused an astonishing amount of interest at the French universities. At Grenoble the university conferred upon him the degree of *Docteur honoris causa* and since his return he has been notified of his appointment as Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

In the absence of Professor Johnson, part of his work was carried on most satisfactorily by one of his former students, Professor Frank J. Wright, on leave from Bridgewater College, who was appointed Associate in Physiography here. In Mineralogy, advantage was taken of the presence in New York of Professor Austin F. Rogers, on leave from Stanford University, by arranging for him to offer two courses in the Winter Session.

The Department of Industrial Engineering is working toward developing close contact with industrial problems through very close relations with manufacturing establishments in the vicinity of New York. Much of the instruction

is worked up into what may be called a "case system" which seems to arrive at very satisfactory results.

The Mechanical Engineering Department submits a careful report on the great need of a mechanical engineering laboratory in the University for the purposes of instruction, testing and research, but most of all for investigations in the field of mechanical engineering, which, if carried out with proper facilities and under proper direction, are sure to bring a definite increase in the material advantages enjoyed by the public. The report discusses the distinction between testing, research and development and shows that a laboratory for both research and development is needed in this community. Such a laboratory should be located on a site where freight facilities can be handled by rail and water; that is, on a water front, which location will also insure the unlimited water supply essential for such a laboratory. The report goes further and shows in drawings and plates a building on a certain site and exhibits the interior arrangements that would be suitable for the type of mechanical engineering laboratory under discussion. This report, well thought out and clearly presented, merits the very careful attention of the University authorities. It is hoped that if the construction of such a laboratory on a suitable site is approved in principle by the University, it will interest corporations and individuals that have much at stake in mechanical engineering research to the point of enlisting their material support. As an aid to this, the report of the department should be published.

Revised programs of study leading to the degree of Mechanical Engineer have been approved by the Faculty which offer mainly in the third year of the course, optional groups designated as Standard Machinery Option and Public Utility Power Option.

The Department of Mining and Metallurgy has received valuable gifts and loans of apparatus, among them a set of models of flotation machines from the Miami Copper Company, a twenty-inch experimental ball and rod mill from the Harding Company, a set of valuable metallurgical specimens for the museum from Professor A. L. Walker, and an electric coal

cutter from the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company. A list of seven completed investigations in the non-ferrous laboratory, two in metallographic work and two in the ore dressing laboratory are reported.

The members of the staff have, as usual, been active on committees of engineering societies; Professor Campbell has acted as Advisory Metallurgist to the New York Navy Yard. He was elected chairman of the Committee on Non-Ferrous Metals and Alloys of the American Society for Testing Materials and served as a member of the Iron and Steel Committee of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. Professor Walker acted as one of the two representatives on Engineering Foundation from the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers and likewise represented that society in the Engineering Division of the National Research Council. Professor Raymond has served as chairman of the Mining Methods Committee of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers.

The department makes a plea for space and equipment for the development of research work in the physical chemistry of metallurgy; particularly the physics and chemistry of the reactions that take place in metals and furnaces at high temperature.

To commemorate in the university organization the name and renown of the late Henry Marion Howe, formerly professor of metallurgy, the Trustees have named a professorship the Howe Professorship in Metallurgy and have appointed Professor William Campbell to be Howe Professor of Metallurgy. Professor Campbell was a student under Professor Howe and carries forward the work in metallography in which field Professor Howe was most active.

Changes in the programs of study required for the Engineer of Mines and Metallurgical Engineering degrees have been adopted by the Faculty which provide that the student in mining engineering has the option of a curriculum in general mining engineering, one specializing in mining geology or one in which ore dressing is the prominent feature. Similarly, in metallurgy an option is offered of a general metallurgical en-

gineering course or a course in physical metallurgy in which the physical and chemical study of the properties of metals and alloys and their changes under treatment in manufacturing or other processes is featured.

The Faculty of Applied Science adopted at its May meeting important modifications of the admission prescriptions for students entering the Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry from Columbia College, and with the concurrence of the Faculty of Columbia College approved corresponding modifications in the pre-engineering curriculum in Columbia College. With these modified requirements the student entering Columbia College and looking forward to engineering may take either the three-year pre-engineering course as heretofore, or he may shorten his pre-engineering studies to two years and one summer session, thereby decreasing by a whole calendar year the time required for him to attain one of the engineering degrees. In order to be able to pursue this shorter curriculum the student must offer among his admission subjects for Columbia College, elementary chemistry, elementary physics and advanced mathematics. As compared with the regular three-year pre-engineering course, the shorter course of two years and one summer session covers exactly the same scientific subjects, the same English, history (Contemporary Civilization course) and economics, but has a year less of one foreign language and fewer general electives.

In addition to modifying the admission requirements of the Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry, the Faculty has provided, beginning with 1926, for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Science to students upon the completion of the first two years of one of the regular three-year curriculums in the Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry. This action follows naturally upon the provision of an optional shorter pre-engineering course in Columbia College. The distinction between the two-year pre-engineering students and the three-year pre-engineering students, so far as Columbia College is concerned, is that the two-year students will not, like the three-year students, be able to avail themselves of the "professional option" under which the Bachelor of Arts degree is

awarded, on the recommendation of the Faculty of Columbia College, to students who have completed the first year in the Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry following three years in Columbia College. The new Bachelor of Science degree, awarded on the recommendation of the Faculty of Applied Science, provides the proper degree for those students who have completed the two-year pre-engineering course in Columbia College and two years in the Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry. The graduate who leaves college on attaining this Bachelor of Science degree will go out equipped with an excellent engineering training, differing from the ordinary four-year engineering course in a greater emphasis upon general studies and the fundamental sciences, and less upon some subjects of engineering technique, which in the Columbia course are reserved for the last year of the engineering curriculum, upon the completion of which the student receives the appropriate engineering degree.

The two options open to the student entering Columbia College with the expectation of going on through the Engineering School are, accordingly, as follows:

I

The student enters Columbia College without special restrictions as to subjects offered for admission.

Student takes three-year pre-engineering course, with 12 points of general electives.

Student enters Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry at beginning of fourth year.

End of fourth year: Bachelor of Arts degree, under Columbia College Professional Option Plan, attained on completion of first year's work in three-year course of Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry.

At end of the sixth year the student receives the degree of Engineer of Mines, Metallurgical Engineer, Civil Engineer, Electrical Engineer, Mechanical Engineer, Chemical Engineer, or Master of Science (in Industrial Engineering).

II

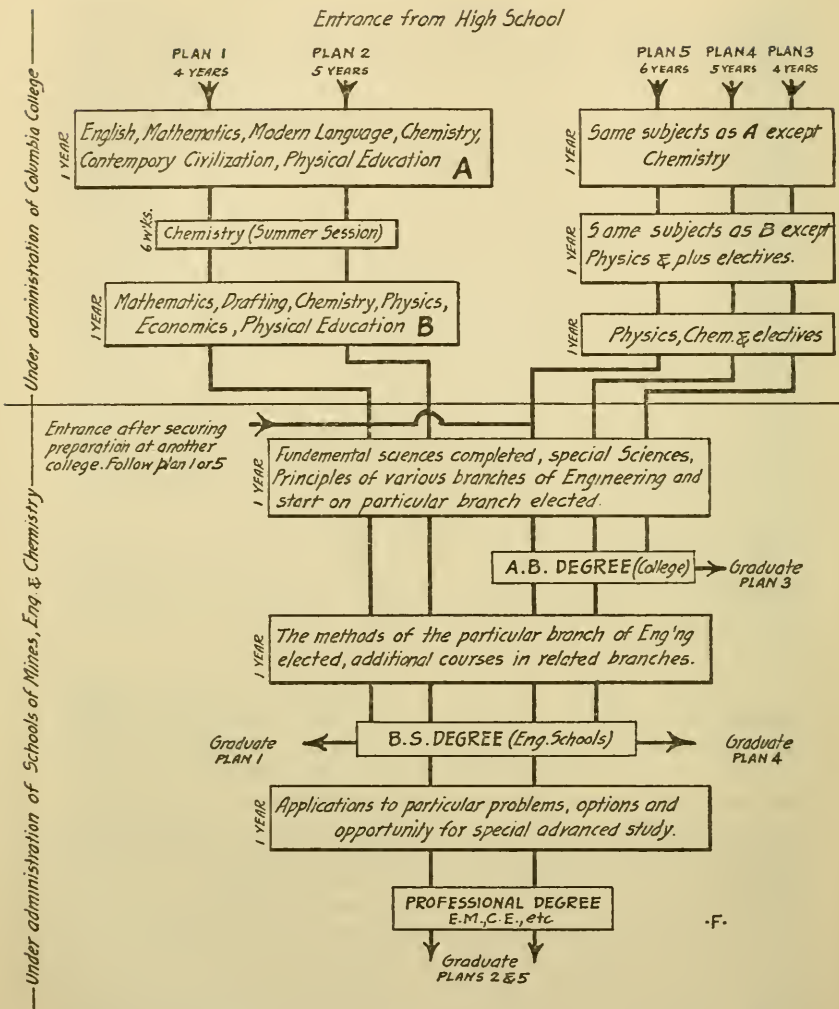
On entering Columbia College the student includes in his offering for admission Elementary Chemistry, Elementary Physics and Advanced Mathematics.

Student takes pre-engineering course of two years and one six-week summer session.

Student enters Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry at beginning of third year.

End of fourth year: Bachelor of Science degree attained on completion of two years' work of the three-year course in the Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry.

At end of the fifth year the student receives the degree of Engineer of Mines, Metallurgical Engineer, Civil Engineer, Electrical Engineer, Mechanical Engineer, Chemical Engineer or Master of Science (in Industrial Engineering).



The admission prescriptions for students entering the Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry from colleges other than Columbia College remain unchanged. The new provisions as to admission through Columbia College, which involve no changes in the engineering course itself, provide a desirable flexibility in the university type of engineering train-

ing which Columbia University offers. Having been duly approved by the University Council and by the Trustees the changes go into effect at once.

In my report for 1923, reference was made to the serious and wide-reaching study of Engineering Education in which the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education was seeking to enlist the cooperation of all engineering schools and of several educational foundations. This undertaking has been greatly forwarded by the Carnegie Foundation through its action in appropriating funds to meet the expenses of a director and a central office and staff. While this central office will do much work on its own account and will correlate results obtained by the engineering schools and other agencies, it is expected that the central office will, in the main, assist the engineering schools to investigate their own problems and serve as a clearing house for the facts brought out in such investigation. The director of this study is Mr. William E. Wickenden, an electrical engineer and teacher of electrical engineering, who has for some time directed the employment of engineering graduates by one of our largest corporation employers and has studied engineering schools through the records of their graduates.

Definite statistical information about alumni of engineering schools is obviously called for in order that the accomplishments or shortcomings of graduates in engineering may be studied in relation to the type of instruction given in the schools and the school records of students. Columbia University has an opportunity to cooperate actively in this work and the organization of this cooperation should engage the attention of the Faculty early in the Winter Session. It would seem particularly desirable for us to gather information as to our alumni since, not only in the past seven years when we have had a three-year professional course based on three years of graduate study, but also in the former four-year course, our curriculum has been sufficiently different from that of other engineering schools to make of special value comparative studies of the records of graduates and the courses of instruction as between Columbia and other institutions.

The action of the Trustees providing at the May meeting for the immediate erection of a new laboratory for physics to stand on the Green along 120th Street near Broadway and for an addition to the laboratory for chemistry, consisting of an extension to Havemeyer Hall northward along Broadway to the Mapes Gate, will do much toward relieving, not only the general University pressure for room, but in particular the need of more room in some of the Engineering Departments. Chemistry and Chemical Engineering will fill completely, at once, the new extension to Havemeyer Hall. Since, however, it will obviously be necessary to build a physics laboratory much larger than the immediate needs of that department, which has been held down for years in its development by lack of laboratory space, the new physics building will provide temporarily much class room and laboratory space that can be shared by other scientific departments. For example, it is planned to accommodate some of the research work in Chemical Engineering in the physics building until the construction of the new Chemical Engineering Building can be carried out.

It is planned to have the physics building, which will be about 180 by 62 feet, run up twelve stories. This will be a novel type of laboratory building but it seems to be the most practicable way of getting the floor space necessary. Tests made with sensitive instruments in many buildings in the vicinity indicate that the disturbance from vibration in a properly constructed building of this height will not be seriously worse than in any building on Manhattan Island. The construction of the physics building will make useless the present small astronomical observatory, hence a dome for an equatorially mounted telescope and a room for a transit instrument is to be provided on the top of the physics building.

For both the chemistry and physics laboratories, departmental committees have with the architects been planning the laboratories after close study of the best laboratories elsewhere. It is hoped that construction can proceed rapidly in the fall. These buildings and the development of research that they

will make possible, will mean a new era for these two fundamental sciences as represented in this University.

At the beginning of the year, the Trustees were able to set aside a fund of \$25,000 to be expended for scientific instruction and research on the authorization of the President and the Committee on Education of the Trustees. Through the expenditure of this fund, there have been or are being added to each of the engineering departments new apparatus of first importance. Among some of the items may be mentioned a liquid air plant of about 10 liters an hour capacity for the Departments of Physics and Chemistry, two refrigerating machines for the Department of Chemistry, a steam jacketed still, electrolytic hydrogen apparatus and a steam driven vacuum pump, for the Department of Chemical Engineering; a complete Thomas Standard Air Meter for the Department of Mechanical Engineering; a string galvanometer with complete camera equipment for the Department of Electrical Engineering; X-ray crystal analysis apparatus for the Department of Geology and Mineralogy; assay balances, microscopes, mechanical screen shaker, optical pyrometer, electric furnaces and grinding laps for the Department of Mining and Metallurgy. Expenditures were also made from this appropriation for the Departments of Botany and Zoology. This fund has enabled each department to add expensive pieces of apparatus which the yearly appropriations have not so far enabled them to purchase and it therefore has added very greatly to the facilities for instruction and research.

There has been, and justly so, great pressure brought upon industrial establishments to provide safety measures in connection with all machinery and equipment in connection with which accidents might occur. In order that the University may set the proper example to its students who are going out later to engage in engineering undertakings, attention is constantly given to questions of safety. A prominent firm of safety engineers engaged to inspect thoroughly all our laboratories, with the cooperation of the professors in charge, reported in full last summer as to additional safety measures that might be carried out. The recommendations of the report

have been carefully followed out and the necessary expenditures have been made for additional safety devices. Even when all foresight is used, accidents still occur in engineering laboratories but it is a recognized duty of the University to provide against hazards that may be foreseen.

Ralph Edward Mayer, C.E. 1879, Professor of Engineering Drafting, Secretary of the Faculty of Applied Science, Executive Secretary of the Alumni Association of the School of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry, died January 23, 1924, a few days after his sixty-fifth birthday.

For a number of years, as chairman of important faculty committees and then as Secretary of the Faculty and of the Committee on Instruction, he had shared in the work of the Dean's office and had become, in effect, an Associate Dean. No one can replace him, for his was a status that came from his own unique abilities and personal qualities. His connection with Columbia spanned a period of nearly fifty years and no one else knew so well the internal developments of the Schools of Mines and Engineering through this period. No one came closer to the students and no one compared with him in memory of and acquaintance with the alumni of all this period.

The marvellous extent of his acquaintance and association with students and alumni developed from a nature so full of sympathy and understanding that his life was lived chiefly in the lives of others. Their problems were his problems; their successes his successes; their short-comings and griefs were weights upon him.

Appropriate biographical notes have been published elsewhere but it should be recorded here that in the death of Professor Mayer there has passed away another of those great characters, and great teachers through character, whose influence will live throughout the present generation and will thereafter be cherished among the traditions of the University.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE B. PEGRAM,

Dean

June 30, 1924

FACULTIES OF POLITICAL SCIENCE,
PHILOSOPHY AND PURE SCIENCE

REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1924

To the President of the University

SIR:

As Dean of the Faculties of Political Science, Philosophy and Pure Science, I have the honor to submit the following report for the academic year ending June 30, 1924:

The total registration under these faculties, including the Summer Session of 1923 and students registered primarily under other faculties, was 2,635, as against 2,590 for the preceding year. The registration for the Winter and Spring Sessions alone was 1,905, as against 1,872. The number of new students was 930, as against 614. The number of degrees was as follows: Master of Arts 496, as against 522; Doctor of Philosophy 137, as against 107. Under the new provision for the doctorate in Law and for the extension of the degree to subjects not comprised within the departmental offering of these faculties, the first candidate in Law appeared with completed dissertation and successfully passed the examination for the degree. The first candidate from the School of Business presented himself for the preliminary examination before a committee from the School and the Department of Economics and successfully passed.

At the October meeting of the University Council the following resolution was passed:

Resolved: That those powers and duties assigned by resolution of the University Council on February 16, 1909 to the Standing Executive Committee of the Council, which, prior to that date, had been assigned to the Committees on Higher Degrees, on Fellowships and Scholarships, to the Committee on Admission to the Non-professional Graduate Schools, be now assigned to the Joint Committee on Graduate Instruction in conformity with the provisions of the resolution of the Council adopted April 17, 1923.

This reassignment of powers and duties was a natural consequence of the development of the Joint Committee on Graduate Instruction from an informal committee of advice to the Dean to a committee regularly constituted by the Faculties and recognized by the University Council. So long as the Faculties had no such committee, the Executive Committee of the Council was the only standing committee competent to deal with the matters covered by the resolution. When, however, the Joint Committee on Graduate Instruction was incorporated within the constitution of the University, there was no longer a reason why the Executive Committee should act as a special committee for these faculties, especially as it did not have similar powers in relation to other faculties. The effect of the resolution on the Joint Committee has been greatly to increase its significance and importance. It has now largely solved the problem with which Dean Burgess was originally confronted and for which he first constituted the committee, namely, how to bring unity of administration and interest in the graduate faculties without destroying their own autonomy. The effect of the resolution on the Executive Committee has been to relieve it of a great amount of routine business.

The Joint Committee has undertaken a study of graduate and research work, department by department. The first study completed, that of Zoology, is appended to this report (p. 133).

The special fund for research which the Trustees have put at my disposal has been expended to promote individual researches in Chemistry (one), Geology (three), Mechanical Engineering (one) and Zoology (one); to assist publication of researches in Anthropology and English; to purchase valuable library research material in Fine Arts and Law, and an extensive collection of papyri for research work in Ancient History. There were more demands on the fund than it could meet. There is particular need of more funds for publication. I have commented on this in other reports and accordingly do no more now than emphasize again the increasing difficulty of securing publication of researches which, appealing pri-

marily to experts, have a circulation too limited to defray the cost of printing them.

The income from the fund for the William Bayard Cutting Fellowships were sufficient this year to provide for the appointment of four fellows. The competition was of a high order and the men selected admirably prepared to fulfill the purposes of the fellowship. Following the precedent of two years ago one of the appointments was made from our staff of instructors, Mr. Horace L. Friess who, having completed his work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, desired to continue his study of German philosophy and will return to the University to continue courses in that field. The other appointments were Mr. John H. Johnson who goes to England to study at first hand the operation of the new property laws there; Mr. Henry C. Sprietsma who goes to Paris to continue his researches in French literature and Mr. Ralph DeL. Kronig who goes to Copenhagen and other research laboratories in Europe to continue the study of physics.

In the early days of these faculties, the University entered into educational affiliations with a number of neighboring institutions whereby students in these institutions were granted certain privileges if they registered as graduate students in the University. My experience has led me to believe that those affiliations were for the most part unwise. They rested on the assumption that, being local, they could be so controlled that they would operate with fairness and justice to the student body generally and not interfere with the legitimate demands which the University had a right to make under the circumstances. This assumption has not been verified in fact. I will not burden you with examples. But is there fairness and justice in allowing a student in a neighboring institution residence and even scholarly credit for his work there and denying the same privilege to another student who comes from a remote institution of similar character and standing? There might be if the neighboring institution were affiliated not simply through privilege, but also through administration. But this latter type of affiliation is obviously, in our situation, neither practical nor ad-

visible to the extent to which our existing affiliations of privilege have gone. Moreover, we are under constant pressure to undertake new affiliations of the kind now in force and frequently our refusal, in view of our practice, is arbitrary. This whole matter has received consideration by the Joint Committee on Graduate Instruction during the current year with the result that a recommendation has been sent to you that our affiliations be hereafter restricted to those institutions with which, by special agreements, we have established a genuine community of interest. These institutions, through long association, have become in a real sense parts of the University. Their officers and ours are united by obvious ties of professional association. They are engaged with us in common university enterprises. With them reasons for affiliation exist which are not based on privileges to students, but on common undertakings to advance learning. The proposed restriction is made in the interest of justice to students and of orderly administration.

Professor Lucius C. Porter, who through the courtesy of Peking University, received leave of absence from that institution to serve with us for two years as Dean Lung Professor of Chinese, returned to China at the end of the year. The University is deeply indebted to him for what he has done toward the upbuilding of the Department of Chinese. We regret that he could not stay with us permanently because he combines so admirably matured scholarship, executive ability and a wise understanding of the way the study of the Far East should be organized in this country if it is properly to serve our own needs, promote friendly relations and lead to productive scholarship. His obligations to his own university were, however, compelling. He returns to them carrying with him the good wishes of all who have known him and expressing on his part his desire and willingness to continue in active cooperation with us in carrying on the work he has begun.

Professor Porter saw clearly that the central and controlling motive in a Chinese department with us should not be linguistic, antiquarian or benevolent. We need to understand

China, its land and its people, with which, in the coming years, we shall have increasingly to do. It is our national need of such understanding, rather than a university's need to round out its philological studies or China's supposed need of our aid and benevolence, which should receive primary emphasis. Naturally, as a university, it is our desire to extend to the Chinese in general and Chinese students in particular any educational advantages which are in our power to offer and which they come here to enjoy, but it is clear that our effectiveness in this regard depends both on our attitude and our understanding, and these can not be right unless our knowledge is sound. It should be our business to promote the study of Chinese civilization. In this study, language, literature, art and archaeology will naturally have their places, but the chief places should be given to history, economics, society, government, philosophy and religion. Our Department of Chinese should be a center of reliable information about China and its people, and particularly about China in the more recent years of its history.

In saying all this, I am repeating what will be familiar to you as the substance of conversations which we have had with Professor Porter. So far as the brief period of two years and our too limited resources would allow, he has carried forward such a programme. He visited individuals, institutions, societies, clubs and corporations interested in China. He familiarized himself with the work of other universities in this country. He went to Europe last summer to examine what is done there. The results of his inquiries with recommendations for the future have been embodied in a special report which he has submitted and which has been sent to you in the course of the year. He leaves the department in the hands of his able colleague, Assistant Professor Thomas F. Carter. Work so admirably begun is in need of hearty and liberal support. Without the accumulation of several years in the Dean Lung Fund, Professor Porter's work could not have been done nor could Professor Carter go forward with his present plans. The annual income of the fund is not sufficient for the Department's needs. It is to be hoped

that the progressive spirit which animates its development will receive recognition and support from those who are interested in and able to further our better understanding of China.

Respectfully submitted,

FREDERICK J. E. WOODBRIDGE,

Dean

June 30, 1924

FACULTIES OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, PHILOSOPHY AND PURE SCIENCE

A REPORT ON RESEARCH IN ZOOLOGY¹

FOR THE YEARS 1919-1924 INCLUSIVE

Modern Zoology seeks on the one hand to examine the existing forms and functions of living things, on the other to interpret these as the product of an historical process of evolution. In theory these two aims are inseparable, but in practice they often involve widely different aims and methods. At the time the Department of Zoology was first organized, in 1890-91, the main movement of the subject was along the lines of the Darwinian revolution and was in large degree dominated by studies in comparative morphology and phylogeny with direct reference to problems of descent. The original plans for organization of the Department were largely influenced by that situation; but even at that time a new movement in Zoology was getting under way which ultimately led to important developments of those plans. It began as a reaction against certain errors and speculative extravagances of the post-Darwinians, and it was largely determined by growing recognition of the fact that under the existing conditions in Zoology a causal analysis of evolution could not profitably be pursued without better understanding of organisms as they now are. It had become evident that the way to such an understanding must be sought in a closer cooperation between Biology, Physics and Chemistry, and in more extensive use of the experimental methods of the exact sciences in biological research. During the nineties these considerations caused a steady drift towards experimental and quantitative researches in Zoology as distinguished from the descriptive-comparative and speculative activities of preceding years. It steadily gained headway

¹This report was originally prepared by the Department of Zoology in the form of replies to a series of specific questions formulated by a special Faculty committee appointed to inquire into the present status of research in the University. Since the first draft was not intended for publication, its form has been somewhat altered for the present purpose.

with the rediscovery of Mendel's laws of heredity; with investigations on experimental embryology; with new advances in cytology, including especially the discovery of the fundamental mechanism of heredity and of sex-determination; with experimental studies on the structures and activities of the simplest forms of life; with new researches on cell-physiology in higher forms; and with the rapid extension of experimental methods in other fields of biological inquiry.

The development of the Department in advanced teaching and research could not fail to be greatly affected by all this; and its program of work gradually extended accordingly. The net result was a marked expansion of experimental and other analytical methods of inquiry in the departmental activities; but this did not involve any restriction of morphological comparative work. On the contrary, the present work of the Department in these directions will, we believe, compare favorably with that at any earlier period of our history. It is true, regrettably, that Professors Osborn and Dean, both engaged primarily with research in vertebrate morphology, ultimately withdrew from active participation in instruction in the Department in order to concentrate their activities at the American Museum of Natural History. The work thus relinquished has been ably carried forward both at Columbia and at the Museum, while important advanced instruction in other morphological fields has been continued and developed. The later expansion of research in the Department has been more especially in the experimental study of heredity and genetics, in protozoology and parasitology, and in cytology and experimental embryology. The Department has made every effort to keep its work in close touch with the most modern advances in these various fields.

(I). RESEARCH IN RECENT YEARS

The more important general lines of investigation in these various fields during the past five years, in alphabetical order, include:

A. At the Columbia laboratory or in immediate connection with it:

(1). Investigations by Professor R. H. Bowen in Cytology, particularly on the chondriosomes, Golgi-apparatus and other formed components of the protoplasmic cell-system.

(2). The continued experimental studies by Professor G. N. Calkins and his pupils on the structure and life-history of the *Protozoa*, in particular on senescence, conjugation and the renewal of vitality in these unicellular organisms.

(3). The researches by Professor W. K. Gregory and his pupils on the evolution of the vertebrates, and the artistic and carefully studied reconstructions by Professor J. H. McGregor of the races of primitive man.

(4). The continued studies by Professor T. H. Morgan, and a group of associates and advanced students under his direction, in Mendelian heredity, involving an extended experimental analysis of the underlying organization of the germ-plasm. Among those prominently associated in these investigations have been especially A. H. Sturtevant, Calvin Bridges, H. J. Muller and Donald C. Lancefield (the latter now Assistant Professor on our staff). For several years past this work has received substantial aid from subsidies granted by the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

(5). Work in cytology by Professor E. B. Wilson and his pupils, continuing earlier investigations on the chromosomes, and on the formed components of the cytoplasm, with especial reference to heredity and the germ-cells.

B. To the foregoing may be added the following which do not belong to the immediate activities of the Department but are technically more or less under its auspices:

(6). The continued zoographical studies by Professor H. E. Crampton of Barnard College on variation, heredity and geographical distribution of the land-snails of the Pacific Islands.

(7). The extended work of Professor Bashford Dean of the American Museum of Natural History (titular Professor of Vertebrate Zoology at Columbia) on a bibliography of fishes, which has been published in three large volumes.

(8). The continued investigations by Henry Fairfield Osborn, President of the American Museum of Natural History, and Research Professor in Columbia University, on vertebrate paleontology and the evolution of man and the higher vertebrates.

The researches indicated in the above outline have been so numerous that it is not possible to review them in much detail. They have been listed from year to year in the University Bibliographies. The following statements will indicate some of their important features.

(2). PROTOZOOLOGY .

The unicellular structure and relatively simple differentiations of the Protozoa make them peculiarly suitable for experimental studies on fundamental problems in biology, including especially those involved in the basic activities of protoplasm. Prominent among these are the nature

of declining vitality and old age, and the restoration of exhausted vitality, to which Professor Calkins' work during the last five years has been largely devoted. His long continued investigations on this much disputed subject have now come to a climax in the experimental demonstration that rejuvenescence may result from conjugation, a question that has been debated for more than forty years. Professor Calkins is also at work on a general treatise on the biology of the *Protozoa*, begun in 1920, which will shortly be ready for the press.

Graduate students in Protozoology have worked along similar or collateral lines, particularly on more limited problems which do not require years of experimentation. More recent researches include especially studies on the differentiated cytoplasmic structures in *Protozoa*, which offer many interesting problems. Among these researches may be mentioned studies on the phenomena of meiosis and conjugation in the ciliates; on the significance of the cytoplasmic granules; on the metaplastids, particularly the paramylum bodies; on the life-history of euglenoid flagellates; on the life-cycle and reduction-phenomena in gregarines; on the conditions inducing conjugation in ciliates; on the cytology of encystment and reorganization of ciliates; on the effects of various proteins upon metabolism in ciliates; and on the origin and fate of chromidia in testate rhizopods.

(3). ZOOGEOGRAPHY, VARIATION AND HEREDITY

The work in this field has comprised especially investigations by Professor H. E. Crampton, carried out with the aid of financial support from the Carnegie Institution of Washington. They have included several expeditions to the oceanic islands of the south Pacific, especially those of the Tahiti group and of Guam and Saipan, in order to study with care the distribution of the land snails. These animals, owing to their great numbers, variability, and isolation in the sharply separated valleys of these volcanic islands, offer remarkable opportunities for studying systematic inter-relationships with reference to barriers and to the general problem of the origin of species. An immense mass of data has thus been accumulated, which has been set forth and discussed in two large memoirs published by the Carnegie Institution. This work is still in progress.

Here may be mentioned also an elaborate study of the distribution and relationships of the birds of the Belgian Congo, by J. P. Chapin, recently accepted by the Department as a Ph.D. dissertation (under direction of Professor Gregory) and now in preparation for publication.

(4). VERTEBRATE ZOOLOGY, COMPARATIVE ANATOMY AND PALEONTOLOGY

Research in this field has included especially studies on the evolution of man and the higher vertebrates. The main part of this work has been carried on at the American Museum of Natural History, where the splendid material brought together in the course of years offers almost unparalleled

opportunities for investigations in this field. Researches on this material have brought forth a long series of important monographs and more general works by Professor Osborn (Research Professor); by Professor Gregory and his pupils; by Professor Dean; and by other investigators of the Museum staff. Many of these works have been closely associated with, and in considerable degree an outgrowth from, Professor Gregory's advanced graduate courses on the comparative anatomy, paleontology and evolution of the vertebrates. Among those of especial interest may be mentioned Professor Gregory's studies, and those of several of his pupils (Camp, Romer, Noble, Miner, Adams) on the correlation in evolution between the skeleton and the muscular system in the evolution of mammals, reptiles and amphibians. This work has introduced a new point of view and method in the study of evolution in the vertebrates and its importance has been widely recognized. Reference may also be made to Professor Gregory's researches on the origin and evolution of the human dentition; on the comparative myology and osteology of the titanotheres; on the evolution of the primates; and on the classification of human races (now in press).

Professor Osborn's investigations at the American Museum of Natural History on the evolution of man and the higher vertebrates have been so numerous and are so widely known as to need no extended review here. Among the more important of his published technical works in recent years may be mentioned continued researches on the evolution of the dinosaurs and other extinct reptiles; of the horse; of the titanotheres the elephants and the mastodons; and of the past history of man and the primates. Among his larger and more general works may be mentioned especially *The Men of the Old Stone Age, Their Environment, Life and Art* and *The Origin and Evolution of Life* (also published in French translation). These have brought together in more popular form the results of a great number of researches, by the author and others, that have contributed in an important way to the advancement of knowledge.

Closely connected with the foregoing has been the work of Professor McGregor at the main Columbia University laboratory on his reconstructions of primitive man. These reconstructions possess, we believe a higher value, both artistic and scientific, than any heretofore attempted. They are artistic, but they do not rest upon mere fantasies or random impressions. They are based on exact measurement, on scrupulous comparative anatomical studies of the skeletons and muscles of various existing types of man and the higher anthropoids, and on close studies of the fossilized remains of the "ape-man" of Java (*Pithecanthropus*) the Piltdown man (*Eoanthropus*), the Neanderthal man, and the Cro-Magnon man. The study of this material has necessitated two trips to Europe in the course of which the leading museums of England, France, Belgium, Holland and Germany have been visited. These reconstructions have been widely reproduced by photographs and by casts, which are

steadily being distributed to leading scientific centers throughout the world. Professor McGregor has now nearly completed a composite model of the entire skeleton of an adult male of the Neanderthal race, based on three skeletons of nearly equal size, the originals of all of which he has studied, and of which he has casts. On this skeleton the flesh is being built up to make a life-sized model which will probably be finished and cast in the near future.

(5). EXPERIMENTAL ZOOLOGY AND KINDRED SUBJECTS

Investigations in this field, under direction of Professor T. H. Morgan and his associates (including Professor Lancefield), have occupied an increasingly important place in the investigations of recent years and are represented by a large number of published works, both special and general. They cover two distinct but closely related fields, genetics and experimental embryology, the first of which has in recent years taken the more important place. The investigations in the field of genetics, which began more than fifteen years ago, have steadily increased in significance and volume. They have been supported by grants from the Carnegie Institution of Washington, from which are paid the salaries of two expert investigators, Doctors Sturtevant and Bridges. While their work consists largely of independent investigation, it also renders important service to the Department of Zoology in carrying out the advanced studies of graduate students under Professor Morgan's direction. The Department is thus in a position to command a leading group of experts in the field of genetics. Without the assistance given by the Carnegie grants such far-reaching and fundamental investigations could not be carried on here in the way that the requirements of the subject demand. Even the means provided by the Carnegie Institution would be quite insufficient to carry out extensive work in this field, which is very costly, were it not that the particular material under investigation makes it possible to keep large numbers of living animals in a very limited space. Even so the laboratory of genetics is crowded almost beyond endurance. Some 400 separate stocks are kept under artificial cultivation, representing many types of mutation that have arisen under observation in the laboratory. The care of this material requires the attention of one assistant. Another assistant makes the necessary illustrations, drawings and tabulations for the work, and at the same time assists in carrying out certain protracted experiments. Both assistants render first aid to graduate students working in genetics, and in this way make a return to the laboratory for the meager space that they occupy.

These investigations can not be reviewed *in extenso* here. Their aim has been primarily to follow out the operations of Mendel's laws of heredity by standardized laboratory methods applied to material exceptionally adapted to the needs of precise experimental work. Such material is offered by the fly *Drosophila* which may readily be bred by millions and

which, owing to its frequent mutation, offers wonderful opportunities for analysis. These widely known investigations, together with parallel cytological work on the chromosomes, have now expanded into a general experimental analysis of the physical basis of heredity and the mechanism of development. They are attracting to the laboratory of genetics, small and crowded as it is, students and more advanced investigators from other institutions, including some from foreign countries, who are anxious to learn the methods that have produced such results.

Secondly, investigations in experimental embryology are being carried on by Professor Morgan, mainly at Woods Hole during the summer. During the last three years, three separate problems have been followed, and the results, in part, have been published. These are: the problem of self-fertilization in hermaphrodite animals; the experimental study of Bidder's organ of the toad; and the problem of animal asymmetry.

In addition to a very large number of special monographs and special papers these various researches have been summarized in several important books by Professor Morgan and his associates which have exercised a widespread influence on the development of genetic research. The most important of them include a series of special monographs published by the Carnegie Institution of Washington, and two general works, one by Morgan on *The Physical Basis of Heredity*, the other by Morgan, Sturtevant, Muller and Bridges on *The Mechanism of Mendelian Heredity*.

(I AND 6). CYTOLOGY OR CELLULAR BIOLOGY

Work in this field has from the beginning been under the direction of Professor Wilson, more recently also of Professor Bowen. It has throughout been closely affiliated with research in genetics, the two having in fact often overlapped in the progress of the general inquiry. It has included two rather distinct lines of inquiry, one dealing with the chromosomes as representing the visible mechanism of Mendelian heredity and sex-determination, the other with the so called formed components of protoplasm (cytoplasm) which offer a series of problems as yet but incompletely solved.

The first of these lines took the lead in earlier years, while the second has received greater attention of late. To the latter belong the researches of Professor Bowen on the central bodies, chondriosomes and Golgi-bodies; those of Professor Wilson on the chondriosomes; those now in progress or recently completed by graduate students on the microdissection of living cells with especial reference to the problem of the origin of the central bodies *de novo*; and on the central bodies and associated structures in the sperm-formation. The work of Professor Bowen has been of especial interest in this direction, having greatly enlarged our knowledge of the part played by the cytoplasmic components in the formation of the germ-cells, and opening new and promising suggestions concerning the fertilization of the egg. His work has also brought forward important

new evidence concerning the functions of the Golgi-apparatus in the tissue-cells with especial reference to the problems of secretion.

Cytological researches on the chromosomes have been less active of late than in earlier years, but have included some noteworthy studies. Among these may be mentioned investigations on the sex-chromosomes of beetles; on the relation of the chromosomes to sex in insects and arachnids, which have made known some very novel conditions; on certain difficult problems of synapsis in beetles which have now been successfully disentangled; on the chromosomes and other phenomena in the life-history of certain parasitic insects; and on the origin of the primordial germ-cells and other problems connected with the early development of *Drosophila*. Professor Wilson's long-continued researches on chromosomes, which helped to make known the chromosome-mechanism of sex-determination, have been nearly suspended of late. However, his studies on the remarkable conditions shown by the chondriosomes and Golgi-bodies in the germ-cells of scorpions have steadily progressed, though nothing has been published on them since 1916. Aside from a few general and critical articles (including a small volume published in 1923 by the Yale Press on *The Physical Basis of Life*) his time has been almost entirely given during the last five years to the preparation of a new, much enlarged and completely rewritten edition of his general work *The Cell in Development and Heredity*, the preceding (second) edition of which appeared in 1900. Since that time the subject has been almost completely made over; in some respects, by investigations carried on in this laboratory. The new edition, just published by the Macmillan Company, is illustrated by more than 500 figures and comprises upwards of 1200 pages. It offers a general synthesis of the researches of the past forty years on the cell-mechanism of the reproductive processes generally, including the structure of protoplasm and cells, the formation of the germ-cells, the phenomena of cell-division, fertilization, sex-determination, development, heredity and kindred topics.

(3). FIELDS NOT TOUCHED UPON IN THE DEPARTMENT

Zoology has now come to include so large and heterogeneous a group of subjects that no single department could possibly represent them all. Many of these subjects are not represented, or not sufficiently represented, in the research work of the Department and some others should be more encouraged. If the Department is to keep pace with modern developments in fundamental work it needs expansion in the study of experimental embryology, of animal behavior, and especially of experimental cell-physiology, including microdissection and tissue-culture. On the whole, however, we do not consider the further expansion of this field of work as equal in importance to certain other needs of the Department indicated below. It seems both inevitable and desirable, under present conditions in Zoology, that a certain division of labor should take place among different universities (to a considerable extent it already exists), and

that departments of Zoology may readily lose in effectiveness by attempting to spread over too wide a field. We believe, further, that in some cases a decided gain in effectiveness might result by distributing the work designated as "Zoology" among two or more departments within the same university: for instance, by bringing together the work of comparative morphology (comparative anatomy, paleontology, comparative embryology) in a department separate from microscopical and experimental studies which are in many respects more closely affiliated with physiology, biophysics and biochemistry.

(4). RECOGNITION OF THE WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT

The questions propounded by the Committee include one concerning outside recognition of the work of the Department in the form of membership in scientific societies, degrees conferred and the like. The embarrassment caused by this question is to some extent mitigated by calling to mind the remark of a well-known scientific investigator that at sixty (and sometimes earlier) men are of little further use except for the purpose of being elected into scientific societies and academies, of delivering public addresses, and of becoming the recipients of honorary degrees. The value of such recognition may therefore be variously estimated; but such as it is, the members of the departmental staff seem to have had a fair share. It includes membership in many scientific societies, at home and abroad; honorary degrees from a number of American and foreign universities; and the delivery by invitation of lectures and addresses before various societies, academies and universities. Members of the staff have also long been active in the editorship of scientific journals and other serial works and in the administrative work of various cooperative enterprises, such as the Woods Hole Marine Laboratory, the Naples Zoological Station, the Mt. Desert Marine Laboratory and others.

(5). SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

The advantages offered by Columbia are only in minor degree of a material kind, since the existing laboratories and their equipment are now far surpassed by several other American laboratories. One main advantage is offered by a group of advanced and critical courses of instruction dealing with the most recent advances in the fields which they cover and which lead directly into original research. Inseparable from this is the opportunity of association with, and direct guidance in investigation by, men who are themselves actively engaged in research and have closely followed the modern movement of the subject. In certain subjects, notably in cytology, genetics, protozoology and vertebrate morphology investigators have the opportunity to make use of the extensive, and in many respects, unique material that has been brought together here in the course of years and also the use of the extensive private libraries of

members of the staff, in some respects among the most complete in the country. The great collections of the American Museum of Natural History offer in many directions unique opportunities for research in Vertebrate Morphology; and less directly the New York Aquarium and the Bronx Zoological Park contribute towards the same end. Exceptional opportunities for access to scientific literature are offered by various public libraries, including those of Columbia, the New York Academy of Sciences, the New York Academy of Medicine, the American Museum of Natural History, and the New York Botanical Garden.

(6). DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED AND NEW
OPPORTUNITIES DESIRED

The difficulties encountered may be summed up in the words: lack of space, deficiencies of equipment, and lack of sufficient working funds for trained assistants in research. The laboratory, planned more than twenty-five years ago, is too small, is now out of date, has a leaky roof, needs a new and better type of work-tables, more window-space, more small rooms for individual investigators, a better aquarium room, and a more adequate greenhouse and vivarium. A very serious block to research work caused by lack of space is the necessity for research students to work in general laboratories that must also be used by students engaged only in class-work (A.M. students, and others taking Zoology as a minor). The graduate laboratories are thus rendered uncomfortable, crowded, and noisy. This difficulty has steadily increased of late and is deeply felt by the most serious and able of our graduate students and research workers, including especially older persons, professors in other universities at home or abroad, a certain number of whom come almost every year to the laboratory for special research. All the difficulties thus arising—and they have really become almost insupportable—would disappear could laboratory workers be segregated in rather small rooms accommodating not more than two to four persons; or at least in laboratories containing no merely minor or class-students. Apart from this there is pressing need for a number of special laboratories properly fitted up for special work in various lines of zoological research; and only less important is the need for suitable rooms for keeping living material for experimental work in many directions. These conditions cannot be remedied until new space can be found, either in a new laboratory or by an extension and remodeling of the present one in Schermerhorn Hall.

Closely connected with the foregoing is the present inadequate provision for trained research assistants. We have at present three such assistants, but the salary of only one of these is paid by the Department, the others being chargeable to the grant from the Carnegie Institution above referred to. The single departmental research assistant has been paid from a special yearly grant from the Fund for Research. It is however difficult

to procure and retain the services of a competent person for the sums available. In our judgment the research work of the Department would be much advanced by more adequate and permanent provision for work of this type, and also by better secretarial assistance for the dictation and copying of scientific letters, articles and the like. This applies alike to the work of the laboratories at Columbia and to that of Professor Gregory at the American Museum of Natural History, who is without any kind of assistance in the conduct of his advanced graduate lectures, laboratory work, and research.

Lastly, a difficulty now especially acute is offered by the existing obstacles to prompt and suitable publication of scientific results. Owing to the financial difficulties and consequent congested condition of all the journals and academies all papers are now long delayed, often for one or two years, sometimes, much longer, and their publication is beset with many other difficulties. Some of the larger universities (e. g. Harvard) and even some of the smaller ones (e. g. Kansas), long since met this difficulty by establishing their own series of publications. Few things could more effectively advance the interests of zoological research at Columbia than the establishment of such a series.

(7). RESEARCH AND CANDIDATES FOR THE DOCTORATE

Whether candidates for the Ph.D. degree are a help or a hindrance to research on the part of their instructors and advisers *depends on the student*, and also in considerable measure on the nature of the work. Every university professor is glad to have research students of first rate ability and is often able to accomplish more with them than without them. The case is widely different with the Ph.D. candidate of mediocre capacity who is always a serious problem and often a distinct hindrance to the professor in charge, as is especially felt by men who must supervise the practical work of such students in the laboratory. The difficulty here in question is deeply embedded in our whole educational system owing to the commercializing of the A.M. and Ph.D. degrees by schools and colleges which commonly make salaries dependent upon the attainment of these degrees. In our judgment, the cause of real research in the universities would be greatly advanced were it possible to find a way by which professors engaged in research and the direction of research could be enabled to eliminate all research students save those of evident and unquestioned ability. In theory they now have such power; in practice its exercise is often most difficult. It is more than doubtful whether the difficulty can be met by any set of formal rules or regulations; and it is certain that under existing conditions such a discrimination would exclude a considerable majority of graduate students who desire to enter for the Ph.D. This question is however too broad for discussion here, for it concerns not only every department but the whole structure of the university.

LIST OF RESEARCHES PUBLISHED DURING THE
PERIOD 1919-1924 INCLUSIVE

Assistant Professor R. H. Bowen

- New methods for the analysis of cytoplasmic structures. *Proc. Soc. Exp. Bio. & Med.*, 17. 1919.
- Studies on insect spermatogenesis. I. The History of the cytoplasmic components of the sperm in Hemiptera. *Biol. Bull.*, 39. 1920.
- Studies. II. The components of the spermatid and their rôle in the formation of the sperm in Hemiptera. *Jour. of Morph.*, 37. 1922.
- Studies. III. On the structure of the nebenkern in the insect spermatid and the origin of nebenkern patterns. *Biol. Bull.*, 41. 1922.
- Studies. IV. The phenomenon of polymegaly in the sperm cells of the family Pentatomidae. *Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts & Scis.*, 57. 1922.
- On certain features of spermatogenesis in Amphibia and Insects. *Amer. Jour. Anat.*, 30. 1922.
- On the idiosome, Golgi apparatus, and acrosome in the male germ cells. *Anat. Rec.*, 24. 1922.
- Notes on the occurrence of abnormal mitoses in spermatogenesis. *Biol. Bull.*, 43. 1922.
- A teaching note on the arrangement of the tube-feet in *Asterias*. *Amer. Nat.*, 56. 1922.
- Studies, V. On the formation of the sperm in Lepidoptera. *Quart. Jour. Mic. Sci.*, 66. 1923.
- The origin of secretory granules. *Proc. Nat. Acad. of Sciences*, 9. 1923.
- On the nature of mitochondria. *Anat. Rec.*, 26. 1923.
- On a possible relation between the Golgi apparatus and secretory products. *Amer. Jour. Anat.* 1924.
- Studies. VI. Notes on the formation of the sperm in Coleoptera and Aptera, with a general discussion of flagellate sperms. *Jour. of Morph.* 1924.
- On the acrosome of the animal sperm. *Anat. Rec.*, 28. 1924.

Professor G. N. Calkins and work done under his direction.

- The Effect of Conjugation. *Proc. Soc. Exp. Biol. and Med.*, 16. 1919.
- Studies on *Uroleptus mobilis*. I. History of the Nuclei during Division and Conjugation. *Jour. Exp. Zool.*, 27. 1919.
- Uroleptus mobilis*. II. The Renewal of Vitality through Conjugation. *Loc. cit.*, 29, No. 1. 1919.
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What did Maupas Mean? *Amer. Naturalist*, 57. 1923.

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DONNELL B. YOUNG. A contribution to the Morphology and Physiology of the Genus *Uronychia*. *Jour. Exp. Zool.*, 36, 3. 1922.

Professor H. E. Crampton.

Studies on the Variation, Distribution, and Evolution of the Genus *Partula*. The Species of Tahiti. *Carnegie Institution Publication* No. 228. 1917.

Studies on the Variation, Distribution, and Evolution of the Genus *Partula*. The Species of the Mariana Islands,—Guam and Saipan. *Carnegie Institution*. 1924.

Reports on progress of research in *Year Books of the Carnegie Institution and of the Director of the Bishop Museum, Honolulu*.

New and Significant Species of *Partula* from Moorea, Society Islands. *Nautilus*, 37. 1924.

On the Simultaneous Production of Dextral and Sinistral Young in the land-gasteropod *Partula*. *Sci.*, 49. 1924.

Professor Bashford Dean.

Bibliograph of Fishes. Authors: I, A-K. Edited and enlarged by C. R. Eastman. *Amer. Mus. of Nat. Hist.* 1916.

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Bibliography of Fishes. Indices, Bibliographies, etc.: Vol. III. Extended and edited by E. W. Gudger with the cooperation of A. W. Henn. *Ibid.* 1923.

Associate Professor Louise H. Gregory.

The Conjugation of *Oxytricha fallax*. *Journal of Morphology*, 37. 1923.

Professor W. K. Gregory and work done under his direction.

A Review of the Evolution of the Lacrymal Bone in Vertebrates. With special reference to mammals. 1920. *Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.*, 42.

The Origin and Evolution of the Human Dentition. 1922.

(With R. W. Miner and G. K. Noble). The Carpus of *Eryops* and the structure of the primitive chiropterigium. *Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.*, 48. 1923.

The origin of the mammalian alisphenoid bone (with GLADWYN KINGSLEY NOBLE). *Jour. of Morph. and Phys.*, 39. 1924.

Three incomplete anthropoid jaws from the Siwaliks, India (with BARNUM BROWN and MILO HELLMAN). *Amer. Mus. Novitates*, 130. 1924.

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ADAMS, L. A. A Memoir on the Phylogeny of the Jaw Muscles in Recent and Fossil Vertebrates. *Annals, N. Y. Acad. Sci.*, 28. 1919.

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- Crocodylian Pelvic Muscles and their Avian and Reptilian Homologues. *Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.*, 48. 1923.
- The Pelvic Muscles of Saurischian Dinosaurs. *Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.*, 48. 1923.
- A Comparison of the Mammalian and Reptilian Coracoids. *Anat. Rec.* 24. 1922.
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- Alfred F. Huettner.** (University Extension).
- The Origin of the Germ Cells in *Drosophila Melanogaster*. *Jour. Morph.*, 37, 2. 1923.
- Maturation and Fertilization in *Drosophila Melanogaster*. *Jour. Morph.*, 1924.
- Assistant Professor D. E. Lancefield.**
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- Linkage relations of sex-linked characters in *Drosophila obscura*. *Genetics*, 7. 1922.
- Professor T. H. Morgan and his Students or Associates.**
- 1919
- BRIDGES, C. B. Duplications: *Anat. Record*, 15.
- The genetics of purple eye color in *Drosophila*: *Jour. Exp. Zool.*, 28.
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Respectfully submitted,

EDMUND B. WILSON

June 30, 1924

SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1924

To the President of the University

SIR:

As Director of the School of Architecture, I have the honor to submit the following report for the academic year ending June 30, 1924.

Training in architecture might well be defined as the process of leading the students' imagination from elementary instruction to reproductive thinking and from this to production and finally to vision, that sense with which genius is born but which must, in the average mortal, be cultivated. Vision is the faculty of seeing by imagination an idea as an object rounded out in three dimensions, defined in mass, line proportion and color. It is that God-like gift by which the Greeks envisaged beauty clearly defined, to the minutest shadow of a line and the most delicate perception of proportion. Our problem in the School of Architecture is not only to stimulate the imagination but to develop it into clear vision, restrained by painstaking study of those refinements which establish good taste.

It is now fashionable in America to liken our tendencies and even our probable decline to those of Rome, citing as proof the resemblance of American public buildings to those of ancient Rome. While our stadiums and places of public assembly are not unlike those of the ancients, the majority of our buildings are of a new system of construction and are defined by new requirements. This requires us in our teaching to guide students to personal and independent thought in design, and also to acquaint them with the achievements of the past and those truths of beauty which consciously or unconsciously control all artists.

The past year has attended the carrying out of these principles of instruction. The increased attendance and the higher quality of new students suggest some modification as to the requirements for entrance, for we are forced to admit that the facilities of the school limit the number of students to a maximum of 120.

The registration in the School of Architecture for 1923-1924 was as follows:

	<i>Winter Session</i>	<i>Spring Session</i>
Regular Course . . .	72	75
Combined Course . . .	27	29
University Extension .	305	250
	<hr style="width: 50px; margin: 0 auto;"/>	<hr style="width: 50px; margin: 0 auto;"/>
	404	354

There were graduated this year 11 students with the degree of Bachelor of Architecture and one with the degree of Master of Science in Architecture.

The Schermerhorn Fellowship, established in recognition of the liberality of Mr. F. Augustus Schermerhorn, and awarded every three years, was offered this spring on the usual competitive basis, the subject being the design of a War Memorial. The winner must, in all cases, spend a year in foreign travel and study under the direction of the Administrative Board. Mr. T. Merrill Prentice won the prize of approximately \$1,875, and Mr. Lawrence Moore's design was placed second. The quality of all drawings submitted in this competition shows improvement.

The American Institute of Architects Medal is awarded annually to the student who has maintained, during his entire course, the best general standard of scholarship in all departments. Mr. T. Merrill Prentice received this medal.

The Alumni Medal, which is offered annually by the Alumni Association of the School of Architecture to the student who maintained the highest standard in Advanced Design throughout his entire course, was awarded to Mr. T. Merrill Prentice. This is the first time in the history of the School, that one student has received all three honors.

In general competitions judged by the Beaux-Arts Institute of Design, the School submitted the following number of designs:

	<i>Submitted</i>	<i>Passed</i>	<i>Commended</i>
Class "A" Projets	33	30	3
Class "B" Projets	35	26	3
Class "B" Analytique Projets	25	20	4
Class "A" and "B" Archaeology Projets	9	9	4
Class "A" Esquisse-Esquisse	14	1	
Class "B" Esquisse-Esquisse	5		
Prize Competitions	40	21	18

The record in Design—Columbia problems and sketches—was as follows:

<i>Problems</i>	<i>Submitted</i>	<i>Passed</i>	<i>Commended</i>
Pre-Elementary Design	50	47	15
Elementary Design	24	17	3
Intermediate Design	20	16	3
Advanced Design	40	32	11
Intermediate and Advanced Archaeology	28	24	7
Problems of Interiors	6	5	2
Model Problems	20	9	4

Sketches

Pre-Elementary Design	80	40	4
Elementary Design	43	16	2
Intermediate Design	43	25	4
Advanced Design	70	30	9

The increased registration makes necessary more assistance in design. This will have to be arranged for, should the next registration not fall below present figures.

The final report blanks contain records as follows:

Passing grades (6.0 or higher)	232
Failures (5.9 or lower)	26
Debarred from examination	6
Dropped courses	19
Absent	11
N. C. (no credit)	8
H (attendance only)	1
Inc. (incomplete)	14

A full-time librarian has been placed in charge of the Ware Memorial Library in consequence of the greatly increased use of that room, both for the School of Architecture and for the Department of Fine Arts.

A new drafting room has been arranged on the fifth floor of Avery Hall by making the exhibition room smaller. This is now used by students who attend evening lectures but who work at drafting during the day.

Professor Butler Murray, in charge of the Fine Arts Department of Columbia College, is to teach the course in History of Painting and Sculpture. This was formerly the duty of Professor Dinsmoor who is in Greece, on a six months' leave of absence to complete some archaeological work which he undertook when he was connected with the American School of Classical Studies in Athens.

Satisfactory reports have been received from Mr. Perry Coke Smith, McKim Traveling Fellow of 1923, and from Messrs. Henri Gabriel Marceau and Arthur Deam, Fellows of the American Academy in Rome. Messrs. Platt, Woodbridge, Clement and several other graduates of the School are abroad for further study and observation in architecture.

The annual meeting of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture, which was attended by the Director, was held in Washington on May 19 and 20. The Director also read a paper at the annual convention of the American Institute of Architects which was held at the same place.

On July 28 to August 1, in London, England, there will be held an International Congress on Architectural Education, at which the School of Architecture has been invited to present an exhibition and the Director has been appointed, by the American Institute of Architects, to read a paper on the History of Architectural Education in the United States. Our exhibition has been prepared and will be of such a form that it can be used on other occasions.

This year, for the first time since 1918, a publication, showing the work of the School, has been issued. The majority of schools of Architecture have continuously published a year book, but since the War, Columbia has not been in a position

to do this, owing to the established policy of not receiving support from advertisements to help cover the cost of an annual.

We greatly feel the need of three or more scholarships, of three hundred dollars (\$300) each, to be offered to students of exceptional ability and ready for third or fourth year work, or for post-graduate work. Such assistance would be of benefit to the School, for we sometimes lose students of exceptional ability who are unable to meet the expenses of attending the School of Architecture.

I should again like to repeat my plea for turning the court, surrounded by the Chapel, Fayerweather, Schermerhorn, and Avery, into an architectural museum. This could be made a splendid memorial monument to a donor; the cost would be somewhere between ten and twenty thousand dollars.

The year closed with harmony in the family of staff and students. A healthy enthusiasm for work, encouraged by the sympathy of the Alumni, the Committee of Visitors and its friends—practicing artists of eminence—seems to promise continued improvement in the chief aim of the School, high scholarship and good design in Architecture.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM A. BORING,

Director

June 30, 1924

SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1924

To the President of the University

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the twelfth annual report of the School of Journalism.

The registration for the year 1923-1924 was as follows:

1923-1924	Candidates for Degrees		Candidates for Certificates		Non- Matriculated	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
First Professional Year	52	39	3	0	0	3
Second Professional Year	28	19	3	1	0	0
Graduate Students . .	9	15	0	0	0	0
<i>Totals</i>	<i>89</i>	<i>73</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>3</i>

The total number for the year was 172. Of these students 43 were graduated with the degree of B.Lit. in Journalism, three received Certificates of Proficiency, and 9 received the degree of M.S. in Journalism.

The first professional year in 1923-24 included 52 men and 39 women as against 41 men and 24 women in the previous year. Of these 26 men entered from Columbia College, 2 women from Barnard College, 7 women from University Extension, and 2 men and 1 woman from Teachers College: 38 in all from within the University. The remaining 53 had received their college training in various institutions scattered all over the country, including Adelphi College, Bates College, Brown University, University of California (3), University of Chicago (2), Colorado State Teachers College, University

of Colorado, Cornell University, Dartmouth College (2), Emmanuel College (Mass.), Florida State College for Women, University of Florida, Goucher College, Hunter College (4), Indiana State Normal College, Kansas State Agricultural College, Lafayette College, Lindenwood College, McGill University (Canada), Massachusetts Institute of Technology, University of Missouri, Muhlenberg College (Pa.), University of Maryland, Ohio Wesleyan University, Pennsylvania State College (3), University of Pennsylvania (2), Robert College (Turkey), Smith College (2), University of South Carolina, Stanford University, Syracuse University, Temple University (Pa.), Transylvania College, Trinity College (D. C.), Wellesley College, University of West Virginia, University of Wyoming, Yale, Yale-in-China (Changsha, China).

Of the 172 students registered during the year, 52 reported their home residence as New York City, and 23 in other parts of New York State. The remaining 97 came from the following states and countries: Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Canada, China, France, Latvia, Porto Rico, South Africa.

The undergraduate work calls for little remark. We have had a prosperous and quiet year, in spite of two cases of discipline, which caused a good deal of excitement at the time, but fortunately left no serious results of a permanent nature. The only change in the undergraduate curriculum was the extension of the Newspaper Writing course from a half to a full year, which gave satisfactory results. "The Columbia Journalist, 1924," containing selections from the published work of the students during the year, was printed in time for the annual dinner, at which a re-organization of the Alumni Association was accomplished.

The graduate curriculum will be strengthened next year by the addition of a course on "The Psychology of News and

Popular Reading," to be given by Professor Pitkin in place of his short-story writing course. It was felt that this latter subject might safely be left to University Extension, where it is adequately provided for by a series of courses offering considerable variety.

Valuable service has been rendered to the School, since its foundation, by a number of Associates—journalists of eminence who took charge of a course or a section in addition to their professional work outside the School. But in the interests of concentration and economy, it was felt that the number of these Associates might be allowed to decrease in order to increase the permanent staff, who are more regularly accessible to students for purposes of consultation. Dr. Allen Sinclair Will, a journalist and author of distinction, was accordingly promoted during the year from the position of Associate to that of Associate Professor, and assigned to courses or sections in Reporting, Copy Reading, Editorial Writing, Dramatic Criticism, and Book Reviewing. The School congratulates itself on securing as a member of its permanent staff a journalist whose natural versatility and varied experience enable him to cover subjects of such wide range.

Mr. Sackett, who found himself hampered by the time limit of a one-hour course for his exposition of the Law of Libel, generously agreed to an extension to two hours. The necessary adjustments in the curriculum have been made without difficulty, and the new arrangement will come into force next year, when the course will be transferred to the graduate schedule. In this connection it should be mentioned that a former student in the Libel course, Mr. Samuel Dawson, took "Qualified Privilege" as the subject of the essay required as part of the qualifications for the M.S. degree. This essay, which was completed under Mr. Sackett's supervision, embodied results of investigation which proved of sufficient value to merit publication, and it will be issued by the Columbia University Press under the title "Freedom of the Press—Qualified Privilege."

The increase in the number of graduate students recorded above points to the necessity for a further development of the

graduate curriculum, which is at present somewhat lacking in variety and offers little freedom of choice to students who have already taken undergraduate work in the School. The provision of graduate courses for a comparatively small number of students is always expensive, and progress in this direction must be gradual, but the need for it should not be forgotten.

In addition to the degrees conferred in course recorded above, the University at the Commencement of 1924 bestowed honorary degrees upon three distinguished journalists—Mr. Victor Fremont Lawson, of the *Chicago Daily News*; Mr. Adolph Ochs, of *The New York Times*; and Mr. Melville Elijah Stone, of the Associated Press. This was regarded by the Journalism staff not only as a compliment to the profession of journalism, but indirectly as a recognition of the work done by the School, with which Mr. Lawson and Mr. Stone are associated as members of the Advisory Board.

Various tendencies of importance to journalism as a profession have attracted public attention during the year. The merging of the *New York Herald* with the *New York Tribune*, which took place just when the members of the class of 1924 were beginning to look for positions upon their graduation, created a feeling of anxiety as to the employment situation which was not dispelled until the end of the academic year, when most of the men obtained engagements either in or out of town, the establishment of the *New York Bulletin* having afforded some relief from the temporary and local restriction of openings. Of the students who took the B.Lit. degree this year, five received graduate scholarships, and about twenty have up to the time of writing obtained professional employment on newspapers, news associations or magazines. The newspapers on which positions were secured before or immediately after graduation included the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, *Christian Science Monitor*, *Jersey Journal*, *New York Bulletin*, *New York Times*, *Paterson Call*, and the *Wall Street Journal*.

In its broader aspect, the merger of the *Herald* and the *Tribune* is significant. As long ago as 1886 the late Joseph Pulitzer said: "There are fewer papers in New York today

than there were ten years ago. Ten years from this time, I fancy, there will be fewer still, notwithstanding the fact that in the meantime the population will have largely increased. The fittest will survive. The cause of centralization is simple. Competition begets excellence. Papers now cover every field. They never were so good as they are now, though I believe that they are still only half developed. The people, becoming accustomed to the best, will be satisfied with nothing less. Yet to give them the best means an enormous outlay of money. It is and will continue to be only the possessors of enormous capital who can afford the necessary expenditures. So each large city will have only a very few great papers and everybody will take them. Of course, interests are so diverse and prejudices and sincere convictions so varied that every large community will give a living support to minor cheap papers, but these will not be the real journals of dignity, enterprise and positive influence. The real journals of power will be few."

Dr. Talcott Williams, the revered first Director of the School, in his annual address in chapel to the graduating class, stated his conviction that for several years the number of professional journalists in the United States has not increased. The probabilities are that it will not advance in the next few years, the increase in the population being about balanced by the decrease in the number of newspapers. We shall have fewer newspapers, with wider circulation, and the salaries of the editorial and reporting staffs will be a comparatively small amount in the total expenditure. As it will be of increasing importance that the editorial and reporting work should be well done, it may reasonably be hoped that there will be a constant demand for capable and well-trained journalists. The policy of the School, in endeavoring to turn out a moderate number of really competent men and women rather than a large number of merely mediocre ones, is therefore justified by the conditions of the profession and it is at the same time in accordance with the high ideals Joseph Pulitzer had in view when he planned the foundation of the School.

The issue of how far this and other schools of journalism have succeeded in forwarding newspaper work on its way to become a profession, was raised in an article entitled "Is Journalism a Profession?" published on May 13th, by the editor of the *Christian Science Monitor*. This editorial provoked from Mr. William Allen White, editor of the *Emporia Gazette*, a response in the course of which he said: "Until the people of this country get it well in their heads that journalism is a profession which must be licensed and controlled, as the medical and legal professions are licensed and controlled, there can be no freedom of the press which is not liable to great abuses. When the newspaper business is socially controlled as medicine and law are, the freedom of our newspapers will be an asset. As it is, our freedom is a liability. Until journalism is recognized as a profession for trained men who have certain defined qualifications, the newspaper business will vacillate. Sometimes it will be an organ of predatory capitalism, sometimes the expression of class demagoguery—in both events a menace to stable government and growing institutions."

The Director of the School of Journalism of Columbia University was invited by the editor of the *Monitor* to comment upon Mr. William Allen White's editorial and did so in an article published on June 9th, from which the following paragraphs may here be quoted: "I agree with Mr. White that the best way of guarding against inaccuracy (and worse) in the newspapers is in the competent training of the men who are to conduct them and the cultivation of the professional spirit. That is precisely what the schools of journalism are trying to do. They should be strengthened and encouraged to exercise discrimination in the selection of the men they accredit. Newspaper work as now conducted requires both intelligence and training, and there are plenty of suitable young people, with good abilities and high ideals, presenting themselves for the task. The time is past for any bright boy with a high school education to be allowed to assume the responsibility of informing and instructing the public. The time may come when, as Mr. White suggests, the public will

demand some guarantee of competence and responsibility from those who are collecting and disseminating the information on which public opinion is formed, as such a guarantee is now demanded from practitioners in law and medicine. Meanwhile, the obvious course to pursue is to develop the existing educational agencies and to support those newspapers which are conducted, as many still are, not merely as a means of profit to their owners and of amusement to their readers, but with a high sense of public duty and responsibility.

“The pride of the journalist in his profession is not yet dead—very far from it—and this is a most valuable resource which ought to be encouraged and developed for the public advantage. Fewer newspapers we are almost certain to have, and, with a larger income at their disposal, the survivors ought to be better newspapers. But they will only be better if the men conducting them have intelligence, education, professional capacity, and a keen sense of public responsibility. If the conception of the newspaper as a private business enterprise should become universal, and it should no longer be regarded as a public trust, I do not see how democratic government is to be carried on.”

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. CUNLIFFE,
Director

June 30, 1924

BARNARD COLLEGE

REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1924

To the President of the University

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the following report on the condition and progress of Barnard College during the academic year 1923-24.

The enrollment in our four regular classes has been as follows:

	1922-23	1923-24
Seniors	94	104
Juniors	219	256
Sophomores	168	192
Freshmen	270	296
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	751	848

In addition to these regular students we have also had 59 unclassified students and 39 non-matriculated special students, making a total of 946 primarily registered in Barnard College, an increase of 124 as compared with last year. This increase was due to the fact that a much larger number of former students than usual returned. Believing that we were already crowded, we had not intended to have a student body much larger than that of last year, and the Committee on Admissions admitted six fewer students than in 1922-23.

Besides the students primarily registered in Barnard, we have had 54 students from Teachers College and 113 from other parts of the University taking some courses at Barnard. The total registration has been 1,113, an increase of 188 over last year.

On Commencement Day 177 candidates were recommended by Barnard College for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. This is the largest number ever presented by Barnard.

During the year Professors Henry L. Moore, James T. Shotwell and David S. Muzzey have been absent on leave, and during the second term Professors Frank N. Cole, Margaret E. Maltby and La Rue Van Hook.

Two members of the Faculty have been promoted from the rank of Assistant Professor to that of Associate Professor,—Dr. Louise H. Gregory, of the Department of Zoology, whose promotion dates from July 1, 1923, and Dr. Henri F. Muller, of the Department of Romance Languages, whose promotion dates from July 1, 1924.

The following members of the staff have been appointed Assistant Professor for next year: Miss Carolina Marcial-Dorado, in Spanish, Miss Grace Langford, in Physics, Dr. Alma De L. Le Duc, in French, and Dr. Helen H. Parkhurst, in Philosophy.

It is with much regret that we record the transfer of Professor David S. Muzzey from Barnard College to the Graduate School. In future he will confine himself to research and graduate instruction. Our Chair of History has not yet been filled, but we are searching carefully for a worthy successor to Professor Muzzey.

During the past year we have greatly enjoyed the visit of Donna Santa Borghese, who gave a course on Contemporary Movements in Italian Literature during the first term; and that of Mademoiselle Marguerite Mespoulet, who, as a regular member of the Faculty during the second term, gave two admirable and stimulating courses on Contemporary French Poetry. Through her residence at the College many of our students and officers had the privilege of becoming acquainted with this charming and brilliant representative of French scholarship.

We are able to resume for the year 1924-25 the practice of having a visiting professor from Great Britain. This has been made possible by a generous gift from Mr. Dwight W. Morrow. We have been fortunate enough to secure for the first term the distinguished historian, Professor Albert F. Pollard, of the University of London, who will give one course on the History of Political Ideas and another on Aspects of

the Tudor Period. Some of our Trustees who are especially interested in British-American relations are endeavoring to establish a permanent fund to endow this "British-American Chair," so that we may enjoy every year the presence of a scholar from Great Britain.

To the great regret of the College and the Alumnae we have to record the retirement of our Bursar, Mrs. N. W. Liggett, who has served Barnard with unflinching devotion, enthusiasm and efficiency for thirty-four years. Coming to the College in its infancy, at the end of its first academic year, she contributed, through her intense interest and her delightful and vigorous personality, to the upbuilding of the spirit as well as the financial strength of the institution during all its early years. She has succeeded in the office of Bursar by Miss Emily Lambert, a graduate of Barnard College in the Class of 1915.

The College suffered a serious loss in the death of one of its most valued Trustees, Miss Clara B. Spence, on August 9, 1923. Miss Spence became a Trustee on February 10, 1905, and from that time until her death was a devoted and interested member of the Board, serving constantly on its committees, especially the Committee on Education. She supported with courage and vigor all progressive plans and policies, and contributed generously to the College in time, in money, and in enthusiasm. In the passing of her gallant spirit Barnard loses one of its best friends.

The Board of Trustees has been strengthened by the election, as permanent member, of Mrs. Alfred F. Hess, (Sara Straus) of the Class of 1900, whose term as Alumnae Trustee expired in December. Mrs. Frederic F. Van de Water, Jr. (Eleanor Gay) of the Class of 1909, has been elected Alumnae Trustee in her place.

In the Dean's Report last year the problem of residence was emphasized as the most serious one confronting the College. This is now in a happy way to be solved. The Trustees have authorized the erection of the Claremont Avenue wing of Brooks Hall, which is being constructed and will, it is expected, be ready for occupancy for the Summer Session of

1925. It has been hoped that some donor might appear to contribute at least a part of the cost of this building, which will amount to nearly a million dollars. Failing this, the Trustees are planning to invest in the wing some of the unrestricted funds of the College. This new hall will accommodate about 250 students, making our total capacity, with Brooks Hall, about 350,—about 100 more than at present. We shall be able to give up the apartments in John Jay Hall, which have been a great help to us temporarily in accommodating our student body, but cannot be considered as in any way permanently desirable for dormitory purposes.

Besides students' rooms, the new building will contain reception rooms, some suites for women members of the Faculty, a duplex apartment for the Dean, and two dining rooms, in which meals for all resident students will be served. The completion of this wing will greatly improve our material equipment, our comfort, our health and our social life.

During the year, in connection with this expansion of our residence facilities, there has been considerable discussion among the Faculty and alumnae regarding the possible future size of the College. Though many feel that we are already fully large enough, there is, on the whole, a fairly widespread sentiment in favor of our expanding further,—as far as we reasonably can without losing too much of personal, intimate intercourse. We ought to put at the service of as many students as possible the unique opportunity that we enjoy here in New York, with the rich resources of Columbia University to aid us. Probably we should be able to accommodate a student body of at least 1,500, of whom 500 should be in residence in Brooks Hall and its two wings. With the release of some of the space in Students Hall which has been used for feeding resident students, that building can be restored to its primary purpose of a social center for the whole College, especially for the non-resident students. With proper increases in our administrative and teaching staffs we ought to be able to provide for adequate personal contacts for this number,—that is, for about 500 more regular undergraduates than we have at present.

In order to achieve this growth, however, we urgently need a new academic building, to contain lecture rooms and instructors' offices, which should be erected on Claremont Avenue just north of Students Hall.

The financial condition of the College is, on the whole, good, though in view of the heavy drain on our resources caused by the building of the new residence hall, we must proceed prudently. During the past year we have lived within our income. The Trustees have felt able to establish for next year one \$10,000 professorship and one at \$7,500, in addition to the two already existing, thus carrying out the general plan approved in principle a year ago.

During the year the College has received in cash gifts \$116,866.25. The most considerable item in this is a payment from the Sage Estate of \$90,000. Under the will of the late Augusta Larned we have received \$10,000 to endow a new scholarship, and under the will of the late Helen Adair, a graduate of Barnard College in the Class of 1915, a fund of \$1,000 in memory of her parents, William R. and Martha S. Adair. The income of this is to be used for the purchase of books for the Library. Mrs. Alfred Meyer, a member of our Board of Trustees, has established the Margaret Meyer Graduate Scholarship, in memory of her daughter, Margaret Meyer Cohen, of the Class of 1915. This scholarship is to be awarded each year to a member of the graduating class for training in secretarial work. We are glad to have a memorial to this valued and loyal alumna.

Of the total amount given, \$13,750 has been for salaries for visiting professors, either for current payments or toward the endowment for this purpose. The Class of 1899 has presented, as its Twenty-fifth Anniversary gift, \$1,100 for free endowment.

Besides gifts of funds there have been several welcome and interesting gifts of other sorts, notably that by Mrs. Adrian H. Joline of a beautiful collection of old musical instruments, most of which illustrate the evolution of the piano. These are a beautiful adornment to our College Parlor and have also served to inspire among our students increased interest in

music. They will be a great stimulus toward a further development of our work in music during future years.

The Trustees have accepted the offer of the Class of 1905 to present on the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the establishment of Greek Games, in 1928, a statue of a Greek Games contestant, to be executed by Mr. Chester A. Beach. This should be a beautiful addition to the main entrance hall in Students Hall. The Class of 1914 has presented as its decennial gift some mural decorations for this corridor, and the Class of 1924, as its parting gift to the College, a section of brick walk in front of Students Hall. Our buildings and grounds are thus gradually developing, through the cooperation of many loyal alumnae, unity of effect and beauty.

We are also to receive from some friends a portrait of Mr. George A. Plimpton, one of the founders of Barnard College and its Treasurer since 1893. Barnard has had no better friend than Mr. Plimpton, without whom it could hardly have existed and certainly could not have attained its present resources. It will be gratifying to have permanently his portrait on our walls.

The most important problems which can concern any college,—the subject matter which it teaches and its methods of instruction,—have been discussed with even more interest than usual during the past year. The Faculty has been considering the possibility of making the curriculum somewhat less rigid, with less prescribed work. Though the question of what subjects are to be taught is, of course, very important, it seems to be on the whole much less important than that of methods and standard of instruction. We should above all instill in our students a conception of real thoroughness, and do away, to some extent at least, with the national curse of superficiality. This is not an easy task.

Closely connected with the question of the curriculum is that of advising students as to their courses, a necessity which becomes rather more urgent the less prescription there is in the curriculum. It is not easy to combine the proper degree of guidance, information and advice with the fitting amount of freedom and the throwing of responsibility upon the stu-

dent herself. Under the leadership of Professor Louise H. Gregory, as Chairman, our new Faculty Committee on Students' Programs has begun to develop a very promising system of advice. As was reported last year, the students receive valuable assistance of this sort also from the Occupation Bureau, under the direction of Miss Katharine S. Doty, who has, during the past year, given information and advice in 2,213 interviews with students, besides 615 with alumnae.

In our Department of Government excellent progress has been made in starting the plans outlined in the Dean's Report of last year. Professor Moley is building up some very valuable courses for our regular students, and has also begun a careful study of possibilities of political education to be given by Barnard and University Extension jointly to the women of this vicinity. An Advisory Committee has been organized, consisting of representatives of the Women's University Club, the Women's City Club, the League of Women Voters, the Democratic Party and the Republican Party, to act as a kind of coordinating body in this field. This Committee has had several conferences with Professor Moley and other representatives of Barnard and University Extension regarding the best way of organizing instruction in politics for women, and has planned to begin with a special short course of lectures starting in October.

In the Department of Fine Arts also we have made at last an excellent beginning. Professors Butler Murray and Ernest De Wald have had a large registration in the introductory courses and have planned to offer next year further advanced work. We feel that in cooperation with the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Hispanic Museum, and with the aid of the other artistic riches of New York City, we ought to make this one of our most valuable and effective fields of work.

We have been fortunate this year in having exceptionally conscientious and able student officers. Student government and student activities are passing through a very interesting stage in this part of the country. There seems to be, especially in the women's colleges in the East, a somewhat

general reaction against the traditional ideas of "college life," with considerable diminution of enthusiasm for extra-curricular activities. This year at various colleges there has been great lack of interest in student government. In one institution the student board resigned, because it got no support or interest from the community. In two other colleges the student board almost resigned. In our own group there seems to be a tendency to realize more fully than in the past that the main interest of college should be study, and that so-called "student activities" should, so far as possible, radiate from and be closely connected with the work of the classroom, the library and the laboratory. To deal with these matters, however, and to cooperate with the Faculty in the general educational work of the College, some form of student government seems obviously necessary. Our student officers have accordingly devoted much time and thought this year to working out a less cumbersome and more effective system, whereby a "representative assembly" is substituted for most of the general meetings of the Undergraduate Association.

On the whole a very admirable spirit of cooperation has prevailed during this past year, and there seems to be every prospect that the students, the Faculty, and the Trustees can continue in this spirit to accomplish excellent results during the year to come.

Respectfully submitted,

VIRGINIA C. GILDERSLEEVE,

Dean

June 30, 1924

TEACHERS COLLEGE

REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1924

To the President of the University

SIR:

I transmit herewith the annual reports of the Directors of the Schools of Education and Practical Arts.

The work of the College for the year ended June 30, 1924, has been eminently satisfactory. The delay in building operations has been distressing, but the expectation of some day having adequate space has served to maintain our courage. The new library building, opened in April, has given great relief to administrative officers and to students and the library staff. To our Trustees and other donors the entire College owes a debt of gratitude. The addition to Dodge Hall, and the changes necessitated by the removal of the library, still await completion, but the end is in sight. Next year will see us more comfortably situated than ever before.

