



Columbia University
in the City of New York

ANNUAL REPORTS


1903



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Columbia University
in the City of New York

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

PRESIDENT AND TREASURER

TO THE

TRUSTEES

WITH ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS

For the Year Ending June 30, 1903

NEW YORK

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THE PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT

To the Trustees:

The annual report upon the condition and needs of the University is herewith submitted, as required by the Statutes, together with the reports of the several officers of administration and sundry other documents and records bearing upon the activities of the University for the year ending June 30, 1903. Almost without exception these reports and documents will be found to contain recommendations and statements of fact which deserve the careful attention of the Trustees or of an appropriate committee.

During the year each of the three corporations included in Columbia University, as the term is popularly used, has been made the recipient **Important** of generous and most welcome gifts. The **Gifts** Trustees of Columbia College have entered into an agreement, dated April 10, 1903, and executed on July 20, 1903, with Mr. Joseph Pulitzer of New York, to establish and maintain a School of Journalism as one of the professional schools of the University, for which purpose Mr. Pulitzer gives to the Trustees the sum of \$1,000,000 now, and will give a further sum of \$1,000,000 when he is satisfied that for three years the School has been in successful operation. Although the agreement to establish this School was formally executed after the close of the year covered by this report, and no portion of Mr. Pulitzer's gift

will appear in the record of gifts received during the year ending June 30, 1903, yet the magnitude of the gift and its importance warrant its mention here. With the establishment of a School of Journalism of university grade, a new academic field is entered upon. While in a sense this undertaking is experimental, yet it is the judgment of the University, and that of a large and influential portion of the newspaper press, that it will be abundantly successful. If journalism is a calling for which no previous training is desirable or necessary, then it must be held to be an exception to all other professions, trades, and occupations. Natural aptitude will always lay the surest foundation for usefulness in any career, and practical experience well analyzed and understood is of prime importance; but between the two lie the study of principles and practices, the acquirement of the subsidiary information which must be drawn upon, and the practice under criticism which gives to the beginner the benefit of the experience of others. All these this University can furnish for journalism, as it furnishes them for engineering and for teaching. The University can not guarantee to produce good newspaper men, any more than it can guarantee to produce good engineers or good teachers; but it can and will train students to become such if they have the root of the matter in them.

In organizing and carrying on the School of Journalism the Trustees, the University Council, and the Faculty of Journalism will have the advantage from the outset of the suggestions and criticisms of an Advisory Board to be composed of "the foremost

journalists and editors possessing expert knowledge on the subject," the members of which will be appointed by the Trustees upon the nomination of Mr. Pulitzer. In order that there may be no unnecessary delay in putting the School of Journalism in operation, the President has appointed a committee consisting of Professors Burgess, Peck, Brander Matthews, George R. Carpenter, and Giddings, to serve with himself, to frame a report for early presentation to the University Council regarding the organization and academic relations of the School. The Committee on Buildings and Grounds have authorized Messrs. McKim, Mead & White to prepare preliminary plans for a building to accommodate the new School, which, subject to the approval of the Trustees, will be placed upon the Amsterdam Avenue side of the quadrangle, immediately south of Fayerweather Hall. No effort will be spared to open the School of Journalism at the beginning of the academic year 1904-05.

On Commencement Day public announcement was made of the fact that Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins, daughter of the late Marcellus Hartley, and Marcellus Hartley Dodge, president of the class of 1903, Columbia College, Mr. Hartley's grandson, had united in a gift to the Trustees of \$300,000, to build and equip a residence building, primarily for students of Columbia College. What this gift means to the University has already been made plain by the enthusiasm with which it has been received by officers and students alike. It will not be long before a portion at least of the students will be able to enjoy the advantages and privileges of complete university residence. This munificent gift, made in part by one who had

himself just finished his college course, is a striking example of the strong and generous interest in the University and its welfare which is so characteristic of an increasingly large number of the alumni.

Since Commencement Day the Trustees have been offered still another large gift, and one for which they have asked urgently for several years past. Donors who prefer to remain anonymous will provide a sum not to exceed \$200,000 for the building of a Chapel for the University. No gift could be more welcome than this, for since the removal of the University to Morningside Heights no appropriate or adequate provision for the daily religious service has been possible. In consequence, it has not borne the part in the life of the University which is its due, to the regret and disappointment alike of the Trustees and of the Chaplain. With a Chapel of our own, open constantly for meditation and devotion, in which the daily service can be hereafter held, the religious influences which have been present here since Columbia's foundation will find open and proper expression and the religious element in education will have becoming recognition. The building of the Chapel will begin at once.

During the year the Trustees have also received \$100,000 from H. W. Carpentier of the class of 1848, to establish a fund in memory of his brother, James S. Carpentier, the income to be applied "To make provision for a special course of lectures on the science of law, to be given at the University at least as often as every third year, by some one from time to time to be chosen for preëminent fitness and ability"; \$100,000 from Joseph F. Loubat for the endowment

of a professorship of American Archæology; \$96,944.21 from the estate of Dorman B. Eaton, being the final payment of a legacy of \$100,000 to establish the Eaton professorship of Administrative Law and Municipal Science; \$21,000 from various donors to be applied toward the interest on the debt for the year 1901-02; and many other smaller gifts, all of which are gratefully acknowledged. Particularly worthy of note is the fact that gifts in small amounts from the alumni of the School of Mines alone make it possible to keep up the equipment of the Department of Mining.

The Trustees of Barnard College have had placed in their hands, as a gift from Mrs. Elizabeth Milbank Anderson, vice-chairman of the board, the title-deeds to the three blocks of ground lying immediately south of the present Barnard College site. The property is valued at one million dollars. This wise and splendid gift, made primarily to Barnard College, is indirectly a gift to the entire University and to the city of New York as well, as it ensures for an indefinite period ample ground for the expansion of that branch of the University which is charged with responsibility for the collegiate education of women. The chief needs of Barnard College now are a substantial addition to the endowment fund and dormitory accommodations for students.

The Trustees of Teachers College received on October 20, 1902, a conditional gift of \$500,000 from Mr. John D. Rockefeller, and no effort is being spared to meet the conditions imposed. So soon as the existing debt of \$190,000 (incurred in increasing the capacity of the College and in installing a heating and lighting plant) is paid, Mr. Rockefeller will give

\$250,000 for the endowment fund. For a period of two years from the date of this gift, if made, Mr. Rockefeller will duplicate, dollar for dollar, all contributions made in cash by others toward endowment, up to a total from him of \$250,000, provided that no further debt has been allowed to accumulate.

Toward the present indebtedness of \$190,000 there is now pledged or on hand about \$80,000, and more than \$100,000 has also been promised toward the endowment fund after the debt is extinguished. If, therefore, \$110,000 more can be raised and the debt wiped out entirely, Mr. Rockefeller's first \$250,000 and over \$100,000 of his second \$250,000 will be payable. If \$260,000 could be raised for Teachers College, Mr. Rockefeller's conditions would be fully met, the debt would be paid, and an addition made to the endowment fund amounting to \$750,000. It is earnestly hoped that this may be accomplished during the next few months.

The area of the site upon which the work of the University is carried on has been greatly increased during the year (1) by the decision to purchase South Field (8.25 acres), (2) by Mrs. Anderson's gift to Barnard College (3.33 acres), and (3) by the gift to Teachers College of the Speyer School (.120 acre) and by the purchase of four lots on 121st Street immediately adjoining the Teachers College property on the east (.267 acre). Owing to a clerical error, the table printed on page 3 of the last Annual Report gave the area of the Teachers College site as 7.429 acres, instead of 3.13 acres. The area to be occupied by the University hereafter is nearly 35 acres, as follows:

The Uni-
versity in
1903

	Square Feet	Acres
A. 1. At Morningside Heights		
Green and Quadrangle...	734,183.08	16.85
South Field.....	359,341.15	8.25
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,093,524.23	25.10
2. At West 59th Street.....	75,312.38	1.73
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,168,836.61	26.83
B. Barnard College.....	177,466.60	4.07
C. Teachers College ¹		
1. At 120th Street.....	133,737.00	3.07
2. Speyer School.....	5,213.00	.12
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	138,950.00	3.19
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
Grand Total.....	1,485,253.21	34.09

The teaching staff on June 30, 1903, was constituted in the following manner:

	Columbia University	Barnard College	Teachers College (Excluding the Horace Mann School)	Total (Excluding Duplicates)	
				1903	1902
Professors.....	90	17	18	90	81
Adjunct Professors	31	7	5	31	16
Clinical Professors and Lecturers...	16	—	—	16	17
Instructors.....	66	3	18	80	81
Tutors.....	50	14	5	55	35
Demonstrators....	3	—	—	3	3
Assistant Demon- strators.....	10	—	—	10	12
Assistants.....	47	6	12	65	46
Curators.....	2	—	—	2	3
Lecturers.....	26	10	4	30	25
Clinical Assistants.	79	—	—	79	74
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	420	57	62	461	393
Administrative					
Officers.....	12	5	7	23	26
Emeritus Officers..	10	—	—	10	10
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.....	442	62	96	494	429

¹ Of the area occupied by Teachers College, 4 lots are owned by the estate of William E. Dodge, and 2 lots by the Morningside Realty Co. The area of these 6 lots is .4 acre.

The Registrar's report for the year ending June 30, 1903, shows that the number of students in attendance during the year was 4507, exclusive of 1196 extension students, who will hereafter be kept distinct from the resident students in the statistical tables. The significance of the increase over 1902—extension students being excluded from both tables—becomes evident when it is borne in mind that it was a number sufficient to equal the total enrolment at many an independent college—273.

The enrolment as compared with that for the year preceding was as follows:

		Gain	Loss
Under the University Corporation:			
Undergraduates in Columbia College.....	495	3	
Students of Applied Science.....	722	96	
Students of Law.....	461	21	
Students of Medicine.....	795		14
Graduate Students of Philosophy, Political Science, and Pure Science.....	623	88	
Students at Summer Session of 1902.....	643	64	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total (excluding 91 duplicates).....	3648		
Undergraduates in Barnard College.....	358	19	
Teachers College.....	633		1
	<hr/>		
	4639		
Less Double Registration.....	132		
	<hr/>		
Net Total.....	4507	273	
Extension Students (Teachers College)....	1196	296	

At the Commencement of 1903, 741 degrees and 127 diplomas were conferred, as follows:

Bachelor of Arts, Columbia College.....	101
Bachelor of Arts, Barnard College.....	47
Bachelor of Laws.....	115
Doctor of Medicine.....	168
Engineer of Mines.....	19
Civil Engineer.....	13
Electrical Engineer.....	17
Mechanical Engineer.....	19

Metallurgical Engineer.....	2
Bachelor of Science.....	44
In Architecture.....	7
In Chemistry.....	10
In Education.....	27
Master of Laws.....	1
Master of Arts.....	147
Doctor of Philosophy.....	39
Honorary Degrees.....	9 741

Teachers College Diplomas

Bachelor's Diploma in Education.....	105
Master's Diploma in Education.....	19
Doctor's Diploma in Education.....	3 127
Total.....	868

A summary of the financial condition and operations of the entire University is given herewith:

	Columbia University	Barnard College	Teachers College
Property owned, June 30, 1903:			
1. Occupied for Educa- tional Purposes....	\$ 9,710,000 00	\$ 726,700 00	\$2,141,737 22
2. Held for Investment (estimated).....	13,121,364 05	646,485 00	191,621 11
Total.....	\$22,831,364 05	\$1,373,185 00	\$2,333,358 33
Outstanding Debt	\$3,650,000 00	\$25,620 29	\$212,500 00
Annual Budget for 1903-04:			
1. For Education and Administration ...	\$1,045,848 00	\$104,227 00	\$305,471 33
2. For Interest on Debt.	108,361 88	.....	5,498 23
Total.....	\$1,154,209 88	\$104,227 00	\$310,969 56
Income for 1902-03:			
From Fees of Students..	\$ 488,173 52	\$51,353 25	\$212,811 78 †
From Rents.....	399,478 23	.....	.....
From Interest.....	75,758 49	25,896 75	943 64
From Miscellaneous Sources.....	70,868 24	3,352 55	8,011 72
Total.....	\$1,034,278 48	\$80,602 55	\$221,767 14

† Including income from the Horace Mann School, \$142,555.87.

The following summary shows the gifts actually received during the year ending June 30, 1903; it takes no account of gifts promised but not yet paid. A detailed statement of these gifts will be found in Appendix 5 to this report.

	Columbia University	Barnard College	Teachers College	Total
To establish Trust Funds.....	\$319,444 21	\$ 113,255 00	\$ 38,071 77	\$ 470,770 98
For Buildings and Grounds.....	412 34	1,000,000 00	83,665 22	1,084,077 56
For Current In- terest.....	21,000 00	---	---	21,000 00
For Immediate Use.....	28,920 92	14,981 35	102,144 25	146,046 52
	<u>\$369,777 47</u>	<u>\$1,128,236 35</u>	<u>\$223,881 24</u>	<u>\$1,721,895 06</u>

Nearly one and three-quarter millions of dollars have been given during the year just past to increase the resources of the University in all its parts, and to enable it to face the deficit caused by inadequate funds with which to meet the annually increasing educational demands.

The needs of the University, as stated in the last Annual Report, remain unsatisfied, and the year that has elapsed has served only to emphasize them. At Morningside Heights we are actually without room to take proper care of the classes of students to be taught, of the books and other collections belonging to the University, or to make adequate provision for professors and seminars. The laboratories, particularly those of the Department of Chemistry, are greatly overcrowded. The surprising growth in the attendance since the removal of the University to its new site, has taxed our resources to the breaking point. The need of a

College Hall is more imperative than ever. A Law School building and a new building for the Schools of Applied Science should be begun at once. University Hall is sorely needed, but cannot be completed for less than one million dollars. The total cost of erecting, equipping, and furnishing these buildings is estimated at two and one half millions of dollars:

For Columbia College Hall.....	\$500,000
For a Law School Building.....	400,000
For an additional building for the Schools of Applied Science.....	400,000
To complete University Hall.....	1,000,000
Furniture and fixtures (approximate).....	200,000
	<hr/>
	\$2,500,000

It must be borne in mind that if this sum, or any considerable portion of it, were in hand now, quite two years must elapse before the buildings could be made ready for occupancy; and each year increases the difficulty and embarrassment of carrying on the work of the University under existing limitations.

The funded debt of the University is shown by the Treasurer's Report (p. 247) to be \$2,900,000, and the floating indebtedness is \$750,000 additional.

The annual interest charge on the funded debt, amounting to \$97,000, is a heavy burden for the University to carry, and one which seriously hampers its legitimate growth. Until June 30, 1898, the interest on the funded debt, incurred in the purchase and development of the site on Morningside Heights, was charged to the cost of the new site. Since July 1, 1898, this interest has been met by special gifts or by borrowing. Until July 1, 1901,

there was also to be met in the same way an annual deficit in the administration of the University amounting to \$43,347.33 in 1898-99, \$17,328.47 in 1899-1900, and \$8,221.29 in 1900-01. By the most rigid economy and by withholding appropriations that are all but necessary, the Trustees have since been able to secure an excess of income, to be applied to the payment of interest on the debt, amounting to \$6,747.99 in 1901-02 and \$16,351.76 in 1902-03. The payment of the funded debt is the greatest single need of the University at the present time.

On June 1, 1903, the Trustees voted to instruct the Finance Committee to give notice that it was the intention of the Trustees to purchase the South Field property known as South Field on the terms stated in the letter of Messrs. James Stillman and others, dated June 23, 1902. I am glad to report that title passed to the University on the first day of October. This step is one more evidence to the public that it is the policy of Columbia University to strengthen itself at every point and to make wise provision for both present and future needs. But South Field remains to be paid for, and, unless the Trustees are to be still further limited and crippled, the sum which South Field is to cost—namely, \$2,000,000—must be given to the University. The magnitude of the responsibility involved in the step that has been taken can hardly be overestimated, for it means—and I weigh my words—that unless generous friends of education shall come to our aid the present work of Columbia University must be still further hampered and harassed in order that its future may not be destroyed. The University has

done all that was possible; it remains for the men and women of New York to do the rest and to set the University free to do the work for which their ancestors founded and sustained it.

Several generous contributions toward the cost of South Field have already been promised, and a large number of alumni have come forward to help in the matter, each one according to his means. But by far the larger portion of the cost is yet to be provided, and I earnestly ask that it may speedily be given.

In addition to the payment of the funded debt, the erection and equipment of the buildings named, and the purchase of South Field, not less than Additional \$100,000 a year is needed to carry on the Endow- present work of the University with ade- ment quate equipment and proper effectiveness. The Schools of Applied Science and the College of Physicians and Surgeons should have increased annual appropriations; and, as was pointed out a year ago, many of the salaries now paid to members of the academic staff are wretchedly inadequate. The Library should receive an additional \$20,000 a year, mainly for the purchase of books, but in part to increase the compensation of the extremely efficient staff.

Large as the grand total of these sums is, New York and the supporters of higher education throughout the country can, and I believe will, \$10,000,000 supply it if once they are made aware of the Asked for magnitude of the University's work and the urgency of its needs. Ten millions of dollars is an enormous sum of money, but it is what Columbia asks for in

order that it may be fully worthy of New York and properly equipped for its present responsibilities.

This amount—\$10,000,000—is asked for these specific purposes, as was stated a year ago in substantially the same form:

1. To pay the funded debt	\$2,900,000
2. To build and equip the buildings named	2,500,000
3. To pay for South Field	2,000,000
4. To provide an annual income of \$100,000 to meet the most pressing needs, particularly those of the Schools of Applied Science and the College of Physicians and Surgeons	2,600,000
	\$10,000,000

On November 3, 1902, upon the recommendation of the Finance Committee, the Trustees endorsed the statement of the financial needs of the University contained in the last Annual Report of the President, and now repeated, and constituted the members of the Finance Committee and the Treasurer a special committee to co-operate with the President in securing additional funds for the University. This special committee, consisting of Messrs. Francis S. Bangs, John Crosby Brown, H. H. Cammann, W. Bayard Cutting, and Dr. George G. Wheelock, together with the Treasurer and the President, has spared no effort during the year to secure pledges for the entire sum of \$10,000,000 needed, pledges being made conditional upon the entire amount being secured, if the persons approached so wish. Marked encouragement has been met with, and there is reason to believe that had it not been for the disturbed financial conditions that have recently prevailed, a large part of

the amount asked for, or perhaps all of it, might have been secured before the present time. It is the purpose of this special committee to keep the statement of the University's pressing needs constantly before the public and those most likely to be willing and able to give the help that is required, until the sum named has been raised, the funded debt extinguished, South Field paid for, and the buildings mentioned above begun.

In the last Annual Report certain phases of the administrative problem which constantly confronts a large and growing university were touched upon. During the year just passed it has not been possible to make much progress toward the solution of this problem so far as it affects Columbia, for the reason that to deal adequately with it involves an expenditure of funds that we do not possess. Here, as at every other point, we are held back by our poverty from doing that which is clearly wise.

The University Council has taken action which goes far to free it from having to give so much time as heretofore to purely routine work. A standing Committee on Higher Degrees has been constituted, to which many matters are now referred that formerly took the time and attention of the entire Council. There will thus be additional opportunity for the Council to take up the consideration of the larger questions of University policy that are confronting us.

It is of first importance, from an educational point of view, that the administration of the affairs of the three separate corporations now included in the

University be unified so far as possible. This policy is also in the interest of economy and greater efficiency. Harmony as regards general policies and the larger matters of administration is secured both by the statutes of the several corporations and the articles of agreement by which Barnard College and Teachers College were included in the University, and by the oversight and authority of the President. In at least four specific respects, however, similar unity of policy and of administrative control is very desirable: (1) Buildings and grounds, (2) the libraries, (3) the registration of students, and (4) publications. As regards buildings and grounds, the desired end has already been attained, and the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds of Columbia University has recently been chosen by the Trustees of Barnard College and of Teachers College respectively, to the same office in each of those branches of the University. By this step there is established single control over the janitorial service and watchmen, the cleaning and repair of the various academic buildings, the care of the grounds, and the purchase of supplies. Similar unification of control of all the libraries under the Librarian of the University has been begun and will doubtless be speedily accomplished. Consolidation of the registration of students and the keeping of their academic records, presents little difficulty, and may be expected to follow in the near future. To unite under a single officer all the multifarious publications for which the University is responsible, directly or indirectly, would, in my view, be both economical and efficient; but so long as it was in an experimental stage this

policy would involve additional expenditure for salaries, which is unfortunately impossible. The oversight of the printing and distribution of the tens of thousands of announcements that are issued by the University each year is a task by itself, and would give ample occupation to a well-trained and experienced man. As a rule, the distribution of university announcements is wasteful, because haphazard and careless: to see to it that the various publications reach the persons most likely to be interested in them is not an easy matter. It has been hoped that in connection with the work of the Columbia University Press the way might open for the appointment of an officer to have charge of all the printed matter that goes out from the University, but as yet this has not seemed feasible.

The office of Dean is not a new one at Columbia, but its importance has increased and its duties have multiplied greatly during the past ten years of rapid expansion and growth and increasing specialization. The Office of Dean to which Dr. Barnard came as president in 1864 had 154 students enrolled. They were all undergraduates following a prescribed course of study. The administrative work of that day was of the simplest description, and points of contact with the outside world were few and far between. The Columbia University of to-day is a huge and complicated machine which is in closest relations to the public. The daily mail is enormous and the questions to be answered are many and various. The five thousand students are busily at work upon widely different courses of study, which lie in fields of knowledge far

apart from each other. For convenience the unity of the University—setting aside the undergraduate colleges—is broken up into schools, managed by Faculties, each school and its faculty representing one part of the whole field. At present the Deans are the administrative officers of their Faculties, and are chosen by them for a five-year term. The Dean's office is a highly honorable one, but it means hard work and no pay in addition to the ordinary tasks of a professorship. Whatever his nominal office hours, a Dean is always supposed to be on duty; and he is not compensated beyond his salary as professor. As the Schools grow and their problems become still more highly specialized, they need a kind of close and expert supervision which they do not get at present. The President cannot give it, for he has neither the special knowledges nor the time; the Deans do not give it, for they have neither the time nor the requisite authority. In short, it is now advisable, particularly in the professional schools of the University, that the office of Dean should be made a separate and a salaried one, and the incumbent given administrative authority similar to that enjoyed by the Deans of Barnard College and of Teachers College. A Dean's teaching, if any were possible, should be incidental to his executive work, and his first duty should be to study the problems, to improve the efficiency, and to promote the interests of the School under his care. Subject to the reserved or specified powers of the President, each Dean might well be, in effect, the responsible executive head of that part of the University to which he was assigned. The Deans, with the President, would then form a cabinet or admin-

istrative council, and the teaching force would be largely set free from the burden of executive work, so damaging to the ambition of the productive scholar.

To take this step involves the expenditure of money; not to take it involves the continuing expenditure of men and the dealing in an unsatisfactory way with the highest interests of the Schools of Law, Medicine, and Applied Science. The interests of the Medical School, for example, particularly at the stage of development that has now been reached, require the unremitting study and care of an expert in medical education. This cannot be given by a Dean who must think first of his teaching and researches, and of his preparation for them; nor can it be given by a Dean whose active practice absorbs his time and attention. A similar statement may truthfully be made of the Schools of Applied Science, and an indefinite continuance of the existing system is both unfortunate for the University and unfair to the incumbents of the office of Dean.

To give to the office of Dean this new authority and responsibility would doubtless involve placing the Deans in new relations to the Trustees without altering their duties as administrative agents of the Faculties; but this would not be a difficult matter to adjust. The cost of the change would not be small, for we should want the services of the best and most experienced persons anywhere to be found to serve in these high posts. If the Deans were to be chosen from the present teaching staff, then certainly new appointments would have to be made to the Departments from which they were taken. But the cost would be

returned to the University many times in the increased prosperity and efficiency of the several Schools.

In Columbia University the teaching unit is the Department. Departments are grouped in Faculties, each Faculty having legislative control of a School or Schools. Often a single Department is represented in two, or even three, Faculties. The academic relations and the intellectual sympathy of some Departments are much closer than those of others, and for some time past there has been a movement to join two or more cognate departments into an informal organization known as a Division, for the better correlation of courses of instruction and for the issuance of a joint announcement to the public. In this way the Departments of Semitic, Indo-Iranian, and Chinese made up the Division of Oriental Languages, and the Departments of Philosophy, Psychology, and Education constituted a Division of that name. The advantages of the divisional conference, and its loose organization, were so obvious, that on January 14, 1903, the President addressed a circular letter to the heads of the several Departments, suggesting that the divisional grouping be extended throughout the University—excepting the strictly professional courses in the Schools of Law and Medicine—and that the Divisions be constituted as follows:

DIVISION OF BIOLOGY:

Departments of Anatomy, Bacteriology, Botany, Physiology, Physiological Chemistry, and Zoölogy.

DIVISION OF CHEMISTRY:

Departments of Chemistry and Physiological Chemistry.

DIVISION OF CLASSICAL PHILOLOGY:

Departments of Greek and Latin.

DIVISION OF EDUCATION (FACULTY OF TEACHERS COLLEGE)

DIVISION OF ENGINEERING:

Departments of Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering.

DIVISION OF FINE ARTS:

Departments of Architecture, Comparative Literature, Fine Arts, and Music.

DIVISION OF GEOLOGY, GEOGRAPHY, AND MINERALOGY:

Departments of Geology, Geography, and Mineralogy.

DIVISION OF HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE (FACULTY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE):

Departments of Economics and Social Science, History, and Public Law and Jurisprudence.

DIVISION OF MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE:

Department of Astronomy, Mathematics, Mechanics, and Physics.

DIVISION OF MINING AND METALLURGY:

Departments of Metallurgy and Mining.

DIVISION OF MODERN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES:

Departments of Comparative Literature, English, Germanic Languages, and Romance Languages.

DIVISION OF ORIENTAL LANGUAGES:

Departments of Chinese, Indo-Iranian Languages, and Semitic Languages.

DIVISION OF PHILOSOPHY AND PSYCHOLOGY:

Departments of Anthropology, Philosophy, and Psychology.

DIVISION OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION:

Department of Physical Education.

The precise objects of the divisional organization are: (1) to reduce the number of special circulars now printed by the University; (2) to present clearly a summary statement of the equipment and the instruction offered in any given group of subjects by the entire University, including Barnard College and Teachers College; and (3) to unify the work of each Department of the University and secure the interest

of each officer of instruction in the entire work of his Department. One result will be the issuance hereafter of divisional announcements only, instead of departmental announcements as they have heretofore existed. The organization of the Divisions proceeded with such rapidity and effectiveness that the announcements for the new year are issued in the new form.

The members of each Division Committee consist of the professors, adjunct professors, instructors, and tutors in the Departments constituting the Division. Each Division Committee met first at the call of the senior officer included in it, and organized by the election of a chairman and a secretary to serve for the term of one year, or until their successors are chosen. The Secretary of each Division is responsible for the collection and preparation of the material for the annual or biennial announcement, and for placing it in the hands of the Secretary of the University for printing. The Division Committees are also asked to make careful recommendations as to the best and wisest distribution of their announcements when issued. Each announcement contains a complete list of the officers in the several Departments constituting the Division, and also a complete list of the courses of instruction offered, undergraduate, graduate, and professional (if any), together with a clear statement of their relations to each other. This list includes the courses offered at Barnard College, at Teachers College, in the Summer Session, and as Extension Courses, if there be any such. This is a great advance over the former practice, which compelled an intending student to familiarize himself

with the entire administrative organization of the University and to consult various publications before he could be sure that he was informed as to all the instruction offered at Columbia in a given field, such as English, History, Physics, or Zoölogy. It is expected that all new departures in connection with the work of any given Department will be presented to the Division Committee and carefully considered by the latter. The unity of the work of any given Department or Division will be greatly increased if new departures or proposals are fully understood by the entire teaching staff of the Department or Division concerned. Occasional meetings or conferences of the Division Committees are to be held during the academic year.

It is understood, of course, that the organization of these more or less informal Divisions will in no wise limit the existing authority of any Department or its head, nor will it infringe upon the prerogatives of any existing Faculty. It has been undertaken merely as an important step in unifying the work of the several Departments of the University whose work is more or less closely related, and in increasing the effectiveness of the presentation of that work to the public.

The last Annual Report discussed at some length the questions involved (1) in fixing the proper standards of professional study in a university and (2) in endeavoring to preserve the American college from the forces which now threaten its destruction through the substitution of the twofold organization of secondary school and university which prevails on the continent

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of Europe for the threefold organization of secondary school, college, and university, which prevails in the United States. Arguments were adduced to make it plain (a) that the stage of advancement measured by graduation from a secondary school is not sufficiently high to serve as the basis for the best type of professional study or to enable a university to train really well-educated professional students, and (b) that the stage of advancement measured by graduation from a four-year college course, the requirements for admission to which are those now established for admission to the Freshman Class of Columbia College, is so high as to delay unduly the young man's entrance upon the active practice of his profession, whether it be law, medicine, engineering, architecture, or teaching, and to prolong unwisely the period during which the student remains under tutelage. Such a policy, continued indefinitely, would tend to bring about habits of intellectual and moral weakness and dependence rather than those of strength and independent self-reliance. It was also pointed out that if the choice in fixing the terms of admission to a university professional school must be made between graduation from a four-year college course (or its equivalent) and no college course at all, it would, in a majority of cases, be the latter, and that, in consequence, the weight of the influence and authority of the university professional schools would be thrown against a college education instead of in its favor. The effect of this would be to hasten the elimination of the college from our American scheme of education,—a most unfortunate and possibly a disastrous outcome.