The growth of the College in numbers of students, remarkable as it is, is less significant than are the changes in the character and scope of our work. The main purpose of Teachers College, as I have repeatedly pointed out, is to train for leadership in the profession of education. As one of the higher levels of vocational education, the professional school aims to fit its students for expert service in a particular field. But in addition to technical skill, which is the mainstay of the craftsman, the professional worker should have a broader and deeper knowledge, and his service should be directed by higher ideals. A professional school that has novices in training may be content to give that which will fit its students to begin where the average practitioner leaves off, but equipment for leadership must include the means of self-direction in anticipation of future needs.

The students of Teachers College are for the most part experienced teachers. They have had both the cultural and the technical training commonly required of novices in our profession. They are looking forward to the strategic positions in the more highly specialized types of educational service at home and abroad. The success of our efforts is measured not so much by what our graduates can do when they leave us, as by what they will be ten years or a generation hence. Our main problem is to predict the course of progress and to estimate the requirements at each successive stage of development.

Vocational training on all levels tends to become static. The standards are set by those who are skilled in doing the day's work. There is an old English saying that "the teacher liketh that he knoweth and seeth not the use of that he knoweth not." In modern phrase, the teacher tends to check initiative because he knows no better way. Every step in advance depends on new knowledge, new ways of using old facts, or new facts adjusted to old conditions.

The dictum once prevalent in learned circles, that all that a teacher needs in teaching is a knowledge of his subject, has been controverted by the work of the great scholars themselves. The acquisitions to knowledge of any subject within a generation, to say nothing of what was known before, are so extensive and of such far-reaching significance that no one, however scholarly, would venture to apportion off-hand those parts or phases of the subject best suited to particular ages or groups of learners. The selection of materials of instruction, their arrangement into courses of study, and the combination of courses of study into curricula, have become the subject of intensive study and investigation. Coincident with the advance of science and an inevitable result of scientific curiosity, scientific method was directed to the mind itself. The new psychology made possible the comparison of mind with mind, and the testing and measuring of intellectual capacity and achievement. Research in this direction has led to a revolution in methods of classification and promotion in our lower schools, and has raised questions

never before asked as to what knowledge can best be acquired by some individuals, and the extent to which the education of such individuals is possible. It has raised questions, too, of how children learn, and of the obstacles to be overcome due to individual differences. Most of these questions still remain unanswered, and await the findings of patient investigation of a most exacting kind.

The splendid results of research in the intellectual field are a challenge to similar investigation of the emotional and volitional life. Somewhere in this field lies hidden the clue to educational aims and ideals, and to the processes that make for desired ends. Meantime, we are dependent upon empirical data, and are swayed by selfish whims. Success seems to be rated by some parents in terms of money-making. The college sets metes and bounds to the process of acquiring culture and social rank. The church prescribes the type of school that leads to salvation along denominational routes. The state wants healthy, self-supporting, patriotic citizens, and makes compulsory the schooling provided by lay boards. The eclectic, with faith in variety, says that any kind of instruction is good, provided it is well given. The individualist advocates freedom of teaching and freedom of learning, and points to Athens as the historic example of the progress that is possible when personality is given free rein. Another philosopher sees what became of Athens after it reached its zenith, and therefore prefers the longevity of a Chinese civilization, even though it be on a lower level. Of what avail, he asks, if one does gain the whole world, if in the end he shall lose his own soul? These are but instances of points of view which confuse and confound the student of education.

While exposing our ignorance, I do not deny the value of experience and tradition in evaluating the means and materials of instruction, nor do I under-rate the wisdom of the ages in fixing the aims of education. But I remind myself that the wisdom of the ages once upheld the geocentric theory of the universe. The new order made no change in the facts of the case, but it did change men's way of thinking and acting with respect to those facts. Hence, while I do not delude myself

into believing that education will ever become an exact science, I am morally certain that some of the processes of moral and social education will be scientifically determined. The facts will not be changed, but we shall look at them from a different point of view. There will still be children and materials of instruction, schools and teachers, the family, the Church, and the State; but a scientific determination of measurable facts will provide a rational basis for experimentation with ways and means of securing better results from these prime factors in education.

Teachers College has always fostered research and experimentation. At first it was necessary in order to provide reliable information for our students. Later it became an obligation for the advancement of the profession. Recently it has assumed such proportions as to warrant a special organization for its control and direction. The Institute of Educational Research was set up three and a half years ago with three divisions: Educational Psychology, under the direction of Professor Thorndike; School Experimentation, under the direction of Professor Caldwell; and Field Studies, under the direction of Professor Strayer. A fourth section, in Practical Arts, has grown up under the supervision of Professor Bigelow. The character and range of the studies completed since the establishment of the Institute or now under way are shown in the list appended to this Report (p. 180).

The appended list is by no means a complete survey of the research and experimental work of the College. Every department has its own problems which it is working out experimentally. Some of the best results have been attained by teachers who have given freely of their time and strength to research in the interests of their professional students. But the greater part of the work has been done under special grants for particular purposes. The total amount of such contributions is \$690,399.00, and it is safe to say that the College has contributed directly or indirectly as much more.

A new line of research is opened up for next year by a grant of \$20,000 to \$30,000 annually for a period of three years by the Institute of Social and Religious Research, for a study

of character education with special reference to social and religious training. Professor Hugh Hartshorne, of the University of Southern California, and Professor Mark A. May, of Syracuse University, have been appointed Research Associates to conduct this study under the general direction of Professor Thorndike. The Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial also has made a grant of \$50,000 a year for five years, to maintain studies in child welfare research. Plans are now being formulated for the organization of this work, which is to be restricted to the pre-school period of education and to the non-academic phases of school life.

The International Institute is both a teaching and a research institution. From the report of the Director it will be seen that the year has been rich in experiences, both in dealing with students and in surveys of other countries. The means at our disposal have made it possible to grant many scholarships to students who otherwise would have been hard pressed financially by the adverse rate of exchange for foreign moneys. The high cost of living in New York City is an added burden that cannot be met in many worthy cases. As a means of partial relief, and for the encouragement of exceptional ability, Mr. and Mrs. V. Everit Macy have pledged the sum of \$20,000 a year for five years for the purpose of meeting the personal expenses of a few specially selected students from other lands.

A gracious act of the Trustees is the designation in the Library of Teachers College of a collection to be known as the "Baldwin Collection," in recognition of the twenty-eight years of devoted service of Miss Elizabeth G. Baldwin, "not only as efficient Librarian, but also as generous friend and adviser of students and officers of the College."

After thirteen years of most efficient service as Secretary of the College and as Provost, Professor Clifford B. Upton lays down these offices to devote himself wholly to teaching and to investigation of the training of teachers of mathematics. I cannot speak too highly of the assistance he has given me and our other administrative officers during a period of rapid

change and increasingly perplexing problems. The duties of Secretary have now become so onerous as to require the undivided attention of the best man we can find. Were it not for the exceptional ability of the Controller and of the several Directors of the Faculties, Institutes, and Schools, I should not know how to meet the problems that present themselves for settlement. We work together without friction as one happy family. The service of Miss Baker as head of our dining halls, and of Dr. Reynolds, in charge of our Bureau of Educational Service, deserves more than passing mention. Mr. Tidwell has put the Bureau of Publications on a business basis, and given new life to the *Teachers College Record*, which will appear hereafter in ten numbers a year instead of five numbers as during the past twenty-five years. The secretariat of the Students' Organizations, under Miss Swan, has proved to be a distinct success. Under the direction of the Students Executive Council and supported by a voluntary fee of seventy-five cents a semester paid by full-time students, it has had charge of the publicity and finance of the several students' organizations.

During the year the College has received a gift of \$10,000 from the Estate of Miss Augusta Larned for the founding of a Scholarship for women. Mr. and Mrs. Carl H. Pforzheimer have presented to the Horace Mann School for Boys, "as an expression of appreciation of the ideals and work of the School," a swimming pool, to be erected in connection with the new Gymnasium which has been provided, in part, by gifts from patrons of the School. The Trustees have purchased seventeen and one-half lots on the Albany Post Road at the northeast corner of the grounds occupied by the Boys' School. They have also recently procured the Patchell property, which gives us possession of the entire Teachers College block. Instead of the nuisance which we have endured for twenty-five years, we shall now have a comfortable addition to our office space.

The reports of the Controller, the Registrar, the Librarian, and of the several Directors of the Institutes and Schools of the College will be published separately, and may be obtained on application to the Secretary.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES E. RUSSELL,

Dean

June 30, 1924

INSTITUTE OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH

I. DIVISION OF EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

Subject. An Inventory of English Constructions.

Publication. Report in progress.

Financed by: Teachers College.

Subject. The Psychology of Algebra.

Publication. *The Psychology of Algebra*, xi + 483 pp. The Macmillan Company, 1923; also separate articles in various educational and other scientific journals.

Financed by: The Commonwealth Fund.

Subject. Tests for Vocational Guidance of Children.

Publication. *Tests for Vocational Guidance of Children Thirteen to Sixteen*, Contributions to Education No. 136, Teachers College.

Financed by: The Commonwealth Fund.

Subject. New-Type Examinations in Algebra and Ancient History.

Financed by: College Entrance Examination Board.

Subject. The Teaching of Latin.

Publication. Parts of the official report of the Latin Inquiry, also separate articles in educational journals.

Financed by: General Education Board and American Classical League.

Subject. Fundamental Units of Intellect and Capacity.

Publication. Report in progress. Separate articles have appeared in educational journals.

Financed by: Carnegie Corporation of New York.

Subject. Mental Discipline in the High School Subjects.

Publication. Report in *Journal of Educational Psychology*, Vol. 15, pp. 1-22 and 83-98; also separate articles in other educational journals.

Financed by: The Commonwealth Fund.

Subject. Application of Vocational Tests.

Financed by: The Commonwealth Fund.

Subject. Study of the Educational and Industrial Histories of Two Thousand Children.

Publication. Report in progress.

Financed by: The Commonwealth Fund.

Subject. Experiment with a Class of Children of Exceptionally High Intellectual Status.

Publication. Report in progress. Partial report in *Twenty-Third Year-Book of National Society for the Study of Education*, pp. 221-237 and 275-289.

Financed by: Carnegie Corporation of New York.

II. DIVISION OF SCHOOL EXPERIMENTATION

1. General

Subject. Rural Experimental School. (In cooperation with the Board of Education, Allamuchy Township, N. J.)

Publication. Report in progress.

Financed by: Mr. Felix M. Warburg.

Subject. Extent, Nature and Causes of Failure of School and Community to deal effectively with Special Cases. (In cooperation with Public School No. 165 Manhattan.)

Publication. Report in preparation.

Financed by: The Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial.

Subject. The Psychology of Children's Fears. (In cooperation with the Hecksher Foundation.) The Value of Eggs in the Diet of Young Children. (In cooperation with the Manhattanville Day Nursery.)

Publication. Reports in progress.

Financed by: The Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial.

2. In connection with The Lincoln School

Subject. The Lincoln School.

Publication. See bulletins published by The Lincoln School.

Financed by: General Education Board.

Subject. The Present Conditions and Tendencies of History Teaching in Elementary and Secondary Schools.

Publication. Report in progress.

III. DIVISION OF FIELD STUDIES

Subject. Chamber of Commerce Inquiry.

Publication. Report of The American City Bureau.

Financed by: The Commonwealth Fund.

Subject. Civic Education.

Financed by: Inter-racial Council and Mr. Felix M. Warburg.

Subject. Educational Activities of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Publication. Report published by the Y. M. C. A., New York City.

Subject. Baltimore School Survey.

Publication. Report of Board of School Commissioners, Baltimore.

Financed by: City of Baltimore.

Subject. Stamford School Survey.

Publication. Report of The School Committee, Stamford, Conn.

Financed by: Town of Stamford.

Subject. Atlanta School Survey.

Publication. Report of Board of Education, Atlanta, Ga.

Financed by: City of Atlanta.

Subject. Augusta School Survey.

Financed by: City of Augusta.

Subject. Springfield School Survey.

Publication. Report of The School Committee, Springfield, Mass.

Financed by: City of Springfield.

Subject. Providence School Survey.

Publication. Report of The School Committee, Providence, R. I.

Financed by: City of Providence.

SPECIAL SECTION—EXPERIMENTATION IN HORACE MANN SCHOOL

Subject. Projects in the Lower Primary and Kindergarten Field.

Publication. Reports on some of these projects are in preparation; separate articles have appeared in the *Teachers College Record*.

Financed by: Teachers College.

Subject. Studies Related to Elementary School Problems.

Publication. Report in preparation; separate articles have appeared in educational journals.

Financed by: Teachers College.

Subject. Studies in Health Education.

Publication. Report in progress.

Financed by: American Child Health Association.

SPECIAL SECTION—PRACTICAL ARTS RESEARCH

Subject. Studies of Corn Products.

Financed by: Corn Products Refining Company.

Subject. Yeast Vitamin.

Financed by: The Fleischmann Company.

Subject. Nutritional Value of Bread.

Financed by: The Fleischmann Company.

Subject. Temperature and Humidity of Household Refrigerators.

Financed by: Dr. Mary Pennington.

Subject. Effect of Canning Process on the Vitamin Content of Food.

Financed by: National Cannery Association.

Subject. Testing of Acids on Enamel Ware.

Financed by: Associated Manufacturers of Enamel Ware.

Subject. Oven Temperature Tests.

Financed by: Ralph H. Jones Company.

Subjects. Comparison of Sweeping and Cleaning in Bacterial Content of Air.

Financed by: Lillibridge Company.

Subjects. Miscellaneous Studies: Vitamin Yeast Test Studies; Frying of Fats; Fondants; Silver Polishes and Floor Waxes; Effect of Cleaning Agents on Fabrics; Use of Calcium in Almonds; Basal Metabolism of Young Girls; Pressure Cookery Efficiency; The Value of Phytin in the Prevention of Rickets; The Standardization of Hemoglobin Determinations; The Value of Peanut Flour as a Substitute; Basal Metabolism of the White Rat; Dishwashing and Germ Transfer; Phosphorus in Fracture Cases; The Functions of the Spleen as regards Blood Phosphorus Changes; Bacteriological Problems in Milk Cultures; Dietary Studies at Hope Farm.

Financed by: Teachers College.

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1924

To the Dean of Teachers College

SIR:

I submit herewith my report for the School of Education for the academic year 1923-1924.

The total number of students enrolled in the School of Education has been 2,730 (not including graduate students with majors in Practical Arts), as compared with 2,290 for the preceding year. In Practical Arts there were 430 graduate students as against 344 in 1922-1923. The matriculated students of both schools in the Summer Session of 1923, not in attendance during the academic year, numbered 3,468. Of the total number of graduate students in the School of Education during the academic year, 17 were enrolled as unclassified students, and 1,582¹ indicated their desire to become candidates for the Master's or Doctor's degree. In addition, there were 1,131 matriculated unclassified students, of whom 624 signified their intention to apply for the degree of Bachelor of Science. In the preceding year there were 1,286 candidates for the degree of Master of Arts or Doctor of Philosophy, and 16 unclassified graduate students.

During the year the degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred upon 40 students, 26 of whom had taken the Master's degree at Columbia. In the preceding year, 14 doctorates were awarded; in 1921-1922, 19; 1920-1921, 7; 1919-1920, 23; 1918-1919, 9; 1917-1918, 19; 1916-1917, 9. For the academic year 1923-1924, 885 students in Teachers College received the degree of Master of Arts, 14 the degree of Master of Science, and 509 the degree of Bachelor of Science.

The total number of Teachers College professional diplomas

¹2,029 including graduate students with Practical Arts majors.

granted during the academic year was 810. These diplomas are granted only in connection with a degree.

Of the 2,029 graduate students, 265 held the Master of Arts degree from Columbia University; 282 students held the degree of Bachelor of Science from Columbia University. Other colleges and universities were represented as follows: Hunter College, 134; University of Chicago, 64; College of the City of New York, 54; Wellesley College, 41; New York University, 40; Vassar College, 38; Syracuse University, 37; Smith College, 35; University of California, 34; University of Pennsylvania, 34; Oberlin College, 34; Harvard University, 33; Cornell University, 30; University of Wisconsin, 30; University of Minnesota, 27; University of Illinois, 26; University of Michigan, 23; Mount Holyoke College, 23; University of Washington, 21; Northwestern University, 21; University of Missouri, 18; Ohio State University, 17; New York State College for Teachers, 16; Princeton University, 16; Adelphi College, 14; Bryn Mawr College, 14; George Peabody College for Teachers, 14; Leland Stanford Junior University, 14; Yale University, 13; Colgate University, 12; George Washington University, 11; Indiana University, 11; Ohio University, 11; Bucknell University, 11; Colby College, 11; Rutgers College, 11; Brown University, 10; Kansas State Agricultural College, 9; University of Pittsburgh, 9; Ohio Wesleyan, 9; Carnegie Institute of Technology, 9; State University of Kentucky, 9; Dickinson University, 9; Middlebury College, 9; Pennsylvania State College, 9; Bates College, 8; Swarthmore College, 8; University of Texas, 8; University of Nebraska, 8; Denison University, 8; University of North Carolina, 8; University of Oregon, 8; University of West Virginia, 8; Franklin and Marshall College, 8.

The total number of institutions represented was 378.

In the choice of subjects other than Education pursued by Teachers College students in other parts of the University, the following departments proved most attractive: English, 577; History, 342; Psychology, 209; French, 165; Sociology, 158; Comparative Literature, 127; Spanish, 102; Philosophy, 78; Economics, 75; Mathematics, 62; Architecture, 47; Chemistry,

42; Music, 35; Geography, 26; Physics, 22; Italian, 22; Botany, 21; German, 21; Government, 19; Physiology, 18; Zoology, 18; Advertising, 12; Geology, 12; Phonetics, 11; Latin, 10; Statistics, 9; Astronomy, 9; Hygiene, 8; Physical Education, 8; Typewriting, 8; 34 other subjects were chosen by a smaller number of students. A total of 2,273 class registrations represents the interest of Teachers College students in other phases of University work.

Three meetings of the Executive Committee have been held during the year. A total of 77 new courses has been approved: 41 for the academic year, 20 for the Summer Session, and 16 for the Extramural Division. Diploma titles have been approved for Supervisor of Civic Education, Supervisor of Immigrant Education, and Vocational Counselor. The diploma title, Supervisor of Vocational Education, has been changed to Director of Vocational Education.

The faculty of the school has given considerable attention, throughout the year, to the types of programs best suited to the needs of the several professional groups of students. As a result of a series of conferences, the general conclusion has been reached that each program should include a substantial amount of work in the field of major interest, normally about one-third of the total program, an additional one-third in fields related to the major, and the remaining third representing courses designed to broaden the student's range of interest, and relate his work to the whole field of education and to society at large.

In order that the designation of courses might be indicative of their character and level, a new numbering system has been devised, to become effective with the beginning of the academic year 1924-25. Under the new plan, numbers 101 to 199 are reserved for courses of senior-graduate rank; primarily for unclassified students, and may be counted, subject to proper approval, toward the degree of Bachelor of Science or Master of Arts. Numbers 201 to 299 are reserved for first level fundamental and major courses, general courses, and courses covering a special aspect of a field of education; primarily for candidates for the degree of Master of Arts.

Numbers 301 to 399 are reserved for advanced graduate courses, including research courses, advanced fundamental courses, general courses, and courses covering a special aspect of a field of education; primarily for students who wish to extend their graduate studies beyond the Master of Arts degree and for candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Numbers 401 to 499 are reserved for the most advanced research courses and seminars, limited to candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

It is significant to report that as a result of faculty action, the diploma for Superintendent of Schools will hereafter be awarded only to those who have completed two years of professional training, including the first major course and the second major course, together with advanced work in related fields. This will do much to professionalize the work of the Superintendent of Schools. A major course for training Advisers of Women and Girls has also been approved. Several new courses in Religious Education have been developed due to the availability of experts who will share in the investigation on Character Building with Special Reference to Religious Education, arranged for by the Institute of Social and Religious Research. The work in Natural Science has been further developed by the addition of several new courses. After a series of conferences, members of the staff concerned with the teaching of Supervision of Secondary School Subjects have perfected a plan for the organization of a major course for Heads of Departments of Secondary Schools. The course will include the basic work necessary for supervision, together with a study of subject-matter fields.

The cooperative arrangement between Teachers College and the University of Paris for the training of teachers and supervisors of French has now been in existence for one year. Graduate students, who are candidates for the degree of Master of Arts with a major in French, may be in residence in Teachers College for a period of one Summer Session and one Winter Session and at the University of Paris for one Spring Session. The first group of students has completed this program of training which is highly promising for the further

development of modern language teaching in this country.

The Department of Educational Research, through the Committee on Higher Degrees, has revised certain aspects of the matriculation requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, looking toward effectiveness and simplicity in administration. In the future, it is the hope of the staff that graduate students will present themselves for the preliminary written examination at the end of one year of graduate study. Under the new plan, the written examination will be upon the field of major interest and its related fields. The oral examination will continue to be administered in the future as in the past.

It is a pleasure to record the following new appointments to the Faculty of Education: Thomas Alexander, Ph.D., Professor of Education; Peter W. Dykema, M.L., Visiting Professor of Music Education; Forest C. Ensign, Ph.D., Visiting Professor of Education, for the Spring Session; and Fletcher Harper Swift, Ph.D., Visiting Professor of Education for the year.

The following promotions have been made: Charles H. Farnsworth, Mus.D., from Associate Professor of School Music to Professor of Music Education; Arthur I. Gates, Ph.D., from Associate Professor to Professor of Education; Franklin W. Johnson, A.M., L.H.D., from Associate Professor to Professor of Education; Edward H. Reisner, Ph.D., from Associate Professor to Professor of Education; Harold Ordway Rugg, Ph.D., from Associate Professor to Professor of Education; Paul R. Mort, Ph.D., from Associate in Education to Assistant Professor of Education; and Lois C. Mossman, Ph.D., from Instructor in Practical Arts Education to Assistant Professor of Education.

Allan Abbott, A.M., Associate Professor of English, has been transferred from the Faculty of Practical Arts to the Faculty of Education.

Leaves of absence have been granted to Professor Charles H. Farnsworth for the year; to Professor Patty S. Hill for the Winter Session; and to Professors W. C. Bagley, N. L. Engelhardt, E. W. Bagster-Collins, and Henry A. Ruger for the Spring Session.

The report of my first year's work as Director of the School of Education would be incomplete indeed without expressing to you my sincere appreciation for your counsel and leadership, to my predecessor for his thoughtful assistance, and to the members of the faculty for their cordial cooperation.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT JOSSELYN LEONARD,

Director

June 30, 1924

SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL ARTS

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1924

To the Dean of Teachers College

SIR:

I submit herewith my annual report as Director of the School of Practical Arts for the academic year ending June 30, 1924.

According to the Registrar's records summarized in the annual announcements of Teachers College, the total registration of regular students in the School of Practical Arts from September, 1923, to June, 1924, was 2,043, a decrease of 9 from last year. This total was not expected, because, as stated in my report for last year, no freshman class was enrolled. The average freshman class has been about 180 students and hence the decrease of 9 students means that the School has gained 171 advanced students in place of the omitted freshman class.

The regular students were grouped as follows: Graduate students, 430; junior-senior professional students, 734; unclassified professional students taking junior-senior courses, 689; sophomores, 190. In addition, 501 extension students, most of whom were teachers in service, were admitted to sections of technical courses for which their preparation was equivalent to that of matriculated students in the same courses; and 135 women, who enrolled as extension students, were members of non-credit classes for homemakers. The total number of students in regular credit courses was 2,544, making a grand total of 2,679. Cards of admission were granted to 1,153 auditors, not classified as students, who attended extension special series of popular lectures in fine arts and household arts and lessons in physical training conducted by the departments of the School in cooperation

with the Institute of Arts and Sciences of Columbia University.

The departmental distribution of graduate students in Practical Arts for three years is shown in the following table:

	1921-1922	1922-1923	1923-1924
Household Arts	91	147	175
Fine Arts	53	55	82
Industrial Arts Education	13	6	6
Music Education	14	16	22
Nursing Education	17	23	36
Physical Education	33	57	68
Practical Science	41	40	41
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	262	344	430

In October, February and June, 1923-1924, the Bachelor's and Master's degrees were conferred by the University on 532 students whose major interest was in Practical Arts. The figures in parentheses are those of 1922-1923. Of 324 (297) who received the Bachelor's degree, 318 (282) were women and 6 (15) were men. The Master of Arts degree was conferred on 181 (143) women and on 13 (8) men. The Master of Science degree was conferred on 14 (13) women, most of whom were students of practical science.

The number of Teachers College diplomas in Practical Arts conferred in 1923-24 was 258 (214 in 1922-23), 163 (151) to holders of the Bachelor's degree and 95 (63) to holders of the Master's degree; 249 (208) of the diplomas were educational (for teaching or supervision) and 9 (6) were technical. The distribution of the educational diplomas in Practical Arts by departments was as follows:

	1921-1922	1922-1923	1923-1924
Household Arts	95	88	101
Fine Arts	28	30	50
Industrial Arts Education	9	11	12
Music Education	13	12	17
Nursing Education	30	21	25
Physical Education	31	40	40
Practical Science . . . . .	..	6	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	206	208	249

During this academic year the administrative officials and departmental committees have given much attention to the readjustments incident to the omission of the freshman and sophomore classes. Pursuant to the Trustees' order, no freshmen were accepted in September, 1923. Numerous applicants were referred to other colleges. Barnard College published in its annual announcement an excellent two-year program intended to prepare for professional work in Practical Arts; and Teachers College advised all students who could satisfy entrance requirements to apply for admission to Barnard College. Several other colleges have shown much interest in adapting their programs to preparation for professional work in Practical Arts. However, it is not probable that Teachers College is likely to have a great increase in applications for transfer after two years at other colleges, because a successful student is likely to remain at the college first entered and complete the requirements for the Bachelor of Science degree. Our experience extending back over ten years leads to the conclusion that the majority of students who wish to change colleges at the end of two years are not in the first rank as regards scholarship and promise of success as teachers of Practical Arts.

There is little difficulty in fitting the work of the first two years in regular colleges to the professional curriculum leading to the Bachelor's degree in every department in the School of Practical Arts; but there are many problems of adjustment in programs of students who after high school have spent one to three years in technical schools in household arts, industrial arts, fine arts, music and physical education. As a rule, such students from technical schools which do not confer degrees, enter with little or no credit towards the 45 points of general work required for the Bachelor's degree; and, moreover, much of their technical study has been on a level scarcely in advance of high school, with little attention to scholarly training. For these reasons, most students who have spent two years in such technical schools will find it necessary to devote two years and two or three summer sessions to completing our requirements for the Bachelor's

degree. It is probable that this situation will improve rapidly, because the directors of most technical schools whose students tend to go into teaching are realizing the importance of a better foundation in general education, and consequently the graduates of such schools are now much better adapted to our professional work than were those who came to Teachers College from the same institutions fifteen years ago.

The most important movement in the School of Practical Arts during this year has been the beginning of reorganization of the work in Music Education, that is, the training of teachers and supervisors of music in schools and colleges. By agreement of the Trustees of Teachers College and the Trustees of the Institute of Musical Art in the City of New York, these institutions will cooperate in the training of teachers and supervisors of school music, beginning with the opening of the next term in September, 1924. Teachers College will offer courses related to music education for students who have received their technical training in music in the Institute or elsewhere. The Institute will give instruction in theory and practice of music to students of Teachers College who have the necessary preparation for the music studies they desire to pursue. Students of the Institute who have completed satisfactorily two or three years of work after graduation from high school, will be admitted as regular students of Teachers College and candidates for the Bachelor of Science degree. Mature and advanced students of the Institute who can not meet the regular matriculation requirements may be accepted in Teachers College classes for which they are well prepared in technical lines.

Professor Peter W. Dykema, who has been at the University of Wisconsin since 1913, will come to Teachers College in September, 1924, to take charge of the reorganization of the work in music education. Professor Charles Hubert Farnsworth is on leave of absence for the academic year 1924-25 after twenty-four years of service in Teachers College. Dr. Frank Damrosch, Director of the Institute of Musical Art, will hold an honorary seat in the Faculty of Practical Arts in Teachers College.

The Institute of Musical Art was established twenty years ago for the purpose of providing an American school of music in which musical talent could be given the highest possible development. Its requirements for admission are high-school graduation and musical ability satisfactory to the Director of the Institute. It offers extensive instruction in singing, playing musical instruments and musical theory. Some of this work is very advanced and will be open to graduate students of Teachers College.

Full announcement of the programs and courses to be offered in Teachers College and in the Institute for students of Teachers College has been published in the Announcement of the School of Practical Arts and in a special bulletin which has been given wide distribution.

The primary purpose of the department of Nursing Education in Teachers College has been from its beginning advanced training of graduate nurses who wish to prepare for teaching or administration in schools of nursing, for school nursing, and for the educational aspects of public health nursing. In addition to such advanced work, and in harmony with the Teachers College tendency towards educational research and experimentation, it was decided five years ago to experiment with a plan whereby young women who have recently graduated from high school might spend two and one-half years in college work and nearly the same amount of time in hospital work, and finally at the end of five years receive their diplomas as graduate nurses and also the Bachelor of Science degree. This plan has been in successful operation for five years and a number of young women have completed the combination curriculum.

The desirability and practicability of such combined training in college and hospital has been demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt, and the five-year curriculum has already been imitated by several colleges which have made the necessary affiliation with hospital training schools. Having completed the experimental stage of this new type of training for nurses, the combined curriculum is no longer a logical part of the nursing education programs in Teachers

College. Moreover, the omission of the freshman and sophomore classes makes it impossible to offer satisfactorily the general work which must be preliminary to the two years of practical work at the Presbyterian Hospital. It has therefore seemed best to discontinue the five-year program in nursing, and hereafter only graduate nurses from approved hospital training schools will be admitted to the courses offered in nursing education in Teachers College.

The completion of Grace Dodge Hall makes it possible to begin next year an attack on the problems of household engineering, which to a great extent involves applied physics and some closely correlated general chemistry. Three large laboratories and one small laboratory on the fifth floor of Dodge Hall will be assigned to work in Applied Physics and Household Engineering. Courses and opportunities for experimental work in physics applied to household problems will be offered. It is probable that most of the cleaning and other technical processes formerly connected with the laundry and housewifery laboratories should be treated as problems of household engineering, so far as Teachers College students are concerned.

Along this line some experiments to determine the relation of certain problems of housewifery and home laundering have been planned for next year. Obviously, there is much pioneer work to be done in the field of physics applied to the household, and especially to the teaching of household arts. The great interest in chemistry applied to foods has led to an over-balance of chemistry in the curricula of all schools of home economics or household arts; and up to the present time Teachers College has certainly played its part in encouraging neglect of physics in the programs of students of household arts. The widespread neglect of physics appears to have resulted from the fact that professors of physics have not worked to apply their science to household arts, as have the chemists and the biologists, and staffs and students can scarcely be blamed for failing to see any close connection between the traditional college course in physics and the everyday problems of the home.

Recognizing this situation, the departmental committee on Practical Science in Teachers College has for many years urged an attempt to develop applied physics in relation to the household, so that advanced students who go from Teachers College as leaders of household arts will be prepared to stimulate or direct appropriate work in applied physics.

In my reports of recent years I have mentioned the constantly increasing activity of members of the teaching staff and of advanced students in practical arts research, both in education and in applied science. A summary of the problems which have been undertaken and the results achieved are included in a special report which I submit for the records of the Institute of Educational Research. Experience has shown the wisdom of providing in the Institute a special fund for practical arts research in coordination with the regular work of the instructing staff in Practical Arts. It is now evident that without separate laboratories it would not be satisfactory to attempt practical arts research as independent of the School of Practical Arts as educational research is independent of the School of Education. Moreover, the chief reason for practical arts research in Teachers College is not contribution to scientific knowledge so much as giving opportunity for the research interest of members of the staff and advanced students. So far as contribution to knowledge which relates to practical arts is concerned, Teachers College can scarcely hope to have the ideal conditions for research which are now available in several endowed institutions in America. These are well prepared to deal with every problem relating to the field of practical arts. It seems, therefore, that more and more practical arts research in Teachers College should be involved in the training of advanced students who, as leaders of technical education in America, need thorough training in the research methods of science applied in the field of practical arts.

It is already evident that the omission of the freshman and sophomore classes is going to have a marked influence within two years on the average maturity of Teachers College students. With a possible registration of 4,500 students in

Teachers College next year, all will have had at least two years of college training, and probably there will be less than 500 who have not had at least five years of study and experience since graduation from high school. With the exception of this younger group, which will probably decrease fifty per cent within one year, there is no essential difference in the educational records of the students under the two faculties of Teachers College. The great majority of present candidates for the Bachelor of Science degree under the Faculty of Practical Arts have had training equivalent to the unclassified (undergraduate) students under the Faculty of Education. In both Schools the great majority of candidates for the Bachelor's degree are prepared to take courses ("senior-graduate") which are also adapted to a very large percentage of the candidates for the Master's degree.

The result of all these facts is that, so far as the student body of Teachers College is concerned, there are no longer any sharp lines between students in Education and Practical Arts and between graduates and undergraduates. In short, with the exception of the small and disappearing group of the younger four-year students, there is now only one type of student in this institution, namely, Teachers College professional students.

The inevitable result of these changes in the composition of the student body is a tendency toward unification of Teachers College as an institution for the advanced training of teachers and educational leaders which, for convenience, and not as a matter of policy or difference in standards, is divided into general education and practical arts or technical education. This will be the situation as soon as the last representatives of the four-year group are graduated in June, 1926. This will close completely the gap between education and practical arts which developed with the organization of the four-year undergraduate non-professional curriculum in 1912 and continued for more than ten years.

A number of changes in the Faculty of Practical Arts should be recorded in this report: Charles Hubert Farnsworth, Mus.D., has been promoted from Associate Professor of

School Music to Professor of Music Education; Hermann T. Vulté, Ph.D., from Assistant Professor of Household Arts to Associate Professor of Household Chemistry; Grace MacLeod, Ph.D., from Instructor to Assistant Professor of Nutrition. Professor Katharine A. Fisher has resigned in order to devote her time to investigation and writing in relation to household arts. Professor Carleton J. Lynde, of Macdonald College, Quebec, has been appointed Professor of Physics. Professor Peter W. Dykema, of the University of Wisconsin, has been appointed Visiting Professor of Music Education.

Respectfully submitted,

M. A. BIGELOW,

Director

June 30, 1924

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1924

To the President of the University

SIR:

I have the honor of submitting the following report for the academic year 1923-1924:

The important events of the year, in our history, may be enumerated as follows:

1. The successful inauguration of a requirement of full secondary school training for matriculation.
2. The graduation of the largest class in our history.
3. An increase of nearly a half in the next following class.
4. An increase of some 200 per cent. in the ratio of university students, matriculated for the three- and four-year courses, to those taking the two-year college course.
5. The occupancy and highly successful use of a building annex which both increases and improves our teaching accommodations.
6. An arrangement for increasing our minimum course of instruction from two to three years, the change to be inaugurated not later than 1928.

Commenting on the developments thus recorded, I may refer to a number of facts which are exceptionally gratifying.

Our increased entrance requirements have been established as a result of many years of sustained effort, in the face of heavy obstacles, and without the coöperation and support of the other pharmacy schools of our State. That many students would take advantage of a last opportunity to matriculate under easy requirements, resulting in a class of exceptional size, was to have been expected. Under such conditions, we might well have anticipated a corresponding reduction in the size of the class next following, and it is exceptionally gratifying to find, on the contrary, an unprecedented increase.

The improved quality of the student-body matriculated under the new requirement is notable and fully justifies our expectations. It is worthy of remark that this improvement is not wholly due to the better preparation of the students. At the beginning of the year, the work of the faculty was reorganized. For lecture purposes, the class was formed into two divisions, the work of the lecturers being duplicated. For class-work, the sections were multiplied and reduced in size, with such satisfactory results that next year the arrangement will be extended to both classes.

The increase in the number of university students is perhaps the most significant of the year's developments. There had been some doubt in the minds of all as to the probable effect of an increase of two years in the preliminary requirement on the students' attitude toward a voluntary lengthening of the professional course. The result appears to indicate that the better preparation tends toward a desire for better professional training. One hundred and twelve members of our freshman class took their final examinations in the university section, twelve of them being registered for the full four-year course.

The results above recorded have made both our Faculty and Trustees eager to inaugurate an obligatory minimum three-year course, and an effort has been made to do so within the coming year. Owing to the status of the plans of the Education Department of the State with regard to pharmacy legislation, it may become desirable for us to postpone such action until the year 1928. At that time, a new Regents' rule will go into effect, under which every applicant for admission to a pharmacy school must be able to show a record of two years of practical experience in a pharmacy or drug-store. It has been resolved by the State Pharmacy Council that this certificate must be supplemented by an examination to show that this experience has been of such a character as to have yielded satisfactory educational results.

This report would not be complete without an expression of faculty appreciation of the advantages offered by our new building, aside from the obvious improvement from the stu-

dents' standpoint. For the first time in our history, the members of the faculty find themselves in a position to carry on their researches and special work under favorable conditions. One of the most agreeable experiences is to have our valuable and useful herbarium, heretofore kept in a dark storage-space beneath the lecture room, housed in our commodious museum-room, with good light and abundance of desk-space. Much of the summer vacation has been devoted to the incorporation of the Alphonso Wood collections into the general herbarium, so that they can be readily consulted.

It is a rather startling fact that the cost of this building addition, representing a little less than one-third of the material and labor entering into the original structure, has been just about double that of the latter in 1894.

Present attention among pharmacy schools is centered largely on investigations now in progress as to the bearing of the subject-matter taught on the practical duties of the pharmacist. It is believed that the conclusions reached may have the result of bringing about important changes in the curriculum.

Respectfully submitted,

H. H. RUSBY,

Dean

June 30, 1924

SUMMER SESSION

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

FOR THE SUMMER SESSION OF 1924

To the President of the University

SIR:

As Director of the Summer Session I have the honor to submit the following report of the twenty-fifth Summer Session of the University which opened July 7 and closed August 15, 1924.

The report of the Registrar includes the statistical record of the Session. (See pages 331-337). Outstanding figures are: (1) the enrollment of 12,916 students, which is the largest in the history of the Summer Session (against 12,675 for the attendance of 1923); (2) the percentage of men and women, 31.28 and 68.72 respectively; (3) the wide territorial distribution with 8,969 students from outside of New York State, and with 1,691 (13.09 per cent) from the South Atlantic Division (Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia) and 351 students from foreign countries. Of the students in attendance 46.04 per cent had taken work at the University previously. Studies of the distribution of previous years indicate clearly that the percentage of students from outside New York State is constantly increasing.

The figures for the enrollment of 1924 show in comparison with the figures of 1923 very small gain in any Summer Session throughout the country and in some a small loss. It seems likely that in every Summer Session the chief increase in numbers is to be expected from the development in the field of education, and in some few institutions from the increasing use which undergraduates make of the Summer Session in order to decrease their period of residence. In Schools of Business throughout the country the percentage of increase

is very slight, both in the Summer Session and the academic year, while a decrease is evident in many of the branches of engineering.

Other interesting figures of the Summer Session of 1924 are: 568 instructors—396 men and 172 women; with the addition of 41 assistants—24 men and 17 women. In the Demonstration School there were 3 High School teachers and 19 Elementary teachers. The composition of the instructing staff was marked by the attendance of five instructors from foreign countries. There was a total of 230 instructors from outside the University.

A total of 830 courses was offered. In addition to the regular courses there were 102 lectures given as recorded in the Weekly Bulletins of the Summer Session:

Physical Education Department	8
Mathematics	4
Intelligence Tests	7
Romance Languages	14
Physics Colloquium	4
Greek and Latin	5
Rural Education	6
Miscellaneous	25
Women's Graduate Club	8
Americanization Conferences	5
Metropolitan Museum of Art Lectures	5
Religious Conferences	11
	<hr/>
Total lectures	102

The analysis of these lectures is interesting as revealing in several departments a continuity of development during the Session. The Metropolitan Museum of Art for the first time conducted under its own auspices a series of lectures at the Museum which were planned and announced especially for the students of the summer sessions in New York City. The University of the State of New York, as in years past, presented various aspects of the education of the adult immigrant. Through the initiative of Mrs. Haskell the Women's Graduate Club instituted a series of afternoon talks and receptions in which persons well known for literary and artistic achievement participated.

The organization of the students of the Summer Session into clubs on the basis of geographical distribution or common interest in a subject-matter has been an important feature for many years. The resourcefulness of the officers of these clubs and the promptness and good spirit in which they carry out their work mark them as conspicuously good citizens in the academic community.

Excursions were conducted in and about New York City with a total of 13,443 participants. The West Point excursion included 2,081 students and 847 were taken to Atlantic City. The Director of Excursions, Professor Leonidas W. Crawford, of the George Peabody College for Teachers, has so perfected his organization that from the thousands of students who benefited from their introduction to New York and its surroundings under his guidance not a single complaint or record of mishap was reported in the Session of 1924.

Music, as always, held a prominent place in the Session. In the Summer Session of 1924, three instrumental and vocal concerts were given in the Gymnasium, and three organ recitals and the usual music festival, with chorus and symphony orchestra, were given.

At the request of the Federal Department of Public Health, the Universities of Iowa, Michigan, California, and Columbia introduced a series of courses for physicians, nurses, and others interested in public health administration. In each institution the enrollment reached between one hundred and twenty-five and one hundred and fifty. Physicians and public health experts connected with the East Harlem Health Center, research laboratories of the City Department of Health, Bellevue Hospital, Crocker Research Laboratory, Vanderbilt Clinic, Cornell University Medical College, Presbyterian Hospital, College of Dental and Oral Surgery, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons cooperated in giving an unusually comprehensive program at Columbia. This will be repeated in 1925 in an effort to provide instruction and to determine the desire for summer training of public health officials.

Three developments of especial interest were undertaken within departments which have been represented in the

Summer Session for many years. Contemporary achievement in various branches of psychology was presented in the following program:

Mental Tests and Democracy, and Immigration by Robert S. Woodworth, Ph.D., Professor of Psychology, Columbia University.

The Social Instincts, and the Psychology of Capital by Edward L. Thorndike, Ph.D., Professor of Educational Psychology, Director, Institute for Educational Research, Columbia University.

Skill in Work and Play by Tom H. Pear, B.Sc., M.A., Professor of Psychology, University of Manchester, England.

Mental Tests and Their Bearing on the Problems of Intelligence, Character, and Individual Differences by Charles E. Spearman, Ph.D., Grote Professor of Mind and Logic, University of London.

Industrial Psychology, Its Recent Development in General, and in Great Britain by Charles S. Myers, M.A., M.D., Sc.D., F.R.S., Director, National Institute of Industrial Psychology, London.

Applied Physiological Psychology; Re-education for Nervous Defects by Shepherd I. Franz, Ph.D., Director of Research, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C.

The Individual from the Standpoint of Conduct Tendencies as well as Mental Capacities by William Healy, M.D., Director, Judge Baker Foundation, Boston.

In Economics, Professor William E. Weld directed a comparative survey of economic conditions in five countries and offered an interesting program which will be continued in 1925:

England, Charles R. Fay, former Fellow and Tutor, Christ College, Cambridge.

Germany, Ludwig Bendix, Financial Adviser to the German Embassy.

Argentina, Burgess Wooley, Member of the Board of Directors, Argentine-American Chamber of Commerce.

Japan, Tadao Wikawa, Assistant Financial Commissioner of the Japanese Government to the U. S. A.

India, William E. Weld, formerly Professor of Economics, Ewing Christain College, Allahabad, India.

Adequate instruction in Advertising is at all times difficult to secure since those actually engaged in the practice of the profession are usually unwilling to devote a part of their time to teaching. In the summer of 1924 a professional course was offered in copy writing and a survey course was given through

the cooperation of seven specialists who undertook the presentation of various phases of advertising practice.

The appended table (pp. 208-209) showing housing conditions in 1921, 1922, 1923, and 1924, still indicates a marked difference in the dormitory rates for men and for women. The average charge for men in the dormitories is \$5.75 per week, in the Barnard dormitories for women, \$8.00, and in the Columbia dormitories for women, \$7.38.

The Summer Session of 1924 marked the twenty-fifth year in which instruction had been given in the University for a period of six weeks during July and August. From the second of July until the tenth of August, in 1900, Columbia University offered its first Summer Session. Twenty-five years ago the Administration Board consisted of Seth Low, LL.D., President of the University; Nicholas Murray Butler, Ph.D., LL.D., Professor of Philosophy and Education, Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy, and Director of the Summer Session; James Earl Russell, Ph.D., Professor of the History of Education, Dean of Teachers College. The members of the faculty proper were:

FRANKLIN THOMAS BAKER	<i>English</i>
NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER	<i>Philosophy and Education</i>
GEORGE RICE CARPENTER	<i>Rhetoric and English Composition</i>
JAMES MCKEEN CATTELL	<i>Psychology</i>
RICHARD ELWOOD DODGE	<i>Geography</i>
WILLIAM HALLOCK	<i>Physics</i>
CASSIUS JACKSON KEYSER	<i>Mathematics</i>
ABRAHAM V. W. JACKSON	<i>English</i>
FRANCIS ERNEST LLOYD	<i>Botany</i>
FRANK MORTON McMURRY	<i>Theory and Practice of Teaching</i>
JOHN ANGUS MACVANNEL	<i>Philosophy and Education</i>
PAUL MONROE	<i>History</i>
GEORGE C. D. ODELL	<i>Rhetoric and Composition</i>
CHARLES RUSSELL RICHARDS	<i>Manual Training</i>
WATSON LEWIS SAVAGE	<i>Physical Training</i>
EDWARD LEE THORNDIKE	<i>Psychology</i>

In 1900 there were 24 members of the teaching staff. In the Summer Session of 1924 the teaching staff numbered 609. In 1900 there were 35 courses; in 1924, 857. In 1900 there were

417 students, all of whom were registered in Room 213 Library by President Butler and Miss Helen C. Wadelton, Recorder at the University. In 1924 the students of the Summer Session numbered 12,916. Great as the growth has been, it is interesting to record that the general plan of the Summer Session and, in most instances, its administrative detail were so well thought out in 1900 that the Summer Session of 1924 shows development rather than marked alteration.

President Butler, who organized the Summer Session, remained as its Director through 1901. He was followed by Professor James Chidester Egbert, who continued as Director through 1919. From the beginning, the Summer Session has been an integral part of the University with practically every school offering work credited toward degrees and diplomas granted by the University. In the six weeks of the Session the educational advantages are thus continued through the summer, and to the number of regular students of the University there are added many who find long-time residence impossible but who profit greatly by that contact with fellow workers which is afforded by the Summer Session.

The success of the Session in the quality of its work and the sincere purpose of its students is such as to leave no doubt as to the wisdom of its introduction and continuance through a quarter of a century.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN J. COSS,

Director

September 30, 1924

HOUSING—DORMITORY ACCOMMODATIONS

SUMMER SESSION

Men's Dormitories

	Number of Students accommodated				Room rent per week on six weeks' basis			
	1921	1922	1923	1924	1921	1922	1923	1924
					Approximately			
†Bancroft	...	...	...	20	....	....	....	\$6.86
Hartley	307	314	317	305	\$6.00	\$6.00	\$5.41	5.75
Livingston	290	308	314	301	6.00	6.00	5.41	5.75
Morris	80	...	...	...	6.00	....	....	....
Tompkins	...	115	...	...	....	6.00	....	....
Furnald	...	...	296	282	....	....	5.41	5.75
Total Men	677	737	927	908				

Women's Dormitories

†Bancroft	186	239	232	109*	....	\$7.70	\$9.17	\$6.86
Seth Low	270	292	351	364	....	7.12	7.17	5.85
Emerson	89	89	92	88	Board and Room	14.33	14.33	14.50
Lowell	28	28	30	28				
Whittier	345	347	353	347				
	918	995	1058	936				
Brooks	102	109	116	117	\$7.50	8.18	8.19	8.17
John Jay	...	117	138	143	7.50	8.18	8.19	7.83
	102	226	254	260				
Furnald	278	278	...	...	6.00	6.00	....	....
Tompkins	88	...	142	152	6.00	....	7.17	7.20
Morris	...	102	137	138	....	6.00	7.17	7.59
	366	380	279	290				
Total women:	1,386	1,601	1,591	1,486				
Total men and women in dormitories:	2,063	2,338	2,518	2,394				

†Six weeks' rental at this figure entitles to eight weeks' occupancy.

*This figure does not include the following: Wives, 25; Children, 8; Mothers, 9; Staff, 63.

Off-Campus Rooms

Women	\$8.60	\$8.60	\$8.64	\$8.50
Men	8.60	7.60	7.17	7.50
Total Summer Session enrollment	11,809	12,567	12,675	12,916
Number students from outside N.Y.C.	9,366	9,817	9,872	10,237
Percentage of students from outside N. Y. C. accommodated in dormitories	22.03	23.8	25.5	23.3

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1924

To the President of the University

SIR:

I have the honor to present herewith the report of University Extension for the year 1923-1924.

The question has recently been asked whether University Extension was accomplishing what its name signifies or whether it was simply offering courses which, were it not for its existence, would be given under the established degree-granting schools of the University.

Again—are not the students drawn largely from the various schools who elect for different reasons the courses in University Extension as part of their scheme of study?

I regard these questions as most important and well worthy of consideration. Although those who desire to know what University Extension at Columbia actually is and what it is accomplishing, I may refer to the reports of the Director since 1910, I shall endeavor to make clear in this report in as succinct a manner as possible, its scope and purpose and how it sharply differs from the schools of the University and what service it renders in the plan of University education. In making an explanation of our work we invariably start with the admirably worded statement of the Statutes in which University Extension is defined as "instruction given by University officers and under the administrative supervision and control of the University, either away from the University buildings or at the University, for the benefit of students not able to attend the regular courses of instruction."

This is where we begin, and from this as a basis we proceed "to extend" the work of the University, continually reminding ourselves of certain important facts: our offering is part

of University instruction and therefore standards must be maintained; we are providing for the mature student who could not obtain higher education except through University Extension; we must avoid duplication, confining our work to late afternoon or evening. Now let us consider how we extend the work of the University.

Courses are offered which cannot for many reasons be given with advantage in the curricula of the schools. In many instances it is a question of hours as we select periods which are not convenient for the students in the schools but are convenient for those who can come only at unusual times. Again it frequently happens that Morningside Heights may not be accessible at the hours selected. Thus the courses offered in Brooklyn at the Long Island College Hospital are of service to pre-medical students in that Borough, or extramural courses given at many different centers are of immediate service to those who cannot go to the University.

Economy of administration often assigns courses to University Extension where it is clearly appropriate and legitimate that the income should be sufficient to meet the expense. Such a theory generally applied in university education would be most unfortunate. Nevertheless in University Extension little danger exists of misunderstanding the purpose and application of this principle and its regulation is simple and easily understood. A double advantage is found in this method as experimentation and testing of courses are possible without adding to the financial burden of the University.

Again through this system it has been possible to build up important schools of the University without an immediate demand upon the endowment of the institution. We may refer to the School of Business and the School of Dentistry as illustrations. In their early history they were maintained in the financial system of University Extension.

Two important questions arise at this point which concern academic credit and the attendance, on credit courses, of students who are candidates for a degree. The question of credit is determined by the department and school concerned and depends upon their approval of the personnel of the

instructing force, the regularity in operation and details, such as the supply of books and equipment which indicate that the course is equivalent to those offered in the schools granting degrees. The attendance on such credit courses on the part of students of any school is determined entirely by the administration of that school and is carefully regulated and guarded.

Wherever it is wise the students of the University in general should enjoy opportunity of attendance on courses which University Extension affords; nevertheless duplication should be avoided and exactness of administration demanded. It is gratifying to know that this exactness has been observed and that the progress of University Extension and the support which it has received throughout the University testify to its careful administration and its usefulness in the University system.

Dean Hawkes of Columbia College has recently made a study of this question. The results of his investigation were most reassuring and fully justified the statements I have just made. In the matter of numbers it may be interesting to know that in 1923 in 9623 registrations of Columbia College students only 228 were in University Extension classes. These figures do not include the courses covering entrance requirements for which no credit is assigned nor those in elementary French and German which are definitely assigned to University Extension as a matter of University policy.

I have been speaking of the great body of courses in general. It must be understood that these are attended in the main by students who have no other connection with the University. To such students academic credit is a secondary consideration, although it may be fairly earned and should be just as fairly granted. It is therefore one of the great functions of University Extension to complete and round out the University offering; or, putting it somewhat differently, to fill in the interstices between the schools.

Although it is true that University Extension is concerned with courses which may be termed academic to which credit may be assigned, this is, however, only one of its functions.

The Institute of Arts and Sciences, which fills a most important part in University life, is primarily the lecture and lyceum branch of University Extension. Home Study has been recently established so as to bring to those at a distance opportunities of higher education under University supervision, although they may not take part in class exercises. In both the Institute and Home Study we are extending the service of the University in a remarkable degree.

In reviewing the work of the year I would emphasize in particular Home Study which has claimed our most earnest attention and has brought very satisfactory results. In Home Study we are building up an important part of University education furnishing to the eager student courses of advanced study on a basis entirely different from that of the institution which exists for profit and must subordinate education to financial gain. We hope thus to protect the aspiring student, providing for him what he needs at a reasonable cost. This is a problem unique and difficult. Home Study found as its primary task the question of production and this has been expensive and tedious. We are now taking up distribution. Here again we are pioneers for an institution organized as Columbia. The question is how are we to bring what we have prepared to the attention of the student whom we desire to help. Hitherto we have relied upon the circulation of our announcement and advertising in reputable journals. Now we shall endeavor to reach the student by personal contact and we are beginning to send out personal representatives of the University who will present skillfully and tactfully the opportunities which we offer through Home Study. Again we have learned that we are not organizing a direct substitute for residence work and a parallel which shall differ alone from residence study in the fact that no credit is given. The great object of Home Study should not be to provide a substitute for residence instruction of the undergraduate type but to furnish instructional facilities for people who never can go to college and who need something just as useful and yet entirely different from the traditional undergraduate studies in content and scope. This of which we are thinking has been

the special field of the commercial correspondence institutions and the people whom they have had in mind are those to whom we, concerned as we are with adult education, should devote ourselves. We cannot relinquish our endeavor to present liberal arts subjects but the larger field is that to which we should turn and thus approach that which no other educational institution has as yet touched. In the field of business certain prominent commercial institutions, e. g. the Alexander Hamilton Institute and the La Salle Extension University, of the correspondence type, give themselves on a purely commercial basis to a field which educational institutions have avoided. In vocational education we recall the International Correspondence Schools; in home economics, the Woman's Institute. Even popular magazines and newspapers have turned to this field. Yet business education, the home and community, and the vocations really embrace every adult educational interest except that of those who have been disappointed in obtaining a college degree. Columbia University and other recognized educational institutions should enter this hitherto untried field. Home Study must then seek out lines of approach to groups of people who, not necessarily thinking of obtaining a college degree, really need instruction in subjects which are essential to their well-being but which may be unrelated entirely to any previous academic experience. The officers of Home Study have determined upon this as its peculiar mission.

During the past winter we have been conducting experiments in the use of the radio for educational purposes. Certain members of the teaching staff of the University have had experience in presenting their subjects and have learned the necessity of using a concise yet effective form. We know that about 1000 students took these radio courses and many others were "listeners in" to these lectures. This use of the radio for education is as yet in an uncertain stage so that it is impossible to say just what the results will be. We have had definite courses of instruction and have issued syllabuses which could be purchased at a nominal price and which served as guides for the lectures. In the coming fall we shall issue

syllabuses and give opportunity for the radio student to send answers to questions issued by the instructor. These will be criticized and returned to the student. In this way we shall test the efficacy of this new method of popular education. Another method of reaching our students who cannot come to the University is syndicating in abridged form a few of the courses which lend themselves to general and popular appeal. This method was received with general approval and deserves further experimentation.

A series of elementary courses in English, Business, Government, and Psychology was published in daily lessons in the New York *Evening World*. These were syndicated to the Boston *Post*, Chicago *Daily News*, Pittsburgh *Post*, Albany *News*, Atlantic City *Press*, Lincoln *State Journal* and the Harrisburg *Patriot*. At the suggestion of Mr. John H. Tenant, Managing Editor of the *Evening World*, this experiment closed with three elementary courses in English for foreigners.

Students in Home Study (outside of radio registration) fully registered numbered 887, as against 698 in 1922-1923. We must recognize that Home Study is different and calls for a different organization from any with which we are familiar in the University. Nevertheless the experience of the past year merely confirms opinions obtained in each preceding year that we are doing a unique but most important work in adult education.

This closes the eleventh year of the Institute of Arts and Sciences, the other non-academic division of University Extension. We definitely set out to furnish a cultural program for adults who have no other interest in pursuing courses but who wish to use their leisure time for self-improvement. The Institute's program is arranged to meet the need of such persons and consists first of all of lectures by scholars from Columbia and from other institutions and well known publicists and artists from home and abroad. Many other meetings were scheduled such as the debates between Oxford University and Columbia University and a series of debates with American Universities. The Institute has cooperated with the Archaeological Institute of America, with the Institut de

las Españas, with the School of Law and with certain departments: Chinese, Geology, Romance Languages, Slavonic Languages, Economics, English, Germanic Languages, History, Indo-Iranian Languages, Music, Physics, Zoology. Meetings were held commemorative of the life and work of Pascal and of Renan. In music Bach's *Christmas Oratorio* was given by the Columbia University Chorus in Carnegie Hall and a recital of choral music by the Sunday Choir and the University Chorus in St. Paul's Chapel. Many distinguished representatives of European universities delivered addresses before the Institute.

During the past eleven years the Institute has held practically all its large meetings in the Horace Mann Auditorium and the use of this auditorium has made it possible to offer the extensive programs which have been given. In the coming year we shall use the theatre in the new School of Business building. This will accommodate about thirty per cent. more than Horace Mann Auditorium, and since it is provided with a stage of ample proportions we shall not only be able to increase our membership but offer exercises which could not be given hitherto. This past year has included the inauguration of several short courses of lectures of nine sessions each: e. g., 'Significant Current Books', by Professor Richard Burton; 'Our Personality', by Charles I. Lambert, M. D.; 'Contemporary Drama and Dramatists', by Mr. Clayton Hamilton. These were conducted as the Lecture Division of the Institute and separate subscriptions were required. There was a total enrolment of 514 persons in these courses.

Another achievement of the past year, which indicates the special function of University Extension in extending the work of the University and building up an important feature of its service, is the series of courses for qualified graduates in medicine. These were given cooperatively by the School of Medicine and University Extension, the latter furnishing the administrative machinery and caring for the financial details. The list of courses is impressive: *Diseases of Children* at Mount Sinai Hospital, *General Surgery* under the auspices of the Second Surgical Division of the New York Hospital, *Larynx-*

gology and Otolology and Diseases of Children at Bellevue, Presbyterian, St. Luke's and Willard Parker Hospitals, neurological and psychiatric clinical courses and *Internal Medicine* at the Presbyterian Hospital, *General Medicine* at Mount Sinai Hospital, *Dermatology and Syphilology*, the *Treatment of Diabetes Mellitus* at St. Luke's Hospital and at the School of Medicine. Short lecture courses on neurology were given by distinguished foreign scholars, Dr. Alfons Jakob of the University of Hamburg, Dr. C. W. Ariëns Kappers, Central Brain Institute, Amsterdam, Holland, and Professor G. V. Anrep, University College, London. These courses and lectures are noteworthy in the opportunity offered to graduates in medicine, and indicate the purpose of the School of Medicine to widen the scope of its efforts and to cooperate in the fullest and freest manner with the hospitals of the city.

Up to this point I have emphasized the non-academic part of University Extension: Home Study, the Institute of Arts and Sciences, and the advanced courses in medicine, which as not having credit, are classed as special courses.

I desire to mention specifically the collegiate courses given in Brooklyn in the buildings of the Long Island College Hospital for pre-medical students. These are parallel and equivalent to those given in Columbia College and are under the close supervision of the various departments interested in undergraduate education. I recommend most earnestly that there be granted the same recognition of the work performed by the students in their first year in the School of Medicine of the Long Island College Hospital as is granted to students in Columbia College at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. With your approval, Mr. President, and because of your deep interest in thus extending the influence of the University, the Director of University Extension is serving as President of the Long Island College Hospital. The suggestion just made would indicate a desire for closer cooperation and an appreciation of the service rendered by a sister institution.

I now turn to the great body of University Extension students who in large numbers could not come to Columbia

were it not for the educational opportunities presented by this department. In the year 1910-1911, these students numbered 922; in 1922-1923, 11,790; in 1923-1924, 12,794. These figures do not include 3,000 extra-mural students and the 2,000 special students in non-credit courses. The Department reaches through all its branches over 20,000 persons. The question has been asked as to our service for the worker and so-called wage earner. We do serve the individual but we have not as yet been of direct help to the organizations. Plans are being made whereby a panel of instructors will join with the officers of administration of University Extension in endeavoring to care for this part of adult education. There are difficulties, such as expense, and the selection of qualified instructors who can and will give time and labor to the cause.

At present we have among our students three women who came to us from the Bryn Mawr Summer School for Industrial Workers. The tuition fee and maintenance of these students were raised by an interested friend and placed in the hands of the Dean of the Bryn Mawr Summer School for Industrial Workers for suitable disposition. All of these students are doing well and are preparing for a collegiate course. To release a worker from the part she must perform in the home extra subsidies are needed. These students believe that a liberal education is essential and this doctrine they are passing on to their fellow workers at trade union meetings. Here is an opportunity to establish scholarships for industrial workers which should have a strong appeal to some Abou ben Adhem who loves his fellow men and who believes in the improvement in social conditions.

Among the significant developments of the past year we must place the unusual interest shown in the special courses in writing. Many inducements are now offered in the business world to those who have ability as writers. The University through its Department of English has a duty to perform in aiding those who are qualified and in discouraging those who are not qualified. The desire to write has become a prepossession of many who are totally or in great part lacking in ability or who have no preparation for the career of writer.

Through the efforts of Professor Frank A. Patterson a Writers Club has been organized for those who are taking special courses in writing or for former students in such courses. This Club, meeting every two weeks, was addressed by distinguished authors and publicists. Among them we may name Harris Dickson, Coningsby Dawson, Owen Davis, Will Irwin, William Allen White, Ellis Parker Butler, Augustus Thomas, Miss Sophie Kerr, Miss Edna Ferber. Through the hearty cooperation of Mr. Howe, Earl Hall has been at the command of the Club for its large meetings. The Club published through the University Press a book entitled "Copy." This is an anthology of short stories, poems, essays, and plays. It has received favorable reviews from all sections of the country. In 1910 there was one class of twenty-five students engaged in the study of writing. In the past year there were 39 classes with an attendance of one thousand. One series on short story writing embraces four years of instruction. Among these courses we include juvenile story writing, the technique of novel writing, play writing, and photoplay composition. Among writers of prominence on our staff, I may mention Mr. Hatcher Hughes, Professor Dorothy Scarborough, Professor Dorothy Brewster, and Professor Helen Hull. All of these have attained distinction as writers. The Writers Club is only one evidence of the enthusiasm which is characteristic of our large staff of instructors in English. This is also true of such large and vigorous departments as History, Government, Chemistry, Mathematics, Romance Languages, Psychology. The great number of students has made it necessary to appoint departmental representatives. These frequently have conferences and discuss the interests of their departments and the development of University Extension.

We have cooperated again this year with the Federation of Churches, through its Department of Religious Education, in maintaining two training schools: one at Union Seminary, numbering 195 students; and one for colored teachers at the rooms of the Young Women's Christian Association on 137th Street, numbering 50 students. The course of study

covers three years, and while not recognized by the granting of University credit, leads to a certificate conferred by the State Sunday School Association. These students are active teachers in the Bible Schools of the City and vicinity and come in direct contact with the many problems of schools of religious education.

May I again call your attention to the burden of expense which our students must carry, a burden which is very heavy to those who are wage earners and who are with difficulty supporting themselves, and as it often happens, are helping members of their families. It is impossible to relieve them from their tuition fees and this would, I believe, be unwise. Mature students should pay for their instruction, which they always appreciate more when they meet this expense. Nevertheless we can distribute the burden by allowing partial payments with interest for those who receive their compensation by the week or month and can only pay at intervals. I would recommend a loan fund of \$20,000 for University Extension students for which interest would be charged. This should be administered with great exactness and granted only after careful scrutiny of the student's career and record. The fund should be allowed to cover tuition fees and, with careful restrictions and limitations, dormitory expense. It is pathetic to see deserving students compelled to abandon the education which they desire and deserve because of lack of this help which I have described above. Adult education is hindered by lack of means felt both by the individual and the organizations which are becoming more and more conscious of the need of intellectual development.

Naturally we are anticipating the enjoyment of beginning our fall campaign in the beautiful new building. The administrative offices of University Extension are located on the first or campus floor, a commodious room for the Director and a large reception hall for officers and students. Rooms are set aside for the first time for the clerical staff and the large reception room will be used for consultation and conference with students. The new building has a large number of fine class rooms which may now be used for Extension students

thus relieving other halls which have been overcrowded. This building so near the street and subway is peculiarly adapted for the use of evening students who hitherto have been compelled to wander about the campus from building to building. The room now occupied by administrative officers of University Extension in University Hall will be assigned to the Library as a reading room for Extension students and as rooms for officers of instruction and for the Writers Club.

In an article in the July number of *The Nineteenth Century*, entitled *Youth on the Anvil*, the writer tells of his success in winning a workman's scholarship and his transfer from a smudgy industrial town in England to Oxford, how he shared in the beauty of that seat of learning and how he enjoyed the wider culture there afforded him from which his fellows of the work shop were barred out. He desired "to smash down the bars which prevented their having a fuller life." Columbia does not have the ivy covered walls of Oxford but it has "smashed down the bars" which interfered with the fuller life for thousands of eager students. This is the great work of University Extension and in this we glory.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES C. EGBERT,
Director

June 30, 1924

SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1924

To the President of the University

SIR:

As Director of the School of Business I have the honor to submit the following report for the academic year ending June 30, 1924:

The organization of the School of Business follows the plan now generally adopted by the Trustees for new schools whereby the administration is placed in the hands of a Director and an Administrative Board. Schools which are administered by a Faculty and Dean have gradually transferred control from the Faculty to a standing committee which resembles very closely an Administrative Board. There is a sharp distinction, however, in that the Administrative Board is appointed by the President and not by the Staff. If there is any weakness in administration by an Administrative Board, it rests just in this particular. Active interest on the part of a Faculty in the administration of a school is most desirable. A sense of ultimate responsibility which is inherent in the Faculty system certainly tends to maintain interest.

With this in mind, the Staff of the School of Business has been organized informally and shares in the administration of the School through the desire and consent of the Administrative Board, the members of which are appointed by the President from the members of the Staff. In accordance with this plan, the President appointed for a period of three years beginning July 1, 1924, the following members of the Administrative Board: James Chidester Egbert, Director of the School; Robert Murray Haig, Roy B. Kester, Roswell C. McCrea, Robert H. Montgomery, Thurman W. Van Metre, H. Parker Willis.

The past academic year has been uneventful in the history of the School. This has been due to the anticipation of occupancy of the new building and the preparation for the development of the School under circumstances which are as extraordinary in their promise as the conditions hitherto experienced have been aggravating and disheartening. Truly, the School of Business has "a goodly heritage." At the beginning of the academic year of 1924-1925 the new building erected for the School of Business at an expense of over one million dollars will be ready for occupancy. From those to whom much is granted, much will be required. The officers of the School are supremely gratified by the opportunities which are immediately before them but recognize also the responsibilities which belong to such extraordinary opportunities and facilities now vouchsafed them for the first time.

May I briefly record the features of the new building which mean so much to the School. On the lower floor just below the street level are located the lavatories and rest rooms and locker rooms for the students, both men and women. An academic theatre with a capacity of 1200 persons and with a stage holding about two hundred is on this floor with galleries on the campus level. Although there are entrances to the theatre on Broadway and on 116th Street, the student approach will be from the campus side and on what is virtually the first floor. Dignified and appropriate offices of administration for the Director of the School of Business, the Director of University Extension and the Assistant to the Director in charge of the Institute of Arts and Sciences are on this floor, also three fine class rooms. On the second floor is the Banking Laboratory equipped for the performance of routine banking operations by the students. On the third floor is the Accounting Room to be a students' study where they prepare their accounting assignments. Here are necessary desks and lockers and calculating machines. The Auditing Laboratory is unique as it contains sets of accounting records of various classes of business for practical work in auditing. On the fourth floor are the Statistical Machine

Room and the Statistical Laboratory, supplementing the rooms and equipment in Kent Hall, which are inadequate for the large number of students in this field. On this floor is the Seminar Room for Economic Geography. Here will be gathered specimens of commodities of world trade. On the fifth floor there will be a Banking Room for graduate research students, and an Advertising Room for the center of activity in this branch. The latter will contain advertising exhibits and material for use in student conferences. On this floor at the west end will be located the general Library of the School so arranged as to permit a reading room for students near the stacks. On the floor above the Library, the Marvyn R. Scudder Library of most valuable and unique business documents will be given a large space for its files, and desks for special research students. The building has many class and lecture rooms and will be of service to the entire University.

At the Commencement in June last, 96 students received the degree of Bachelor of Science; 16 received the degree of Master of Science. Students registered in the first year numbered 131, those of the second year were 106 in number. There were 55 candidates for the Master of Science degree and 4 for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. The number of undergraduates was somewhat smaller than in the previous year but the number of graduate students showed a gratifying increase. The number of students from outside of New York City and New York State was 178.

There have been few changes in the Staff of the School. We are gratified, however, to record the promotion of Dr. John M. Chapman to be Assistant Professor of Banking, of Dr. B. Haggott Beckhart to be Assistant Professor of Banking, and of Dr. John E. Orchard to be Assistant Professor of Economic Geography. These promotions so fully deserved strengthen the force of instruction in Banking in which subject there are 271 students, and in Economic Geography which, as a subject of study open to Columbia College students, calls for an increase in the number of instructors as well as the promotion to higher grade of the immediate associate of the Professor of Economic Geography.

In view of the opportunities which the new building places before us, we should at this time particularly consider the development of the School and the various problems which are inherent in such development. We may regard the School from several points of view. Nevertheless we must begin by remembering as a preeminent fact that we are dealing primarily with an educational institution, the purpose of which is the training of men and women in certain fundamentals of business knowledge to the end that they may have successful careers and beyond this have an influence on the profession which they have made their own. We must also bear in mind that Columbia has adopted a plan for its School of Business which requires that we care for graduate students and yet definitely assume the position of an undergraduate institution giving two years of a course leading to the undergraduate degree of Bachelor of Science. This is the form of our School and it is this which we must strengthen and develop. We cannot, however, emphasize the undergraduate phase of our work to the detriment of the graduate. We have in New York City a unique opportunity for every phase of practical business training, as we can reach the business world in an exceptional and extraordinary manner. During the past year we have set forth the conditions under which students may become candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the School of Business. Hence we must care for the graduate and undergraduate side of business training with all that is implied, as to the former, of research work of the most advanced type.

In reports of other years, I have referred to the importance of insisting that our undergraduate students should have some practical experience during their course. It is true that a period of two years is a very short time in which to impart the necessary fundamental knowledge and in addition give practical training. Nevertheless by employing the summer periods and by adjustment of schedules in the academic year this may be accomplished. Some schools will not confer a degree unless a certain amount of time is given to business of some character. It is our purpose to find places in business houses to which students may be assigned

either with or without compensation. Such experience will enable students to obtain positions more readily when they graduate. Practical training is, I believe, essential for the students in an undergraduate school. Close and numerous contacts with business firms must therefore be made. A member of the Staff will give a considerable part of his time to this problem during the coming academic year. Personal visits in New York and vicinity and correspondence with business houses at a distance will be employed to establish these important contacts. We hope that in this way the School may not only train its students but will render service to the employer through furnishing satisfactory candidates for vacant positions.

Our further purpose is to enable the School to carry on research projects in the sphere of business in a more systematic way. Much attention has recently been given to the "problem method" of instruction in schools of business. I believe that the study and consideration of the efficacy of this method has been of great value in improving instruction in business. The natural tendency as along the line of least resistance is toward the text-book and lecture method. This leads to the most arid kind of teaching, especially when it is difficult to combine practical and theoretical training. In our new building we shall have a greater opportunity for laboratory methods and full test must be made of the problem or case system. In certain subjects this method may be employed to the greatest advantage.

In our graduate work we must not forget the existence of the School of Political Science which is devoted to historical and theoretical investigation and study. Hence it falls to the School of Business to turn its graduate work toward actual business investigations. This must be the research of which we have so often spoken. The large expense involved causes hesitation in entering upon elaborate research work on the part of the School and the individual. Two items of expense must be recognized at once: first, that which is involved in provision for suitable clerical assistance; and again in supplying funds for the payment of salaries for instructors who may relieve members of the Staff from class work when

they are engaged upon some important investigation. The School of Business should have at its command at least one million dollars so that this research work may be properly maintained, and this must be the next object of our endeavor. Nevertheless, we should not hesitate to enter upon our research work as far as is possible using whatever means we have at hand. It is our purpose to set aside one of our clerical assistants whose special duty shall be to aid any member of the Staff who is engaged on some special investigation. Research should not become an excuse for laziness, nor should it cause us to depreciate regular hours of undergraduate instruction. It should not be regarded as an end in itself but rather as a means of giving vitality to instruction, and training in method for the study and investigation of business problems.

Although the School is not divided into Departments, naturally the instructing force is grouped according to certain important subjects. Thus for Economics, we have one Professor and one Assistant Professor; for Accounting we have two Professors and three Instructors; for Banking one Professor and two Assistant Professors; for Business Administration one Professor and two Instructors; for Economic Geography one Professor, one Assistant Professor and two Lecturers; for Finance we have one Associate Professor and one Assistant Professor; for Transportation one Professor; for Agriculture and Agricultural Economics, one Professor; for Insurance, one Associate Professor; for Foreign Trade, one Assistant Professor; for Statistics, one Associate Professor and one Instructor; for Marketing, one Lecturer. The Assistant Professor of Finance cares for Business Law.

As we glance over this enumeration and consider the immediate needs of the School as far as the instructing force is concerned, it is a simple matter to see where there is serious weakness. In the first place, we should have a Professor of Foreign Trade who would give this subject the importance it deserves in the School. Cooperation with the foreign trade interests of New York City is the plain duty of a School located in the metropolis. The field of Marketing is deserving of greater consideration than is now afforded, as it touches business

training on so many sides. In Business Law we shall cooperate closely with the School of Law so that our students may be trained in this subject on the high plane of other subjects of that School, and yet in a manner appropriate to those who intend to enter business as distinct from law. Finally we must add to our Staff a scholar who can direct the research work of which we have been speaking. Such an officer should make a special study of the problems useful in instruction, should arrange for the development of research by aiding and guiding graduate students and in general in cooperating with members of the Staff who may be engaged upon their own particular investigations.

At this important epoch in the history of the School, it behooves us to remember our indebtedness to the other Schools of the University. We rely upon Columbia College for the students who desire to enter the School of Business on completing their Sophomore year. In our graduate work we are closely associated with the School of Political Science. It is our hope also that our School may prove of value to other companion Schools. We look with satisfaction upon the record of 660 students who, although not members of the School of Business, are taught in its classes. This is not an individualistic School, for we glory in our membership in the University. Hereby we reap the great advantage which comes from such association. It is difficult for us to understand a university which does not thus find, in the association and intimacy of its schools, economy of effort and means.

We have been speaking of the School of Business as an educational institution and this, of course, is its primary function. Nevertheless we should be neglectful of a very important field of our endeavor were we to stop at this point. The School of Business should have a great influence on the community, particularly the business world in which it finds its home. The new building should become the center of the business interests of the city in the highest professional sense. To this building, its equipment, its libraries, the scholarly man of business should naturally turn for help in the solution of his problems. Here will be the specialists in banking, in finance, in statistics, in marketing, in foreign trade, whom those in practical

business may desire to meet and consult. The School is now closely associated with the Chamber of Commerce, which appoints an Advisory Committee to consider the interests of the School. We hope to come in closer contact with other business organizations such as the Merchants' Association and associations in special fields. We also owe an obligation to aid wherever possible in the business of the City and of the State.

Members of our Staff have taken part in the efforts of the Russell Sage Foundation in the improvement of the City of New York. In like manner our School should be of assistance to the Port Authority. Our Professor of Economic Agriculture has interested himself in the marketing problems of New York and our graduate students have cooperated in providing important papers on this subject, which affects so vitally the people of New York City.

Finally, Mr. President, we are hopeful that we shall be able to help the individual student much more fully than hitherto as we now have our own home. In a great university there is always danger that the individual student should be submerged and forgotten in the great body of students who throng its halls. A large university, like a great city, may be a most lonely place. Nevertheless this difficulty has been met in the separate Schools. It is our purpose to form and strengthen ties of regard and affection between the student and the School of his choice. Our new building will certainly claim admiration, and as time goes on will be more and more the home of the student in business. With such purposes and expectations we enter this building so generously provided for our welfare.

May I add that we are fully aware of the fact that we owe to you, Mr. President, a great debt of gratitude for your ready appreciation of our needs and for your persistent endeavor, now crowned with success, to obtain for the University a suitable building for its School of Business.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES C. EGBERT,

Director

June 30, 1924

SCHOOL OF DENTAL AND ORAL SURGERY

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1924

To the President of the University

SIR:

I have the honor of presenting the report of the work of the School of Dental and Oral Surgery for the academic year ending June 30th, 1924.

About the first of January, 1923, there were rumors that the New York College of Dentistry, founded in 1860, and the College of Dental and Oral Surgery, founded in 1905, both proprietary schools, were seeking university affiliations. Furthermore, it was reported that any such affiliation must be effected on or before the first of July following to avoid a Class C rating by the Educational Council of America, with a concurrence in this rating by the Carnegie Foundation in their report on dental education to be published at an early date. Such rating would debar students of these schools from taking the licensing examinations in practically every state except New York, and the schools themselves would be compelled to close on or before January 1, 1926. The two year pre-professional college requirement for all students in New York state becomes effective on and after that date.

On investigation by a member of our Administrative Board these conditions were found to be practically correct, and, in the best interests of dental education and considering the large civic obligations involved in the possible discontinuance of these clinics, it was felt that one of these schools, at least, should be fostered by Columbia.

The Administrative Board realized fully that it would be impossible to bring about such an affiliation without temporarily lowering our educational standard and involving the University in some unpleasant complications. After due

consideration, it was looked upon as the lesser of two evils, and a member of the Board was authorized to confer with the Dean of the College of Dental and Oral Surgery as to the possibilities in the case.

After several conferences it was reported to the Board that the conditions seemed favorable to an equitable adjustment and the matter was referred to President Butler who appointed a committee of University officials to perfect the consolidation. On July 21, 1923, a merger of the College of Dental and Oral Surgery with the School of Dentistry of Columbia University was consummated as of July 1st.

By this merger, Columbia University acquired the following property:

A four-story and basement concrete and brick building numbered 302, 304, and 306 on the south side of East 35th Street, eighty feet east of Second Avenue, occupying a plot 78 ft. x 100 ft. The building was erected in 1913 for dental educational courses and consists of the following appointments:

Basement: with a heating plant; students' locker room; toilets; laundry; forge and metallurgy rooms.