As a method of solving this problem, which would both protect and support the college and also put the professional schools upon a wiser and more serviceable foundation than that measured either by graduation from a four-year college course or by graduation from a secondary school only, it was suggested that in addition to the four-year course now existing in Columbia College a two-year course should be established there, and that its satisfactory completion, or equivalent scholarship tested by examination, should be required for admission to the technical and professional schools of the University in the case of all candidates for degrees. During the year this proposal has been somewhat fully discussed both within and without the University with the result of strengthening my conviction that it is the wisest course for Columbia University, and for American universities generally, to pursue. Any other policy yet proposed will, I think, sooner or later destroy the American College as well as give us at least one generation of either undereducated or wastefully educated professional men holding university degrees.

While the consideration of this subject has been active during the year just closed, it has been largely informal. With a view to ascertaining the first impressions of the professors of Columbia University regarding the proposed plan, a letter was addressed by the President on October 24, 1902, to each professor and adjunct professor in the University, including Barnard and Teachers Colleges, inviting a free expression of opinion in answer to the following questions:

1. Should the basis for admission to the professional schools of the University, *i. e.*, Law, Medicine, Applied Science, and Teachers College, be

(a) The completion of a secondary school course,

(b) The completion of a four-year college course, or

(c) The completion of a shortened college course?

2. If you prefer 1 (c), to what extent should the college course be shortened?

3. Should any degree, or other academic designation, be granted for the completion of a college course less than four years in length? If so, what degree or designation?

4. Is the existing arrangement by which a College Senior may take the first year of a professional course and count it toward the degree of A.B. satisfactory as a permanent policy?

To this letter 121 replies were received, and all but four answered the questions wholly or in part. Professor Munroe Smith, managing editor of the *Columbia University Quarterly*, undertook the difficult task of making an abstract and summary of these replies, and his statement of results was printed in an admirably lucid article in the *Quarterly* for March, 1903. Omitting entirely questions 3 and 4, and the answers to them, as dealing with purely incidental matters the discussion of which has obviously confused the public mind as to the main issue, it is clear that the professors are practically unanimous in favoring a college course of two or more years' duration, or a course of two or more years in a scientific school

of collegiate rank, or equivalent examinations, as a requirement for admission to each of the professional schools of Columbia University. This means that the sentiment of the teachers of Columbia University is solidly in favor of high-grade professional instruction to liberally trained students, and that it is equally strong in support of the American college. A study of the opinions expressed by the professors makes it plain that so far as the judgment of the Faculties can settle the question, it may be taken as settled that students are to be admitted to the professional schools of Columbia University on the basis of a standard of scholarship implied in the completion of at least a two-year college course, the requirements for admission to which shall be substantially those now established for admission to the Freshman Class of Columbia College. Of course, in cases where applicants for admission to a professional school had not had the benefit of a college course, their competence would be tested by an appropriate examination.

In any readjustment of the relations between the college and the professional schools, either at Columbia or elsewhere, it is essential to bear in mind that the college serves an end of its own and is not to be treated merely as a school preparatory to professional studies. Therefore, the readjustment must begin from and within the college itself, the peculiar purpose for which it exists being kept steadily in view. In our formal consideration of the questions raised it is proper that the initiative should be taken by the Faculty of Columbia College, and that the discussion should then extend to the other Faculties of the

University and to the University Council. On February 27, 1903, the Faculty of Columbia College took the first step in the matter by the adoption of a resolution authorizing the appointment of a Committee "to consider and report upon the entire subject of the college curriculum and what readjustment, if any, is needed therein."

This Committee, consisting of the President of the University, the Dean of Columbia College, and Professors Peck, Cattell, Hallock, G. R. Carpenter, and Sloane, has held frequent meetings since its appointment, and hopes to be able to report to the Faculty during the coming year.

Meanwhile, with a view to carrying the matter forward without delay, the University Council, at the request of this Committee, has asked each of the professional Faculties to express its opinion in regard to the following questions: "Might the degree of bachelor of arts be conferred upon the recommendation of the Faculty of Columbia College only for work done entirely under the direction and jurisdiction of that Faculty, or might it also be conferred upon the recommendation of the Faculty of Columbia College for work done during one, two, or more years under the direction of a professional Faculty upon the certificate of that professional Faculty that the work had been satisfactorily completed? If the latter alternative is preferred, should the degree of A.B. be awarded upon the recommendation of the University Council rather than that of the Faculty of Columbia College?"

It is a striking feature in all current discussions of American education that almost every participant

admits that much time now spent in formal schooling is unprofitably used,—that is, wasted,—but that no one will admit that the waste takes place in that part of the educational scheme in which his own work lies. The unprofitable use of time is always going on somewhere else. The college blames the secondary school, the secondary school blames the elementary school and points with scorn to the inefficiency of college teaching, while the elementary school insists that the fault is not in it. As I have stated publicly elsewhere,¹ the American boy who begins in the kindergarten and passes on through elementary school, secondary school, college, and professional school, is forced to spend four years without gaining any compensating advantage in intellectual growth or moral power as compared with what might be accomplished if his time were wisely and properly used. It is not that he knows too much when his formal education ends,—no one is likely to make that charge,—but the fault lies in the fact that, properly taught, he might have been even better trained and have gained even more from his school and college course in four years' less time. The first two years are lost in the elementary school where eight years are spent in doing the work of six, and the other two years, save for a portion of the student body, are lost in taking a four-year college course before entering the professional school. The value of an education is not to be measured wholly, or even chiefly, by the time spent in getting it. The secondary school, as represented by the

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¹ "Some Pressing Problems," in *Proceedings of the National Educational Association*, at Minneapolis, Minn., July 7-11, 1902, pp. 66-75.

good public high schools, is free from blame; it is doing its work relatively better than the elementary school and the college are doing theirs. The worst of all the methods proposed for improving our educational system is that which would still further increase the requirements for admission to college, and so load new burdens upon the already hard-pressed secondary schools.

The task of devising ways and means to meet existing difficulties is to fall, apparently, upon the university colleges; that is, upon the colleges that are members of a university, as, for example, Columbia, Harvard, Yale, Cornell, Chicago, and the great State universities of the West. The independent colleges—often called “small,” although the popular classification into large and small colleges has no educational value or significance—will be likely, it appears, in most cases to adopt whatever policy is worked out in the university colleges of the country. This tendency is already evident in the movement on the part of several independent colleges to shorten the normal undergraduate course from four years to three, following the example of Harvard College, although the conditions at the independent colleges and their requirements for admission are quite different from those prevailing at Harvard. It must be obvious that for any college whose standards of admission to the Freshman Class may be met in one year less than the time required to prepare for Harvard College, to follow Harvard in making the undergraduate course three years in length, is in reality to establish a two-year college course, measured by the Harvard standard and by the terms of admission to

the Harvard Schools of Law and of Medicine. This fact illustrates once again that it is the quality of the college course, not its quantity, that is the main thing to keep in mind.

The college exists to foster sound learning and scholarship, habits of reflection and application, together with mental and spiritual growth and culture. To say that for these things leisure is needed is to say what is obvious; but to mistake mental sluggishness and lack of application for profitable leisure, and to wish to prolong such conditions, is to commit a grave crime against youth in the name of high ideals. There is growing evidence that the public, and the colleges themselves, are becoming familiar with the true facts regarding the dangers and losses that follow from an ill-planned and unwise use of time in school and college; in that case the improvement of existing conditions will not be long delayed.

The term Graduate Schools is a convenient, but inaccurate, designation for the Schools of Philosophy, Political Science, and Pure Science. The Graduate Schools Hereafter the Law School will also be a graduate school; and over 30 per cent. of the enrollment in the Medical School, over 14 per cent. of that in the Schools of Applied Science, and over 35 per cent. of that in Teachers College, is made up of college graduates or students of equivalent training. In 1902-3 there have been in residence at Columbia University no fewer than 1202 students who had already been graduated at a college or scientific school or at a European institution of equal rank. These students were nearly 40 per

cent. (39.4 %) of the total enrollment under the University corporation proper, excluding Barnard College and Teachers College. In this list 205 American and 39 foreign institutions were represented by their graduates. Columbia itself naturally led with 257 graduates, and then followed New York City College with 141, Yale with 83, Harvard with 58, Princeton with 40, New York University with 29, Amherst with 24, Cornell with 23, Williams with 20, Wellesley with 19, Brown and Smith with 18 each, St. Francis Xavier with 14, Oberlin and University of Nebraska with 13 each, University of California, University of Michigan, and Wesleyan University with 12 each, and Ohio Wesleyan and Stanford with 11 each.

Of this great body of graduate students, 623, or more than one-half, were enrolled under the non-professional graduate Faculties of Philosophy, Political Science, and Pure Science, the *Philosophische Fakultät* of the German universities. These students, or the vast majority of them, are candidates for the degree of master of arts or doctor of philosophy, and are devoting themselves to pure scholarship and methods of investigation, with no professional end in view unless it be teaching or public service in some capacity; for, as Paulsen pointed out several years ago, the tendency of the philosophical faculty is to become more and more the professional faculty of the university for the preparation of teachers for the higher schools.

This company of students, pursuing their chosen lines of advanced study and investigation, represent the very heart of the University, and it is largely to

them and to their teachers that the University must look for its reputation for productive scholarship. Members of the undergraduate and professional faculties can and should continually break new ground, but the students in those branches of the University cannot often be expected to do so. In the Schools of Philosophy, Political Science, and Pure Science, however, students and teachers are associated together in pushing forward the boundaries of human knowledge and in increasing the measure of human appreciation in some way, great or small. It is this spirit of investigation, of the scholarship which produces and not merely relates, that gives to these Schools their tone, and to the University as a whole its best inspiration. That Department is the best organized and conducted in which the most stimulus and guidance are given to the young investigator, in which his blunders and mistakes are most speedily and helpfully pointed out and corrected, and in which new and suggestive problems are constantly put forward to arouse the student's interest and to test his powers and methods of work.

All the hopes and ideals expressed in the remarkable reports on the development of the University, submitted to the Trustees in 1854, 1857, and 1859, and those contained in President Barnard's Report for 1882, have now been realized, and Columbia University has become a university in fact as well as in name. It is the highest duty of a university to promote research of every kind, in the old humanities as well as in the natural sciences, and to hold up the hands and add to the resources of those scholars who are most active and most successful as investigators

and as leaders of bands of younger investigators who come to them for inspiration and for direction.

In an admirable address entitled "Medicine and the Universities,"¹ delivered in Chicago before the Western Alumni of the Johns Hopkins University in February, 1902, Professor Le-
wellys F. Barker, incumbent of the chair of anatomy in the University of Chicago, classified medical schools in this wise: proprietary schools, pseudo-university schools, semi-university schools, and real university schools. Among the semi-university schools Professor Barker included the six or eight best medical schools in the United States. The conditions which make a school of medicine a real university school exist, he thinks, nowhere in this country as yet.

The Medi-
cal School

Professor Barker's classification is an excellent one and suggestive, and it follows the line of historical evolution in the teaching of medicine in this country. His description of existing conditions in medical teaching and his formulation of a definition of a real university medical school deserve careful consideration.

The College of Physicians and Surgeons, Medical Department of Columbia University, has grown rapidly from a proprietary to a semi-university medical school, as defined by Professor Barker, and has stood in the very first rank of medical schools during its entire history. Its public and professional services have been conspicuous, and it bears on its rolls many of the most honored and distinguished names in Ameri-

¹ Printed in the University of Chicago *Record*, July, 1902, and (slightly modified) in *American Medicine*, July 26, 1902.

can medicine and surgery. For some time past both the Medical Faculty and the Committee on Education of the Trustees have given prolonged and earnest consideration to the present needs and opportunities of the Medical School in view of the rapid advance in medical science, with a view to formulating and putting into effect policies which will make it, beyond peradventure, a real university school. It soon became evident that it would be easier to formulate policies than to put them into effect, for the reason that immense sums of money are required to do what it is plain should, and could, be done. Apart from meeting the most pressing present needs of the Medical School as referred to on page 14 of this Report, it is estimated that no less than \$4,000,000 would be required to equip the school as it should be equipped.

To transform the Medical School into a real university school would involve:

1. Raising the standard of admission to a point where the medical student will have had not less than two years of college training, or be able to pass equivalent examinations; such preliminary training to include a fair knowledge of physics, chemistry, and general biology. To take this step at once would reduce the income of the corporation from students' fees by not less than \$60,000 a year. This is the interest on an endowment of \$1,500,000 at four per cent., and the Trustees are unable to make the sacrifice required without closing some other departments of the University. I believe that in a few years most, if not all, of this falling-off in income from students' fees would be regained, and with a much better-prepared class of students; but, without

help, the corporation cannot even meet the cost of making the experiment.

2. Reconstructing the curriculum to meet the situation created by the higher standard of admission, and so as to make such adequate provision for laboratory instruction and section teaching that attendance upon outside classes or "quizzes" will be wholly unnecessary in order to pass the stated examinations or to get the full benefit of the course. Furthermore, the amount of time and attention which the student is called upon to give to each of the branches of medical study should not depend upon the temporary strength or weakness of a given department, but should be established by concerted Faculty action taken in pursuance of certain definite educational principles.

3. Adding to the existing equipment of the laboratories of anatomy, physiology, pathology, physiological chemistry, pharmacology, and toxicology; and installing a well-equipped research laboratory in surgery, and a department of hygiene, sanitation, and preventive medicine, plans for both of which have been elaborated and approved by the Medical Faculty. Not less than \$150,000 would be needed to make the additions desired, and the sum of \$20,000 a year, or the interest on an endowment of \$500,000 at four per cent., would be needed to maintain them and meet the additional salaries and incidental cost of instruction.

4. Providing for a University hospital, or a hospital under University control, where the clinical instruction and the section teaching at the bedside can be carried on under the most favorable conditions,

and where every facility for research will be at hand. Such a hospital need not be large, but it must be complete and thoroughly modern in all its appointments. If it were necessary for the University to build and maintain such a hospital, it is estimated that a capital sum of fully \$2,000,000 must be made available.

5. Increasing the Medical Faculty by the assignment to it of all teachers of professorial rank who give instruction to students of medicine, in order that the junior teachers may, as elsewhere in the University, be fully informed as to Faculty plans and policies, and may share in formulating them.

6. Inculcating the spirit of research in every department and developing methods of comparative study, as well as drawing the Medical School into still closer relations with the departments of anthropology, botany, chemistry, physics, psychology, and zoölogy.

7. Offering facilities for graduate courses in medicine one and two years in length, as well as larger opportunities for advanced students to become thoroughly competent in special branches of medicine and surgery.

8. Appointing as professors and instructors not only men who engage actively in the private practice of medicine and who gain much scientific advantage therefrom, but also men who are university professors in fact as well as in name, and who give all their time to teaching and hospital work.

To carry this program into effect means a greatly increased expenditure for the Medical School, but that expenditure would be gladly made by the Trustees if only the funds were at hand. Such

changes as have been effected during the past year have been made with a view to the accomplishment of one or more of the purposes indicated above.