Main floor: front, the administrative offices; back of these two large lecture rooms and an elevator.

Second floor: one lecture room with its preparation room adjoining; staff room; four small rooms designed for heads of departments now used for dental histo-pathology; technique laboratory; a microscopical and pathological laboratory.

Third floor: two prosthetic laboratories; plaster room; prosthetic infirmary equipped with forty-five operating units; offices for heads of departments and assigning-clerk; stock dispensing office.

Fourth floor: the operative infirmary and oral surgery clinic; the operative infirmary is equipped with one hundred operating units, sterilizing and x-ray space; assigning-clerk's office; oral surgery clinic has two operating amphitheatres, a sterilizing room, waiting room and nurse's quarters.

On the roof is a concrete addition reached by a stairway from the infirmary floor, with accommodations for seventy-five lockers.

This building is eighty feet deep with a yard space twenty feet by seventy-eight feet.

Immediately to the south of this building is a new building, erected in 1923, also of concrete and brick, four stories high and with a frontage of eighty-seven feet on East 34th Street, one hundred feet east of Second Avenue. A concrete bridge on each floor connects the two buildings.

Basement: with a heating plant of sufficient capacity to heat both buildings; a freshman plaster room; male students' locker room; other space, now remodeled, separated by suitable partitions and used as a lounge and locker room with all conveniences for women.

First floor (remodeled) now accommodates the oral hygiene clinic: the examination room for the classification of the clinic material for all departments; two large lecture rooms, one of which is reserved for hygiene students.

Second floor: chemical laboratory; library; orthodontia clinic and offices for departmental heads.

Third floor: two undergraduate prosthetic laboratories accommodating one hundred and fifty students each; four smaller rooms now used as a photographic department, including x-ray equipment and teaching space; office for the head of the operative department; two rooms for multigraphing, addressing, and arranging schedules, etc.

Fourth floor: now used as a senior students' locker space on one side and the other for the manikin training of both the hygiene and dental students.

Much of the equipment was of an inferior quality and altogether inadequate, but by moving the equipment from 59th Street, it has been possible to carry on the courses during the year with, we hope, fairly creditable results.

It will be necessary, however, to make some radical changes in the early part of the coming year both in equipment and appointment of space. Confusion and delay occurred in the infirmaries and elsewhere due to the poor ventilation and lighting. In two of the lecture rooms in particular, it was necessary to provide an interval of at least an hour to clear the atmosphere, to make it possible for the students to

stand the conditions. On very dark days and late in the afternoon, it was not possible to do other than the simplest operations in the infirmaries and as we demanded a certain standard for these operations, it resulted in a very conspicuous reduction in the financial returns from these departments.

The equipment for instruction in the practical subjects, the operative and prosthetic infirmaries, was so inadequate as to make it necessary to divide the classes and assign them in alternation. We were also obliged to extend instruction in many cases as late as 6 p. m. and on Saturday afternoon during the Spring Session. Only in this way was it barely possible to meet the state requirements.

One of the greatest difficulties during the present year has been to coordinate our methods of instruction with those of such members of the old staff of the College of Dental and Oral Surgery as were retained for the year; the personnel of the student body was far from desirable, also. The two upper classes, having but a high school preparation, consisted of 184 seniors and 80 juniors; the sophomore class had one year college prerequisite and numbered 146; we accepted students for the freshman class also on the one year college basis, because of the obligation under the terms of the merger, and registered 138.

Two years of pre-professional work will be required for entrance for 1924-25, which will result in a much smaller freshman class.

The student body responded very favorably to the changed conditions but naturally there was more or less confusion throughout the year. The actual results were beyond our expectations. We passed one hundred and sixty-five for the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery and eight for the Bachelor of Science degree.

The prompt and earnest response of our faculty and teaching staff to the excess demand upon their time is reflected in this large group of students who were graduated.

Our technic departments have accomplished very satisfactory results during the year, so much so that it has been a topic of discussion in the various supply houses and among

other student bodies in the city. We have established a technic and slide laboratory of entirely original material and hope by the end of another year to be able to eliminate practically all of the stereotyped text-book matter.

The biological and medico-dental subjects have been cared for in the Medical School at 59th Street and I take this opportunity of expressing our gratitude for the cordial cooperation of the medical faculty in this work.

The card systems of the two schools complicated the question of handling patients, so that frequently they made several visits before the work was started. This was partly corrected in February by gradually installing a new system which we believe will overcome this difficulty another year.

During the coming year, Professor Leuman M. Waugh will establish an orthodontia clinic from which we plan to develop a full clinic for the care of children. This question is fully as important educationally as those subjects taught for restorative measures in later life. In many cases the efforts toward clean mouths are defeated because of congenital malformations which frequently retard the physical, mental and moral development of the child. Most of these can be materially improved and many completely cured if given early attention. This service must be closely related to the department of oral surgery, as many of the cases presented are surgical, for instance such as Professor H. S. Dunning reports: many successful congenital cleft-palate restorations, particularly those operated upon soon after birth.

We feel that a children's clinic must prove an important factor in dental education. This is a phase of health service very much needed in New York and should prove the keystone to the arch of preventive dentistry.

Unfortunately we have had little time for research work. However, in the department of dental histo-pathology, Professor Charles F. Bodecker has established the presence of an organic matrix in the enamel of the adult human tooth. This is of inestimable importance in the study of dental caries and of immense value to humanity. Professor Bodecker's laboratory is equipped with original and personally

designed instruments which he has furnished and makes possible a line of research that is sure to reflect great credit on the University. Professor Bodecker is having his entire private histological laboratory, which is one of the most complete in continental Europe, transferred to this country and to Columbia during the summer, which will give Columbia a department of dental histology second to none.

We suffered a severe financial loss this past year because of the complete shut-down of clinical service last summer. In consequence it required four or five weeks to reorganize after the opening of the Winter Session. This was a serious embarrassment and obviously reduced our income. We have planned to operate such a clinic during the months of June, July, and September, so that deficient students may make up such deficiencies, incoming senior and junior students may acquire advance credits, and that a full clinic may be in operation when the school opens on September 24.

The school is situated in a neighborhood favorable to a large clinic, and the coming year we shall be able to render satisfactory service to the public, adequate instruction to the student, and ample returns to the University.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK T. VAN WOERT,

Director

June 30, 1924

UNIVERSITY ADMISSIONS

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1924

To the President of the University

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the following report for the academic year ending June 30, 1924:

Important changes in the requirements for admission have been made in the past year by the Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry. These changes provide an alternative method of admission for candidates for admission from Columbia College who on entering the College have been able to offer among their entrance subjects Physics, Chemistry and Advanced Entrance Mathematics. Such students may be admitted to the Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry on the completion of a program of studies which may be covered by especially competent students in two regular academic years and a Summer Session. This program includes all the work heretofore prescribed for admission to the Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry except a year of advanced foreign language. The requirement in elective subjects is also somewhat smaller than for other candidates.

Students who enter by this alternative method will not be eligible for the degree of Bachelor of Arts since they will not have met the Columbia College requirements for the exercise of a professional option. They will, however, be eligible for the degree of Bachelor of Science on the completion of the first two years of the course in the Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry. The authorization of this degree for the students in question is in accordance with the policy under which students who have completed two years of work in the Schools of Business, Journalism, Practical Arts or Dentistry may receive a Bachelor's degree. In each case not less than four years of work beyond the completion of a

secondary school course or its equivalent must have been completed before the student is eligible for a Bachelor's degree.

No important changes in entrance requirements have been made in any of the other schools of the University, though the changes adopted by the School of Practical Arts, whereby the School requires two full years of college work for admission, become fully effective only for the class entering in September, 1924.

The numbers admitted to the several schools of the University have not been sufficiently different from those in recent years to indicate any change in the general trend.

The number of new students who can be accepted in Columbia College and in the College of Physicians and Surgeons and in the School of Journalism in any year is practically fixed by the fact that these schools have for several years been obliged to restrict their numbers for lack of room.

The number of new students admitted to Barnard College was considerably larger than in the previous year and the student body as a whole was markedly larger. In most of the other schools there was a healthy growth. In some of the more crowded schools it would seem to be evident that some sort of selective system comparable with that employed in Columbia College and the College of Physicians and Surgeons might profitably be tried.

One of the most important problems claiming the attention of this office in the academic year 1923-1924 has been that of providing for the admission of candidates in foreign countries who desire to enter the United States under the special provisions of the new Immigration Law whereby persons admitted as students to a college on the approved list of the Bureau of Immigration may be allowed to enter the United States as non-quota immigrants.

A very large number of applications from intending foreign students has been received. Before such an application is accepted the student must have filed an application over his own signature and must have submitted full and detailed credentials guaranteeing his fitness to enter the school of the University in which he desires to study.

There is no doubt that many of these applicants are coming as students simply as a means of entering the United States outside the quota. Every effort has been made to learn whether or not the applicants are bona fide students. Special arrangements have been made whereby such students must report at regular intervals at the office of the Registrar to guarantee their continued attendance upon courses in the University. In case of failure to report as required, information will be sent to the Bureau of Immigration to the effect that the student has discontinued his work. The law provides that on discontinuing their University work such students shall be required to return to the countries from which they have come. Definite arrangements have been entered into with the Immigration authorities who have cooperated fully in making proper provision for bona fide students.

It is evident that for some time at least the University will be called upon for the instruction and guidance of a large number of students from foreign countries. While most of them are candidates for admission to graduate study or to one of the professional schools, a considerable number will desire or need instruction in undergraduate subjects. It will not prove practicable to care for many of them in Columbia College, but the provision for University Undergraduates will make it possible to provide a definite University status for them and to provide suitably and conveniently for their educational needs. It is most fortunate that the new International House, so generously provided by private benefaction, is ready for use, since it will supply living accommodations for a large number of foreign students. The greatest number of foreign candidates are from the Eastern Asiatic countries, from Central and Eastern Europe and from the Scandinavian countries.

The presence of this large body of foreign students intending to return later to their own countries would seem to offer an extraordinary opportunity for rendering a service to scholarship and for assisting in promoting better international understanding. While it is doubtless true that our first duty is to provide the best possible educational advantages for these

students, the opportunity for cultivating better mutual understanding and the great need for such understanding are so great as to make it seem imperative that we do everything possible to promote full acquaintance and the cultivation of human relations. There is no excuse for an attitude of benevolent condescension. Our opportunity for better knowledge of our foreign students and of what they have to offer is perhaps as valuable as is theirs for knowing what we have to offer. The best method for accomplishing the desired results is by no means obvious. Its discovery should be the task of the Committee on Foreign Students of the University Council.

Respectfully submitted,

LEROY JONES,
Director

June 30, 1924

REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1924

To the President of the University

SIR:

As University Medical Officer, I have the honor to submit the following report for the academic year ending June 30, 1924:

The medical office has during the past year run close to the point of maximum capacity as to the amount of work that can be done efficiently by the present staff. The records show, however, satisfactory results in the treatment of our patients and we are gratified to find that the health enjoyed by our community during the year was exceptionally good.

There is no other city in the world more happily situated than is New York for the encouragement of health. Its geographic and climatic conditions favor normal functioning of the body and the ill effects produced by its crowded population are minimized by the excellent work of the City and State Boards of Health, supported as they are by the progressive, scientific medical men and women of the City and State. The university site is one of the ideal locations in New York for the maintenance of health, situated on the summit of Morningside Heights about one hundred and twenty feet above the high water mark of the Hudson. The parks to the east and west of the Campus are added protection to the health of our community.

The University has wisely fortified the health assets of Manhattan Island by erecting for its students dormitories that are sanitary and hygienic. As Medical Officer of the University, I cannot express too forcibly my personal appreciation of the needs which these dormitories fulfill. For the past decade each year has demonstrated that our dormitory

residents have a lower incident of illness than the students who live in apartment houses. The new dormitory for graduate women will undoubtedly improve our health record. The most common cause of loss of time among our students is the contagious cold that is prevalent during the fall, winter and spring months. These colds are found to be less frequent and less severe among those students who reside in the dormitories, and especially among those who occupy single rooms. The single room with ample window area for natural ventilation such as we have in our new women's dormitory, Johnson Hall, is one of the most effective means of insurance against communicable diseases. The type and plan of building adopted by the University for its dormitories is admirably adapted to the problems of housing peculiar to our great metropolis and is in part responsible for the excellent health record of our resident group.

The new Cosmopolitan Club building is nearing completion and will open its doors to our foreign students this fall. This building is on the edge of our Campus and is virtually a part of our dormitory system. It will add approximately five hundred new students to our Morningside Heights family. So close is this population of foreign students to the University and its health problems that the University Medical Office has accepted the responsibility of the medical supervision of this organization, upon the invitation of Mr. Harry Edmonds, its Secretary. It is estimated that sixty per cent of the students residing in the Cosmopolitan Club will be Columbia men and women. These students will seek medical advice and treatment at the University office and it will therefore make the medical work at the Club more efficient to have the nursing and infirmary supervision under the same control as the University dormitories. This close cooperation in matters of sanitation and the treatment of illness will be of mutual benefit to the Club and to the University. In the management of epidemics or in the management of isolated cases of communicable diseases, uniform regulations and methods of procedure are vital for the protection of the community health.

The experience of the past eleven years prompts us to plan carefully for the added duties imposed by this new community, as the foreign students, with many adjustments to make, seem to be more susceptible to acute illness than our students, who are at home in their surroundings. The former are not always acquainted with our standards of hygiene and medicine and therefore need more careful attention and supervision. In the care of the health of our foreign students it is necessary to make very exhaustive physical examinations. The strenuous student life sometimes causes a lighting up of old latent infections. Many of these students are men and women who have been chosen candidates for the colleges and universities of this country because they possess unusual ability. We therefore feel a keen sense of responsibility in protecting them from unnecessary illness, and in making every effort to improve their physical health, to increase their resistance to disease and to eliminate the bad effects of fatigue. There is also, however, in this work with the foreign student the opportunity to demonstrate to him in a practical and forceful way the value of scientific medicine in increasing physical well-being and stimulating mental activity.

With the above and many new problems in view for the coming year, we have prepared a series of new cards for recording more accurately and more uniformly the findings resulting from the physical examinations of our students and faculty. The object of these new cards is to insure a most careful record of the initial examination and to afford a means of recording future examinations in a manner that will permit the accurate reading of the changes and progress of the case under treatment. The large number of cases that must be handled daily makes it necessary to have a record system that will be comprehensive, yet simple, accurate and practical.

During the past year much thought and effort have been put into the organization of the medical work so that we may treat with no loss of time the more common acute diseases; such as coryza, pharyngitis, laryngitis, bronchitis, the usual digestive and constitutional diseases, skin, eye and ear affections and the innumerable minor surgical conditions. In

this way more time may be given to the urgent cases where a careful and thorough physical examination, supplemented by laboratory tests, is necessary for diagnosis before constructive advice and treatment can be given.

The office responsibilities may be divided into three main fields of work: first, the management of acute illnesses of every type under the medical and surgical classifications; second, the treatment of those cases that require careful study for diagnosis, through history, physical examination and laboratory tests; third, those cases that do not seek medical advice because of illness but because they are somewhat handicapped in the choice of a field of work that will enable them to secure a living wage, where physical endurance as well as mental fitness is a deciding factor. Our office must give this student the time that is necessary to assemble the facts that are essential before we can truthfully and wisely advise such an inquirer into what field of work to throw his life's effort. We have found during the past year that the first field is constantly increasing in its demands and will doubtless require added medical assistance with an extension of office hours before the close of another year. The second and third fields have also shown their importance, and their demand for more time in our daily schedule should be planned for if possible. To initiate through medical supervision a tendency in the physical life of the student that will result in maximum good health and in the possibility of uninterrupted work over a series of years is a victory not only for the patient but economically for the community in which he serves. We must therefore develop this fertile field so important to the progress of our educational system.

Our convictions of past years continue to become more firmly fixed as to the value of a well-organized division of our medical service devoted to the health extension of our teaching staff. From the standpoint of economy it would be a promising investment. Many of the disturbances of middle and later life are unnecessary and the early loss of experienced teachers and scholars, due to preventable incapacity, should be considered a reproach to our educational institutions.

The scholar represents an investment in opportunity of accomplishment and in latent intellectual output that is necessary to the progress of civilization and to the development of our comforts in life through education. We must therefore make it possible for him to secure easily the benefits of annual medical examinations followed by the presentation of a constructive health program for the year. Our organization must make it possible for the staff member who shows disturbances or actual symptoms of disease to secure examination and to have conferences with the medical staff as often as it may be necessary. The medical staff should be in a position to cooperate with the family physician when advisable in order to give the patient every opportunity to escape from a premature loss of efficiency as a scholar and teacher. The University Physician considers this phase of our health program of first importance and is zealous for the rapid development of this field until we can cover the demands fully and adequately.

It is with a sense of satisfaction that we report further developments in our infirmary system. The Central Infirmary for Women will be transferred from Tompkins Hall to the twelfth floor of our new dormitory, Johnson Hall. There will be in the south wing of this floor a well-equipped infirmary to care for patients from all of the women's residence halls of the University, including Brooks and John Jay Halls, the dormitories of Barnard College. The infirmary suite contains two rooms situated and furnished so that they may be used as isolation chambers for contagious diseases, or as reception chambers for patients who may have doubtful symptoms or who may be dangerous to the welfare of convalescent cases. There are also two rooms equipped for non-contagious but very ill patients where quiet is necessary and where special nursing is called for. There will be two large rooms accommodating three or four beds each, for convalescent patients or for those with non-contagious diseases who are happier and rest better with the companionship afforded by the semi-private ward.

There will be continuous twenty-four hour nursing service. The head nurse will be on duty at stated hours during the day and two other nurses will cover the afternoon, evening and night hours, so that at no time will the infirmary be without active competent nursing service. The Central Infirmary will also have a well-equipped office and treatment room open twenty-four hours daily for the care of residents who may meet with slight accidents or who become ill or need advice such as can be given by a nurse. This office and treatment room is a valuable part of the dormitory system. The residents use the privileges of the office for minor ailments that they do not consider important enough for treatment at Earl Hall. And it gives the nurses an opportunity to discover early cases that should be under medical treatment. With such a service no resident has an excuse for being ill in her room or for losing unnecessary time from her work because she cannot afford the time or expense for medical treatment. This service protects the household from unnecessary exposure to contagious disease. By segregating the ill students on the upper floor of Johnson Hall it will be unnecessary to enforce special regulations in the corridors of the building, giving thereby a normal, healthy social atmosphere to the dormitory at large. The sick will have quiet well-ventilated rooms with the service that they need to bring them speedily back to health. To the convalescents we will be able to give the pleasure of living high above the City where they may enjoy a view of the eastern part of New York and Long Island, of the high buildings to the south of the City and of the Hudson and New Jersey. They will have also the benefit of the sunny open-air porches on the north and south ends of the building. These benefits will help to lessen the tedium of the hours of convalescence and will make the infirmary a place to which the student will not object to being sent when ill.

The Central Infirmary for Men in Tompkins Hall has been found inadequate at times this year. We therefore plan to turn over the apartment in Tompkins Hall now used by the women's infirmary to the men, after the completion of Johnson Hall. This will add eight new beds to our present capacity

for men and will greatly improve the facilities for bedside work for the men residents. The organization of the Central Infirmary for Men will be similar to that described for the women.

During the past year, 316 students were ill and under treatment in our infirmaries. Of this number 122 were men, 194 women. Of the 194 women patients, 123 were undergraduates in Barnard College. There was a total of 1,520 bed days: 661 for men, 859 for women. At the office of the Central Infirmary 521 students sought treatment or advice. We have been free from epidemics of all kinds in our dormitories this year and the illnesses, except in a few cases were mild and the number of sick days per patient averaged only four and three-quarter days.

It was found necessary in the office work at Earl Hall to have the Visiting Nurse make 795 home calls on patients who lived within a reasonable distance of the University Campus. Cases that were outside of our visiting zone, needing follow-up advice and care, were kept in touch with the office staff through the Visiting Nurse by telephone. This telephone contact, while far from ideal, is satisfactory from the standpoint of stimulating the student to continue treatment and to remain in bed for a period long enough to gain strength and reserve after an acute illness, before again undertaking college work.

In reviewing the statistics of the medical office we find that during the year 1923-1924, we had 26,307 consultations, making a daily average of 118. Of this total, 13,970 consultations were with women; 12,337 were with men. The total number of different individuals seen at the University office and at the Barnard office was as follows:

Women: University	1,818
Barnard	883
Men	<u>2,351</u>
Total	5,052

These figures indicate that, during the year, about one in every four students in attendance upon classes on Morning-

side Heights has been under treatment in the University offices; and that each individual treated visited the office on an average of five times during the year.

Excluding Barnard College students, we find that we have drawn our patients from the following zones in the percentages indicated:

Zone	Number of Individuals	
	Men	Women
I Dormitories	531	309
II One mile radius of Campus	732	990
III Within City limits (Outside one mile radius of Campus)	678	401
IV Outside City limits	410	118
Total	2,351	1,818
Grand Total		4,169

From the above summary, we find that 56.4 per cent of the total number of individuals were men, 43.6 per cent were women.

The distribution of patients was:

Zone	Proportion of total	Proportion within Zone	
		Men	Women
I	20.1	63.2	26.8
II	41.3	42.6	57.4
III	25.9	62.9	37.1
IV	12.7	75.0	25.0

During the fall 722 Medical Examination Forms, A and B, were filled by candidates for entrance to Columbia College. It is interesting to note that only one of this number was stated to be in poor health, seven in fair health, all of the others were in good or excellent health.

A summary of the medical examinations of prospective freshmen made by home physicians, is as follows:

Eyestrain	25
Trachoma	1
Ear diseases	32
Defective hearing	6
Nose and throat diseases and abnormalities	65
Dental defects	18

Enlarged cervical glands	11
Cardiac diseases	25
Nervous diseases	17
Skin diseases	45
Orthopedic diseases and defects	39
Hernia	12
Abnormalities due to injuries	14
Subject to sore throat, colds and coughs	187
headache	16
gastro-intestinal disturbances	18
History of measles	482
whooping cough	153
chicken pox	182
mumps	138
scarlet fever	88
diphtheria	51
small pox	8
chronic bronchitis	1
rheumatism	30
fainting spells	1
malaria	21
typhoid fever	14
surgical operations	365
previous physical, mental or nervous disability	15
an illness of more than one week's duration within the past	
two years	58
discontinuance of study for a period owing to illness	58
limitations placed upon amount and character of physical	
exercise	83
Typhoid immunizations	134
Successful vaccinations	623

We have continued to make the needs of the individual the fiber and substance of the medical work, rather than to seek numbers and thus make our medical system the mold and goal through which the needs of the individual must be sacrificed for the development of a rigid plan. We seek to develop a service that is real, a service that the men and women of Columbia can look to for assistance, a service that has no other aim than to benefit the students and staff through genuine health extension. This service is possible because the spirit of Columbia as expressed by the Trustees and Faculty makes for it an atmosphere in which it can live and grow and

also because the University Physician is fortunate in having a staff that is loyal to the medical service, to the University and to the high ideals of the profession of their choice. It is therefore with pleasure that I again take this opportunity to express my personal appreciation of their loyalty and of their efficient and untiring service.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM H. McCASTLINE,
University Medical Officer

June 30, 1924

INSTITUTE OF CANCER RESEARCH

Endowed by George Crocker

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1924

To the President of the University

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the eleventh annual report of the Institute of Cancer Research.

The only changes in the staff during the year were the appointment of Dr. Charles Packard, associate in cancer research, and Dr. H. M. Terrill, associate in cancer research.

Dr. Packard is a graduate of Columbia where he obtained his Ph.D. in 1914. Of late he has been Assistant Professor and head of the Department of Biology in the Peking Union Medical College, Peking, China. He has been working in the Crocker Laboratory for the last six months studying by means of vital dyes the changes in the protozoa which follow radiation.

Dr. Terrill, until recently connected with the Department of Physics, has been transferred to the Institute to continue his studies in radiation in the newly developed borderline region between physics and biology. In this connection he has recently published a paper, in collaboration with Miss Pine, containing the results of his investigations to determine the most suitable metallic filters for the isolation of limited regions of X-ray. Part of this work appears in the *Journal of the Optical Society of America*, August, 1924, under the title of *A Quick Reading X-Ray Spectrometer*. This is a new type of highly accurate spectrometer, with improvements over existing models, especially developed for the apparatus which is to be used in work of this type. The other portion on choice of filter material has just been printed in the *Journal of Cancer Research*, 1924, viii, 68. These are preliminary

studies for the determination of the most effective wavelength in tumor destruction.

The preliminary biological portion of this work has just been completed by Professors Wood and Prime and will appear in the near future. The results showed that within the limitations of measurement employed there was no difference in biological effectiveness between X-rays averaging 0.6 of an Ångström unit and those averaging 0.2 of an Ångström unit of equal ionizing power as measured by a certain type of ionization chamber. If this observation proves to be generally valid, it will be a very important contribution to the knowledge of the biological action of radiation on tissues. Such accurate studies of X-ray dosage have been rendered possible only by the development of the continuous current apparatus referred to in last year's report, the construction of which was possible from the accrued income of the Bondy Fund. In the design of the apparatus and its construction the close cooperation of the Department of Physics has been invaluable. In order to take further advantage of this most useful type of collaboration it is proposed that the income of the George Crocker Foundation shall be devoted to the study of the general problems of tumor biology, while that of the Bondy Fund shall for the present be expended specifically for research in various as yet unsolved physical phases of the cancer problem.

The usual under-graduate courses at the College of Physicians and Surgeons were given to the students of the second year class by Professors Wood and Woglom. Professor Woglom also gave a course in the biology of tumors at the Institute during the Summer Session. This course was attended by a larger number of students than any year heretofore.

As has been our custom in previous years, the Institute supplied, for experimental purposes, examples of standard transplantable tumors of rats and mice to various laboratories and hospitals, among them the Washington University Medical School; United States Public Health Service, Hygienic Laboratory; the Johns Hopkins Medical School; Montefiore Hospital; Department of Health, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Department of Pathology, College of Physicians and Surgeons;

the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research; the Medical College of Tokyo Imperial University; the State Institute for the Study of Malignant Disease, Buffalo; the Baldwin Sanitarium, Kalamazoo, Michigan; Columbia Hospital, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; the Research Institute of Cutaneous Medicine, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The number of published papers has been smaller than usual. There are, however, a number of articles ready to appear shortly, some of which represent many years of experimentation just now brought to completion.

Dr. Rohdenburg and Dr. Krehbiel have continued their investigations on the proportional distribution of certain inorganic substances in the cancer cell and in the animal bearing the tumor.

Dr. Bullock and Dr. Curtis have published another paper supplementing that of last year on *The Strain and Family Differences in Susceptibility to Cysticercus Sarcoma*.

Dr. Prigosen has shown that those substances in the cell which take up vital dyes are not greatly altered by exposure of tumor cells to destructive doses of X-ray, hence the results, while of general interest, are not sufficiently characteristic to enable the applied X-ray dosage to be estimated. This is partly due to the fact that the cells of a tumor vary enormously in their susceptibility to radiation of any type and that therefore all stages from slight injury, severe damage, and even death of the cell may occur within the single microscopic field.

Professor Woglom has just published a paper on the reaction of the cancer cell in which he shows that the range of such reaction is quite within that seen in normal tissues.

Professor Wood has published during the year two papers giving the results of his investigations of the action of X-ray on animal tumors. These are of interest as establishing on a firm biological basis that which has hitherto been roughly estimated by physical methods only. Professor Wood has also written a number of editorials, reviews, and various articles as a part of the publicity work of the American Society for the Control of Cancer.

Professor Wood made the following public addresses during the year: The American Chemical Society, Washington, D. C.; the Hudson County Medical Society; Truesdale Hospital, Fall River; Lions Club, Atlantic City; the Philadelphia County Medical Society; Hartford Medical Society, Surgical Section; Rutland Clinical Society, Vermont; the County Medical Society, New York; the American Medical Association, Chicago.

Professor Woglom addressed the New Haven Medical Association and the Pre-Medical Club, Columbia University.

The *Journal of Cancer Research*, which was taken over last year by the Institute is now appearing under the imprint of Columbia University in a new format and will prove valuable to the Institute as permitting the prompt publication of contributions from the staff. The circulation is increasing and there is every indication that the Journal in its new form will become an important agent in encouraging the study of cancer in this country.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS CARTER WOOD,

Director

June 30, 1924

REPORT OF THE ACTING LIBRARIAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1924

To the President of the University

SIR:

As Acting Librarian of the University, I have the honor to submit the following report for the year ending June 30, 1924:

The year under consideration in the General Library and its several branches has been particularly a period of scrutiny of existing conditions of administration and their results in efficiency and sufficiency of service, and of the contents of the Library itself as properly fulfilling the constantly increasing demands made upon it in every direction of its use as a necessary adjunct of university instruction and research. Important structural changes in the loan desks of the General Library and the Library of the Law School have greatly facilitated the service in both important places. The more thorough supervision and control of the shelves of the General Library and of the seminar rooms by a largely increased force has resulted in the desired orderliness of material that is crucial in a much used library, and a consequent betterment of the page service in the ultimate delivery of books requested from various directions for the use of borrowers. From the point of view of the Library, as a collection of the stuff that libraries are made of, renewed attention has been paid to the completion of sets, and, wherever possible, to filling in the breaks in the literature of subjects and authors, which not infrequently have resulted in the process of the growth of the Library in most periods of its existence from the specific demands of its users, rather than from any system of a sequence of completeness in any discoverable direction. In looking over the history of the Library, it has seemed at most times reasonably to have served its purpose of supply and demand, but the resultant conditions of the collection in the light of its use by its present and prospective public

have made it absolutely necessary to adopt other and much more systematic policies in its development, both for present and future usefulness. To carry out this purpose, which is beyond all theory a necessity of University policy, additional funds must be provided for the purchase of material along lines that have already been carefully considered by the administration of the Library, and which, progressively accomplished, would result in good time in a reasonable completeness in essential directions, and in greatly enhanced usefulness and use.

It is not, of course, possible for any library to have on its shelves everything in any given subject of research even with unlimited funds at its disposal for the purchase of books, and libraries must depend upon the courtesy of other libraries to supplement their own material by the use, as loans, of desired material. The system of inter-library loans has grown greatly in recent years to fill these gaps, and we frequently borrow and even more frequently lend books, pamphlets and journals that are required for completeness in research work here and elsewhere. An interesting and important movement of the year, and a convincing sign of the times, to place at the disposition of the whole body of research workers in the institutions of the country the holdings of learned journals in all subjects in the libraries of the United States that possess such material, and are willing to collaborate in the compilation of the lists required to place them, is now being prepared for publication as the *National List of Serials* by the H. W. Wilson Co., under the direction of a committee of the American Library Association. The list when completed will possibly record no less than 50,000 titles of sets and parts of sets (which is an important part of the scheme, since the frequent possession by the library of broken sets is a frequent and disturbing condition) in all of the cooperating libraries. The Library already has in active use available printed card catalogues of various libraries, together with the published catalogues of many others, but this is not enough, for other libraries than these often unexpectedly have material absolutely needed to round out a particular investigation, and only

such a reliable union list as this under compilation is often the only means of uncovering and locating material required. The Columbia University Library is one of the forty libraries underwriting this project, which, to recapitulate what it has been attempted to state, is a piece of constructive work more important in its direction than any ever undertaken in this country, and which will be of almost incalculable value in reference and research work, and incidentally, but also important in the light of its information, in building up our own collection of periodicals. The sections of the list already checked up have revealed a large number of titles not contained in our considerable collections, and the locating of these in other libraries, hitherto in many cases unknown, has immediately extended by so much our own field of research. The making of such a list is expensive as an undertaking, involving both a large annual subscription for the three years that will be necessary to complete it, and a salary appropriation for the special work of checking, all of which has been provided from general University funds.

The matter that has come during the year more directly to the surface in consequence of a closer scrutiny of the shelves, and somewhat more importantly connected in a certain direction with the ultimate resources of the Library, is the wearing out of books and its consequences. In a library like this, with its enormous use by a large clientele, the question of the wearing out of books is one of present and constantly increasing expense, nor is this aspect of the case a matter, important as it is, the only one at hand. An even more important consideration is that of the actual replaceability of some of the worn-out material. In a reading-room collection the question is principally one of expense, as editions of books for reference and reading-room use are usually latest revised editions and not early or rare works, and a lost or worn-out reading-room book can generally be replaced readily and satisfactorily. In the case of the stack collections, from which all of the regular circulation and much of the reserved-book use comes, the problem is different, as these stacks contain all the early and first editions which have not yet been segregated in what is

known as the "B" collection, which is kept apart, under special conditions, from the open library. A library which has had a long continuous existence acquires, through the mere matter of current purchase, many books which at the time are merely new publications, but which later, in the case of authors who become famous, are sought-after and valuable first editions. In some cases these are recognized and removed from the stacks to the "B" collection where they are protected from general use, but in others they are left on the shelves, subject to all the varied use and wear and tear of a regular stack book. Such books, if worn out, are withdrawn and possibly replaced by a later edition, which is quite as good for ordinary use, and the valuable, or potentially valuable, first edition disappears from the library collections. How often such a thing happens or has happened is, of course, only a matter of conjecture, but there are a few suggestive facts. For example, there is not a single first edition of any of George Eliot's novels or stories in this Library. In view of her literary success during her lifetime and the large sales of her books as published, it is hardly conceivable that the library of Columbia College, as it then was, passed by her work altogether or secured only American reprints. It seems more probable that some of the original English editions came to the library either through purchase, or as gifts from an individual collector, and were worn out and then discarded. The case of Robert Louis Stevenson is only slightly better. Of the first editions published during Stevenson's lifetime, or shortly after his death, the Library possesses only one, a copy of "Island Nights Entertainments" purchased some ten years after its publication and well preserved in the locked collection. Again it seems hardly possible, in view of Stevenson's popularity, that all of his work was passed by at the time of publication, but if original editions were purchased when new they have now been worn out and discarded. In the case of the two great Victorians, Dickens and Thackeray, the Library can make a somewhat better showing, though in these cases our possessions are deteriorating without having yet reached the vanishing point through hard use. In the Phoenix Collec-

tion there are five first editions of Thackeray, once beautifully bound and in perfect condition, which are now showing signs of wear, even with the guarded Phœnix use. A few first editions of Dickens, acquired at a comparatively recent date, are in the stacks and are showing signs of wear and deterioration. These are some of Dickens's less popular works and accordingly will not be worn out as rapidly as those that are best known. The placing of valuable early editions where they will be subjected to the hard and sometimes careless use of the modern University user means deterioration and eventual loss of property. The problem, however, has two sides. Undoubtedly there is a gain to the research student in having in the stacks, in continuity with the rest of the related material, the interesting and sometimes important early editions, and their removal to protected quarters means that they are too readily lost sight of in his investigations. On the other hand, however, and from the Library point of view as a conservator of valuable and at times irreplaceable material, the withdrawal of such books from too general use would seem to be the only way of preserving it.

Cross-indexing, continued during the year in connection with the Cataloguing Department, has added some interesting and valuable material to the resources of the Library. A rather notable instance is the indexing, as to writer and person addressed, of the contents of the four folio volumes noted briefly in the main catalog as: *Collection of autograph letters, official and private, accounts, many relating to New York State, ship's papers, documents relating to military affairs, etc., in the possession of the Columbia University Library, covering the years 1674 to 1895.* The index makes for the first time readily available to the research worker a good deal of source material, in its way and in several directions, of some importance as history and interesting as first-hand side lights on the life of old New York. The Colonial and Revolutionary periods are represented in autograph by such names as King George I of England; the Colonial governors—Sir Edmund Andros, Robert Hunter, William Burnet; soldiers—William Alexander (Lord Stirling), Bradstreet, Gage; and many other names are

mentioned in the letters though not affixed by themselves. There are also notes of a social character, e. g., by Benedict Arnold and Mrs. Benedict Arnold, and by Theodosia, the daughter of Aaron Burr, to her husband, Joseph Alston. An unsigned letter in the military group, apparently, as has been concluded, in the handwriting of Lord Stirling, affords some new and valuable first-hand information about the conduct of the battles of Brandywine and Germantown.

Of distinctive New York names the collection presents an interesting array: Rip Van Dam, Van Buren, Van Rensselaer, Dyckman, Duyckinck, Schuyler, Schermerhorn, DeWitt, the Clintons, the Livingstons, as well as the writers who helped to make some of these names famous, Washington Irving and Fitz-Greene Halleck. There is an autograph letter from James Fenimore Cooper, and two signed letters from Daniel Webster—one to his wife, intimate and entertaining in its references to his surroundings and his amateur efforts at gardening. And representing the commercial beginnings of American life is an autograph letter from John Jacob Astor to his agent in Canada, concerning the prices to be paid for pelts in his fur trade.

During the administration of President William Harris, on Tuesday, the third of August, 1829, the Trustees of Columbia College gave a dinner to which were invited the notable men then residing or visiting in New York City; and the collection contains the notes of acceptance or regret written in reply to the invitation. Among these invited guests was "Sam" Swartwout, whose name also appears as Collector of the Port of New York on an old "sea letter," issued in 1832 by Andrew Jackson as President of the United States to the master of the brig *Lexington* of New York. Another of these "sea letters" is signed in 1800 by John Adams, then President of the United States.

The correspondence of President Barnard occupies the bulk of the second, third and fourth volumes, and is rich in material pertaining to the Civil War, and in autograph letters from educators, scientists, and literary folk. Of the names of scientists abroad with whom President Barnard was in

close correspondence, John Tyndall's is affixed to twelve letters. Got together, as was the case, from the official correspondence of the various Presidents of the College and University, the collection has also the names of such educators as Mark Hopkins, Theodore Dwight Woolsey, and various professors of special subjects, and, along the way, letters from anxious parents in regard to the misbehavior of their sons and what can or ought to be done about it.

An activity of the year worthy of more than a cursory notice was the removal of the "Columbiana" collection from the room on the third floor of the Library, previously used for committee meetings and for doctor's examinations, to Room 108 on the first floor of the building, which gives the collection its own special housing in quarters much more available for its purposes, and an individuality that it has hitherto scarcely possessed. The purpose of the special collection as a collection of "Columbiana" is to conserve and to present for ready reference all obtainable material relating directly to the institutional life of Columbia, in all phases of its history, in a unified and chronological sequence. The collection as a whole, as it now exists, contains a large amount of exceedingly valuable, and, in many instances, unique material that has come together sporadically, but without adherence to any certain plan of growth or of a possible sequential or subject arrangement. Its considerable use in any direction has consequently been restricted, and the influence which an ordered collection of such material should obviously exert upon students and alumni in increasing their interest and pride in their University, has unfortunately been largely lacking. The situation of the new quarters makes the inspection of the collection easier, and the consequent use of the material much more frequent than could possibly be the case under previous conditions; and students and alumni are showing awakened interest in the use of the material, on the one hand, in the preparation of papers, or for information regarding undergraduate practice and tradition, and on the other hand, in the contribution of memora-

bilia in their possession. The collection has been placed in charge of Robert Arrowsmith, '82, as Curator.

The problem of space pursues us at every turn in the administration of the Library to keep any sort of pace with its growth and the ever increasing use of its material. The School of Business library has finished its last year in its confined quarters in Journalism, and with the Marvyn Scudder Library, the Montgomery Library of Accounting, and the special collection on Industrial Relations, variously housed, will occupy, with the beginning of the succeeding academic year, the new and ample quarters assigned to it in the School of Business building. The accompanying release of space in Journalism will partially relieve the present library congestion in that building. The transfer of Mathematics from Room 108, now occupied by the Columbiana collection, to Room 302, previously used by the Columbia University Press, gave that departmental library much better quarters, but there was in actuality no gain in shelves. English, German and American History, Government Documents, and Useful Arts are all in need of expansion, but this can not be accomplished without the expropriation to the Library of one or two other rooms now used in the Library building for other than Library purposes. Relief in the growing congestion of use has occurred in the opening of the new library of Teachers College, which has had an effect on the Loan Desk and the general reading-room facilities of the campus in appreciably decreasing the number of readers, who now largely use by preference the Teachers College collections under the greatly improved conditions that the new building affords. The use of the rooms in University Hall—vacated by the removal of the administration of the School of Business to the School of Business building—for the special purposes of reading-room and library for Extension students, for which the necessary provision has been made, will to a most important extent relieve the reading-room and reference congestion in the Main Library and its dependencies, and, what is equally important, will also give these students the reading facilities which they

have scarcely had, and could not have, under the existing conditions of library equipment.

In the academic year, the College Study, during the session of the Summer School and the regular sessions of Columbia College, served 350,000 readers, who borrowed by actual count 191,546 volumes from the open and the reserved book shelves in the two libraries housed in 301 and 312 Hamilton Hall. This greatly increased use of the College Study makes it plain that both rooms should be restricted to chairs, tables and wall shelves, and that the reserve collections, now in each room, should find proper quarters elsewhere on the same floor and be united into one great Reserved Collection, access to which would be made through the wide corridor which now disastrously separates the two reading-rooms. The process would necessitate the release to the library of two or three of the present class rooms which would have to be provided elsewhere. The general benefits to Columbia College students would, however, more than compensate for the possible difficulties of change. In the first place, the space released by the removal of the reserved books in each room would provide for tables and chairs for fifty additional readers, an acutely needed increased seating capacity of one hundred. Under this arrangement, all transactions at the loan desk would take place in the corridor and not in the reading-rooms; the supervision of loans would be simpler and more efficient, the problem of supplying copies of the same book for both reserved book collections would altogether disappear, and the entire machinery of administration would be better and more economically controlled. This matter of providing adequate reading accommodations for Columbia College students is a crucial one and needs immediate attention. The collection of books permanently shelved in the College Study was increased during the year by 1108 volumes.

The books and furniture belonging to the W. Edward Scudder Johnston Memorial Library, for many years housed in Livingston Hall under College Study supervision, having been dispossessed and stored in the basement of that building, were brought back to a useful life by removal to 301 Hamilton

Hall, as suggested in my previous annual report, and for the first time became truly active. In Livingston Hall the collection was open once a week for two hours at a time, and the books had seldom attained a circulation of one hundred volumes in an entire year. Shelved conspicuously in the College Study and available for loans at all times (without an extra cost for an attendant's services) the library attained in one month a greater circulation than it had heretofore known in a whole year. Ephemeral and superannuated volumes have been exchanged for modern novels and a new interest in the whole collection has been awakened. These very evident demands for such literature make it desirable to add possibly twenty-five new novels annually to the collection as well fulfilling its purpose, particularly to resident College students for whose benefit it was originally intended.

The outstanding features of the year in the Law Library have been systematic preparations for building up the foreign law collection, a satisfactory growth of the whole library, and the improvement of physical conditions. Following out the plan previously approved by the Committee on Education of the Trustees for the purchase of material to complete, so far as is possible, the resources of the library for research purposes, attention has been given chiefly to Anglo-American law and international law. An elaborate bibliography for foreign law books, accordingly, has been prepared, covering statute law, law reports, periodicals and monographs, which will be the basis for purchases in successive years. From this general bibliography, a special list of the most important sets has been made for immediate purchase, and the Law Librarian went to Europe at the end of May for the purpose of purchasing such sets and in order to make connections with publishers, book-dealers and government departments useful in the future development of this field. The budget for the present year contained a special sum for equipment, which was used to install in the reading-room book-stands and tables to provide for the greatly increased student and outside reference use of the library. During the year 6,750 volumes were added to the Law Library. Of this number, 3,044 volumes were added

by purchase, and 3,130 by gift. The total number of volumes in the library at the end of the year is 108,093.

During the year two gifts of money were received: \$250 from William G. Low, '69L, and \$100 from Dean Harlan F. Stone, for the purchase of books for the Officers' Library. Important gifts of books have been received from the Estate of Roger Foster, '80L, in all 1,078 volumes and pamphlets, of which 827 volumes and 40 pamphlets, including valuable trials, went to the Law Library; from Princeton University Library, 2,595 German legal dissertations, chiefly of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries; and from the Massachusetts State Library, 8 volumes.

The Law Librarian, as Associate Professor of Legal Bibliography, gave, as in previous years, a course of instruction in the Winter Session in legal research and the use of law books.

During the Spring Session, the Librarian of the Avery Library has had leave of absence for the continuation of work already under way with the American School of Classical Studies in Athens, and to preserve the requisite continuity in administration, Miss Mildred Starrett, cataloguer in the library, was promoted to the position of Assistant Librarian. The Fine Arts Department has continued to draw more and more on the Avery collection. On the other hand, and apart from purely architectural questions, the reference work of the Avery has been greatly facilitated by the availability of the increasing collection in Fine Arts. Although buying for Avery has always been fundamentally architectural in scope, it has always been necessary to include a certain number of books dealing with the allied arts. As the Fine Arts Library grows it is directly desirable, and, in point of fact, essential, to group its material within easy access of the Avery, so that each library from the inherent community of interest may readily supplement the other. With the Fine Arts Library accessory to Avery, appropriations can be much more definitely utilized along purely architectural lines. Additions to the Avery Library during the year were 402 volumes. The library now contains 28,709 volumes.

The following exhibitions were held in the Avery Library during the year: Etchings and Their Processes, loaned by the Keppel Galleries, Moroccan Textiles, from Miss Niblack of Teachers College, Illustrated French Books, Pottery from Various Kilns in the United States, July—August; Keppel Memorial Etchings (Avery collection), September—December; Magni's Collection of Plates, showing Baroque architecture and sculpture in Rome (Avery collection), January; Current Work of the School of Architecture (designs for cabaret), February; Japanese Architectural Photographs (Avery collection), March; Reproductions of Architectural Drawings in the Uffizi Gallery, Florence (Avery portfolios), April; Architectural Water-colors by Edgar I. Williams, Associate in Design in the School of Architecture, April—May; Etchings, Woodcuts and Lithographs by Czecho-Slovakian artists, May; Competition Drawings for the Schermerhorn Fellowship in Architecture (a war memorial), June.

Library conditions at the College of Physicians and Surgeons are not essentially different from those outlined in my previous report. Aside from congestion in the main library and the unfortunate housing of some of its material, the important matter at the College of Physicians and Surgeons is the obvious necessity of the provision for the student and research worker of better facilities of access to the technical periodical literature housed in the various department libraries, and hitherto in many cases administered for specific department purposes. The resources of the Physiological Library, however, have for the first time been made generally available by the loan for use in the reading-room of its material. The Alumni Library, which is always open to readers, presents a somewhat different problem. The privilege of using this department library under present conditions cannot continue much longer, unless some relief in the way of assistance for care and supervision is provided, and the general library administration to preserve it for general use should assume its full control at the earliest possible date to make it available in a separate periodical reading-room, for which additional space can apparently be found, and in charge of a reference librarian. Such

a procedure would greatly reduce present difficulties and would reasonably supply, for the present, the absolutely necessary library facilities now lacking. The greatly increased use of the medical library is, no doubt, a reflection of the times due to changed conditions in teaching and the notable strides made in the science of medicine. To keep in accord with modern theories and the new discoveries of medicine, the student and instructor within the medical school, and the practitioner without, must rely more than ever upon a library, and make a wider use of its periodicals and books. Additions of the year to the general reference library were 1,434 volumes, making its entire content 43,968 volumes, exclusive of the great mass of dissertations and reprints.

The year's additions to the Barnard College library were 1,992 volumes. The total number of volumes in the library at the end of the year is 20,596.

For perhaps the first time in its history, Teachers College offers in its new and well equipped library, opened for use in February, adequate library facilities. Net additions during the year were 2,853 volumes. The total number of volumes, including the Horace Mann School library and excluding the educational books belonging to the Main University Library, is 82,330.

To the library of the College of Pharmacy, now adequately housed in its new quarters, and again available for use, were added during the year 206 volumes, making its entire content 7,171 volumes.

Of the two Columbia University Bulletins issued from the Library, the University Bibliography for 1923, compiled by the Reference Librarian, appeared as a pamphlet of ninety-five pages containing the increased number of 1,706 titles; and the list of Essays submitted for the Master's degree, compiled by the Supervisor of the Catalogue Department, as a pamphlet of fifty pages.

In a long list of gifts to the Library, consisting in all of 4,457 books, 5,444 pamphlets and magazines, maps and other minor items, the following are among the most notable. From officers of the University gifts were received among others as

follow: from President Butler 390 books, 488 pamphlets and other items; Provost W. H. Carpenter 21 books, 32 pamphlets; Professor C. S. Baldwin 81 books, 56 pamphlets; A. J. Barnouw 1 book, 77 pamphlets; W. A. Boring 29 volumes; W. T. Bush 37 volumes; Adolphe Cohn 4 volumes; J. J. Coss 6 books, 8 pamphlets; E. M. Earle 50 books, 2 pamphlets; J. C. Egbert 4 books, 5 pamphlets; F. D. Fackenthal 7 books, 3 pamphlets; A. D. F. Hamlin 11 volumes; T. F. Hamlin 300 books and pamphlets; W. W. Lawrence 9 books, 2 pamphlets; R. C. McCrea 9 volumes; C. A. Manning 54 pamphlets and newspapers; Brander Matthews 141 volumes (among them Dacier, *La poétique d'Aristote*, 1692, and Shakespeare New Variorum edition in 15 volumes), 60 pamphlets; R. H. Montgomery a very valuable collection of 20 old books on accounting; J. B. Moore 92 books and pamphlets; E. D. Perry 10 volumes; E. R. A. Seligman 179 books, 330 pamphlets; V. G. Simkhovitch 75 volumes and pamphlets; bequest of F. A. Vanderburgh 130 volumes; W. L. Westermann 23 pamphlets. From other University sources the following were received: Columbia Law Review 16 books, 1 pamphlet; Columbia University Press 65 volumes; the department of Statistics 46 books, 151 pamphlets; Political Science Quarterly 43 books, 2 pamphlets; Pulitzer Prize Committee 123 books, 6 pamphlets and clippings. Gifts for the Collection of Columbia were: E. S. Brownson, Jr., 47 pamphlets; E. P. Herrick, *Constitution and minute book of the Senior Society* (Columbia College), 1817; Professor A. V. W. Jackson, Jackson and Channing, *A history of the Class of 1883 of Columbia College*; George C. Pennell, 2 copies William Betts' *Addresses of the Newly appointed professors of Columbia College, February, 1858*. Important gifts from other and varied sources were among many others, the following: American Museum of Natural History 137 books, 188 pamphlets; American Association for International Conciliation 6 copies *El Significado de la Educación*, translation of President Butler's *Meaning of Education*, and one volume Vettini, *La Paz y la Guerra*; Architectural League 600 unbound architectural and art periodicals; Association Française d'Expansion et d'Échanges

Artistiques 10 copies *Tricentenaire de Molière*; International Railway Congress Association, 72 volumes of proceedings and reports, Washington, Berne and Rome meetings; Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America 8 books, 16 pamphlets; Cambridge University Library, a valuable gift of Cambridge Antiquarian Society publications; Canadian Department of Agriculture 10 volumes; Carnegie Endowment for International Peace 30 books and pamphlets; Chilean Embassy, Washington, 2 volumes Tacna-Arica Arbitration *The Case of the Republic of Chile*; República de Colombia Ministerio de Instrucción Publica 4 volumes; Curtis Publishing Co. 6 books, 3 pamphlets; Czechoslovakia Ministry of Education, the valuable gift of 366 books, 1 pamphlet; Great Britain National Institute for Medical Research 37 reprints; League of Nations 2 books, 24 pamphlets; Mexico Ministry of Public Education and the University 19 volumes Classics in Spanish; New York State Federation of Labor 24 pamphlets; New York State Shorthand Reporters Association 24 volumes *Proceedings*; Peruvian Embassy, Washington, 2 volumes *Arbitration between Peru and Chile*; Poland Ministère des Affaires Étrangères 271 Polish publications; Service Polonais des Échanges Internationaux 170 Polish publications; Reserve Officers Training Corps 70 books, 130 pamphlets; Royal Society of South Australia 20 reprints from *Transactions*; Akademiai Nauk, Petrograd, 77 publications; Switzerland Bibliotheque Centrale Federale 16 pamphlets; U. S. Bureaus and Departments 117 books and pamphlets; University Club, New York, 15 books, 150 pamphlets; Workmen's Compensation Publicity Bureau 64 pamphlets; World Book Co. 17 pamphlets. Gifts of books and pamphlets from individual donors were received as follows: Colonel Alberti 8 books on Italy in the World War; Mrs. Hicks Arnold 52 volumes; O. T. Crosby 10 copies Crosby *International War*; Mrs. M. de G. Davies 2 volumes Davies *Tomb of Puyemre at Thebes*; J. H. Decatur 125 volumes war songs and music; Estate of Agnes B. Ferguson 16 books in German; Fabian Franklin 49 numbers of magazines; Sir Israel Gollancz 1 volume *In commemoration of the First Folio Tercentenary*; Mrs. G. H. Graves

110 unbound numbers *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*; Miss Louise F. G. Grimke 13 bound volumes *Illustrated London News*; Rev. Acton Griscom 7 books, 2 pamphlets, and the valuable gift of Andrew Lang *Jeanne d'Arc* autograph manuscript; Grace Guiney a copy of Michael Barrington *Grahame of Claverhouse* from the library of Louise Imogen Guiney; J. B. Haviland 50 numbers *Engineering News Record*; Roscoe R. Hill 12 Reports of Republic of Nicaragua; J. Horner 12 volumes; Edward Keller 80 volumes German classics; Mrs. Frederick S. Lee 26 volumes in Spanish; Irving Levy 6 books, 512 pamphlets and parts of periodicals; Cyrus H. McCormick 1 volume H. H. McCormick *Landscape Art Past and Present*; Oscar Maddarn 8 volumes *New York Evening Post*; Miss Owen 1 book, 123 pamphlets; Herbert C. Pell 87 volumes *U. S. Senate Documents* beautifully bound; Yao Min-Whay 6 books in Chinese. From anonymous sources were received 152 books, 244 pamphlets. Gifts of maps were received as follows: from the former Governor General of Algeria 5 sheets *L'Afrique occidentale française*; Observatoire Royal de Belgique 19 sheets *Carte photographique de ciel*; Canadian Geological Survey 6 maps; Charles Davis set of 8 maps National Old Trails Road Association; 7 maps came from anonymous sources.

Possibly the most interesting of all single gifts to the Library during the year, and in its particular field one of the most valuable of the Library's possessions, was the unique pamphlet of (5) 9 pages with the title page: "Some Serious Thoughts on the Design of Erecting a College in the Province of New York by Hippocrates Mithridate, Apoth. New York printed by John Zenger MDCCXLIX". The pamphlet was purchased at auction through the generosity of members of the Board of Trustees of the University. Photostat copies were subsequently made and distributed to the donors and others.

Gifts of money were received from the Accounting Club through Director J. C. Egbert to be expended for the School of Business library \$132.42; the Student Columbia Optometric Association for the purchase of material in their particular subject \$174.60; Rev. Acton Griscom for the purposes of the Joan of Arc collection \$50.15; James Loeb for material

on Labor \$175; Professor Brander Matthews \$250, being half of the purchase price of the complete 43 Tonson Separates of Shakespeare's plays; from the Montgomery Fund, through Director J. C. Egbert, to be expended on material for the School of Business library \$725.

The Library distributed in the usual way doctoral dissertations and duplicate material among others to the following local institutions: New York Public Library, New York Academy of Medicine, New York Botanical Garden, Union Theological Seminary, and the College of Pharmacy. Twenty-seven mail sacks containing duplicates of U. S. Government documents were returned to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington. Dissertations, in addition to the regular list of exchanges, and duplicates were sent out to a long list of institutions at home and abroad. Among them the most important were the following: American Archaeological Institute 80; Association of American Colleges 30; Boston Public Library 40; University of Cincinnati 25; Philadelphia College of Physicians 43; Princeton University 35; U. S. Department of Agriculture 21; U. S. Geological Survey 8; U. S. Public Health Service 36; American Library in Paris 1638 dissertations; Anthropological Society of Bombay 35; Hungarian Libraries Board, Budapest, 35; Institut d'Estudis Catalans, Barcelona, 34; Kyoto University, Japan, 546; Meijo University, Kanda, Japan, 500; National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth, 20; Preussische Bibliothek, Berlin, 11; Rijksarchief te Brugge, Belgium, 75; Simon Hewavitarne Bequest, Srinagar, India, 15; University of Latvia, Riga, 35; University of Liverpool, 55; Sveriges Geologiska Undersökning, Stockholm, 85; University of Strasbourg 23; University of Tokyo, Japan, 2,346; Yokohama Municipal Library, Japan, 54. The regular yearly exchange list was 9,462.

In conclusion, I would submit the following general statistics:

Accessions:

Volumes added:

General Library and Departments	19,414
School of Law	6,636

REPORT OF THE ACTING LIBRARIAN 271

School of Medicine	1,434
Barnard College	1,992
Teachers College	2,853

Total 32,329

Total volumes in Library, June 30, 1924 893,147

Estimated unbound pamphlets 50,000

Gifts: 4,457 volumes, 5,444 pamphlets, 73 maps and miscellaneous items 9,974

Exchanges:

Pieces received 5,168

Pieces sent out 16,319

Total 21,487

Orders placed 9,753

Cataloguing:

Cards made and filed in General Library and Departments:

New cards 99,545

Cards replaced 14,013

Total 113,558

Volumes recatalogued 7,000

Volumes reclassified 1,000

Volumes lost and withdrawn 602

Binding:

In Library Bindery:

Books and pamphlets bound 14,749

Books repaired 5,535

20,284

Outside of Library:

Books bound 4,678

Books rebound 8,172

12,850

Total 33,134

Circulation:

Volumes supplied from Loan Desk for outside use (including 30,392 renewals) 170,433

Supplied from Loan Desk for use in building 54,619

Loaned from Reading Rooms for outside use	233,741
Used in Reading Rooms	<u>745,283</u>
Total recorded use of libraries	1,204,076

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM H. CARPENTER,
Acting Librarian

June 30, 1924

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF EARL HALL

To the President of the University

SIR:

As Director of Earl Hall I have the honor to submit to you this report for the year ending June 30, 1924.

The increased use of the Hall as a meeting place by various student organizations of the University is progressing satisfactorily as the following table for the Academic Year shows:

	<i>By College groups</i>	<i>By Extension groups</i>	<i>By Graduate School groups</i>	<i>By groups from other departments of the University</i>	<i>1923-4 Total</i>	<i>1922-3 Total</i>
Auditorium	105	48	20	92	265	277
Other rooms	134	8	79	72	293	269
	<i>239</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>164</i>	<i>558</i>	<i>546</i>

Of these meetings, 48 were of a distinctly religious character (including the Christian Association, the Lutheran Students, etc).

The plans proposed last year for the refurnishing of the Auditorium have been carried out, largely through the co-operation of the Board of Governors of King's Crown. A well equipped stage is now in operation. This has made possible the booking of the Philolexian Play, the Sophomore Show and other dramatics on the campus. Furthermore, the Auditorium is more attractive for student parties—the Senior Dance of Columbia College was held here on June 2. Several other improvements in the arrangement of rooms and the furnishings of the offices have added to the efficiency of the building. The two large rooms on the main floor (the Trophy Room facing Broadway and the Reading

Room on the north) are still in need of re-furnishing. Next year it is hoped that a re-arrangement of offices may be made whereby the Chaplain and the C. U. C. A. will have more adequate space.

During the 1923 Summer Session the rooms on the main floor were used for offices, leaving the Auditorium as the only place to be assigned for State Club parties and for the University Chorus. It averaged five nights a week for these purposes and was also used Sunday mornings at 9:30 o'clock for the religious education forum.

An appropriation from the Entertainment Fund has enabled many faculty-student groups to meet here during the year. An attempt has been made to distribute the money among the various parts of the University. Professor Patterson was assisted in establishing the Writers Club among Extension students. The Graduate Clubs were helped in every way possible. In Columbia College the use of Earl Hall was encouraged by the cooperation of Mr. Hubbard of King's Crown.

The University Calendar of extra-curricular meetings has been developed. During the past Academic Year 1,198 meetings were scheduled—an average of 33 a week—but just before the Christmas recess the number increased to 75 a week. The calendar has enabled important dates (filed in advance) to be kept free from conflicts and has given a clearing house used by all parts of the University. Already for next year we have some 75 advance dates including several morning courses of Arts and Sciences and the Chinese Exhibit to be held during November and December in Earl Hall. During the Summer Session the calendar contained an average of 40 extra-curricular meetings a week. From these bookings the weekly bulletins were prepared for the Summer Session office.

The supervision of the State Club parties in the Summer Session is divided between this office and the Welfare Office of Teachers College. In the Academic Year the Earl Hall office is alone responsible for the parties held by Student Organizations. For the Residence Halls dances a group of patronesses has been organized; for the basket ball dances

members of the Faculty have been assisted by the Van Am Club; for the other groups using the Auxiliary Gymnasium and Earl Hall the attempt has been made as far as possible to secure members of the Faculty. There are now adequate facilities on the campus for dances and receptions of the smaller student groups. The charges for service average \$13.00 an evening for a hall accommodating 100 to 150 couples. An attempt is being made to simplify the regulations consistent with the great variety of organizations using the halls.

The Men's Residence Halls averaged 930 men for the Summer Session of 1923 and 922 men for the Academic Year 1923-4.

The classification of residents on February 28, 1924 was as follows:

<i>School</i>	<i>Furnald</i>	<i>Hartley</i>	<i>Livingston</i>	<i>Total</i>
Architecture	3	1	1	5
Business	29	23	13	65
College	5	192	182	379
Dentistry	2	..	..	2
Extension	20	17	15	52
Graduate	77	25	23	125
Journalism	4	3	6	13
Law	47	24	21	92
Mines Engineering Chemistry .	18	6	14	38
Pharmacy	1	1	1	3
Medicine	16	3	10	29
Teachers College	35	12	4	51
University Undergraduate . .	..	3	4	7
Faculty and Staff	35	4	19	58
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	292	314	313	919

The total room fees for the year 1923-24 as reported to the Bursar show an increase over the previous fiscal year. This increase was due in large part to the new schedule of room fees operative July 1, 1923. For next year—1924-25—a sanitary space regulation (passed by the Advisory Committee on Men's Residence Halls, October 26, 1923) provides that the limit of occupancy in the Men's Residence Halls be: one

man in a single room, two men in a two-room suite or double room, and three men in a three-room suite. This will give us an average of about 40 men less in residence on South Field. This regulation is needed not only in matters of health but also in preventing the restlessness that comes when men are thrown together without privacy. The over-crowded rooms, especially the suites, caused misunderstandings and disputes without number. Our receipts for 1924-25 will be approximately the same as those of a year ago.

In April the Advisory Committee had Professor Brissenden check the methods in use in the assigning of rooms, especially in regard to the waiting lists for Furnald Hall, and suggest necessary changes. A plan by which the scholarship men are given precedence in the assignment of rooms was put in operation on May 1, 1924. The two rooms, 633 Hartley and 431 Furnald, awarded to honor students by the Class of 1892 have been suitably marked by metal plates. The Philadelphia Alumni Association is supplying a room in Hartley Hall for a designated member of the entering class. The improvements in the lobbies of Hartley and Livingston Halls are proving of increasing usefulness. The demand for single rooms compelled the dividing up of many of the suites and the installing of basins with running water in the rooms formerly designated as studies. This has been of great assistance in the assignment of rooms. A series of dances and smokers was held in each hall during the year. An attempt is in progress to recognize more adequately the members of the student hall committees, rewarding them with suitable insignia. On these committees (chosen by popular vote) depends not only the social program for each hall but the morale as well. It is of importance that the best men be obtained to serve on the hall committees.

For next year I want to develop Earl Hall that it may be of greater value to student organizations. The progress of the past year should be but the beginning in providing for meetings and plays and dances on the campus. A plan is being considered for the supervision of the Gemot in Hamilton Hall by the Earl Hall office. The extra-curricular calendar

must be improved as a more efficient center for recording activities. Through the contacts established by the calendar the supervision of student parties is becoming more satisfactory. The most important matter in the Residence Halls administration for next year is the careful organization of the Student Committees and close cooperation with them.

HERBERT B. HOWE,
Director

June 30, 1924

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF APPOINTMENTS

SEPTEMBER 25, 1923 TO OCTOBER 1, 1924

To the President of the University

SIR:

I have the honor to present herewith a record of the work of the Appointments Office for the year 1923-1924.

The increase in the business done by this office during the past year indicates that we are building on a firm and lasting foundation, and has pointed out clearly a number of ways in which we can further increase our service to the students and graduates. The tabulated lists at the end of this report show a total of 3013 part-time positions filled during the year just ended, as compared with a total of 2357 in 1922-1923, and a total of 230 full-time positions filled during 1923-1924, as compared with 193 the year previous. Without dwelling on the figures, for the statistics are largely self-explanatory, may I point out that there has been a substantial increase in the number of part-time jobs for both men and women and in the full-time jobs for men. There has been a slight decrease in women's full-time jobs and in teaching appointments. The largest proportionate increase has been in permanent positions for men, the total for the year just past being 91 as opposed to 45 for the preceding year. This increase is largely due to the intensive effort made by this office in May and June to place the new graduates in congenial and suitable positions. Included later in this report will be found a discussion of the problem of placing our men and women as they graduate.

Undoubtedly, the most important work done by this office is the securing of part-time jobs which will enable our students to earn all or part of their living while they are studying in the University. Despite the fact that the annual number of part-time jobs filled has shown a steady increase

since the establishment of this office, the situation today is far from satisfactory. To the man who inquires as to the possibility of working his way through Columbia, we can only say: "Others, with sufficient enterprise and ability, are doing it. It is probable that you can make a success of it. Yet in justice to yourself, we can give you no guarantee that we will supply you with work." Very likely, we shall never be able to place all the men who come to us. Probably it would not even be desirable. Yet, when a man offers real possibilities as a student and appeals to the Department of Admissions as the sort of stuff we want, certainly this office should be in a position to say: "Come to Columbia. If you show enterprise and perseverance, we shall undoubtedly be able to refer you to productive profitable employment."

It might be interesting to consider in a general way just what type of employment is most desirable for our students. In the first place, the working hours should be such as to interfere as little as possible with the student-worker's studies, recitations and sleep. Afternoon jobs are the most desirable. We advise our candidates to arrange their programs so that their classes come as far as possible in the mornings, leaving their afternoons and evenings free for outside employment. In the main, no student should attempt more than four hours' outside work a day, except where the nature of the work will permit sleep or study. Secondly, the work must of necessity be sufficiently remunerative. Any wage less than fifty cents per hour is too small, from both the standpoint of the worker's needs and the market rate. The third consideration is the steadiness of the work. It is far better for a student to earn from twelve to eighteen dollars a week at work which is permanent and regular in hours, than to be jumping constantly from one short job to another, as is too often the case at present. We should make a definite persistent effort to obtain positions on which our men can count straight through the year. Such positions have the added advantage that they are usually ones which we can secure for our candidates in succeeding years. Finally, it is desirable, where possible, that our

men in school work at jobs in which the experience will be of some definite benefit after they are graduated. The ideal job for the engineering student is in a laboratory or on a construction job, for the law student, in an attorney's office or even in a business house, and for the graduate student, who is preparing for teaching work, tutoring.

As a source of supply for the types of jobs we want, we have the business, professional, and social activities of a great city. It is our problem to seek out and attract to us the jobs for which our men are fitted. Of the methods of securing jobs, personal solicitation is by far the most effective. With the increased staff and appropriation allotted to the Appointments Office, a great deal more field work can be done than was possible in the past. Publicity, both general and special, such as letters and announcements, is helpful in inducing individuals, who cannot be singled out for personal solicitation, to call on Columbia students to do their jobs. Our Department of Public Information has been, and will continue to be, of great assistance in familiarizing employers with the facilities of this office. Our alumni can be of great help in finding part-time employment for students as well as permanent employment for our graduates. This great body of interested employers in every business and profession will become, when thoroughly familiar with the facilities of this office and the capabilities of its registrants, one of the greatest aids imaginable. In developing the good-will and cooperation of our clientele, we must constantly make our recommendations with the maxim: the employer must be served. In no case can we consciously allow ourselves to make an ill-advised placement.

Following the aggressive effort which this office made last May and June to place graduates of our various schools, it seems desirable to record the most significant aspects of this full-time work, as well as the principles by which it is guided. Our work in placing the 1924 graduates showed very clearly that there is a demand for the university-trained man. The majority of the companies approached by this office prefer and often actually require men with university degrees. In

only one instance, among the hundred or more companies with which we have taken up the question of employment for Columbia men, have we found an organization in which a university education was not considered a distinct potential asset. We are proceeding in our attempt to build our graduate placement work on a sound and lasting foundation, with this policy: that we should endeavor to place satisfactorily our new graduates in their first jobs. We receive, of course, applications from older, more experienced men, and a fairly large number of positions requiring age and experience. We make recommendations wherever possible, but we feel that we should not attempt actively to go into this work with the older men at the present time, but should rather concentrate our efforts on the part-time work for students and first jobs for our new graduates. The more efficiently we place our men when they leave school, the less demand there will be for replacement work later on. Then, too, it too often encourages floating. A man holds a position for which he is suited and which offers the normal future and financial reward, yet, in the hope of something better, he registers with the Appointments Office. A new job secured, he asks that his name be kept on file. Encouragement of such procedure seems unwise. Of course, in the few individual cases where a good man is obviously misplaced, we make an active and personal effort to secure the right work for him. In the main, however, it seems advisable at present to build our foundation strong, though perhaps slowly, from the bottom, in elementary positions for new graduates.

It is quite apparent in advising with our new graduates that there is a great need for vocational guidance in the University. For the law graduate, the architect, or the engineer the problem of the first job is simplified. He knows what he wants to do and precedent points the course to follow in actively starting on his life work. But the average College or School of Business graduate has a most difficult problem. It is not until a few weeks before graduation that he gives any real thought to his future. He is ignorant of his own business qualifica-

tions as well as of the demands that various types of commercial work make on men. He knows that he wants to be successful and happy in his work but the method of trial and error is the only way by which he can finally establish himself in permanent congenial work. It is appalling to observe the number of bewildered, unsettled graduates trying aimlessly to find the right work.

At the present time the whole study of vocational guidance for the college man does not seem to have been sufficiently developed to allow us to consider any but the most practical and elementary service to our students and graduates. It is the plan of this office to assemble for the benefit of our coming graduates, analyses of the type of men considered to be most desirable for the various forms of commercial work, together with an estimate of the comparative possibilities for advancement and financial reward in these various lines. We will, in addition, keep a permanent record of a man's undergraduate work over a four year period. A personal history, which starting with his entrance record will show the type and quality of work done through this office, the quality of work done in his courses, the campus activities in which he has engaged, and various other salient facts, including estimates of him by those members of the Faculty who are in a position best to know him. With this information at our disposal, we shall have a basis for estimating his worthwhileness as a candidate for a position, we shall have a helpful collection of data on which to base our advice to him as to permanent work, and we shall have significant material to submit to the employer for his guidance in judging the candidate.

The coming year should give us an opportunity to try out a number of our plans, without hindering the steady growth of business done by this office. We are trying to get away from the temporary type of part-time job. The winter will be spent largely on developing this work for students. There are a great many unexplored fields which are undoubtedly most fertile for our needs. In the spring, we shall commence our interviews with the coming graduates and start an intensive

drive to add to our list of employers who are interested in our graduates for full-time work. Our own alumni should be most helpful in securing places for our graduates. Just as the Clerkship Committee of the Alumni Association of the Law School cooperates with us in placing the Law Graduates, so it ought to be possible to obtain valuable aid and counsel from the alumni in the general business world. For the present, the work in teaching appointments must be left in its present status. Undoubtedly it can be greatly developed but the need at present seems to be first for more and better part-time jobs for our students, and a definite plan of assistance for our new graduates.

I wish to express my appreciation of the loyalty and interested services of the Appointments Office Staff, who have contributed so much to the effectiveness of its work. I am most grateful to Mr. Frank D. Fackenthal, Professor John J. Coss, Dean Herbert E. Hawkes, Mr. Philip M. Hayden, Mr. Levering Tyson, and Professor Paul F. Brissenden for their counsel and guidance during the past year. The knowledge that they, as well as many others in the University, are so interested in the development of our work, makes one confident of success.

Respectfully submitted,

NICHOLAS MCD. MCKNIGHT,

Secretary

October 1, 1924

REGISTRATION

OCTOBER 1, 1923—OCTOBER 1, 1924

Winter—part-time—men	1,117
Winter—part-time—women	345
Summer—part-time—men	735
Summer—part-time—women	334
Full time—men	418
Full time—women	588

POSITIONS FILLED BY APPOINTMENTS OFFICE

MEN—FULL-TIME

OCTOBER 1, 1923—OCTOBER 1, 1924

Accountant	3	Law Clerk	*28
Architect	1	Legal Secretary	1
Assistant Circulation Manager	2	Mechanical Engineer	1
Assistant Editor	1	Metallurgist	1
Advertising	1	Physicist	1
Clerk	6	Publishing House	1
Computer	1	Purchasing Agent	1
Confidential Secretary	1	Real Estate Salesman	1
Correspondent	1	Retail Store Department Head	1
Credit Manager	1	Radio Engineer	1
Department Store Executive	1	Salesman	15
Editorial Work	2	Sales Manager	1
Electrical Engineer	2	Statistician	7
Export and Import House	2	Publicity Director	1
Department Store Training Squad	2	Wholesale Dry Goods	1
Insurance Agent	1		
Investigator	1	Total	91

*Ten placed by the Law Clerkship Committee of the Law Alumni Association

WOMEN—FULL-TIME

OCTOBER 1, 1923—OCTOBER 1, 1924

Advertising Assistant	1	Mechanical Draftswoman	1
Bookkeeper	2	Office Assistant	2
Bookkeeper-Stenographer	1	Personnel	1
Cashier	1	Saleswoman	1
Clerical Worker	4	Secretary	55
Editorial Assistant	2	Stenographer	31
Hotel Clerk	1	Statistician	2
Information Clerk	1	Tea Room Assistant	1
Literary Assistant	1	Typist	9
Literary Assistant to Motion Pic- ture Producer	1	Total	118

COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY TEACHING APPOINTMENTS

1923-1924

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Commercial Subjects	—	1	1
English	9	4	13
French	—	1	1
Geology	1	—	1
German	1	1	2
History	—	2	2
Romance Languages	—	1	1
	—	—	—
	11	10	21

POSITIONS FILLED BY APPOINTMENTS OFFICE

MEN

PART-TIME

OCTOBER 1, 1923—OCTOBER 1, 1924

	<i>Winter and Spring Session</i>	<i>Summer Session</i>
Accountant	—	1
Actor	8	1
Advertising Assistant	31	1
Architect	1	—
Athletic Director	4	4
Attendant	21	—
Bookkeeper	2	1
Boys' Club Leader	4	—
Camp Councillor	—	5
Caretaker	—	3
Cashier	4	3
Chauffeur	3	9
Chautauqua Manager	—	3
Clerical Worker	42	42
Club Clerk	2	—
Companion	13	9
Copy Writer	1	—
Custodian	—	12
Demonstrator	6	—
Department Reader	2	—
Distributor of Food to Poor	75	—
Doorman	—	2
Draftsman	9	5
Elevator Operator	1	—
Feature Writer	1	—
Guide	—	1
Hotel Clerk	3	5
Houseworker	—	5
Industrial Research Worker	1	—
Information Clerk	—	1
Interpreter	—	1
Investigator	7	2
Laboratory Assistant	2	—
Lawyer	2	2
Lecturer	1	—
Librarian	1	1
Manual Laborer	25	16
Messenger	29	4
Model	3	2
Moving Picture Operator	1	—
Musical Director	1	—
Musician	34	13

PART-TIME POSITIONS FILLED—CONTINUED

MEN

	<i>Winter and Spring Session</i>	<i>Summer Session</i>
Newspaper Carrier	1	—
Newspaper Reporter	1	—
Paymaster	—	4
Piano Salesman	—	1
Playground Director	—	1
Post Office Clerk	81	—
Proctor	42	16
Proof Reader	2	1
Psychological Research Worker	—	1
Pullman Car Conductor	5	6
Reader	1	1
Recreational Worker	10	6
Reporter	1	4
Research Worker	—	3
Resident Companion	1	6
Resident Tutor	1	—
Salesman	74	27
Sandwich Board Man	9	—
Settlement Worker	1	2
Social Director	—	1
Soda Dispenser	1	5
Solicitor	7	21
Statistician	1	—
Stenographer	24	10
Surveyor	1	2
Sunday School Teacher	2	—
Telephone Operator	2	3
Traffic Checker	4	19
Translator	9	8
Tutor	149	91
Tutor Companion	—	4
Typist	13	3
Usher	486	11
Waiter	91 ¹	127 ³
Watchman	5	1
Yacht Club Manager	—	1
Miscellaneous	80 ²	65 ⁴
	—	—
Grand Total	1445	605
	2050	

¹ Thru Commons.

² Thru Cosmopolitan Club.

³ Thru Commons.

⁴ Thru Cosmopolitan Club.

POSITIONS FILLED BY APPOINTMENTS OFFICE

WOMEN

PART-TIME

OCTOBER 1, 1923—OCTOBER 1, 1924

	<i>Winter and Spring Session</i>	<i>Summer Session</i>
Advertising Assistant	2	—
Artist	—	1
Assistant in Psychological Tests	12	—
Bacteriologist	—	1
Bookkeeper	1	1
Cafeteria Assistant	2	—
Camp Councillor	—	3
Camp Secretary	—	1
Cashier	5	—
Clerical Worker	77	50
Companion	4	6
Decorator	—	1
Editorial Worker	6	1
Elevator Operator	—	1
Employment Assistant	1	1
File Clerk	4	4
Girls' Club Worker	2	2
Governess	2	2
Graphologist	1	—
Hostess	1	—
Hotel Clerk	—	1
Household Assistant	1	4
Inspector	1	—
Investigator	2	3
Kindergartner	1	—
Librarian	—	2
Mothers Helper	72	15
Multigraph Operator	1	—
Newspaper Reporter	1	—
Office Assistant	4	—
Office Messenger	1	—
Part-time Teacher	4	—
Proof Reader	1	—
Publicity Assistant	1	—
Reader	1	—
Research Worker	1	—
Saleswoman	60	—

APPOINTMENTS

289

PART-TIME POSITIONS FILLED—CONTINUED
WOMEN

	<i>Winter and Spring Session</i>	<i>Summer Session</i>
Seamstress	2	—
Secretary	10	5
Settlement Worker	—	3
Shopper	—	1
Solicitor	5	—
Statistician	1	—
Stenographer	100	64
Substitute Teacher	3	—
Sunday School Teacher	1	—
Telephone Operator	1	—
Tennis Coach	—	1
Translator	2	1
Tutor	66	42
Typist	207	70
Waitress	5	1
	675	288
Grand Total	963	

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF STUDENT REPRESENTATIVES

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1924

Student Board began its term by conducting the Freshman Reception on the evening of September 28th. Morris Watkins of Student Board headed the Committee in charge.