A new medical curriculum goes into effect at the beginning of the new academic year, and it represents the best, and unanimous, judgment of the Faculty as to what is practicable with the means now at command. In the new curriculum ample provision has been made for laboratory instruction in anatomy, bacteriology, histology, pathology, pharmacology, physiology, and physiological chemistry, the students being divided into small sections so that each will have full opportunity for individual instruction. The clinical side of medical teaching has also been more fully developed than heretofore. It is held to be vitally important that each student should see, examine, and watch the process of disease as it goes on in the patient, should study the effects of remedies as they appear to act upon the patient, and should study ill men rather than illness. Abstract statements of the course of diseases can be found in books, but the individual variations in any disease are only to be learned from direct observation of those who are suffering.

The Vanderbilt Clinic affords an ample opportunity for the study of those lighter forms of disease which do not confine a patient to bed. In minor diseases of a surgical and medical nature, in affections of the throat and lungs, of the skin, of the nervous system, of the eye and ear, of the genito-urinary organs, of children, and of the joints, the majority of patients are able to walk about and can apply for treatment at the Vanderbilt Clinic. About one hundred and fifty

thousand visits are made annually by such patients. This material for study is fully utilized in the new curriculum. During the third and fourth years the students are assigned, in small sections of twelve to sixteen each, to the various departments in turn, and are taught the special methods of examination and treatment by direct contact with these patients.

But there are more serious types of disease which can be taught only at the bedside in hospitals. For hospital facilities the University depends largely on the good-will of the trustees of private institutions. Certain privileges are accorded in Roosevelt, Presbyterian, Bellevue, and St. Luke's Hospitals, in St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, and in the Babies' Hospital, which are being utilized for the instruction of medical students during the third and fourth years, the students being taken into the wards in small divisions. By daily attendance during a stated period in the wards of a hospital the student is enabled to study these aspects of disease and to follow the course they take from beginning to end. He can witness surgical operations and note the results. The Sloane Maternity Hospital, which cares for more than 1500 patients annually, and at the same time gives to our students the best possible opportunity for clinical instruction in obstetrics, is an admirable illustration of the twofold value of a hospital under the immediate direction and control of the University.

In the new curriculum our present hospital facilities are made use of to the full limit of our privileges, but the need of a University hospital in which research could be carried on and in which we could assign students to resident positions as junior

assistants, and so give them a wider experience than can at present be obtained, is keenly felt by the Faculty.

The curriculum will be much strengthened by the entire reconstruction of the Department of Materia Medica and Therapeutics and the installation of laboratories of pharmacology and toxicology, under Dr. Christian A. Herter and his associates, Drs. Smith Ely Jelliffe, Walter A. Bastedo, and Frank S. Meara. Not only will the instruction in this Department be greatly extended, but laboratory teaching and recitations will take the place of didactic lectures. The teaching staff of the Departments of Physiology and of Surgery has also been added to, and new methods of teaching these subjects will be introduced.

At the close of the academic year the Medical Faculty lost four of its oldest members. Dr. McLane, who retired from his professorship in 1898, resigned the office of Dean and withdrew from active service in the institution whose present form and prosperity are so largely due to him. Dr. Weir, Professor of Surgery, became Professor of Clinical Surgery at his own request. Dr. Peabody, Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, and Dr. Tuttle, Professor of Gynecology, resigned to devote themselves entirely to private practice. The Department of which Dr. Peabody was the head has been reorganized and extended in the manner already described. Temporary provision for the Department of Gynecology has been made by assigning it, for the year, to the care of the Professor of Obstetrics. Dr. Weir's work will devolve upon Dr. Joseph A. Blake and Dr.

George E. Brewer, with the respective titles of Lecturer in Surgery and Clinical Lecturer in Surgery.

It will be the policy of the University to adjust the salaries and academic rank of the teachers in the Medical School to those in the University at large as rapidly as circumstances and the means at the command of the Trustees will permit. The strengthening, development, and expansion of the work of the Medical School is one of the most important problems now before the University, and one which only large additions to our resources will enable us to solve satisfactorily. *end.*

Particular attention is due to the full and detailed report of the Librarian of the University. The rapid increase in the work of the Library, its enviable reputation for efficiency and courtesy, and its unfailing resourcefulness, have not been accompanied by any increase in its appropriations or accommodations. The time has come when the Library, if it cannot go forward, must inevitably go backward. The demands upon it are too great to be successfully borne unless it can command more room and larger annual appropriations. The temporary tenancy of the Library building by the Schools of Law and Political Science, and by the Department of Philosophy, has now extended over six years, with the result that less than one-third of the building is available for Library uses. Meanwhile the student attendance has increased by leaps and bounds, new Departments have been created, and the general use of the Library has grown beyond any reasonable expectation. If the whole building were now at the Librarian's disposal, every room in

The Uni-
versity
Library

it could be put to good use at once. The ability, loyalty, and increased experience of the Library staff have not been recognized, as they should be, by increased compensation. There is no fund for the purchase of books, and were it not for the invaluable aid from an anonymous donor each year for several years past, the purchase of books would have come almost to a standstill. I earnestly hope that it may prove possible to give relief and assistance to the Library both as to room and as to annual appropriations in the near future. No other branch of the University's work outranks it in importance and none is better organized and administered.

It is my hope that it will be possible to bring all the collections of books throughout the University under the general oversight of the Librarian at an early day, and to administer them on one uniform plan. Economy and increased efficiency will be the certain result of this step. Deputy librarians would naturally be appointed to take immediate charge of the larger collections, such as that of the Law School and Teachers College, and libraries mainly departmental in character would of course be administered according to the special needs of the Department concerned. But there would be but one system of purchase and cataloguing, and one scale of salaries, throughout the libraries of the University. The gain would be marked in many ways.

The fourth Summer Session enrolled 940 students at Morningside Heights and 53 at the College of Physicians and Surgeons—993 in all. The Summer Session beginning in the summer of 1900 with a registration of 417, the Summer Session has grown

rapidly, 579 being enrolled in 1901 and 643 in 1902. The conduct of the Summer Session has not been a source of expense to the University, and it must now be regarded as an integral part of our work. With but few exceptions, the courses of instruction offered at the Summer Session are not popular in character, but represent, in whole or in part, the courses carried on during the ordinary academic year from September to June. The students are exceptionally competent and industrious, and testimony is universal that the results have far exceeded anything that we had a right to expect. Most of the courses heretofore given have been of collegiate grade, but there is an increasing demand for more advanced instruction.

On February 17, 1903, the University Council definitely fixed the status of the Summer Session, in so far as candidates for higher degrees are concerned, by prescribing regulations under which candidates for the degree of master of arts may be received at that time. Before long, it will be necessary to take up for formal consideration the many questions which the existence of the Summer Session, and its immediate success, present.

The University Council has adopted and put into effect a revision of the academic calendar, by which the total amount of vacation in each year has been reduced and the period devoted to teaching correspondingly increased. The calendar heretofore in force, by the terms of which the academic year began on the first Monday in October and ended on the second Wednesday in June, had several disadvantages. Under its

The
Academic
Calendar

provisions too little time each year was devoted to actual teaching, different academic years were of differing lengths, and the two parts or terms into which the year was divided were of unequal length. The new calendar has removed all of these objections. It is based upon Commencement Day, which will hereafter fall on the Wednesday nearest the eleventh of June; the academic year will open 37 weeks before Commencement Day. The academic year 1903-4 will therefore begin on September 23 instead of on October 5. The holidays during the academic year will hereafter be the following only: Election Day, Thanksgiving Day and the Friday and Saturday following, two weeks at Christmas, four days at Easter, and Memorial Day. The intermediate, or mid-year, examinations, when held, will hereafter occupy ten days instead of two weeks as formerly.

Upon the recommendation of the Council the Faculties have arranged to leave the hour from 12.30 to 1.30, daily, free from assignment for any academic exercise. This will afford students a reasonable and convenient opportunity for luncheon, which many of them have not had heretofore; and it will also give a chance for student gatherings of various kinds, when a large and representative attendance may be had without interfering with laboratory or classroom work.

On October 6, 1902, the Trustees directed the Committee on Education to consider what public recognition, if any, should be made of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary, on October 31, 1904, of the granting of the Charter of the Governors of the College of the Province of New York in the City of New York in

One Hun-
dred and
Fiftieth An-
niversary

America, which act was the foundation of the Columbia University of to-day. On March 2, 1903, the Committee on Education reported a plan for public recognition of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the University, which plan had been recommended by the University Council, and it was adopted by the Trustees. A Committee to take charge of the details of the celebration has been designated, consisting of the Chairman and the Clerk of the Trustees, and Professors Van Amringe, Peck, Munroe Smith, and R. S. Woodward, together with the President.

The celebration, as proposed, will be purely academic in character. On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, October 25, 26, 27, and 28, there will be a series of colloquies, conferences, or lectures by a small number of eminent foreign scholars, to be delivered at the University before the officers, advanced students, and such scholars from other American institutions as may accept invitations to be present. The scholars to be invited to give the colloquies or lectures will be so chosen as to give representation to the different fields of activity in which the University is at present engaged.

On Saturday, October 29, there will be exercises to be planned and conducted by the students of the University. For Sunday, October 30, there is planned a religious service of praise and thanksgiving to be held at the University, with appropriate music and a sermon by a distinguished preacher.

The celebration will come to an end on Monday, October 31, 1904, with a luncheon and reception to the distinguished guests of the University, and an

address, historical in character, by the President of the University.

It is hoped in this way to mark in dignified and appropriate fashion the anniversary celebrated and to lay stress on those forces which have moulded the University in the past and which are shaping its ideals for the future.

After twenty-two years of distinguished service, Professor William R. Ware retired from active duty at the close of the academic year, to become Emeritus Professor of Architecture in accordance with the terms of the Statutes. Professor Ware's retirement was marked by every possible expression of the high regard and esteem in which he is held by the entire University. As his colleagues have happily recorded, Professor Ware, throughout his career, has represented the idea that architecture is not a mere craft to be learned through apprenticeship, nor merely a branch of engineering to be taught in a scientific school, but an art to be taught in an environment primarily artistic. Upon the foundation laid by him the future School of Fine Arts will certainly rise, and what it will owe to his lofty idealism and great ability is already written in the University records.

The loss by death has been severe. Two members of the Board of Trustees, two of the senior members of the academic staff, one emeritus professor, and two junior officers of instruction have died during the period covered by this Report. On the first day of the new year, William

Colford Schermerhorn, of the class of 1840, passed away, full of years and honors. For forty-three years a Trustee, and for ten years chairman of the board, Mr. Schermerhorn had given a lifetime of generous, devoted, and whole-hearted service to the cause he loved so well. His wise and sagacious counsel, his youthful enthusiasm, and his constant and loyal support will be sadly missed as the years roll on. Mr. Schermerhorn was followed on January 18, 1903, by Abram Stevens Hewitt of the class of 1842, first citizen of New York, a Trustee since 1901, and chairman of the Trustees of Barnard College as well. Mr. Hewitt's brilliant mind, his profound knowledge, his truly remarkable power of expression, and his courageous and unfaltering patriotism, won him high place in the regard of his countrymen, and his death makes a gap that will not soon be filled. Ogden Nicholas Rood, professor of physics since 1864, died on November 12, 1902. One of the earliest Americans to win a place in the front rank as a scientific investigator, an open-minded and sympathetic scholar, Professor Rood's influence has been potent for a generation, and his going leaves in active service but two survivors of the group of men of learning and striking personality who made famous the Columbia College of the sixties and early seventies. Thomas Randolph Price, professor of the English language and literature, died, after a brief illness, on May 7, 1903. Professor Price came to Columbia from the University of Virginia in 1882, and his singularly winning personality and profound learning made him an important factor in transforming the old College into the University that

we know to-day. The passing of scholars of the type of Rood and Price, like that of Newberry and Trowbridge who have gone before, forces the question where, in our time of intense specialization, broad-minded, catholic, and truly cultivated men are to be found to carry on the work which they have begun.

The emeritus professor of obstetrics and gynecology, Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas, died at Thomasville, Ga., on February 28, 1903. Dr. Thomas had been a distinguished leader of his profession for forty years, and as a teacher of his specialty was held in high regard by an army of grateful students.

Louise Brisbin Dunn, A.M., tutor in botany, and Julia Nelson Colles, A.M., tutor in physics, both members of the Barnard College staff, died on December 17, 1902, and May 24, 1903, respectively. Both women were cut off on the threshold of useful careers in the University, which their scholarship, zeal, and high ideals would certainly have marked with success.

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER,
President

October 5, 1903

APPENDIX 1

STATISTICS REGARDING THE TEACHING AND ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1902-1903

SUMMARY OF OFFICERS

	1901-1902	1902-1903
Professors.....	79	90
Adjunct and Associate Professors.....	27	31
Clinical Professors and Lecturers.....	19	16
Instructors.....	62	66
Demonstrators.....	3	3
Assistant Demonstrators.....	11	10
Tutors.....	46	50
Assistants.....	48	47
Curators.....	3	2
Lecturers.....	26	26
Clinical Assistants.....	83	79
Officers of Instruction.....	407	420
Officers of Administration.....	16	17
Emeritus Officers.....	9	10
Total.....	432	447

VACANCIES

Occurring, unless otherwise indicated, on June 30, 1903

Professors and Administrative Officers

WILLIAM LEDYARD CATHCART.....	Resigned
Adjunct Professor of Mechanical Engineering.	
RUSSELL H. CHITTENDEN, Ph.D.....	Term Expired
Director of the Department of Physiological Chemistry.	
JAMES H. HYSLOP, Ph.D., LL.D.....	Resigned
Professor of Logic and Ethics.	
WILLIAM A. KEENER, LL.D.....	Resigned
Kent Professor of Law.	
JAMES W. McLANE, M.D. May 31.....	Resigned
Dean of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.	
GEORGE L. PEABODY, M.D.....	Resigned
Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.	
THOMAS R. PRICE, LL.D. May 7.....	Died
Professor of the English Language and Literature	

OGDEN N. ROOD, A.M.	Nov. 12.....	Died
Professor of Physics.		
WATSON L. SAVAGE, A.M., M.D.....		Term Expired
Director of the Gymnasium.		
T. GAILLARD THOMAS, M.D.	Feb. 28.....	Died
Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology.		
GEORGE M. TUTTLE, M.D.....		Resigned
Professor of Gynecology.		
WILLIAM R. WARE, LL.D.....		Retired
Professor of Architecture.		
EDMUND B. WILSON, Ph.D., LL.D.	Jan. 16.....	Resigned
Delegate to the University Council.		

Instructors and Demonstrators

JOHN H. CLAIBORNE	M.D.....	Resigned
Instructor in Ophthalmology.		
GEORGE C. FREEBORN, M.D.....		Resigned
Instructor in Normal Histology.		
FRANCIS HUBER, M.D.	December	Resigned
Instructor in the Diseases of Children.		
GEORGE W. JARMAN, M.D.....		Term Expired
Instructor in Gynecology.		
JOHN HENRY LARKIN, M.D.....		Term Expired
Instructor in Pathology and Curator of the Museum.		
AUGUST JEROME LARTIGAU, M.D.....		Term Expired
Instructor in Pathology.		
CHARLES H. MAY, M.D.....		Resigned
Instructor in Ophthalmology.		