Plans were soon formulated for a campus trip to Philadelphia on the occasion of the Pennsylvania-Columbia football game. Over six hundred Columbia alumni and undergraduates made this trip on October 21. Arrangements for this excursion were handled by a committee headed by Eugene Bennett of the Student Board, and the proceeds, amounting to \$200, were given to Mr. Hubbard, Graduate Treasurer of Kings Crown, to be applied to the Student Board account. The same Committee handled the send-off which was held on the Library steps the Wednesday night before the departure of the team for Philadelphia.

A need was felt for improved cheering at our football games, so Student Board conducted a "new cheers" campaign; two new cheers were selected from those submitted to the Board, published in *Spectator*, and practiced at the "Beat Cornell" rally which was held in the Commons the evening prior to the Cornell game at the Polo Grounds.

Soon after the football season opened, Student Board called together the presidents of the various fraternities. Mr. Haughton addressed this meeting and stressed the need of more football candidates. Student Board appointed a committee, headed by Douglas Gibbs, to canvass the campus for more football material. The size of the squad was materially increased, and the majority of these new men later became the junior varsity football team.

Student Board soon felt the need of establishing more intimate contact with the fraternities, and suggested to them that they form a body to work in connection with Student Board and their respective houses. This group took the title

"Fraternity Campus Board," and elected its own officers, with Gerald Brophy as Chairman. This body was responsible for placing the Kings Crown flags upon the fraternity houses to impart a college atmosphere, and has materially aided Student Board in rallies, meetings, etc.

Two underclass fights were held this year—the tug-of-war and the sack rush. The former seems to have been more successful.

Elections held on February 27, 28 and 29, resulted in the election, as junior, non-voting members of the Board, of Lawrence H. Tiihonen and Royal J. Cooney.

At the beginning of the year, the Interfraternity Athletic League petitioned the Student Board for control by the latter body. The Board did not believe that interfraternity athletics had been successful, and referred this matter to the Interfraternity Council.

Thereupon, a committee to supervise such interclass athletics was appointed by Student Board. Thomas Chrystie, of the Board, was appointed Chairman of the committee. Our experience has been that interclass athletics are of much greater benefit to our campus than interfraternity competition.

On Alumni Day, February 12, Student Board, assisted by the Van Am Club, cooperated with the Alumni Association in welcoming the returning graduates.

The work which the Board has been particularly interested in has been the "responsibility" movement. We have urged a general increase of undergraduate responsibility, including: implicit obedience to athletic coaches by those students on their respective teams; absolute regard for training rules by athletes; the curbing of lax practices in all examinations, etc.

Student Board formulated a plan of exempting students of high grades from final examinations, the aim being that with an incentive to work faithfully and consistently thereby provided, general scholarship would be improved. The Board presented this plan in writing to the Committee on Instruction, and the Student Board Chairman appeared before that body and explained the aims of the plan in detail. This pro-

posal was presented to the Faculty by the Committee on Instruction, but was defeated by a heavy vote. Student Board still thoroughly believes in the desirability of this plan, and the Chairman has conferred with Dean Hawkes in regard to bringing this proposition forward again, but the Dean said that the Committee on Instruction did not believe it advisable for the Board to present this plan again this semester (Spring 1924), since its chances of being put into practice would be slight.

The first case of athletic insubordination occurred during the football season with the case of George Aliano, '25, who failed to obey orders given by a member of the coaching staff. After consultation with President Butler, Secretary Fackenthal, Dean Hawkes and Graduate Manager Watt, Student Board recommended to the University Committee on Athletics that Aliano be declared ineligible to represent Columbia for the remainder of his period in the University. This recommendation was published in *Spectator*. After hearing Aliano and the Student Board Chairman, and after further investigation, the University Committee on Athletics declared Aliano ineligible for athletic competition for the remainder of the Winter Session, 1923. It was pointed out by the committee that Student Board should have held a hearing for Aliano before the recommendation was made and before it was published in *Spectator*. The Board held a hearing for Aliano after publication of the recommendation, and believes that it was at fault in not holding a hearing prior to making the recommendation.

In order to keep our activity men from becoming ineligible, the Board appointed a Committee on Student Activities, headed by Hubert Voight, '25, and composed of two other undergraduates. Graduate Manager Benson consented to advise with this group, and Dean Hawkes appointed Professor Harry Carman to aid the work of this Committee. From all indications, the work of this group has been extremely successful.

During the year, Student Board sanctioned the formation of a society composed of members of the fencing squad,

formed to promote interest in that sport. The name of the organization is "Rapier."

Student Board also sanctioned the formation of a junior class honorary society named "Tombstone," formed to promote general class and college welfare.

The Board withdrew its sanction from the sophomore Van Am Club, at the same time deciding to vitalize and strengthen "Tombstone." The reason for this action was the belief that underclass societies did more to break down class spirit than they did to foster the same. The Van Am Club, composed as it was of sophomores, was controlled practically entirely by politics, and Student Board has attempted to decrease the use of politics wherever possible. The Board believed that many members of the Sophomore class who were not taken into the Van Am Club, became discouraged and lost interest in campus activities. The affairs of the Club for the past year have been inefficiently managed, and its members, aside from a very few, have been disinclined to carry out their respective duties. For these reasons, Student Board believed that the organization was productive of more harm than good, and consequently withdrew its sanction from the society.

Elections were held on April 24 and 25, resulting in the election, in the order named, of the five remaining members of the Board for the year 1924-1925: John Van Brocklin, Frank Anderson, Joseph Gleason, H. Cortland Wilson, Frederick Bryan. The new Board had its first meeting on May 6th and elected Royal J. Cooney as Chairman, and Joseph Gleason as Secretary.

Respectfully submitted,

FERRIS BOOTH,
Chairman

May 16, 1924

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1924
AND FOR THE SUMMER SESSION OF 1924

To the President of the University

SIR:

As Registrar of the University, I have the honor to submit the following report for the year ended June 30, 1924 and for the Summer Session of 1924.

During the year beginning July 1, 1923 there were enrolled at Columbia University 32,769 resident students as compared with 30,619 in the preceding year and 14,339 ten years ago. This student body is made up of three main divisions as follows:

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Undergraduate, Graduate and Professional Schools.....	6,797	6,143	12,940
University Extension.....	5,036	4,821	9,857
Summer Session.....	4,122	8,553	12,675
Total.....	15,955	19,517	35,472

The figure first mentioned above is the net total arrived at after deducting 2,703 duplications within these groups, 2,496 of whom were students who received instruction both in the Summer Session and the Winter or Spring Session following.

12,675 were enrolled in the Summer Session, 19,116 in the Winter Session and 17,461 in the Spring Session. Thus the aggregate session-registrations numbered 49,252.

5,605 not included above received instruction as non-resident students in University Extension as follows: 3,056 in Extramural courses, 827 in Home Study courses and 1,722 in Special courses.

Of the 12,940 students in the undergraduate, graduate and professional schools 5,308 or 40.8 per cent. were residents of Greater New York, and 564 or about 4.3 per cent. were from foreign countries. Every state of the Union was represented

by the remaining group. One hundred or more came from each of 13 states, twenty-five or more from each of 37 states and ten or more from each of 45 states. The largest foreign representation in the group was that from China with 170; Canada came second with 109, Japan third with 49 and France fourth with 21. The ratio of out-of-town students has increased from 50.7 per cent. in 1914-15 to 59.2 in 1923-24.

During the academic year 3,507 at the University received degrees and diplomas in course, 3,322 completing courses leading to a degree as compared with 1,801 ten years ago.

Each of the following departments within the Corporation gave instruction to more than 500 students, exclusive of University Extension, Summer Session and the schools of Medicine and Dental and Oral Surgery:

<i>Department</i>	<i>No. of Students</i>
English and Comparative Literature	1,976
Physical Education and Hygiene	1,385
Romance Languages and Literature	1,346
Economics	1,067
History	968
Mathematics	786
Private Law	718
Chemistry	695
Contemporary Civilization	660
Philosophy	564
Business	553

In the Summer, Winter and Spring Sessions 107,291 was the aggregate attendance in 3,032 courses offered by the Corporation for resident students excepting the Schools of Medicine and Dental and Oral Surgery. The average class roll was over 35. The following shows the number of courses and the aggregate attendance by divisions:

<i>Division</i>	<i>No. of Courses</i>	<i>Aggregate Attendance</i>
Graduate, Undergraduate and Professional Schools	1,231	40,744
University Extension	1,014	32,571
Summer Session	787	33,976
Total	3,032	107,291

University Extension gave instruction to 18,673 students, resident and non-resident. These are classified as follows:

Resident Students:	
Matriculated.....	3,211
Non-matriculated.....	9,857
Non-resident Students:	
Extramural.....	3,056
Home Study.....	827
Special.....	1,722
	<hr/>
Total.....	18,673

Of the 9,857 resident non-matriculants 3,147 or about 32 per cent. were out-of-town students, 156 coming from foreign lands; 4,821 or 49 per cent, were women; 3,572 or over 37 per cent. were former students returning to continue their academic work.

Of the subjects offered in University Extension for resident students the following had aggregate class attendance of more than 1,000 each:

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Courses Offered</i>	<i>Aggregate Attendance</i>
English	106	7,433
History	29	2,241
French	38	1,959
Psychology	24	1,322
Spanish	41	1,322
Accounting	25	1,265
Mathematics	27	1,213
Oral Hygiene	23	1,051
Architecture	39	1,044

Facts gathered from the student records are presented in greater detail in the statistical material included in this report. Tables XI and XII which in former reports contained the list of the sources and titles of degrees held by students have been omitted from these pages. Instead there will be available at the office of the Registrar a card record showing the number of degree holders from each institution of learning, classified by schools or faculties for 1923-24, and, it is hoped, for succeeding years.

In 1920 the Registrar's report contained a carefully prepared analysis of the trend of Columbia College students toward more advanced university work after graduation. At that time a study of the records over a period of five years, 1915 to 1919, showed that a strikingly large proportion of Columbia College graduates continued their studies at the University. Of 966 who received the bachelor's degree from the College within that period, 622 or 64 per cent. went forward into more advanced university work in the professional schools and the Graduate Faculties. Mr. Fox, Assistant Registrar, has made a similar study for the past five years, 1920 to 1924 and the results shown in the appended table prove conclusively that Columbia College has consistently been a good source of supply for our graduate and professional schools.

TABLE SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE GRADUATES GOING FORWARD TO UNIVERSITY WORK, PROFESSIONAL OR NON-PROFESSIONAL, FOR THE FIVE-YEAR PERIOD 1920 TO 1924

	1920			1921			1922			1923			1924			For the Five Years		
	By Prof.	After Graduation	Total	By Prof.	After Graduation	Total	By Prof.	After Graduation	Total	By Prof.	After Graduation	Total	By Prof.	After Graduation	Total	By Prof.	After Graduation	Total
A. Graduates going forward to University work																		
Architecture	2	—	2	1	—	1	4	—	4	2	2	4	2	—	2	11	2	13
Business	5	2	7	13	1	14	9	1	10	5	2	7	8	—	8	40	6	46
Dentistry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Education	—	3	3	—	6	6	—	5	5	—	8	8	—	4	4	—	26	26
Graduate Faculties	—	35	35	—	27	27	—	31	31	—	42	42	—	50	50	—	185	185
Journalism	3	2	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	5	5	5	10	1	11	24	3	27
Law	53	10	63	57	10	67	57	12	69	55	11	66	64	12	76	286	55	341
Medicine	24	4	28	33	13	46	25	15	40	21	7	28	29	17	46	132	56	188
Mines, Engineering & Chem.	26	15	41	26	8	34	35	10	45	34	5	39	43	6	49	164	44	208
<i>Total</i>	113	71	184	133	65	198	133	74	207	123	77	200	156	90	246	658	377	1,035
B. Graduates not going forward to University work																		
			84			92			106			142			147			571
C. Total graduates			268			290			313			342			393			1,606
D. Per cent. of those going forward to University work	42	27	69	46	22	68	42	24	66	36	23	59	40	23	63	41	23	64
Note.—Item B includes a few graduates going forward to University work as follows:																		
Extension																		
Summer Session			13			15			13			7			7			55
			—			1			—			2			1			4

In this period Columbia College sent the same proportion of its graduates, 64 per cent. or 1,035 out of 1,606, to further study at the University. A summary from the 1920 report is combined with this one to show the proportion by years for the past decade:

1915.....	65 per cent	1920.....	69 per cent
1916.....	61 " "	1921.....	68 " "
1917.....	66 " "	1922.....	66 " "
1918.....	67 " "	1923.....	59 " "
1919.....	60 " "	1924.....	63 " "

The entering class of the post-war period graduating in 1923 shows the lowest ratio for the past ten years. It is believed that on account of the war some members of this class entered college a year or two later than they would have normally. Consequently not as many could afford to spend more time at the University after graduation. Had this class maintained the normal ratio, the average for the past five years might have been close to 66 per cent. This would perhaps be further increased to 70 per cent. if we were to include those seniors in Columbia College who are permitted to exercise a professional option away from the University at some grade A medical school.

The Office Staff, consisting of eighteen members, under the able guidance of the Assistant Registrar, have handled an enormous volume of routine, working under high pressure practically throughout the year. The recording, checking, classification and accounting of more than 107,000 registration units in this office have been only part of the task assigned to them. Even under a much simplified system of registration and bookkeeping, each of these units is put through ten or eleven different processes as follows:

1. Initial checking
2. Recording on card (for Registrar)
3. Recording on card (for Instructor)
4. Classification
5. Entry on record book (for undergraduate and profession schools)
6. Listing names on report blanks
7. Posting grade

8. Posting credit
9. Checking tuition charge
10. Entry on Report of Standing
11. Tabulation for statistical purposes

Thus, the aggregate number of separate operations on all these units, while simple and mechanical, runs up to a million or more.

The permanent staff, with the aid of extra helpers have most diligently and faithfully applied themselves to these and related tasks. Thanks to their intelligent effort and skill the work of the office has been carried on with dispatch and accuracy.

To carry on the work assigned to this branch of the administration an organization has been set up very similar to a down town business office, with departmental divisions to which is assigned a definite and well planned schedule covering the entire year's work. While of necessity we have to adopt businesslike methods, we cannot lose sight of our educational background. The pivotal positions in the office have therefore been filled by persons possessing both clerical ability and a sense of educational values. These positions have now become quite important, requiring experience, training and education. Time was when any clerk in the Registrar's office could be replaced with ease on short notice. Under present conditions, however, it takes at least a year's training before a clerk can become efficient in the handling of records. It seems to me, therefore, good policy for the University to look upon these helpers as permanent and valuable units in the administrative structure.

For purposes of record there are given below the names of those who have been connected with this office during the year as members of the staff:

THE STAFF

Mrs. Nancy D. Baines
 Mr. Walter L. Baker*
 Miss Ina Bell

Miss Lillian K. Bell
 Miss Alvina Boje
 Mr. George L. Campbell

*Resigned.

Miss Annie F. Currier	Miss Florence F. Leonard
Mrs. Gertrude Finan	Miss Jane McGrane*
Dr. Charles M. Ford	Mrs. Ellen Packer*
(School of Dental and Oral Surgery)	Miss Margaret Scully
Miss L. M. Gassman*	Mrs. Amilda Stendel*
Miss Jessie Grof	Miss Violet T. Totten*
Miss Anna Haupt	Miss Edith Van Wagner*
Miss Elsie Kempton*	Miss Dorothy Wilder
Miss Iva Kempton	Miss Martha M. Wylie
Miss Alice A. King	Miss Beatrice Young
Mr. Charles E. Kunz	

*Resigned.

TABLE I

REGISTRATION AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY IN ALL FACULTIES, DURING THE
ACADEMIC YEAR, 1923-1924

Resident Students

FACULTIES	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Non-Candidates	Graduates	Total	New Students	Percentage of New Students
Undergraduate Students:									
Columbia College ¹	701	532	352	406	42	...	2,033	685	33.7
Barnard College.....	296	192	256	104	98	...	946	382	40.4
University Undergraduates.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	53	66.3
Total Undergraduates.....	997	724	608	510	140	...	3,059	1,120	36.6
Graduate and Professional Students:									
Graduate Faculties ².....	...	...	...	...	...	1,905	1,905	930	48.8
Law.....	258	188	214	...	23	10	693	290	41.8
Medicine.....	104	89	96	88	9	...	386	113	29.3
Mines, Engineering and Chemistry.....	66	52	47	...	23	40	228	80	35.1
Architecture.....	...	...	80	...	2	1	83	37	44.6
Journalism.....	91	47	...	...	10	24	172	109	63.4
Business.....	131	106	...	...	45	59	341	194	56.9
Dentistry.....	137	145	79	181	...	...	542	139	25.7
Teachers College ³ :									
Education.....	...	...	...	...	1,131	1,599	2,730	885	32.4
Practical Arts.....	...	190	362	372	689	430	2,043	779	38.1
Pharmacy.....	454	294	9	2	68	...	827	466	56.3
Unclassified.....	...	...	...	...	...	181	181	108	59.7
Total Graduate and Professional Students.....	1,241	1,111	887	643	2,000	4,249	10,131	4,130	40.8
Deduct Duplicates.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	...	...
Total.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,940	...	...
University Extension At the University.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,857	6,160	62.5
Total.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,797	...	...
Deduct Duplicates.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	207	...	...
Net Total Winter and Spring Sessions.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,590	...	...
Summer Session 1923.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,675	6,787	53.55
Total.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,265	...	...
Deduct Duplicates (See Table IV).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,496	...	...
Grand Net Total, Winter, Spring & Summer Sessions.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,769	...	...
The above total is exclusive of the following non-resident students in University Extension:									
Students in Extramural Courses (given with or without academic credit).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,056	...	...
Students in Home Study courses (given with or without academic credit).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	827	...	...
Students in Special Courses (given without academic credit).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,722	...	...

¹ The registration by years in Columbia College is according to the technical classification, based on the amount of credit earned.

² The total 1,905 does not include 40 college graduates, in Law (28), Medicine (4), Mines Engineering and Chemistry (4) and Business (4) who are also candidates for the degree of A.M. or Ph.D.; it likewise does not include 690 candidates for a higher degree enrolled in the Summer Session only.

³ Does not include 1,683 candidates for a higher degree enrolled in the Summer Session only.

⁴ 177 College Seniors exercising a professional option are included in both the Columbia College total and those of the respective professional schools, distributed as follows: Law 73, Medicine 43, Mines, Engineering and Chemistry 44, Business 8, Journalism 9. The 250 duplicates also include 73 who transferred at the mid-year from one school of the University to another.

TABLE II

STATISTICS OF REGISTRATION BY SESSIONS, 1923-1924

Resident Students

	1923 Summer Session	Winter Session	Spring Session	Gross Totals
Undergraduate Students:				
Columbia College.....	347	1,869	1,861	4,077
Barnard College.....	100	892	866	1,858
University Undergraduates.....	23	59	66	148
Graduate and Professional Students:				
Graduate Faculties.....	1,097	1,725	1,672	4,494
School of Law.....	186	661	642	1,489
School of Medicine.....	1	386	381	768
Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry.....	17	220	209	446
School of Architecture.....	13	74	74	161
School of Journalism.....	13	172	148	333
School of Business.....	90	280	278	648
School of Dentistry.....	1	542	532	1,075
Teachers College { School of Education.....	3,116	3,934	3,797	10,847
{ School of Practical Arts.....				
College of Pharmacy.....	2	827	827	1,656
Unclassified University Students.....	7,669	148	126	7,943
University Extension.....	.....	7,327	5,982	13,309
<i>Gross Totals</i>	<i>12,675</i>	<i>19,116</i>	<i>17,461</i>	<i>49,252</i>
Duplicate Registrations.....	.....	.....	.....	16,483
<i>Net Total for the Year</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	<i>32,769</i>

TABLE III

REGISTRATION AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, IN ALL FACULTIES, DURING THE ACADEMIC YEARS, 1914-1915 TO 1923-1924

Resident Students

FACULTIES	1914-1915	1915-1916	1916-1917	1917-1918	1918-1919	1919-1920	1920-1921	1921-1922	1922-1923	1923-1924
Undergraduate Students:										
Columbia College.....	1,116	1,256	1,453	1,315	1,486	1,901	1,963	2,061	2,054	2,033
Barnard College.....	730	694	734	697	715	755	748	734	821	946
University Undergraduates.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	90	69	80
<i>Total Undergraduates.....</i>	<i>1,846</i>	<i>1,950</i>	<i>2,187</i>	<i>2,012</i>	<i>2,201</i>	<i>2,656</i>	<i>2,717</i>	<i>2,885</i>	<i>2,944</i>	<i>3,059</i>
Graduate and Professional Students:										
Graduate Faculties ¹	1,875	1,516	1,358	1,052	774	1,249	1,303	1,520	1,872	1,905
Law.....	453	485	474	219	233	451	584	694	683	693
Medicine.....	374	376	451	554	485	446	401	377	400	386
Mines, Engineering and Chemistry.....	481	375	276	81	92	136	191	206	221	228
Architecture.....	112	95	90	30	41	63	74	69	65	83
Journalism.....	143	144	155	76	65	123	137	146	142	172
Business.....	...	...	61	77	126	269	361	420	355	341
Dentistry.....	...	...	...	...	...	4	18	13	19	542
Teachers College:										
Education.....	950	1,157	1,277	1,078	1,073	1,567	1,711	1,976	2,290	2,730
Practical Arts.....	1,057	1,065	1,167	1,307	1,290	1,551	1,700	1,953	2,052	2,043
Pharmacy.....	495	510	428	524	343	523	553	684	638	827
Unclassified Univ. Students	109	161	206	107	115	166	203	245	145	181
Deduct Duplicates.....	612	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Total Graduate and Professional Students.....</i>	<i>5,527</i>	<i>5,884</i>	<i>5,943</i>	<i>5,114</i>	<i>4,637</i>	<i>6,548</i>	<i>7,226</i>	<i>8,303</i>	<i>8,882</i>	<i>10,131</i>
Deduct Double Registration	39	160	36	38	35	87	202	237	248	250
<i>Net Total.....</i>	<i>7,334</i>	<i>7,674</i>	<i>8,094</i>	<i>7,088</i>	<i>6,803</i>	<i>9,117</i>	<i>9,741</i>	<i>10,951</i>	<i>11,578</i>	<i>12,940</i>
Students in University Extension.....	3,411	4,503	6,062	5,895	6,425	11,564	9,913	9,131	9,318	9,857
Deduct Double Registration	761	880	1,216	1,203	1,572	2,398	165	151	199	207
<i>Total.....</i>	<i>0,982</i>	<i>11,297</i>	<i>12,940</i>	<i>11,780</i>	<i>11,656</i>	<i>18,283</i>	<i>19,489</i>	<i>19,931</i>	<i>20,697</i>	<i>22,590</i>
Summer Session.....	5,590	5,961	8,023	6,144	6,022	9,539	9,780	11,809	12,567	12,675
Deduct Double Registration	1,235	1,345	1,501	1,141	1,176	1,897	1,917	2,300	2,645	2,496
<i>Grand Net Total, Winter, Spring & Summer Sessions</i>	<i>14,330</i>	<i>15,913</i>	<i>19,462</i>	<i>16,783</i>	<i>16,502</i>	<i>25,925</i>	<i>27,352</i>	<i>20,420</i>	<i>30,619</i>	<i>32,769</i>

¹ In 1915-1916 candidates for the degree of Master of Arts whose subject of major interest was Education (654) were, for the first time, included only under the Faculty of Education. Since 1916-1917 all students engaged in graduate study with Education as their subject of major interest have been counted under the Faculty of Education only.

THE PROPORTION OF MEN AND WOMEN FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS, EXCLUSIVE OF THE SUMMER SESSION AND UNIVERSITY EXTENSION, IS AS FOLLOWS:

Year	Men	Per Cent.	Women	Per Cent.	Total
1914-1915	4,466	60.89	2,868	39.11	7,334
1915-1916	4,524	58.96	3,150	41.04	7,674
1916-1917	4,682	57.84	3,412	42.16	8,094
1917-1918	3,797	53.57	3,291	46.43	7,088
1918-1919	3,523	51.79	3,280	48.21	6,803
1919-1920	4,945	54.24	4,172	45.76	9,117
1920-1921	5,316	54.57	4,425	45.43	9,741
1921-1922	5,906	53.93	5,045	46.07	10,951
1922-1923	6,006	51.87	5,572	48.13	11,578
1923-1924	6,797	52.53	6,143	47.47	12,940

TABLE IV

DUPLICATE REGISTRATIONS BETWEEN THE SUMMER SESSION OF 1923
AND THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1923-1924

A. Students of the Summer Session Who Returned in the Winter or Spring Sessions
of 1923-1924

SCHOOL OR FACULTY TO WHICH THEY RETURNED	Men	Women	Total
Architecture.....	11	2	13
Barnard College.....	...	99	99
School of Business.....	65	5	70
Columbia College.....	288	...	288
School of Dental and Oral Surgery.....	6	1	7
Graduate Faculties (Political Science, Philoso- phy and Pure Science).....	299	178	407
Journalism.....	15	8	23
Law.....	156	...	156
Medical School.....	17	2	19
Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry..	47	...	47
Teachers College:			
Education.....	178	384	562
School of Practical Arts.....	17	277	294
College of Pharmacy.....	2	1	3
University Undergraduate.....	16	1	17
University Extension.....	250	241	194
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,207</i>	<i>1,190</i>	<i>2,406</i>

B. Matriculated Graduate Students of the Summer Session of 1923 Who Did or Who
Did Not Return in the Spring or Winter Sessions of 1923-1924

FACULTIES	Returned	Did Not Return	Total
Political Science, Philosophy and Pure Science..	407	690	1,097
Education and Practical Arts.....	357	1,683	2,040
<i>Total</i>	<i>764</i>	<i>2,373</i>	<i>3,137</i>

TABLE V

CLASSIFICATION OF STUDENTS IN THE SCHOOLS OF MINES,
ENGINEERING AND CHEMISTRY

DEPARTMENTS	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Non-Candidates	Post-Graduate	Total 1923-1924	Total 1922-1923
Chemical Engineering.....	11	11	18	3	..	43	56
Civil Engineering.....	8	5	8	2	..	23	20
Electrical Engineering.....	17	13	9	3	20	62	48
Industrial Engineering.....	7	2	..	1	1	11	14
Mechanical Engineering.....	6	7	9	6	19	47	39
Metallurgy.....	1	1	2	7	..	11	17
Mining Engineering.....	16	13	1	1	..	31	27
<i>Total</i>	66	52	47	23	40	228*	221

*Total 228 includes 44 College Seniors exercising a professional option in Mines, Engineering and Chemistry as follows: 6 Chem.E.; 3 C.E.; 15 E.E.; 4 Ind.E.; 4 M.E.; 1 Met.E.; 11 E.M.

TABLE VI

CLASSIFICATION OF SEMINARY STUDENTS

SEMINARIES	1923-1924	1922-1923	1921-1922
Drew Theological Seminary.....	8	13	12
General Theological Seminary.....	7	10	5
Jewish Theological Seminary.....	13	8	10
Rutgers Theological Seminary.....	..	..	2
Union Theological Seminary.....	20	13	12
<i>Total</i>	48	44	41

TABLE VII

CLASSIFICATION OF CANDIDATES FOR THE DEGREES OF MASTER OF ARTS
 MASTER OF LAWS, MASTER OF SCIENCE AND DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

A. By Primary Registration

	1923-1924	1922-1923
Political Science, Philosophy and Pure Science.....	1,774	1,741
Architecture.....	1	...
Business (M.S.).....	55	56
Business (Ph.D.).....	4	...
Education and Practical Arts.....	2,029	1,646
Journalism (M.S.).....	24	9
Law (A.M.).....	28	28
Law (LL.M.).....	6	8
Law (Jur.D.).....	4	...
Medicine (A.M.).....	4	...
Mines, Engineering and Chemistry (A.M.).....	4	1
Mines, Engineering and Chemistry (M.S.).....	40	22
Officers.....	83	87
Summer Session.....	2,373	2,463
Theological Seminaries.....	48	44
<i>Total</i>	<i>6,477</i>	<i>6,105</i>

B. By Faculties, including the Summer Session

	1923-1924	1922-1923
Political Science, Philosophy and Pure Science.....	2,595	2,561
Architecture (M.S.).....	1	...
Business (M.S.).....	55	56
Business (Ph.D.).....	4	...
Education and Practical Arts.....	3,712	3,420
Journalism (M.S.).....	24	9
Law (A.M.).....	28	28
Law (LL.M.).....	6	8
Law (Jur.D.).....	4	...
Mines, Engineering and Chemistry (M.S.).....	40	22
Mines, Engineering and Chemistry (A.M.).....	4	1
Medicine (A.M.).....	4	...
<i>Total</i>	<i>6,477</i>	<i>6,105</i>

C. By Faculties, omitting Summer Session and Students registered primarily for a degree in the Faculties of Architecture, Business, Journalism, Law, Mines, Engineering and Chemistry, and Medicine

	1923-1924	1922-1923
Political Science, Philosophy and Pure Science.....	1,905	1,872
Education and Practical Arts.....	2,092	1,646
<i>Total</i>	<i>3,934</i>	<i>3,518</i>

TABLE VIII

A. SUBJECTS OF MAJOR INTEREST OF STUDENTS REGISTERED FOR THE HIGHER DEGREES (EXCLUSIVE OF SUMMER SESSION)

SUBJECTS	Political Science, Philosophy and Pure Science	Architecture	Business	Journalism	Law	Medicine	Mines, Engineer- ing and Chemistry	Education and Practical Arts	Total
Anatomy.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Anthropology.....	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Architecture.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bacteriology.....	11	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	12
Biological Chemistry..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Botany.....	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Business.....	10	..	59	..	..	..	..	..	69
Civil Engineering....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Chemical Engineering	10	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	13
Chemistry.....	169	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	170
Chinese.....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Economics.....	178	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	178
Education and Practi- cal Arts.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,029	2,029
Electrical Engineering	5	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	25
English and Compara- tive Literature.....	369	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	370
Geography.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Geology.....	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
German.....	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Greek.....	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
History.....	253	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	253
Indo-Iranian.....	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Industrial Engineering	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Journalism.....	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	24
Latin.....	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Mathematics.....	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
Mechanical Engineer- ing.....	1	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	20
Metallurgy.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Philosophy (including Ethics).....	99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99
Physics.....	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56
Physiology.....	5	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	7
Psychology.....	115	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115
Public Law and Com- parative Jurispru- dence.....	80	..	..	..	38	..	..	..	118
Romance Languages..	142	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	142
Semitic Languages...	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Slavonic Languages...	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Social Science.....	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108
Zoology.....	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
<i>Total.....</i>	<i>1,905</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>2,029</i>	<i>4,104</i>

TABLE VIII—(Continued)

B. SUMMARY BY DIVISIONS (EXCLUSIVE OF SUMMER SESSION)

DIVISIONS	FACULTIES								
	Political Science, Philosophy and Pure Science	Architecture	Business	Journalism	Law	Medicine	Mines, Engineer- ing and Chemistry	Education and Practical Arts	Total
Ancient and Oriental Languages.....	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88
Architecture.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Biology.....	110	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	113
Business.....	10	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	60
Chemistry.....	169	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	169
Education and Practi- cal Arts.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,020	2,020
Engineering.....	18	..	..	..	..	..	44	..	62
Geology and Miner- alogy.....	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
History, Economics and Public Law....	619	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	619
Journalism.....	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	24
Law.....	..	..	..	..	38	..	..	..	38
Mathematics and Physical Science...	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107
Mining and Metal- lurgy.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Modern Languages and Literatures.....	531	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	532
Philosophy, Psychol- ogy and Anthropol- ogy.....	219	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	219
<i>Total.....</i>	<i>1,905</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>2,020</i>	<i>4,104</i>

TABLE IX

RESIDENCE OF STUDENTS

1923-1924		College	Law	Medicine	Mines, Engineering and Chemistry	Architecture	Journalism	Business	Dentistry	Graduate Faculties	Unclassified Students	Barnard College	Educational and Practical Arts	College of Pharmacy	University Undergraduates	Total
UNITED STATES																
North Atlantic Division																
(76.08 per cent.)																
	1,688	593	322	176	60	109	210	541	1,214	113	824	3,163	818	60		9,000
Connecticut	43	19	11	4	5	2	8	4	26	2	22	129	32	2		309
Maine	5	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	13	..	3	48	..	1		74
Massachusetts	15	9	6	..	..	3	9	1	33	1	15	176	2	..		271
New Hampshire	4	1	2	1	2	1	4	..	6	..	1	27	..	..		49
New Jersey	249	78	41	18	5	13	18	49	175	14	130	730	79	9		1,638
New York	1,320	472	255	146	46	76	165	..	866	91	611	1,788	700	48		6,584
Pennsylvania	46	10	3	6	1	12	10	485	81	4	37	235	5	..		935
Rhode Island	6	..	3	..	..	1	2	2	8	..	3	14	..	..		39
Vermont	..	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	6	1	3	16	..	..		31
South Atlantic Division																
(64.13 per cent.)																
Delaware	21	23	6	15	4	15	15	..	90	7	30	305	3	4		538
District of Columbia	1	..	..	4	1	2	3	..	8	..	2	15	..	..		36
Florida	4	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	6	..	2	15	..	..		32
Georgia	3	8	1	2	..	..	3	..	13	2	5	40	1	1		79
Maryland	5	4	..	4	..	1	..	..	5	1	3	51	1	1		76
North Carolina	1	4	1	..	2	3	2	..	16	1	4	55	1	..		90
South Carolina	..	3	1	..	1	1	1	..	7	2	2	15	..	1		34
Virginia	5	3	3	3	..	4	3	..	27	1	10	65	..	..		124
West Virginia	2	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	5	..	1	43	..	..		55
South Central Division																
(63.16 per cent.)																
Alabama	29	24	9	5	2	4	18	..	98	8	27	186	1	1		412
Arkansas	1	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	11	1	5	26	..	..		50
Kentucky	3	2	1	..	2	1	2	2	6	..	2	6	..	..		24
Louisiana	3	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	11	2	4	30	..	..		55
Mississippi	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	12	..	..		18
Oklahoma	2	3	3	..	..	..	..	1	9	1	2	13	..	..		34
Tennessee	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	16	..	..		24
Texas	..	4	3	2	..	..	..	..	10	2	2	24	1	1		49
	16	8	1	1	..	1	13	..	45	2	12	59	..	..		158
North Central Division																
(69.22 per cent.)																
Illinois	56	23	17	14	15	27	33	..	247	19	37	700	2	9		1,190
Indiana	11	2	..	2	5	6	5	..	28	2	8	92	..	1		162
Iowa	6	5	2	2	..	3	2	..	32	3	5	62	..	..		122
Kansas	3	3	2	4	1	3	8	..	42	3	..	61	..	2		132
Michigan	6	..	3	..	1	2	1	..	17	..	..	46	..	..		76
Minnesota	6	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	16	2	5	80	1	2		116
Missouri	2	..	..	2	2	4	..	..	13	3	..	61	..	..		87
Nebraska	4	1	1	1	..	2	3	..	17	..	..	47	..	2		78
North Dakota	2	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	8	3	2	25	..	..		44
Ohio	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	9	..	..		15
South Dakota	10	7	6	1	4	4	10	..	58	2	14	146	1	1		264
Wisconsin	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	12	..	..		17
	4	1	2	1	2	1	3	..	10	1	1	59	..	1		86

Grand Net Total, including Summer Session and University Extension
1914-1915 to 1923-1924

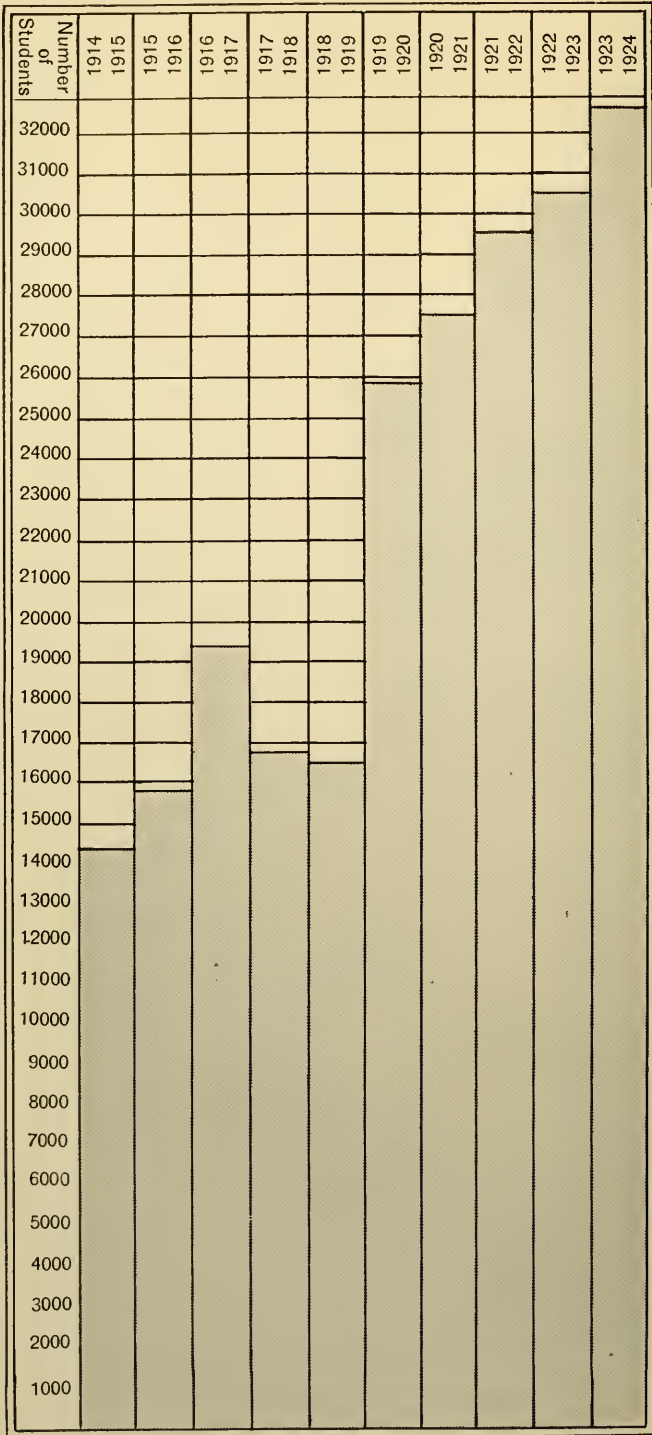


TABLE IX—(Continued)

1923-1924	College	Law	Medicine	Mines, Engineering and Chemistry	Architecture	Journalism	Business	Dentistry	Graduate Faculties	Unclassified Students	Barnard College	Education and Practical Arts	College of Pharmacy	University Undergraduates	Total
India . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	2	5	..	..	11
Island of Cyprus . . . . .	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	7
Italy	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Japan . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	15	10	..	10	..	1	49
Java . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Jugoslavia . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Korea	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	1	8
Latvia . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Lithuania . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mexico	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	11
Newfoundland . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
New Zealand . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	6
Norway . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	3
Palestine . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Panama	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Persia . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Peru . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Poland . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	1	2	..	..	9
Portugal . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rumania . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
Russia . . . . .	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	9	..	..	16
South Africa . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	6	..	..	9
Spain . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Sweden	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
Switzerland . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	3	..	..	10
Syria	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Turkey . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	..	..	7
West Indies . . . . .	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	..	..	8
<i>Total (Foreign Countries)</i> (04.34 per cent.)	26	14	12	7	..	6	37	1	184	28	14	230	2	3	564
<i>Grand Total</i>	1,856 ¹	693	386	228	83	172	341	542	1,905	181	946	4,773	827	80	13,013
Duplicates . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73
<i>Grand Total (Net)</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,940

¹Exclusive of seniors in Columbia College exercising the professional option, included elsewhere in this table.

TABLE X

RESIDENCE OF THE STUDENTS OF THE ENTIRE UNIVERSITY (EXCLUDING SUMMER SESSION AND UNIVERSITY EXTENSION) FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS

	1914-1915	1915-1916	1916-1917	1917-1918	1918-1919	1919-1920	1920-1921	1921-1922	1922-1923	1923-1924
UNITED STATES										
North Atlantic Division..	5,004	6,128	6,325	5,514	5,286	6,704	7,174	8,273	8,764	9,900
Connecticut.....	125	143	153	143	135	183	214	243	249	309
Maine.....	29	15	32	36	23	30	49	64	50	74
Massachusetts.....	150	164	187	149	112	185	190	218	212	271
New Hampshire.....	23	21	20	18	19	34	30	25	46	49
New Jersey.....	752	752	864	742	709	938	1,028	1,291	1,388	1,608
New York.....	4,539	4,738	4,756	4,181	4,061	5,009	5,279	5,965	6,324	6,584
Pennsylvania.....	247	239	270	214	196	280	334	412	441	935
Rhode Island.....	16	19	17	7	11	20	23	22	30	39
Vermont.....	23	37	26	24	20	16	27	33	24	31
South Atlantic Division..	240	272	288	257	242	425	454	403	475	538
Delaware.....	4	5	5	3	3	15	10	12	10	12
District of Columbia...	17	22	29	24	20	35	47	36	44	36
Florida.....	13	11	7	7	5	26	13	11	25	32
Georgia.....	34	55	65	48	54	85	90	70	86	79
Maryland.....	39	52	44	40	39	47	49	49	56	76
North Carolina.....	30	28	28	40	23	50	76	73	78	90
South Carolina.....	30	26	33	20	30	47	42	38	41	34
Virginia.....	61	64	58	50	47	77	85	79	92	124
West Virginia.....	12	9	19	25	21	37	42	35	43	55
South Central Division...	170	178	213	152	190	336	387	357	371	412
Alabama.....	20	23	26	22	18	36	37	41	43	50
Arkansas.....	14	12	17	6	16	22	23	23	23	24
Kentucky.....	25	30	33	30	31	44	42	46	39	55
Louisiana.....	11	9	9	8	13	23	22	20	18	18
Mississippi.....	15	9	8	8	11	17	37	31	42	34
Oklahoma.....	13	14	17	7	9	23	18	13	36	24
Tennessee.....	37	35	41	27	30	45	43	40	45	49
Texas.....	35	46	62	44	62	126	165	143	125	158
North Central Division..	603	661	751	639	579	913	928	1,063	1,131	1,199
Illinois.....	74	87	87	59	75	129	136	140	147	162
Indiana.....	62	85	76	49	51	80	70	104	103	122
Iowa.....	45	58	65	68	57	84	74	86	115	132
Kansas.....	34	51	46	32	38	49	45	64	64	76
Michigan.....	65	76	66	65	59	86	76	95	100	116
Minnesota.....	51	45	58	51	44	74	75	81	86	87
Missouri.....	64	46	82	59	38	80	94	103	122	78
Nebraska.....	28	25	25	22	29	44	46	47	46	44
North Dakota.....	12	9	7	12	8	11	13	9	15	15
Ohio.....	134	136	162	144	118	194	212	247	238	264
South Dakota.....	5	7	14	9	11	13	10	15	10	17
Wisconsin.....	29	36	63	69	51	69	77	72	85	86
Western Division.....	182	182	271	228	161	300	329	336	349	345
Arizona.....	1	3	4	9	3	8	16	11	17	9
California.....	67	61	103	73	45	100	114	139	142	121
Colorado.....	28	29	30	35	30	42	43	51	42	56
Idaho.....	4	11	9	7	5	9	10	17	11	10
Montana.....	7	10	8	13	8	14	20	13	19	19
Nevada.....	1	1	2	1	1	3	4	2	4	4
New Mexico.....	8	6	4	9	2	6	4	3	2	4
Oregon.....	11	14	36	20	17	40	37	36	21	29
Utah.....	19	17	19	21	19	24	24	15	25	28
Washington.....	32	29	53	35	29	45	48	44	62	56
Wyoming.....	4	1	3	5	2	9	9	5	4	9

TABLE X—(Continued)

	1914-1915	1915-1916	1916-1917	1917-1918	1918-1919	1919-1920	1920-1921	1921-1922	1922-1923	1923-1924
Insular and Non-contiguous Territories.....	13	13	20	22	19	49	66	52	58	55
Alaska.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1
Canal Zone.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	2	2
Hawaiian Islands.....	3	7	4	3	2	4	14	8	12	12
Philippine Islands.....	4	..	4	9	9	31	34	32	34	29
Porto Rico.....	5	5	11	6	7	12	14	10	10	11
Virgin Islands.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
<i>Total (United States)</i>	7,112	7,434	7,868	6,808	6,477	8,727	9,338	10,484	11,148	12,449
New York City.....	3,613	3,509	3,670	3,091	3,163	3,702	4,094	4,424	4,787	5,308
FOREIGN COUNTRIES										
Albania.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Argentina.....	2	2	5	1	..	1	2	3	1	1
Armenia.....	..	..	3	5	6	3	5	5	..	3
Australia.....	2	1	3	2	2	4	3	2	4	1
Austria.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Austria-Hungary.....	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	5	3	..
Bavaria.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Belgium.....	2	..	1	1	..	2	3	3	14	2
Bermuda and Bahamas.....	..	1	1	..	1	1	2	1	..	2
Brazil.....	1	2	1	..	..	1	2	2	1	3
Bulgaria.....	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	6
Canada.....	43	48	51	46	54	105	88	102	68	109
Central America.....	..	..	..	..	2	3	8	6	5	4
Chile.....	..	1	1	2	3	2	4	5	1	2
China.....	68	62	69	114	123	144	119	166	193	170
Colombia.....	2	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	2	..
Costa Rica.....	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuba.....	8	8	9	12	10	8	9	5	1	7
Czechoslovakia.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	2	7
Denmark.....	2	..	1	1	3	3	2	5	1	2
Dominican Republic.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Ecuador.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	2	1
Egypt.....	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Estonia.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1
Finland.....	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
France.....	2	2	1	2	3	12	7	11	16	21
Germany.....	3	8	6	3	3	2	1	4	6	3
Great Britain.....	7	11	8	4	5	12	15	20	8	15
Greece.....	2	..	1	1	..	2	2	5	5	7
Guatemala.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Holland.....	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	2	3	1
Hungary.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Iceland.....	..	..	1	1	2	1	1	2	..	..
India.....	12	5	12	3	8	10	16	20	28	11
Ireland.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	7
Isle of Cyprus.....	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	2	8
Italy.....	2	4	1	2	1	1	..	4	1	8
Japan.....	20	41	30	56	82	85	63	71	52	49
Java.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Jugoslavia.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Korea.....	1	..	..	1	2	4	3	3	5	8
Latvia.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Liberia.....	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	1	..	..
Lithuania.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mesopotamia.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Mexico.....	2	3	3	7	5	7	14	10	6	1
Newfoundland.....	..	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
New Zealand.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	6
Nicaragua.....	1	2	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
Norway.....	..	2	1	3	5	4	3	7	1	3
Palestine.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2
Panama.....	4	4	3	4	3	3	1	1	1	3

TABLE X—(Continued)

	1914-1915	1915-1916	1916-1917	1917-1918	1918-1919	1919-1920	1920-1921	1921-1922	1922-1923	1923-1924
Persia.....	1	..	..	3	3	1	1	1	..	2
Peru.....	3	5	..	1	1	4	9	2	1	1
Poland.....	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	5	4	9
Portugal.....	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	1
Rumania.....	1	..	2	2	..	6	1	3	5	3
Russia.....	4	5	5	9	6	5	10	8	13	16
Santo Domingo.....	..	..	1	2	2	2	..	..	..	..
Siam.....	2	..	1	..	2	2	2	5	4	..
Singapore.....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa.....	4	4	3	3	3	7	15	14	10	9
Spain.....	..	1	8	1	1	3	2	3	..	1
Sweden.....	..	2	2	2	2	4	7	7	6	3
Switzerland.....	1	..	1	1	2	2	11	4	7	10
Syria.....	3	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	2
Turkey.....	11	12	6	5	3	2	11	7	11	7
Uruguay.....	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Venezuela.....	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Indies.....	1	1	2	5	2	4	3	9	5	8
Total (Foreign Countries) ..	222	245	262	318	361	477	465	557	511	564
Grand Total.....	7,334	7,679	8,130	7,126	6,838	9,204	9,803	11,041	11,659	13,013
Duplicates.....	..	..	..	..	..	87	62	90	81	73
Grand Total (Net).....	..	..	..	..	..	9,117	9,741	10,951	11,578	12,940

THE PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS FROM THE SEVERAL GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS

North Atlantic Division....	80.51	79.86	78.14	77.38	77.30	72.84	73.18	74.93	75.17	76.08
South Atlantic Division....	3.27	3.55	3.56	3.61	3.54	4.62	4.63	3.65	4.07	4.13
South Central Division....	2.32	2.30	2.63	2.13	2.78	3.65	3.95	3.23	3.18	3.16
North Central Division....	8.22	8.62	9.28	8.97	8.47	9.92	9.47	9.63	9.70	9.22
Western Division.....	2.48	2.37	3.34	3.19	2.35	3.26	3.36	3.04	2.99	2.65
Insular Territories.....	0.17	0.17	0.25	0.31	0.28	0.53	0.66	0.47	0.50	0.42
Foreign Countries.....	3.02	3.13	3.22	4.41	5.28	5.18	4.75	5.05	4.38	4.34
New York City.....	49.26	45.70	45.14	43.38	46.26	40.22	41.76	40.40	41.06	40.79
Out of town.....	50.74	54.30	54.86	56.62	53.74	59.78	58.24	59.60	58.94	59.21

TABLE XI

DEGREES AND DIPLOMAS GRANTED, 1923-1924

	Men	Women	Total
A. Degrees conferred in course:			
Bachelor of Architecture.....	9	2	11
Bachelor of Arts.....	393	177	570
Bachelor of Laws.....	175	...	175
Bachelor of Literature.....	26	17	43
Bachelor of Science (Business).....	83	13	96
Bachelor of Science (Dentistry).....	8	...	8
Bachelor of Science (Practical Arts).....	34	476	510
Bachelor of Science (University Course).....	14	3	17
Chemical Engineer.....	17	...	17
Civil Engineer.....	7	...	7
Electrical Engineer.....	7	...	7
Engineer of Mines.....	4	...	4
Mechanical Engineer.....	8	...	8
Metallurgical Engineer.....	1	...	1
Doctor of Dental Surgery.....	157	8	165
Doctor of Medicine.....	77	11	88
Doctor of Philosophy.....	111	26	137
Master of Arts (Political Science, Philosophy, Pure Science).....	248	247	495
Master of Arts (Education and Practical Arts).....	339	546	885
Master of Laws.....	3	...	3
Master of Science (Applied Science).....	37	...	37
Master of Science (Architecture).....	1	...	1
Master of Science (Business).....	15	1	16
Master of Science (Journalism).....	6	3	9
Master of Science (Education and Practical Arts).....	...	14	14
Pharmaceutical Chemist.....	10	1	11
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,790</i>	<i>1,545</i>	<i>3,335</i>
Deduct duplicates ¹	9	4	13
<i>Total individuals receiving degrees in course</i>	<i>1,781</i>	<i>1,541</i>	<i>3,322</i>
B. Honorary Degrees:			
Doctor of Laws.....	4	...	4
Doctor of Letters.....	4	...	4
<i>Total</i>	8	...	8
C. Certificates and Teachers College Diplomas Granted:			
Certificate of Proficiency in Journalism.....	2	1	3
Certificate in Business (University Extension).....	7	...	7
Certificate in Optometry.....	31	5	36
Certificate in Secretarial Studies (Business).....	1	5	6
Certificate in Secretarial Studies (University Extension).....	...	30	30
Bachelor's Diploma in Education.....	22	268	290
Doctor's Diploma in Education.....	2	...	2
Master's Diploma in Education.....	180	301	481
<i>Total</i>	<i>245</i>	<i>610</i>	<i>855</i>
<i>Total degrees and diplomas granted</i>	<i>2,043</i>	<i>2,155</i>	<i>4,198</i>
Deduct duplicates ²	169	522	691
<i>Total individuals receiving degrees and diplomas</i>	<i>1,874</i>	<i>1,633</i>	<i>3,507</i>

¹Distributed as follows: A.B. and A.M., 3 men; B.S. (Teachers College and A.M., 4 women; LL.B. and A.M., 4 men; M.D. and A.M., 1 man; A.B. and B.Lit., 1 man.

²In addition to those noted under Note 1 (13) the following duplications occur: (678, 160 men, 518 women) A.B. and Teachers College Diploma, 2 men, 4 women; B.S. and Teachers College Diploma, 12 men, 260 women; A.M. and Teachers College Diploma, 144 men, 253 women; Ph.D. and Teachers College Diploma, 2 men; M.S. and Teachers College Diploma, 1 woman.

TABLE XII

NUMBER OF DEGREES AND DIPLOMAS GRANTED, 1914-1915 TO 1923-1924

	1914-1915	1915-1916	1916-1917	1917-1918	1918-1919	1919-1920	1920-1921	1921-1922	1922-1923	1923-1924
A. Degrees conferred in course										
Bachelor of Arts (men) . . .	105	101	125	136	104	237	284	315	348	393
Bachelor of Arts (women) . . .	141	112	136	142	137	139	168	151	157	177
Bachelor of Laws	135	134	165	54	44	98	108	174	157	175
Bachelor of Science (Columbia College)	85	75	110	76	49	28	9	1	2	..
Bachelor of Science (Barnard College)	8	6	20	15	4	5	2	1	..	..
Bachelor of Science (Teachers College)	357	337	326	345	330	399	452	428	467	510
Bachelor of Science in Practical Arts	19									
Bachelor of Science (Business) . . . . .	..	..	2	4	13	45	73	99	114	96
Bachelor of Science (Dentistry) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	8
Bachelor of Science (Pharmacy) . . . . .	..	..	2	..	..	2	1	2	2	..
Bachelor of Science (Medicine) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	31	34	28	25	10	..
Bachelor of Science (University Course) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	9	17
Bachelor of Architecture	10	7	19	1	5	6	11	13	9	11
Bachelor of Music	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Literature	22	24	26	19	20	35	52	55	49	43
Chemist	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chemical Engineer	20	18	36	3	7	17	17	21	17	17
Civil Engineer	37	33	33	8	4	8	2	2	1	7
Doctor of Dental Surgery . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	165
Electrical Engineer	15	17	25	3	1	4	6	9	9	7
Engineer of Mines	20	11	22	9	2	3	7	4	4	4
Mechanical Engineer	27	19	24	..	..	7	6	11	3	8
Metallurgical Engineer	6	5	3	1	..	3	2	3	6	1
Doctor of Medicine	85	73	90	118	138	101	117	68	95	88
Pharmaceutical Chemist	8	12	15	6	8	15	13	9	7	11
Doctor of Pharmacy	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Master of Arts	633	407	389	281	241	403	381	448	522	495
Master of Laws	1	2	3	3	3	1	1	1	4	3
Master of Arts (Teachers College) . . . . .	..	226	305	306	257	423	442	535	677	885
Master of Science (Applied Science) . . . . .	..	29	25	1	..	4	17	15	27	37
Master of Science (Architecture) . . . . .	..	..	2	..	..	1	2	2	1	1
Master of Science (Business) . . . . .	..	..	4	7	7	15	13	8	20	16
Master of Science (Journalism) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	9
Master of Science (Practical Arts) . . . . .	..	..	2	4	9	6	12	10	14	14
Doctor of Philosophy	71	88	82	83	52	69	82	81	107	137
Total	1,814	1,737	1,992	1,625	1,466	2,108	2,311	2,525	2,847	3,335
Deduct duplicates	13	21	8	3	4	11	12	19	19	13
Total individuals receiving degrees	1,801	1,716	1,984	1,622	1,462	2,097	2,299	2,506	2,828	3,322
B. Honorary degrees:										
Master of Arts	2	2	2	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
Doctor of Science	2	..	3	1	..	..	3	2	..	..
Doctor of Letters	1	1	1	1	2	..	1	2	3	4
Doctor of Sacred Theology . . . . .	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	2	2	..
Doctor of Laws	5	2	8	5	2	7	3	7	3	4
Total	10	6	15	10	8	7	7	13	8	8

TABLE XII—(Continued)

	1914- 1915	1915- 1916	1916- 1917	1917- 1918	1918- 1919	1919- 1920	1920- 1921	1921- 1922	1922- 1923	1923- 1924
C. Certificates and Teachers										
College diplomas granted										
Certificate of Proficiency in Architecture.....	8	12	8	1	5	7	5	2	1	..
Consular Certificate.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Arts Certificate for Academic Record and National Service.....	..	..	..	58	69	17	3	..	..	..
Certificate of Proficiency in Journalism.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3
Certificate in Optometry..	..	..	..	..	7	19	36	32	26	36
Certificate in Secretarial Studies (Business).....	..	..	..	2	7	12	12	11	8	6
Certificate in Business (University Extension).....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Certificate in Secretarial Studies (University Extension).....	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	47	33	30
Bachelor's diploma in Education.....	323	268	238	226	199	236	253	256	286	290
Special diploma in Education.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Master's diploma in Education.....	226	199	199	187	162	240	267	307	371	481
Doctor's diploma in Education.....	5	5	4	7	3	12	2	5	6	2
<i>Total.....</i>	<i>564</i>	<i>484</i>	<i>449</i>	<i>481</i>	<i>452</i>	<i>543</i>	<i>611</i>	<i>661</i>	<i>732</i>	<i>855</i>
<i>Total degrees and diplomas granted.....</i>	<i>2,388</i>	<i>2,227</i>	<i>2,456</i>	<i>2,116</i>	<i>1,926</i>	<i>2,658</i>	<i>2,929</i>	<i>3,199</i>	<i>3,587</i>	<i>4,108</i>
<i>Deduct duplicates.....</i>	<i>563</i>	<i>410</i>	<i>447</i>	<i>402</i>	<i>342</i>	<i>477</i>	<i>514</i>	<i>565</i>	<i>457</i>	<i>691</i>
<i>Total individuals receiving degrees and diplomas....</i>	<i>1,825</i>	<i>1,817</i>	<i>2,009</i>	<i>1,714</i>	<i>1,584</i>	<i>2,181</i>	<i>2,415</i>	<i>2,634</i>	<i>3,130</i>	<i>3,507</i>

TABLE XIII

A. MAJOR INTEREST OF RECIPIENTS OF HIGHER DEGREES, 1923-1924,
EXCLUSIVE OF THE MASTER'S DEGREES IN EDUCATION
AND PRACTICAL ARTS

SUBJECTS OF MAJOR INTEREST	A.M.		Ph.D.		M.S.		LL.M.		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Anatomy.....	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	..
Anthropology.....	..	..	..	I	..	..	..	..	..	I
Architecture.....	..	..	..	..	I	..	..	..	I	..
Bacteriology.....	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Biological Chemistry..	3	I	3	..	..	..	..	..	6	I
Botany.....	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	2
Business.....	..	..	..	..	I5	I	..	..	I5	I
Chemical Engineering	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Chemistry.....	25	10	24	7	..	..	..	..	49	17
Classical Philology:										
Latin.....	I	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	13
Education and Practi- cal Arts.....	..	..	32	7	..	..	..	..	32	7
Electrical Engineering	..	..	..	..	I9	..	..	..	I9	..
English and Compara- tive Literature.....	32	89	7	I	..	..	..	..	39	90
Geography.....	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	..
Geology.....	10	3	I	I	..	..	..	..	II	4
Germanic Languages..	I	..	2	I	..	..	..	..	3	I
Government.....	3	I	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	I
History.....	30	46	6	I	..	..	..	..	36	47
Indo-Iranian.....	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	..
Industrial Engineering	..	..	..	..	I	..	..	..	I	..
Journalism.....	..	..	..	..	6	3	..	..	6	3
Mathematics.....	II	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	II	I
Mechanical Engineer- ing.....	..	..	..	..	I7	..	..	..	I7	..
Metallurgy.....	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	..
Music.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Philosophy.....	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Physics.....	10	I	3	..	..	..	..	..	13	I
Physiology.....	I	I	2	I	..	..	..	..	3	2
Political Economy....	50	5	7	I	..	..	..	..	57	6
Psychology.....	6	25	5	3	..	..	..	..	II	28
Public Law and Juris- prudence.....	12	3	I	..	..	..	3	..	16	3
Romance Languages..	10	21	3	..	..	..	..	..	13	21
Semitics.....	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
Slavonic Languages..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Social Science.....	20	18	2	I	..	..	..	..	22	19
Zoology.....	3	5	2	I	..	..	..	..	5	6
<i>Total.....</i>	<i>248</i>	<i>247</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>421</i>	<i>277</i>

TABLE XIII—(Continued)

B. HIGHER DEGREES GRANTED UNDER EACH FACULTY

FACULTIES	A.M.		Ph.D.		M.S.		LL.M.		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Political Science, Philosophy and Pure Science.....	248	247	III	26	..	..	..	..	359	273
Applied Science.....	..	..	..	..	37	..	..	..	37	..
Architecture.....	..	..	..	..	I	..	..	..	I	..
Business.....	..	..	..	..	15	I	..	..	15	I
Journalism.....	..	..	..	..	6	3	..	..	6	3
Law.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..
<i>Total 1924.....</i>	<i>248</i>	<i>247</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>421</i>	<i>277</i>
Education and Practical Arts.....	339	546	..	..	..	14	..	..	339	560
<i>Total 1924 (including Teachers College)..</i>	<i>587</i>	<i>793</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>760</i>	<i>837</i>
<i>Total 1923 (including Teachers College)..</i>	<i>516</i>	<i>683</i>	<i>87</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>654</i>	<i>720</i>
<i>Total 1922 (including Teachers College)..</i>	<i>451</i>	<i>532</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>539</i>	<i>563</i>

TABLE XIV

CLASSIFICATION OF STUDENTS ATTENDING ONE OR MORE COURSES OF INSTRUCTION IN THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS

1923-1924

Department	College	Law	Medicine	Mines, Engineering and Chemistry	Architecture	Journalism	Business	Dentistry	University Undergraduates	Graduate Faculties	Unclassified University Students	Total
Agriculture.....	2	1	3
Anatomy (Including Histology and Embryology).....	190	1	282	5	...	478
Anthropology.....	1	13	1	...	15
Architecture.....	21	83	...	1	4	1	110
Astronomy.....	170	2	7	2	...	1	...	4	...	186
Bacteriology.....	89	144	11	...	244
Biological Chemistry.....	104	1	273	23	...	401
Botany.....	18	...	1	1	...	38	3	61
Business.....	111	...	3	341	...	1	...	85	12	553
Chemical Engineering.....	3	...	76	2	...	24	1	106
Chemistry.....	421	...	48	23	195	8	...	695
Civil Engineering.....	93	3	...	96
Classical Philology:												
Greek.....	11	1	20	...	32
Latin.....	42	2	62	2	108
Classical Civilization.....	14	2	16
Contemporary Civilization.....	658	...	1	1	660
Crown and Bridge.....	79	79
Dental Histology and Embryology.....	145	145
Dermatology and Syphilology.....	185	185
Diseases of Children.....	185	185
Economics.....	603	6	2	1	5	169	...	13	244	24	1,067	
Education.....	37	...	...	...	3	4	...	4	209	12	269
Electrical Engineering.....	1	...	161	...	...	...	...	1	9	3	175
Engineering Drafting.....	108	...	21	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	131
English and Comparative Literature.....	1,409	8	1	10	27	...	13	463	45	1,976		
Fine Arts.....	120	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	12	3	140
Geography.....	99	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	5	2	178
Geology.....	95	...	34	...	...	1	...	7	38	8	183
Germanic Languages and Literatures.....	169	1	1	...	...	5	...	5	72	3	256
Government.....	356	...	...	...	...	1	2	6	94	4	463
History.....	552	1	...	...	4	4	...	18	364	25	968
Hygiene and Preventive Medicine.....	99	99
Industrial Engineering.....	...	...	37	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	44
Journalism.....	2	1	...	172	...	...	...	...	19	1	195
Laryngology and Otology.....	...	...	185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	185
Mathematics.....	695	1	1	2	1	...	...	8	76	2	786
Mechanical Engineering.....	1	...	192	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	198
Mechanics (Mathematical Physics).....	6	...	63	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
Metallurgy.....	1	...	109	...	...	...	...	...	19	1	130
Mineralogy.....	4	...	27	...	...	1	...	1	12	2	47
Mining.....	1	...	25	...	...	1	...	1	3	1	32
Music.....	101	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	14	3	122
Neurology.....	...	...	288	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	288
Obstetrics and Gynecology.....	...	...	185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	185
Operative Dentistry (including Ethics).....	...	...	...	...	...	542	...	...	...	...	542
Ophthalmology.....	...	...	185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	185
Oral Surgery.....	...	...	...	...	...	260	...	...	...	...	260

TABLE XIV—(Continued)

1923-1924	College	Law	Medicine	Mines, Engineering and Chemistry	Architecture	Journalism	Business	Dentistry	University Undergraduates	Graduate Faculties	Unclassified Uni- versity Students	Total
<i>Department</i>												
Oriental Languages:												
Chinese	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	II	2	14
Egyptian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Indo-Iranian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	I	11
Semitic Languages	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	15
Orthodontia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	..	..	..	79
Orthopedic Surgery	..	..	185	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	185
Pathology	..	..	187	..	..	..	..	260	..	..	..	447
Pharmacology and Materia Medica	..	..	90	..	..	..	..	260	..	..	..	350
Philosophy	354	I	..	..	..	I	2	..	13	171	22	564
Physical Diagnosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	260	..	..	..	260
Physical Education (including Hygiene)	1,321	18	..	I	..	5	7	..	4	25	4	1,385
Physics	309	2	..	62	..	..	..	..	15	94	11	493
Physiology	6	..	192	..	..	I	..	273	..	10	..	482
Practice of Medicine	..	..	274	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	274
Preventive Dentistry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	404	..	..	..	404
Private Law	7	683	..	..	..	..	11	..	2	15	..	718
Prosthetic Dentistry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	542	..	..	..	542
Psychiatry	..	..	273	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	273
Psychology	199	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	10	167	14	395
Public Health Administration	..	..	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90
Public Law and Jurisprudence	I	121	..	..	..	I	5	..	..	111	9	248
Radiology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	..	..	..	79
Religion	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	19	..	87
Romance Languages and Literatures:												
Celtic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	..	I
French	707	3	..	..	I	18	15	..	7	157	13	921
Italian	21	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	16	3	46
Spanish	262	..	..	3	..	3	26	..	I	77	6	378
Slavonic Languages and Literatures:												
General Slavonic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	13
Russian	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	9	..	18
Social Science	64	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	254	4	327
Surgery	..	..	273	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	273
Urology	..	..	185	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	185
Zoology	207	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	65	10	289

TABLE XV

AGGREGATE ATTENDANCE IN ALL COURSES, 1923-1924 (EXCLUDING COURSES
IN THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, SCHOOL OF DENTAL AND ORAL SURGERY,
SUMMER SESSION, UNIVERSITY EXTENSION, TEACHERS COLLEGE,
BARNARD COLLEGE AND THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY)

1923-1924	Number of Half-Year Courses	Number of Registrations
<i>Department</i>		
Agriculture.....	3	12
Anthropology.....	7	25
Architecture.....	60	769
Astronomy.....	3	341
Botany.....	26	121
Business:		
Accounting.....	16	502
Advertising.....	2	83
Banking.....	15	664
Economics.....	9	137
Finance.....	8	493
Geography.....	10	286
Insurance.....	6	101
Law.....	2	208
Marketing.....	5	198
Mathematics.....	2	27
Personnel.....	2	13
Statistics.....	5	195
Stenography and Typewriting.....	2	26
Transportation.....	7	84
Chemical Engineering.....	19	311
Chemistry.....	76	1,954
Civil Engineering.....	28	254
Contemporary Civilization.....	4	1,066
Economics and Finance (including Statistics).....	40	2,597
Electrical Engineering.....	36	614
Engineering Drafting.....	9	237
English and Comparative Literature.....	73	4,600
Fine Arts.....	9	229
Geology.....	36	432
Germanic Languages and Literatures.....	36	551
Greek and Latin:		
Classical Civilization.....	3	20
Classical Philology.....	2	9
Greek.....	20	62
Latin.....	25	257
History.....	52	1,841
Industrial Engineering.....	8	70
Journalism.....	33	1,446
Mathematics.....	32	1,217
Mechanical Engineering.....	46	799
Metallurgy.....	25	278
Mineralogy.....	10	62
Mining.....	10	105
Music.....	12	341
Oriental Languages:		
Chinese.....	12	23
Egyptian.....	1	2
Indo-Iranian.....	18	56
Semitic Languages.....	21	80
Philosophy.....	35	939
Physical Education (including Hygiene).....	10	2,971
Physics (including Mechanics).....	49	1,340
Private Law.....	54	5,328
Psychology.....	22	781

TABLE XV—(Continued)

1923-1924	Number of Half-Year Courses	Number of Registrations
<i>Department</i>		
Public Law, Government and Jurisprudence:		
Government.....	20	747
Jurisprudence.....	4	47
Public Law.....	11	458
Religion.....	2	78
Romance Languages and Literatures:		
Celtic.....	1	1
French.....	48	2,127
Italian.....	12	83
Spanish.....	13	570
Slavonic Languages:		
General Slavonics.....	4	5
Russian.....	5	18
Social Science.....	19	610
Zoology.....	32	617
Miscellaneous:		
General Honors.....	4	217
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,231</i>	<i>40,744</i>

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

1923-1924

A. STUDENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX

	Morning- side	Extra- Mural	Home Study	Total
Men.....	5,036	539	547	6,122
Women.....	4,821	2,517	280	7,618
<i>Total</i>	<i>9,857</i>	<i>3,056</i>	<i>827</i>	<i>13,740</i>

Note: 3,211 matriculated students taking courses in University Extension are not included in the above figures.

B. STUDENTS CLASSIFIED AS OLD AND NEW

	Morning- side	Extra- Mural	Total
Number of new students.....	6,160	1,906	8,066
Number of old students.....	3,697	1,150	4,847
<i>Total</i>	<i>9,857</i>	<i>3,056</i>	<i>12,913</i>

Note: Home Study students are not included in this table.

C. REGISTRATIONS IN SPECIAL COURSES (NOT INCLUDED IN OTHER TABLES)

	Winter Session	Spring Session	Both Sessions	Total
Advanced Dentistry.....	*25	...	...	*25
Advanced Medicine.....	*755	...	...	*755
Agriculture.....	...	7	...	7
Dramatic Arts.....	44	25	6	75
Fine Arts.....	136	114	78	328
Government.....	4	...	...	4
Recreation Courses (at Barnard).....	61	34	76	171
Spoken Languages.....	198	97	55	350
Swimming (at Barnard).....	*3	...	...	*3
Textiles.....	...	4	...	4
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,226</i>	<i>281</i>	<i>215</i>	<i>1,722</i>

*Not full session courses.

D. STUDENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO FACULTIES

	Morning- side	Extra- Mural	Home Study	Total
1. Non-matriculated:				
Columbia.....	9,513	3,056	827	13,396
Teachers College (exclusively).....	344	...	...	344
2. Matriculated:				
Columbia College.....	730	...	...	730
Barnard College.....	44	...	...	44
Law School.....	19	...	...	19
Mines, Engineering and Chemistry.....	35	...	...	35
Architecture.....	46	...	...	46
Journalism.....	82	...	...	82
Business.....	223	...	...	223
Graduate Faculties.....	874	...	...	874
Unclassified University.....	70	...	...	70
University Undergraduate.....	50	...	...	50
Teachers College.....	1,038	...	...	1,038
<i>Total</i>	<i>13,068</i>	<i>3,056</i>	<i>827</i>	<i>16,951</i>

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

E. STUDENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO RESIDENCE

	Morning- side	Extra- Mural	Home Study	Total
New York City:				
Manhattan and Bronx.....	5,178	38	70	5,286
Brooklyn.....	1,189	217	13	1,419
Queens.....	270	..	7	277
Richmond.....	73	2	2	77
New York State (outside New York City)...	890	613	112	1,615
New Jersey.....	1,006	1,047	42	2,095
<i>Totals</i>	<i>8,606</i>	<i>1,917</i>	<i>246</i>	<i>10,769</i>
Other States and Territories:				
Alabama.....	8	..	6	14
Alaska.....	1	..	..	1
Arizona.....	1	..	4	5
Arkansas.....	2	..	2	4
California.....	24	..	20	44
Colorado.....	8	..	4	12
Connecticut.....	268	271	34	573
Delaware.....	5	..	1	6
District of Columbia.....	12	294	5	311
Florida.....	10	..	6	16
Georgia.....	16	..	9	25
Hawaii.....	2	..	..	2
Idaho.....	1	..	6	7
Illinois.....	35	..	29	64
Indiana.....	18	..	17	35
Iowa.....	16	..	13	29
Kansas.....	9	..	6	15
Kentucky.....	16	..	11	27
Louisiana.....	11	..	10	21
Maine.....	24	..	9	33
Maryland.....	18	..	11	29
Massachusetts.....	115	60	44	219
Michigan.....	35	..	18	53
Minnesota.....	29	..	12	41
Missouri.....	19	..	17	36
Mississippi.....	7	..	3	10
Montana.....	2	..	2	4
Nebraska.....	4	..	6	10
Nevada.....	1	..	..	1
New Hampshire.....	11	..	4	15
New Mexico.....	..	..	4	4
North Carolina.....	16	..	14	30
North Dakota.....	3	..	7	10
Ohio.....	52	..	43	95
Oklahoma.....	4	..	8	12
Oregon.....	5	..	4	9
Pennsylvania.....	120	514	65	699
Philippines.....	4	..	1	5
Porto Rico.....	11	..	..	11
Rhode Island.....	16	..	7	23
South Carolina.....	16	..	9	25
South Dakota.....	1	..	3	4
Tennessee.....	11	..	3	14
Texas.....	37	..	26	63
Utah.....	4	..	1	5
Vermont.....	12	..	2	14
Virginia.....	25	..	5	30
Washington.....	11	..	8	19
West Virginia.....	8	..	3	11
Wisconsin.....	11	..	6	17
Wyoming.....	..	..	2	2
<i>Total</i>	<i>9,701</i>	<i>3,056</i>	<i>776</i>	<i>13,533</i>

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

E. RESIDENCE OTHER STATES AND TERRITORIES—(Continued)

	Morning-side	Extra-Mural	Home Study	Total
Foreign Countries:				
Argentina.....	2	...	I	3
Australia.....	...	...	I	I
Austria.....	...	...	I	I
British West Indies.....	2	...	..	2
Canada.....	37	...	24	61
Central America.....	I	...	..	I
China.....	29	...	2	31
Cuba.....	...	...	3	3
Czechoslovakia.....	I	...	I	2
Denmark.....	2	...	..	2
Egypt.....	2	...	..	2
England.....	8	...	..	8
Finland.....	I	...	..	I
France.....	3	...	..	3
Germany.....	4	...	..	4
Greece.....	I	...	..	I
India.....	I	...	I	2
Japan.....	29	...	..	29
Mexico.....	I	...	6	7
New Zealand.....	I	...	..	I
Norway.....	3	...	..	3
Nova Scotia.....	4	...	..	4
Panama.....	2	...	3	5
Peru.....	...	...	3	3
Rumania.....	...	...	I	I
Russia.....	2	...	..	2
Scotland.....	I	...	..	I
Siam.....	...	...	I	I
South America.....	II	...	I	12
South Africa.....	...	...	I	I
Switzerland.....	5	...	I	6
Turkey.....	2	...	..	2
Venezuela.....	I	...	..	I
<i>Total</i>	<i>156</i>	<i>3,056</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>207</i>
<i>Grand Total</i>	<i>9,857</i>	<i>3,056</i>	<i>827</i>	<i>13,740</i>

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

F. AGGREGATE ATTENDANCE ON COURSES

SUBJECT	Number of Half-Year Courses			Number of Registrations		
	Morn-ingside	Extra-Mural	Total	Morn-ingside	Extra-Mural	Total
Accounting.....	25	..	25	1,265	...	1,265
Administration.....	7	..	7	18	...	18
Advertising.....	19	..	19	784	...	784
Agriculture.....	12	..	12	92	...	92
Anthropology.....	1	..	1	2	...	2
Architecture.....	39	..	39	1,044	...	1,044
Armenian.....	1	..	1	1	...	1
Astronomy.....	3	..	3	73	...	73
Auto-Engineering.....	3	..	3	31	...	31
Banking.....	6	..	6	138	...	138
Biology.....	6	..	6	15	...	15
Bookkeeping.....	5	..	5	164	...	164
Botany.....	2	..	2	147	...	147
Bulgarian.....	2	..	2	2	...	2
Business English.....	4	..	4	420	...	420
Chemical Engineering.....	1	..	1	24	...	24
Chemistry.....	21	4	25	715	286	1,001
Chinese.....	7	..	7	17	...	17
Civil Engineering.....	5	..	5	77	...	77
Clothing.....	26	..	26	147	...	147
Comparative Literature.....	11	1	12	657	82	739
Cookery.....	11	..	11	66	...	66
Czechoslovak.....	2	..	2	3	...	3
Drafting.....	8	..	8	77	...	77
Drawing.....	3	..	3	52	...	52
Economics.....	16	1	17	949	38	987
Education.....	..	40	40	..	2,693	2,693
Electrical Engineering.....	10	..	10	206	...	206
English.....	106	5	111	7,433	328	7,761
Filing.....	2	..	2	29	...	29
Finance.....	13	..	13	341	...	341
Fine Arts.....	2	..	2	11	...	11
French.....	38	4	42	1,959	119	2,078
Geography.....	7	..	7	180	...	180
Geology.....	7	..	7	93	...	93
German.....	16	4	20	556	105	661
Government.....	14	..	14	320	...	320
Greek.....	5	..	5	38	...	38
Health Education.....	2	..	2	2	...	2
History.....	29	3	32	2,241	135	2,376
Hungarian.....	2	..	2	6	...	6
Hygiene.....	2	..	2	69	...	69
Industrial Engineering.....	4	..	4	118	...	118
Insurance.....	5	..	5	85	...	85
Irish.....	3	..	3	5	...	5
Italian.....	5	..	5	141	...	141
Japanese.....	5	..	5	9	...	9
Journalism.....	2	..	2	86	...	86
Latin.....	12	..	12	173	...	173
Law.....	13	..	13	678	...	678
Marketing.....	8	..	8	156	...	156
Mathematics.....	27	..	27	1,213	...	1,213
Metal Working.....	4	..	4	4	...	4
Mineralogy.....	2	..	2	18	...	18
Motion Pictures.....	2	..	2	44	...	44
Music.....	18	..	18	180	...	180
Neurology.....	2	..	2	67	...	67
Nursing.....	3	..	3	23	...	23
Nutrition.....	2	..	2	6	...	6
Optometry.....	19	..	19	574	...	574

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

F. AGGREGATE ATTENDANCE ON COURSES—(Continued)

SUBJECT	Number of Half-Year Courses			Number of Registrations		
	Morn-ingside	Extra-Mural	Total	Morn-ingside	Extra-Mural	Total
Oral Hygiene.....	23	..	23	1,051	...	1,051
Personnel.....	2	..	2	27	..	27
Philosophy.....	20	2	22	814	82	896
Photoplay Composition.....	4	..	4	120	...	120
Phonetics.....	10	..	10	148	...	148
Physical Education.....	25	..	25	218	...	218
Physical Training.....	6	..	6	55	...	55
Physics.....	5	2	7	237	152	389
Physiology.....	2	..	2	198	...	198
Polish.....	6	..	6	16	...	16
Portuguese.....	1	..	1	3	...	3
Psychology.....	24	..	24	1,322	...	1,322
Public Law.....	3	..	3	160	...	160
Rumanian.....	2	..	2	3	...	3
Russian.....	9	..	9	56	...	56
Salesmanship.....	8	..	8	195	...	195
Science of Language.....	2	..	2	12	...	12
Secretarial Correspondence.....	4	..	4	162	...	162
Semitic.....	1	..	1	5	...	5
Serbian.....	1	..	1	1	...	1
Slavonic.....	1	..	1	1	...	1
Sociology.....	28	I	29	538	71	609
Spanish.....	41	..	41	1,322	...	1,322
Speech.....	9	..	9	34	...	34
Statistics.....	2	..	2	32	...	32
Stenography.....	18	..	18	485	...	485
Structural Mechanics.....	6	..	6	99	...	99
Teachers College Chemistry.....	6	..	6	8	...	8
Teachers College Drawing.....	7	..	7	18	...	18
Teachers College Fine Arts.....	47	..	47	294	...	294
Teachers College Hygiene.....	6	..	6	7	...	7
Teachers College Music.....	17	I	18	38	31	69
Teachers College Textiles.....	3	..	3	3	...	3
Textiles.....	8	..	8	157	...	157
Transportation.....	2	..	2	42	...	42
Typewriting.....	12	..	12	325	...	325
Typography.....	2	..	2	108	...	108
Zoology.....	4	5	9	213	347	560
<i>Total.....</i>	<i>1,014</i>	<i>73</i>	<i>1,087</i>	<i>32,571</i>	<i>4,469</i>	<i>37,040</i>

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

G. AGGREGATE ATTENDANCE ON HOME STUDY COURSES

Subject	Number of Courses	Number of Registrations
Agriculture.....	3	21
Astronomy.....	1	1
Banking.....	1	2
Biblical Literature.....	1	2
Bookkeeping.....	1	3
Business.....	15	95
Business English.....	1	15
Church History.....	2	3
Comparative Literature.....	1	2
Drafting.....	2	3
Economics.....	1	13
English.....	18	302
French.....	9	32
German.....	1	2
Government.....	1	2
Greek.....	2	6
History.....	2	4
Italian.....	2	7
Latin.....	2	2
Mathematics.....	16	80
Philosophy.....	7	11
Photoplay Composition.....	1	14
Psychology.....	4	49
Rumanian.....	1	1
Scoutmastership.....	1	213
Secretarial Correspondence.....	1	17
Spanish.....	9	24
Sociology.....	1	1
Typewriting.....	1	3
Typography.....	1	8
<i>Total</i>	<i>109</i>	<i>938</i>

SUMMER SESSION, 1924
SUMMER SESSION ENROLLMENT

1900-1924

Year	Total Enrollment	Percentage of Increase Over Preceding Year
1900	417	.....
1901	579	38.85
1902	643	11.05
1903	993	54.43
1904	961	-3.22
1905	1,018	5.93
1906	1,041	2.26
1907	1,395	33.72
1908	1,532	10.05
1909	1,971	28.65
1910	2,632	33.54
1911	2,973	12.96
1912	3,602	21.16
1913	4,539	26.01
1914	5,590	23.14
1915	5,961	6.63
1916	8,023	34.59
1917	6,144	-23.42
1918	6,022	-1.99
1919	9,539	58.40
1920	9,780	2.52
1921	11,809	20.75
1922	12,567	6.42
1923	12,675	.86
1924	12,916	1.90

SUMMER SESSION, 1924

Classification	Numbers	Percentages
A. STUDENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX		
Men.....	4,041	31.29
Women.....	8,875	68.71
<i>Total</i>	<i>12,916</i>	<i>100.00</i>
B. STUDENTS CLASSIFIED AS OLD AND NEW		
Previously registered.....	5,946	46.04
New Students.....	6,970	53.96
<i>Total</i>	<i>12,916</i>	<i>100.00</i>
C. STUDENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO FACULTIES		
I. Non-Matriculated.....	7,321	56.68
II. Matriculated.....	5,595	43.32
	<i>12,916</i>	<i>100.00</i>
I. Columbia		
a. Columbia College.....	303	
b. University Undergraduates.....	37	
2. Barnard College.....	112	
3. Mines, Engineering and Chemistry.....	17	
4. Law.....	155	
5. Medicine.....	0	
6. Architecture.....	23	
7. Political Science.....	300	
8. Philosophy.....	558	
9. Pure Science.....	234	
10. Ph.D. in Education.....	92	
11. Business.....	73	
12. Journalism.....	22	
13. Dentistry.....	2	
14. Pharmacy.....	0	
15. Teachers College		
a. Undergraduates.....	1,040	
b. Graduates.....	2,207	
c. Unclassified.....	420	
<i>Total I and II</i>	<i>12,916</i>	
D. STUDENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO TEACHING POSITIONS		
I. Not engaged in Teaching.....	4,387	33.97
II. Engaged in Teaching.....	8,529	66.03
	<i>12,916</i>	<i>100.00</i>
Elementary Schools.....	3,210	
Secondary Schools.....	2,901	
Higher Educational Institutions.....	733	
Normal Schools.....	226	
Industrial Schools.....	0	
Principals.....	484	
Assistant Principals.....	19	
Supervisors.....	205	
Superintendents.....	224	
Special Teachers.....	204	
Private School Teachers.....	150	
Librarians.....	4	
Technical Schools.....	4	
Vocational Schools.....	44	
Hospital.....	44	
State Inspector.....	2	
Private Teachers.....	28	
Business Schools.....	8	
Institutes.....	39	
<i>Total I and II</i>	<i>12,916</i>	

SUMMER SESSION, 1924

Classification	Numbers	Percentages
E. STUDENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO RESIDENCE		
<i>North Atlantic Division:</i>		
Connecticut.....	387	
Maine.....	109	
Massachusetts.....	418	
New Hampshire.....	92	
New Jersey.....	919	
*New York:		
Outside of New York City.....	1,268	
Manhattan and Bronx.....	1,858	
Queens.....	181	
Richmond.....	30	
Brooklyn.....	610	
*Total, 3,947		
Pennsylvania.....	1,038	
Rhode Island.....	43	
Vermont.....	50	
<i>Total North Atlantic Division.....</i>	<u>7,009</u>	54.27
<i>South Atlantic Division:</i>		
Delaware.....	41	
District of Columbia.....	128	
Florida.....	91	
Georgia.....	218	
Maryland.....	313	
North Carolina.....	314	
South Carolina.....	167	
Virginia.....	273	
West Virginia.....	146	
<i>Total South Atlantic Division.....</i>	<u>1,691</u>	13.09
<i>North Central Division:</i>		
Illinois.....	208	
Indiana.....	316	
Iowa.....	155	
Kansas.....	134	
Michigan.....	276	
Minnesota.....	153	
Missouri.....	245	
Nebraska.....	116	
North Dakota.....	19	
South Dakota.....	28	
Wisconsin.....	159	
Ohio.....	749	
<i>Total North Central Division.....</i>	<u>2,558</u>	19.80
<i>South Central Division:</i>		
Alabama.....	200	
Arkansas.....	51	
Louisiana.....	44	
Kentucky.....	112	
Oklahoma.....	48	
Mississippi.....	52	
Tennessee.....	111	
Texas.....	298	
<i>Total South Central Division.....</i>	<u>916</u>	7.09

SUMMER SESSION, 1924

Classification	Numbers	Percentages
<i>Western Division:</i>		
Arizona.....	14	
California.....	113	
Colorado.....	73	
Idaho.....	11	
Montana.....	11	
Nevada.....	3	
New Mexico.....	3	
Oregon.....	21	
Utah.....	10	
Washington.....	36	
Wyoming.....	6	
<i>Total Western Division.....</i>	<i>301</i>	<i>2.33</i>
<i>Insular and Non-Contiguous Territories:</i>		
Hawaiian Islands.....	7	
Alaska.....	2	
Porto Rico.....	59	
Philippine Islands.....	20	
Canal Zone.....	2	
<i>Total Insular and Non-Contiguous Territories.....</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>.70</i>
<i>Totals (United States).....</i>	<i>12,565</i>	<i>97.28</i>
<i>Foreign Countries:</i>		
Austria.....	2	
Belgium.....	1	
Brazil.....	5	
British Guiana.....	1	
Bulgaria.....	2	
Canada.....	130	
Chile.....	4	
Ceylon.....	2	
China.....	93	
Columbia.....	2	
Cuba.....	11	
Czechoslovakia.....	1	
Denmark.....	3	
Dominican Republic.....	1	
Ecuador.....	1	
Egypt.....	1	
England.....	3	
Finland.....	4	
France.....	4	
Germany.....	3	
Holland.....	1	
Hungary.....	1	
India.....	6	
Italy.....	1	
Jamaica—B.W.I.....	2	
Japan.....	27	
Jugoslavia.....	1	
Korea.....	2	
Mexico.....	5	
Monaco.....	1	
Newfoundland.....	3	
New Zealand.....	3	
Nicaragua.....	1	
Norway.....	1	
Palestine.....	1	
Panama.....	2	
Persia.....	2	
Peru.....	1	
Poland.....	1	
Rumania.....	1	
Russia.....	1	
South Africa.....	1	
Straits Settlements.....	1	
Switzerland.....	3	
Syria.....	1	
Trinidad.....	1	
Turkey.....	1	
West Africa.....	5	
<i>Total Foreign Countries.....</i>	<i>351</i>	<i>2.72</i>

SUMMER SESSION, 1924

F. STUDENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DEGREES HELD

7,085 degrees are held by 5,815 of the students as follows:

Degree	Number	Degree	Number	Degree	Number
A.A.	14	B.S.	1,546	M.C.S.	2
A.B.	3,844	B.S.A.	2	M.D.	72
A.L.B.	1	B.S.C.	5	M.E.	14
A.M.	809	B.S.D.	3	M.E.L.	1
B.Acct.	1	B.S.E.	2	Met.E.	1
B.B.A.	4	B. Supérieure	2	M.F.	1
B.C.	2	(Belgium-France)		M.L.	1
B.C.S.	8	B.S.S.	11	M.Litt.	1
B.D.	30	Ch.E.	6	M.O.	1
B.E.	28	C.E.	2	M.S.	68
B.Ed.	6	C.P.H.	4	Pd.D.	1
B. Elem.	2	D.C.	2	Pd.M.	9
(Belgium-France)		D.D.S.	7	Ph.B.	205
B.F.A.	3	D.M.D.	1	Ph.C.	2
B.H.	1	D.O.	2	Ph.Ch.	2
B.H.Pd.	1	Ed.M.	3	Ph.D.	37
B.L.	32	E.E.	8	P.C.W.	1
B.L.I.	4	E.M.	2	Phar.D.	3
B.Lit.	17	G.G.	3	Ph.G.	13
B.M.	19	L.D.	3	Ph.M.	1
B.M.E.	1	L.I.	22	Ph.S.	2
B.O.	2	L.L.	2	R.N.	28
B.O.E.	1	LL.B.	55	S.T.B.	5
B.P.	3	LL.D.	3	S.T.M.	2
B.Ped.	74	LL.M.	1	Th.B.	3
B.R.E.	1	M.Acct.	1	Th.M.	2
		M.B.A.	1		
					<i>Total..7,085</i>

977 students hold 2 degrees
 121 students hold 3 degrees
 11 students hold 4 degrees
 2 students hold 6 degrees
 2 students hold 5 degrees

SUMMER SESSION, 1924

Subjects	Number of Courses	Number of Registrations
G. AGGREGATE ATTENDANCE ON COURSES:		
Accounting.....	9	153
Administration.....	6	195
Advertising.....	3	102
Anatomy.....	1	8
Anthropology.....	2	23
Architecture.....	12	121
Astronomy.....	2	48
Bacteriology.....	1	22
Banking.....	2	44
Biochemistry.....	5	55
Biology.....	6	73
Bookkeeping.....	1	29
Botany.....	5	64
Business English.....	1	20
Cancer Research.....	1	13
Chemical Engineering.....	6	38
Chemistry.....	50	638
T. C. Chemistry.....	9	84
Chinese.....	2	3
Clothing.....	16	440
Comparative Literature.....	3	337
Contemporary Civilization.....	2	41
Cookery.....	13	335
T. C. Drawing.....	2	16
Economics.....	14	300
Education.....	227	16,821
Electrical Engineering.....	4	77
Engineering Drafting.....	3	29
English.....	41	2,146
Esperanto.....	1	3
Finance.....	2	50
Fine Arts.....	39	931
French.....	27	924
Geography.....	8	161
Geology.....	4	19
German.....	10	160
Government.....	4	117
Greek.....	3	20
Household Economics.....	5	113
History.....	20	992
Hygiene.....	4	173
Italian.....	6	69
Japanese.....	2	5
Journalism.....	3	73
Latin.....	16	327
Law.....	19	434
Library Economy.....	5	140
Marketing.....	3	54
Mathematics.....	13	508
Metallurgy.....	3	38
Metalworking.....	1	16
Music.....	10	239
T. C. Music.....	4	71
Neurology.....	1	6
Nursing.....	9	308
Nutrition.....	5	122
Parliamentary Law.....	1	19
Penmanship.....	1	81
Personnel.....	1	8
Philosophy.....	7	229
Phonetics.....	2	35
Photoplay Composition.....	2	43
Physical Education.....	38	1,266

SUMMER SESSION, 1924

Subjects	Number of Courses	Number of Registrations
Physical Training	5	611
Physics	14	209
T. C. Physics	1	33
Physiology	4	35
Portuguese	1	3
Practice of Medicine	1	20
Psychology	12	667
Public Health	15	176
Public Law	4	62
Religion	2	54
Russian	2	6
Salesmanship	1	8
Secretarial Correspondence	2	16
Social Science	4	158
Sociology	6	172
Spanish	12	349
Speech	4	211
Statistics	2	60
Stenography	4	136
Textiles	2	47
Typewriting	2	69
Zoology	2	59
<i>Total</i>	<i>830</i>	<i>33,196</i>

Respectfully submitted

EDWARD J. GRANT

*Registrar**September 1, 1924*

STATISTICS REGARDING THE TEACHING AND
ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF FOR THE
ACADEMIC YEAR 1923-1924

SUMMARY OF OFFICERS

[See p. 48]

VACANCIES

By Death, Resignation, Retirement, or Expiration of Term of Appointment, occurring, unless otherwise indicated, on June 30, 1924

RAYMOND M. ALDEN, A.M., Litt.D., Visiting Professor of English

CHARLES E. ALLEN, Ph.D., Visiting Professor of Botany

MRS. RUTH R. ATTERBURY, Ph.D., Instructor in Histology

VERNON A. AYER, M.D., Assistant in Medicine

PIERRE DE BACOURT, B.-en-D., Assistant Professor of French

[Died March 29, 1924]

ADAMS BAILEY, D.D.S., Lecturer in Operative Dentistry

EDMUND J. BARACH, D.D.S., Assistant in Operative Dentistry

[September 1, 1923]

JAY F. BARTH, D.D.S., Lecturer in Crown and Bridgework

MRS. MARTHA C. BENNETT, A.M., Research Assistant in Zoology

CATHARINE BLOOD, B.S., Assistant in Botany (Barnard College)

SANTA BORGHESE, Lecturer in Romance Languages (Barnard College)

[February 1, 1924]

J. FLOYD BOWMAN, M.D., Instructor in Clinical Laryngology and Otology

[Died November 28, 1923]

LYMAN C. BOYNTON, B.S., Research Assistant in Food Chemistry

SAMUEL BROCK, M.D., Instructor in Neurology

ALLAN G. BRODIE, D.D.S., Assistant in Operative Dentistry

ARTHUR E. BROOKS, M.D., Assistant in Medicine

WALTER R. BRYAN, Ph.D., Lecturer in Greek and Latin

MARK BUTLER, M.D., Instructor in Pathology

HERBERT S. CARTER, JR., A.B., Lecturer in English

AMÉRICO CASTRO, D.Litt., Visiting Professor of Spanish Literature

HENRY CAVE, M.D., Instructor in Surgery

CHARLES E. CLARK, LL.B., Visiting Lecturer in Law

ROY B. CLARK, A.M., Lecturer in English

[February 1, 1924]

F. MORRIS CLASS, M.D., Associate in Medicine

PHILIP COHN, B.S., Assistant in Botany

DONALD H. COOK, Ph.D., Instructor in Chemistry

- VIRGIL DAMON, M.D., Instructor in Obstetrics and Gynecology
S. ELLSWORTH DAVENPORT, JR., D.M.D., Lecturer in Operative Dentistry
ROY F. DIBBLE, Ph.D., Instructor in English
HERBERT DITTLER, Associate in Music
WILLET L. ECCLES, A.B., Assistant in Chemistry
GEORGE W. EDWARDS, Ph.D., Lecturer in Banking
HELEN EMMONS, A.B., Assistant in Medicine
RALPH L. EVANS, A.B., Lecturer in Chemistry
WILLIAM FERGUSON, M.D., Instructor in Clinical Laryngology and Otolaryngology
[Died February 2, 1924]
KATHARINE A. FISHER, A.M., Assistant Professor of Household Arts
(Teachers College)
CECIL G. FLETCHER, D.M.D., Lecturer in Operative Dentistry
WANDA FRAIKEN, A.M., Assistant in English
HAROLD DEW. FULLER, Ph.D., Associate in Journalism
ALEXANDER S. GALAJIKIAN, A.B., Instructor in Physics
ROBERT E. GOLDSBY, B.S., Assistant to the Dean of the Law School
[February 19, 1924]
LOUIS GREENBERG, M.D., Instructor in Clinical Laryngology and Otolaryngology
LOUIS GROSS, M.D., Associate in Bacteriology
JAMES GUTMANN, A.M., Lecturer in Philosophy
HARVEY R. HALSEY, Assistant in Zoology
C. RILEY HASKELL, D.D.S., Lecturer in Prosthetic Dentistry
WHITTON R. HATFIELD, D.D.S., Lecturer in Prosthetic Dentistry
LUCY J. HAYNER, A.M., Assistant in Physics
ELIZABETH L. HAZEN, A.M., Assistant in Bacteriology
RAYMOND M. HERRICK, A.M., Instructor in English
JOHN V. HIBBARD, M.D., Instructor in Urology
[January 1, 1924]
CARL E. HILLERS, B.S., Assistant in Chemistry
ALBERT F. HINRICHS, Ph.D., Instructor in Economics
WILLIAM J. HOAG, D.D.S., Lecturer in Operative Dentistry
L. EMMETT HOLT, M.D., Emeritus Professor of Diseases of Children
[Died January 14, 1924]
HORACE H. HOPKINS, B.S., Assistant in Chemistry
HANNES HOVING, D.D.S., Assistant in Oral Surgery
WIOZA L. HOWARD, M.D., Assistant in Medicine
MARY LELAND HUNT, Ph.D., Assistant in English
[January 1, 1924]
SHIGEMITSU ITAMI, M.D., Assistant in Cancer Research
C. VICTOR JOHNSTON, D.M.D., Lecturer in Operative Dentistry
HENRY S. KANE, A.B., Assistant in Geology
ORANGE R. KELLEY, D.D.S., Lecturer in Prosthetic Dentistry
EDWARD A. KILNSKI, A.M., Assistant in Geology (Barnard College)
CECIL V. KING, A.M., Assistant in Chemistry

SERGE A. KORFF, LL.D., D.C.L., Professor of the History of Eastern Europe

[Died March 7, 1924]

RAYMOND W. LEWIS, M.D., Instructor in Anatomy and in Surgery

MRS. N. W. LIGGETT, A.B., Bursar of Barnard College

JOSEPH LINTZ, M.D., Assistant in Clinical Pathology

THOMAS OLLIVE MABBOTT, Ph.D., Assistant in English

C. FRANKLIN MACDONALD, D.M.D., Lecturer in Operative Dentistry

CHARLES M. MCKINLAY, M.D., Instructor in Diseases of Children

[April 16, 1924]

FLORENCE L. MACLEOD, A.M., Assistant in Food Chemistry

KATHERINE E. MACMAHON, Ph.B., B.Lit., Instructor in Journalism

[Died November 9, 1924]

ALEXANDER S. MANNE, M.D., Assistant in Medicine

[October 1, 1924]

GUSTAVE R. MANNING, M.D., Assistant in Diseases of Children

RALPH E. MAYER, C.E., Professor of Engineering Drafting

[Died January 23, 1924]

J. LLOYD MECHAM, A.M., Instructor in History

MARGUERITE MESPOULET, Lecturer in Romance Languages (Barnard College)

RACHEL V. METCALF, A.B., Assistant in Zoology (Barnard College)

HOWARD A. MEYERHOFF, A.M., Curator in Palaeontology

MARK C. MILLS, A.B., Lecturer in Business Administration

DANA P. MITCHELL, B.S., Assistant in Physics

VETHAKE E. MITCHELL, D.D.S., Assistant Professor of Prosthetic Dentistry

[February 1, 1924]

WILLIAM E. MORGAN, A.B., Instructor in Chemistry

THOMAS MUNRO, Ph.D., Instructor in Economics

HAROLD NEUHOF, M.D., Instructor in Surgery

WALTER A. NOLANDER, D.D.S., Lecturer in Prosthetic Dentistry

EARL R. NORRIS, B.S., Assistant in Food Chemistry

BYRON J. OAKES, A.B., Assistant in Chemistry

MIETCHISLAV W. OPENCHOWSKI, M.D., Instructor in Anatomy

ANDERS ORBECK, A.M., Instructor in English

MAX PALINSKY, M.D., Assistant in Medicine

ANDREW R. PEARSON, A.B., Lecturer in Economic Geography

OTTO C. PICKHARDT, M.D., Instructor in Anatomy

EDWARD D. POLLOCK, D.D.S., Lecturer in Operative Dentistry

LEO GORDON POLLOCK, D.D.S., Lecturer in Operative Dentistry

LUCIUS C. PORTER, A.M., Dean Lung Professor of Chinese

PHILIP C. POTTER, M.D., Instructor in Surgery

NEIL Y. PRIESSMAN, S.B., Instructor in Physics

T. MITCHELL PRUDDEN, M.D., LL.D., Emeritus Professor of Pathology

[Died April 10, 1924]

- ABRAHAM M. RABINER, M.D., Instructor in Neurology
 EDWARD H. RAYMOND, JR., D.D.S., Professor of Oral Pathology and Bacteriology
 PAULETTE REGNAUD, Lecturer in Romance Languages (Barnard College)
 THOMAS J. RILEY, Ph.D., Lecturer in Economics (Barnard College)
 AUSTIN FLINT ROGERS, Ph.D., Associate in Mineralogy
 [February 1, 1924]
 SCOTT ROWLEY, LL.B., Lecturer in Business Law
 JAMES P. RUYL, JR., D.D.S., Lecturer in Prosthetic Dentistry
 THEODORE M. SANDERS, M.D., Instructor in Medicine
 [February 15, 1924]
 GEORGE J. SCHREIBER, JR., D.D.S., Lecturer in Prosthetic Dentistry
 MAX L. SCHUSTER, B.Lit., Associate in Journalism
 CHARLES G. SEIBERT, D.D.S., Assistant in Operative Dentistry
 ROBERT F. SHELDON, D.M.D., Lecturer in Prosthetic Dentistry
 BENJAMIN SIEGEL, M.D., Assistant in Medicine
 PHILIP SMITH, M.D., Instructor in Psychiatry
 [September 1, 1923]
 THAYER ADAMS SMITH, M.D., Instructor in Medicine
 [January 1, 1924]
 HARLAN FISKE STONE, LL.B., LL.D., Kent Professor of Law and Dean of the Law School
 [April 7, 1924]
 ELBRIDGE Z. STOWELL, M.S., Assistant in Physics
 FORTUNAT STROWSKI, D. ès L., Professor of French Literature
 RICHARD H. STUCKLEN, D.M.D., Lecturer in Operative Dentistry
 WALKER E. SWIFT, M.D., Instructor in Surgery
 [February 1, 1924]
 JOSEPH TENENBAUM, M.D., Instructor in Urology
 [January 1, 1924]
 ARTHUR H. TERRY, JR., M.D., Instructor in Medicine
 [January 1, 1924]
 HARVEY S. THATCHER, M.D., Instructor in Physiology
 GEORGE A. TRACY THOMPSON, A.M., Instructor in History
 HOLLAND THOMPSON, Ph.D., Lecturer in History
 GODFREY H. THOMSON, Ph.D., D.Sc., Visiting Professor of Education in Teachers College
 JOSEPH TULGAN, Ph.D., Instructor in Physiology
 CLIFFORD B. UPTON, A.M., Provost of Teachers College
 HARRY WEISS, Ph.D., Instructor in Bacteriology
 WILLIAM O. WENTWORTH, E.E., Instructor in Electrical Engineering
 RICHARD J. WHITE, M.D., Instructor in Anatomy
 [April 11, 1924]
 FRANK E. WILLIAMS, A.M., Lecturer in Economic Geography

WILLIAM H. WORRELL, Ph.D., Gustav Gottheil Lecturer in Semitic Languages

FRANK J. WRIGHT, A.M., Associate in Physiography

WILLIAM J. YOUNDEN, JR., A.M., Assistant in Chemistry

PROMOTIONS

To take effect, unless otherwise indicated, July 1, 1924

<i>Name</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>Subject</i>
GEORGE M. ALLEN, B.S.	Instructor	Assistant Professor	Architecture
THEODORE BAUMEISTER, JR., M.E.	Assistant	Instructor	Mechanical Engineering
B. HAGGOTT BECKHART, A.M.	Instructor	Assistant Professor	Banking
DINO BIGONGIARI, A.B.	Assistant Professor	Associate Professor	Italian
CHARLES F. BODECKER, D.D.S.	Assistant Professor	Associate Professor	Dental Histology and Embryology
FRANK CALLCOTT, Ph.D.	Instructor	Assistant Professor	Spanish
THOMAS F. CARTER, A.B.	Instructor	Assistant Professor	Chinese
JOHN M. CHAPMAN, Ph.D.	Instructor	Assistant Professor	Banking
HENRY T. CHICKERING, M.D.	Instructor	Associate	Medicine
THOMAS F. CLONEY, D.M.D.	Lecturer	Assistant Professor	Operative Dentistry
LEON H. CORNWALL, M.D.	Instructor	Associate	Neurology
CALVIN B. COULTER, M.D.	Associate	Associate Professor	Bacteriology
GEORGE W. CUMBLER, M.D.	Assistant	Instructor	Medicine
WALTER A. CURRY, E. E.	Instructor	Assistant Professor	Electrical Engineering
MOSES DIAMOND, D.D.S.	Lecturer	Assistant Professor	Operative Dentistry
A. RAYMOND DOCHEZ, M.D.	Associate Professor	Professor	Medicine
JAMES L. DOHR, M.S.	Lecturer	Assistant Professor	Accounting
NOEL T. DOWLING, LL.B.	Associate Professor	Professor	Law

<i>Name</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>Subject</i>
IRWIN EDMAN, Ph.D.	Instructor	Assistant Professor	Philosophy
EDWARD P. EGGLEE, M.D.	Instructor	Associate	Medicine
CHARLES W. EVERETT, A.B.	Lecturer	Instructor	English
HAROLD A. FALES, Ph.D.	Assistant Professor	Associate Professor	Chemistry
CHARLES H. FARNSWORTH	Associate Professor	Professor	Music Education (Teachers College)
WILLIAM M. GAFAFER, A.M.	Lecturer	Instructor	Mathematics (Barnard College)
JOHN L. GERIG, Ph.D.	Associate Professor	Professor	Celtic
WILLIAM K. GREGORY, Ph.D.	Associate Professor	Professor	Vertebrate Palaeontology
LOUIS P. HAMMETT, Ph.D.	Instructor	Assistant Professor	Chemistry
THOMAS H. HARRINGTON, C.E.	Assistant Professor	Associate Professor	Drawing
FREDERICK W. HEHRE, E.E.	Assistant Professor	Associate Professor	Electrical Engineering
WILLIAM W. HERRICK, M.D.	Assistant Clinical Professor	Associate Professor	Clinical Medicine
FREDERICK W. J. HEUSER, A.M.	Assistant Professor	Associate Professor	Germanic Languages
THOMAS M. HILL, A.M.	Assistant	Lecturer	Chemistry
FREDERICK B. HUMPHREYS, M.D.	Associate	Assistant Professor	Bacteriology
HAROLD A. IDDLES, M.S.	Assistant	Instructor	Chemistry
HUGER W. JERVEY, LL.B., D.C.L.	Associate Professor	Professor	Law
FRANKLIN W. JOHNSON, A.M.	Associate Professor	Professor	Education (Teachers College)
JOHN L. KANTOR, M.D.	Assistant	Associate	Medicine
JOHN S. KARLING, A.M.	Assistant	Instructor	Botany
MAXWELL KARSHAN, A.M.	Instructor	Assistant Professor	Biological Chemistry
EDWARD F. KERN, Ph.D.	Assistant Professor	Associate Professor	Metallurgy
PAUL F. KERR, Ph.D.	Lecturer	Instructor	Mineralogy

<i>Name</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>Subject</i>
GEORGE KING, M.D.	Instructor	Associate	Medicine
ROLFE KINGSLEY, M.D.	Instructor	Associate	Urology
CHARLES W. KNAPP, M.D.	Associate	Assistant	Clinical
[December 1, 1923]		Professor	Medicine
WILLIAM J. KREFELD, C.E.	Instructor	Assistant	Civil Engi-
		Professor	neering
WILLIAM S. LADD, M.D.	Instructor	Associate	Medicine
VICTOR K. LAMER, Ph.D.	Instructor	Assistant	Chemistry
		Professor	
GRACE LANGFORD, S.B.	Instructor	Assistant	Physics (Bar-
		Professor	nard College)
LOUISE D. LARIMORE, A.M.	Assistant	Instructor	Pathology
		[Public Health Administration]	
SHAILER U. LAWTON, M.D.	Assistant	Instructor	Medicine
ALMA DEL. LE DUC, Ph.D.	Instructor	Assistant	French (Bar-
		Professor	nard College)
HUGH G. LIEBER, A.B.	Assistant	Instructor	Mathematics
EDITH M. LINCOLN, M.D.	Assistant	Instructor	Diseases of
			Children
JOHN B. LYNCH, M.D.	Instructor	Assistant	Ophthalmol-
		Professor	ogy
JOHN H. H. LYON, Litt.D.	Assistant	Associate	English
	Professor	Professor	
CHARLES J. MCCARTHY, E.E.	Assistant	Instructor	Electrical En-
			gineering
JAMES H. MCGREGOR, Ph.D.	Associate	Professor	Zoology
	Professor		
CLARENCE A. MANNING, Ph.D	Instructor	Assistant	Slavonic
		Professor	Languages
RUTH B. MANSER, A.B.	Lecturer	Instructor	English (Bar-
			nard College)
CAROLINA MARCIAL-DORADO, A.M.	Associate	Assistant	Spanish (Bar-
		Professor	nard College)
EDGAR G. MILLER, JR., Ph.D.	Assistant	Associate	Biological
	Professor	Professor	Chemistry
HENRY F. MULLER, Ph.D.	Assistant	Associate	French (Bar-
	Professor	Professor	nard College)
FOSTER MURRAY, M.D.	Instructor	Associate	Medicine
MARY NEVIN	Instructor	Assistant	Bacteriology
		Professor	
JOHN E. ORCHARD, A.M.	Instructor	Assistant	Economic
		Professor	Geography
ALWIN M. PAPPENHEIMER, M.D.	Associate	Professor	Pathology
	Professor		

<i>Name</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>Subject</i>
HELEN H. PARKHURST, Ph.D.	Instructor	Assistant Professor	Philosophy (Barnard College)
EDWIN W. PATTERSON, LL.B.	Associate Professor	Professor	Law
HOUSTON PETERSON, A.M.	Lecturer	Instructor	Philosophy
GEORGE A. PFEIFFER, Ph.D.	Instructor	Assistant Professor	Mathematics
RICHARD R. POWELL, LL.B.	Associate Professor	Professor	Law
EDWARD H. REISNER, Ph.D.	Associate Professor	Professor	Education (Teachers College)
FRANK A. ROSS, Ph.D.	Instructor	Assistant Professor	Sociology
HAROLD O. RUGG, Ph.D.	Associate Professor	Professor	Education (Teachers College)
IRVING J. SANDS, M.D.	Instructor	Associate	Neurology
HERBERT W. SCHNEIDER, Ph.D.	Instructor	Assistant Professor	Philosophy
JOSEPH SCHROFF, M.D., D.D.S.	Lecturer	Assistant Professor	Oral Pathology
MAX SCHULMAN, M.D.	Associate	Assistant Professor	Clinical Medicine
ROBERT L. SCHUYLER, Ph.D.	Associate Professor	Professor	History
T. CLINTON TAYLOR, Ph.D.	Instructor	Assistant Professor	Chemistry
MARK A. VAN DOREN, Ph.D.	Instructor	Assistant Professor	English
KARL M. VOGEL, M.D.	Assistant Professor	Associate Professor	Clinical Pathology
HERMANN T. VULTÉ, Ph.D.	Assistant Professor	Associate Professor	Household Chemistry (Teachers College)
HAROLD W. WEBB, Ph.D.	Assistant Professor	Associate Professor	Physics
DEANE R. WHITE, B.S.	Assistant	Instructor	Physics
ARNOLD WHITRIDGE, A.M.	Lecturer	Instructor	English (Bar- nard College)
HERBERT J. WIENER, M.D.	Instructor	Associate	Medicine

<i>Name</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>Subject</i>
ALBERT M. WILBOR, D.D.S.	Assistant Professor	Associate Professor	Prosthetic Dentistry
ALPHONSE A. WREN, M.D.	Instructor	Associate Professor	Urology
HESSEL E. YNTEMA, Ph., S.J.D.	Assistant Professor	Associate Professor	Roman Law and Comparative Jurisprudence

CHANGES OF TITLE

To take effect, unless otherwise indicated, July 1, 1924

<i>Name</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>
HÉLÈNE BIÉLER, A.M.	Instructor in Romance Languages and Literatures	Instructor in French (Barnard College)
WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Sc.D.	Professor of Metallurgy	Howe Professor of Metallurgy
WILLIAM B. DUNNING, D.D.S.	Professor of Operative Dentistry	Professor of Theory and Practice of Dentistry
CHARLES M. FORD, M.D.	Associate Professor of Dental Anatomy and Histology	Associate Professor of Anatomy and Histology
HENRY W. GILLETT, D.M.D.	Professor of Theory and Practice of Dentistry	Professor of Operative Dentistry
JOHN M. HANFORD, M.D.	Associate in Surgery	Instructor in Surgery
ROY F. LAYTON, B.Sc.	Instructor in Physics	Lecturer in Physics
EDWIN J. NESTLER, D.D.S.	Assistant Professor of Operative Dentistry	Assistant Professor of Radiology
GEORGE C. D. ODELL, Ph.D.	Professor of English	Professor of Dramatic Literature
J. CLAYTON SHARP, M.D.	Associate Professor of Dental Anatomy	Associate Professor of Anatomy and Histology

<i>Name</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>
HENRY C. SHERMAN, Ph.D.	Professor of Food Chemistry	Mitchill Professor of Chemistry
WILLIAM A. SHOUDY, M.E.	Associate in Steam Engineering	Associate in Mechanical Engineering
MARTIN C. TRACY, D.M.D.	Assistant Professor of Prosthetic Dentistry	Assistant Professor of Operative Dentistry
RENE E. G. VAILLANT, A.M., LL.M.	Instructor in Romance Languages and Literatures	Instructor in French (Barnard College)
JEROME ZUCKERMAN, M.D.	Instructor in Diseases of Children	Assistant in Diseases of Children

APPOINTMENTS

To take effect, unless otherwise indicated, on July 1, 1924

<i>Name</i>	<i>Office</i>
ANATHON AALL	Visiting Professor of Philosophy
THOMAS ALEXANDER, Ph.D.	Professor of Education (Teachers College)
ADELE ALFKE, A.M.	Lecturer in English (Barnard College)
EDWARD J. ALLEN	Assistant in Economics
CHARLES E. ALLEN, Ph.D. [February 1, 1924]	Visiting Professor of Botany
HERVEY ALLEN, B.S.	Instructor in English
RUBERT S. ANDERSON, A.M.	Instructor in Physiology
VICTOR V. ANDERSON, M.D. (October 1, 1924]	Instructor in Psychiatry
GEORGE C. ANDREWS, M.D.	Instructor in Dermatology and Syphilology
JAMES WATERHOUSE ANGELL, Ph.D.	Lecturer in Economics
WILLIAM A. ARATA, D.D.S.	Assistant in Oral Surgery
LOUIS S. ARONSON, M.D.	Instructor in Neurology
ROY C. AVERY, M.S.	Assistant Professor of Bacteriology
GEORGE W. BAIN, A.M.	Assistant in Geology
WOOLFORD B. BAKER, M.S.	Assistant in Zoology
ESTHER L. BATCHELDER, B.S.	Assistant in Food Chemistry
JOSEPH C. BELL, M.D. [December 1, 1924]	Assistant in Medicine
LOUIS BERMAN, M.D.	Associate in Biological Chemistry

<i>Name</i>	<i>Office</i>
FRANK B. BERRY, M.D.	Instructor in Anatomy and in Surgery
FRANCIS T. BITTER, A.B.	Assistant in Physics
GEORGE E. BOCK, M.E.	Assistant in Mechanical Engineering
FRANK FRASER BOND, B.Lit.	Associate in Journalism
WILLIAM J. BONISTEEL, Ph.D.	Assistant Professor of Materia Medica (College of Pharmacy)
RACHEL BOWLING, A.B.	Research Assistant in Zoology
[October 15, 1924]	
LESLIE V. BRAITHWAITE, A.M.	Assistant in Chemistry
CHARLES E. BRAUN, A.M.	Assistant in Chemistry
ELIZA R. BUTLER, A.B.	Head of Johnson Hall
[October 1, 1924]	
CHARLES K. CABEEN, M.S.	Assistant in Mineralogy
HERBERT S. CARTER, JR., A.B.	Lecturer in English
[February 1, 1924]	
ADELAIDE T. CASE, Ph.D.	Assistant Professor of Education (Teachers College)
HERBERT E. CHAMBERLAIN, M.D.	Instructor in Psychiatry
ANDREW C. Y. CHENG, A.M., M.T.	Lecturer in Chinese
MILDRED CODDING	Assistant in Zoology (Barnard College)
ROBERT F. COLLINS, A.M.	Assistant in Geology (Barnard College)
JEAN CORWIN, M.D.	Assistant in Medicine
ALBERT L. CRU, B. ÈS L.	Assistant Professor of French (Teachers College)
RALPH B. CRUM, A.M.	Instructor in English
CHARLES S. DANZER, M.D.	Instructor in Medicine
[October 1, 1924]	
LEONARD T. DAVIDSON, M.D.	Assistant in Diseases of Children
HORACE B. DAVIS, A.B.	Instructor in Economics
M. EVELYN DILLEY, A.M.	Assistant in English
WALTER F. DUGGAN, A.B.	Instructor in Physiology
HALBERT L. DUNN, Ph.D.	Assistant in Medicine
[December 1, 1923]	
PETER W. DYKEMA	Visiting Professor of Music Education (Teachers College)
WILLIAM F. EHRET, B.S.	Assistant in Chemistry
FOREST C. ENSIGN, Ph.D.	Visiting Professor of Education, Spring Session (Teachers College)
CHARLES W. EVERETT, A.B.	Lecturer in English
[February 1, 1924]	
HELEN FAIRBANKS	Research Assistant in Geology
[September 15, 1924]	

<i>Name</i>	<i>Office</i>
JOHN A. FITCH, A.B.	Lecturer in Economics
FREDERICK B. FLINN, Ph.D.	Assistant Professor of Physiology
VIRGINIA K. FRANTZ, M.D.	Instructor in Surgery
ISAAC J. FURMAN, M.D.	Associate Clinical Professor of Psychiatry
ANTOINE M. GAUDIN, E.M.	Lecturer in Mining
GRACE V. GORHAM, A.B.	Assistant in Geology (Barnard College)
DAVID M. GRAYZEL, Ch.E.	Assistant in Biological Chemistry
LEAH GREGG	Instructor in Physical Education (Barnard College)
GLADWYN K. GREGORY, Ph.D. [February 1, 1925]	Lecturer in Vertebrate Palaeontology
HARRY GREISMAN, M.D. [February 15, 1924]	Instructor in Medicine
M. R. MILLIE GRIFFITHS, A.M.	Assistant in History (Barnard College)
LOUIS GROSS, M.D. [January 1, 1924]	Associate in Bacteriology
STANLEY HART, A.B.	Instructor in Fine Arts
RALPH C. HARTSOUGH, A.M.	Assistant in Physics
LEROY L. HARTMAN, D.D.S. [November 1, 1924]	Associate Professor of Operative Dentistry
CHILSEN B. HAVILAND, B.Sc. [January 1, 1924]	Assistant in Bacteriology
ELIZABETH L. HAZEN, A.M. [January 1, 1924]	Assistant in Bacteriology
ELLWOOD HENDRICK, D.Sc.	Curator of Chandler Chemical Museum
CHARLES W. HLAVAC, D.D.S.	Assistant in Oral Surgery
LEWIS HODOUS, A.B., B.D.	Lecturer on Chinese Religion
HEDWIG H. HOFFMAN	Lecturer in German (Barnard College)
JAMES RAMSAY HUNT, M.D. [January 1, 1924]	Clinical Professor of Neurology
HERBERT F. JACKSON, M.D.	Assistant in Diseases of Children
CHARLES L. JANSSEN, M.D. [April 1, 1924]	Instructor in Surgery
ERIC R. JETTE, Ph.D.	Instructor in Chemistry
F. ELMER JOHNSON, M.D. [November 1, 1923]	Instructor in Diseases of Children
KARL KAYAN, A.B.	Research Assistant in Mechanical Engineering
MRS. ROMOLA L. KEELER, A.M. [January 1, 1924]	Assistant in Bacteriology

<i>Name</i>	<i>Office</i>
JAMES P. KELLEHER, M.D.	Instructor in Psychiatry
L. GAIL KENNEDY, A.B.	Lecturer in Philosophy
CHRISTOPHER L. KENNY, B.S.	Assistant in Chemistry
PAUL F. KERR, Ph.D.	Instructor in Mineralogy
BURDETTE I. KINNE, A.M.	Instructor in French
EMIL G. H. KRAELING, Ph.D.	Lecturer in Semitic Languages
HENRY LADD, B.Litt.	Instructor in English
EMILY G. LAMBERT, A.B.	Bursar of Barnard College
[June 1, 1924]	
LOUISE D. LARIMORE, M.D.	Assistant in Public Health Administration
[November 1, 1923]	
PHILIPPE DE LA ROCHELLE, B.èsL.	Lecturer in French
PAUL LAUMONIER	Professor of French Literature, Spring Session
SHAILER U. LAWTON, M.D.	Instructor in Histology
PRESCOTT LECKY, A.M.	Instructor in Psychology
J. G. CLÉMENCEAU LECLERCQ, A.M.	Instructor in French
THOMAS R. Lecompte, M.S.	Assistant in Food Chemistry
FRANK H. LEE, A.B.	Instructor in Engineering Drafting
VERNON W. LEMMON, A.M.	Assistant in Psychology
KARL N. LLEWELLYN, LL.B., J.D.	Lecturer in Law
ROBERT F. LOEB, M.D.	Associate in Medicine
MRS. CLARA L. LYNCH, B.Litt.	Lecturer in Journalism
[November 1, 1924]	
CARLETON J. LYNDE, Ph.D.	Professor of Physics (Teachers College)
WILLIAM W. MACALPINE, B.S.	Assistant in Physics
EDITH H. MACARTHUR, A.M.	Research Assistant in Food Chemistry
JOHN D. MCCARTHY, M.D.	Instructor in Psychiatry
HELEN MCCLEES, Ph.D.	Instructor in Greek and Latin
CHARLES C. MCCOY, M.D.	Assistant in Medicine
[October 1, 1924]	
EUGENE McDERMOTT, M.E.	Assistant in Physics
[January 1, 1924]	
FRANK J. MCGOWAN, JR., M.D.	Instructor in Anatomy and in Surgery
ROBERT B. MCGRAW, M.D.	Instructor in Psychiatry
RUSTIN McINTOSH, M.D.	Assistant in Diseases of Children
[November 1, 1923]	
NICHOLAS McD. MCKNIGHT, A.B.	Secretary of Appointments
[February 1, 1924]	
MARY MACLACHLAN, M.D.	Instructor in Psychiatry
JAY McLEAN, M.D.	Instructor in Surgery
[April 1, 1924]	

<i>Name</i>	<i>Office</i>
GRACE MACLEOD, A.M.	Assistant Professor of Nutrition (Teachers College)
ROSWELL F. MAGILL, J.D.	Assistant Professor of Law
PAUL DEVRIES MANNING, M.S.	Assistant in Chemical Engineering
NICHOLAS N. MARTINOVITCH, Ph.D.	Lecturer in Slavonic Languages
EDWIN B. MATZKE, A.B.	Assistant in Botany
FRANK A. MELTON, Ph.D.	Assistant in Geology
MARGUERITE MESPOULET [February 1, 1924]	Lecturer in Romance Languages (Barnard College)
MARK C. MILLS, A.B. [February 1, 1924]	Lecturer in Business Administration
DANA P. MITCHELL A.B.	Instructor in Physics
JOHN F. MOORE, M.D.	Assistant in Medicine
EUGENIO D'A. MOREIRA, E.E.	Assistant in Electrical Engineering
PAUL R. MORT, A.M.	Assistant Professor of Education (Teachers College)
MRS. LOIS C. MOSSMAN, A.M.	Assistant Professor of Education (Teachers College)
HARRY A. MURRAY, JR., M.S.	Assistant in Chemistry
HOWARD K. NIXON, A.B.	Instructor in Psychology
PETER H. ODEGARD, A.M.	Lecturer in Government
A. RAY OLPIN, A.B.	Assistant in Physics
CHARLES PACKARD, Ph.D.	Associate in Zoology (Institute of Cancer Research)
BERYL H. PAIGE, A.M.	Instructor in Pathology
IRVING H. PARDEE, M.D.	Instructor in Neurology
JULIA T. PARKER	Research Associate in Bacteriology
JAL D. C. PAVRY, A.M.	Lecturer in Indo-Iranian Languages
EARLE K. PAXTON, A.M.	Assistant in Mathematics
ALLON PEEBLES, A.B.	Instructor in Economics (Barnard College)
OSBORN P. PERKINS, M.D. [October 1, 1924]	Assistant in Medicine
ALFRED POLGAR, M.D. [October 1, 1924]	Assistant in Medicine
ALBERT F. POLLARD, Litt.D.	Visiting Professor of History, Winter Session (Barnard College)
ALBERT POLON, M.D.	Instructor in Neurology
J. HARRIS PURKS, JR., B.S.	Assistant in Physics
MARY PUTNAM, M.D. [October 15, 1924]	Assistant in Public Health Adminis- tration
WILLIAM D. REEVE, Ph.D.	Associate Professor of Mathematics (Teachers College)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Office</i>
PAULETE REGNAUD [February 1, 1924]	Lecturer in Romance Languages (Barnard College)
PETER M. RICCIO, A.M.	Instructor in Spanish
ALAN H. RICHARDSON, B.S.	Assistant in Chemistry
MAURICE N. RICHTER, M.D. [January 1, 1924]	Instructor in Medicine
WILLIAM Z. RIPLEY, Ph.D. [February 1, 1925]	Lecturer in Economics
GEROID T. ROBINSON, A.M.	Instructor in History
HENRY M. ROBINSON, JR., A.B.	Instructor in English
EVELYN ROGERS, A.B.	Assistant in Bacteriology
IRVING R. ROTH, M.D. [January 1, 1924]	Instructor in Physiology
JAMES R. SCOTT, M.D.	Assistant in Clinical Pathology
MAX L. SCHUSTER, B.Lit. [February 1, 1924]	Associate in Journalism
PAUL VANORDEN SHAW, A.B.	Instructor in History
ALLAN K. SMITH, B.S.	Assistant in Chemistry
RUSSELL G. SMITH, A.M.	Instructor in Sociology
ROY E. STRYKER	Assistant in Economics
FLETCHER H. SWIFT, Ph.D.	Visiting Professor of Education (Teachers College)
JENNETTE R. TANDY, A.M.	Assistant in English
WILLIAM T. TAYLOR, A.B.	Assistant to the Dean of the Law School
LYNN THORNDIKE, Ph.D.	Professor of History
WALTER TIMME, M.D. [January 1, 1924]	Clinical Professor of Neurology
NORMAN E. TITUS, M.D. [December 1, 1924]	Associate in Surgery
VAN NOYES VERPLANCK, M.D.	Instructor in Medicine
LEWIS C. WAGNER, M.D.	Instructor in Anatomy
CARL J. WARDEN, Ph.D.	Instructor in Psychology
LEROY S. WEATHERBY, Ph.D.	Lecturer in Chemistry, Winter Ses- sion
LOUIS WENDER, M.D.	Instructor in Psychiatry
JAMES H. WERNITZ, A.M.	Assistant in Chemistry
H. THEODRIC WESTBROOK, A.M.	Instructor in Greek and Latin
JOHN H. WUORINEN, A.M.	Instructor in History
DAVID YELLIN	Gustav Gottheil Lecturer in Semitic Languages
FRANK C. YEOMANS, M.D.	Instructor in Surgery
CLOTILDE DE ZABALA	Lecturer in Spanish (Barnard College)

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

For the whole or part of the academic year 1923-1924 were granted to the following officers:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Office</i>
FRANKLIN T. BAKER, A.M.	Professor of the English Language and Literature (Teachers College)
FRANZ BOAS, LL.D., Sc.D.	Professor of Anthropology
ERNEST BRENECKE, JR., A.M.	Lecturer in English
ROSCOE C. E. BROWN, A.M.	Professor of Journalism
WENDELL T. BUSH, Ph.D.	Associate Professor of Philosophy
WILLIAM H. CARPENTER, Ph.D.	Villard Professor of Germanic Philology, Provost, and Acting Librarian
FRANK N. COLE, Ph.D.	Professor of Mathematics
JOHN J. COSS, B.D., A.M.	Associate Professor of Philosophy and Director of the Summer Session
EUGENE D. CRITTENDEN, Ph.D.	Instructor in Chemistry
CARLTON C. CURTIS Ph.D.	Associate Professor of Botany
WILLIAM B. DINSMOOR, S.B.Arch.	Associate Professor of Architecture and Librarian of Avery Library
ROBERT H. FIFE, L.H.D.	Gebhard Professor of Germanic Languages and Literatures
JAMES K. FINCH, A.M.	Associate Professor of Civil Engineering
WILLIAM BENJAMIN FITE, Ph.D.	Professor of Mathematics
ALEXANDER S. GALAJIKIAN, A.B.	Instructor in Physics
ROBERT A. HARPER, Ph.D.	Torrey Professor of Botany
CARLTON J. H. HAYES, LL.D.	Professor of History
MRS. LETA S. HOLLINGWORTH	Associate Professor of Education (Teachers College)
LILLIAN A. HUDSON, A.M.	Assistant Professor of Nursing Education (Teachers College)
DOUGLAS W. JOHNSON, Ph.D.	Professor of Physiography
CASSIUS J. KEYSER, LL.D.	Adrain Professor of Mathematics
GEORGE P. KRAPP, Ph.D.	Professor of English
AZUBAH J. LATHAM, A.B.	Assistant Professor of Speech (Teachers College)
FRANK M. McMURRY, Ph.D.	Professor of Education (Teachers College)
MARGARET E. MALTBY, Ph.D.	Associate Professor of Physics (Barnard College)
HENRY L. MOORE, Ph.D.	Professor of Political Economy
DAVID S. MUZZEY, Ph.D.	Professor of History
GEORGE C. D. ODELL, Ph.D.	Professor of English
FEDERICO DE ONIS, D.Litt.	Professor of Spanish Literature

<i>Name</i>	<i>Office</i>
ROBERT PEELE, E.M.	Professor of Mining
THOMAS R. POWELL, Ph.D.	Ruggles Professor of Constitutional Law
FREDERICK PRIME, M.D.	Assistant Professor of Cancer Research
HERBERT W. SCHNEIDER, Ph.D.	Instructor in Philosophy
MARK J. SCHOENBERG, M.D.	Instructor in Ophthalmology
JAMES T. SHOTWELL, Ph.D.	Professor of History
J. RUSSELL SMITH, Ph.D.	Professor of Economic Geography
MUNROE SMITH, LL.D., J.U.D.	Bryce Professor of European Legal History
WILHELMINA SPOHR, A.M.	Assistant Professor of Household Arts Education (Teachers College)
CHARLES W. THOMAS, Mech.E.	Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering
EDWARD D. THURSTON, JR., Mech.E.	Associate Professor of Mechanical Engineering
SAMUEL A. TUCKER, Ph.B.	Assistant Professor of Electro-Chemistry
CLIFFORD B. UPTON, A.M.	Provost of Teachers College and Associate Professor of Mathematics
LA RUE VAN HOOK, Ph.D.	Professor of Greek and Latin
ARTHUR L. WALKER, E.M.	Professor of Metallurgy
DELANCEY W. WARD, Ph.D.	Associate Professor of Biological Chemistry
J. ENRIQUE ZANETTI, Ph.D.	Associate Professor of Chemistry

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNIVERSITY DURING 1923-24
AT THE INSTALLATIONS OF

President Bayard Dodge, Beirut University, Syria (August, 1923)	FRANK PIERREPONT GRAVES, A.B. 1890; A.M. 1891; Ph.D. 1912
Chancellor Herbert Spencer Hadley, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri [November 10, 1923]	President BUTLER
President William Wallace Campbell, University of California, Berkley, California [March 24, 1924]	Professor POWELL
President Harlan Updegraff, Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa [October 19, 1923]	Professor McCREA Professor FITE
President Henry W. A. Hanson, Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania [October 18-19, 1923]	Professor GIES

President Ada Louise Comstock, Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Massachusetts [October 20, 1923]	Dean GILDERSLEEVE
President William Mather Lewis, George Washington University, Washington, D. C. [November 7, 1923]	Dr. MARCUS BENJAMIN, Ph.B., 1878
President Stratton Duluth Brooks, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri [November 16, 1923]	Professor WALTER RAU- TENSTRAUCH
Right Reverend John P. Chidwick as President, College of New Rochelle, New Rochelle, N. Y. [February 12, 1924]	Miss ESTELLE O'BRIEN, A.B., 1916
President Paul Emerson Titsworth, Washington College, Chesterton, Maryland [April 11, 1924]	Reverend SIDNEY H. DIXON, A.B., 1900
Miss Kathryn Newell Adams, Constantinople Women's College, Constantinople, Turkey [June 9, 1924]	Professor EARLE
President Irving Maurer, Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin [June 14, 1924]	Dean PEGRAM

AT THE ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS OF

Founding of Boston University (50th) Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass. [October 25, 26, 1923]	FREDERICK S. DELLEN- BAUGH, JR., E.E., 1910
Joseph Leidy Commemorative Meeting, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania [December 6, 1923]	Dean DARRACH
Centenary of the Royal University of Naples (7th), Naples, Italy [May 1-7, 1924]	Professor FIFE Professor DINSMOOR Professor VAN HOOK
Semi-Centennial of the Founding of the University of Purdue, LaFayette, Indiana [May 1, 2, 3, 1924]	Professor FINCH
American Education Conference and Exposition of New Netherlands Colonization Tercentenary, New York City [May 23-31, 1924]	Professor BARNOUW Professor FITE
Centennial of Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio [June 17, 1924]	Dean PEGRAM

MISCELLANEOUS

Pan-Pacific Scientific Congress at Sidney and Melbourne, Australia [August, 1923]	Professor CRAMPTON
Mining Congress at Milwaukee, Wisconsin [September 26, 27, 28, 1923]	Professor RAYMOND

- Congress on the History of Religions at The Sorbonne, Paris, France [October 8-13, 1923] STERLING P. LAMPRECHT, Ph.D., 1918
- Convocation of Education at Albany, New York [October 18-19, 1923] Dean HAWKES
Professor JONES
Dean WOODBRIDGE
Dean HAWKES
Provost CARPENTER
Professor JONES
Professor DINSMOOR
- Meeting of Advisory Council of American Academy in Rome, Princeton, New Jersey [December 23, 1923]
- Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland. Middle States Association, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania [November 30 and December 1, 1923] Dean HAWKES
Professor JONES
Professor EVANS
- North Atlantic Collegiate Athletic Conference, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania [December 10, 1923] Professor MEYLAN
- Immigration Restriction League, Princeton, New Jersey [December 14, 1923] Professor GIDDINGS
- Convocation, Albany, New York [October 18, 19, 1923] Dean HAWKES
Professor JONES
Professor RAYMOND
- American Academy of Political and Social Science, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania [November 16-17, 1923]
- Association of American Colleges, Hotel Astor, New York City [January 10, 11, 12, 1924] Dean HAWKES
Professor JONES
Professor COSS
Professor STEEVES
Professor WELD
Professor CARMAN
Professor MEYLAN
- Dedication of Marathon Stone (Given to The College of the City of New York by Dr. Finley) New York City [November 22, 1923]
- Association of American Law Schools, Chicago, Illinois [December 27-29, 1923] Professor OLIPHANT
Professor YNTEMA
Professor DOWLING
Professor PATTERSON
Professor SMITH
- Association of American Medical Colleges, Omaha, Nebraska [February 28, 29 and March 1, 1923] Dean DARRACH
Professor VAN BEUREN
- College Choosing Day, Young Men's Christian Association, New Haven, Connecticut [April 2, 1924] Mr. HOWE
- International Congress of Americanists, The Hague and Gotebourg [1924] Professor BOAS
Professor SAVILLE

REPORT

*To the Trustees of
Columbia University in the City of New York*

The Treasurer makes the following report of the financial affairs of the Corporation for the year ended June 30, 1924.

INDEX

Income and Expense Account	361
Income of the Corporation	362
Expenses—Educational Administration and Instruction	365
Expenses—Buildings and Grounds	384
Expenses—Library	386
Expenses—Business Administration	389
Expenses—Annuities	390
Expenses—Interest	391
Expenses—Summary	392
Students Loan Funds	393
Balance Sheet	394
Summary of Capital Account	396
Auditors' Certificate	397
Payments by Allied Corporations	398
Arrears of Rent	399
Receipts and Disbursements of Income of Special Endowments	400
Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes; Receipts and Disbursements	408
Securities Owned for Account of Special Endowments and General Funds	416
Summary of Investments	444
Redemption Fund	445
University Land, Buildings and Equipment	446
Other Property	452
Special Endowments	453
Permanent Funds	485
Gifts and Bequests received during 1923-1924	488

**INCOME AND EXPENSE ACCOUNT (GENERAL FUNDS)
FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1924**

INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES

From Students:		
Fees (see page 362).....	\$2,902,759.44	
Other Income (see page 363).....	49,989.48	\$2,952,748.92
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From Endowments:		
Rents (see page 363).....	801,908.12	
Income from Investments in Personal Property (see page 363).....	66,275.61	
Investment of Redemption Fund (see page 363).....	96,746.17	
From Income of Special Endowments (see page 363).....	1,106,808.21	2,071,738.11
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From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes (see page 363).....		138,103.75
From Allied Corporations (see page 364)..		882,614.27
From Miscellaneous Sources (see page 364)		202,546.11
<hr/>		
Total Income.....		\$6,247,751.16

EXPENSES

Educational Administration and Instruction (see page 383).....		4,948,514.08
Buildings and Grounds—Maintenance (see page 385).....		625,886.99
Library (see page 388).....		234,115.66
Business Administration of the Corporation: Salaries and Office Expenses (see page 389)	111,431.94	
Insurance on Academic Buildings [Fire and Liability] (see page 389).....	24,950.69	135,147.63
<hr/>		
Annuities (see page 390).....		21,080.00
Interest on Corporate Debt, etc. (see page 391).....		128,024.06
<hr/>		
Total Expenses exclusive of provision for Redemption Fund.....		6,092,768.42
<hr/>		
Balance, being excess of Income over Ex- penses before providing for Redemption Fund.....		154,982.74
Deduct: Amount transferred to Redemp- tion Fund for retirement of 4 per cent Mortgage Bonds.....		100,000.00
<hr/>		
Balance, being excess of Income over Ex- penses for Maintenance for fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, after providing for Redemption Fund.....		\$54,982.74
<hr/> <hr/>		

INCOME OF THE CORPORATION, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1924

FROM STUDENTS:

Fees:

Morningside:

University.....	\$60,474.53	
Entrance and Special Examinations...	12,245.00	
Late Registration.....	3,618.00	
Graduation.....	41,352.83	
Tuition.....	937,082.10	
Residence Halls.....	208,541.07	\$1,263,313.53

Summer Session:

Morningside:

University.....	75,834.00	
Tuition.....	\$615,032.00	
Less Teachers College pro- portion.....	364,937.00	250,095.00
Camp Columbia.....	1,470.00	
Excursions.....	2,720.00	330,119.00

University Extension:

University.....	80,664.00	
Entrance and Special Examinations...	2,604.00	
Tuition.....	845,424.34	
Home Study.....	28,979.78	
Institute of Arts and Sciences.....	36,615.96	994,288.08

Medical School:

University.....	4,554.00	
Examination.....	150.00	
Late Registration.....	162.00	
Graduation.....	1,760.00	
Tuition.....	119,208.00	125,834.00

School of Dentistry:

University.....	5,515.00	
Examination.....	9.00	
Late Registration.....	96.00	
Graduation.....	3,760.00	
Tuition.....	146,402.00	
Infirmary.....	27,292.00	
Miscellaneous.....	6,130.83	189,204.83

Carried forward.....

\$2,902,759.44

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

363

Brought forward.....		\$2,902,759.44	
Other Charges:			
Morningside:			
Materials furnished to Students....	\$45,849.92		
Home Study—Book Sales.....	3,790.45	\$49,640.37	
		<hr/>	
Medical School:			
Materials furnished to Students....		349.11	49,989.48
		<hr/>	
FROM ENDOWMENT:			
Rents:			
Upper and Lower Estates.....	635,007.71		
Other Property.....	166,900.41	801,908.12	
		<hr/>	
INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS IN PERSONAL PROPERTY:			
Interest:			
On General Investments.....	24,710.45		
On Deposits of General Funds.....	4,628.64		
On Notes Receivable.....	1,923.83		
On Rents.....	522.28		
On Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes.....	22,089.57		
On 503-11 Broadway and 620 Fifth Ave...	12,400.84	66,275.61	
		<hr/>	
Investment of Redemption Fund.....		96,746.17	964,929.90
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FROM INCOME OF SPECIAL ENDOWMENTS.....		1,106,808.21	
FROM GIFTS AND RECEIPTS FOR DESIGNATED PURPOSES.....		138,103.75	1,244,911.96
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FROM PAYMENTS BY ALLIED CORPORATIONS:			
For Salaries and Annuities:			
Teachers College.....	455,380.00		
Barnard College.....	271,666.64		
Carnegie Foundation.....	77,239.20		
Presbyterian Hospital (Clinical Services) .	45,616.11		
Presbyterian Hospital (Laboratories) . . .	32,712.32	882,614.27	
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Carried forward.....			\$6,045,205.05

Brought forward.....		\$6,045,205.05
FROM MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES:		
University Commons.....	\$129,682.02	
Barnard College:		
Heat, Light and Power.....	19,727.18	
Civil Engineering:		
Receipts from Testing Laboratory.....	17,156.94	
Telephone Service.....	20,391.29	
Bureau of Purchases and Supplies.....	3,519.09	
Consents.....	1,095.00	
Income from Tennis Courts.....	1,472.45	
Post Office.....	1,000.00	
Jobbing Account—Overhead.....	1,358.59	
Sundries.....	574.96	
Annual Catalogue.....	88.74	
Unclaimed Wages and Locker Key Fees...	4,910.00	
Emergency Fund for Student Aid.....	145.00	
Slot Machines.....	1,424.85	202,546.11
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		<u>\$6,247,751.16</u>

EXPENSES—EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND INSTRUCTION

	Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
GENERAL UNIVERSITY ADMINISTRATION:					
Salaries.....	\$216,049.93		\$189,649.93	\$3,500.00	\$22,900.00
Bureau of Supplies.....	21,810.00		21,810.00		
Budget.....	1,700.00		1,700.00		
President's Emergency Fund.....	8,584.34		8,584.38	3,418.25	4,311.71
President's Fund.....	12,000.00		12,000.00		
Printing.....	36,700.00		36,200.00	500.00	
Public Ceremonies.....	1,500.00		1,500.00		
Alumni Records.....	2,500.00		2,500.00		
Columbia University Press.....	3,000.00		3,000.00		
Special Publication Fund.....	10,000.00		10,000.00		
Fund for Research.....	8,478.00		8,478.00		
Course in Contemporary Civilization.....	700.00		700.00		
Courses in Applied Science.....	422.61		422.61		
State Aid for Blind Pupils.....	1,720.00				1,720.00
Columbia Law Review.....	55.00				55.00
Special Convocations.....	4,899.19		4,899.19		
American Council on Education.....	500.00		300.00		200.00
American University Union.....	500.00		500.00		
Dramatic Museum.....	250.00				250.00
Alumni Federation.....	5,000.00				5,000.00
Columbia University Athletic Association.....	15.00				15.00
Illustrative Apparatus.....	12.00				12.00
Columbia Service Bureau in Paris.....	450.00				450.00
Scientific Equipment and Research.....	18,615.68		18,615.68		
Antirachitic Patents Expense.....	1,235.00		1,235.00		

	Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
Clerk's Office Sundries.....	\$1,644.69		\$1,644.69		
Works of John Milton.....	1,555.55		1,555.55		
Journal of Cancer Research.....	856.39				\$856.39
Roberts Fellowships (Balance) Refunded.....	1,351.28			\$1,351.28	
EARL HALL					
Maintenance and Salaries.....	3,113.33		3,113.33		
OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR					
Salaries.....	33,140.00		33,140.00		
Diplomas.....	9,582.83		9,582.83		
Conduct of Examinations.....	3,950.00		3,950.00		
Departmental Appropriation.....	500.00		500.00		
ADVISER TO GRADUATE WOMEN STUDENTS					
Departmental Appropriation.....	500.00		500.00		
OFFICE OF UNIVERSITY ADMISSIONS					
Departmental Appropriation.....	7,197.67		7,197.67		
Preparation and Rating of Examination Books.....	3,500.00		3,500.00		
OFFICE OF STUDENT APPOINTMENTS					
Departmental Appropriation.....	2,887.80		2,887.80		
Salaries.....	5,275.00		5,204.64	70.36	
UNIVERSITY MEDICAL OFFICER					
Supplies.....	2,000.00		2,000.00		
Residence Halls Service.....	5,500.00		5,500.00		
Salaries.....	5,100.00		5,100.00		

UNIVERSITY COMMONS	120,555.50		120,555.50		
Maintenance.....		\$564,406.79			
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS			1,000.00		1,749.96
Salaries.....		2,749.96			
COLUMBIA HOUSE			2,000.00		
Departmental Appropriation.....		2,000.00			
MAISON FRANCAISE			1,750.00	750.00	
Departmental Appropriation.....		2,500.00			
INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC HEALTH	11,633.28			9,400.00	2,233.28
Salaries.....	1,700.48			1,700.48	
Departmental Appropriation.....		13,333.76			
INSTITUTE OF CANCER RESEARCH	43,531.91			43,531.91	
Salaries.....	30,187.06			30,187.06	
Departmental Expenses.....		73,718.97			
ANTHROPOLOGY	9,340.91		1,000.00	6,340.91	2,000.00
Salaries.....	50.00			50.00	
Departmental Appropriation.....	1,356.67			1,000.00	356.67
Research on the Indians of British Columbia.....	33.00			33.00	
Publication of Books.....		10,780.58			
ARCHITECTURE	38,850.00		38,850.00		
Salaries.....	2,874.50		2,870.00		4.50
Equipment.....	600.00		600.00		
Exhibit in London.....		42,324.50			

	Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
ASTRONOMY					
Salaries.....	\$6,915.00		\$6,915.00		
Departmental Appropriation.....	120.70		120.70		
Observatory: For Apparatus.....	227.66		227.66		
		\$7,263.36			
BOTANY					
Salaries.....	27,899.98		13,083.33		\$14,816.65
Departmental Appropriation.....	1,041.72		1,041.72		
Cardener.....	1,500.00		1,500.00		
		30,441.70			
BUSINESS (SCHOOL OF)					
Salaries.....	102,611.23		76,113.55	\$26,497.68	
Equipment.....	3,300.00			3,000.00	300.00
		105,911.23			
CHEMICAL ENGINEERING					
Engineering Chemistry Salaries.....	27,500.00		27,500.00		
Laboratory Servants.....	4,508.75		4,508.75		
Equipment.....	6,376.78		6,376.78		
		38,385.53			
CHEMISTRY					
General and Inorganic: Salaries.....	43,300.00		43,300.00		
Organic: Salaries.....	16,600.00		16,600.00		
Physical: Salaries.....	6,000.00		6,000.00		
Analytical: Salaries.....	9,300.00		9,300.00		
Food: Salaries.....	27,429.00		12,800.00		14,629.00
Earnard: Salaries.....	14,600.00				14,600.00

Research:					
Salaries.....	15,379.63		15,379.63		892.96
Supplies.....	892.96				
Laboratory Servants.....	3,612.00		3,612.00		
Equipment and Supplies.....	13,000.00		13,000.00		
Breakage and Supplies.....	40,000.00		40,000.00		
Laboratory Costs.....	27,000.00		27,000.00		
	217,113.59				
CHINESE					
Salaries.....	8,500.00		8,500.00		
Departmental Appropriation.....	600.00		600.00		
Lectures.....	1,329.00		1,329.00		
	10,429.00				
CIVIL ENGINEERING					
Salaries.....	20,699.96		20,699.96		
Departmental Appropriation.....	750.00		750.00		
For Research.....	1,830.88		1,830.88		
Testing Laboratory.....	13,507.66		13,507.66		
Fire Testing Station.....	1,132.61		1,132.61		
	37,921.11				
DENTISTRY (SCHOOL OF)					
Salaries.....	122,700.02		122,150.02		550.00
Laboratory and Infirmary Expenses.....	21,586.18		15,586.18		6,000.00
Sundry Departments.....	27,000.00		27,000.00		
Miscellaneous.....	100.00		100.00		
	171,386.20				
ECONOMICS					
Salaries.....	77,150.00		61,900.00		15,250.00
Departmental Appropriation.....	1,000.00		1,000.00		
Equipment.....	850.00		850.00		
	79,000.00				
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING					
Salaries.....	30,500.00		30,500.00		
Equipment.....	8,000.00		8,000.00		
	38,500.00				

	Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
ENGINEERING DRAFTING					
Salaries.....	\$12,600.00		\$12,600.00		
Drawing Appropriation.....	200.00		200.00		
	\$12,800.00				
ENGLISH AND COMPARATIVE LITERATURE					
Salaries.....	141,568.86		94,443.86	\$5,125.00	\$42,000.00
Departmental Appropriation.....	400.00		400.00		
	141,968.86				
FINE ARTS					
Salaries.....	10,100.00			6,500.00	3,600.00
Equipment.....	993.44			993.44	
	11,093.44				
GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY					
GEOLOGY					
Salaries.....	41,624.99		29,450.00	4,625.00	7,549.99
Departmental Appropriation.....	2,000.00		2,000.00		
Summer Field Work.....	500.00		500.00		
Crosby Collection of Lantern Slides.....	145.57			145.57	
	44,270.56				
MINERALOGY					
Salaries.....	8,194.95		8,194.95		
	52,465.51				
GERMANIC LANGUAGES					
Salaries.....	31,800.00		21,100.00	1,700.00	9,000.00
Departmental Appropriation.....	200.00		200.00		
Lectures.....	62.50			62.50	
Card Catalogue.....	118.50		118.50		
	32,181.00				

GREEK AND LATIN						
Salaries.....	52,400.00			32,000.00		20,400.00
Greek: American School at Athens.....	250.00			250.00		
Latin: American School at Rome.....	250.00			250.00		
Equipment.....	294.50				294.50	
Departmental Appropriation.....	49.99			49.99		
		53,244.49				
HISTORY						
Salaries.....	82,300.00			68,300.00		14,000.00
Departmental Appropriation.....	500.00			500.00		
Publication of Professor Osgood's Book.....	4,455.58					4,455.58
		87,255.58				
INDO-IRANIAN LANGUAGES						
Salaries.....	8,000.00			6,825.00	675.00	500.00
Departmental Appropriation.....	50.00			50.00		
Publication Fund.....	1,250.98					1,250.98
		9,300.98				
INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING						
Salaries.....	10,500.00			10,500.00		
Departmental Appropriation.....	300.00			300.00		
		10,800.00				
JOURNALISM						
Salaries.....	34,123.68				34,123.68	
Lectures.....	100.00				100.00	
Equipment.....	1,200.00				1,200.00	
Supplies.....	1,500.00				1,500.00	
Laboratory Costs.....	800.00				800.00	
		37,723.68				
LAW SCHOOL						
Salaries.....	91,996.48			84,666.64	6,807.46	522.38
Departmental Appropriation.....	300.00			300.00		
Legislative Drafting Research Fund.....	6,960.79					6,960.79
Legislative Drafting Contingent Fund.....	1,290.00				1,290.00	

	Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
Intelligence Tests.....	\$1,000.00		\$1,000.00		
Equipment.....	561.85				\$561.85
Subvention to Columbia Law Review.....	1,500.00	\$103,609.12		\$1,500.00	
MATHEMATICS					
Salaries.....	61,600.00		46,700.00		14,900.00
Departmental Appropriation.....	125.00		125.00		
		61,725.00			
MECHANICAL ENGINEERING					
Salaries.....	39,400.00		39,400.00		
Laboratory Machinist.....	2,000.00		2,000.00		
Laboratory Helper.....	1,500.00		1,500.00		
Laboratory Laborer.....	1,200.00		1,200.00		
Departmental Appropriation.....	3,000.00		3,000.00		
		47,100.00			
MINING AND METALLURGY					
MINING					
Salaries.....	20,160.00		20,160.00		
Departmental Appropriation.....	1,340.00		1,340.00		
Ore Dressing Laboratory.....	96.70				96.70
METALLURGY					
Salaries.....	21,400.00		21,400.00		
Departmental Appropriation.....	990.00		990.00		
Summer Field Work.....	100.00		100.00		
Special Equipment.....	263.14				263.14
		44,349.84			

MUSIC					
Salaries.....	15,100.00				
Departmental Appropriation.....	512.09	1,252.16	13,847.84		
University Orchestra.....	50.00		512.09		50.00
				15,662.09	
PHILOSOPHY AND PSYCHOLOGY					
PHILOSOPHY					
Salaries.....	40,921.63	21,900.37	6,621.26		12,400.00
Departmental Appropriation.....	146.67	146.67			
PSYCHOLOGY					
Salaries.....	25,500.00	11,500.00	5,000.00		9,000.00
Laboratory Helper.....	500.00	500.00			
Departmental Appropriation.....	1,200.00	1,200.00			
				68,268.30	
PHYSICAL EDUCATION					
Salaries.....	47,495.00	32,995.00			14,500.00
Equipment.....	1,800.00	1,800.00			
Care of Swimming Pool.....	1,500.00	1,500.00			
				50,795.00	
MILITARY SCIENCE AND TACTICS					
Departmental Appropriation.....		902.97			
				902.97	
PHYSICS					
Salaries.....	77,423.72	68,923.72			8,500.00
Laboratory Helpers.....	7,100.00	7,100.00			
Departmental Equipment.....	1,075.00	1,075.00			
Apparatus and Equipment.....	6,604.11	6,604.11			
Research Laboratory.....	3,551.31				3,551.31
				95,754.14	

	Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
PUBLIC LAW AND JURISPRUDENCE					
GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS					
Salaries.....	\$16,200.00	.....	\$5,755.59	\$5,944.41	\$4,500.00
PUBLIC LAW					
Salaries.....	40,650.00	.....	35,650.00	5,000.00	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	125.00	.....	125.00	.....	.....
Blumenthal Lectures.....	734.94	.....	.....	734.94	.....
		\$57,709.94			
RELIGION					
Salaries.....	6,325.00	.....	6,100.00	.....	225.00
Chapel Services.....	5,400.00	.....	4,900.00	500.00	.....
Chapel Music.....	105.07	.....	.....	105.07	.....
Y. M. C. A.....	50.00	.....	.....	50.00	.....
		11,880.07			
ROMANCE LANGUAGES					
Salaries.....	83,499.84	.....	64,099.84	.....	19,400.00
Departmental Appropriation.....	300.00	.....	300.00	.....	.....
Phonetic Laboratory.....	2.69	.....	2.69	.....	.....
Photographs.....	82.25	.....	.....	.....	82.25
		83,884.78			
SEMITIC LANGUAGES					
Salaries.....	9,013.00	.....	8,000.00	513.00	500.00
Departmental Appropriation.....	50.00	.....	50.00	.....	.....
American School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem.....	100.00	.....	100.00	.....	.....
		9,163.00			

SLAVONIC LANGUAGES							
Salaries.....	3,950.00			2,700.00		1,250.00	
Equipment.....	15.50					15.50	
		3,965.50					
SOCIAL SCIENCE							
Salaries.....	24,400.00			2,150.00		22,250.00	
Departmental Appropriation.....	250.00					250.00	
Bulletin of Social Legislation.....	999.88					999.88	
		25,649.88					
SUMMER SESSION							
Administration and Instruction.....	208,173.98			201,085.81		7,088.17	
Entertainment.....	1,974.03					1,974.03	
CAMP COLUMBIA							
Administration and Instruction.....	2,853.38			2,853.38			
Equipment.....	1,000.00			1,000.00			
		214,001.39					
UNIVERSITY EXTENSION							
Administration and Instruction.....	419,780.23			419,780.23			
Fee Courses.....	117,806.39			117,806.39			
Institute of Arts and Sciences.....	29,995.16			29,995.16			
Agriculture.....	166.16					166.16	
American Institute of Banking.....	39,753.09			39,753.09			
Home Study.....	48,900.00			48,900.00			
		656,401.03					
ZOOLOGY							
Salaries.....	61,350.00			40,618.84		16,400.00	
Departmental Appropriation.....	3,166.06			3,166.06			
Marine Table, Wood's Hole.....	500.00			500.00			
Biological Research.....	525.00					525.00	
New Equipment.....	500.00			500.00			
		66,041.06					

	Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
Medical School					
ADMINISTRATION					
Salaries.....	\$28,520.50		\$28,020.50	\$500.00	
Alcohol.....	1,259.03		1,259.03		
Office Supplies and Sundries.....	3,610.79		3,610.79		
		\$33,390.32			
ANATOMY					
Salaries.....	37,185.12			37,185.12	
Departmental Appropriation.....	5,480.14	42,665.26		5,480.14	
BACTERIOLOGY					
Salaries.....	23,709.66			23,709.66	
Departmental Appropriation.....	4,403.01	28,112.67		4,403.01	
BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY					
Salaries.....	15,660.00			14,940.00	\$720.00
Departmental Appropriation.....	3,587.30			3,587.30	
Biochemical Research.....	320.00	19,567.30			320.00
CLINICAL INSTRUCTION					
DERMATOLOGY AND SYPHILOLOGY					
Salaries.....	1,600.00		1,600.00		
Departmental Appropriation.....	2,499.01		2,499.01		
LARYNGOLOGY AND OTOTOLOGY					
Salaries.....	2,200.00		2,200.00		
OPHTHALMOLOGY					
Salaries.....	1,500.00		1,500.00		

LIFE INSURANCE EXAMINATION					
Salaries.....	100.00	7,899.01	100.00	.....	.....
DISEASES OF CHILDREN					
Salaries.....	16,299.34	.....	13,399.34	2,000.00	900.00
Departmental Appropriation.....	806.99	.....	806.99	.....	.....
Dispensary Development.....	1,778.32	.....	.....	.....	1,778.32
NEUROLOGY					
Salaries.....	11,150.00	.....	11,150.00	.....	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	3,127.97	.....	3,127.97	.....	.....
OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY					
Salaries.....	15,400.00	.....	12,400.00	3,000.00	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	884.30	.....	884.30	.....	.....
Pathologist and Pathological Equipment.....	6,033.32	.....	6,033.32	.....	.....
PATHOLOGY					
Salaries.....	33,431.67	.....	8,746.55	24,685.12	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	4,214.14	.....	.....	4,214.14	.....
Rickets Investigation.....	1,281.31	.....	.....	.....	1,281.31
PHARMACOLOGY					
Salaries.....	10,494.75	.....	10,494.75	.....	.....
Mechanic and Special Equipment.....	2,380.55	.....	2,380.55	.....	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	2,494.12	.....	2,494.12	.....	.....
PHYSIOLOGY					
Salaries.....	31,810.00	.....	31,810.00	.....	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	2,483.75	.....	2,483.75	.....	.....
Equipment.....	2,310.20	.....	1,000.00	1,310.20	.....
		36,603.95			

	Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
PRACTICE OF MEDICINE					
Salaries.....	\$81,306.81			\$81,306.81	
Laboratory Appropriation (Clinical Pathology).....	1,275.56			1,275.56	
Departmental Appropriation (Bellevue Hospital).....	659.53			659.53	
Departmental Appropriation.....	1,824.29			1,824.29	
		\$85,066.19			
PSYCHIATRY					
Salaries.....	5,850.00		\$5,050.00		\$800.00
Clinic Fund.....	3,738.29				3,738.29
Departmental Appropriation.....	190.10		190.10		
		9,778.39			
SURGERY					
Salaries.....	94,773.30			91,628.40	3,144.90
Departmental Appropriation.....	3,000.00			3,000.00	
Supplies (Research Laboratory).....	1,142.79				1,142.79
Surgical Research.....	733.24			733.24	
		99,649.33			
	550.00	550.00	550.00		
HOSPITAL INSTRUCTION (ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL)					
	45,618.38	45,618.38	45,618.38		
PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL—CLINICAL INSTRUCTION					
	72,346.17	72,346.17	32,712.32	39,633.85	
PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL LABORATORIES					
	40,657.50	40,657.50		40,657.50	
SLOANE HOSPITAL					

VANDERBILT CLINIC.....	6,150.00	6,150.00	6,150.00	6,150.00
TEACHERS COLLEGE				
Salaries.....	450,260.00	450,260.00	450,260.00	450,260.00
Miscellaneous				
RETIRING ALLOWANCES				
WIDOWS' ALLOWANCES				
ANNUITIES	66,259.20	66,259.20	6,220.00	4,000.00
	25,600.00	25,600.00	4,400.00	21,200.00
	11,425.95	11,425.95	11,425.95	.....
FELLOWSHIPS				
Baier (Victor) (Music).....	997.53	.....	.....	997.53
Bridgham (Samuel W.) (Applied Science).....	550.00	.....	.....	550.00
Borzykowski (Benno) (Chemical Engineering).....	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00
Bush (Wendell T.) (Philosophy).....	1,650.00	.....	.....	1,650.00
Cutting (W. Bayard).....	1,500.00	.....	.....	1,500.00
Drisler (Classical Philology).....	650.00	.....	650.00	.....
Du Pont (E. I.) (de Nemours Co.) (Industrial Chemistry).....	750.00	.....	.....	750.00
Ferguson (D. W. & E. A.) (Chemistry).....	500.00	.....	.....	500.00
Garth (Political Economy).....	825.00	.....	.....	825.00
Gilder (R. W.) (Political Science).....	2,400.00	.....	.....	2,400.00
Goldschmidt (Samuel Anthony) (Chemistry).....	536.25	.....	.....	536.25
McKim (Architecture).....	2,000.00	.....	.....	2,000.00
Mitchell (William) (Letters or Science).....	500.00	.....	.....	500.00
Mosenthal (Music).....	750.00	.....	.....	750.00
Proudfit (Alexander Monctief) (Letters).....	750.00	.....	.....	750.00
Roberts (Lydia C.).....	15,829.18	.....	.....	15,829.18
Schiff (Political Science).....	750.00	.....	.....	750.00
Smith (Edna L.) (Botany).....	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00
Tyndall (Physics).....	972.00	.....	.....	972.00
University.....	9,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	.....
		42,909.96		

	Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
SCHOLARSHIPS					
Aldrich (James Herman) (College).....	\$250.00			\$250.00	
Alumni Association (College).....	1,000.00		\$1,000.00		
Alumni Competitive (College).....	1,000.00		1,000.00		
Barker (Clarence) (Music).....	1,395.20			1,395.20	
Beck (College).....	250.00		150.00	100.00	
Beck Prize (Law).....	400.00			400.00	
Enefactors' Fund for Student Aid.....	25,221.00		25,104.31	116.69	
Brooklyn (College).....	2,990.40		1,928.06	1,062.34	
Brooklyn (Barnard College).....	1,800.00		1,800.00		
Burgess (Annie P.) (College).....	250.00			250.00	
Burgess (Daniel M.) (College).....	250.00			250.00	
Butler (Richard).....	275.00			275.00	
Campbell (College).....	130.00			130.00	
Class of 1848 (College).....	500.00			500.00	
Class of 1885, School of Mines.....	530.00			530.00	
Class of 1892, Arts and Mines.....	330.00			330.00	
Class of 1896 (College, Applied Science or Architecture).....	600.00			600.00	
Collins (Perry McDonough) (College).....	28,373.88			28,373.88	
Curtis (University).....	960.00		960.00		
De Witt (George G.) (Law School).....	764.30			764.30	
Dunn (Gano) (Applied Science).....	350.00				
Emergency Fund for Student Aid (College and Architecture).....	2,650.00		2,650.00		\$350.00
Faculty.....	6,360.75		6,360.75		
Hall (George Henry) (College).....	718.16			718.16	
Harper (College).....	500.00			500.00	
Hewitt (College).....	440.68			440.68	
Jones (John D.) (Pure Science).....	200.00				200.00

McClymonds (Louis K.) (College).....	1,300.00				1,300.00
Moffat (College).....	500.00	400.00	100.00		
New York State Scholarships.....	35,114.68				35,114.68
President's Scholarship.....	1,556.34	1,556.34			
Professors (Sons of).....	4,870.40	4,870.40			
Pulitzer Scholarships.....	12,875.00		12,875.00		
Law School.....	200.00				200.00
Class of 1917.....	200.00				200.00
Sandham (Anna M.) (Barnard College).....	500.00		500.00		
Sackett (Henry W.) (Journalism).....	500.00				500.00
Pulitzer Scholars.....	10,000.00	10,000.00			
Saunders (Leslie M.) (College).....	300.00		300.00		
Schermerhorn (College).....	1,250.00	1,000.00	250.00		
Society for Promotion of Religion and Learning (College).....	2,000.00	2,000.00			
Stuart (College).....	500.00	200.00	300.00		
Turner (Charles Wesley) (College).....	255.00		255.00		
University.....	6,240.00	6,240.00			
Wheeler (John Visscher) (College).....	680.00		680.00		
Wheeler (H. A.) (Applied Science).....	300.00		300.00		
Board of Religious Education.....	200.00				200.00
Bush (Wendell T.) (Law School).....	410.00				410.00
Mutual Welfare League.....	118.25				118.25
				\$158,359.04	
PRIZES AND MEDALS					
Alpha Kappa Psi Fraternity Prize (School of Business).....	50.00				50.00
Brainard (Edward Sutliff) (College).....	60.00		60.00		
Butler (Nicholas Murray) Medals.....	25.00		25.00		
Curtis (G. W.) (Medals).....	115.50		115.50		
Chanler Historical Prizes.....	655.00		655.00		
Columbia Hudson-Fulton Prizes (Athletic).....	50.00		50.00		
Deutscher Verein Prize (German).....	50.00		50.00		
Darling (Edward A.) Prize (Mechanical Engineering).....	53.50		53.50		

	Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
Elsberg (Albert Marion) Prize (Modern History).....	\$95.00		\$5.47	\$89.53	\$250.00
Greek Prize.....	250.00				
Green (Albert Asher) Prize (College).....	50.00			50.00	
Illiig Medals.....	105.00			105.00	
Montgomery (Robert H.) Prize (School of Business).....	50.50			50.50	
Ordronaux (John) Prize (Law).....	152.50			152.50	
Philolexian Prize.....	70.00			70.00	
Pulitzer Prizes.....	17,090.00			17,090.00	
Pulitzer Prizes (For Administration).....	2,000.00			2,000.00	
Rolker (Charles M. Jr.) Prize (College).....	50.00			50.00	
Toppau Prize.....	205.25			205.25	
Van Amringe Mathematical Prize (College).....	255.00			255.00	
Van Buren (John Dash, Jr.) Prize (Mathematics: College).....	275.00			275.00	
Bennett Prize.....	50.00			50.00	
Einstein (Mr. and Mrs. D. L.) (American Diplomacy).....	250.00			250.00	
Stokes (Caroline Phelps).....	40.00			40.00	
Romaine (Benjamin F.) (Greek: College).....	80.00			80.00	
McVickar-English Seminary Prize.....	46.00				46.00
Philolexian Centennial Prize.....	212.50			212.50	
New York State Society of Certified Public Accountants Prize.....	40.00				40.00
Van Am Medal.....	10.00			10.00	
Wendell (George V.) Medal.....	30.00				30.00
		\$22,465.75			
FELLOWSHIPS, SCHOLARSHIPS, AND PRIZES AT THE MEDICAL SCHOOL					
Benefactors' Fund for Student Aid.....	9,480.00		9,477.54	2.46	
Blumenthal (George Jr.) Scholarships.....	830.00			830.00	
Devendorf (David M.) Scholarship.....	220.00			220.00	

Doughty (Francis E.) Scholarship.....	500.00			500.00	
Emergency Fund for Student Aid.....	1,200.00		1,200.00		
Faculty Scholarships.....	1,400.00		1,400.00		
Harsen Scholarships.....	1,565.00			1,565.00	
Hartley (Frank) Scholarship.....	250.00			250.00	
Huber (Francis) Scholarship.....	250.00			250.00	
Du Bois (Dr. Abram) Fellowship.....	1,400.00			1,400.00	
Jacobi (Abraham) Scholarship.....	1,000.00			1,000.00	
McAneny (Marjorie) Scholarship.....	250.00			250.00	
Watson (Dr. William Perry) Prize.....	455.00			455.00	
Clark (Alonzo) Scholarship.....	740.00			740.00	
	19,540.00				
		\$4,948,514.08	\$3,242,816.35	\$790,964.43	\$914,733.30

EXPENSES—BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

	Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS					
Salaries.....	\$16,700.00	.....	\$13,900.00	.....	\$2,800.00
Wages.....	110,600.96	.....	110,600.96	.....	.....
Care of Boat House.....	1,632.87	.....	1,632.87	.....	.....
Fuel.....	80,266.01	.....	80,266.01	.....	.....
Gas.....	2,410.69	.....	2,410.69	.....	.....
Maintenance of Buildings.....	45,000.00	.....	45,000.00	.....	.....
Supplies.....	21,200.00	.....	21,200.00	.....	.....
Water.....	7,000.00	.....	7,000.00	.....	.....
Telephone Service.....	20,813.35	.....	20,813.35	.....	.....
Maintenance of Residence Halls.....	113,437.92	.....	113,437.92	.....	.....
Maintenance of Journalism.....	15,582.85	.....	.....	\$15,582.85	.....
Public Ceremonies.....	1,500.00	.....	1,500.00	.....	.....
Summer Session: General Expense.....	14,000.00	.....	14,000.00	.....	.....
University Extension: Evening Attendants.....	2,500.00	.....	2,500.00	.....	.....
Urgent Repairs.....	20,981.97	.....	20,981.97	.....	.....
Care of Class of 1881 Flagpole.....	80.00	.....	.....	80.00	.....
SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS					
Greenhouse: East Field.....	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00	.....	.....
Maintenance of Faculty House.....	6,933.88	.....	6,933.88	.....	.....
Baker Field: Maintenance.....	5,772.25	.....	5,772.25	.....	.....
Redecorating Social Room of Hartley Hall.....	259.48	.....	.....	.....	259.48
Redecorating Social Room of Livingston Hall.....	5,488.40	.....	.....	.....	5,488.40

Painting Class of 1897 Boat House.....	450.00				450.00
Oil Burning Equipment.....	1,220.04			1,220.04	
Residence Halls Equipment.....	3,853.63			3,853.63	
College of Dental and Oral Surgery:					
Operating Expenses.....	20,925.86			20,925.86	
Janitorial Expenses.....	11,786.08			11,786.08	
Repairs and Alterations.....	4,877.00				4,877.00
		\$540,273.24			
MEDICAL SCHOOL					
Wages.....	42,619.35			20,299.79	22,319.56
Fuel.....	28,293.11			28,293.11	
Gas.....	1,500.00			1,500.00	
Maintenance.....	5,102.74			5,102.74	
Supplies.....	4,454.91			4,454.91	
Water.....	2,661.20			2,661.20	
Urgent Repairs.....	982.44			982.44	
		85,613.75			
		\$625,886.99		\$574,029.70	\$37,982.41
					\$13,874.88

EXPENSES—LIBRARY

	Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
LIBRARY					
Salaries.....	\$104,263.02	\$104,263.02	\$99,563.02	\$2,000.00	\$2,700.00
APPLIED SCIENCE READING ROOMS					
Salaries.....	6,765.03	6,765.03	6,765.03		
ARCHITECTURAL LIBRARY					
Salaries.....	600.00	600.00	600.00		
AVERY LIBRARY					
Salaries.....	4,463.04		4,463.04		
Purchase of Books.....	2,157.92		47.85	2,110.07	
Binding.....	500.00		500.00		
		7,120.96			
BUSINESS (SCHOOL OF) READING ROOM					
Salaries.....	2,614.58	2,614.58	2,614.58		
CARPENTER LIBRARY					
Salaries.....	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00		
COLLEGE STUDY					
Salaries.....	8,200.00	8,200.00	8,200.00		
JOURNALISM LIBRARY					
Salaries.....	4,439.09			4,439.09	
Books and Binding.....	1,469.50			1,469.50	
Newspapers.....	245.15		245.15		
Incidentals.....	93.42			93.42	
		6,247.16			
KENT HALL READING ROOM					
Salaries.....	1,400.00	1,400.00	1,400.00		

LAW SCHOOL LIBRARY			
Salaries.....	4,945.92	4,945.92	.....
Books and Binding.....	14,919.04	3,388.52	11,530.52
Equipment.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	.....
			21,864.96
MARVIN SCUDDER LIBRARY			
Maintenance.....	2,583.23	2,583.23	.....
MEDICAL SCHOOL LIBRARY			
Salaries.....	1,950.00	1,950.00	.....
Books and Binding.....	2,284.20	2,284.20	.....
E. G. Janeway Library.....	1,269.82	1,269.82	.....
Grosvenor Library.....	125.00	125.00	.....
Jacobi Library.....	302.62	302.62	.....
Weinstein Library.....	37.32	37.32	.....
			5,968.96
PHILOSOPHY READING ROOMS			
Salaries.....	3,851.36	3,851.36	.....
PHYSICS LIBRARY			
Salaries.....	1,200.00	1,200.00	.....
SCHERMERHORN HALL READING ROOM			
Salaries.....	4,360.00	4,360.00	.....
			73.59
BOOKS AND SERIALS			
			1,000.00
PURCHASES FROM SPECIAL FUNDS			
Art Professorship.....	165.43	165.43	.....
Barnard.....	3,399.01	3,399.01	.....
Cothard (Alexander).....	1,069.40	1,069.40	.....
Carpentier (J. S.).....	61.03	61.03	.....
Currier.....	1,971.91	1,971.91	.....
Manners.....	143.07	143.07	.....
Schurz.....	1,398.47	132.04	1,266.43
			8,208.32

	Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
PURCHASE FROM GIFTS	\$ 52.87				\$ 52.87
American Law Reports.....	2.60				2.60
Butler Library—Furnishings.....	2.25				2.25
Committee of Fifty.....	2.49				2.49
Chamberlain (J. P.).....	73.02				73.02
Griscom (Acton).....	20.00				20.00
Joan of Arc.....	114.55				114.55
Loeb (James).....	345.89				345.89
Low (William G.).....	173.99				173.99
Law Books.....	990.66		\$286.11		704.55
Montgomery (Robert H.).....	625.00				625.00
Zenger Pamphlet.....	.66				.66
Apter Memorial.....	1,390.80				1,390.80
Alumni Federation.....	173.95				173.95
Davison (F. Trubee).....		\$3,968.73			
EMERGENCIES.....	1,515.75		1,440.55		75.20
BINDING.....	11,994.77		11,994.77		
PRINTED CATALOGUE CARDS.....	1,315.24		1,315.24		
SUPPLIES.....	4,500.00		4,500.00		
BOOKS ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS.....	500.00		500.00		
		19,825.76			
		\$234,115.66	\$195,130.61	\$32,453.64	\$6,531.41

EXPENSES—BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

	Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
Salaries.....	\$53,983.00	.....	\$42,733.00	\$4,000.00	\$7,250.00
Interest on Temporary Loans.....	1,330.00	.....	1,330.00	.....	.....
Legal Expenses.....	1,903.71	.....	1,903.71	.....	.....
Treasurer's Office Sundries.....	1,481.68	.....	1,481.68	.....	.....
Auditing Accounts.....	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00	.....	.....
Special Corporation Expenses.....	4,123.38	.....	2,923.38	1,200.00	.....
Office Rent.....	4,716.60	.....	4,716.60	.....	.....
116th Street Tunnels—Franchises.....	585.00	.....	585.00	.....	.....
Insurance.....	24,950.69	.....	24,950.69	.....	.....
Amsterdam Avenue Franchise.....	200.00	.....	200.00	.....	.....
Income Tax, Expense—Re: Columbia College Bonds.....	1,591.00	.....	1,591.00	.....	.....
Federal Income Tax on Columbia College Bonds.....	1,114.80	.....	1,114.80	.....	.....
Appraisals.....	225.00	.....	225.00	.....	.....
		\$101,204.86			
Chaplain's House (413 West 117th Street) Taxes.....	602.80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dean's House (415 West 117th Street) Taxes.....	602.80	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1,205.60	1,205.60	.....	.....
Office of the Bursar.....		25,237.17	25,237.17	.....	.....
Clerical Assistance.....				.....	.....
Office of the Purchasing Agent.....		7,500.00	7,500.00	.....	.....
		\$135,147.63	\$122,697.63	\$5,200.00	\$7,250.00

EXPENSES—ANNUITIES

	Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
John W. Burgess Fund.....	\$4,000.00	.....	.....	\$4,000.00	.....
Edward R. Carpenter Fund.....	2,700.00	.....	.....	2,700.00	.....
H. W. Carpenter Fund.....	7,500.00	.....	.....	7,500.00	.....
W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., Fellowship Fund.....	600.00	.....	.....	600.00	.....
Dunning Fund.....	680.00	.....	.....	680.00	.....
Seidl Fund.....	600.00	.....	.....	600.00	.....
Waring Fund.....	5,000.00	.....	.....	5,000.00	.....
	\$21,080.00			\$21,080.00	

INTEREST ACCOUNT

INTEREST PAID:

On Columbia College Bonds.....	\$117,500.00	
On Ledoux Account.....	524.06	
On College of Dental and Oral Surgery.....	10,000.00	
	<u> </u>	\$128,024.06

DEDUCT INTEREST RECEIVED AS FOLLOWS:

503-11 Broadway.....	11,700.84	
620 Fifth Avenue.....	700.00	
	<u> </u>	12,400.84
		<u> </u>
		<u><u>\$115,623.22</u></u>

EXPENSES—SUMMARY

	Total	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes	From Allied Corporations
Educational Administration and Instruction.....	\$4,948,514.08	\$3,242,816.35	\$790,964.43	\$914,733.30	
Buildings and Grounds.....	625,886.99	574,029.70	37,982.41	13,874.88	
Library.....	234,115.66	195,130.61	32,453.64	6,531.41	
Business Administration.....	135,147.63	122,697.63	5,200.00	7,250.00	
Annuities.....	21,080.00		21,080.00		
Interest.....	128,024.06	128,024.06			
	\$6,092,768.42	\$4,262,698.35	\$887,680.48	\$942,389.59	
Transferred from Income of Special Endowments:		219,127.73			
Carpentier (H. W.).....			77,970.11		
Class of 1895.....			1,168.75		
Fire Insurance.....			2,000.00		
Kennedy (John Stewart).....			101,576.23		
Van Cortlandt (Robert B.).....			36,412.64		
Transferred from Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes.....				804,285.84	\$804,285.84
	\$6,092,768.42	\$4,043,570.62	\$1,106,808.21	\$138,103.75	\$804,285.84

STUDENTS LOAN FUNDS

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

	Principal at June 30, 1923	Additions	Principal at June 30, 1924	Loans	Balance
Bishop (Cortlandt F.)		\$500.00	\$500.00	\$294.00	\$206.00
Blumenthal (George Jr.)	\$11,884.44	1,442.20	13,326.64	7,388.50	5,938.14
Class of 1879 School of Mines	3,932.42	37.77	3,970.19	1,552.60	2,417.59
Class of 1886	586.92		586.92	565.83	21.09
Class of 1887 School of Mines	8,389.37	188.35	8,577.72	6,670.21	1,907.51
Class of 1904	1,080.85	10.80	1,091.65	914.00	177.65
Class of 1908	974.73	7.57	982.30	847.71	134.59
Class of 1910	858.46	4.51	862.97	841.00	21.97
Clyde (Mrs. Ethel and Miss Edith)		700.00	700.00	300.00	400.00
Collins (Perry McDonough)	4,408.25	55.07	4,463.32	4,196.50	266.82
Kearney (Phil)	1,995.73	10.92	2,006.65	1,501.99	504.66
Knapp		2,000.00	2,000.00	2,034.75	34.75
Law School	81.36		81.36	67.50	13.86
Payne (C. Q.)	2,780.58	31.97	2,812.55	2,691.82	120.73
Shoemaker (William Brock)	3,779.99	301.08	4,081.07	3,791.01	290.06
Students	13,606.16	637.68	14,243.84	13,575.04	668.80
University Extension	3,034.89	88.14	3,123.03	3,013.90	109.13
	\$57,394.15	\$6,016.06	\$63,410.21	\$50,246.36	\$13,163.85

LOANS TO STUDENTS

Special Funds as above	\$50,246.36
General Funds (Special 1914-5 Loan Account)	1,337.50
(Special 1923-4 Loan Account)	3,000.00
Less Reserves	54,583.86
	793.70
Net	\$53,790.16

BALANCE SHEET AT JUNE 30, 1924

ASSETS	General Funds	Special Endowments and Funds	Total
Cash at Banks and on Hand.....	\$89,220.21	\$127,927.22	\$217,147.43
Notes Receivable.....	42,000.00		42,000.00
Accounts Receivable:			
Sundry Debtors.....	\$381,794.19		
Accounts Receivable—Students, less Reserve	33,643.61		
Arrears of Rent (see page 399).....	18,540.91		
	420,519.55	13,459.16	433,978.71
Loans to Students less Reserve (see page 393).....	4,286.92	49,503.24	53,790.16
Inventories of Materials and Supplies less Reserve.....	144,813.36		144,813.36
Rents Accrued—not due.....	105,206.84		105,206.84
Deferred Charges:			
Unexpired Insurance.....	51,414.33		
Miscellaneous.....	1,924.54		
	50,787.58	2,551.29	53,338.87
Patents.....	2.00		2.00
Advances and Charges against Future Appropriations and Bequests, net.....	25,197.95		25,197.95
Advances on Account of Income of Special Endowments and Gifts: (see pages 406-414)			
Special Endowments.....	156,856.95		
Gifts.....	349,634.48	506,491.43	506,491.43
	322,063.92	22,746,547.23	23,068,611.15
Securities Owned—Book Value (see page 444).....	322,063.92		322,063.92
Investment of Contract Deposit—Book Value (See Contra \$24,300.60).....	19,000.00		19,000.00
Real Estate:			
University Land, Buildings and Equipment at Cost (see page 451).....	20,627,887.57		
Joint Administrative Board Advances.....	71,081.47		
(New Medical School Site)			
Rental Properties:			
Upper and Lower Estates at 1922 Assessed Valuation. \$19,544,500.00			
Other Property at Book Values.....	9,500,848.22	29,045,348.22	44,771,227.26
		4,973,090.00	49,744,317.26
Redemption Fund:			
Securities.....	741,023.44		
Cash at Bank (see page 445).....	8,976.56	750,000.00	750,000.00
	46,744,325.59	28,419,569.57	75,163,895.16
Loans—Due to General Funds and Special Endowments and Funds.....	308,710.51	1,417,943.78	1,726,654.29
	<u>\$47,053,036.10</u>	<u>\$29,837,513.35</u>	<u>\$76,890,549.45</u>

Included in the assets of Special Endowments is real estate, investments, etc., amounting to \$5,523,035.90 (and also the net income therefrom amounting to \$203,056.15) received by Columbia University, subject to a contingent liability to refund part of this amount to the Estate of Amos F. Eno should any unforeseen claims arise for which the Executor has not provided.

BALANCE SHEET AT JUNE 30, 1924

	General Funds	Special Endowments and Funds	Total
LIABILITIES, FUNDS, RESERVES AND CAPITAL			
Notes Payable.....	\$400,000.00		\$400,000.00
Accounts Payable.....	15,129.77	\$90,000.00	105,129.77
Deposits:			
Contract Deposit (See Contra \$19,000.00).....	\$24,300.60		
Students Deposits.....	17,643.31		
	41,943.91	48,379.39	90,323.30
Payments Received in Advance:			
From Students—for fees.....	56,689.57		
Prepaid Rentals—Rental Properties.....	18,172.86		
	72,754.93	2,107.50	74,862.43
Accrued Interest:			
Mortgages Payable.....	13,567.50		
Columbia College Bonds.....	7,500.00		
	21,067.50		21,067.50
Reserves:			
Contingent Items.....	28,632.11		
Requisitions Outstanding: Estimated			
Vendors.....	\$152,703.71		
Interdepartmental.....	40,229.07		
	192,932.78		
	221,564.89		221,564.89
Unexpended Income (see page 406).....		722,120.20	722,120.20
Unexpended Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes (see page 414).....		398,784.83	398,784.83
Mortgages—New York City Property:			
Loubat Fund Property.....	448,000.00		
Claremont Avenue Properties.....	828,500.00		
626 Fifth Avenue.....	316,000.00		
632 Fifth Avenue.....	175,000.00		
460-64 Riverside Drive.....	673,000.00		
College of Dental and Oral Surgery.....	115,000.00		
	2,555,500.00		2,555,500.00
Columbia College 4% Mortgage Bonds.....	2,250,000.00		2,250,000.00
Endowments and Funds:			
Special Endowments (see page 484).....		28,204,000.71	28,204,000.71
Student Loan Endowments (see page 393).....		63,410.21	63,410.21
Permanent—For Purchase of Land, etc. (see page 487)...	12,005,772.47		12,005,772.47
Capital Account (see page 396).....	27,301,358.85		27,301,358.85
Principal of Redemption Fund.....	750,000.00		750,000.00
	45,635,092.32	29,528,802.84	75,163,895.16
Transfers—Due from General Funds and Special Endowments and Funds.....	1,417,943.78	308,710.51	1,726,654.29
	\$47,053,036.10	\$29,837,513.35	\$76,890,549.45

CAPITAL ACCOUNT AS AT JUNE 30, 1924

Balance at July 1, 1923..... \$26,497,602.41

ADJUSTMENTS:

ADD:

Adjustment of Tunnel Franchises.....	\$	263.18
Telephone Refunds.....		3.43
Overpayment in previous year refunded.....		12.10
Adjustment of 4-6 West 50th Street expenses.....		175.93
Zucker Patents donated.....		2.00
Overcharge to Income in 1922-23 refunded.....		3,418.25
Profit on sale of Williamsbridge Property.....		35,332.18
Redemption of Columbia College Bonds.....	750,000.00	
Subscriptions to Liberty Bonds, unclaimed.....		76.50
Closing out Reserve for Stadium Site Expenses.....		3,813.60

Total Additions..... \$793,097.17

DEDUCT:

Accounts Receivable written off.....	\$	6,607.33
Insurance Premiums applicable to previous years...		2,124.03
Income Tax adjustment.....		629.87
Transferred to Income Special Funds.....		1,980.86
Transferred to Gifts.....		6,000.00
Transferred to Permanent Funds.....		454.14
Annuity payments applicable to previous years....		5,355.00
Tax on Columbia College Bonds.....		8,512.40
Columbia Stadium Site Taxes for 1922-23.....		10,940.52
Services Rendered prior to July 1, 1923.....		1,719.32

\$ 44,323.47

Net Additions..... \$ 748,773.70

Adjusted Balance as at July 1, 1923..... \$27,246,376.11

ADD:

Excess of Income over Expenses for maintenance for fiscal year ended June 30, 1924.....		54,982.74
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Balance at June 30, 1924..... \$27,301,358.85

LONDON OFFICE: ELDOH STREET HOUSE, ELDOH STREET E.C.2. CABLE ADDRESS: PROOF, LONDON.

RICHARD T. LINGLEY, CPA
 JOHN J. BAIRD, CA
 JAMES ADDISON
 FRANK E. DIXON, FCA

LINGLEY, BAIRD, ADDISON & DIXON
 ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS
 MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTANTS
 CABLE ADDRESS: "AUDITORS" New York

No. 120, BROADWAY, NEW YORK September 25, 1924.

CERTIFICATE

We have examined the books and records of the Treasurer of Columbia University in the City of New York for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924 and we are satisfied as to the general correctness of the accounts and have submitted our detailed report thereon to the Treasurer.

The cash at Banks and on hand has been verified and the securities representing the invested endowments and funds have either been produced to us or verified by certificates received from the depositaries. We have tested and substantially verified the income receivable from invested endowments and funds and all other income shown by the books of the University and are satisfied that the disbursements therefrom have been sufficiently vouched.

The securities owned are carried either at their purchase price or at the market value at the date of their acquisition by gift.

The Academic Properties, covering Land, Buildings and Equipment are carried in the accounts at cost. The properties known as The Upper and Lower Estates are carried at 1922 New York City Assessed Valuations. The other properties of the University, mainly rental properties, are carried either at cost or cost plus carrying charges, at 1923 New York City Assessed Valuations and in a few instances at nominal values. These valuations, for the purposes of the accompanying Balance Sheet, appear to us to be proper. From the active rental properties, reserves for depreciation have been deducted.

On the basis stated above, WE HEREBY CERTIFY that the Balance Sheet submitted herewith is in accordance with the books and, in our opinion, fairly reflects the financial status of the University at June 30, 1924.

Lingley, Baird, Addison & Dixon
 Accountants and Auditors.

Payments by Allied Corporations

(1) Salaries Account Barnard College. Credited to the following Departments:

General University Administration.....	\$22,900.00	
Anthropology.....	2,000.00	
Botany.....	14,816.65	
Chemistry.....	14,600.00	
Economics.....	15,250.00	
English and Comparative Literature.....	42,000.00	
Fine Arts.....	3,600.00	
Geology.....	7,549.99	
Germanic Languages.....	8,000.00	
Greek and Latin.....	20,400.00	
History.....	14,000.00	
Mathematics.....	14,900.00	
Philosophy and Psychology.....	18,400.00	
Physical Education.....	14,500.00	
Physics.....	8,500.00	
Religion.....	4,500.00	
Romance Languages.....	19,400.00	
Zoology.....	16,400.00	
Library.....	2,700.00	
Business Administration.....	7,250.00	\$271,666.64

(2) Salaries Account Teachers College. Credited to the following Departments:

Food Chemistry.....	\$1,200.00	
Philosophy and Psychology.....	1,500.00	
Psychiatry.....	800.00	
Biological Chemistry.....	720.00	
Education and Practical Arts.....	450,260.00	
Institute of Public Health.....	900.00	455,380.00

(3) Carnegie Endowment. Credited to the following:

Retiring Allowances.....	56,039.20	
Widows' Allowances.....	21,200.00	77,239.20

(4) Presbyterian Hospital. Credited to the following:

Clinical Services.....	45,616.11	
Laboratories.....	32,712.32	78,328.43

\$882,614.27

ARREARS OF RENT, JUNE 30, 1924

UPPER ESTATE

37 West 49 Street.....	\$1,146.50	
39 West 49 Street.....	1,129.00	
62 West 51 Street.....	2,231.25	
	<u> </u>	\$4,506.75

RENTAL PROPERTY

460 Riverside Drive.....	200.00	
464 Riverside Drive.....	375.00	
	<u> </u>	575.00
		<u> </u>
		\$5,081.75

ENO ESTATE

1560 Broadway.....	1,062.50	
19 South William Street.....	35.00	
430 West Broadway.....	50.00	
432 West Broadway.....	17.00	
434 West Broadway.....	142.00	
434½ West Broadway.....	100.00	
1556 Broadway.....	755.42	
1558 Broadway.....	707.91	
157 West 46 Street.....	325.00	
159 West 46 Street.....	262.50	
161 West 46 Street.....	137.50	
163 West 46 Street.....	222.50	
165 West 46 Street.....	240.00	
44 West 64 Street.....	34.50	
46 West 64 Street.....	34.00	
7th Avenue and 52 Street.....	9,333.33	
	<u> </u>	13,459.16
		<u> </u>
		*\$18,540.91
		<u> </u>

*Since June 30, 1924, this amount has been reduced to \$2,819.41.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF INCOME OF SPECIAL ENDOWMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING
JUNE 30, 1924

	Debit Balances June 30, 1923	Credit Balances June 30, 1923	Received 1923-1924	Total Credits	Expended 1923-1924	Debit Balances June 30, 1924	Credit Balances June 30, 1924
Adams		\$87.38	\$2,100.00	\$2,187.38			\$2,187.38
Aldrich Scholarship			250.00	250.00	\$250.00		
Alumni Federation of Columbia University		596.14	1,087.50	1,683.64	(1) 596.14		1,087.50
Anonymous for Church Choral Music		39.10	5,042.97	5,082.07	4,319.22		762.85
Art Professorship		11,464.38	5,000.00	16,464.38	8,658.87		7,805.51
Avery Architectural	\$199.60		2,300.00	2,100.40	2,110.07	\$9.67	
Baier		901.67	997.53	1,899.20	997.53		901.67
Barker (Clarence) Musical Scholarship		2,277.44	2,613.04	4,890.48	1,395.20		3,495.28
Barnard Fellowship		2,148.81	500.00	2,648.81			2,648.81
Barnard Library		142.09	3,792.50	3,934.59	(2) 3,439.01		495.58
Barnard (Margaret)			812.50	812.50	812.50		
Beck Prize		377.36	400.00	777.36	400.00		377.36
Beck Scholarship		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00		
Breckman (Gerard)			500.00	500.00	500.00		
Beer Lecture		2,077.46	500.00	2,577.46			2,577.46
Bennett Prize		208.63	50.00	258.63	50.00		208.63
Bergh		2,234.68	5,000.00	7,234.68	7,202.51		32.17
Blumenthal	816.61		6,820.87	6,004.26	6,679.35	675.09	
Bondy		7,431.54	5,000.00	12,431.54	7,143.32		5,288.22
Boring Fellowship		364.36	310.00	674.36			674.36
Brainard (Edward Sutfin) Memorial		6.20	60.00	66.20	60.00		6.20
Bridgman Fellowship		1,626.16	1,100.00	2,726.16	550.00		2,176.16
Bunner Prize		276.18	62.35	338.53			338.53
Burgess (Annie P.)			3,169.04	3,169.04	3,168.25		.79
Burgess (Annie P.) Scholarship			250.00	250.00	250.00		
Burgess (Daniel M.) Scholarship			250.00	250.00	250.00		

Burgess (John W.).....	3,224.89	3,224.89	(4)	4,001.87	776.98	.....
Butler (Nicholas Murray) Medal.....	150.00	476.30		25.00	.....	451.30
Butler Scholarship.....	275.00	282.56		278.78	.....	3.78
Campbell Scholarship.....	300.00	300.00		130.00	.....	.....
Carpentier (E. R.).....	12,500.00	12,500.00		10,850.00	.....	1,650.00
Carpentier (H. W.).....	85,470.11	85,470.11		85,470.11	.....	.....
Carpentier (J. S.).....	4,355.09	19,355.09		13,899.01	.....	5,456.08
Castner.....	3,283.66	14,805.28		18,088.94	.....	18,088.94
Center Fund.....	1,803.51	9,000.00		10,803.51	.....	762.80
Chamberlain (Joseph).....	9,611.11	9,611.11		7,290.00	.....	2,321.76
Chamberlain (Lydia C.).....	18,851.28	12,500.00		31,351.28	.....	14,170.82
Chandler (C. F.).....	24.05	375.00		350.95	.....	350.95
Chanler Prize.....	232.45	55.00		287.45	.....	232.45
Chapel Music.....	155.49	52.50		207.99	.....	102.92
Cheesman (T. M.).....	132.50	525.00	(5)	525.00	.....	.....
Class of 1848 Scholarship.....	.....	500.00		632.50	.....	82.50
Class of 1869.....	.....	2.06		2.06	.....	2.06
Class of 1881 Arts and Mines.....	36.89	100.00		136.89	.....	56.89
Class of 1885 Mines.....	2.03	530.00		532.03	.....	.....
Class of 1888 Arts and Mines.....	112.73	20.00		132.73	.....	132.73
Class of 1889 Medal.....	45.83	25.00		70.83	.....	70.83
Class of 1892 Arts and Mines.....	15.04	330.00		330.00	.....	15.04
Class of 1895 Arts and Mines.....	956.25	212.50		1,168.75	.....	.....
Class of 1896 Arts and Mines.....	.....	600.00		600.00	.....	.....
Class of 1901 Decennial.....	.....	70.00		70.36	.....	.....
Class of 1905.....	177.29	61.25		238.54	.....	238.54
Collins (Perry McDonough).....	2,473.15	32,267.90	(26)	28,498.48	.....	6,242.57
Columbia Hudson-Fulton Prize.....	.....	50.00		50.00	.....	.....
Columbia University Football Association.....	.....	325.55	(7)	325.55	.....	.....
Convers Prize.....	55.87	55.00		110.87	.....	110.00
Cothral.....	684.42	851.25		1,069.40	.....	466.27
Crocker Research.....	47,292.36	84,772.74		66,575.65	.....	65,489.45
Crosby Collection of Lantern Slides.....	64.45	85.00		145.57	.....	3.88

	Debit Balances June 30, 1923	Credit Balances June 30, 1923	Received 1923-1924	Total Credits	Expended 1923-1924	Debit Balances June 30, 1924	Credit Balances June 30, 1924
Currier.....	\$405.08	.....	\$2,500.00	\$2,094.92	\$1,971.91	.....	\$123.01
Curtis (Carlton C.).....	\$1,764.45	841.28	2,605.73	.....	.....	2,605.73
Curtis Fellowship.....	1,195.22	500.00	1,695.22	.....	.....	1,695.22
Curtis Medal.....	257.22	65.00	322.22	115.50	.....	206.72
Cutting.....	4,341.78	4,878.89	9,220.67	1,500.00	.....	7,720.67
Cutting, Jr. Fellowship.....	600.00	600.00	600.00	.....	.....
Da Costa Professorship.....	1.16	4,330.00	4,331.16	4,331.16	.....	.....
Darling Prize.....	130.89	53.50	184.39	53.50	.....	130.89
Dean Lung.....	46,756.61	11,310.00	58,066.61	10,429.00	.....	47,637.61
Deutscher Verein Prize.....	64.19	50.00	114.19	50.00	.....	64.19
De Witt Scholarship.....	1.58	.....	765.09	763.51	764.30	.....	.....
Drisler Classical.....	1,133.78	537.50	1,671.28	294.50	.....	1,376.78
Dunning (William A.).....	1,219.27	1,219.27 (7)	691.47	.....	527.80
Dyckman.....	1,053.55	525.00	1,578.55	525.00	.....	1,053.55
Earle Prize.....	85.37	66.25	151.62	.....	.....	151.62
Eaton Professorship.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	.....	.....
Einstein.....	1,027.45	250.00	1,277.45	250.00	.....	1,027.45
Elsberg.....	5.00	.....	100.00	95.00	89.53	.....	5.47
Emmons.....	2,585.35	700.00	3,285.35 (8)	2,585.35	.....	700.00
Eno.....	33,740.24	167,802.92	201,543.16	16,416.51	.....	185,126.65
Ferguson Fellowship.....	586.09	500.00	1,086.09	500.00	.....	586.09
Fine Arts Endowment.....	4,466.44	4,466.44 (9)	4,466.44	.....	.....
Fire Insurance.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	.....	.....
Frank.....	50.43	119.49	169.92	.....	.....	169.92
Garth.....	1,001.20	825.00	1,826.20	825.00	.....	1,001.20
Gebhard.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....	.....
Germanistic.....	700.00	700.00	700.00	.....	.....
German Lecture.....	62.50	178.12	62.50	.....	115.62
Gies Fellowship.....	115.62	207.28	207.28	.....	.....	207.28

Gilder.....	1,881.61	2,400.00	4,281.61	2,400.00	1,881.61
Goldschmidt Fellowship.....		825.00	1,198.62	536.25	662.37
Gottlieb Lectureship.....	65.00	537.39	472.39	513.00	40.61
Gottsberger Fellowship.....		475.00	1,357.79		1,357.79
Green Prize.....	50.00	103.78	153.78	50.00	103.78
Hail Scholarship.....		718.16	718.16	718.16	
Hamilton (Adelaide).....	50.00				
Harriman.....		5,125.00	5,125.00		
Harris.....	25,113.99	25,219.16	50,333.15 ⁽¹⁶⁾	5.07	50,328.08
Hepburn (A. Barton) Endowment.....		23,889.60	23,889.60	23,497.68	391.92
Hepburn (A. Barton) Professorship.....		7,500.00	7,515.02	6,000.00	1,515.02
Hervey Scholarship.....	15.02	207.57	207.57		207.57
Hoffman (Charles Frederick).....		262.50	262.50 ⁽¹⁷⁾	262.50	
Huber (Frederick W., Jr.) Scholarship.....		64.58	64.58		64.58
Illig.....	10.69	115.00	104.31	105.00	.69
Indo-Iranian.....		675.00	675.00		
James (D. Willis).....		5,000.00	4,625.00	4,625.00	
Jefferson Statue Maintenance.....	170.49	78.76	249.25		249.25
Kemp.....		500.00	500.00		500.00
Kennedy Endowment.....		105,030.57	105,030.57 ⁽¹⁸⁾	105,030.57	
Langeloth.....		250.00	250.00	250.00	
Lasher (J. K.).....	51.87	50.00	101.87	50.00	51.87
Law Library.....		262.50	262.50		262.50
Libbey.....	577.58	1,746.45	2,324.03		2,324.03
Loubat.....	350.00	350.00	700.00		700.00
Loubat Professorship.....	2,362.84	5,090.00	7,362.84	7,423.91	61.07
Maison Francaise.....	500.00	250.00	750.00	750.00	
Manners.....	90.88	150.00	59.12	143.07	83.95
Mathematical Prize.....	173.16	275.00	448.16	275.00	173.16
McKim Fellowship.....	5,282.18	1,000.00	6,282.18	2,000.00	4,282.18
Member of Class of 1885.....	204.72	52.50	257.22		257.22
Michel Fellowship.....	511.05	500.00	1,011.05	500.00	511.05
Moffat Scholarship.....		100.00	100.00	100.00	
Montgomery (Robert H.) Prize.....	13.33	50.50	63.83	50.50	13.33

	Debit		Received 1923-1924	Total Credits	Expended 1923-1924	Debit		Credit Balances June 30, 1924
	Balances June 30, 1923	Balances June 30, 1924						
Morris (Augustus Newbold).....			\$125.00	\$125.00				\$125.00
Mosenthal Fellowship.....			375.00	1,901.77	\$750.00			1,151.77
Mower (Sara E.).....			5,201.54	5,201.54 ⁽¹⁵⁾	5,201.54			
Murray (George W.).....			27.78	27.78				27.78
Ordronaux.....			152.50	212.51	212.51			
Pell (Mary B.).....			80.97	80.97 ⁽¹⁴⁾	80.97			
Perkins Fellowship.....			285.00	443.56				443.56
Peters, Jr.....			9,181.64	11,681.64	1,830.88			9,850.76
Philolexian Centennial Washington Prize.....			50.00	469.25 ⁽¹⁵⁾	262.50			206.75
Philolexian Prize.....			70.00	199.91	70.00			129.91
Phoenix.....			28,705.34	31,882.60				31,882.60
Proudfit (A. M.).....			750.00	2,288.96	750.00			1,538.96
President's House—Furnishing and Equipment.....			1,420.08					
Psychology.....			5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00			
Pulitzer, for School of Journalism.....			70,849.05	66,840.51	69,308.54		\$2,468.03	
Pulitzer Prize.....			44,511.50	104,526.25 ⁽¹⁶⁾	41,345.75			63,180.50
Pulitzer Scholarship.....			13,800.00	15,862.34	14,878.02			984.32
Reisinger (Hugo).....			244.71	250.00				5.29
Rolker Prize.....				50.00	50.00			30.11
Romaine.....			123.00	142.50 ⁽¹⁷⁾	93.28			49.22
Ross.....			1,094.79	1,099.37 ⁽¹⁸⁾	668.01			431.36
Sandham (Anna M.).....			500.00	1,235.62	500.00			735.62
Saunders (Leslie M.) Endowment.....			300.00	300.00	300.00			
Saunders (Mary Ellen).....			600.00	971.67				971.67
Schermerhorn (F. Augustus) Fellowship.....			625.00	3,771.16				3,771.16
Schermerhorn Scholarship.....			250.00	250.00	250.00			
Schiff.....			5,000.00	10,188.05	12,038.05			1,850.00
Schiff Fellowship.....			750.00	2,205.91	750.00			1,455.91
School of Dentistry.....			6,550.00	7,499.33	6,550.00			949.33

Schurz Fellowship.....	386.27	500.00	886.27	.....	886.27
Schurz Library.....	1,067.20	535.00	1,602.20	.....	335.77
Seidl.....	.....	600.00	.....	1,266.43	.....
Shoemaker.....	315.71	500.00	184.29	(1 ^b) 250.00	65.71
Slavonic.....	37.50	37.50	75.00	.....	75.00
Social and Political Ethics Professorship.....	1,186.73	2,568.63	1,381.90	.....	213.27
Stokes Prize.....	943.77	1,000.00	1,943.77	.....	341.82
Stuart Scholarship.....	.....	300.00	300.00	.....	.....
Toppam Prize.....	55.25	210.00	265.25	.....	60.00
Trowbridge.....	2,042.04	500.00	2,542.04	.....	2,542.04
Turner Scholarship.....	.....	255.00	255.00	.....	.....
Tyndall.....	1,219.77	575.00	1,794.77	.....	822.77
University Publication.....	244.03	392.20	636.23	.....	636.23
Van Am Prize.....	.....	325.00	325.00	.....	10.00
Van Amringe.....	83.69	255.00	338.69	.....	315.00
Van Cortlandt (Robert B.).....	.....	36,453.65	36,453.65	(20)	83.69
Van Praag.....	1,790.28	250.00	2,040.28	.....	2,040.28
Waring (Mrs.).....	.....	2,500.00	2,500.00	.....	.....
Waring (Miss).....	.....	2,500.00	2,500.00	.....	.....
Webber (John).....	.....	52.50	52.50	(21)	.....
Wheeler (John Visser) Scholarship.....	.....	680.00	680.00	.....	.....
Wheeler (H. A.) Scholarship.....	135.83	300.00	435.83	.....	135.83
Special Investments, (Account unassigned income)	46,469.00	68,822.77	115,291.77	(22)	111,744.01
Medical School					
Blumenthal (George Jr.).....	483.13	2,288.37	1,805.24	(25)	168.94
Bull Memorial.....	1,094.55	1,335.94	2,430.49	(27)	.....
Carpentier (R. S.).....	.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	.....	.....
Clark Scholarship.....	1,618.97	762.50	2,381.47	.....	1,639.01
Cock Prize.....	273.37	56.25	329.62	.....	329.62
Cragin.....	.....	2,894.12	2,894.12	.....	.....
De Lamar (Joseph R.).....	162,012.98	409,366.36	247,353.38	(24)	149,687.48
Devendorf Scholarship.....	50.00	325.00	275.00	.....	55.00
Doughty Scholarship.....	.....	500.00	500.00	.....	.....

	Debit Balances June 30, 1923	Credit Balances June 30, 1923	Received 1923-1924	Total Credits	Expended 1923-1924	Debit Balances June 30, 1924	Credit Balances June 30, 1924
Du Bois Memorial.....		\$2,825.00	\$900.00	\$3,725.00	\$1,400.00		\$2,325.00
Goldschmidt (Henry Philp).....	\$68.75		290.00	221.25	221.25		
Grosvenor (Robert) Memorial.....			125.00	125.00	125.00		
Harkness Funds.....			152,418.26	152,418.26	149,708.20		2,710.06
Harsen.....		.40	1,566.64	1,567.04	1,565.00		2.04
Hartley Scholarship.....		69.66	221.25	290.91	250.00		40.91
Huber (Francis) Scholarship.....			250.00	250.00	250.00		
Huber (Viola B.) Scholarship.....			250.00	250.00			250.00
Jacobi Library.....		251.12	201.06	452.18	302.62		149.56
Jacobi Scholarship.....			1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00		
Janeway Library.....			1,337.50	1,066.03	1,269.82	\$203.79	
Lee.....	271.47		1,000.00	1,760.03	1,288.11		471.92
McAneny (Marjorie).....			250.00	250.00	250.00		
Martin (Frederick Townsend).....			500.00	500.00	500.00		
Meierhoff (H. L.) Prize.....			50.00	50.00			50.00
Miller.....			500.00	500.00			
Proudfit (M. M.).....			750.00	7,209.27			7,209.27
Sloane Hospital for Women.....		6,459.27	37,092.13	37,092.13	37,092.13		
Smith Prize.....		514.79	175.00	689.79			689.79
Steers (James R.).....			450.00	450.00	450.00		
Stevens Prize.....		1,258.25	95.00	1,353.25			1,353.25
Swift Memorial.....		582.99	397.53	980.52	22.09		958.43
Vanderbilt Clinic.....			5,650.00	5,650.00	5,650.00		
Watson (Dr. William Perry).....		309.74	224.33	534.07	542.24	8.17	
Weinstein Memorial.....		41.30	40.00	81.30			
Wheelock.....		163.67	Dr. 919.65	Dr. 755.98		755.98	
	\$172,275.59	\$408,648.71	\$1,671,011.26	\$1,907,384.38	\$1,342,121.13	\$156,856.95	\$722,120.20
					222,896.41		
			Less Transfer.....		\$1,119,224.72		

INCOME OF SPECIAL FUNDS—NOTES

TRANSFERS

(1) To Capital Account.....	\$ 596.14
(2) To Barnard Medal Fund.....	40.00
(3) To Barnard Library Fund.....	812.50
(4) To Premium Account John W. Burgess Fund.....	1.87
(5) To Principal T. M. Cheesman Fund.....	525.00
(6) To Investment Columbia University Football Association Fund.....	325.55
(7) To Premium Account Wm. A. Dunning Fund.....	11.47
(8) To Principal Emmons Fund.....	2,585.35
(9) To Principal Fine Arts Endowment Fund.....	4,466.44
(10) To Premium Account Ellen C. Harris Fund.....	5.07
(11) To Principal Charles Frederick Hoffman Fund.....	262.50
(12) To Premium Account John Stewart Kennedy Fund.....	3,454.34
(13) To Principal Sara E. Mower Fund.....	5,201.54
(14) To Principal Mary B. Pell Legacy.....	80.97
(15) To Income of Special Funds, Unassigned.....	50.00
(16) To Pulitzer Fund for School of Journalism.....	22,255.75
(17) To Income of Special Funds, Unassigned.....	13.28
(18) To Principal Catharine A. Ross Fund.....	668.01
(19) To Shoemaker Loan Fund.....	250.00
(20) To Premium Account Robert B. Van Cortlandt Fund.....	41.01
(21) To Principal John Webber Fund.....	52.50
(22) To Premium Account Special Investments.....	2,347.76
(23) To Blumenthal Loan Fund.....	1,144.18
(24) To Income Special Funds, Unassigned.....	28,500.15
(24) To Principal Joseph R. De Lamar Fund.....	142,746.23
(24) To Premium Account Joseph R. De Lamar Fund.....	503.51
(24) To Mackay Gift for Surgical Research.....	4,046.20
(25) To Principal Wm. Perry Watson Fund.....	87.24
(26) To Investment Perry McDonough Collins Fund.....	124.60
(27) To Mackay Gift for Surgical Research.....	1,697.25
	\$222,896.41

**GIFTS AND RECEIPTS FOR DESIGNATED PURPOSES. RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1924**

ACCOUNTS	Debit Balances June 30, 1923	Credit Balances June 30, 1923	Received 1923-1924	Total Credits	Expended 1923-1924	Debit Balances June 30, 1924	Credit Balances June 30, 1924
EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION:							
Alumni Federation.....		\$7,500.00	\$2,550.00	\$10,050.00	\$6,300.80		\$3,659.20
American Council on Education.....			200.00	200.00	200.00		
Beckstein (A. E.).....			300.00	300.00			300.00
Class of 1917 Student Aid.....			100.00	100.00	200.00	\$100.00	
Columbia College Dean's Fund.....		9.00		9.00			9.00
Columbia Service Bureau in Paris.....		486.88		486.88	450.00		36.88
Columbia University Athletic Association Gen- eral Support.....		10.00		10.00			
Columbia University Athletic Association for Tennis.....		5.00		5.00	5.00		
Columbia Law Review.....		55.00	5.00	60.00	55.00		5.00
Columbia University War Hospital.....		2,944.60		2,944.60	(1) 2,944.60		
Comparative Literature, Dramatic Museum.....			250.00	250.00	250.00		
Columbia Alumni Fund—Fales Gift.....		1,000.00		1,000.00			1,000.00
Dramatic Museum, Graduate Class in Shakes- peare.....			189.69	189.69			189.69
Hepburn, (A. Barton) Gift.....		150,000.00	39,634.39	189,634.39			189,634.39
James (Mrs. Walter B.) Gift.....		762.50		762.50	12.00		750.50
Journal of Cancer Research.....			2,106.70	2,106.70	856.39		1,250.31
Lectures.....		122.75		122.75			122.75
Lectures (Morrow Gift).....			100.00	100.00			100.00
President's Emergency Fund.....		7,729.96		7,729.96	(2) 7,729.96		

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

Seligman (Isaac N.) Bequest.....	3,909.85	3,909.85	3,909.85	.....	3,909.85	.....	3,909.85
Special Publication Fund.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
State Aid for Blind Pupils.....	1,843.45	1,800.00	1,843.45	.....	1,800.00	1,720.00	123.45
State Aid for Deaf Pupils.....	6.00	.....	6.00	.....	.....	.....	6.00
COLUMBIA HOUSE:							
Maintenance.....	672.16	.....	672.16	.....	.....	.....	672.16
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS:							
Queen Wilhelmina Lectureship.....	\$3,000.00	.....	5,250.00	.....	1,750.00	2,249.96	.04
Queen Wilhelmina Lectureship for 1924-25.....	.....	.....	1,750.00	.....	.....	.....	1,750.00
DEPARTMENTAL:							
Anonymous Gift for Choir.....	280.97	.....	280.97	.....	.....	.....	280.97
Anthropology: Research on Indians in British Columbia.....	142.28	.....	500.00	.....	.....	356.67	285.61
Architecture: School of.....	4.50	.....	4.50	.....	.....	4.50	.....
Astronomy: C. W. Bruce Fund.....	5,121.86	.....	174.24	.....	.....	.....	5,296.10
Chemistry: The Borden Company.....	15,422.34	.....	15,000.00	.....	.....	14,321.96	16,100.38
Chinese Printing Equipment.....	2,464.53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,464.53
Civil Engineering: Fire Testing Station.....	1,297.25	.....	1,448.00	.....	.....	1,132.61	1,612.64
Classical Languages.....	4.50	.....	4.50	.....	.....	.....	4.50
Contemporary Civilization.....	93.59	.....	93.59	.....	.....	.....	93.59
Germanic Languages (Simmons Gift).....	.....	.....	500.00	.....	.....	500.00	.....
History: Morrow Gift.....	5,000.00	.....	500.00	.....	.....	500.00	5,444.42
Indo-Iranian Languages: Publications.....	2,083.33	.....	371.89	.....	.....	1,250.98	1,204.24
Indo-Iranian Languages: Salaries.....	.....	.....	999.98	.....	.....	500.00	499.98
Law School.....	318.00	.....	115.00	.....	.....	.....	433.00
Law School; Class of 1914 Law, for Medical Aid to Law Students.....	75.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75.00
Law School; Commonwealth Fund for Legal Research.....	2,395.56	.....	600.00	.....	.....	522.38	77.62
Law School; Legislative Drafting Research Fund.....	.....	.....	6,750.00	.....	.....	6,960.79	2,184.77

ACCOUNTS	Debit	Credit	Received	Total	Expended	Debit	Credit
	Balances June 30, 1923	Balances June 30, 1923	1923-1924	Credits	1923-1924	Balances June 30, 1924	Balances June 30, 1924
Mathematics Promotion of Honor Work.....	\$99.78	.....	\$99.78	.....	.....	\$99.78
Mechanical Engineering.....	\$10.00	10.00	.....	.....	10.00
Metallurgical Research Laboratory Equipment	2,908.27	.....	2,908.27	\$263.14	.....	2,645.13
Miami Copper Co.....	248.37	.....	248.37	.....	.....	248.37
Ore Dressing Laboratory.....	913.66	.....	913.66	96.70	.....	816.96
Philosophy, Medieval: Salaries.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Philosophy: (Wendell T. Bush).....	500.00	500.00	.....	.....	.....
Physics, Experimental: Marcellus Hartley Re- search Laboratory.....
Physics Research: Pupin Gift..... \$1,980.87	2,981.71	2,000.00	4,981.71	3,551.31	.....	1,430.40
..... Anonymous..... 10.00
Physiology: Lee Gift.....	1,990.87	.....	1,990.87	.....	.....	1,990.87
Poland, Government of.....	247.35	.....	247.35	.....	.....	247.35
Public Health: L. N. Grace Gift.....	100.00	1,200.00	1,300.00	1,150.00	.....	150.00
Religion: Kane Gift.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,333.28	.....	666.72
Romance Languages: Lectures.....	40.00	500.00	500.00	225.00	.....	275.00
Romance Languages: Mrs. Frederick S. Lee Gift	40.00
Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry..	295.00	100.00	395.00	82.25	.....	17.75
Semitic Languages: Gottheil Lectureship.....	500.00	500.00	.....	.....	295.00
Slavonic Languages: Czecho-Slovak Govern- ment Gift.....	100.00	.....	100.00	100.00	.....	.....
Slavonic Languages: Stanoyevicky Gift.....	18.19	.....	18.19	15.50	.....	2.69
Social Science: Humane Education.....	4,000.00	.....	4,000.00	.....	.....	4,000.00
Social Science: Salaries.....	\$3,000.00	.....	3,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Summer Session French Summer School.....	6,725.77	715.35	7,441.12	7,088.17	.....	352.95
Summer Session Gift for Entertainment.....	1,500.00	1,531.81	3,031.81	1,974.03	.....	1,057.78
Zoology: Naples Zoological Station.....	500.00	.....	500.00	.....	.....	500.00

ACCOUNTS	Debit Balances June 30, 1923		Credit Balances June 30, 1923	Received 1923-1924	Total Credits	Expended 1923-1924	Debit Balances June 30, 1924		Credit Balances June 30, 1924
Bush (Wendell T.) Philosophy Fellowship.....				\$1,650.00	\$1,650.00	\$1,650.00			
Bush (Wendell T.) Special Scholarships.....				434.00	434.00	410.00			\$24.00
Chanler Historical Prize.....		\$5.00		600.00	605.00	600.00			5.00
Columbia College Scholarship.....		2.00			2.00				2.00
Dunn (Gano) Prize.....				350.00	350.00	350.00			
Du Pont Fellowship.....				750.00	750.00	750.00			
Greek Prize.....		250.00		150.00	400.00	250.00			150.00
Greek Prize (Romaine Gift).....				100.00	100.00				100.00
Industrial Research Fellowship; Chemical Engineering.....		414.83			414.83				414.83
Jones Scholarship.....		200.00		200.00	400.00	200.00			200.00
Law School Scholarship.....				200.00	200.00	200.00			
Loubat Prize.....		4,041.82			4,041.82				4,041.82
McClymonds Scholarship.....		101.25		1,300.00	1,401.25	1,300.00			101.25
McVicker English Prize.....				46.00	46.00	46.00			
Mutual Welfare League Scholarships.....		100.00		300.50	400.50	118.25			282.25
New York State Scholarships.....		50.00		35,114.68	35,164.68	35,114.68			50.00
New York State Society of Certified Public Accountants Prize.....				40.00	40.00	40.00			
Research Fellowship in Medicine.....		141.68			141.68				141.68
Research Fellowship in Physiology.....		1,000.00			1,000.00				1,000.00
Sackett Scholarship.....		500.00		1,100.00	1,600.00	500.00			1,100.00
Smith (Edna L.) Fellowship.....		5,020.83		251.04	5,271.87	1,000.00			4,271.87
Special Alumni Association Scholarship.....		6.25			6.25				6.25
Special Scholarship.....		52.00			52.00				52.00
Special University Scholarship in History.....		150.00			150.00				150.00
Stroock (Lewis S.) Scholarship.....				250.00	250.00				250.00
Van Am Prize.....		6,500.00			6,500.00				6,500.00
Wendell Medal (Lincoln F. Work).....				30.00	30.00	30.00			

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS:

Alterations to Dental Building (Metz Gift).....	5,000.00	5,000.00	4,877.00	123.00
Baker Gift for Baker Field.....	125,000.00	125,000.00	(11) 125,000.00	
Barnard and Lawrence Memorial Windows.....	24,700.00	24,700.00	(6) 4,400.00	20,300.00
Class of '97 Boathouse.....	450.00	450.00	450.00	
Columbia University Athletic Association for Baker Field Maintenance.....	5,500.00	5,500.00		5,500.00
Douglas (Mrs.) for furnishing Manor House.....	1,000.00	1,000.00		1,000.00
Earl Hall Furnishings.....	106.38	106.38		106.38
1882 Memorial Windows.....	65.00	75.00		75.00
General Education Board for New Medical School Construction.....	8,333.33	Dr. 8,333.33	\$8,333.33	
Gift for Stadium.....	1,900.15	1,905.15	(5) 1,900.15	5.00
Griscom (Acton) for Candlesticks for St. Paul's Chapel.....	30.00	30.00		30.00
Institute of Arts and Sciences: Furniture.....	35.00	35.00		35.00
Livingston Hall Furnishings.....	5,500.00	5,500.00	5,488.40	11.60
Medical and Surgical Equipment Fund.....	232.04	232.04		232.04
Member of Class of 1903 (for Hartley Hall).....	259.48	259.48	259.48	
Schermerhorn Bequest for Faculty House.....	946.53	77,178.83	(9) 146.42	77,032.41
School of Business Building Construction.....	410,578.61	445,452.46	(7) 782,265.92	336,813.46
University Hall Fund Gift.....	10.00	10.00		10.00
Van Amringe Memorial.....	447.96	447.96		447.96

LIBRARY:

Alumni Association for School of Architecture.....	15.00	15.00		15.00
American Law Reports.....	52.87	52.87	52.87	
Apter (Abram) Memorial.....	.66	.66	.66	
Butler Library Furnishings.....	49.48	49.48	2.60	46.88
Emergency Fund.....	172.80	75.20	75.20	
Committee of Fifty.....	167.53	167.53	2.25	165.28
Crane (Charles R.) Fund.....	10.21	10.21		10.21
Griscom Gift.....	73.02	73.02	73.02	

NOTES

TRANSFERS

(1) To General Income.....	\$ 2,944.60
(2) To Capital Account.....	3,418.25
(3) To Extension Teaching Loan Fund.....	6.00
(4) To Principal of Van Am Prize Fund.....	6,500.00
(5) To University Land, Buildings and Equipment.....	4,400.00
(6) To University Land, Buildings and Equipment.....	146.42
(7) To University Land, Buildings and Equipment.....	782,265.92
(8) To University Land, Buildings and Equipment.....	1,900.15
(9) To Principal Geo. W. Murray Fund.....	10,000.00
(10) To General Funds (Reserve).....	15,502.79
(10) To University Land, Buildings and Equipment.....	656.00
(11) To University Land, Buildings and Equipment.....	125,000.00
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	<u>\$952,740.13</u>

**SECURITIES OWNED FOR ACCOUNT OF SPECIAL ENDOWMENTS, GENERAL ENDOWMENTS
AND DESIGNATED FUNDS**

At June 30, 1924	At June 30, 1923	Increase 1923-1924	Decrease 1923-1924	At June 30, 1924
Bonds				
SCHEDULE I—RAILROAD				
\$100,000 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co.'s California Arizona Lines 4½ per cent First and Refunding 50 Year Gold Bonds, due 1962	\$98,500.00			\$98,500.00
33,000 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co.'s 4 per cent 100 Year Adjustment Bonds, due 1995	26,215.00			26,215.00
57,000 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co.'s 4 per cent General Mortgage 100 Year Bonds, due 1995	46,351.25			46,351.25
30,000 Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co.'s 4 per cent First Consolidated 50 Year Mortgage Bonds, due 1952	27,475.00			27,475.00
23,000 Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s 3½ per cent Prior Lien Bonds, due 1925	21,307.50			21,307.50
2,000 Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s 4 per cent First Mortgage 50 Year Bonds, due 1948	2,000.00			2,000.00
50,000 Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s 4 per cent Refunding Mortgage Bonds, due 1941 (Pittsburgh, Lake Erie & West Virginia System)	44,687.50			44,687.50
3,000 Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s 5 per cent Refunding & General Mortgage Bonds, Series A, due 1995	1,882.50			1,882.50
50,000 Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s 6 per cent Equipment Trust Gold Notes, due 1933	50,737.50		\$73.75	50,663.75
25,000 Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s 6 per cent Equipment Trust Gold Notes, due 1934	25,401.92		36.54	25,365.38

25,000 Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s 6 per cent Equipment Trust Gold Notes, due 1935.	25,432.86			36.07	25,396.79
18,000 Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh R. R. Co.'s 5 per cent General Mortgage Bonds, due 1937	17,940.32				17,940.32
127,000 Central Pacific Ry. Co.'s 4 per cent First Refunding Mortgage Bonds, due 1949.	106,932.50				106,932.50
1,000 Central R. R. Co. of New Jersey 5 per cent 100 Year General Mortgage Bonds, due 1987	1,945.00			945.00	1,000.00
Central R. R. Co. of New Jersey 5 per cent Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, due 1987.	27,278.61			27,278.61	
1,000 Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. Co.'s 5 per cent First Mortgage Bonds, due 1940 (Craig Valley Branch).	1,000.00				1,000.00
50,000 Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. Co.'s 4½ per cent General Mortgage Bonds, due 1992.	53,569.93			51.74	53,518.19
Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. Co.'s 5 per cent First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, due 1939.	878.75			878.75	
10,000 Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. Co.'s 4 per cent First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, due 1989 (Richmond & Allegheny Division).	10,000.00				10,000.00
100,000 Chicago and Alton Ry. Co.'s 3½ per cent First Lien Bonds, due 1950.	48,000.00				48,000.00
11,000 Chicago and Northwestern Ry. Co.'s 3½ per cent General Mortgage Bonds, due 1987.	8,415.00				8,415.00
250,000 Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co.'s 5 per cent Sinking Fund Debenture Bonds, due 1933	250,000.00				250,000.00
12,000 Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co.'s 4 per cent Extension Bonds, due 1926.	11,685.00				11,685.00
Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co.'s 5 per cent General Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1987.	1,048.75			1,048.75	
10,000 Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co.'s 6½ per cent 15 Year Secured Gold Notes, due 1936.	9,925.00				9,925.00
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R. Co.'s 3½ per cent Mortgage Bonds, due 1949.	2,490.00			2,490.00	

	At June 30, 1924	At June 30, 1923	Increase 1923-1924	Decrease 1923-1924	At June 30, 1924
50,000 Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Ry. Co.'s 4 per cent First Mortgage Bonds, Series A, due 1949.....	\$48,059.92	.....	.....	.....	\$48,059.92
50,000 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co.'s 4 per cent 25 Year Gold Bonds, due 1934.....	46,040.00	.....	.....	.....	46,040.00
2,000 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co.'s 4 per cent General Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1989.....	1,200.00	.....	.....	.....	1,200.00
400,000 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co.'s 4½ per cent General Mortgage Bonds, due 1989.....	339,500.00	.....	.....	.....	339,500.00
1,000 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co.'s 5 per cent General Refunding Mortgage Conv. Gold Bonds, due 2014.....	967.50	.....	.....	.....	967.50
67,000 Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co.'s 4 per cent General Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1988.....	53,668.75	.....	.....	.....	53,668.75
50,000 Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Railway Co.'s 4 per cent 50 Year General First Mortgage Bonds, due 1936.....	48,000.00	.....	.....	.....	48,000.00
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western Railroad Co.'s 5 per cent 50 Year First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1965.....	800.00	.....	.....	\$800.00	.....
2,000 Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Ry. Co.'s 6 per cent General Mortgage Cons. Gold Bonds, due 1934.....	1,900.00	.....	.....	.....	1,900.00
50,000 Cleveland & Mahoning Valley Ry. Co.'s 5 per cent 50 Year Gold Bonds, due 1938.....	50,000.00	.....	.....	.....	50,000.00
Columbus & Toledo Railroad Co.'s 4 per cent First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, due 1955	4,515.00	.....	.....	4,515.00	.....

30,000 Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Co.'s 4 per cent First Consolidated Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1936.	30,000.00					30,000.00
15,000 Des Moines & Fort Dodge Railroad Co.'s 4 per cent 30 Year First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1935.	15,000.00					15,000.00
100,000 Des Plaines Valley Railroad Co.'s 4½ per cent First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1947 (Guaranteed by Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co.)	100,000.00					100,000.00
85,000 Duluth & Iron Range Ry. Co.'s 5 per cent First Mortgage Bonds, due 1937.	85,164.69				11.77	85,152.92
10,000 Grand Trunk Railway Co.'s 6½ per cent Equipment Trust Certificates, due 1936.	9,515.00					9,515.00
35,000 Grand Trunk Railway Co.'s 7 per cent 20 Year Debenture Bonds, due 1940.	35,234.62				13.81	35,220.81
100,000 Great Northern Ry. Co.'s 5½ per cent General Mortgage Gold Bonds, Series B, due 1952	96,425.00					96,425.00
4,000 Great Northern Ry. Co.'s 7 per cent General Mortgage Bonds, Series A, due 1936.			\$4,247.92			4,247.92
Illinois Central R. R. Co.'s 3½ per cent First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1951.	4,965.00				4,965.00	
Illinois Central R. R. Co.'s 4 per cent First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1951.	8,347.50				8,347.50	
24,000 Illinois Central Railroad Co.'s 4 per cent Gold Bonds, due 1953.	21,950.67					21,950.67
25,000 Illinois Central Railroad Co.'s 7 per cent Bonds, due 1933.	26,118.58				111.87	26,006.71
22,000 Illinois Central Railroad Co.'s 7 per cent Bonds, Series F, due 1935.	22,198.00				99.00	22,099.00
25,000 Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad Co.'s 6 per cent Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, due 1928.	26,070.93				214.19	25,856.74

	At June 30, 1924	At June 30, 1923	Increase 1923-1924	Decrease 1923-1924	At June 30, 1924
7,000 Lake Erie & Western Railroad Co.'s 5 per cent First Mortgage 50 Year Gold Bonds, due 1937.....		\$5,600.00			\$5,600.00
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Ry. Co.'s 3½ per cent Gold Bonds, due 1997.....		2,385.00		\$2,385.00	
28,000 Lehigh Valley Railroad Co.'s 4½ per cent First Mortgage Bonds, due 1940.....		28,000.00			28,000.00
Lehigh Valley Railroad Co.'s 4 per cent General Consolidated Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 2003		2,352.00		2,352.00	
10,000 Lehigh Valley Terminal Ry. Co.'s 5 per cent First Mortgage Bonds, due 1941.....		10,000.00			10,000.00
25,000 Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.'s 6½ per cent Equipment Trust Certificates, due 1933.....		25,131.71		13.18	25,118.53
52,000 Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.'s 7 per cent Bonds, due 1930.....		52,769.39		109.91	52,659.48
225,000 Michigan Central Railroad Co.'s 5 per cent First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1931 (Detroit & Bay City Division).....		225,000.00			225,000.00
2,000 Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.'s 4 per cent First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1949.....		850.00			850.00
Missouri Pacific Railroad Co.'s 5 per cent First and Refunding Gold Bonds, due 1965.....		2,685.00		2,685.00	
100,000 Missouri Pacific Railroad Co.'s 6 per cent Equipment Trust Notes, due 1934 and 1935..		101,269.28		111.36	101,157.92
100,000 Montana Central Railroad Co.'s 6 per cent First Mortgage Bonds, due 1937.....		116,916.70		1,208.33	115,708.37

26,000 Morris and Essex R. R. Co.'s 3½ per cent General Mortgage Bonds, due 2000.....	19,760.00				19,760.00
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Ry. Co.'s 5 per cent First Consolidated Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1928.....	106,345.00			106,345.00	
New Orleans, Texas & New Mexico Railroad Co.'s 6 per cent First Mortgage Bonds, due 1925.....	47,293.75			47,293.75	
50,000 New Jersey Junction Railroad Co.'s 4 per cent First Mortgage Bonds, due 1986.....	39,494.45				39,494.45
3,000 New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co.'s 6 per cent Conv. Debenture Bonds, due 1935.....	2,805.00				2,805.00
35,000 New York Central Lines 5 per cent Equipment Trust Gold Certificates, due 1929.....			\$34,070.85		34,070.85
25,000 New York Central Railroad Co.'s 7 per cent Equipment Trust Gold Bonds, due 1933.....	24,875.00				24,875.00
36,000 New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co.'s 3½ per cent First Mortgage Bonds, due 1997.....	32,940.00				32,940.00
3,000 New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co.'s 4 per cent First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1937.....	2,265.00				2,265.00
4,000 New York and Harlem R. R. Co.'s 3½ per cent Gold Bonds, due 2090.....	3,130.00				3,130.00
New York, Lackawanna & Western Ry. Co.'s 5 per cent Construction Mortgage Bonds, due 1923.....	955.00			955.00	
50,000 New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co.'s 6 per cent Conv. Debenture Bonds, due 1948.....	50,000.00				50,000.00

	At June 30, 1924	At June 30, 1923	Increase 1923-1924	Decrease 1923-1924	At June 30, 1924
10,000 New York, Ontario & Western Railroad Co.'s 4 per cent Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1992.....	\$10,000.00				\$10,000.00
1,000 New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad Co.'s 5 per cent First Mortgage Gold Refunding Bonds, due 1937.....	500.00				500.00
50,000 Norfolk & Western Railroad Co.'s 4 per cent Divisional First Lien and General Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1944.....	46,222.50				46,222.50
13,000 Norfolk & Western Railway Co.'s 4 per cent First Consolidated Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1996.....	12,632.50				12,632.50
Norfolk Terminal & Transportation Co.'s 5 per cent Terminal First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1948.....	5,085.59			\$5,085.59	
363,000 Northern Pacific Railway Co.'s Refunding and Improvement 6 per cent Mortgage Bonds, due 2047.....	350,295.00				350,295.00
590,000 Northern Pacific Railway Co.'s 3 per cent General Lien Ry. Land Grant Gold Bonds, due 2047.....	421,111.67				421,111.67
137,000 Northern Pacific Railway Co.'s 4 per cent Prior Lien Railway Land Grant Gold Bonds, due 1997.....	135,771.28			9.14	135,762.14
25,000 Northern Pacific Railway Co.'s 7 per cent Railway Equipment Bonds, due 1929.....	25,000.00				25,000.00
Oregon & California Railroad Co.'s 5 per cent First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1927.....	45,077.50			45,077.50	

50,000 Oregon Short Line Railroad Co.'s 5 per cent Consolidated First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1946.....	54,505.99			195.92	54,310.07
Pennsylvania R. R. Co.'s 4 per cent Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, due 1943.....	8,280.00			8,280.00	
Pennsylvania R. R. Co.'s 4 per cent Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, due 1948.....	2,790.00			2,790.00	
75,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s 5 per cent General Mortgage Gold Bonds, Series B, due 1968.....	66,406.25				66,406.25
5,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s 4½ per cent General Mortgage Bonds, Series A, due 1965	4,456.25				4,456.25
50,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s 7 per cent Secured Gold Bonds, due 1930.....	50,731.72			113.46	50,618.26
30,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s 6½ per cent Secured Gold Bonds, due 1936.....	29,750.00				29,750.00
50,000 Pere Marquette Ry. Co.'s 5 per cent First Mortgage Bonds, due 1956.....			\$45,625.00		45,625.00
20,000 Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad Co.'s 6½ per cent Equipment Trust Certificates, due 1933.....	19,572.00				19,572.00
12,333.33 The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co.'s 5 per cent Refunding Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, due 1973.....			10,183.15		10,183.15
24,666.67 Reading Co.'s 4½ per cent General Mortgage Gold Bonds, Series A, due 1997.....			20,366.30		20,366.30
Reading Co. & Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co.'s 4 per cent General Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1997.....	30,549.45			30,549.45	
5,000 St. Louis & San Francisco Ry. Co.'s 5 per cent General Mortgage Bonds, due 1931.....	4,600.00				4,600.00
13,000 St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Ry. Co.'s 4 per cent (River & Gulf Division) First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1933.....	9,815.00				9,815.00

	At June 30, 1924	At June 30, 1923	Increase 1923-1924	Decrease 1923-1924	At June 30, 1924
15,000 St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Ry. Co.'s 4 per cent Unifying and Refunding Gold Bonds, due 1929.....		\$15,000.00			\$15,000.00
50,000 St. Louis, Peoria & Northwestern Ry. Co.'s 5 per cent First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1948.....		51,506.69		\$60.27	51,446.42
33,000 St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad Co.'s 4½ per cent Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, due 1933.....		32,597.50			32,597.50
150,000 St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad Co.'s 6 per cent Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, due 1933.....		171,000.00		2,100.00	168,900.00
34,000 San Antonio & Aransas Pass Ry. Co.'s 4 per cent First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1943....		20,501.25			20,501.25
70,000 Scioto Valley & New England Railroad Co.'s 4 per cent Gold Bonds, due 1989.....		70,000.00			70,000.00
Southern Pacific Railroad Co.'s 4 per cent 20-year Convertible Bonds, due 1929.....		1,840.00		1,840.00	
Southern Pacific Railroad Co.'s 7 per cent Temporary Certificates, Series E, due 1929.....		6,011.35		6,011.35	
15,000 Southern Pacific Railroad Co.'s 7 per cent Bonds, Series E, due 1929.....		15,060.26		5.48	15,054.78
2,000 Southern Pacific Company's (Central Pacific Stock Collateral) 4 per cent Gold Bonds, due 1949.....		2,099.33		699.77	1,399.56
250,000 Southern Pacific Railroad Co.'s 4 per cent First Refunding Bonds, due 1955.....		223,750.00			223,750.00
6,000 Southern Railway Co.'s 5 per cent First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1996 (Memphis Division).....		6,000.00			6,000.00

14,000 Southern Railway Co.'s 5 per cent First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, due 1994....	12,011.39				12,011.39
12,000 Texas & Pacific Railroad Co.'s 5 per cent First Mortgage Bonds, due 2000.....	12,000.00				12,000.00
25,000 Toledo, Peoria & Western Ry. Co.'s 4 per cent First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1917..	25,000.00				25,000.00
48,000 Union Pacific Railroad Co.'s 4 per cent First Mortgage Railway and Land Grant Gold Bonds, due 1947.....	45,557.24			1.87	45,555.37
50,000 Union Pacific Railroad Co.'s 4 per cent 20 Year Conv. Gold Bonds, due 1927.....	50,000.00				50,000.00
27,000 United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co.'s 4 per cent General Mortgage Bonds, due 1944.....	21,870.00				21,870.00
79,000 Wabash Railroad Co.'s 5 per cent 50 Year First Mortgage Bonds, due 1939.....	75,672.16			1.78	75,670.38
116,000 Wabash Railroad Co.'s 5 per cent 50 Year Second Mortgage Bonds, due 1939.....	117,033.90			134.61	116,899.29
30,000 Wabash Railroad Co. (Omaha Division) 3½ per cent First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1941.....	30,000.00				30,000.00
Western Maryland Railroad Co.'s 4 per cent First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1952.....	5,460.00			5,460.00	
136,000 West Shore Railroad Co.'s 4 per cent First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 2361.....	111,631.42				111,631.42
Wilkes Barre & Eastern Railroad Co.'s 5 per cent First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1942.....	15,000.00			15,000.00	
50,000 Wisconsin Central Railroad Co.'s 4 per cent First Mortgage Bonds, due 1949.....	45,750.00				45,750.00
	<u>\$5,415,068.52</u>	<u>\$114,493.22</u>	<u>\$5,415,068.52</u>	<u>\$338,792.07</u>	<u>\$5,190,769.67</u>

At June 30, 1924	At June 30, 1923	Increase 1923-1924	Decrease 1923-1924	At June 30, 1924
Bonds				
SCHEDULE II—PUBLIC UTILITY				
3,000 Adams Express Co.'s 4 per cent Collateral	\$1,680.00	.....	.....	\$1,680.00
Trust 50 Year Gold Bonds, due 1948.....	59,965.00	.....	.....	91,423.50
100,000 American Telephone & Telegraph Co.'s 4	.....	.....	.....	.....
per cent Collateral Trust Bonds, due 1929. . .	.....	.....	.....	.....
100,000 American Telephone & Telegraph Co.'s 5½	.....	.....	.....	.....
per cent Sinking Fund Gold Debenture Bonds,	.....	.....	.....	.....
due 1943.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41,000 Atlantic City Electric Co.'s 5 per cent First	.....	.....	.....	.....
and Refunding Mortgage Bonds, due 1938. . .	.....	.....	.....	.....
Augusta-Aiken Railway and Electric Corpo-	.....	.....	.....	.....
ration's 5 per cent Sinking Fund Bonds, due	.....	.....	.....	.....
1935.	6,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Augusta-Aiken Railway and Electric Corpo-	.....	.....	.....	.....
ration's 5 per cent Gold Coupon Notes, due 1924	1,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Broadway & Seventh Avenue Railroad Co.'s 5 per	.....	.....	.....	.....
cent First Consolidated Mortgage Gold Bonds,	400.00	.....	.....	.....
due 1943. . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,000 Broadway Surface R. R. Co.'s 5 per cent	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mortgage Bonds, due 1924.	1,400.00	.....	.....	1,400.00
Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.'s 4 per cent First	.....	.....	.....	.....
Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 2002. . . .	200,000.00	.....	.....	.....
144,000 Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Corporation's	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 per cent Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, Series A,	.....	.....	.....	.....
due 1968. . . . .	.....	.....	.....	95,400.00

100,000 Brooklyn Union Gas Co.'s 6 per cent First Lien & Refunding Mortgage Bonds, Series A, due 1947.....	103,694.56				103,694.56
50,000 Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co.'s 5 per cent First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1939..		19.91			50,298.52
Columbus & Ninth Avenue Railroad Co.'s 5 per cent First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1993.		600.00			
100,000 Commonwealth Edison Co.'s 5 per cent First Mortgage Collateral Gold Bonds, due 1953.			92,250.00		92,250.00
25,000 Consumer's Power Co.'s 5 per cent First & Refunding Mortgage Bonds, due 1936.			23,750.00		23,750.00
100,000 Dayton Power & Light Co.'s 5 per cent First & Refunding Mortgage Bonds, due 1941.			92,250.00		92,250.00
100,000 Duquesne Light Co.'s 6 per cent Collateral Trust Bonds, due 1949.			103,420.00		103,420.00
100,000 Kansas City Power & Light Co.'s 5 per cent First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1952.				89,750.00	89,750.00
10,000 Kings County Elevated Railroad Co.'s 4 per cent First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1949.				10,000.00	10,000.00
100,000 Laclede Gas Light Co.'s 5 per cent Refunding and Extension Gold Bonds, due 1934.			32,456.25		93,031.25
50,000 Long Island Lighting Co.'s 5 per cent First Mortgage Bonds, due 1936.			47,812.50		47,812.50
25,000 Louisville Gas and Electric Co.'s 5 per cent First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds, Series A, due 1952.				22,171.25	22,171.25
109,000 Manhattan Railway Co.'s 4 per cent Consolidated Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1990.				107,948.75	107,948.75
25,000 Memphis Power and Light Co.'s 6 per cent First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds, due 1948			24,500.00		24,500.00
71,000 Milwaukee Gas Light Co.'s 4 per cent First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1927.				66,021.25	66,021.25

	At June 30, 1924	At June 30, 1923	Increase 1923-1924	Decrease 1923-1924	At June 30, 1924
1,666.66 New England Investment & Security Co.'s Certificate of Indebtedness.....	\$166.67				\$166.67
5,000 New York & East River Gas Co.'s 5 per cent First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1944..	4,200.00				4,200.00
155,000 New York Edison Co.'s 6½ per cent First Lien and Refunding Mortgage Bonds, due 1941.....	115,392.63		\$53,682.81		169,075.44
100,000 New York Gas, Electric Light, Heat & Power Co.'s 4 per cent Purchase Money Mortgage Bonds, due 1949.....	88,702.50				88,702.50
125,000 New York Telephone Co.'s 4½ per cent First and General Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, due 1939.....	119,687.50				119,687.50
25,000 Niagara Falls Power Co.'s 5 per cent First Mortgage Bonds, due 1932.....	22,500.00				22,500.00
50,000 Niagara, Lockport & Ontario Power Co.'s 6 per cent Refunding Mortgage Bonds, Series A, due 1958.....			51,455.88		51,455.88
100,000 Northern New York Utilities, Inc., 5 per cent First Mortgage and Refunding Bonds, due 1963.....	22,312.50		67,656.25		89,968.75
100,000 Ohio Power Co.'s 5 per cent First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds, due 1952.....	57,015.00		30,800.00		87,815.00
50,000 Ohio Power Co.'s 7 per cent First and Refunding Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, Series A, due 1951.....			52,624.07		52,624.07
75,000 Portland Gas & Coke Co.'s 5 per cent First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds, due 1940.....			68,812.50		68,812.50
50,000 Public Service of Northern Illinois 5 per cent First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds, due 1956.....			43,625.00		43,625.00

St. Louis Transit Co.'s 5 per cent 20 Year Improvement Gold Bonds, due 1924	1,575.00			\$1,575.00		
50,000 St. Paul Gas Light Co.'s 5 per cent General Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1944			46,687.50		46,687.50	
57,000 San Diego Consolidated Gas and Electric Co.'s 5 per cent First Mortgage Bonds, due 1939			53,220.00		53,220.00	
22,000 Southern California Gas Co.'s 6 per cent First Mortgage Bonds, due 1950			21,780.00		21,780.00	
75,000 Southern Public Utilities Co.'s 5 per cent First and Refunding Mortgage 30 Year Gold Bonds, due 1943			68,437.50		68,437.50	
70,000 Toledo Edison Co.'s 7 per cent First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1941	43,485.90		30,741.77		74,227.67	
25,000 Union Electric Light and Power Co.'s 5½ per cent First Mortgage Bonds, Series A, due 1954			24,375.00		24,375.00	
2,000 United Electric Railways Co.'s 4 per cent Prior Lien Mortgage Bonds, Series B, due 1946	2,000.00				2,000.00	
United Electric Railways Co.'s 4 per cent General Refunding Mortgage Bonds, Series B, due 1951	2,500.00			2,500.00		
100,000 West Penn Power Co.'s 6 per cent First Mortgage Bonds, due 1958			101,625.74		101,625.74	
	\$1,157,867.38	\$1,157,867.38	\$1,499,480.83	\$212,594.91	\$2,444,753.30	\$2,444,753.30
Bonds						
SCHEDULE III—STATE AND MUNICIPAL						
19,000 City of New York 4½ per cent Corporate Stock, due 1957	\$17,000.00		\$2,063.03		\$19,063.03	
500 City of New York 4 per cent Corporate Stock, due 1958	400.63				400.63	
1,000 City of New York 4¼ per cent Corporate Stock, due 1960	1,000.00				1,000.00	

	At June 30, 1924	At June 30, 1923	Increase 1923-1924	Decrease 1923-1924	At June 30, 1924
500 City of New York 4¼ per cent Corporate Stock, due 1962.....	\$500.00				\$500.00
City of Norfolk, Va., 4½ per cent Tax Notes, due 1923.....	25,039.06			\$25,039.06	
15,000 State of New York 4 per cent Erie, Oswego & Champlain Canal Bonds, due 1961.....	15,000.00				15,000.00
	\$58,939.69	\$58,939.69	\$2,063.03	\$25,039.06	\$35,963.66
Bonds					
SCHEDULE IV—INDUSTRIAL					
4,000 American Smelting & Refining Co.'s 5 per cent First Mortgage Bonds, Series A, due 1947.....	\$3,480.00				\$3,480.00
24,000 American Sugar Refining Co.'s 6 per cent Gold Bonds, due 1937.....	23,736.00				23,736.00
Bethlehem Steel Co.'s 7 per cent 15 Year Marine Equipment Trust Certificates, due 1935.....	4,725.00			\$4,725.00	
10,000 Bush Terminal Building Co.'s 5 per cent First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, due 1960.....	7,525.00				7,525.00
20,000 Bush Terminal Company's 4 per cent First Mortgage 50 Year Gold Bonds, due 1952.....	20,000.00				20,000.00
36,500 Columbia University Club's 5 per cent Mortgage Bonds, due 1942.....	36,500.00				36,500.00
32,000 Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.'s 8 per cent First Mortgage 20 Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, due 1941.....	31,975.30		\$4,707.56		36,682.86
Liggett & Meyers Tobacco Co.'s 7 per cent Gold Bonds, due 1944.....	3,000.00			3,000.00	
P. Lorillard Company's 7 per cent Gold Bonds, due 1944.....	3,091.89			3,091.89	
10,000 Pacific Fruit Growers Express 7 per cent Equipment Trust Bonds, due 1934.....	10,000.00				10,000.00

10,000 Pacific Fruit Growers Express 7 per cent Equipment Trust Bonds, due 1929.....	10,000.00				10,000.00
Park & Tilford's 6 per cent Debenture Gold Bonds, due 1936.....	3,160.00			3,160.00	
Standard Oil Company of California 7 per cent Gold Debenture Bonds, due 1931.....	25,000.00			25,000.00	
25,000 Standard Oil Company of New York 7 per cent Gold Debenture Bonds, due 1929.....	24,937.50				24,937.50
3,000 William W. Stevenson 5 per cent Bonds, due 1928.....	3.00				3.00
6,000 Union Iron Works Dry Dock Co.'s 6 per cent Sinking Fund Bonds, due 1929.....	6,647.67			949.67	5,698.00
United States Steel Corporation's 5 per cent 10 to 60 Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, due 1963..	1,000.00			1,000.00	
	\$214,781.36	\$214,781.36	\$4,707.56	\$40,926.56	\$178,562.36
Bonds					
SCHEDULE V—FOREIGN GOVERNMENT					
5,000 Kingdom of Belgium 7½ per cent External Gold Loan, due 1945.....			\$4,925.00		\$4,925.00
50,000 Dominion of Canada 5 per cent Gold Bonds, due 1926.....	\$49,281.25				49,281.25
1,500 Danish Consolidated Municipal Loan 8 per cent Bonds, Series B, due 1946.....					1,623.49
974 Imperial Japanese Government Bonds, 4½ per cent Sterling Loan, due 1924.....	740.00		1,623.49		740.00
27,000 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland 5½ per cent Bonds, due 1937.....	25,574.23				27,551.68
2,000 Toronto Harbour Commissioners 4½ per cent Bonds, 3rd Series, due 1953.....	\$75,595.48	\$75,595.48	1,735.00		1,735.00
	\$75,595.48	\$10,260.94			\$85,856.42

At June 30, 1924	At June 30, 1923	Increase 1923-1924	Decrease 1923-1924	At June 30, 1924
Bonds				
SCHEDULE VI				
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT				
15,000 United States of America First Liberty Loan 3½ per cent Bonds, due 1947.....	\$21,370.00		\$6,370.00	\$15,000.00
1,000 United States of America First Liberty Loan 4¼ per cent Bonds, due 1947.....	14,503.98		13,503.98	1,000.00
United States of America Second Liberty Loan 4 per cent Bonds, due 1942.....	4,873.00		4,873.00	
44,600 United States of America Second Liberty Loan 4¼ per cent Conv. Bonds, due 1942....	155,249.21		111,056.87	44,192.34
271,950 United States of America Third Liberty Loan 4½ per cent Bonds, due 1928.....	1,306,573.87		1,060,170.72	246,403.15
18,650 United States of America Fourth Liberty Loan 4½ per cent Bonds, due 1938.....	856,593.84		838,613.51	17,980.33
United States of America Victory Loan 4¾ per cent Notes, due 1923.....	100.00		100.00	
6,800 United States of America 4¾ per cent Treasury Notes, due March 15, 1926.....	18,070.77		11,221.77	6,849.00
United States of America 4¾ per cent Treasury Notes, due March 15, 1925.....	10,156.24		10,156.24	
United States of America 4½ per cent Treasury Notes, due June 15, 1925.....	6,000.00		6,000.00	
2,000 United States of America 4¼ per cent Treasury Notes, due September 15, 1926....	657,628.43		655,622.18	2,006.25
1,700 United States of America 4¾ per cent Treasury Notes, due March 15, 1927.....	333,000.00		331,300.00	1,700.00
	<u>\$3,384,119.34</u>		<u>\$3,048,988.27</u>	<u>\$335,131.07</u>
	\$3,384,119.34		\$3,048,988.27	\$335,131.07

Stocks
SCHEDULE I—RAILROAD

32 shares Albany & Susquehanna Railroad Co. Capital.....	\$4,160.00				\$4,160.00
1,000 shares Atchison, Topock & Santa Fe Railroad Co. Preferred.....	89,356.25				89,356.25
300 shares Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line Railroad Co. Capital.....	51,337.50				51,337.50
510 shares Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. Common.....	46,690.00				46,690.00
9,551 shares Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. Preferred.....	595,368.75				595,368.75
145 shares Boston & Albany Railroad Co. Capital.....	18,530.00				18,530.00
1,333 shares Canada Southern Railway Co. Capital.....	67,983.00				67,983.00
38 shares Catawissa Railroad Co. Preferred (\$50, par value).....	1,083.00				1,083.00
1,000 shares Central Railroad Co. of New Jersey Capital.....	295,000.00				295,000.00
Shares Chicago Great Western Railroad Co. Preferred.....	11,620.50		\$11,620.50		
166 shares Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Co. Common.....	16,268.00				16,268.00
Shares Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western Railroad Co. Preferred.....	100.00		100.00		
Shares Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western Railroad Co. Common.....	300.00		300.00		
234 shares Delaware & Hudson Co. Capital....	23,760.59				23,760.59
2,622 shares Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Co. Capital.....	256,322.50				256,322.50
3,710 shares Great Northern Railway Co. Preferred.....	394,105.00				394,105.00

	At June 30, 1924	At June 30, 1923	Increase 1923-1924	Decrease 1923-1924	At June 30, 1924
445 shares Illinois Central Railroad Co. Capital	\$47,798.15	\$47,798.15			\$47,798.15
45 shares Illinois Central Railroad Co. Preferred.	4,503.90	4,503.90			4,503.90
21 shares Lackawanna Railroad Co. of New Jersey, Capital.	2,117.50	2,117.50			2,117.50
81½ shares Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. Capital.	64,750.00	64,750.00			64,750.00
83 shares Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co. Capital.	1,265.75	1,265.75			1,265.75
40 shares Morris & Essex Railroad Co. Capital	2,680.00	2,680.00			2,680.00
138 shares New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co. Capital.	12,091.50	12,091.50			12,091.50
50 shares Norfolk & Western Railroad Co. Adjustment Preferred.	3,650.00	3,650.00			3,650.00
3,200 shares Northern Pacific Railway Co. Capital	407,200.00	407,200.00			407,200.00
7,500 shares Pennsylvania Railway Co. Capital (\$50. par value)	425,050.00	425,050.00			425,050.00
Shares Peoria & Eastern Railway Co. Capital.	664.00	664.00		\$664.00	
Shares Pere Marquette Railway Co. Common.	120.00	120.00		120.00	
48 shares Pere Marquette Railway Co. Prior Preference.	2,688.00	2,688.00			2,688.00
93 shares Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Co. Capital.	14,325.00	14,325.00			14,325.00
33 shares Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Co. Preferred.	3,960.00	3,960.00			3,960.00
206 shares Reading Company, First Preferred (\$50. par value)	7,931.00	7,931.00			7,931.00
56 shares Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad Co. Capital.	6,148.91	6,148.91			6,148.91

Shares Southern Railway Co. Common.....	1,942.50			1,942.50	
Shares Southern Railway Co. Preferred.....	339.00			339.00	
Shares Texas & Pacific Railway Co. Capital....	561.00			561.00	
3,312 shares Union Pacific Railway Co. Preferred	266,925.00			266,925.00	
Canal Co. Capital.....	53,616.43			53,616.43	
Shares Wabash Railway Co. Common.....	166.87			166.87	
Shares Wabash Railway Co. Preferred.....	784.00			784.00	
				\$16,597.87	\$3,186,665.73
	\$3,203,263.60				
					\$3,186,665.73
Stocks					
SCHEDULE II—PUBLIC UTILITY					
1,541 18/100 shares American Light & Traction					
Co. Common.....	\$370,561.20			\$191,562.00	\$178,999.20
640 shares Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Cor-					
poration. Common.....		\$7,040.00			7,040.00
200 shares Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Cor-					
poration. Preferred.....		7,250.00			7,250.00
10 shares Burlington Gas Light Co. Capital					
(\$50. par value).....			1.00		1.00
187 shares Cleveland Electric Illuminating					
Company Preferred.....	18,326.00				18,326.00
270 shares Cleveland Railway Co. Capital.....	26,460.00				26,460.00
1,428 shares Consolidated Gas Co. Capital.....	66,636.03				66,636.03
5 shares Lenox Water Co. Preferred.....	500.00				500.00
1,000 shares Manhattan Railway Co. Capital....	134,562.50			5,250.00	129,312.50
Shares Tri-City Railway & Light Co. Preferred..	2,796.75			2,796.75	
5 shares United Electric Railways Co. Cap-					
ital.....	500.00				500.00
25 shares Wells Fargo & Co. Capital.....	668.75				668.75
166 shares Worcester Consolidated Street Rail-					
way Co. First Preferred.....	8,326.26				8,326.26
	\$629,337.49		\$14,291.00	\$199,608.75	\$444,019.74
	\$629,337.49		\$629,337.49	\$444,019.74	\$444,019.74

	At June 30, 1924	At June 30, 1923	Increase 1923-1924	Decrease 1923-1924	At June 30, 1924
Stocks					
SCHEDULE III—INDUSTRIAL					
450 shares American Linsced Co. Preferred.....	\$25,200.00				\$25,200.00
30 shares American Smelting & Refining Co. Preferred.....	2,426.25				2,426.25
166 shares American Sugar Refining Co. Pre- ferred.....	19,422.00				19,422.00
39 shares Central Syndicate Building Co. Capital.....	3,705.00				3,705.00
88 92/100 shares Consolidation Coal Co. of Maryland, Capital.....	7,034.90				7,034.90
450 shares Corn Products Refining Co. Preferred	51,750.00				51,750.00
100 shares Cuba Cane Sugar Co. Preferred.....	8,000.00				8,000.00
63 shares Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Co. Capital.....	1,300.00				1,300.00
400 shares Endicott, Johnson Co. Preferred.....	47,197.50				47,197.50
1,311 shares Glen Alden Coal Co. Capital.....	6,555.00				6,555.00
290 shares B. F. Goodrich Co. Preferred.....	7,377.20				7,377.20
1,300 shares Great Northern Iron Ore Certificates	81,250.00				81,250.00
Shares The Hutchins Securities Co. Preferred.....	1,300.00		\$1,300.00		
280 shares Jewel Tea Co. Preferred.....	7,122.80				7,122.80
12 shares Lawyers Mortgage Co. Capital.....	1,440.00				1,440.00
1,700 shares Mackay Co. Preferred.....	112,200.00				112,200.00
10 shares Manati Sugar Co. Common.....	971.43				971.43
Shares National Sugar Refining Co. Capital.....	875.34			875.34	
135 shares Rolfe Coal Mining Co. Common (\$25. par value).....			\$1,687.50		1,687.50
106 shares Rolfe Coal Mining Co. Preferred (\$25. par value).....			2,650.00		2,650.00
	\$385,127.42	\$385,127.42	\$4,337.50	\$2,175.34	\$387,289.58

Stocks								
SCHEDULE IV—BANK AND TRUST COMPANY								
266 shares Bankers Trust Co. Capital.....	\$86,608.00							\$86,608.00
70 shares Bank of Manhattan Co. Capital.....	8,050.00							8,050.00
69 shares Bank of New York & Trust Co. Capital.....	25,200.00							25,200.00
1,050 shares Chase National Bank in the City of New York and Chase Securities Corporation in the City of New York, Capital.....	448,000.00							448,000.00
100 shares Irving Bank-Columbia Trust Co. Capital.....	33,000.00				\$1,100.00			31,900.00
1 certificate, Beneficial Interest Columbia Trust Co.....	100.00							100.00
34 shares National Bank of Commerce in New York, Capital.....	5,563.50							5,563.50
	\$606,521.50			\$606,521.50				\$605,421.50
SCHEDULE V								
Miscellaneous								
Trust Agreements.....	\$2.00							\$2.00
Notes: Columbia University Athletic Association.....	3,526.79					\$325.55		3,201.24
Acceptances.....	256,515.03					256,515.03		
	\$260,043.82			\$260,043.82		\$256,840.58		\$3,203.24
Bonds and Mortgages								
On northwest corner of Avenue "A" and East 13th Street, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1925..	\$63,000.00							\$63,000.00
On 360-372 Avenue "A", New York, at 6 per cent, due 1934.....								
On 117-119 Allen Street, New York, at 6 per cent due 1926.....	18,000.09							90,000.00
On Amsterdam Avenue and 167th Street, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1933.....						\$18,000.00		
				96,706.00				96,700.00

\$605,421.50

\$3,203.24

	At June 30, 1924	At June 30, 1923	Increase 1923-1924	Decrease 1923-1924	At June 30, 1924
On 2479-2491 Amsterdam Avenue, at 6 per cent, due 1933.....	.....	.....	\$81,000.00	.....	\$81,000.00
On 26-28 Beaver Street, at 5½ per cent, due 1929..	.....	.....	50,000.00	.....	375,000.00
On 188 Bowers, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1928..	.....	.....	60,000.00	.....	60,000.00
On 113-115 Broad Street, New York, at 7 per cent to 1925, 6 per cent thereafter, due 1930.....	354,000.00	.....	.....	\$7,500.00	346,500.00
On 503-11 Broadway, New York, at 5½ per cent, Open Mortgage.....	448,000.00	.....	.....	.....	448,000.00
On 924-926 Broadway, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1923.....	80,000.00	.....	.....	80,000.00	.....
On 15 Claremont Avenue, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1927.....	230,000.00	.....	.....	.....	230,000.00
On 29-31 Claremont Avenue, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1924.....	135,000.00	.....	.....	3,000.00	132,000.00
On 141-147 Columbus Avenue, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1928.....	250,000.00	.....	.....	.....	250,000.00
On 349 Convent Ave., New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1924.....	12,500.00	.....	.....	.....	12,500.00
On Delafield Avenue, Riverdale, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1928.....	.....	.....	20,790.00	.....	20,790.00
On 32 East Broadway, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1922.....	25,000.00	.....	.....	25,000.00	.....
On property at East Marion, Suffolk County, L. I., at 6 per cent, Open Mortgage.....	3,000.00	.....	.....	.....	3,000.00
On 812 Eighth Avenue, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1929.....	.....	.....	39,000.00	.....	39,000.00
On 158-160 Eldridge Street and 62 Delancey Street, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1926.....	32,000.00	.....	.....	32,000.00	.....
On Eleventh Avenue between Fifty-fifth and Fifty- sixth Streets, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1933.....	375,000.00	.....	.....	3,750.00	371,250.00

On 31-33 Fifth Avenue, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1928.....	25,000.00				25,000.00
On 580 Fifth Avenue, New York, at 4½ per cent, due 1923.....	400,000.00			400,000.00	
On 582 Fifth Avenue, New York, at 4½ per cent, due 1927.....	233,000.00				233,000.00
On 584 Fifth Avenue, New York, at 4½ per cent, due 1927.....	252,000.00				252,000.00
On 586 Fifth Avenue, New York, at 4½ per cent, due 1927.....	215,000.00				215,000.00
On 626 Fifth Avenue, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1937.....	339,000.00		23,000.00		316,000.00
On 632 Fifth Avenue, New York, at prevailing interest rate, Open Mortgage.....		175,000.00			175,000.00
On 1006 Fifth Avenue, New York; at 7 per cent to 1925, 6 per cent thereafter, due 1927.....	117,500.00			2,500.00	115,000.00
On 1045 Fifth Avenue, New York, at 6 per cent to 1926, 5½ per cent thereafter, due 1929.....	80,000.00				80,000.00
On 131-145 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, at 6 per cent, due 1929.....		200,000.00			200,000.00
On 106-108 Fulton Street, New York, at 5 per cent, due 1930.....	430,920.00			9,500.00	421,420.00
On 286 Fulton Street, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1926.....	18,250.00			500.00	17,750.00
On 12 Gold Street and 14-20 Platt Street, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1927.....	286,500.00			6,000.00	280,500.00
On 18 Gramercy Park, New York, at 6 per cent, Open Mortgage.....	19,259.12			7,708.38	11,550.74
On 18 Gramercy Park, New York, at 6 per cent, Open Mortgage.....	100,000.00				100,000.00
On 609-13 Greenwich Street, 120-128 Leroy Street, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1927.....	225,060.00				225,000.00

	At June 30, 1924		At June 30, 1923		Increase 1923-1924	Decrease 1923-1924	At June 30, 1924
On 644-654 Greenwich Street, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1923,			\$150,000.00			\$150,000.00	
On northwest corner Jerome Avenue and 177th Street, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1928,					\$70,000.00		\$70,000.00
On 34 Laight Street and 13 Vestry Street, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1928,					54,000.00		54,000.00
On 233 Madison Avenue, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1928,					187,500.00		187,500.00
On 712 Madison Avenue, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1928,			30,000.00				30,000.00
On 1723 Matthews Avenue, Bronx, New York, at 6 per cent, Open Mortgage,			2,800.00				2,800.00
On 91-93 Ninth Avenue, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1923,			19,250.00			19,250.00	
On 29-33 Park Place, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1923,			170,000.00			170,000.00	
On 91-93 Park Row, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1928,					15,000.00		15,000.00
On 93 Park Row, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1928,					15,000.00		15,000.00
On southwest corner of Prince and Thompson Streets, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1924,						1,250.00	45,375.00
On 450 Riverside Drive, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1929,			46,625.00				240,000.00
On 460-464 Riverside Drive, New York, at prevailing rate, Open Mortgage,							285,000.00
On Second Avenue and 121th Street, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1927,			7,306.05				27,981.64
On 117-125 Seventh Avenue, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1927,			198,000.00			6,000.00	192,000.00

On 28 South Street, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1934.....				25,000.00		25,000.00
On 52-56 Thompson Street, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1928.....				54,450.00		54,450.00
On 780-786 Twelfth Avenue, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1928.....				275,000.00		275,000.00
On West Broadway, Reade to Duane Street, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1929.....				385,000.00		385,000.00
On 46-50 West Street, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1924.....	187,000.00				2,000.00	185,000.00
On 238 East 15th Street, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1925.....	17,000.00					17,000.00
On 220 East 24th Street, New York, at 6 per cent, Open Mortgage.....	8,000.00					8,000.00
On 2 East 46th Street, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1927.....	147,500.00				5,000.00	142,500.00
On 1 East 64th Street, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1928.....	331,250.00				7,500.00	323,750.00
On 136-140 West 23rd Street, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1928.....				125,000.00		125,000.00
On 549-557 West 23rd Street, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1927.....	415,000.00				10,000.00	405,000.00
On 25-27 West 30th Street, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1928.....				104,900.00		104,900.00
On 321 West 30th Street, New York, at 5½ per cent, Open Mortgage.....	14,000.00				14,000.00	
On 6-8 West 32nd Street, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1929.....				400,000.00		400,000.00
On 542-548 West 36th Street, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1929.....				100,000.00		100,000.00
On 124 West 42nd Street, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1926.....	150,000.00					150,000.00
On 4 to 16 West 43rd Street, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1930.....	20,175.00				3,500.00	16,675.00

	At June 30, 1924	At June 30, 1923	Increase 1923-1924	Decrease 1923-1924	At June 30, 1924
On 7-11 West 47th Street, New York, at 4 per cent, due 1924.....	\$180,000.00	.....	.....	\$180,000.00	.....
On 67 West 47th Street, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1924.....	31,250.00	.....	.....	500.00	\$30,750.00
On 69 West 47th Street, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1924.....	31,250.00	.....	.....	500.00	30,750.00
On 530-532 West 47th Street, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1928.....	.....	.....	\$45,000.00	.....	45,000.00
On 12 West 48th Street, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1927.....	50,000.00	.....	.....	.....	50,000.00
On 38 West 48th Street, New York, at 6 per cent, Open Mortgage.....	32,750.00	.....	.....	.....	32,750.00
On 40 West 48th Street, New York, at 6 per cent, Open Mortgage.....	32,350.00	.....	.....	.....	32,350.00
On 56 West 48th Street, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1924.....	30,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00	29,000.00
On 66 West 48th Street, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1925.....	30,000.00	.....	.....	.....	30,000.00
On 160 West 48th Street, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1928.....	.....	.....	46,000.00	.....	46,000.00
On 645½-649 West 50th Street, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1928.....	29,700.00	.....	.....	600.00	29,100.00
On 234-6 West 53rd Street, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1928.....	43,000.00	.....	.....	15,000.00	28,000.00
On 106 West 90th Street, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1925.....	21,750.00	.....	.....	750.00	21,000.00
On 205 West 101st Street, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1927.....	88,200.00	.....	.....	3,600.00	84,600.00

On 542 West 114th Street, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1925.....	4,000.00	.....	500.00	.....	4,500.00	.....
On northwest cor. Morningside Avenue and 115th Street, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1924....	140,000.00	.....	.....	140,000.00	.....	.....
On 420 West 116th Street, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1928.....	180,000.00	.....	.....	.....	180,000.00	.....
On property at Wakefield, New York City, at 5 per cent, Open Mortgage.....	120,200.00	.....	.....	.....	120,200.00	.....
On property at Wakefield, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1926.....	19,800.00	.....	.....	.....	19,800.00	.....
On 106-108 West End Avenue, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1928.....	40,000.00	.....	.....	.....	40,000.00	.....
On property at Whitestone, Long Island, at 6 per cent, Open Mortgage.....	750.00	.....	.....	750.00	.....	.....
On property at Williamsbridge, New York, at 4½ to 6 per cent, due 1925.....	221,407.50	.....	.....	20,125.00	201,282.50	.....
	<u>\$8,332,242.67</u>	<u>\$8,332,242.67</u>	<u>\$3,260,515.59</u>	<u>\$1,369,783.38</u>	<u>\$10,222,974.88</u>	<u>\$10,222,974.88</u>
Totals.....	<u>\$23,722,908.27</u>	<u>\$23,722,908.27</u>	.....	.....	.....	<u>\$23,120,611.15</u>
Less Reserve Wakefield Mortgage.....	.....	44,000.00	.....	.....	.....	52,000.00
	.....	<u>\$23,678,908.27</u>	.....	.....	.....	<u>\$23,068,611.15</u>

SECURITIES—SUMMARY

	At June 30, 1924	At June 30, 1923	Increase 1923-1924	Decrease 1923-1924	At June 30, 1924
BONDS					
Schedule I—Railroad.....	\$5,415,068.52	.....	.....	\$224,298.85	\$5,190,769.67
Schedule II—Public Utility.....	1,157,867.38	.....	\$1,286,885.92	.....	2,444,753.30
Schedule III—State and Municipal.....	58,939.69	.....	.....	22,976.03	35,963.66
Schedule IV—Industrial.....	214,781.36	.....	.....	36,219.00	178,562.36
Schedule V—Foreign Government.....	75,595.48	.....	10,260.94	.....	85,856.42
Schedule VI—United States Government.....	3,384,119.34	.....	.....	3,048,988.27	335,131.07
		\$10,306,371.77			\$8,271,036.48
STOCKS					
Schedule I—Railroad.....	3,203,263.60	.....	.....	16,597.87	3,186,665.73
Schedule II—Public Utility.....	629,337.49	.....	.....	185,317.75	444,019.74
Schedule III—Industrial.....	385,127.42	.....	2,162.16	.....	387,289.58
Schedule IV—Bank and Trust Co.....	606,521.50	.....	.....	1,100.00	605,421.50
	4,824,250.01	.....	.....	.....	4,623,396.55
	260,043.82	.....	.....	256,840.58	3,203.24
	8,288,242.67	.....	1,882,732.21	.....	10,170,974.88
		\$23,678,908.27	\$3,182,041.23	\$3,792,338.35	\$23,068,611.15
MISCELLANEOUS.....					
BONDS AND MORTGAGES, Less Reserve.....					
Total.....					
					\$22,000,048.71
DISTRIBUTION					
Special Endowments—Principal.....		\$22,472,196.64	.....	\$472,147.93	456,118.07
Special Endowments—Income.....		191,040.75	\$265,077.32	.....	5,066.25
Student Loans.....		10,144.37	.....	5,078.12	285,314.20
Gifts.....		712,227.59	.....	426,913.39	322,063.92
General Endowment.....		293,298.92	28,765.00	.....	.....
Total.....		\$23,678,908.27	\$293,842.32	\$904,139.44	\$23,068,611.15

REDEMPTION FUND

Balance in Fund at June 30, 1923.....	\$1,400,000.00
Add: Cash deposited with Trustees of Fund.....	100,000.00
	<u>1,500,000.00</u>
Deduct: Securities sold to redeem bonds due June 1, 1924.....	750,000.00
Balance in Fund at June 30, 1924.....	\$ 750,000.00

Composed of:

BONDS

30,000.00 Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s (P. L. E. & W. Va. System) 40-year 4 per cent. Refunding Bonds, due 1941.....	\$ 27,450.00	
50,000.00 Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s (S. W. Division) 3½ per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, due 1925	44,937.50	
40,000.00 Central New England Ry. Co.'s 50-year 4 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, due 1961.....	37,211.25	
50,000.00 Chicago Union Station Co.'s 4½ per cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1963.....	49,875.00	
25,000.00 Grand Trunk Ry. Co.'s 7 per cent. Debenture Bonds, due 1940.....	25,000.00	
50,000.00 Northern Pacific Ry. Co.'s Refunding and Improvement Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, due 2047	48,250.00	
30,000.00 St. Louis Southwestern Ry. Co.'s 4 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, due 1989.....	27,750.00	
700.00 United States of America First Liberty Loan 4¼ per cent. Converted Bonds, due 1947.....	700.00	
600.00 United States of America Second Liberty Loan 4¼ per cent. Converted Bonds, due 1942..	600.00	
700.00 United States of America Third Liberty Loan 4¼ per cent. Bonds, due 1928.....	681.33	
150.00 United States of America Fourth Liberty Loan 4¼ per cent. Bonds, due 1938.....	150.00	
15,000.00 United States of America 4¾ per cent. Treasury Notes, due 1927.....	15,000.00	277,605.08

BONDS AND MORTGAGES

On 90-92 Avenue B, New York, at 6 per cent., due 1924	45,000.00	
On 212 Grand Street, New York, at 5½ per cent., due 1927	24,000.00	
On Northwest corner Second Avenue and 12th Street, New York, at 5½ per cent., due 1927.....	80,000.00	
On 163-173 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, at 5½ per cent., due 1926.....	30,000.00	
On 745 East Sixth Street, New York, at 6 per cent., due 1926.....	36,000.00	
On 47 West 47th Street, New York, at 6 per cent., due 1924	56,400.00	
On 30 West 48th Street, New York, at 6 per cent., Open Mortgage.....	30,000.00	
On 534-550 West 58th Street, New York, at 5½ per cent., due 1929.....	85,000.00	
On 106th Street corner West End Avenue, New York, at 6 per cent., due 1924.....	105,000.00	491,400.00
Cash.....		8,976.56
		<u>777,981.64</u>
Less deposit with the United States Trust Co.....		27,981.64
		<u>\$ 750,000.00</u>

UNIVERSITY LAND, BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT

	At June 30, 1923	Additions 1923-1924	Deductions 1923-1924	At June 30, 1924
Land: 114th to 116th Streets, Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway.....	\$2,022,440.06			\$2,022,440.06
Improvements to Grounds.....	53,239.90			53,239.90
	\$2,075,679.96			\$2,075,679.96
116th to 120th Streets, Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway.....	2,000,000.00			2,000,000.00
Improvements to Grounds.....	429,601.17			429,601.17
	2,429,601.17			2,429,601.17
116th Street, north side, Morningside Drive to Amsterdam Avenue.....		563,193.40		563,193.40
117th Street, south side, Morningside Drive to Amsterdam Avenue.....		503,656.95		503,656.95
Baker Field, Broadway, 218th Street and Harlem Ship Canal.....		692,938.72	\$125,520.50	818,459.22
Improvements and additions to Baker Field.....			148,234.67	148,234.67
				966,693.89
Avery Library Building:				
Construction.....		339,021.42		339,021.42
Boathouse at Highland, N. Y.....		30,040.00		30,040.00
Crocker Research Building:				
Construction.....	39,525.85			39,525.85
Interest.....	9,729.88			9,729.88
	49,255.73			49,255.73
Charged off to Income Crocker Research Fund.....	49,255.73			

	At June 30, 1923		At June 30, 1924	
	Construction Equipment	Construction Equipment	Additions 1923-1924	Deductions 1923-1924
Livingston Hall:	\$333,520.98	\$353,786.96	\$86.52	\$333,607.50
Chemical Engineering Building:	20,265.98		3,166.44	20,265.98
College of Dental and Oral Surgery: Construction and Equipment			565,213.59	\$353,873.48
Students Hall:			16,000.00	3,166.44
Philosophy Building:		349,694.66		565,213.59
President's House:	196,830.82			16,000.00
St. Paul's Chapel:	24,410.17	221,240.99		349,694.66
Schermerhorn Hall:	266,676.54	296,523.16	4,400.00	221,240.99
School of Business:	29,846.62			300,923.16
School of Journalism:	457,658.17	493,444.52		457,658.17
School of Mines Building:	35,786.35	82,092.03	736,873.56	35,786.35
			45,392.36	818,965.60
				45,392.36
	534,863.38			534,863.38
	28,637.83			28,637.83
		563,501.21		563,501.21
	305,506.29			305,506.29
	19,760.85			19,760.85
		325,267.14		325,267.14

	At June 30, 1923	Additions 1923-1924	Deductions 1923-1924	At June 30, 1924
Hogeler Furnace.....	\$2,000.00	.....	.....	\$2,000.00
Model of Buildings and Grounds.....	19,972.70	.....	.....	19,972.70
Model of Coal Mine.....	250.00	.....	.....	250.00
Repairs and Equipment of Old Buildings:				
East Hall.....	\$5,113.34	.....	.....	\$5,113.34
South Hall.....	4,490.42	.....	.....	4,490.42
West Hall.....	11,452.67	.....	.....	11,452.67
South Court Fountains.....	21,056.43	.....	.....	21,056.43
Students Army Training Corps Equipment.....	4,932.88	.....	.....	4,932.88
Botany and Agricultural Greenhouses.....	850.00	.....	.....	850.00
Optical Instruments.....	.....	\$7,948.00	.....	7,948.00
	.....	7,100.00	.....	7,100.00
Assessments:				
Boulevard Sewer.....	2,579.90	.....	.....	2,579.90
129th Street Sewer.....	749.25	.....	.....	749.25
Opening and acquiring title to Addition to Riverside Park.....	8,168.98	.....	.....	8,168.98
Opening 116th Street.....	2,882.77	.....	.....	2,882.77
Opening 120th Street.....	38,033.59	.....	.....	38,033.59
Opening Riverside Drive and Parkway.....	4,814.55	.....	.....	4,814.55
On 116th Street for Inwood Park.....	57,229.04	.....	.....	57,229.04
	.....	45.80	.....	45.80
Expenses During Construction and Removal to New Site— (Net).....	372,058.68	.....	.....	372,058.68
Outside Street Work.....	107,140.39	.....	.....	107,140.39

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

Vaults: East.....	30,382.79			30,382.79
West.....	37,316.40			37,316.40
		67,699.19		67,999.19
Medical School:				
Buildings.....	628,969.31			628,969.31
Equipment.....	14,950.26			14,950.26
Library.....	1,400.00			1,400.00
Roof Laboratory.....	14,938.07			14,938.07
School of Dentistry.....	39,084.92			39,084.92
Sloane Hospital for Women.....	399,263.14			399,263.14
New Site.....	1,180,000.00			1,180,000.00
New Buildings.....	25,000.00		3,153.34	28,153.34
		2,303,605.70		2,306,759.04
Camp Columbia, Morris, Conn.....		39,765.27		39,765.27
			\$2,200,510.80	\$20,637,671.45
Less Reserve for Depreciation of Commons Equipment.....	\$7,491.62			\$9,583.88
" " Baker Field.....	200.00			200.00
		7,691.62		9,783.88
		\$18,429,469.03		\$20,627,887.57

OTHER PROPERTY

	At June 30, 1923	Increase	Decrease and Depreciation	At June 30, 1924
83 Barclay Street.....	\$1.00			\$1.00
503/11 Broadway (Less Reserve \$794.91).....	684,306.49	\$5,531.67		689,838.16
1560 Broadway.....		425,000.00		475,000.00
21 Claremont Avenue.....	359,587.86	52.97	\$11,768.13	347,872.70
21 Claremont Avenue Equipment.....	3,622.58			3,622.58
29/35 Claremont Avenue (Less Reserve \$63.00).....	478,788.76	71.21	21,534.84	457,325.13
29/35 Claremont Avenue Equipment.....	43,523.79			43,523.79
39/41 Claremont Avenue.....	456,528.37	63.06	4,000.32	452,591.11
460/64 Riverside Drive.....		689,224.07	17,137.80	672,086.27
18 East 10th Street.....	167,109.75			167,109.75
618 Fifth Avenue.....	125,064.50		6,599.31	118,465.19
620 Fifth Avenue.....	103,274.18		5,847.93	97,426.25
616 Fifth Avenue and 1 West 50th Street.....	339,715.00	194,821.03	21,143.77	513,392.26
632 Fifth Avenue.....		170,419.25	5,257.32	165,161.93
72 Murray Street.....	6,963.36		240.12	6,723.24
41 West 47th Street.....	61,750.72			61,750.72
2 West 50th Street.....	19,697.21		1,313.15	18,384.06
4-6 West 50th Street.....	145,590.00	5.50	8,329.12	137,266.38
19 West 50th Street.....	10,616.30		624.48	9,991.82
6 West 51st Street.....	1.00			1.00
405 West 117th Street.....		26,219.80		26,219.80
407 West 117th Street.....	22,601.52		262.12	22,350.85
421 West 117th Street.....	22,236.64	11.64	249.54	21,998.74
431 West 117th Street.....	23,975.94	11.64	309.51	23,678.07
433 West 117th Street.....	23,123.36	11.64	280.11	22,854.89
435 West 117th Street.....	23,400.57	11.64	289.68	23,122.53
Real Estate (Amos F. Eno Endowment).....	\$3,121,478.90	\$1,511,466.57	\$105,187.25	\$4,527,758.22
	5,141,675.00	5,500.00	174,085.00	4,973,090.00
	\$8,263,153.90	\$1,516,966.57	\$279,272.25	\$9,500,848.22

SPECIAL ENDOWMENTS

	At June 30, 1923	Additions, 1923-1924	At June 30, 1924
(A) For General Purposes			
BURGESS (ANNIE P.) FUND:			
Bequest of the late Annie P. Burgess to the general endowment of the University. Established 1913.....	\$63,365.00	\$31.26	\$63,396.26
BURGESS (JOHN W.) FUND:			
Gift of Anonymous Donors to the general endowment of the University. Established 1910.....	100,000.00	.....	100,000.00
CARPENTIER (H. W.) ENDOWMENT FUND:			
Legacy of the late Horace W. Carpenter, the income to be expended in such manner and for such purposes as the Trustees may from time to time direct. Established 1918.....	1,291,173.83	.....	1,291,173.83
CHEESMAN (T. M.) FUND:			
Bequest of the late Dr. T. M. Cheesman, formerly a trustee of the University, for the general purposes of the University. Established 1920.....	10,500.00	525.00	11,025.00
CLASS OF 1895 ARTS AND MINES FUND:			
Gift of the Class of 1895 Arts and Mines to inaugurate the Columbia University Permanent Alumni Fund, the income to be expended in such manner and for such purposes as the Trustees may from time to time direct. Established 1919.....	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PERMANENT ALUMNI FUND:			
Gift of the Alumni Federation of Columbia University, the income to be expended in such manner and for such purposes as the Trustees may from time to time direct. Established 1922.....	22,354.11	.....	22,354.11
FRANK (JOHN) FUND:			
Bequest of the late John Frank, the principal and income to be expended in such manner and for such purposes as the Trustees may from time to time direct. Established 1923.....	2,389.85		2,389.85

	At June 30, 1923	Additions, 1923-1924	At June 30, 1924
HOFFMAN (CHARLES FREDERICK) FUND: Bequest of Charles Frederick Hoffman, for the general purposes of the University. Established 1921	\$5,250.00	\$262.50	\$5,512.50
KENNEDY (JOHN STEWART) ENDOWMENT FUND: Bequest of the late John Stewart Kennedy, a Trustee of Columbia University 1903 to 1909. Established 1910.....	2,220,000.00	.....	2,220,000.00
LANGELOTH (JACOB) FUND: Bequest of the late Jacob Langeloth. Established 1915.....	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
MOWER (SARA E.) FUND: Bequest of the late Sara E. Mower as a memorial to Mandeville Mower. The principal and income to be expended in such manner and for such purposes as the Trustees may from time to time direct. Established 1919.....	95,069.74	5,201.54	100,271.28
PELL (MARY B.) LEGACY: Bequest of the late Mary B. Pell, the income to be expended in such manner and for such purposes as the Trustees may from time to time direct. Established 1914.....	420.00	1,880.04	2,300.04
VAN CORTLANDT (ROBERT B.) FUND: Bequest of the late Robert B. Van Cortlandt, the income to be expended in such manner and for such purposes as the Trustees may from time to time direct. Established 1918.....	691,292.89	19,588.55	710,881.44
WEBBER FUND: Bequest of the late John Webber, for the general purposes of the University. Established 1918....	1,050.00	52.50	1,102.50
	\$4,512,865.42	\$27,541.39	\$4,540,406.81

<p>(B) For Designated Purposes</p> <p>ADAMS (ERNEST KEMPTON) FUND FOR PHYSICAL RESEARCH: Gift of Edward D. Adams, in memory of his son, the late Ernest Kempton Adams. Such part of the income as shall be designated by the Trustees to be applied to the stipend of the Research Fellow pursuing researches in the Physical Sciences or in their practical applications; the income received in excess of such stipend to be used in the publication and distribution of the results of the investigation carried on by such Fellows. Established 1904.</p>	<p>50,000.00</p>	<p>50,000.00</p>
<p>ALDRICH (JAMES HERMAN) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of James H. Aldrich, of the Class of 1863, to establish this fund in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of his graduation. Established 1913.</p>	<p>5,000.00</p>	<p>5,000.00</p>
<p>ANONYMOUS FUND FOR CHURCH AND CHORAL MUSIC: Gift of an anonymous donor to establish this fund; the income to be used to maintain a Professorship in Church and Choral Music. Established 1913.</p>	<p>100,859.36</p>	<p>100,859.36</p>
<p>ART PROFESSORSHIP FUND: Bequest of Hugo Reisinger to found a professorship of the History of Arts. Established 1916.</p>	<p>100,000.00</p>	<p>100,000.00</p>
<p>AVERY ARCHITECTURAL FUND: Gift of Samuel P. Avery and Mary Ogden Avery in memory of their deceased son, Henry Ogden Avery. The income of the fund to be applied to the purchase of books relating to architecture, decorations and allied arts. Established 1890, and augmented in 1910 by \$20,000.</p>	<p>50,000.00</p>	<p>50,000.00</p>
<p>BAIER (VICTOR) FELLOWSHIP FUND: Bequest of the late Victor Baier to establish a fellowship in church music to be governed by such rules and regulations as may be determined by the Trustees. Established 1922.</p>	<p>19,950.67</p>	<p>19,950.67</p>
<p>BARKER (CLARENCE) MUSICAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of the late Mrs. Virginia Purdy Bacon, to establish a graduate scholarship in the Department of Music. Established 1921.</p>	<p>20,173.75</p>	<p>20,173.75</p>
<p>BARNARD FELLOWSHIP FUND: Legacy from the late President Barnard to establish the 'Barnard Fellowship for encouraging Scientific Research.' Established 1889.</p>	<p>10,000.00</p>	<p>10,000.00</p>

	At June 30, 1923	Additions, 1923-1924	At June 30, 1924
<p>BARNARD LIBRARY FUND: The residuary estate of the late President Barnard was left to the Trustees of Columbia College to constitute a fund under the name of the 'Barnard Fund for the Increase of the Library,' the income of which is to be devoted to the purchase of books, especially those relating to physical and astronomical science; but out of the income of this fund so much as may be necessary is to be applied in procuring a gold medal of the bullion value of not less than \$200, to be styled the 'Barnard Medal for Meritorious Service to Science,' to be awarded every five years on the judgment of the National Academy of Science of the United States. The medal will be next awarded in June, 1925. Established 1889.</p>	\$59,600.00		\$59,600.00
<p>BARNARD (MARGARET) FUND: The residuary estate of the late Margaret Barnard, widow of the late President Barnard, was left to the Trustees of Columbia College, 'to augment the sum left by my late husband.' Established 1892.</p>	16,250.00		16,250.00
<p>BECK FUNDS: The late Charles Bathgate Beck bequeathed the sum of \$10,000 to be applied as follows: \$2,000 to found one free scholarship, the income to be applied 'to the free yearly tuition and education in said College of one student forever, under such terms and conditions as the rules of said College and said Trustees shall prescribe.' The income of the remaining \$8,000 to be used for an annual prize 'to the student in the Law School who shall pass the best examination in Real Estate Law,' Established 1899. Beck Scholarship Fund..... \$2,000.00 Beck Prize Fund..... 8,000.00</p>	10,000.00		10,000.00
<p>BEEKMAN (GERARD) FUND: Bequest of the late Gerard Beekman, formerly a Trustee of Columbia University, the income to be used in connection with the work of the Chaplain. Established 1920.</p>	10,000.00		10,000.00

BEER (JULIUS) LECTURE FUND: Bequest of the late Julius Beer, the income of which is to be applied to providing lectures at intervals not exceeding three years, by lecturers nominated by the Faculty of Political Science and confirmed by the Trustees. Established 1903.	10,000.00	10,000.00
BENNETT PRIZE FUND: Gift of James Gordon Bennett, the income, or a medal of equal value, to be given for 'an essay in English prose upon some subject of contemporaneous interest in the domestic or foreign policy of the United States.' Established 1893.	1,000.00	1,000.00
BERGH (HENRY) FUND: Anonymous Gift, the income to be used for the inculcating of a spirit of kindness and consideration toward the lower animals. Established 1907.	100,000.00	100,000.00
BLUMENTHAL ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of George Blumenthal for the endowment of a Chair of Politics. Established 1906.	108,424.83	108,424.83
BLUMENTHAL (GEORGE, JR.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of Mr. and Mrs. George Blumenthal, the income to be awarded to students of Medicine to cover the cost of tuition, or for other purposes. Established 1909.	19,667.50	19,667.50
BONDY (EMIL C.) FUND: Bequest of the late Emil C. Bondy, the income of which is to be applied, first, toward investigation into the cause, prevention and cure of cancer, and second, toward general research in medicine and surgery and their allied subjects. Established 1916.	100,000.00	100,000.00
BORING FELLOWSHIP FUND: Gift of Mr. Edward C. Moore, Jr., to establish a Fellowship in the School of Architecture. Established 1922.	6,200.00	6,200.00
BRAINARD (EDWARD SUTLIFF) MEMORIAL PRIZE FUND: Gift of Miss Phoebe T. Sutliff in memory of her nephew Edward Sutliff Brainard of the Class of 1921, the income to be awarded annually to that student in the graduating class of Columbia College who is adjudged by his classmates, according to such rules as the Faculty may prescribe, as most worthy of distinction on the ground of his qualities of mind and character. Established 1920.	1,200.00	1,200.00

	At June 30, 1923	Additions, 1923-1924	At June 30, 1924
BRIDGHAM (SAMUEL WILLARD) FUND: Gift of Mrs. Fanny Bridgham to establish a fund, in memory of the late Samuel Willard Bridgham, of the Class of 1867, School of Mines, the income to be applied to the support of a Fellowship to be awarded annually by the Faculty of Applied Science. Established 1915.	\$22,000.00	.....	\$22,000.00
BULL (WILLIAM T.) MEMORIAL FUND: From the William T. Bull Memorial Fund Committee in honor of the late William T. Bull, M. D., the income to be applied to meet the cost of conducting original research under the direction of the Department of Surgery. Established 1911.	32,250.00	.....	32,250.00
BUNNER PRIZE FUND: Gift of friends of the late Henry Cuyler Bunner, the income to be used to provide every year the 'H. C. Bunner Medal,' to be given to the student who shall present the best essay on an assigned subject in American literature. Established 1896.	1,247.00	.....	1,247.00
BURGESS (ANNIE P.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of the late Annie P. Burgess to establish a fund, the income to be applied to the tuition and expenses each year of a worthy and deserving young man of good habits and Christian character. Established 1913.	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
BURGESS (DANIEL M.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of the late Annie P. Burgess to establish a fund, the income to be applied to the tuition and expenses each year of a worthy and deserving young man of good habits and Christian character. Established 1913.	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
BUTLER (NICHOLAS MURRAY) MEDAL FUND: Gift of Archer M. Huntington to establish a fund, the income to be used in providing a gold medal every five years for the most distinguished contribution made anywhere in the world to philosophy, or to educational theory, practice or administration. Established 1914.	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

<p>BUTLER (RICHARD) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of Mrs. Richard Butler in memory of her deceased husband, Richard Butler. Open to students born in the State of Ohio. Established 1903.</p>	<p>5,500.00</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>5,500.00</p>
<p>CAMPBELL SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of \$3,000 each from Miss Maria L. Campbell and Miss Catherine B. Campbell to establish two scholarships in Columbia College in memory of Robert B. Campbell, of the Class of 1844, and Henry P. Campbell, of the Class of 1847. Established 1900.</p>	<p>6,000.00</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>6,000.00</p>
<p>CARPENTIER (EDWARD R.) FUND: Gift of Mrs. Maria H. Williamson for the endowment of a 'Professorship, or an endowed lectureship, on the origins and growth of civilization among men.' Established 1906.</p>	<p>250,000.00</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>250,000.00</p>
<p>CARPENTIER (JAMES S.) FUND: Gift from General H. W. Carpentier to establish a fund in memory of his brother, James S. Carpentier, for the benefit of the Law School. Established 1903.</p>	<p>300,000.00</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>300,000.00</p>
<p>CARPENTIER (R. S.) FUND: Gift from General H. W. Carpentier towards a professorship in the Medical School, in memory of Reuben S. Carpentier. Established 1904.</p>	<p>100,000.00</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>100,000.00</p>
<p>CASTNER (HAMILTON YOUNG) FUND: Bequest of the late Cora M. Perkins, the income to be invested by the Trustees of Columbia University in such manner as shall in their judgment most effectively encourage chemical investigation and research. Established 1923.</p>	<p>231,524.06</p>	<p>\$51,099.36</p>	<p>282,623.42</p>
<p>CENTER FUND: Gift of Mary E. Ludlow, in memory of her son, the late Robert Center, the income to be applied either to the salary of a Professor of Music, or of other Instructors of Music, or to Fellowships, Scholarships in Music, or to be used in any one or more of these or such other ways as shall, in the judgment of the Trustees, tend most effectually to elevate the standard of musical instruction in the United States, and to afford the most favorable opportunity for acquiring instruction of the highest order. Established 1896.</p>	<p>180,000.00</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>180,000.00</p>

	At June 30, 1923	Additions, 1923-1924	At June 30, 1924
CHAMBERLAIN (JOSEPH P.) ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of Joseph P. Chamberlain for the endowment of a chair of legislation. Established 1917.....	\$150,000.00	.....	\$150,000.00
CHANDLER (CHARLES FREDERICK) FUND: From the Alumni of Columbia University to establish this fund in honor of Professor Charles Frederick Chandler, the income to be applied to the delivery and publication of at least one public lecture each year on some phase of the science of Chemistry, etc. Established 1910.....	7,500.00	.....	7,500.00
CHANLER PRIZE FUND: Bequest of J. Winthrop Chanler, of the Class of 1847, to found an annual prize for 'the best original manuscript essay in English prose on the History of Civil Government of America, or some other historical subject.' Established 1877.....	1,100.00	.....	1,100.00
CHAPEL MUSIC FUND: Gift of Gerard Beckman of the Class of 1864 to establish this fund, the income to be applied to the purchase of suitable music for use in the services in St. Paul's Chapel. Established 1913.....	1,050.00	.....	1,050.00
CLARK SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of the late Alonzo Clark, M. D., formerly President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, for the purpose of promoting the discovery of new facts in medical science. First prize bestowed October 1, 1894.....	15,250.00	.....	15,250.00
CLASS OF 1848 SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of an anonymous friend, for the endowment of two Scholarships in Columbia College. Established 1902.....	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
CLASS OF 1869 FUND: Representing the amount held by the Treasurer of the Class of 1869 at the time of his death. The income or principal to be used as the surviving members of the class may designate. Established 1924.....	.....	\$99.01	99.01

CLASS OF 1881 ARTS AND MINES FUND: Gift of the Class of 1881 Arts and Mines in commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of their graduation, for the maintenance of the class of 1881 flagpole and for the purchase of Columbia flags. Established 1921.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
CLASS OF 1885 SCHOOL OF MINES FUND: Gift of the Class of 1885 School of Mines in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their graduation, the income to be applied to the maintenance of a Scholarship in the Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry. Established 1910.....	10,600.00	10,600.00	10,600.00
CLASS OF 1888 ARTS AND MINES FUND: For the maintenance of the Class of 1888 Gates. Established 1917.....	400.00	400.00	400.00
CLASS OF 1889 MEDAL FUND: Gift of the Class of 1889 School of Mines in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their graduation, the income to be applied to the cost of a medal to be awarded triennially to a graduate of the School of Mines, or of any of the schools of applied science or architecture, who shall have distinguished himself by eminent achievement in any sphere of human effort. Established 1915.....	500.00	500.00	500.00
CLASS OF 1892 ARTS AND MINES FUND: Gift of the Class of 1892 Arts and Mines for the endowment of rooms 633 Hartley and 431 Furnald, the occupancy thereof to be awarded as provided in the deed of gift. Established 1917.....	6,600.00	6,600.00	6,600.00
CLASS OF 1896 ARTS AND MINES SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of the Class of 1896 Arts and Mines, in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their graduation. Established 1921.....	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00
CLASS OF 1901 DECENNIAL FUND: Gift of the Class of 1901 College and Applied Science, the income to be applied toward the expenses of maintaining the work of the Committee on Employment of Students. Established 1911....	1,400.00	1,400.00	1,400.00

	At June 30, 1923	Additions, 1923-1924	At June 30, 1924
<p>CLASS OF 1905 FUND: Gift of the Class of 1905 College and Science, the income to be disposed of yearly by direction of the Class, the accumulated interest being added to the principal if the Class make no direction. In 1930 the entire fund with accumulations and additions shall be applied to some University, athletic or alumni, activity as directed by the Class and if the Class make no direction, the entire fund with accumulations and additions shall become the property of the University, as a gift from the Class. Established 1915.....</p>	\$1,225.00	.....	\$1,225.00
<p>COCK (THOMAS F., M. D.) PRIZE FUND: Bequest of the late Augustus C. Chapin, the income to be used to provide an annual prize to be known as the 'Thomas F. Cock, M. D., Prize' for the best thesis on puerperal fever. Established 1915.....</p>	1,125.00	.....	1,125.00
<p>COLLINS (PERRY McDONOUGH) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of the late Kate Collins Brown; the annual income to be divided into amounts of three hundred dollars (\$300) to be paid annually under such rules and regulations as the Board of Trustees of the College may from time to time establish, to each of those undergraduates in the academic and scientific courses of the College whose pecuniary condition and resources are, in the judgment of the Board of Trustees, insufficient to defray the expenses of his college education; and if the College is unable in any year to use the entire income of the said Fund for the purposes aforesaid, after making every proper effort so to do, the balance of the income from the Fund in that year, not needed for the aforesaid purposes, shall be applied to the general purposes of the academic and scientific departments of the College. Established 1918.....</p>	563,883.28	.....	563,883.28
<p>COLUMBIA HUDSON-FULTON PRIZE FUND: Gift of the representatives of the various Committees having charge of the reception given on the University grounds in October, 1909, under the auspices of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission, the income to be used for an annual prize or prizes, to be known as the Columbia Hudson-Fulton Prize or Prizes, for an athletic event. Established 1909.....</p>	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00

<p>COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION FUND: From the Trustees of the trust created by the Columbia University Football Association, the income to be applied towards the support of athletic teams or crews representing Columbia University in intercollegiate sports. Established 1911.</p>	<p>10,037.72</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>10,037.72</p>
<p>CONVERS (E. B.) PRIZE FUND: Gift of Miss Alice Convers and Miss Clara B. Convers to endow, in memory of their brother, Ebenezer Buckingham Convers, of the Class of 1866, a prize in the Columbia Law School. Established 1906.</p>	<p>1,100.00</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>1,100.00</p>
<p>COTHEAL FUND: Gift of Mrs. James R. Swords and Mrs. Samuel Lawrence as a memorial to their brother, Alexander I. Cotheal, the income to be used for the purchase of books in the Oriental Languages, or relating to Oriental countries. Established 1896.</p>	<p>17,025.00</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>17,025.00</p>
<p>CRAGIN (E. B.) ENDOWMENT FUND: Gifts of various donors to establish this fund in memory of the late Dr. Edwin B. Cragin, the net income to be applied to the support of the Social Service work of the Sloane Hospital for Women, or, in the event that the Social Service work of the said Hospital is otherwise provided for or is discontinued, then such net income shall be expended in such other manner as the Board of Managers of the Hospital may from time to time direct. Established 1919.</p>	<p>60,409.05</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>60,409.05</p>
<p>CROCKER (GEORGE) SPECIAL RESEARCH FUND: Bequest of the late George Crocker, the income to be used in Cancer Research. Established 1911.</p>	<p>1,455,000.00</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>1,455,000.00</p>
<p>CROSBY (WILLIAM O.) COLLECTION OF LANTERN SLIDES FUND: Gift of \$1,800 from friends of Professor William O. Crosby, of Boston, to establish and maintain the collection of geological lantern slides in the Department of Geology known by above title. One hundred dollars was made immediately available and \$1,700 is to constitute a permanent fund, the income only to be used for above purposes. Established 1913.</p>	<p>1,700.00</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>1,700.00</p>
<p>CURRIER (NATHANIEL) FUND: Bequest of Laura Currier, to establish the Nathaniel Currier Fund, the income to be used for the purchase of books for the Library. Established 1908.</p>	<p>50,000.00</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>50,000.00</p>

	At June 30, 1923	Additions, 1923-1924	At June 30, 1924
CURTIS (CARLTON C.) FUND: Gift of Carlton C. Curtis for the endowment of a branch of creative investigation under the terms and conditions as set forth in the deed of gift. Established 1921	\$17,077.72	\$5,000.00	\$22,077.72
CURTIS FELLOWSHIP FUND: Gift of the George William Curtis Memorial Committee to establish a fellowship in the School of Political Science in Columbia University, to bear the name and to perpetuate the memory of the late George William Curtis; the holder of the fellowship to devote himself to the study of the science of government, with a special view to its application to the then existing condition of the United States, or the State or City of New York, and to publish a monograph on some subject relating to the then existing condition of the United States, etc. Established 1899.	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
CURTIS (GEORGE WILLIAM) MEDALS FUND: Gift from an associate of George William Curtis in the Civil Service Reform work. Established 1902.	1,300.00	.....	1,300.00
CUTTING (W. BAYARD) FUND: Gift of Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting and her children to establish this fund in memory of the late W. Bayard Cutting, of the Class of 1869, the income to provide traveling fellowships. Established 1913.	200,000.00	82,310.00 Decrease	117,690.00
CUTTING (W. BAYARD, JR.) FELLOWSHIP FUND: Gift of W. Bayard Cutting, to establish the 'W. Bayard Cutting, Jr. Fellowship Fund.' The income of the fund (to be not less than \$600) is payable to the Graf Erwein von Wurmbbrand and the Grafen Eva von Wurmbbrand during their lifetime; thereafter, the income shall be used to provide a fellowship in International Law, to be awarded annually at the pleasure of the Trustees, to that student, who, in their judgment, shall have attained a standard of excellence to justify the award. Established 1912	15,000.00	.....	15,000.00

DACOSTA PROFESSORSHIP FUND: The late Charles M. DaCosta, a member of the Class of 1855, bequeathed to the Trustees of Columbia College \$100,000. Of this sum, the Trustees, on October 6, 1891, for the endowment of a chair in the Department of Biology, set apart \$80,000, which has been increased by the profits of certain investments to	86,600.00	86,600.00
DARLING (EDWARD A.) PRIZE FUND: Bequest of the late Edward A. Darling, formerly Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, the income to be awarded as a prize each year at Commencement to that student of the senior class in Engineering whose work during his course of study is voted by his classmates to have been the most honest and thorough. Established 1903.	1,070.00	1,070.00
DEAN LUNG PROFESSORSHIP OF CHINESE FUND: Gift of an anonymous friend to found a department of Chinese Languages, Literatures, Religion and Law, and especially for the establishment of a Professorship to be known as the Dean Lung Professorship of Chinese. Established 1901.	226,200.00	226,200.00
DE LAMAR (JOSEPH R.) FUND: Bequest of the late Joseph R. De Lamar, the income to be expended in such manner as the Trustees may from time to time direct in accordance with the terms of the bequest. Established 1919. . .	3,891,673.79	342,746.23
DEUTSCHER VEREIN PRIZE FUND: Gift of the Deutscher Verein in Columbia University to establish an annual prize in German. Established 1917.	1,000.00	1,000.00
DEVENDORF (DAVID M.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of Mrs. David M. Devendorf, to establish the 'David M. Devendorf Scholarship Fund' as a memorial to her deceased husband, David M. Devendorf; the income to provide a scholarship in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Established 1911.	6,500.00	6,500.00
DEWITT (GEORGE C.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of Mrs. George C. Dewitt of New York to establish this fund, the net annual income to be awarded as a scholarship by the Faculty of Law to any graduate of Columbia College, of Christian parentage and of good mental and moral standing in his class, who may need such assistance to enable him to pursue the three-years' course at the Law School and who, in the judgment of the Faculty of Law, shall be worthy of such privilege; provided that the holder of this scholarship shall reside in one of the Residence Halls of the University during his period of study. Established 1917.	15,301.75	15,301.75

	At June 30, 1923	Additions, 1923-1924	At June 30, 1924
DOUGHTY (FRANCIS, M. D.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Phebe Caroline Swords to establish the 'Francis E. Doughty, M. D., Scholarship Fund' in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, open to members of any class. Established 1912. . . .	\$10,000.00	.....	\$10,000.00
DRISLER CLASSICAL FUND: Gift of Seth Low, formerly President of the University, for the endowment of the 'Henry Drisler Classical Fund' for the purchase of books, maps, charts, busts and such other equipment as will tend to make instruction in the classics more interesting and effective. Established 1894. . . .	10,750.00	.....	10,750.00
DUNNING (WILLIAM A.) FUND: Bequest of the late William A. Dunning, the income to be paid to Mathilde M. Dunning during her lifetime, and thereafter to be applied to the promotion of instruction and research in the Department of History. Established 1923. . . . .	.....	\$30,542.39	30,542.39
DU BOIS (DR. ABRAM) MEMORIAL FUND: Gift of William A. Du Bois, Matthew B. Du Bois and Katharine Du Bois, in memory of their father, Doctor Abram Du Bois, the income to be applied to the maintenance of a fellowship to be known as the Doctor Abram Du Bois Fellowship, to be open to a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons devoting himself to the subject of diseases of the eye. Established 1910.	18,000.00	.....	18,000.00
DYCKMAN FUND: Gift of Isaac Michael Dyckman in memory of his uncles, Dr. Jacob Dyckman and Dr. James Dyckman, both of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, to establish the 'Dyckman Fund for the Encouragement of Biological Research,' the interest derived therefrom to be devoted annually to such object, consistent with the purposes of the gift, as shall be recommended by the Department of Zoology and approved by the President. Established 1899.	10,500.00	.....	10,500.00
EARLE PRIZE FUND: Gift of the Earle Memorial Committee to establish the Earle Prize in Classics. Established 1907.	1,325.00	.....	1,325.00

EATON PROFESSORSHIP FUND: Bequest of the late Dorman B. Eaton to endow and maintain a Professorship of Municipal Science and Administration in the College. Established 1903.....	100,000.00	.....	100,000.00
EINSTEIN FUND: Gift of Dr. and Mrs. Charles Waldstein, as a memorial to Mrs. Waldstein's parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Einstein; the income of which is to be awarded annually to that graduate student doing the best and most original work in the field of American Diplomacy. Established 1911..	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
ELSBURG (ALBERT MARION) PRIZE FUND: Gift of Mrs. Albert Elsburg to establish this fund as a memorial to her son, Albert Marion Elsburg, of the Class of 1905, the income to provide the 'Albert Marion Elsburg Prize in Modern History.' Established 1912.....	2,000.00	100.00	2,100.00
EMMONS (SAMUEL FRANKLIN) MEMORIAL FUND: Amount collected by the Committee of the Emmons Memorial Fund for a fellowship in Scientific Research. Established 1913.....	14,000.00	2,585.35	16,585.35
ENO (AMOS F.) ENDOWMENT FUND: Bequest of the late Amos F. Eno, the principal and income to be expended in such manner and for such purposes as the Trustees may from time to time direct. Established 1923.....	5,774,006.98	250,967.42 Decrease	5,523,039.56
FERGUSON (DAVID W. AND ELLEN A.) FELLOWSHIP FUND: Gift of William C. Ferguson of the Class of 1887 School of Mines to establish a fellowship in the Department of Chemistry, the holder of the fellowship to devote himself to investigation upon the subject of synthetic drugs and medicines. Established 1921.....	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
FINE ARTS ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of an anonymous donor to establish this fund for the benefit of the School of Architecture. Established 1913.....	293,934.81	4,466.44	298,401.25
GARTH MEMORIAL FUND: Gift of Horace E. Garth to establish a fellowship in Political Economy in memory of his son, the late Granville W. Garth. Established 1904.....	16,500.00	.....	16,500.00

	At June 30, 1923	Additions, 1923-1924	At June 30, 1924
GEBHARD FUND: Bequest of Frederick Gebhard to found a Professorship of German Language and Literature. Established 1843.....	\$20,000.00	.....	\$20,000.00
GERMANISTIC FUND: Gift of the Germanistic Society and other donors, the income to be applied to the maintenance of instruction and research into matters relating to the German peoples. Established 1920.....	14,700.00	.....	14,700.00
GERMAN LECTURE FUND: Gifts for an endowment for Public Lectures in German at the University, the income to be used for advertising, printing, slides, etc. Established 1901.....	1,250.00	.....	1,250.00
GIES (WILLIAM J.) FELLOWSHIP FUND: Gift of the William J. Gies Fellowship Fund Committee to establish a fellowship in Dental and Medical research. Established 1923.....	.....	\$10,717.78	10,717.78
GILDER (RICHARD WATSON) FUND FOR THE PROMOTION OF GOOD CITIZENSHIP: Contributions by the friends of the late Richard Watson Gilder to establish this fund in his honor, the income to be used to enable succeeding classes of students to devote themselves as 'Gilder Fellows' to the investigation and study of political and social conditions in this country and abroad, etc. Established 1911.....	48,000.00	.....	48,000.00
GOLDSCHMIDT (H. P.) FUND: Bequest of the late Henry Philip Goldschmidt, the income and principal to be used for the benefit of the Sloane Hospital for Women. Established 1923.....	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
GOLDSCHMIDT (SAMUEL ANTHONY) FELLOWSHIP FUND: Gift of George B. Goldschmidt, to establish this fund, as memorial to Samuel Anthony Goldschmidt, of the Class of 1871, the income to be used for the maintenance of a fellowship in Chemistry. Established 1908.....	16,500.00	.....	16,500.00

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

469

GOTTHEIL (GUSTAV) LECTURESHP FUND: Gift by Temple Emanu-El to establish a lectureship, the holder of which is to be nominated by the Professors in the Department of Semitic Languages, subject to confirmation by the Trustees. Established 1903.....	10,275.00	1,650.00	11,925.00
GOTTSBERGER (CORNELIUS HEENEY) FELLOWSHIP FUND: Bequest of Ellen Josephine Banker to establish a fellowship to bear the name and be in memory of her deceased brother, Cornelius Heeney Gottsberger. Established 1904.....	9,500.00	.....	9,500.00
GREEN PRIZE FUND: Gift of Mr. and Mrs. Asher Green to establish this fund, in memory of their son, a member of the Class of 1914, the income to provide the Green Prize in the College. Established 1913.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
GROSVENOR (ROBERT) MEMORIAL FUND: Gift of Mr. William Grosvenor of Providence, R. I., in behalf of his mother and her family, in memory of Robert Grosvenor, deceased, a former member of the Class of 1918 in the Medical School. The income to be used for the purchase of books for the Library at the Medical School. Established 1920.....	2,500.00	.....	2,500.00
HALL (GEORGE HENRY) FUND: Bequest of the late George Henry Hall to establish this fund, the income of which is to be used to maintain continuously one scholar in the University for the full term of four years, such scholar to be selected by the Trustees. Established 1913.....	14,363.22	.....	14,363.22
HAMILTON (ADELAIDE) BEQUEST: Gift of Miss Adelaide Hamilton to be set apart as a fund for the purchase of books, as a memorial to her father, John Church Hamilton, a son of Alexander Hamilton, a proper book-plate to be set in each volume purchased with the income of the fund. Established 1917.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
HARKNESS (EDWARD S.) FUND: Gift of Edward S. Harkness, the income to be used for medical education and research. Established 1922.....	1,013,278.00	430.42 Decrease	1,012,847.58

	At June 30, 1923	Additions, 1923-1924	At June 30, 1924
HARKNESS (MRS. STEPHEN V.) FUND: Gift of Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness, the income to be used for medical education and research. Established 1922.....	\$1,328,368.40	\$308.00 Decrease	\$1,328,060.40
HARRIMAN (REVEREND ORLANDO) FUND: Gift of the children of the late Reverend Orlando Harriman, of the Class of 1835, as a memorial to their father, the income, until further action by the Trustees, to be applied to the salary of the Professor of Rhetoric and English. Established 1908.....	102,500.00	.....	102,500.00
HARRIS (ELLEN C.) FUND: Bequest of the late Ellen C. Harris for the erection and endowment of a building as a memorial to her mother, the late Evelina M. Harris. Established 1922.....	513,999.11	.....	513,999.11
HARSEN SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Founded by the late Jacob Harsen, M. D., in 1859, the income to be given in prizes. Under an order of the N. Y. Supreme Court in 1903, the income is thereafter to be used for scholarships in the Medical School, to be known as the Harsen Scholarships.....	31,332.73	.....	31,332.73
HARTLEY (FRANK) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gifts from friends of the late Frank Hartley, M.D., to endow a scholarship in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, as a memorial. Established 1914.....	4,425.00	.....	4,425.00
HEPBURN (A. BARTON) ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of A. Barton Hepburn, formerly a trustee of the University, the income to be applied, as the Trustees may from time to time provide, to the maintenance and conduct of the School of Business. Established 1918.....	480,000.00	.....	480,000.00
HEPBURN (A. BARTON) PROFESSORSHIP FUND: Bequest of the late A. Barton Hepburn, formerly a trustee of the University, to found or aid in founding a professorship in either economics or history. Established 1922.....	150,000.00	.....	150,000.00

HERVEY (WILLIAM ADDISON) MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of the William Addison Hervey Memorial Committee, the income to provide a scholarship in the department of Germanic Languages. First award October 1, 1925 and biennially thereafter. Established 1924.....	3,505.00	3,505.00	
HUBER (FRANCIS) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of Francis Huber to establish a scholarship to be awarded to a student entering the Medical School from an institution other than Columbia College, Barnard College or Hunter College. Established 1921.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	
HUBER (FREDERICK W. JR.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of Dr. Frederick W. Huber to establish a scholarship to be awarded under the terms of the gift, to a student in the first or freshman year in Columbia College. Established 1924.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	
HUBER (VIOLA B.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of Francis Huber to establish a scholarship to be awarded to a student entering the Medical School from Hunter College. Established 1921.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	
ILLIG FUND: Bequest of William C. Illig, of the Class of 1882 School of Mines, the income to be applied to the purchase of prizes to be awarded to students of the graduating class of the School of Mines, who shall, in the judgment of the Faculty, have merited the same by commendable proficiency in such scientific subjects as the Faculty may designate. Established 1898.....	2,300.00	2,300.00	
INDO-IRANIAN FUND: Gift of an anonymous donor to found this Fund, the income to be used for the maintenance of the Department of Indo-Iranian Languages. Established 1908.....	15,000.00	15,000.00	
JACOBI (ABRAHAM) LIBRARY FUND: Gift of Francis Huber, the income thereof to be expended for the purchase of books and journals on pediatric subjects for the Library of the Medical School. Established 1921.....	4,021.28	4,021.28	
JACOBI (ABRAHAM) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of Francis Huber to establish four scholarships, two of which shall be awarded to students entering the Medical School from Columbia College and two to students entering the Medical School from the College of the City of New York. Established 1921.....	20,000.00	20,000.00	

	At June 30, 1923	Additions, 1923-1924	At June 30, 1924
JAMES (D. WILLIS) FUND: Bequest of D. Willis James, the income to be applied until further action by the Trustees, to the salary of the Professor of Geology. Established 1908.....	\$100,000.00	.....	\$100,000.00
JANEWAY (E. G.) LIBRARY ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of Mrs. Russell Sage to establish the E. G. Janeway Library Endowment Fund, the income of which is to be devoted to the maintenance and extension of the Janeway Library in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Established 1912.....	26,750.00	.....	26,750.00
JEFFERSON STATUE MAINTENANCE FUND: For the care and repair of the Statue of Thomas Jefferson. Established 1917. Original gift, \$1,589.92, to which has been added the accrued income of the Fund.....	1,800.00	.....	1,800.00
KEMP (JAMES FURMAN) FUND: Gift of anonymous donor, the income to be exclusively for the benefit of the Department of Geology and to be used for fellowships, scholarships, loans to students or research. Established 1924..	.....	\$20,000.00	20,000.00
LASHER (JOHN K.) FUND: Bequest of the late John K. Lasher, Jr., the income to be applied toward the support of the work of the Columbia University Christian Association. Established 1920.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
LAW LIBRARY FUND: Created by act of the Trustees on March 5, 1900, by the consolidation of the Alexander Cole gift (\$1,500), John J. Jenkins Legacy (\$500); John McKeon Fund (\$1,000), Samson Simpson Fund (\$1,000); and Edgar J. Nathan Gift (\$250), the income to be applied to the purchase of law books. Augmented by act of the Finance Committee, October 2, 1907, by adding the Pyne Law Gift (\$1,000).....	5,250.00	.....	5,250.00

LEE (THE) FUND: Gift of Dr. and Mrs. Frederic S. Lee to establish this fund, the income to be used to meet the cost of equipment and research in the Department of Physiology. Established 1914.....	20,000.00	.....	20,000.00
LIBBEY (JONAS M.) FUND: Bequest of the late Jonas M. Libbey, the income to be used to promote and support research and to publish and distribute the results of such research in regard to the application of the principles of biological and pathological chemistry, and of electro-chemistry and electro-physics to human need and welfare. Established 1923.....	29,297.75	4,338.50	33,636.25
LOUBAT FUND: Gift of Joseph F. Loubat for prizes to be given every five years for works in the English Language on the History, Geography, Archaeology, Ethnology, Philology or Numismatics of North America. First prize, \$1,000; second prize, \$400. Established 1892.....	7,000.00	.....	7,000.00
LOUBAT PROFESSORSHIP FUND: Gift of Joseph F. Loubat to establish the Loubat Professorship in American Archaeology. Established 1903.....	100,000.00	.....	100,000.00
MAISON FRANCAISE ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of Robert Bacon, the income to be used in defraying the running expenses of the Maison Francaise. Established 1913.....	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
MANNERS (EDWIN) FUND: Legacy of the late Edwin Manners to establish this Fund. Established 1914.....	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00
MARTIN (FREDERICK TOWNSEND) FUND: Bequest of the late Frederick Townsend Martin, the income to be applied to the care and cure of tuberculosis cases through the medium of the Vanderbilt Clinic. Established 1919.....	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
MATHEMATICAL PRIZE FUND: Gift of Mrs. Louis T. Hoyt, to establish this fund in memory of her nephew John Dash Van Buren, Jr., of the Class of 1905. Established 1906.....	5,500.00	.....	5,500.00

	At June 30, 1923	Additions, 1923-1924	At June 30, 1924
MCANENY (MARJORIE) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of Francis Huber to establish a scholarship to be awarded to a student entering the Medical School from Barnard College. Established 1921.....	\$5,000.00	.....	\$5,000.00
McKIM FELLOWSHIP FUND: Gift of Charles F. McKim for two traveling fellowships in the Department of Architecture. The fellowships are awarded in odd-numbered years. Established 1889.....	20,000.00	.....	20,000.00
MEDICAL SCHOOL EQUIPMENT FUND: Created by act of the Committee on Finance on October 31st, 1922, by the transfer of \$12,340 received from the United States Government on account of the cost of equipment received from the Columbia War Hospital, this sum to constitute a special fund for the purchase of equipment for the Medical School, the income of which, and if necessary any portion of the principal, to be expended as may be needed under the direction of the Trustees. Established 1924,.....	.....	\$12,340.00	12,340.00
MEIERHOF (DR. HAROLD LEE) MEMORIAL PRIZE FUND: Gift of Dr. and Mrs. Edward Lee Meierhof, as a memorial to their son, Dr. Harold Lee Meierhof, the income of which is to be awarded annually, in recognition of some meritorious piece of research accomplished in the Department of Pathology. Established 1921.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
MEMBER OF THE CLASS OF 1885 FUND: Gift of Grant Squires, of the Class of 1885, the income to be awarded every five years to defray the expenses of a sociological investigation that promises results of a scientific value. Established 1895,.....	1,050.00	.....	1,050.00
MILLER (GUY B.) FUND: Bequest of the late Guy B. Miller, of the Class of 1898, College of Physicians and Surgeons, for general purposes of the Medical School. Established 1904,.....	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00

MITCHELL (WILLIAM) FELLOWSHIP FUND: Bequest of the late Benjamin D. Stillman to establish, in honor and memory of his friend, William Mitchell, deceased, the William Mitchell Fellowship Fund in Letters or Science. Established 1908.....	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
MOFFAT SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of William B. Moffatt, M. D., of the Class of 1838, 'for the purpose of one or more scholarships for the education and instruction of one or more indigent students.' Established 1862.....	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00
MONTGOMERY (ROBERT H.) PRIZE FUND: Gift of Robert H. Montgomery to establish this fund, the income to be awarded as a prize to the member of the graduating class of the School of Business who has specialized in accounting and who is deemed by the staff of the School of Business to be most proficient in all courses. Established 1916.....	1,010.00	1,000.00	2,010.00
MORRIS (AUGUSTUS NEWBOLD) FUND: Gift of Newbold Morris, of the Class of 1891 Law, in memory of his father Augustus Newbold Morris, of the Class of 1860, the income to provide a fellowship for an advanced student of Public or Private Law who may be a candidate for the degree of Doctor Juris. Established 1924..	.....	10,000.00	10,000.00
MOSENTHAL FELLOWSHIP FUND: Gift of the friends of the late Joseph Mosenthal, to found a fellowship in Music. Established 1898	7,500.00	.....	7,500.00
MURRAY (GEORGE W.) FUND: Gift of George Wellwood Murray, of the Class of 1876 Law, to establish this fund, the income to be used for the purchase of books for the Law Library. Established 1924.....	.....	10,000.00	10,000.00
ORDRONAUX (JOHN) FUND: Bequest of Dr. John Ordronaux, to establish prizes in the Law School, to be presented annually. Established 1909.....	3,050.00	.....	3,050.00
PERKINS FELLOWSHIP FUND: Bequest of Willard B. Perkins, the income to be expended every four years for a traveling fellowship in the Architectural Department. Established 1898.....	5,700.00	.....	5,700.00

	At June 30, 1923	Additions, 1923-1924	At June 30, 1924
PETERS (WILLIAM RICHMOND, JR.) FUND FOR ENGINEERING RESEARCH: Gift of Mr. and Mrs. William R. Peters to establish this fund as a memorial to their son, William Richmond Peters, Jr., of the Class of 1911, Civil Engineering, the income of which is to be applied to the work of research in the Department of Civil Engineering. Established 1912.....	\$50,000.00	.....	\$50,000.00
PHILOLEXIAN CENTENNIAL WASHINGTON PRIZE FUND: Gift of the Philolexian Society from J. Ackerman Coles, of the Class of 1864, the accumulated income to be expended every four years for a duplicate of the life-size bronze bust of George Washington, modeled from life at Mount Vernon, by Jean Antoine Houdon. Bust to be cast at the Barbadienne Foundry, Paris, France, and to be given to that member of the Philolexian Society, who, in the opinion of the President of the University, the President of the Society, and a third man of their choosing, shall be deemed most worthy, upon his delivery of an original patriotic address. Established 1902.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
PHILOLEXIAN PRIZE FUND: From the Philolexian Society, the income to be paid to the Society for prizes. Established 1904	1,400.00	.....	1,400.00
PHOENIX LEGACY: On account of two-thirds part of the residuary estate of the late Stephen Whitney Phoenix, bequeathed to Columbia College, for the purpose of scientific instruction and research. Established 1881.....	363,762.65	.....	363,762.65
PRESIDENT'S HOUSE (FURNISHING AND EQUIPMENT) FUND: Created by act of the Trustees on November 6, 1922, by the transfer of \$13,415.13 remaining in the anonymous gift of \$30,000.00 reported to the Trustees on March 6, 1911, and increased from the general funds of the University to \$20,000.00, this sum to constitute the principal of a special fund for the furnishing and equipment of the President's House, the income of which, and if necessary any portion of the principal, to be expended as may be needed under the direction of the President. Established 1922.....	20,000.00	\$2,862.72 Decrease	17,137.28

PROUDFIT (ALEXANDER MONCRIEF) FELLOWSHIP FUND:

Bequest of the late Alexander Moncrief Proudfit, of the Class of 1892, to found a fellowship for the encouragement of study in English Literature, to be known as the 'Alexander Moncrief Proudfit Fellowship in Letters,' to be held only by such persons as, being the sons of native-born American parents, shall have taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts after a three years' residence in Columbia College, and shall, while enjoying such fellowship, or the income thereof, remain unmarried. Established 1899.....