Tutors

HENRY JAGOE BURCHELL, A.M.....		Resigned
Tutor in Classical Philology.		
JULIA NELSON COLLES, A.M.	May 24.....	Died
Tutor in Physics.		
LOUISE B. DUNN, A.M.	Dec. 17.....	Died
Tutor in Botany.		
CARL A. ERNST, Ph.D.	Feb. 1.....	Resigned
Tutor in General Chemistry.		
HERCULES WALLACE GEROMANOS, S.B.....		Term Expired
Tutor in Metallurgy.		
WILLIAM A. NITZE, Ph.D.....		Resigned
Tutor in the Romance Languages and Literatures.		
CHARLES A. WHITING, M.D.....		Term Expired
Tutor in Gynecology.		

Lecturers

HARRY ALONZO CUSHING, Ph.D., LL.B.....		Term Expired
Lecturer in History and Constitutional Law.		
ELLEN SCOTT DAVISON, A.M.....		Term Expired
Lecturer in History.		
WALTER LYNWOOD FLEMING, M.S., A.M.....		Term Expired
Lecturer in History.		
JAMES WILFORD GARNER, B.S., Ph.D.....		Term Expired
Lecturer in History.		

EDWARD MORGAN LEWIS, A.M.....	Resigned
Lecturer in Elocution.	
WILLIAM T. PARTRIDGE.....	Resigned
Lecturer in Architectural Design.	
JAMES DENNISON ROGERS, Ph.D.....	Resigned
Lecturer in Greek.	

Assistants

JOSEPH HERSHEY BAIR, A.M.....	Term Expired
Assistant in Anthropology.	
JEAN ALICE BROADHURST, B.S.....	Term Expired
Assistant in Botany.	
RALPH E. BUFFINGTON, M.D.....	Term Expired
Assistant in Normal Histology.	
JOHN CABOT, Jr., M.E.....	Term Expired
Assistant in Physics.	
WILLIAM COGSWELL CLARKE, M.D.....	Term Expired
Assistant in Normal Histology.	
WILLIAM W. COMSTOCK, A.B. Feb. 28.....	Resigned
Assistant in Physics.	
GEORGE HENRY DANTON, A.B.....	Term Expired
Assistant in Comparative Literature.	
JOSEPH LOUIS DANZIGER, B.S.....	Term Expired
Assistant in Analytical Chemistry.	
WILLIAM HARPER DAVIS, A.B.....	Term Expired
Assistant in Psychology.	
CYRUS WEST FIELD, M.D. Nov. 1.....	Resigned
Assistant in Pathology.	
GEORGE IRVING FINLAY, Ph.D.....	Resigned
Assistant in Geology.	
FRANK E. HALE, Ph.D. April 1.....	Resigned
Assistant in Analytical Chemistry.	
PHILIP B. HAWK, M.S., Ph.D.....	Resigned
Assistant in Physiological Chemistry.	
JOSEPH S. McCORD, B.S.....	Term Expired
Assistant in Mineralogy.	
EDWARD L' H. MCGINNIS, M.D.....	Resigned
Electro-Therapeutist.	
GUSTAV M. MEYER, Sc.D.....	Term Expired
Assistant in Analytical Chemistry.	
DAVID HENRY POLLARD, A.B. Jan. 19.....	Resigned
Assistant in Mathematics.	
HERVEY W. SHIMER, A.B.....	Resigned
Assistant in Palæontology.	
GILBERT TOLMAN, A.M.....	Resigned
Assistant in Physics.	
EDWIN CARLETON UPTON, B.S., A.M.....	Term Expired
Assistant in English.	
ROSSITER L. WATERS, Mech.E.....	Resigned
Assistant in Mechanical Engineering.	
FRANCIS JOSEPH WHITE, E.E.....	Term Expired
Assistant in Electrical Engineering.	
LINSLEY R. WILLIAMS, M.D.....	Term Expired
Assistant in Normal Histology.	
CHARLES R. WYCKOFF, Jr., B.S., C.E.....	Term Expired
Assistant in Civil Engineering.	

PROMOTIONS

To take effect July 1, 1903

Professors and Administrative Officers

NAME	FROM	TO	SUBJECT
GARY N. CALKINS, Ph.D.	Instructor in	Adjunct Professor of	Zoology
E. W. BAGSTER-COLLINS, M.A.	Instructor in	Adjunct Professor of	German
MAURICE A. BIGELOW, Ph.D.	Instructor in Biological Science	Adjunct Professor of	
LIVINGSTON FARRAND, A.M., M.D.	Adjunct Professor of Psychology	Professor of Anthro- pology	
PHILIP H. HISS, Jr., M.D.	Instructor in	Adjunct Professor of	Bacteriology
CASSIUS J. KEYSER, Ph.D.	Instructor in	Adjunct Professor of	Mathematics
NELSON G. MCCREA, Ph.D.	Adjunct Professor of	Professor of	Latin
MARGARET E. MALTBY, Ph.D.	Instructor in Chemistry	Adjunct Professor of Physics	
RALPH E. MAYER, M.E.	Instructor in	Adjunct Professor of	Mechanical Drawing
HERSCHEL C. PARKER, Ph.B.	Instructor in	Adjunct Professor of	Physics
HERBERT M. RICHARDS, S.D.	Instructor in	Adjunct Professor of	Botany
LOUIS ROULLION, M.A.	Instructor in Mechanical Drawing	Adjunct Professor of Manual Training	
HARLAN FISKE STONE, A.M., LL.B.	Lecturer in	Adjunct Professor of	Law
CHARLES A. STRONG, A.B.	Lecturer in	Professor of	Psychology
MARY SCHENCK WOOLMAN	Adjunct Professor of	Professor of	Domestic Art
IRA H. WOOLSON, E.M.	Instructor in	Adjunct Professor of	Mechanical Engineering

Instructors and Demonstrators

NORMAN E. DITMAN M.D. Assistant in
 DANIEL JORDAN B.S., Ph.B. Tutor in
 CHARLES E. LUCKE, Ph.D. Assistant in
 JAMES H. MCGREGOR, Ph.D. Tutor in
 ARTHUR F. J. REMY, Ph.D. Tutor in
 C. C. TROWBRIDGE, B.S. Tutor in
 FRANK L. TUFTS Ph.D. Tutor in

Pathology
 Romance Languages and
 Literatures
 Mechanical Engineering
 Zoölogy
 Germanic Languages and
 Literatures
 Physics
 Physics

Instructor in
 Instructor in
 Instructor in
 Instructor in
 Instructor in
 Instructor in
 Instructor in

Tutors

ABBOT M. CREGIER, Mech.E. Assistant in
 EDMUND L. DOW, M.D. Tutor in Medicine
 CHARLES H. ELLARD, A.M. Assistant in
 VIRGINIA C. GILDERSLEEVE, A.M. Assistant in
 TRACY ELLIOT HAZEN, Ph.D. (Jan. 1) Assistant in
 GERTRUDE M. HIRST, Ph.D. Assistant in
 WILMON H. SHELDON, Ph.D. Assistant in

Tutor in
 Demonstrator in Pa-
 thological Anat-
 omy and Tutor in
 Medicine
 Tutor in
 Tutor in
 Tutor in
 Tutor in
 Tutor in

Drawing

Analytical Chemistry
 English
 Botany
 Classical Philology
 Philosophy

Lecturers

FREDERICK W. J. HEUSER, A.M. Assistant in

Lecturer in

Germanic Languages and
 Literatures

CHANGES OF TITLE

To take effect July 1, 1903

Professors

NAME	FROM	TO
FRANK J. GOODNOW, LL.D.	Professor of Administrative Law	Eaton Professor of Administrative Law and Municipal Science
GEORGE W. KIRCHWEY, A.B.	Nash Professor of Law	Kent Professor of Law
JAMES E. RUSSELL, Ph.D.	Professor of the History of Education	Professor of Education
ROBERT F. WEIR, M.D.	Professor of Surgery	Professor of Clinical Surgery

Instructors

FREDERICK R. BAILEY, M.D.	Instructor in Normal and Pathological Histology of the Nervous System	Instructor in Normal Histology
RUSSELL BURTON OPITZ, M.D.	Assistant Demonstrator of Physiology	Instructor in Physiology
JAMES T. SHOTWELL, Ph.D.	Lecturer in History	Instructor in History

Lecturers

GEORGE J. BAYLES, Ph.D.	Prize Lecturer on Ecclesiastical Organization and Government in the United States	Lecturer on Ecclesiology
JOSEPH A. BLAKE, M.D.	Instructor in Surgery	Lecturer on Surgery
GEORGE E. BREWER, M.D.	Instructor in Surgery	Clinical Lecturer in Surgery
WILLIAM B. COLEY, M.D.	Instructor in Surgery	Clinical Lecturer and Instructor in Surgery
WILLIAM S. DAY, Ph.D.	Tutor in Physics	Lecturer in Physics
ROLFE FLOYD, M.D.	Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy	Lecturer in Anatomy
JOHN S. THACHER, M.D.	Demonstrator in Pathological Anatomy	Clinical Lecturer in Medicine
JAMES D. VOORHEES, M.D.	Instructor in Obstetrics	Lecturer in Obstetrics

Curators

NAME	FROM	TO
CHARLES FORBES, B.S., M.D.	Assistant in Physics	Curator in Physics

APPOINTMENTS

To take effect July 1, 1903

Professors and Administrative Officers

NAME	OFFICE
JOHN G. CURTIS, M.D. (May 31)..	Acting Dean of the School of Medicine
LAURA D. GILL, A.M. (March 2)..	Adviser to Women Graduate Students
CHRISTIAN A. HERTER, M.D.....	Professor of Pharmacology and Therapeutics
DAVID STUART DODGE JESSUP, M.D.	Medical Visitor of the University
JAMES F. KEMP, E.M. (January 16).....	Delegate to University Council
GEORGE L. MEYLAN, M.D.....	Adjunct Professor of Physical Education and Medical Director of the Gymnasium
ERNEST F. NICHOLS, Sc.D., LL.D...	Professor of Experimental Physics
HENRY CARR PEARSON, A.B.....	Principal of Horace Mann Elementary School
MARSHALL H. SAVILLE.....	Loubat Professor of American Archæology
JAMES B. SCOTT, A.M., J.U.D.....	Professor of Law
FREDERICK H. SYKES, Ph.D.....	Director of the Extension Department in Teachers College
AMASA TROWBRIDGE, Ph.B.....	Adjunct Professor of Mechanical Engineering

Instructors and Demonstrators

GUY COCHRAN, M.D.....	Assistant Demonstrator of Physiology
WILLIAM DARRACH, M.D.....	Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy
ALFRED H. GUMAER, B.S.....	Instructor in Architectural Design
FORBES HAWKES, M.D.....	Instructor in Surgery
WARD A. HOLDEN, M.D.....	Instructor in Ophthalmology
SMITH ELY JELLIFFE, M.D.....	Instructor in Materia Medica and Therapeutics
CLARENCE A. McWILLIAMS, M.D...	Instructor in Surgery
FRANK S. MATHEWS, M.D.....	Instructor in Gynecology
A. M. MILLER, A.M.....	Instructor in Normal Histology
FRANK R. OASTLER, M.D.....	Instructor in Gynecology
LEANDER H. SHEARER, M.D.....	Assistant Demonstrator of Physiology
HOWARD C. TAYLOR, M.D.....	Instructor in Gynecology
GEORGE A. TUTTLE, M.D.....	Demonstrator in Pathological Anatomy
HENRY H. TYSON, M.D.....	Instructor in Ophthalmology
ALBERT P. WILLS, Ph.D.....	Instructor in Mechanics
ROBERT SESSIONS WOODWORTH, Ph.D.....	Instructor in Psychology

Tutors

WALTER A. BASTEDO, M.D.....	Tutor in Materia Medica and Pharmacology
HAL T. BEANS, B.S., A.M.....	Tutor in Analytical Chemistry
CHARLES P. BERKEY, Ph.D.....	Tutor in Geology
MYRICK N. BOLLES, Ph.D.....	Tutor in Metallurgy
BERGEN DAVIS, Ph.D.....	Tutor in Physics
CLIFFORD GRAY, E.E., A.M.....	Tutor in Mathematics
ROSCOE GUERNSEY, Ph.D.....	Tutor in Greek
RICHARD THAYER HOLBROOK, A.B.	Tutor in the Romance Languages and Literatures
EDWARD A. HOOK, B.S.....	Tutor in Mathematics
JOHN D. KAPS, LL.B.....	Tutor in Law
ARTHUR COLON NEISH, A.M.....	Tutor in Chemistry
HAROLD S. SYMMES, Ph.D.....	Tutor in English

Lecturers

FRANCIS C. HUNTINGTON, LL.B....	Lecturer in Law
STEPHEN A. HURLBUT, A.M.....	Lecturer in Classical Philology
ARNOLD H. KNAPP, M.D.....	Lecturer in Ophthalmology
WILLIAM PEPPERRELL MONTAGUE, Ph.D.....	Lecturer in Philosophy
IDA H. OGILVIE, Ph.D.....	Lecturer in Geology
CHARLES LANE POOR, Ph.D.....	Lecturer in Astronomy
WILLIAM POPPER, Ph.D.....	Gustav Gottheil Lecturer in Semitic Languages
MARIE REIMER, A.B.....	Lecturer in Chemistry
JACKSON E. REYNOLDS, LL.B.....	Lecturer in Law
JOSEPH W. RICHARDS, Ph.D.....	Lecturer in Metallurgy

Assistants

RICHARD WALTER BERLINER.....	Assistant in Mechanical Engineering
ARTHUR S. CHITTENDEN, M.D. (November 1).....	Assistant in Pathology
KARL A. CONNELL, M.D.....	Assistant in Normal Histology
ARTHUR S. CORWIN, M.D.....	Assistant in Normal Histology
JOHN CRAWFORD, Jr., B.S.....	Assistant in Mineralogy
FREDERICK VAN DYKE CRUSER, B.S.	Assistant in Analytical Chemistry
PAULINE HAMILTON DEDERER, A.B.	Assistant in Zoölogy
FRANK E. HALE, Ph.D. (Sept. 19).	Assistant in Analytical Chemistry
HOMER DOLIVER HOUSE, B.S. (January 1).....	Assistant in Botany
PERCY HUGHES, A.M.....	Assistant in Philosophy
HELEN ISHAM, A.B.....	Assistant in Organic Chemistry
ROBERT J. H. KLIENE. (Oct. 6)..	Assistant in Chinese
ALICE A. KNOX, A.B.....	Assistant in Botany
JOHN B. LUTHER, Ph.G.....	Assistant in Analytical Chemistry
FRANK S. MEARA, M.D.....	Assistant in Materia Medica and Therapeutics
JAMES BURT MINER, Ph.D.....	Assistant in Psychology
GUSTAV M. MEYER, Sc.D. (Apr. 1)	Assistant in Analytical Chemistry
ALLEN HENRY NELSON, A.M. (March 2).....	Assistant in Physics

HENRY STUART PATTERSON, M.D..	Assistant in Clinical Pathology
ANNINA PERIAM, A.M.....	Assistant in the Germanic Languages and Literatures
PHILIPP SEIBERTH, A.M.....	Assistant in the Germanic Languages and Literatures
THOMAS O'CONOR SLOANE, Jr., B.S., E.E.....	Assistant in Electrical Engineering
CHARLES H. SMITH, M.D.....	Assistant in Normal Histology
JOHN F. THOMPSON, B.S.....	Assistant in Metallurgy
MAURICE J. THOMPSON. (Jan. 19).	Assistant in Mathematics
KARL M. VOGEL, M.D.....	Assistant in Pathology
CHARLES P. WESTON, C.E., A.M. (Oct. 8).....	Assistant in Mechanics
CLARK WISSLER, Ph.D.....	Assistant in Anthropology
CHARLES R. WYCKOFF, Jr., B.S., C.E. (Oct. 6).....	Assistant in Civil Engineering

Emeritus Professors

HERMAN KNAPP, M.D.....	Emeritus Professor of Ophthalmology
WILLIAM R. WARE, LL.D.....	Emeritus Professor of Architecture

APPENDIX 2

PUBLIC LECTURES

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE UNIVERSITY

AT THE UNIVERSITY

- November 17. Farewell visit to Columbia University of M. Jules Cambon; addresses by President Butler, M. Cambon, and Professor Cohn.
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Lectures on Fine Arts. Officers of Columbia University

- October 27. The Point of View of Æsthetics as Applied to the Fine Arts. Adam L. Jones, Ph.D.
- November 3. Some General Principles of Æsthetics. Adam L. Jones, Ph.D.
- “ 10. Architecture in its Relations to History: A Study in the Evolution of Styles. Alfred D. F. Hamlin, A.M.
- “ 18. The Art of India. A. V. Williams Jackson, L.H.D., Ph.D.
- “ 24. A Study of Moslem Religious Architecture. Alfred D. F. Hamlin, A.M.
- December 2. The Art of Persia. A. V. Williams Jackson, L.H.D., Ph.D.
- “ 8. Some Practical Applications of the Principles of Æsthetics in the Fine Arts. Adam L. Jones, Ph.D.
- “ 15. On the Relation of Sculpture to Architecture. Edward R. Smith, A.B.
- January 9. Greek Sculpture, I. Clarence H. Young, Ph.D.
- “ 16. Greek Sculpture, II. Clarence H. Young, Ph.D.
- “ 23. Ancient Greek Costume. Clarence H. Young, Ph.D.
- February 2. Greek Vases. Maximilian K. Kress, A.M.
- “ 9. Vase Painting. James R. Wheeler, Ph.D.
- “ 16. Vase Painting and the Art of Polygnotus. James R. Wheeler, Ph.D.
- “ 23. Attic Grave Monuments. James R. Wheeler, Ph.D.
- March 2. Relation of Painting to Architecture. Edward R. Smith, A.B.

- March 6. Ancient Roman Coins. George N. Olcott, Ph.D.
 " 13. Wall Decoration at Pompeii. James C. Egbert, Jr.,
 Ph.D.
 " 20. Pictorial Art of the Early Christian Period. James
 C. Egbert, Jr., Ph.D.
 " 23. The Transition from Classic to Gothic Forms in
 Architecture. William R. Ware, LL.D.
 " 30. Gothic Architecture. William R. Ware, LL.D.
 April 6. The Mechanism of Composition. Alfred Vance
 Churchill, A.M.
 " 13. Mural Painting: Principles and Processes. Alfred
 Vance Churchill, A.M.

Law Lectures

- February 25. The New York Supreme Court. Hon. Alden Chester,
 Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New
 York, Appellate Division.
 March 4. Appeals and the Appellate Division. Hon. Edward
 Patterson, Justice of the Supreme Court of the
 State of New York, Appellate Division.
 " 11. The New York Court of Appeals. Hon. Alton B.
 Parker, Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals of the
 State of New York.
 " 18. The New York Municipal Courts. Hon. George F.
 Roesch, Justice of the Municipal Court of the City
 of New York.
 " 25. The New York City Court. Hon. Samuel Seabury,
 Judge of the City Court of the City of New York.
 April 1. The City Magistrates' Courts. Hon. Robert C. Corn-
 nell, City Magistrate of the City of New York.
 " 8. The District-Attorney's Office. Hon. Eugene A.
 Philbin, ex-District-Attorney of the County of New
 York.
 " 15. The Federal Courts. Hon. Alfred C. Coxe, Judge of
 the United States Circuit Court.
 " 22. The Corporation Counsel's Office. Hon. George L.
 Rives, Corporation Counsel of the City of New
 York.
 " 29. The New York Surrogate's Court. Hon. Abner C.
 Thomas, Surrogate of the County of New York.

Lectures by Mr. Sidney Lee, Editor of the Dictionary of National Biography

- March 4. The Character and Uses of National Biography.
 " 5. Foreign Influences on Shakespeare.

The French Dramatists of the Nineteenth Century. Adolphe Cohn, LL.B., A.M.

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|-------|-----|--|
| April | 1. | The Romantic Drama—Hugo and Dumas père. |
| “ | 15. | The Triumph of the Bourgeoisie and the Era of Comedy—Scribe and his School. |
| “ | 22. | The Painters of Society—Augier and Dumas fils. |
| “ | 29. | Reaction and Counter-Reaction—The Théâtre Libre and the revival of the heroic drama. |

AT COOPER UNION

Physiology of the Nervous System and the related parts.
John G. Curtis, M.D., Professor of Physiology in Columbia University

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|----------|-----|---|
| February | 9. | How we know that the brain is the seat of feeling, thought, and will. |
| “ | 16. | How the nerves work. |
| “ | 23. | How the muscles work. |
| March | 2. | How we see. |
| “ | 9. | How we hear. |
| “ | 16. | Taste, smell, and touch. |
| “ | 23. | The involuntary workings of the nervous system. |
| “ | 30. | How our bodies keep their balance. |

AT THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

Lectures on Scientific Subjects, by Officers of the University

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| November | 5. | Growth of Children (illustrated). Franz Boas, Ph.D. |
| “ | 12. | The Inheritance of Mental Traits. Edward Lee Thorndike, Ph.D. |
| “ | 19. | Illustrations of the Law of Tachygenesis, or “Acceleration in Development” (illustrated). Amadeus W. Grabau, S.D. |
| “ | 26. | The Beginnings of Certain Characteristic Structures of Man. Bashford Dean, Ph.D. |
| December | 3. | The Phenomena of Cell Division in Relation to some Problems of Biology and Medicine (illustrated). Edmund B. Wilson, Ph.D., LL.D. |
| “ | 10. | The Relation of Botany to Materia Medica. Lucien Marcus Underwood, Ph.D. |
| “ | 17. | Nervous and Mental Diseases among Savage Races. Livingston Farrand, A.M., M.D. |
| January | 7. | Osmotic Pressure and Ionization (illustrated). J. Livingston Rutgers Morgan, Ph.D. |

- January 14. Some Analytical Applications of Ionization. Edmund Howd Miller, Ph.D.
- “ 21. Synthetic Organic Medicaments. Marston Taylor Bogert, A.B., Ph.B.
- “ 28. Physical and Mental Fatigue. James McKeen Cattell, Ph.D.
- February 4. Geological Factors in Problems of Water Supply (illustrated). James Furman Kemp, A.B., E.M.
- “ 11. The Weather Phenomena of the Eastern United States in their Relation to Bodily Health (illustrated). Richard Elwood Dodge, A.M.
- “ 18. The Protozoa in Relation to Modern Problems in Biology. Gary N. Calkins, Ph.D.
- “ 25. Methods of Exploration for Fossil Mammals and Reptiles in the Rocky Mountain Region (illustrated). Henry Fairfield Osborn, ScD., LL.D.
- March 4. Some Recent Researches on the Relation of Electricity to Matter (illustrated). Frank Leo Tufts, Ph.D.
- “ 11. Some Phenomena of the Molecular Mechanics of Liquids (illustrated). William Hallock, Ph.D.
- “ 18. Vital Statistics (illustrated). Franklin Henry Giddings, Ph.D., LL.D.
- “ 25. The Problems and Results of Experimental Embryology (illustrated). Henry E. Crampton, Ph.D.

UNDER DEPARTMENTAL AUSPICES

AT THE UNIVERSITY

Department of Astronomy

- November 5. Nebulae and the Nebula Theory. E. E. Barnard, Professor of Astronomy, Yerkes Observatory, Chicago University.
- December 4. Recent Results in Astronomical Photography with the 40-inch Refractor and with the 2-foot Reflector of the Yerkes Observatory. G. W. Ritchey, Yerkes Observatory, Chicago University.

Department of Chinese

Why and How to Study Chinese. Friedrich Hirth, Ph.D.

- March 5. Political Reasons Calling for the Study of Chinese.
- “ 12. Scientific Results Obtainable from Chinese Studies.
- “ 19. Greek Influences in Chinese Art.
- “ 26. On the Method of Studying Chinese, I.
- April 2. On the Method of Studying Chinese, II.

Department of Economics and Social Science

- December 16. The Contribution of Statistics to Political Economy. Francis Y. Edgeworth, M.A., Professor of Political Economy in the University of Oxford.

Department of Germanic Languages

- January 14. Die Errichtung eines nationalen Theaters. Heinrich Conried, A.M., Director of the Irving Place Theatre.
 " 21. Fulda, Hauptmann, und Sudermann. Mr. Joseph Winter, Secretary of the Deutscher Gesellig-Wissenschaftlicher Verein.
 " 28. Der deutsche Kaiser und die deutsche Schule. Leopold Bahlsen, Ph.D., Teachers College, Columbia University.
- February 4. Nikolaus Lenau. Mr. Udo Brachvogel.
 " 11. Richard Wagner als Dichter. Emanuel Baruch, M.D.
 " 18. Chinesische Aufzeichnung über das Römische Reich im Altertum. Friedrich Hirth, Ph.D., Dean Lung Professor of Chinese, Columbia University.
- March 4. Friedrich der Grosse und die Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika. Mr. Georg von Skal, Editor of the *New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung*.
- March 11. Karl der Grosse und seine Söhne. Rev. August Ulmann, S.T.D., Rector of Trinity School.
 " 18. Ein interessantes Kapitel aus der deutschen Volkskunde. Ludwig B. Bernstein, Ph.D., DeWitt Clinton High School.
 " 25. Fritz Reuter. Rudolf Tombo, Sr., Ph.D., Germanic Department, Columbia University.

The Dutch Poet, Vondel. Leonard Charles Van Noppen, A.M.

- March 13. Vondel's "Lucifer": its influence on Milton's "Paradise Lost."
 " 20. Vondel's "Samson": its relation to Milton's "Samson Agonistes."
 " 27. Vondel's "Adam in Banishment": its place in the "Lucifer" trilogy, and how it affected Milton.
- April 3. Vondel as a Lyrist: the source of his impulse, and his method.

Department of Indo-Iranian Languages
India and Persia. Professor A. V. Williams Jackson
(See also Fine Arts Series)

- November 18. The Art of India.
 " 25. The Shah Nama, or Great Epic of Persia.
 December 2. The Art of Persia.
 " 9. The Sanskrit Dramas of Harsha.

Department of Romance Languages

- November 6. Émile Zola. Professor Cohn.
 " 13. L'Industrie française au dix-huitième siècle. Dr. Germain Martin, School of Law of the University of Paris, Lecturer of l'Alliance Française.
 " 18. La Tragédie Française. Professor Alcée Fortier, Tulane University of Louisiana.
 " 20. Deux grandes manufactures nationales: Les Gobelins et la Manufacture de Sèvres. (Illustrated by stereopticon.) Dr. Germain Martin.
 December 4. La Question Sociale en France. Monsieur Jules Huret, of *Le Figaro*, of Paris.
 " 11. La Formation Intellectuelle de Napoléon. Monsieur A. François Monod, Travelling Fellow of the Ministry of Public Instruction of France.
 " 18. L'Année 1902 en France. Professor Cohn.
 January 8. Institutions Centenaires de la France Moderne. I. Le Code Civil. Professor Cohn.
 " 15. Institutions Centenaires de la France Moderne. II. Le Concordat. Professor Cohn.
 " 22. Institutions Centenaires de la France Moderne. III. L'Université. Professor Cohn.
 February 19. Napoléon dans la Poésie Française. Professor Cohn.
 " 26. La Prononciation du français au point de vue de la Phonétique expérimentale. Mr. Henry Bary.
 March 19. Gaston Paris. Professor Cohn.
 " 26. Les Ecrivains américains et la Littérature française. Mr. Henry Bary.
 April 2. Jean François Millet (avec projections photographiques.) Monsieur A. François Monod.
 " 9. Une nouvelle France en nouvelle Ecosse. Mr. Henry Bary.
 " 16. Ernest Legouvé. Professor Cohn.
 " 23. Terre Neuve. Mr. Daniel Jordan.
 " 30. Les Cours de vacances en France. Professor Cohn.
 May 7. L'Abbé Loisy et les tendances libérales dans le catholicisme français. Dr. Garnault.

La Population Française. Professor Léopold Mabilleau, Directeur du Musée Social, Membre Correspondant de l'Institut de France.

March	5.	I. Le Paysan.
"	7.	II. L'Ouvrier.
"	12.	III. Le Bourgeois.
"	14.	IV. Le Soldat.

Division of Oriental Languages

April	22.	Ancient and Modern Oriental Music	Professor John Dyneley Prince.
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APPENDIX 3

COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT FOR STUDENTS

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

MAY 15, 1902, TO MAY 31, 1903

In following up the work of the Committee during the year just closed I was guided by two main objects: (1) the development of opportunities for remunerative employment for students; (2) the ascertainment, as comprehensive as possible, of the amount of money the students earned both with and without the aid of the Committee. The first object was held in view to find out whether the work of the Committee would warrant the almost undivided attention of one person; the second, to learn the resources in New York City for those students that are compelled to earn part of their expenses while in residence at the University. To what extent the Committee has been of assistance to students and how far the students have been able to help themselves the figures given in this report will, in a measure, show.

During the year 450 students applied to the Committee for work, an increase of 222 over last year. Of this number 50 were women. Last year the women received from the Committee no direct assistance. Of the 450 applicants 273 reported their earnings on blank forms provided by the Committee; of these 43 reported that they had earned nothing whatever; 407 calls for student assistants were received. Upon investigation 82 of these were found impracticable. Of the remaining, 231 resulted in positions. Through the employment obtained for them by the Committee the students earned \$16,654.44, as against \$6,459.68 earned last year. The money the students earned on their own initiative amounted to \$41,122.13, as against \$9,204.50

recorded last year. The total earnings that the students obtained, both with and without the aid of the Committee, amounted to \$57,724.57, as against \$15,664.18 reported for the year 1902-03.

In summarizing the reports of the students it is advisable to keep separate the money earned during the summer vacation from that earned during the academic year, since a prospective student is concerned essentially as to how much he can earn while in residence at the University. Such a person generally wishes to know, moreover, what he is likely to earn as a student of a particular school. For this reason the reports have been again summarized according to schools, with the average of money earned by the students of the respective schools.