15,000.00

.....

15,000.00

PROUDFIT (MARIA McLEAN) FELLOWSHIP FUND IN MEDICINE:

Bequest of the late Alexander Moncrief Proudfit, of the Class of 1892, to found a fellowship to be known as the 'Maria McLean Proudfit Fellowship,' to be held only by such persons as, being the sons of native-born American parents, shall, under the direction of the Medical Faculty of Columbia College, pursue advanced studies in Medicine, and shall, while enjoying such fellowship, or the income thereof, remain unmarried. Established 1899.....

15,000.00

.....

15,000.00

PSYCHOLOGY FUND:

Gift of John D. Rockefeller, as an endowment of the head professorship of the Psychological Department of Columbia University. Established 1899.....

100,000.00

.....

100,000.00

PULITZER (JOSEPH) FUND FOR SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM:

Gift from Joseph Pulitzer to establish and endow a School of Journalism in Columbia University. Established 1903.....

1,796,206.07

.....

1,796,206.07

PULITZER SCHOLARSHIP FUND:

Gift of \$100,000 by Joseph Pulitzer to found thirty scholarships for graduates of City Grammar Schools; one-half the sum to be used on improvements on the new site at 116th Street. Established 1893. Augmented in 1912.....

302,000.00

.....

302,000.00

	At June 30, 1923	Additions, 1923-1924	At June 30, 1924
REISINGER (HUGO) FUND: Bequest of the late Hugo Reisinger, the income to be applied in the discretion of the Trustees to the purchase of books, periodicals, and other material for instruction and research in matters relating to the German peoples. Established 1919.	\$5,000.00	.....	\$5,000.00
ROLKER (CHARLES M., Jr.) PRIZE FUND: Gift of Mrs. Charles M. Rolker, the annual income to constitute a prize to be publicly awarded on Class Day of each year to that member of the graduating class in Columbia College who, in the judgment of his classmates, has proven himself most worthy of special distinction as an undergraduate student, either because of his industry and success as a scholar, or because of his helpful participation in student activities, or because of pre-eminence in athletic sports. Established 1909.	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
ROMAINE (BENJAMIN F.) PRIZE FUND: Gift of Benjamin F. Romaine to establish a prize for-proficiency in the Greek language and literature. Established 1922.	1,500.00	.....	1,500.00
ROSS (GEORGE) FUND: Bequest of the late Catherine A. Ross, the income to be used for the advancement and development of athletics at Columbia University. Established 1923.	21,275.36	\$699.64	21,975.00
SANDHAM (ANNA M.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of the late Anna M. Sandham to establish a scholarship at Barnard College. Established 1922.	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00

<p>SAUNDERS (ALEXANDER) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of the late Mary Ellen Saunders in memory of her husband Alexander Saunders to establish an undergraduate scholarship for the benefit of an American boy of Scotch, English or Irish parentage, to be nominated by the superintendent, principal and teachers of the Yonkers High School, in Yonkers, New York. Established 1922.....</p>	<p>12,000.00</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>12,000.00</p>
<p>SAUNDERS (LESLIE M.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of the late Alexander Saunders to establish a scholarship for the benefit of the youth nominated therefor by the principal and teachers of the Yonkers High School in Yonkers, N. Y. in the first instance, and thereafter to fill a vacancy as it may occur from time to time perpetually; and upon such conditions as such principal and teachers may determine, with such power and authority to them to fill such a scholarship for a term of either one year, two years, three years, or four years, as they may from time to time determine. Established 1917.....</p>	<p>6,000.00</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>6,000.00</p>
<p>SCHERMERHORN (F. AUGUSTUS) FUND: Established by the Trustees for a traveling fellowship in the Department of Architecture in recognition of the liberality of Mr. F. Augustus Schermerhorn of the Class of 1868, to this Department. This fellowship is awarded in even-numbered years. (Name changed from Columbia Fellowship Fund.) Principal reduced from \$13,000.00 to \$12,500.00. Established 1889.....</p>	<p>12,500.00</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>12,500.00</p>
<p>SCHERMERHORN SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of John J. Schermerhorn, of the Class of 1825, 'for the purpose of free scholarships, the nomination to which shall vest in my nearest male relative in each generation during his lifetime.' Established 1877.....</p>	<p>5,000.00</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>5,000.00</p>
<p>SCHIFF FELLOWSHIP FUND: Gift of Jacob H. Schiff to found a fellowship in the School of Political Science, to be annually awarded by the Faculty on the nomination of the donor or his eldest living male descendant, etc. Established 1898.....</p>	<p>15,000.00</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>15,000.00</p>
<p>SCHIFF (JACOB H.) ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of Jacob H. Schiff for the endowment of a Professorship of Social Economy in order to make possible a close affiliation between Columbia University and the New York School of Philanthropy. Established 1905.....</p>	<p>100,000.00</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>100,000.00</p>

	At June 30, 1923	Additions, 1923-1924	At June 30, 1924
SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY ENDOWMENT FUND:			
Gift of James N. Jarvie for the partial endowment of a Dental School. Original gift \$100,000, to which has been added \$5,000 on account of interest on the above principal to April 15, 1917.			
Gifts of Anonymous Donors, \$26,000. Established 1916.....	\$131,000.00	.....	\$131,000.00
SCHURZ (CARL) FELLOWSHIP FUND:			
From the Carl Schurz Fund Committee in honor of Carl Schurz. Established 1900.....	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
SCHURZ (CARL) LIBRARY FUND:			
From the Carl Schurz Fund Committee in honor of Carl Schurz, the income to be devoted to the purchase of books, maps, pamphlets and the like, in the field of the German Language and Literature. Established 1900.....	10,700.00	.....	10,700.00
SEIDL FUND:			
The proceeds of a memorial performance held at the Metropolitan Opera House on March 23, 1899, in honor of the late Anton Seidl, the income of the fund to be paid to Mrs. Seidl during her lifetime, and thereafter 'to be awarded at least every second year to the most promising candidate, either man or woman, prepared to devote himself, or herself, to the study of musical composition at Columbia University, or elsewhere in this country or abroad'.....	12,000.00	.....	12,000.00
SHOEMAKER (WILLIAM BROCK) FUND:			
Gift as a memorial to the late William Brock Shoemaker, of the Class of 1902, in Columbia College, established jointly by his wife, Ella de Peyster Shoemaker, and his father, Henry F. Shoemaker, the income to be used for the benefit of self-supporting students. Established 1908....	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
SLAVONIC FUND OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY:			
Anonymous Gift, the income of which is to be used for the support of Slavonic publications dealing with the philology, literature, history, economics, sociology and cultural achievements of the Slavonic nations. Established 1923.....	3.00	.....	3.00

<p>SLOANE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN FUND: Gift of William D. Sloane and Emily Thorn Sloane, his wife, as an endowment to the Sloane Hospital for Women. Established 1889.</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>757,000.00</p>
<p>SMITH PRIZE FUND, SCHOOL OF MEDICINE: Gift of relatives, friends and pupils of the late Joseph Mather Smith, M. D., as a memorial of his services as Professor in the College of Physicians and Surgeons from 1826 to 1866. An annual prize of \$100 is to be awarded for the best essay on the subject for the year by an alumnus of the College. Established 1894.</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>3,500.00</p>
<p>SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ETHICS PROFESSORSHIP FUND: To endow a chair of Social and Political Ethics. Established 1918.</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>45,315.64</p>
<p>STEERS (JAMES R.) FUND: Bequest of the late James R. Steers of the Class of 1863 Law, to found a free bed in the Sloane Hospital for Women in the name of his daughter, Fannie Steers Reeve. Established 1919.</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>10,000.00</p>
<p>STEVENS PRIZE FUND, SCHOOL OF MEDICINE: Established by the late Alexander Hodgson Stevens, formerly President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The income of the fund is to be awarded every three years for the best medical essay covering original research as determined by the committee in charge of the prize. Established 1891.</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>1,900.00</p>
<p>STOKES (CAROLINE PHELPS) FUND: Bequest of the late Caroline Phelps Stokes, the income to be used for lectures, prizes or essays by the students of Columbia, Barnard and Teachers Colleges. Established 1910.</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>20,000.00</p>
<p>STUART SCHOLARSHIP FUND: The gift of Mrs. Cornelia A. Atwill, in memory of her grandsons, Sidney Barculo Stuart, of the Class of 1880, and Eugene Tolman Stuart, of the Class of 1881, to found two scholarships in the College, to be known as "Stuart Scholarships." Established 1895.</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>6,000.00</p>

	At June 30, 1923	Additions, 1923-1924	At June 30, 1924
SWIFT MEMORIAL FUND: Gift from the Trustees of the Association of the Alumni of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, representing the principal sum and accrued income as of December 31, 1920 of the Swift Memorial Fund, created in 1883 by Dr. James T. Swift as a memorial to his brother, Dr. Forest Swift, of the Class of 1857. Established 1921.....	\$6,589.00	.....	\$6,589.00
TOPPAN PRIZE FUND: Gift of Mrs. Sarah M. Toppan, to establish this fund in memory of her late husband, Robert Noxon Toppan; the income to be used annually in providing the Robert Noxon Toppan Prize in the School of Law. Established 1904.....	4,200.00	.....	4,200.00
TROWBRIDGE FELLOWSHIP FUND: Gift of the Alumni Association of the School of Mines as a Memorial of the late Professor Trowbridge, to establish the 'William Petit Trowbridge Fellowship in Engineering.' Established 1893.....	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
TURNER (CHARLES W.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of Wallis S. Turner, of the Class of 1900, to establish, in memory of his father, Charles W. Turner, a scholarship in Columbia College, to aid the education of a needy or deserving student, to the end that through the advantages of such education the recipient may aspire to the highest type of American Citizenship. Established 1920.....	6,000.00	.....	6,000.00
TYNDALL FELLOWSHIP FUND: Gift of the late Professor John Tyndall, of London, the income to be applied to the support of American pupils who may have shown decided talent in Physics,' etc. Established 1885.....	11,500.00	.....	11,500.00

<p>UNIVERSITY PUBLICATION FUND: Created by act of the Trustees November 6, 1922, from part of the bequest of the late Daniel B. Fayerweather, the income of such fund, and if necessary any portion of the principal, to be expended under the direction of the President, to meet the cost of publishing works of scholarship and research through the Columbia University Press. Established 1922.....</p>	7,843.97		7,843.97
<p>VAN AM PRIZE FUND: Gift of Class of 1898 in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of its graduation and in memory of John Howard Van Amringe of the Class of 1860 to establish a fund, the income to be used in providing a bronze medal to be awarded each year to that member of the Sophomore Class who shall have most distinguished himself for service, character and courtesy in his relations to faculty, fellow students and visitors to the University. Established 1923.....</p>		\$6,060.00	6,060.00
<p>VAN AMRINGE (PROFESSOR) MATHEMATICAL PRIZE FUND: Gift of George G. DeWitt, of the Class of 1867, to establish this fund, the annual income to constitute the Professor Van Amringe Mathematical Prize in Columbia College. Established 1910..</p>	5,100.00		5,100.00
<p>VANDERBILT CLINIC ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of Cornelius, William K., Frederick W., and George W. Vanderbilt, as a perpetual memorial to their father, the late William H. Vanderbilt, as an endowment for the Vanderbilt Clinic. Established 1896.....</p>	115,000.00		115,000.00
<p>VAN PRAAG (L. A.) FUND: Bequest of L. A. Van Praag to be used by the Trustees, at their discretion, for research into the causes and cure of cancer. Established 1915.....</p>	5,000.00		5,000.00
<p>WARING FUND: The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, in the latter part of the year 1898, raised by public subscription the sum of \$100,000 to perpetuate the memory of the late George E. Waring. The income of the fund (to be not less than \$4,000 per year) is to be paid semi-annually to the widow and daughter of Colonel Waring during their lifetime, and thereafter the income shall be devoted to the purpose of instruction in municipal affairs in such manner as the President and Board of Trustees of such College may direct. For Mrs. Waring..... \$50,000.00 For Miss Waring..... 50,000.00</p>	100,000.00		100,000.00

	At June 30, 1923	Additions, 1923-1924	At June 30, 1924
WATSON (DR. WILLIAM PERRY) FOUNDATION IN PEDIATRICS: Gift of Dr. William Perry Watson, to establish a permanent fund, the annual income of which shall be given in cash to that member of the graduating class showing the most efficient work in the study of the Diseases of Infants and Children. Established 1921.....	\$5,000.00	\$87.24	\$5,087.24
WEINSTEIN (ALEXANDER) MEMORIAL FUND: Gift of the classmates and friends of the late Alexander Weinstein, a member of the Class of 1921 College of Physicians and Surgeons, to establish this fund, the income from which is to be used in purchasing annually for the library of the Medical School additional copies of those reference books which are in greatest demand among the students. Established 1921.....	800.00	.....	800.00
WHEELER (H. A.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of H. A. Wheeler of the Class of 1880, School of Mines, to establish a scholarship for students in mining, engineering or geology who need financial assistance to carry on their work in the undergraduate department of Columbia University. Established 1923.....	6,000.00	.....	6,000.00
WHEELER (JOHN VISSCHER) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of the late Susan E. Johnson Hudson to establish this fund, the income to provide a scholarship in the University. Established 1914.....	12,000.00	.....	12,000.00
WHELOCK (GEORGE G.) FUND: Gift of Mrs. George G. Wheelock and William H. Wheelock, to establish this fund in memory of the late Dr. George G. Wheelock, the income to be used to meet the needs of the Department of Physiology. Established 1907.....	5,027.07	.....	5,027.07
FIRE INSURANCE FUND: For the purpose of meeting the cost of repairing damage due to fire in those academic buildings which are not specifically insured.....	50,000.00	.....	50,000.00
	\$27,992,700.94	\$211,299.77	\$28,204,000.71

PERMANENT FUNDS

ESTABLISHED BY GIFT FOR THE PURCHASE OF LAND AND EQUIPMENT AND
ERECTION OF BUILDINGS

	At June 30, 1923	Additions 1923-1924	At June 30, 1924
Adams (Edward D.), Deutsches Haus . . .	\$30,000.00		\$30,000.00
Additions to the Medical School	117,842.07		117,842.07
Alumni Fund for the General Purposes of the University	198,464.22	\$454.14	198,918.36
Alumni Memorial Hall, University Hall En- largement	100,756.41		100,756.41
Anonymous, toward erection of Philosophy Building	350,000.00		350,000.00
Anonymous, for Hamilton Statue	1,000.00		1,000.00
Anonymous, for Trophy Room Equipment	980.00		980.00
Association of the Alumni of Columbia Col- lege, Hamilton Statue	10,000.00		10,000.00
Avery (Samuel P.), Avery Architectural Library Building	339,250.00		339,250.00
Babcock and Wilcox, Steam Boilers for Power House	3,250.00		3,250.00
Baker (George F.), Baker Field	605,583.15	126,900.15	732,483.30
Clark (Edward Severin), Fountain of Pan.	12,013.50		12,013.50
Class of 1874, Marble Columns in Library . .	1,678.00		1,678.00
Class of 1880, Hamilton Hall Gates	2,020.00		2,020.00
Class of 1881, Flagstaff	4,600.00		4,600.00
Class of 1881, Gemot in Hamilton Hall . . .	1,000.00		1,000.00
Class of 1882, 120th Street Gates	1,500.00		1,500.00
Class of 1883, Torcheres, St. Paul's Chapel	5,280.00		5,280.00
Class of 1883, Mines, Torcheres for School of Mines Building	1,000.00		1,000.00
Class of 1883, Mines, Setting of Bust of Pro- fessor Egleston	390.00		390.00
Class of 1884, Arts, Marble Clock, Hamil- ton Hall	1,913.90		1,913.90
Class of 1884, Mines, Grading South Field.	5,000.00		5,000.00
Class of 1885, Stained Glass Windows	1,000.00		1,000.00
Class of 1885, Sun Dial	10,000.00		10,000.00
Class of 1886, Granite Exedra	5,000.00		5,000.00
Class of 1888, Gates	2,000.00		2,000.00
Class of 1889, Mines: "The Hammerman".	5,000.00		5,000.00
Class of 1890, Arts and Mines, Pylons . . .	8,598.72		8,598.72
Class of 1891, Gates	15,000.00		15,000.00
Class of 1891, Stained Glass Windows	1,000.00		1,000.00
Class of 1893, Chapel Bell	5,120.84		5,120.84
Class of 1897, Arts and Mines, Boathouse.	8,000.00		8,000.00
Class of 1899, Grading South Field	5,000.00		5,000.00
Class of 1906, Class of 1906 Clock	1,159.64		1,159.64
Class of 1909, College, Class Shield in Ham- ilton Hall	20.00		20.00
College of Dental and Oral Surgery		445,185.59	445,185.59
Columbia University Athletic Association, Property at Highland, N.Y.	30,000.00		30,000.00
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$1,890,420.45	\$572,539.88	\$2,462,960.33

	At June 30, 1923	Additions 1923-1924	At June 30, 1924
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$1,890,420.45	\$572,539.88	\$2,462,960.33
Contributions to Bloomingdale Site.....	\$331,150.00		\$331,150.00
Contributions to Buildings, Old Medical School.....	71,551.05		71,551.05
Contributions to Medical School, Removal and Rebuilding Fund.....	53,000.00		53,000.00
Cragin (Mrs. E. B.) Publications.....	1,400.00		1,400.00
Crocker Research Laboratory, X-ray Equip- ment.....	18,465.53		18,465.53
Dodge (Marcellus Hartley) and Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins, Hartley Hall.....	350,000.00		350,000.00
Dodge (William E.), Earl Hall.....	164,950.82		164,950.82
Duriron Castings Co., Castings.....	75.00		75.00
East Field, 116th Street and Amsterdam Avenue.....	420,000.00		420,000.00
Faculty House (F. Augustus Schermerhorn)	268,951.67	146.42	269,098.09
Fayerweather Legacy, Fayerweather Hall..	330,894.03		330,894.03
Furnald (Estate of Francis P. Furnald and Mrs. S. Ella Furnald), Furnald Hall....	350,000.00		350,000.00
Hamilton Hall, Anonymous.....	507,059.16		507,059.16
Harkness (Edward S.) New Medical School Site.....	1,180,000.00		1,180,000.00
New Medical School.....	25,000.00		25,000.00
Havemeyer Gift, Havemeyer Hall.....	414,206.65		414,206.65
Havemeyer Hall Laboratory.....	600.00		600.00
Hepburn (A. Barton), Maison Francaise..	33,300.00		33,300.00
Jones (James Elwood), Model of Coal Mine Kent Hall:	250.00		250.00
Anonymous.....	\$100,000.00		
Charles Bathgate Beck....	385,672.57		
Francis Lynde Stetson.....	10,000.00		
	495,672.57		495,672.57
Lengwitz (E. G.), Apparatus (Engineering)	450.00		450.00
Lewisohn (Adolph), School of Mines Build- ing.....	250,000.00		250,000.00
Long Island College Hospital, Apparatus..	3,500.00		3,500.00
Low (Seth), Library Building.....	1,100,639.32		1,100,639.32
Livingston (Edward de Peyster), Memorial Window, Livingston Hall.....	1,124.00		1,124.00
Medical and Surgical Equipment Fund... .	14,912.80		14,912.80
Members of Department of Philosophy, Autobiography of John Stuart Mill....	100.00		100.00
Memorial Windows.....	9,600.00	4,400.00	14,000.00
Model of Buildings and Grounds.....	19,972.70		19,972.70
Morgan (William Fellowes), Illuminating University Grounds.....	1,035.00		1,035.00
New Jersey Lime Co., Hegeler Furnace... .	2,000.00		2,000.00
Oliver Continuous Filter Co., Rotary Filter	1,000.00		1,000.00
Optical Instruments.....	2,830.00	7,100.00	9,930.00
President's House, Furnishing, Anonymous	14,410.17		14,410.17
St. Paul's Chapel, Anonymous.....	250,000.00		250,000.00
St. Paul's Chapel Furniture, Anonymous..	2,846.62		2,846.62
St. Paul's Chapel Organ and Case.....	27,000.00		27,000.00
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$8,608,367.54	\$584,186.30	\$9,192,553.84

	At June 30, 1923	Additions 1923-1924	At June 30, 1924
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$8,608,367.54	\$584,186.30	\$9,192,553.84
Schermerhorn (William C.) Schermerhorn Hall.....	458,133.18	.....	458,133.18
School of Business Building Construction Fund.....	82,092.04	782,265.92	864,357.96
School of Dentistry Building.....	33,500.00	.....	33,500.00
School of Dentistry Equipment.....	5,584.92	.....	5,584.92
School of Journalism Building (Pulitzer)..	563,501.21	.....	563,501.21
Sloan Torchères, Library Building.....	6,000.00	.....	6,000.00
Sloane (Mr. and Mrs. William D.), Addi- tions and Alterations to Sloane Hospital for Women.....	399,263.14	.....	399,263.14
South Court Fountain.....	4,932.88	.....	4,932.88
South Field Fund.....	54,707.00	.....	54,707.00
South Field Grading, Anonymous.....	1,500.00	.....	1,500.00
Stabler (Edward L.).....	1,200.00	.....	1,200.00
Stephens (Mrs. W. B. and daughter), Dufourcq collection of mineral specimens	300.00	.....	300.00
Van Amringe Memorial.....	20,238.34	.....	20,238.34
Vanderbilt Gift, Vanderbilt Clinic.....	350,000.00	.....	350,000.00
Villard (Henry) Legacy.....	50,000.00	.....	50,000.00
	<u>\$10,639,320.25</u>	<u>\$1,366,452.22</u>	<u>\$12,005,772.47</u>

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS RECEIVED DURING 1923-1924

PERMANENT FUNDS:

Alumni Fund Committee for the Stadium.....	\$	5.00	
Baker (George F.) for the purchase of additional property at Baker Field.....		125,000.00	
Bausch and Lomb Optical Company—Optical Instruments		7,100.00	
Gitterman (J. L.) for purchase of furniture for the Institute of Arts and Sciences.....		25.00	
Griscom (Acton) for candlesticks for St. Paul's Chapel...		30.00	
Newman (George H.) for the purchase of furniture for the Institute of Arts and Sciences.....		10.00	
College of Dental and Oral Surgery of New York: Land, Buildings and Equipment.....		445,185.59	\$577,355.59

PRINCIPAL OF SPECIAL ENDOWMENTS:

Anonymous for the Elsberg Prize Fund.....	100.00	
Beer (Julius) for the Gottheil (Gustav) Lectureship Fund.	100.00	
Bernheimer (Rosie) for the Gottheil (Gustav) Lectureship Fund.....	500.00	
Curtis (Carlton C.) for the Curtis (Carlton C.) Fund....	5,000.00	
Estate of Annie P. Burgess for the Burgess (Annie P.) Fund.....	31.26	
Estate of Joseph R. De Lamar for the De Lamar (Joseph R.) Fund.....	200,000.00	
Estate of William A. Dunning for the Dunning (William A.) Fund.....	30,542.39	
Estate of Amos F. Eno for the Eno (Amos F.) Fund.....	27,460.85	
Estate of Jonas M. Libbey for the Libbey (Jonas M.) Fund.....	4,337.50	
Estate of David B. Ogden, Treasurer of the Class of 1869, for the Class of 1869 Fund.....	99.01	
Estate of Mary B. Pell for the Pell (Mary B.) Fund....	1,799.07	
Estate of Cora M. Perkins for the Castner (Hamilton Young) Fund.....	52,189.56	
Estate of Catherine A. Ross for the Ross (Catherine A.) Fund.....	56.63	
Estate of Robert B. Van Cortlandt for the Van Cortlandt (Robert B.) Fund.....	19,588.55	
Goldsmith (James A.) for the Gottheil (Gustav) Lectureship Fund.....	100.00	
Guinzburg (V.) for the Gottheil (Gustav) Lectureship Fund.....	100.00	
Huber (Dr. Frederick W.) for the Huber (Frederick W. Jr.) Scholarship Fund.....	5,000.00	
Ittleson (Henry) for the Gottheil (Gustav) Lectureship Fund.....	100.00	
Lewisohn (Adolph) for the Gottheil (Gustav) Lectureship Fund.....	500.00	
Member of the Class of 1909 School of Mines for the Kemp (James Furman) Fund.....	20,000.00	
Miller (Nathan J.) for the Gottheil (Gustav) Lectureship Fund.....	250.00	
Montgomery (Professor Robert A.) for the Montgomery Prize Fund.....	1,000.00	
<i>Carried forward</i>		\$577,355.59

<i>Brought forward</i>		\$577,355.59
Morris (Newbold) for the Morris (Augustus Newbold) Fund.....	\$10,000.00	
Murray (George Wellwood) for the Murray (George W.) Fund.....	5,000.00	
William Addison Hervey Memorial Fund Committee for the Hervey (William Addison) Memorial Scholarship Fund.....	3,505.00	
William J. Gies Fellowship Fund Committee for the Gies (William J.) Fellowship Fund.....	10,717.78	398,077.60
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DESIGNATED GIFTS:

(A) FOR THE GENERAL PURPOSES OF THE UNIVERSITY:

Alumni Fund Committee.....	2,500.00	
Beckstein (A. E.).....	300.00	
Estate of A. Barton Hepburn.....	39,634.39	
Estate of F. Augustus Schermerhorn.....	74,906.25	117,340.64
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(B) FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES:

Alpha Kappa Psi Fraternity for a prize in the School of Business.....	75.00
Alumni Association of Columbia College for the Alumni Prize.....	50.00

Alumni Fund Committee:

For 1922 Law School Class Fund.....	\$ 245.00	
For 1923 Special Law School Class Fund..	316.85	
For the Joan of Arc Library Fund.....	100.00	
For the purchase of Law Books.....	100.00	
From the Class of 1897 Arts and Mines for repainting '97 Boat House.....	450.00	
From the Class of 1917 for the Fund for Needy Students.....	100.00	
For the Law School.....	115.00	
For the College of Physicians and Surgeons	39.79	
For renovating the Class of 1882 Memorial Windows in Hamilton Hall.....	10.00	
For the Mechanical Engineering Departmental Appropriation.....	10.00	
For the Columbia Law Review.....	5.00	
From a Member of the Class of 1903 for decorating and improving the Social Room of Livingston Hall.....	5,500.00	6,991.64
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Anonymous for Law School Scholarship.....	200.00
Anonymous for the French Summer School Fund....	200.00
Students of Summer Session of 1923, for Check Guarantee Fund.....	767.95
Anonymous for the Student Loan Fund.....	4.00
Anonymous for the income of the Elsberg Prize Fund...	31.00
Berman (Dr. Louis) for the Biological Chemistry Departmental Appropriation.....	320.00
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Carried forward..... \$1,092,773.83

<i>Brought forward</i>	\$1,092,773.83
Bing (Alexander) for the Student Loan Fund.....	\$100.00
Bishop (Cortlandt F.) for the Bishop Loan Fund.....	500.00
Board of Religious Education for Scholarship.....	200.00
Bok (Edward W.) for Queen Wilhelmina Lectureship Salaries.....	500.00
Borden (The) Company for Research in Food Chemistry and Nutrition.....	15,000.00
Bush (Wendell T.) for Philosophy salaries in Barnard College.....	500.00
Bush (Wendell T.) for Philosophy Fellowship.....	1,650.00
Bush (Wendell T.) for Special Scholarships.....	434.00
Calvocoressi (L. J.) for Greek Prize.....	50.00
Chaloner (John Armstrong) for the Chanler Historical Prize.....	600.00
Chamberlain (Joseph P.) for the Legislative Drafting Research Fund.....	6,500.00
Clyde (Miss Edith) for the Clyde Loan Fund.....	100.00
Clyde (Mrs. Ethel) for the Clyde Loan Fund.....	600.00
College of Dental and Oral Surgery of New York....	15,502.79
Committee in Holland for the Queen Wilhelmina Professorship.....	3,500.00
Committee on Dispensary Development for the Children's Medical Division at Bellevue Hospital.....	1,800.00
Commonwealth Fund for the development of the Psychiatric Clinic in the Medical School.....	15,000.00
Commonwealth Fund for Legal Research Work.....	600.00
Content (Harold A.) for the Gustav Gottheil Lecturer..	100.00
Coudert (Frederic R.) for Mediaeval Philosophy salaries.....	250.00
Crane (Clinton A.) for special salaries in the Department of Diseases of Children.....	900.00
Dunn (Gano) for the Dunn (Gano) Scholarship.....	350.00
DuPont (E. I.) de Nemours Co. for the DuPont Fellowships in Chemistry.....	750.00
General Bakelite Company for the General Bakelite Company Research Fellowship for 1924-5.....	1,000.00
Grace (Joseph P.) for Mediaeval Philosophy salaries..	250.00
Grace (Miss Louise N.) for research and teaching in Preventive Medicine in the Institute of Public Health...	2,000.00
Graduate Class in English (Shakespeare) for the upkeep of the Dramatic Museum.....	28.00
Gunari (A. P.) for Greek Prize.....	50.00
Hartley (The) Corporation for the Marcellus Hartley Research Laboratory.....	2,000.00
Hartley (The) Corporation for the Department of Psychiatry.....	2,400.00
Jackson (A. V. Williams) for Indo-Iranian Language salaries.....	500.00
Jenkins (Mrs. Helen Hartley) for Special Publications.	1,000.00
Kane (Mrs. John Innes) for the religious work of the University.....	500.00
Knapp Fund for the Knapp Loan Fund.....	2,000.00
Lee (Mrs. Frederic S.) for the purchase of photographs for the Department of Romance Languages.....	100.00
Loeb (James) for the Loeb Library Fund.....	175.00
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<i>Carried forward</i>	\$1,092,773.83

<i>Brought forward</i>		\$1,092,773.83
Low (William G.) for the purchase of books on Maritime Subjects and International Law.....	\$250.00	
Mackay (Clarence H.) for Mediaeval Philosophy salaries.....	250.00	
Matthews (Professor Brander) for the Dramatic Museum.....	250.00	
Matthews (Professor Brander) Bronze Bust.....		
McClymonds (Mrs. Annie M.) for the McClymonds (Louis K.) Scholarship.....	1,300.00	
Members of the Board of Trustees for the purchase of a pamphlet relating to the foundation of King's College		
Metz (Herman A.) for alterations to old Dental Building	625.00	
Miller (Spencer J.) for the Mutual Welfare League Scholarship.....	5,000.00	
	50.00	
Montgomery (Professor Robert H.) for the Montgomery Library.....		1,000.00
Montgomery (Professor Robert H.) for the purchase of books and equipment for the School of Business.....	1,000.00	
Morris (Mrs. Newbold) for the Student Loan Fund...	100.00	
Morrison (I. D.) for the salary of the Gustav Gottheil Lecturer.....	100.00	
Morrow (Dwight W.) for the Fabian Franklin stipend..	100.00	
Mutual Welfare League for the Mutual Welfare League Scholarship.....	250.50	
New York State Society of Certified Public Accountants for prizes in the Accounting Laboratory courses...	40.00	
Nomico (O. G.) for Greek Prize.....	50.00	
Polish Government for lectures on Polish History and Literature 1923-4.....	1,200.00	
Price (Walter W.) for Mediaeval Philosophy salaries..	250.00	
Protestant Episcopal Society for the McVickar English Seminary Prize.....	46.00	
Romaine (Benjamin F.) for Greek Prize.....	100.00	
Sackett (Henry W.) for Scholarships in Journalism....	1,100.00	
Saklatvala (P. D.) for Indo-Iranian Languages Lecture-ship 1924-5.....	500.00	
Sargent (Homer E.) for research among the Indians in British Columbia.....	500.00	
William Addison Hervey Memorial Committee for the income of the Hervey (William Addison) Memorial Scholarship Fund.....	200.24	
Simmons (Mr. and Mrs. Joseph) for the Queen Wilhelmina Professorship.....	500.00	
Sunflower Club for the Extension Teaching Loan Fund	25.14	
Stroock (Louis S.) for the Stroock (Louis S.) Scholarship	250.00	
Students of the Summer Session of 1923 for Fund for entertainment for the students of the Summer Session	1,531.81	
Wawapex Society for the Jones (John D.) Scholarship..	200.00	
Welcher (Miss Alice L.) Bronze Bust.....		
Wise (Dr. Stephen S.) for the salary of the Gustav Gottheil Lecturer.....	300.00	
Work (Lincoln T.) for the Wendell Medal.....	30.00	
		103,228.07
		<u>\$1,196,001.90</u>

FREDERICK A. GOETZE,

Treasurer.

FINANCIAL REPORT

OF

BARNARD COLLEGE

1923-1924

BARNARD COLLEGE—BALANCE SHEET—JUNE 30, 1924

BARNARD COLLEGE

495

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Land, Buildings and Equipment	\$2,653,248.28	Principal: Permanent Funds	\$2,598,664.31
Brooks Hall Wing—Under Construction	128,937.77	Brooks Hall Wing	233,014.69
Investment of Special Funds	4,519,317.89	Principal: Special Funds	4,579,474.59
Cash at Banks:		Unexpended Money for Designated Purposes:	
New York Trust Company	\$51,754.18	Gifts	\$12,613.29
United States Trust Co.		Balances: Income Trust Funds	4,251.68
Capital Account	5,572.73		16,864.97
New Building Account	104,026.92		
Corn Exchange Bank	9,070.00	Annuity Payable	1,300.00
	<u>170,423.83</u>		
Loans:		Accounts Payable:	
To Students Aid Committee	\$3,500.00	Students' Deposits for Rooms	3,646.00
To Greek Games Committee	910.50		
	<u>4,410.50</u>	Surplus	55,771.99
Accounts Receivable:			
College Entrance Examination Board	4,223.71		
Prepaid Insurance	1,446.51		
Advances: Summer Session 1923-1924	1,117.43		
Overexpended Money for Designated Purposes	5,560.63		
	<u>\$7,488,736.55</u>		<u>\$7,488,736.55</u>

BARNARD COLLEGE—INCOME AND EXPENSE ACCOUNT—1923—1924

RECEIPTS		DISBURSEMENTS	
Schedule I		General Purposes:	
Balance—July 1, 1923		Educational Administration	\$316,304.40
New York Trust Company	\$34,666.03	Buildings and Grounds	105,126.20
United States Trust Co.		Ella Weed Library	12,609.35
Capital Account	1,434.47	Business Administration	13,587.38
Corn Exchange Bank	9,225.00	Residence Halls	22,612.21
	<u>\$45,325.50</u>	Annuitiess	12,700.00
Dividends	197,240.02	Purchase of Securities	2,488,940.51
Fees	372,003.01	Transfer from Capital Account to	
Gifts for Designated Purposes	15,056.76	New Building Account as per contra	232,854.38
Sale of Securities	2,651,510.89	New Building	128,987.77
New Building	233,014.69	Advances: Summer Session	1,117.43
Miscellaneous Sources	67,897.49	Miscellaneous	152,107.06
		Balance:	
Schedule II		New York Trust Company	\$51,754.18
Gifts for Permanent Funds	74,421.26	United States Trust Co.:	
		Capital Account	5,572.73
		New Building Account	104,026.92
		Corn Exchange Bank	9,070.00
			<u>170,423.83</u>
	<u>\$3,657,370.52</u>		<u>\$3,657,370.52</u>

BARNARD COLLEGE

PRINCIPAL OF SPECIAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 1924

A. For General Endowment

ANDERSON (MRS. ELIZABETH MILBANK) FUND:		
Legacy from the estate of Mrs. E. M. Anderson. Established 1922 . . .	\$39,999.05	
BURGESS (ANNIE P.) FUND:		
Legacy from the estate of Mrs. Annie P. Burgess. Established 1913 . . .	59,043.75	
CARPENTIER (HENRIETTA) FUND:		
Gift of General H. W. Carpentier, in memory of his mother, toward the Endowment Fund of Barnard College. The income of the fund is to be used for the payment of three annuities. Established 1898, 1900, 1911, 1913, 1914, and 1915	418,003.87	
CARPENTIER (H. W.) ENDOWMENT FUND:		
Legacy from the estate of General H. W. Carpentier. Established 1919	1,341,341.98	
CHOATE (MRS. JOSEPH H.) ENDOWMENT FUND:		
Gift of Mrs. Joseph H. Choate for endowment. Established 1918	36,768.50	
FISKE FOUNDERSHIP FUND:		
Gift of the late Mrs. Martha T. Fiske-Collord, in memory of Mr. Josiah M. Fiske. The income of the fund to be applied to the running expenses of the College	5,162.55	
FISKE HALL FUND:		
Legacy from the late Mrs. Martha T. Fiske-Collord, the income of which is to be applied to the care, maintenance, and improvement of Fiske Hall. Established 1910	484,347.49	
GEER FUND:		
A memorial to Helen Hartley Jenkins Geer made by the Class of 1915. Established 1920	5,391.62	
GENERAL ENDOWMENT FUND		451,491.32
GIBBES FUND:		
a. Legacy of the late Emily O. Gibbes. The income of the fund is to be used for the general needs of the College. Established 1908		
b. Legacy of the late Emily O. Gibbes. The income of the fund is paid for life to Edwin A. M. Post. Established 1908	337,795.74	
HARRIMAN FUND:		
Gift of Mrs. E. H. Harriman to establish a fund, the income therefrom to be used for physical education and development, or to meet the deficit in running expenses. Established 1914	98,878.50	
HERRMAN FOUNDERSHIP FUND:		
Gift of the late Mrs. Esther Herrman. The income of the fund is to be applied to the general needs of the College	4,928.60	
KENNEDY (JOHN STEWART) FUND:		
Legacy from the estate of the late John Stewart Kennedy. Established 1910	47,925.46	

MUNN (ANNE ELDER) MEMORIAL FUND:	
Gift of Mrs. I. Sheldon Tilney in memory of her mother. The income is to be used at the discretion of the Trustees. Established 1918	\$7,258.65
ROCKEFELLER (JOHN D.) ENDOWMENT FUND:	
Gift of Mr. John D. Rockefeller toward the permanent endowment of Barnard College. Established 1901	237,206.81
SAGE FUND:	
Legacy from the Estate of Margaret Olivia Sage. Established 1920	306,794.32
SANDERS (ELEANOR BUTLER) FOUNDERSHIP FUND:	
Legacy from the estate of the late Mrs. Henry M. Sanders. The income of the fund is used for the current needs of the College. Established 1908	4,877.42
SMITH (ANNA E.) FUND:	
Legacy from the estate of Anna E. Smith. Established 1916	10,048.00
STRAIGHT FUND:	
Gift of Mrs. Willard Straight. Established 1920	20,516.15
TILLOTSON (EMMA A.) ENDOWMENT FUND:	
Legacy from the estate of Emma A. Tillotson. Established 1910	3,799.13
WOERISHOFFER FUND:	
Gift of Mrs. Charles Woerishoffer for endowment. Established 1913, 1917	9,777.70
	\$3,931,266.61

B. For Designated Purposes

ADAIR (WILLIAM R. AND MARTHA S.) FUND:	
Legacy from the estate of Miss Helen Adair of the Class of 1915 to establish a fund in memory of her father and mother. The income of the fund is to be used for the purchase of books for the Ella Weed Library. Established 1924	1,000.00
ALDRICH (MARY GERTRUDE EDSON) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:	
Gift of Mrs. James Herman Aldrich. Established 1916	1,004.80
ALUMNÆ SCHOLARSHIP FUND:	
Gift of the Class of 1912 the income of which is to be used for scholarships. Established 1923	610.63
BARNARD (ANNA E.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:	
Gift of Miss Emily H. Bourne in honor of the late Mrs. John G. Barnard, for a scholarship to be awarded annually at the discretion of the founder in conference with the representatives of the College. Established 1899	3,078.72
BARNARD SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIP FUND:	
Gift of the Alumnae of the Barnard School for girls. Established 1916	4,019.20
BOGERT (ANNA SHIPPEN YOUNG) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:	
Legacy from the estate of Mrs. Annie P. Burgess. The annual income is to defray the tuition and expenses of a worthy pupil who is unable to pay her own expenses. Established 1913	4,739.64
BOGERT (CHARLES E.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:	
Legacy from the estate of Mrs. Annie P. Burgess. The annual income is to defray the tuition and expenses of a worthy pupil who is unable to pay her own expenses. Established 1913	3,377.19

BREARLEY SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIP FUND:	
Gift of pupils of the Brearley School for a scholarship to be awarded annually to a student who deserves assistance. Established 1899	\$3,000.00
BRENNER (MARTHA ORNSTEIN) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:	
Gift in memory of Martha Ornstein Brenner, Class of 1899, by her friends. Established 1915	3,437.50
BROOKS (ARTHUR) MEMORIAL FUND:	
Gift of Miss Olivia E. Phelps Stokes as a memorial of the late Reverend Arthur Brooks, D.D., Rector of the Church of the Incarnation, and Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Barnard College during the first six years of the existence of the College. The income of the fund is to aid needy and deserving students of the College. Established 1897	4,779.67
CARPENTIER SCHOLARSHIP FUND:	
Legacy from the estate of General H. W. Carpentier for scholarships. Established 1919	213,489.93
CHISHOLM (ELIZA TAYLOR) MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND:	
Gift of the Alumnae Association of Miss Chisholm's School for a scholarship, to be awarded annually by the Committee on Scholarships of the Faculty to a student in need of assistance, said Alumnae Association reserving the privilege of precedence for such candidates as they may recommend. Established 1901	1,556.75
CLARKSON (JENNIE B.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:	
Gift of the late Mrs. W. R. Clarkson for a scholarship to be awarded annually to a student who deserves assistance. Established 1898 .	2,973.92
COE (MRS. HENRY CLARKE) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:	
Gift of the National Society of New England Women for a scholarship to be awarded on the nomination of the Chairman for the Scholarship Committee of the above society, to a student from New England or of New England parentage. Established 1904	3,600.00
ENGLISH SCHOLARSHIP FUND:	
An anonymous gift. Established 1920	5,000.00
FISKE SCHOLARSHIP FUND:	
Gift of the late Mrs. Martha T. Fiske-Collord, the income of which is to be placed at the disposal of the Dean of Barnard College. Established 1895	5,413.00
FISKE (MARTHA T.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:	
Gift of Miss Anna E. Smith for a non-resident scholarship in memory of Mrs. Martha T. Fiske-Collord. Established 1911	2,914.96
GALWAY FUND:	
Gift of an anonymous donor for a scholarship. Established 1912 . . .	2,366.58
GOLDFRANK (IRMA ALEXANDER) FUND:	
Gift of friends of Mrs. Irma Alexander Goldfrank, the income of which is to help deserving students in time of special need. Established 1919	2,101.18
GRAHAM SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIP FUND:	
Gift of the Alumnae Association of the Graham School. The income of the fund is to be applied to the tuition of a student. Established 1907	3,000.00

HEALTH FUND:

Gift from an anonymous donor to promote the physical health of the students and officers of the College. Established 1917 \$5,021.49

HERRMAN BOTANICAL PRIZE FUND:

Gift of the late Mrs. Esther Herrman, for a prize to be awarded annually to the most proficient student in Botany 1,000.00

HERTZOG (EMMA) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:

Gift to establish a scholarship in memory of Miss Emma Hertzog, who for a long period of years was prominently identified with the intellectual life of Yonkers. The income is awarded annually to a graduate of the Yonkers High School. Established 1904 3,000.00

KAUFMANN (JESSIE) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:

Gift of Mr. Julius Kaufmann to establish a scholarship in memory of his daughter, Jessie Kaufmann. The annual income of the fund is awarded on the merits of the entrance examinations to a student who, after careful investigation, is found to have no relative able to assist her financially. Established 1902 4,013.75

KINNICUTT (ELENORA) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:

Gift of friends of the late Mrs. Francis P. Kinnicutt, a trustee of the College, to establish a scholarship. The income is awarded to a student who needs assistance. Established 1911 5,000.00

KOHNS MATHEMATICAL PRIZE FUND:

Gift of Mrs. S. H. Kohn for a prize to be awarded annually to a senior for excellence in Mathematics 1,062.08

LARNED (AUGUSTA) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:

Legacy from the estate of Augusta Larned. The income of the fund is to be awarded by the Faculty Committee on Scholarships to a student in good standing who is in need of aid. Established 1924 10,000.00

MCLEAN (MRS. DONALD) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:

Gift of the New York Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The income of the fund is awarded in conference with a representative of the Chapter to a deserving student who agrees to pursue the study of history (chiefly that of the United States) continuously throughout her college course. Established 1906 2,739.23

MOIR (WILLIAM) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:

Legacy from the estate of Mrs. Emily H. Moir in memory of her husband. Established 1912 8,725.00

MURRAY (CAROLINE CHURCH) FUND:

Gift of Mr. George Welwood Murray in memory of his wife, Caroline Church Murray. The income of this fund is to be used in aid of needy and deserving students. Established 1918 5,000.00

OGILVIE (CLINTON) MEMORIAL FUND:

Gift of Mrs. Clinton Ogilvie. The income of this fund is to be applied to the salaries of assistants in the Department of Geology. Established 1914 6,474.68

POPE (MARY BARSTOW) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:

Gift in memory of Miss Mary Barstow Pope, sometime teacher in Miss Chapin's School, by her friends, her fellow teachers, and her pupils. Established 1913 3,849.40

PRINCE (HELEN) MEMORIAL PRIZE FUND:

Gift of Mr. Julius Prince, in memory of his daughter Helen C. Prince, Class of 1922, to establish a prize to be awarded each year to the undergraduate student who submits the best piece of creative English composition. Established 1922 \$1,195.13

PULITZER (LUCILE) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:

Gift of the late Mr. Joseph Pulitzer in memory of his daughter, Lucile Pulitzer. The income of the fund is to be used for scholarships. Established 1899 and 1903, 1915 and 1916 166,202.91

REED (CAROLINE GALLUP) PRIZE FUND:

Gift of Mrs. William Barclay Parsons. Established 1916 1,004.80

SANDERS (HENRY M.) FUND:

Legacy from the estate of Rev. Henry M. Sanders to establish a scholarship to be known as and called the Eleanor Butler Sanders Scholarship. Established 1922 10,000.00

SCHOLARSHIP FUND:

Gift of friends of Barnard College. The income of the fund is applied toward helping deserving students through college. Established 1901 9,698.75

SHAW FUND:

A memorial gift to Anna Howard Shaw. Established 1920 6,626.12

SMITH (EMILY JAMES) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:

Gift of Miss Emily H. Bourne in honor of Miss Smith, Dean of Barnard College. The income of the fund is awarded in conference with the founder. Established 1899 2,787.39

SMITH (GEORGE W.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:

Gift of the late Mrs. Martha T. Fiske-Collord, in memory of Mr. George W. Smith, a Trustee of Barnard College. The income of the fund is placed at the disposal of the Dean of Barnard College. Established 1906 4,685.19

SPERANZA (CARLO L.) PRIZE FUND:

Gift from an anonymous donor for the founding of a prize in memory of Professor Carlo Leonardo Speranza, to be awarded annually to a student in Barnard College for excellence in Italian. Established 1911 1,000.00

TALCOTT (JAMES) FUND:

Gift of Mr. James Talcott, to found a professorship for Religious instruction. Established 1915 99,856.25

TATLOCK PRIZE FUND:

Gifts in memory of Jean Willard Tatlock, Class of 1895, by her friends to found a prize to be awarded annually to the undergraduate student most proficient in Latin. Established 1917 1,268.35

TILLOTSON (EMMA A.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:

Legacy from the estate of Emma A. Tillotson. Established 1910 3,721.84

VELTIN SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIP FUND:

Gift of the Alumnae of Mlle. Veltin's School. Established 1905 2,739.23

VON WAHL PRIZE FUND:

Gift from the friends of Constance Von Wahl, 1912, to found a prize to be awarded annually to a senior who has rendered the highest type of service to the College. Established 1915 1,205.31

WEED (ELLA) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:

Gift of the pupils of Miss Anne Browne's School, in memory of Miss Ella Weed, who was Chairman of the Academic Committee of the Board of Trustees of Barnard College during the first five years of its existence. Established 1897 \$3,351.72

WHITMAN MEMORIAL FUND:

Gift of Mr. Malcolm Whitman, in memory of his wife, Janet McCook Whitman, a former student and graduate of Barnard College. The income of the fund is to be used towards the support of a chair of Philosophy. Established 1920 5,515.69

\$648,207.98

TAX VALUATION OF BARNARD COLLEGE PROPERTY
FOR THE YEAR 1923-24

Lot No. 1, Block No. 1992, 119th-120th Sts. and Claremont Ave. and B'way		
	1923	1924
Land	\$475,000	\$475,000
Building	275,000	275,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	\$750,000	\$750,000
Lot No. 1, Block No. 1989, 116th-119th Sts. and Claremont Ave. and B'way		
Land	1,400,000	1,400,000
Buildings	600,000	600,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
Lot No. 27, Block 1989		
Land		
(Garden)	550,000	550,000
as furnished by Department of Taxes and Assessments May 15, 1924.		

FINANCIAL REPORT
OF
TEACHERS COLLEGE
1923-1924

TEACHERS COLLEGE, FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1923-24

Having audited the accounts of Teachers College for the year ended June 30, 1924, we hereby certify that, in our opinion, the following Statement of Funds shows the true financial condition of the College at June 30, 1924.

LESLIE, BANKS & CO., Auditors.

STATEMENT OF FUNDS AT JUNE 30, 1924

FUNDS:

I. INCOME PRODUCING:			
Applicable to General Purposes	\$3,303,240.15		
Applicable to Special Purposes	652,259.55		
Restricted to Liquidation of Mortgage on Dormitories	351,404.87		
Applicable to Teachers' Retirement	71,744.28		\$4,378,648.85
II. OTHER FUNDS:			
For Designated Purposes	\$253,263.94		
For Students' Loans	25,724.18		
Surplus Income in Funds Restricted to Special Purposes	20,489.05		
Administration and Library Building	1,868,398.49		
Horace Mann Boys' School Gymnasium	48,199.32		
Horace Mann Boys' School Swimming Pool	30,045.16		2,246,120.16
<i>Total Funds</i>			<u>\$6,624,769.01</u>
ASSETS:			
I. INCOME PRODUCING:			
Stocks and Bonds	\$2,665,035.66		
Dormitories	\$2,250,346.98		
Less: Mortgages	782,500.00		
Uninvested—Due by General Fund	1,467,846.08		
	245,766.21		\$4,378,648.85
II. OTHER FUNDS:			
Library Building and Dodge Hall Extension (Expended to date)	\$1,966,360.28		
Horace Mann Boys' School Gymnasium (Expended to date)	17,850.00		
Horace Mann Boys' School Swimming Pool (Expended to date)	11,800.00		
Uninvested—Due by General Fund	250,400.88		
	\$460,295.31		\$2,246,120.16
III. GENERAL FUND:			
Cash	\$310,000.00		
Through Loan (Speyer & Co.)	310,000.00		
Accounts Receivable	35,067.24		
Accrued Interest on Investments	21,976.73		
Supplies and Prepaid Expenses	32,315.72		
	\$859,655.00		
<i>Deduct:</i>			
Accounts Payable	\$88,142.62		
Due to Speyer & Company	217,191.86		
Mortgage on 503 West 120th St. (since paid)	10,000.00		
Prepaid Rentals, Expenses, etc.	23,218.11		
	338,552.59		
<i>Net Liquid Funds</i>			<u>\$521,102.41</u>
Applicable to:			
Income Producing Funds	\$245,766.21		
Other Funds	250,400.88		
General Fund—Surplus	24,935.32		
	\$521,102.41		<u>\$6,624,769.01</u>

Note: The College Property, Land and Buildings are not included herein.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1924

INCOME

	General Fund	Special Fund	Designated Funds	Total
College Earnings	\$1,369,514.24	.....	\$95,362.50	\$1,464,876.74
Investments	180,914.67	.....	7,358.23	227,380.68
Educational Administration and Instruction . . . . .	.....	\$39,216.78	368,457.88	368,457.86
Bureau of Publications . . . . .	.....	.....	196,679.88	196,679.88
Miscellaneous . . . . .	.....	.....	8,266.15	8,218.65
{	.....	.....	12.50	.....
Appropriated from General Fund:	.....	.....	.....	.....
For Alterations and Repairs of Teachers College Halls . . . . .	.....	.....	91,108.94	91,108.94
TOTAL INCOME	\$1,550,428.91	\$39,216.78	\$689,766.06	\$2,279,411.75

EXPENDITURES

	General Fund	Special Fund	Designated Funds	Total
Educational Administration and Instruction	\$1,016,677.01	\$27,826.15	\$439,938.80	\$1,484,441.96
Buildings and Grounds	215,135.09	3,954.79	.....	218,186.88
Bryson Library	32,484.64	5,146.42	.....	37,759.02
Bureau of Publications . . . . .	.....	.....	127.96	127.96
Educational Service Bureau . . . . .	.....	.....	112,788.33	112,788.33
Business Administration	24,315.85	.....	.....	24,315.85
Income from Investments Applied to:	127,804.95	.....	.....	127,804.95
Mortgage Reserve Fund . . . . .	.....	.....	13,956.43	13,956.43
Teachers Retirement Fund . . . . .	.....	.....	4,201.80	4,201.80
Appropriated from General Fund:	.....	.....	.....	.....
For Alterations and Repairs of Teachers College Halls	91,108.94	.....	130,771.27	221,880.21
Miscellaneous . . . . .	.....	.....	34,477.49	34,477.49
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$1,597,526.48	\$36,927.36	\$735,362.08	\$2,278,915.92
UNEXPENDED BALANCE FOR YEAR	\$12,902.43	\$3,189.42	\$45,596.02*	\$495.83

SURPLUS ACCOUNT GENERAL FUND

Transferred to Funds for College Property:				
For purchase of property 503 West 120th Street	\$40,808.80	.....	.....	\$42,902.43
Less: Heating Plant Equipment sold . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	528.17
Household Arts Equipment sold	1,085.00	.....	.....	10,000.00
Transferred to Fund for General Purposes	\$39,723.80	.....	.....	5,000.00
To set up Reserve for Bad Debts	13,000.00	.....	.....	.....
To write off Gift from Nurses' Society not received—1922—1923	600.00	.....	.....	.....
Adjustment of tuition fees—1922—1923	71.80	.....	.....	.....
Elementary Education Salary 1922—1923	35.00	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL SURPLUS	\$58,430.60	.....	.....	\$58,430.60

Excess of Income over Expenditures for the year ended June 30, 1924 \$42,902.43
Adjustment of Insurance 1922—1923 528.17
Transferred from Div. Field Studies I—General 10,000.00
Gift from The Hartley Corporation received March, 1922 for salaries of Nursing Education not applied in 1922—1923 5,000.00

* Deficit

FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS

AS PER STATEMENT OF FUNDS AT JUNE 30, 1924

	At June 30, 1923	Additions During Year	At June 30, 1924
GENERAL FUND	\$2,033,648.86	\$369,591.29	\$3,303,240.15
FUNDS RESTRICTED TO SPECIAL PURPOSES:			
Anderson, General Robert, Scholarship	\$4,993.93	\$2.00*	\$4,991.93
Army and Navy Scholarship	3,155.73	1.26*	3,154.47
Avery Collection	2,101.46	.84*	2,100.62
Bryson Library—General	83,884.00	33.52*	83,850.48
Caroline Scholarship	5,030.42	2.01*	5,028.41
Darche Kimber Scholarship	5,952.91	361.47	6,314.38
Dodge (Grace H.) Welfare	60,420.76	24.14*	60,396.62
Hartley (Helen) Endowment	150,087.79	59.97*	150,027.82
Household Administration	1,301.16	79.01	1,380.17
Hoadley Scholarship	3,001.92	1.20*	3,000.72
Hoe (Margaret) Memorial Scholarship	5,008.63	2.00*	5,006.63
Kemp Estate Legacy	34,405.44	13.75*	34,391.69
Kingsland (Mary J.) Bequest	49,979.30	19.97*	49,959.33
Larned, Augusta Scholarship	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Macy (Caroline L.) Bequest	197,669.17	78.98*	197,590.19
Morrey Scholarship	5,009.13	2.00*	5,007.13
Norsworthy (Naomi) Memorial	4,062.20	246.66	4,308.86
Robb, Isabel Hampton Fellowship	11,797.00	4.71*	11,792.35
Rogers, Elinor T. Prize	200.00	200.00	200.00
Runyan Scholarship	1,129.56	.45*	1,129.11
Sachs (Julius) Library	10,017.18	4.00*	10,013.18
Tennyson (Alfred) Prize	100.60	.05*	100.55
Tileston Scholarship	2,515.91	1.00*	2,514.91
	\$641,624.26	\$10,635.29	\$652,259.55
FUND FOR MORTGAGE RESERVE	\$213,433.80	\$137,971.07	\$351,404.87
TEACHERS' RETIREMENT FUND	\$68,069.95	\$3,674.33	\$71,744.28
	\$3,856,776.87	\$521,871.98	\$4,378,648.85
INVESTMENT OF ABOVE FUNDS			
Stocks and Bonds		\$2,665,035.66	
Dormitories (Net)		1,467,846.98	4,132,882.64
UNINVESTED FUNDS AT JUNE 30, 1924			\$245,766.21

* Decrease

BEQUESTS AND DONATIONS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1923-24

GENERAL FUND:

Estate of Mrs. F. F. Thompson	\$300,000.00
General Education Board	52,512.32
Legacy—Sarah J. Hurtt Estate	261.67

\$352,773.99

FUNDS RESTRICTED TO SPECIAL PURPOSES:

Augusta Larned Scholarship	\$10,000.00
Elinor T. Rogers Prize	200.00

10,200.00

ADMINISTRATION AND LIBRARY BUILDING FUND:

V. Everit Macy	\$100,000.00
Mrs. Frederick F. Thompson	70,000.00
Frank R. Chambers	20,000.00
Mrs. Willard Straight	22,000.00
James Speyer	11,524.64
Arthur Turnbull	9,024.64
James E. Russell	1,666.66
Frank H. McMurry	1,250.00
Newbold Morris	1,000.00
Cleveland E. Dodge	1,000.00
Frederick G. Bonser	300.00
Mrs. Joseph R. Swan	250.00
Milo B. Hillegas	100.00
Account No. 30	150.00
Subscription Lists	13,063.95

251,329.89

HORACE MANN BOYS' SCHOOL GYMNASIUM BUILDING FUND:

Subscription Lists	48,199.32
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48,199.32

HORACE MANN BOYS' SCHOOL SWIMMING POOL:

C. H. Pforzheimer	30,045.18
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30,045.18

GIFTS FOR DESIGNATED PURPOSES:

Institute of Educational Research:	
Carnegie Corporation—Measurements of Intellect and Capacity	\$15,000.00
Carnegie Corporation—Gifted Children Inquiry	8,450.00
Commonwealth Fund—Mental Discipline	303.03
Commonwealth Fund—Vocational Guidance	2,000.00
Felix M. Warburg—Rural Experimental School	5,000.00
Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial:	
Spelman Child Welfare Fund A	1,400.00
Spelman Child Welfare Fund B	10,000.00
The Lincoln School—History Curricula Inquiry	5,000.00
Augusta (Ga.) School Survey	3,250.00
Springfield (Mass.) School Survey	5,000.00
Providence (R. I.) School Survey	12,000.00
Practical Arts Research and Equipment	2,419.91
Carnegie Corporation—Normal School Education	10,000.00
Rev. Wm. R. Jelliffe—Religious Education	1,350.00
American Council on Education—School of Education II-4	3,500.00
Mortimer L. Schiff—Instruction in Scouting	2,000.00
Ethical Culture School—Kindergarten Salaries	600.00
New York Federation for Child Study—School of Education II-4	200.00
The Hartley Corporation—School of Practical Arts II-4	5,000.00
International Education Board—International Institute	70,455.49
General Education Board—Lincoln School	114,634.55
Delta Sigma Alumnae Scholarship	128.00
Helen Hartley Jenkins Scholarship	250.00
Fine Arts Scholarship	200.00
Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial Scholarships	1,500.00
Alumnae Association for Nutting Collection	12.50
Felix M. Warburg—Americanization Publication Fund	500.00
Educational Psychology Special Fund	190.00
American Child Health Association—Health Research Fund	1,500.00
Special Fund for Students' Organizations	3,270.25
Lincoln School Special Fund	377.50
Officers' Emergency Fund	1,018.20

\$286,509.43

\$979,057.81

FINANCIAL REPORT
OF
COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
1923-1924

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY—BALANCE SHEET—JUNE 30, 1924

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

511

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Real Estate:		Bond and Mortgage	\$100,000.00
Land	\$147,500.00	Plant Fellowship	19,852.01
Building	300,000.00	Seabury Scholarship	6,478.98
	<u>\$447,500.00</u>	Breitenbach Prize	5,000.00
Equipment:		Depreciation	63,500.00
Library	\$50,000.00	Breitenbach Fund	23,363.04
Herbarium	10,000.00	Inheritance Fund	4,815.89
Furniture and Fixtures	115,000.00	Students' Loan Fund	1,025.93
Apparatus and Chemicals:		Excess of Assets over Liabilities	566,152.95
Materia Medica	\$30,000.00		
Chemistry	10,000.00		
Analytical Chemistry	20,000.00		
Pharmacy	20,000.00		
	<u>80,000.00</u>		
Investments:	\$255,000.00		
Interboro R. T. Bonds	\$5,000.00		
New York Central R. R. Bonds	5,000.00		
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Bonds	5,000.00		
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. Bonds	5,000.00		
Northern Pacific R. R. Bonds	3,600.00		
U. S. Liberty Bonds	20,100.00		
	<u>\$49,700.00</u>		
Cash:			
Mechanics & Metals National Bank	\$25,891.40		
Garfield National Bank	1,211.55		
American Savings Bank	4,094.93		
West Side Savings Bank	4,815.89		
Union Square Savings Bank	1,025.93		
Petty Cash	50.00		
	<u>\$37,988.80</u>		
	\$790,188.80		\$790,188.80

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY—INCOME AND EXPENSE ACCOUNT—1923—1924

RECEIPTS		DISBURSEMENTS	
Balance, July 1, 1923	\$17,897.32	General Purposes:	
Memberships Dues	610.00	Educational Administration	\$76,163.47
Bequests and Gifts	618.00	Educational Supplies	23,701.46
Dividends and Bank Interest	3,501.97	Business Administration	10,133.55
Fees and Deposits	171,826.74	Building Maintenance	13,682.67
Miscellaneous	252.43	Library	1,019.87
Temporary Loans	30,000.00	Miscellaneous	51.30
Restored to General Fund from Special Building Fund	25,544.29		\$12,1151.72
		Fellowship and Scholarship Payments	\$800.00
		Refunds of Fees	3,392.75
		Alumni Publication	500.00
		New Building Account (Expense)	1,262.04
		Annuity Insurance	3,494.88
		Interest and Discounts	2,660.50
		Transferred to New Building Fund	66,000.00
		Loan Repaid	88,110.23
			\$212,261.95
		Balance, June 30, 1924	37,088.80
			\$250,250.75

FINANCIAL REPORTS
OF
VANDERBILT CLINIC
AND
SLOANE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN
1923-1924

VANDERBILT CLINIC—INCOME AND EXPENSE ACCOUNT—1923—1924

VANDERBILT CLINIC

RECEIPTS

Balance, June 30, 1923
 Sale of Prescriptions, Surgical Dressings, etc. \$99,199.43
 Interest on Investments 5,961.25

VANDERBILT CLINIC

\$16,399.69
 105,160.68

EXPENSES

Furniture \$1,642.13
 Salaries and Wages 56,881.09
 Drugs, etc. 14,802.53
 Medical and Surgical Appliances, etc. 4,640.45
 Apothecaries Department 621.68
 Hospital Supplies 4,173.33
 Washing and Cleaning 309.00
 Janitor's Supplies 561.87
 X-Ray 3,438.86
 Stationery 2,548.41
 Glasses 3,224.43
 Current Repairs and Improvements 3,203.99
 Electric Current and Gas 538.07
 Insurance 596.08
 Telephone 290.30
 Wasserman Account 1,337.17
 Appropriation to Ladies' Auxiliary 1,000.00
 Other Expenses 980.74

\$100,790.67

Balance, June 30, 1924:
 With Treas. in Irving Bank—Col. Trust Co. \$14,134.54
 With Superintendent 6,635.16

20,769.70

\$121,560.37

VANDERBILT CLINIC DAY CAMP

\$2,015.96
 12,000.00

Balance, June 30, 1923
 Frederick W. Vanderbilt—Amount Received Account
 Maintenance of Camp—July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924

\$14,015.96

Pay Roll \$7,406.18
 Food 3,557.55
 Appropriation to Ladies' Auxiliary 500.00
 Other Expenses 787.98

\$12,251.71

1,764.25

\$14,015.96

VANDERBILT CLINIC TUBERCULOSIS CAMP FUND

\$1,988.48

Balance, June 30, 1923
 College of Physicians and Surgeons, amount received from Trustees of East River Homes as a gift \$20,870.24
 Dr. J. A. Miller, contribution received from Dr. Fordyce 100.00
 Interest on Balances in Irving Bank—Col. Trust Co., June 26, 1923, to June 25, 1924 333.27

21,303.51

\$6,420.00
 3,707.55
 429.09

\$10,556.64

Appropriation to Ladies' Auxiliary
 Physicians' Services and Salaries
 Sundry Supplies, etc.
 Balance, June 30, 1924:
 With Treasurer in Irving Bank—Columbia Trust Company \$12,314.98
 With Superintendent 420.37

12,735.35

\$23,291.99

SLOANE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN—INCOME AND EXPENSE ACCOUNT—1923-1924

DEFICIT		EXPENSES	
July 1st:		Salaries	\$55,371.65
Pay Patients—Ledger	\$7,301.95	Wages	59,208.00
Accounts Payable	11,700.07	Medical Supplies	9,433.01
	\$19,002.02	House Supplies	14,183.85
Less:		Ward Supplies	23,033.02
Cash in Bank and Office	15,746.45	Groceries	43,403.88
	\$3,255.57	Meats	32,976.91
		Bread	3,337.58
		Milk	10,630.65
		Ice	3,374.96
		Gas	1,931.48
		Stationery	3,256.91
		Repairs—Ordinary	10,230.34
		Machinery	11,670.20
		Liability Insurance	851.64
			\$283,045.94
Received for Board, Care, etc.:		<i>Social Service Department</i>	
Pay Patients—Private	\$166,518.36	Salaries	\$11,578.17
Pay Patients—Ward	34,047.30	Expenses	1,883.55
New York City Patients	720.40		13,461.72
	\$201,286.06	Total Expenses	\$206,507.66
Endowment Interest	36,131.25		
Maintenance Interest	1,520.00	Pay Patients—Ledger	\$6,146.20
United Hospital Fund	12,069.95	Accounts Payable	13,064.08
Sundry Receipts	2,020.01	Less	
		Cash in Bank and Office	\$9,400.01
		New York City Account	30.00
Donations:			9,430.01
Mrs. H. White	10,000.00		\$19,210.28
Mrs. J. A. Burden	4,000.00		
Mrs. J. H. Hammond	4,000.00	DEFICIT	
Mrs. W. B. O. Field	4,000.00	Pay Patients—Ledger	\$6,146.20
Malcolm D. Sloane	4,000.00	Accounts Payable	13,064.08
William B. O. Field	50.00	Less	
Interest on Deposits	\$244.66	Cash in Bank and Office	\$9,400.01
Less Exchange on Checks . . . . .	.71	New York City Account	30.00
			9,430.01
	243.95		\$286,727.39
	\$279,321.22		
<i>Social Service Department</i>			
Donations	\$6,260.00		
Interest on Investments	2,863.74		
Babies Alumni	450.00		
Sundry Receipts	1,085.00		
	10,661.74		
Total Receipts	\$289,982.96		
Less Deficit as Above	3,255.57		
	\$286,727.39		