SUMMER VACATION, 1902

EARNINGS OF 110 STUDENTS, ACCORDING TO KINDS OF WORK

Teaching and Tutoring:

With the aid of the Committee.....	\$1,741 66	
Without the aid of the Committee.....	6,494 00	
	<u> </u>	\$8,235 66

Clerical Work:

With the aid of the Committee.....	2,023 15	
Without the aid of the Committee.....	1,035 50	
	<u> </u>	3,058 65

Technical Work:

With the aid of the Committee.....	396 96	
Without the aid of the Committee.....	801 50	
	<u> </u>	1,198 46

Miscellaneous Work:

With the aid of the Committee.....	1,028 31	
Without the aid of the Committee.....	4,767 92	
	<u> </u>	5,796 23
		<u> </u>
		\$18,289 00

Totals:

With the aid of the Committee.....	5,162 58	
Without the aid of the Committee.....	13,126 42	
	<u> </u>	18,289 00

SUMMER VACATION, 1902

EARNINGS ACCORDING TO SCHOOLS

The earnings of 110 students aggregated.....	\$18,289 00
The average earnings of each student were.....	166 26
<i>College:</i>	
The earnings of 46 students aggregated.....	6,437 42
The average earnings of each student were.....	161 68
<i>Schools of Applied Science:</i>	
The earnings of 15 students aggregated.....	3,160 50
The average earnings of each student were.....	210 70
<i>Law School:</i>	
The earnings of 28 students aggregated.....	6,130 67
The average earnings of each student were.....	218 95
<i>Medical School:</i>	
The earnings of 6 students aggregated.....	465 50
The average earnings of each student were.....	77 58
<i>Graduate Schools:</i>	
The earnings of 15 students aggregated.....	2,560 41
The average earnings of each student were.....	170 69

ACADEMIC YEAR, 1902-03

EARNINGS OF 273 STUDENTS, ACCORDING TO KINDS OF WORK

<i>Teaching and Tutoring:</i>	
With the aid of the Committee.....	\$ 7,248 37
Without the aid of the Committee.....	13,456 71
	<u>\$20,705 08</u>
<i>Clerical Work:</i>	
With the aid of the Committee.....	1,074 61
Without the aid of the Committee.....	2,709 03
	<u>3,783 64</u>
<i>Technical Work:</i>	
With the aid of the Committee.....	281 29
Without the aid of the Committee.....	1,364 76
	<u>1,646 05</u>
<i>Miscellaneous Work:</i>	
With the aid of the Committee.....	2,808 09
Without the aid of the Committee.....	10,492 71
	<u>13,300 80</u>
	<u>\$39,435 57</u>
<i>Totals:</i>	
With the aid of the Committee.....	11,412 36
Without the aid of the Committee.....	28,023 21
	<u>\$39,435 57</u>

ACADEMIC YEAR, 1902-03

EARNINGS ACCORDING TO SCHOOLS

The earnings of 273 students aggregated.....	\$39,435	57
The average earnings of each student were.....	144	45
<i>College:</i>		
The earnings of 65 students aggregated.....	6,587	28
The average earnings of each student were.....	101	34
<i>Schools of Applied Science:</i>		
The earnings of 28 students aggregated.....	3,177	89
The average earnings of each student were.....	113	49
<i>Medical School:</i>		
The earnings of 21 students aggregated.....	789	82
The average earnings of each student were.....	37	61
<i>Law School:</i>		
The earnings of 60 students aggregated.....	7,931	33
The average earnings of each student were.....	132	18
<i>Graduate Schools (men students):</i>		
The earnings of 70 students aggregated.....	15,645	84
The average earnings of each student were.....	223	51

WOMEN STUDENTS

<i>Barnard College:</i>		
The earnings of 5 students aggregated.....	192	50
The average earnings of each student were.....	33	50
<i>Graduate Schools:</i>		
The earnings of 24 students aggregated.....	2,210	71
The average earnings of each student were.....	92	11

While some students earned less than the average amount, others earned considerably more. One law student earned over \$1600 as correspondent for a newspaper. Two or three others earned over \$600 as tutors. Two directors of play-centres of the Board of Education earned each about \$500. A number of the students in the Law School taught in the public evening schools, and in this way earned about \$300 each. A manager of a yacht club made \$350 during the summer vacation. During the academic year a stenographer and typewriter earned over \$150. One man drove a truck on Saturdays until he could get something better to do. At the end of the academic year he had made over \$350. In the

college another newspaper correspondent made over \$1200. A life insurance agent cleared over \$700. An organizer and director of boys' clubs made about \$600. In the same manner several other students earned between \$200 and \$300. Another student, running a printing shop in conjunction with his brother, earned \$250. Of two other students that came to the University with little or nothing, one earned by tutoring and teaching over \$250; the other, over \$150 as tutor and telephone operator.

Among the graduate students the work done is almost exclusively tutoring, teaching, writing, and lecturing. In these various ways several men earned over \$700 each. A violinist, playing in a theatre orchestra at night, earned about \$400; and another student, by conducting a steam laundry at a summer resort, about cleared his tuition fee. In the Schools of Applied Science the usual means of earning money are tutoring and draughting. Good tutors in mathematics and the sciences are in demand. Two men tutoring these subjects alone each earned over \$800. One student made \$350 as draughtsman. Another earned a part of his tuition fee by operating a stereopticon for the free lecture bureau of the Board of Education. A Cuban earned about \$75 as agent for a cigar company. Generally speaking, the amounts earned by applied science students are small. So, too, with students of the Medical School. The largest amount earned by one student, who acted as clerk, was \$205. A licensed druggist among the students earned about \$200 at his profession. A stenographer and typewriter made about \$125. Several students, as masseurs and nurses, earned small amounts. As a rule, throughout the University, where a student earned more than the average amount he invariably was a student that could do some one or two things well, and who was able and willing to adapt himself to circumstances. A student who possesses this ability, and who has, moreover, a keen sense of responsibility, will meet with no insuperable difficulty in earning a fair share of his expenses, provided he is not a student in applied science or medicine.

To get a more definite statement as to the limitations put by the demands of the University to the students' outside

activity, the students of the different schools, whose names are on the file of the Committee, were asked to give a statement of their time spent in the ways indicated in the table below for one week of six days. The replies are averaged and summarized below:

DISPOSITION OF STUDENTS' TIME

SCHOOL.	Hours spent in Lectures, Recitations, and Laboratories.	Hours spent in preparation for Lectures and Recitations.	Hours spent in "outside" reading.	Hours spent in recreation.	Hours spent in outside remunerative employment.
College.....	17	22	5	9	13
Applied Science..	30	16	3	6	12
Law.....	15	31	4	6	12
Medicine.....	31	26	4	13	3
Graduate (men) (including Teachers Col- lege).....	12	28	10	9	15
Barnard.....	17	17	5	2	Information not given.
Graduate (women).....	9	19	7	8	9

From this table it can readily be seen that students in applied science and medicine must spend much the greater part of each day at the University, and that in consequence they have neither the time nor the physical energy to devote to outside employment. It is important that the attention of prospective students, especially of students of medicine, be drawn to this limitation.

Expenses

New figures of the cost of attending the University were obtained from the students. A statement of the low and average expense, with the average amount of money earned by the students, and the average number of hours per week spent in remunerative employment, is given below. The details of the expenses are given in the several announcements of the University.

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF STUDENTS' EXPENSES, AVERAGE EARNINGS, AND TIME SPENT IN REMUNERATIVE EMPLOYMENT

Based on Students' Statements

School.	Low.	Average.	Average earnings.	Hours per week spent in employment.
College.....	\$456	\$653	\$101.34	13
Applied Science....	624	772	113.49	12
Law.....	472	609	132.18	12
Medicine.....	560	672	37.61	3
Graduate.....	481	641	223.51	15

The most important work of the Committee during the year was the systematic attempt to procure teachers from among the students for the public evening schools and the summer vacation schools of the Board of Education. For the evening school positions a list of about 75 students was presented to the Board, and about 125 students were got to apply for positions in the summer vacation schools. In addition to this effort the systematic attempt to secure positions for the students at summer hotels was renewed. About 700 letters were sent out to the proprietors of the leading hotels in the Middle Atlantic and New England States. Probably 25 or 30 men have secured positions as a result of this attempt. Besides this work a number of suggestions were followed up, and nearly all of them resulted in some good. Every indication is for a more successful showing next year.

The one important conclusion that can be drawn from the year's work is that the resources in New York for earning money are almost unlimited. To meet with success in New York, however, where competition is keen, a man must be of more than average ability. A man that is presentable, competent to do some one or two things thoroughly well, and that has a keen sense of responsibility, and who has money sufficient to pay his expenses for at least one half-year, generally need not hesitate about coming to Columbia to work his way through. Of course the Committee cannot guarantee that any particular student will secure employment, nor will it do

so in any case. The Committee simply does its best in behalf of all; and if the applicants are the right kind of men the result will not be doubtful.

Respectfully,

REUBEN A. MEYERS,
*Secretary, Committee on
Employment for Students.*

APPENDIX 4

EARL HALL

1902-03

The following extracts from the Report of the Advisory Committee of Earl Hall tell the story of the work and influence of that building and movement:

“Mindful of the terms of the gift, as set forth by the donor both in his deed of trust and in his letter accompanying the same, in which he expressly desires the uses of the new building to be primarily religious and ethical; and because the general control of the building has been placed in charge of the Young Men’s Christian Association of the University, we refer first to the work and conditions of this organization. . . . The membership of the University Christian Association is drawn from Columbia College, the Schools of Applied Science, the School of Law, and the Graduate School. A separate organization exists in the School of Medicine, closely affiliated with the University Association.

“The problems of the University Association are peculiarly complex and difficult, because Columbia has no dormitories, there is very little opportunity for social intercourse, there are conflicting hours and diversity of needs caused by the great variety of students and the breadth and inclusiveness of our educational programs, and many city attractions tend to draw men away from the campus. . . .

“*Volunteer daily study of the Bible.* Ten classes have been conducted during the year, with a total enrollment of 105 students. With a single exception, these classes have followed the Inter-Collegiate Course, which provides for daily study and one class-meeting a week. The growth of attendance upon the daily student-classes during the past five years

is as follows: 1899, 17; 1900, 32; 1901, 21; 1902, 63; 1903, 72.

"This does not include a class with an enrollment of 84 students taught for one month by Dr. W. W. White, nor a class taught by Professor Redfield for more than a month with an enrollment of 52.

"In addition to the above, during the current year Dean Hutton has carried a lecture course with a class which enrolled 33, and Professor Burdick has given a short course on the writings of Paul to a class of about 60 students in the School of Law. . . .

Membership. The membership of the Association has increased rapidly in numbers and in its representative character. It is not too much to say that the Association membership now includes students from every School and every department of the University, many of them easily recognized among their fellows as the leading men of the institution. The standing and influence of the Association among University activities is far more satisfactory than it has ever been.

"The Association now numbers 278 members, which is nearly 75 % increase over the membership of January 1, 1902. Members are distributed among the classes as follows: College, 113; Science, 63; Law, 55; Graduates, 18; Faculty, 29.

"Membership for the past eight years has been as follows: 1896, 120; 1897, 172; 1898, 162; 1899, 137; 1900, 144; 1901, 152; 1902, 244; 1903, 278.

Settlement and allied work. It is doubtful whether any other one factor has been more powerful in giving the Association good standing in the University and in the hearts of the students at large, than the efforts put forth during this year in the way of religious and philanthropic work in the city. . . . A number of students spent part of the summer in determining a desirable portion of the city in which to begin this work. It was found that the Speyer School could be obtained for evening classes, etc. A student was engaged to take charge of the work and to be general manager of all student volunteer workers. Four boys' clubs of fifteen boys

each were formed in the old building. . . . After the new building was opened, in February, two more clubs were organized; and manual training, gymnastics, and debating were undertaken, and a small weekly paper made its appearance under the charge of one of the older clubs. Over fifty students have been interested in this work.

"A number of students have been interested in boys' club work and in similar work undertaken by different churches of the city. Quite a number of Bible teachers have been furnished to the Sabbath-schools of the city. . . . For the summer, a camp has been equipped on the Hudson, and quite a number of boys will be taken up for a fortnight's outing in company with several students. . . .

"*Training schools.* . . . Forty men spent ten days at Northfield, bringing back the valuable experiences and the inspiration of that conference. A three-days' preliminary conference on our own special problems was held in Earl Hall, just previous to the opening of the first University semester. Nearly 60 men attended this conference. A conference of officers was held during three days in April, at Harvard—to which we sent eight officers, who received many new ideas for next year.

"*Deputation work.* More than 25 universities, colleges, preparatory schools, and other Christian Associations have been visited during the year by representatives of our University Association. . . .

"*Assistance to new men.* At an expense of nearly \$250, the University Association printed 1200 copies of the little blue handbooks, each containing a diary and valuable information for new men, and distributed the same to incoming students—as far as possible before their arrival on the campus.

"Between 500 and 600 students were assisted in securing desirable homes. . . .

"*Social life.* During the year there was organized under the able leadership of the wife of Dean Hutton, a Ladies' Advisory Committee; which by the personal presence of its members for a social hour each Sunday afternoon did valuable work for the Association and brought together a large number of students, whose appreciation of this feature of Association

work, and of the courtesy and kindness of these ladies, was frequently and warmly expressed.

"Camp work. The heavy work of the students of the Schools of Applied Science during the summer has made it difficult for the Association to render a definite service to these men in connection with their camp life. But last summer a Secretary was engaged, a tent erected, opportunities for correspondence offered, quite a list of more popular periodicals supplied, and a service was held each Sunday. The movement became popular with both the students and officers. This year a building will be completed, at a cost of \$2500—raised by members of the University Association; and a Secretary will be in residence during the entire twelve weeks.

"Finances. The expansion of the work of the Association has made a demand for quite four times as much money as has ever been raised before, yet the Association closes its books out of debt.* . . .

"The uses of Earl Hall. It has not been thought wise to establish any special code of rules touching the uses of Earl Hall. Remembering that the primary influence sought is spiritual, the Advisory Committee, after careful consideration of the requests made by various organizations, decided that the work conducted in the building ought to be such as to give the distinct impression of the character and purposes sought to be secured by the foundation. Although the social use of the Hall is necessarily subordinate to other uses, the Committee very sincerely desires to promote that very enjoyable meeting of men which is of a personal character rather than that which comes through any formal function. . . . The Committee has wished the students to understand clearly that Earl Hall is open to all students of the University, whether members of organizations housed in Earl Hall or not. It has been the earnest desire of the Committee that there should be a very general acceptance on the part of all students of the donor's thoughtful generosity.

"The average daily attendance of members of the more

* The report shows \$1148.52, receipts, and \$1129.59, expenditures.

than thirty student organizations having definite rooms in Earl Hall (on a day-and-hour schedule) for their various meetings, has been something over 100. The average daily attendance of students not connected with these organizations has been not far from 300.

"The Hall is open from 8.30 in the morning until 10 o'clock in the evening—on Wednesday evenings closing a half-hour later. . . .

"The Advisory Committee has given careful attention to all student requests, criticisms, and complaints, and sincerely believes that the management of Earl Hall under its efficient Secretary has been as free from disappointment, irritation, and dissatisfaction on the part of the students as can reasonably be expected."

APPENDIX 5

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS 1902-03

*Gifts and Bequests for the Creation of**Trust Funds:*

Julius Beer Lecture Fund	Estate of Julius Beer	\$ 10,000 00
James S. Carpentier Fund for the Law School	H. W. Carpentier	100,000 00
* Dorman B. Eaton Fund	Estate of Dorman B. Eaton	96,944 21
Loubat Professorship in American Archaeology Fund	Joseph F. Loubat	100,000 00
* Proudfit Fellowship Fund in Letters	Estate of A. M. Proudfit	1,125 00
* Proudfit Fellowship Fund in Medicine	Estate of A. M. Proudfit	1,125 00
Fund to purchase South Field	L. D. Ray	250 00
Gustav Gotthel Fellowship Fund in Semitic Languages	Temple Emanuel	10,000 00

		\$319,444 21
<i>For Buildings and Grounds:</i>		
For Shrubs, Trees, and Planting	Gerard Beekman	\$100 00
	George L. Rives	100 00
	F. A. Schermerhorn	212 34

		412 34
Carried forward.....		-----
		\$319,856 55

* Final payment of legacy.

\$319,856 55

Brought forward.....			
<i>For Designated Purposes</i>			
<i>Library:</i>			
Avery Fund-Sale of duplicates	S. P. Avery	\$47 75	
Purchase of Books	.....	18 75	
Purchase of Books	Russell Sturgis	3 86	
Binding Books given by Chinese Government	H. W. Carpenter	1,500 00	
For the James Loeb Fund	James Loeb	150 00	
For the William G. Low Fund	W. G. Low	250 00	
Special Fund for the Purchase of Books	Anonymous	10,000 00	
			11,970 36

Fellowships, Scholarships, and Prizes:

Alumni Association Fellowship, College of Physicians and Surgeons	Alumni Association, P. and S.	.....	\$1,500 00
Alumni Association Prize, College of Physicians and Surgeons, awarded in 1902	Alumni Association, P. and S.	.....	500 00
Annual Fellowship in Anthropology	Anonymous	.....	500 00
Margaret Fuller Graduate Scholarship	James Martin, Treas.	\$160 00	
	Chas. L. Robinson	10 00	170 00
International Fellowship for Study in France	Frederic R. Coudert, Jr.	100 00	
	James H. Hyde	1,200 00	1,300 00
Lawrence Annual Scholarship	B. B. Lawrence	.....	200 00
Toppin Prize in Municipal Law	Mrs. Toppin	.....	150 00
John D. Jones Scholarship	Wavepex Society	.....	200 00

4,520 00

Carried forward.....

\$336,346 91

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS 1902-03—Continued

Brought forward.....			\$336,346 91
<i>Departmental</i>			
<i>Astronomy:</i>			
Catherine Wolfe Bruce Fund (unexpended balance)	Prof. J. K. Rees, Trustee	....	\$5,290 81
<i>Metalurgy:</i>			
General Use	O. T. Lewis	....	124 00
<i>Mining:</i>			
Special Fund for Equipment	Various donors	....	1,525 63
<i>Mineralogy:</i>			
Special Equipment	F. A. Schermerhorn	....	315 00
<i>Oriental Languages:</i>			
Salaries	Anonymous	....	1,000 00
<i>Physiology:</i>			
For Salaries, 1902-03	Anonymous	....	400 00
For Salaries, 1903-04	Anonymous	....	600 00
For Laboratory Equipment	Anonymous	....	500 00
<i>Romance Languages:</i>			
French Lecture Fund		....	265 00
<i>Miscellaneous:</i>			
For the Interest Fund, 1901-02	Various donors	....	\$21,000 00
To aid a student	through Rev. P. S. Grant	....	75 00
			10,020 44
			21,075 00
			<u>\$367,442 35</u>

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS 1902-03—Continued

	Department of Chemistry	
Alundum, fused Bauxite	"	Prof. F. B. Crocker
Diamond drill cores	"	H. S. Hanan, '04
Bottles of "Crystalline Heyden"	"	A. Klipstein & Co.
1 gal. "100 % Benzol"	"	Solvay Process Co. (J. D. Pennock)
2 lbs. Nitrosamine (paste)	"	Kuttruff, Pichhardt & Co. (Dr. Hesse)
51 samples of Pharmaceutical Chemicals	"	The Chemische Fabrik auf Actien and Chemische Fabrik von Heyden
Specimens of Pitchblende, Carnatite, Vanadiniferous Sandstone	"	A. R. Ledoux, Ph.D.
Specimens of Bauxite	"	W. C. Saunders
Specimens of Colemanite and Boracic acid	"	T. J. Parker
Shell cameos of Southern Italy	"	W. L. Hildburgh, E.E., '97
Collection of Organic Chemicals	"	Dr. Hugo Schweitzer
Specimens of Zinc Blende	"	Thomas H. Feary
Specimens of Molybdenum, Molybdenum steel, and others	"	John. A. Matthews, Ph.D.
Sterilized Sugar of Milk	"	The E. L. Patch Co.
"Metalotypes"	"	F. L. Jougard

Samples of ore were also received by the Quantitative and Assay Laboratories from the following firms: Ledoux & Co., Ricketts & Banks, Fentress Mining Co., American Smelting & Refining Co., A. M. Loudon, Taylor Iron Works, W. H. Sanders, Taylor & Brunton Sampling Co., Balbach Smelting & Refining Co., and Bamberger-de Lamar Gold Mines Co.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE

REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1903

*To the President of Columbia University
in the City of New York,*

SIR:

I beg to submit herewith my report upon the College for the academic year ending June 30, 1903.

The number of students matriculated during the year was 495, distributed as follows *:

Seniors.....	69
Juniors.....	128
Sophomores.....	87
Freshmen.....	157
Special Students.....	54—495

In addition to the above there were thirty-seven university students taking one or more courses in the College, making a total of 532.

The ages of the students at the beginning of the year were as in the following table:

AGES OF STUDENTS

Class	No. in Class	Average	Oldest	Youngest
Senior.....	69	21.07	28	18, 3 mos.
Junior.....	128	20.30	27	16, 9 "
Sophomore.....	87	18.80	31	16, 5 "
Freshman.....	157	17.3	26	15, 3 "
Special.....	54	24.6	44	16, 9 "

* The apparent incongruity of the numbers in the several classes is due to requirements for enrolment, as explained in a following paragraph on "belated" students. It is to be noted that "belated" students may make good their deficiencies and complete the requirements for a degree in time to be graduated with the respective classes to which they originally belonged.

Number in each class of the following ages:

	Senior	Junior	Sophomore	Freshman	Special
15-16	..	..	..	5	..
16-17	..	1	4	20	1
17-18	..	7	12	46	4
18-19	6	17	28	36	4
19-20	13	37	21	24	6
20-21	15	26	14	15	8
21-22	21	23	3	6	3
22-23	9	13	1	1	5
23-24	3	1	..	2	4
24-25	..	1	2	..	3
25-26	..	..	..	1	4
26-27	..	1	1	1	3
27-28	1	1	..	..	1
28-29	1	..	..	..	..
30-31	..	..	..	..	1
31-32	..	..	1	..	..
33-34	..	..	..	..	1
34-35	..	..	..	..	1
36-37	..	..	..	..	1
38-39	..	..	..	..	2
43-44	..	..	..	..	1
44-45	..	..	..	..	1

The residences of the students are given in the report of the Registrar.

Of the students admitted, thirty-four were received on certificates from other colleges, as follows:

Institutions	Senior	Junior	Sophomore
Adelbert College.....	..	1	..
Amherst College.....	..	1	..
Baker University.....	1	..	..
College of the City of New York..	1	3	3
Commercial University, Galata, Roumania.....	1	..	..
Cornell University .....	..	1	1
Dickinson College.....	1	..	..
First Kiev Gymnasium, Russia...	..	1	..
Hendrix College.....	..	1	..
Kings College, England.....	1	..	..
New York University.....	..	..	3
Oberlin College.....	..	..	1
Princeton University.....	..	1	2
Rochester University.....	1	1	..
St. Francis Xavier.....	..	2	..
Trinity College.....	..	1	..
Tulane University.....	..	1	..
University of Minnesota.....	1	..	2
Williams College.....	..	1	..
	7	15	12

Of the members of the Freshman class, sixty-six were admitted provisionally—that is, with entrance conditions to fulfil. Such students are held under probation till the end of the first half-year. Just prior to the close of the probationary period, the Dean considers the special reports made to him by heads of departments in the case of each conditioned student, and determines whether he is to be admitted to full standing, have his period of probation extended, or be dropped from the roll.

Under this provision twenty-two were advanced to full standing at the end of the first term; the others had their period of probation extended until the beginning of the next academic year. Five members of the Freshman class, two of the Sophomore class, two of the Junior class, and four special students retired from the College during the year.

Of the one hundred and twenty-eight members of the Junior class, twenty-six were “belated” Seniors—that is to say, were not allowed to enroll themselves as Seniors because of deficiency in some requirements for advancement to that class; of the eighty-seven members of the Sophomore class, one was, in the same sense, a “belated” Junior; and of the one hundred and fifty-seven members of the Freshman class, twenty-four were, in the same sense, “belated” Sophomores.

Ninety-eight students, enrolled members of the Senior class and others, satisfied all the requirements for the baccalaureate degree and had conferred upon them, at the Commencement held on the 10th instant, the degree of Bachelor of Arts; three of these completed the course in three years; and one other, having at entrance something more than a year's work to his credit, by making use of the opportunities afforded by the summer session and availing himself of the privilege of taking, in his final College year and counting towards A.B., the first-year course in law, completed, in two years from his entrance, the requirements for Bachelor of Arts and advanced himself one year towards a degree in law.

Eleven students who should have satisfied the requirements for a degree failed to do so and were not graduated.

Under the wide privilege accorded candidates for admission in making the fifteen points required, of the one hundred

and twenty-three students admitted on examination to the Freshman class, fifty-one offered both Greek and Latin for entrance, sixty offered Latin and not Greek, and twelve offered neither Greek nor Latin.

A table is here given containing the number of hours a week taken by the students in the several classes (of the Seniors, twelve are unaccounted for, two having taken the full first-year course in medicine, and ten the full first-year course in one of the Schools of Applied Science. Fourteen members of the Senior class, some of whom elected also extra studies in the College, took the first-year course in law, which is credited in the table with fifteen hours a week).

Hours a week	Freshmen (157)	Sophomores (87)	Juniors (128)	Seniors (69)
11	..	..	..	2
12	2	..	2	1
13	1	1	..	3
14	14	3	5	6
15	38	14	15	14
16	17	15	16	16
17	32	22	29	6
18	24	14	23	4
19	19	7	15	4
20	5	8	15	..
21	4	3	7	1
22	1	..	1	..

The choice of electives outside of prescribed subjects, the number of students who have begun in College the study of Greek, French, German, Chemistry, and Physics, and other items of interest formerly given in the Dean's report, may be learned from the report of the Registrar.

There are two prizes for bestowal upon members of the graduating class: The Prize of the Alumni Association and the Chanler Historical Prize.

The three students nominated by the Faculty to the Senior class as candidates for the Alumni Prize of \$50, given annually by the Association of the Alumni to the "most faithful and deserving student of the graduating class," were Clinton Gilbert Abbott, Alexander Otto Bechert, and Robert Livingston Schuyler; and Mr. Bechert was chosen by the class to receive the prize.

The Chanler Historical Prize, consisting of the income of a

fund of \$1000 bequeathed by J. Winthrop Chanler, of the Class of 1847, and given annually to that member of the graduating class who shall be the author of the best original manuscript essay in English prose on the history of civil government in America, or some other historical subject assigned by the Faculty, was awarded to Leonard Michael Wallstein for an essay on "The Career of the Whig Party."

In honor of the memory of the late George William Curtis, the sum of one thousand dollars was given last year by a gentleman, whose name is, for the present and at his request, withheld, to promote among college students excellence in public speaking. Out of the income of this fund two handsome medals—a gold and a silver one—are to be awarded every year in which contestants are adjudged worthy to receive them, under the following regulations:

The competition is open to members, in regular standing, of the Junior and Senior classes, and under given conditions to special students; a list of approved subjects is announced by the Department of English at the opening of each academic year, which list may be enlarged, with the consent of the Department, on application made not later than December first; a preliminary and private competition is held to enable the Department of English to select contestants for the medals; a final and public competition is held not less than two weeks later at a time to be determined by the Dean; the award is made by judges appointed by the President.

In February of the current year a preliminary competition was held; but the Department of English decided that the results did not warrant a public competition. The Curtis Medals were, therefore, not awarded; but, on the recommendation of the English Department, honorable mention was made of Leonard Michael Wallstein, of the Class of 1903.

Five scholarships of the annual value of one hundred and fifty dollars each during the College course are open for competition to candidates for admission to the Freshman class who are examined in June and pass complete entrance examinations in subjects aggregating the fifteen points requisite for admission:

The Alumni Competitive Scholarship, open to all candidates. The papers of the candidates who pass a satisfactory examination are considered by the Committee on Admissions, and the one whose papers as a whole are entitled to the highest rank is awarded the scholarship. At the recent examinations this scholarship was awarded to George Frederick Comstock, Cutler School, general average 85.15 per cent. of a possible maximum.

A Hewitt or Harper Scholarship, open for competition to graduates of the New York City High Schools. At the recent examinations a Hewitt Scholarship was awarded to Michael Solomon, DeWitt Clinton High School, general average 83.74 per cent.

Three Brooklyn Scholarships open for competition to candidates who are residents of Brooklyn, N. Y., and have received their training in either the public or the private schools of that borough. The papers of the qualified competitors who pass a satisfactory examination are considered by the Committee on Admissions, and the three candidates whose papers as a whole are entitled to the highest rank are awarded the scholarships. At the recent examination these scholarships were not awarded. For the first time since their foundation, the competitors for them were comparatively few in number and failed to reach a satisfactory standard. The committee deemed it wiser, therefore, in the interest of thorough preparation, to allow the scholarships to remain in abeyance than, by an award, to accept a standard of accomplishment lower than that hitherto required.

The area of the College influence seems to be gradually extending. By far the greater part of the students reside in this city and its immediate vicinity; but an appreciable number come from far. In this year's roll are represented twenty-three different states and territories of the United States, and four foreign countries. It is more than probable that, if there were college dormitories, the number of students attracted hither from a distance, as well as from the better parts of New York City, would be greatly augmented. In this connection it is a gratifying circumstance, as well as a hopeful one, that one dormitory, primarily for college students, has

been provided for by the intelligent and loyal generosity of a graduate of the Class of 1903.

The number of students on these grounds is very large and constantly increasing. The provision for lecture and recitation rooms, as well as for other purposes, is insufficient and annually becomes less adequate. It is now difficult, and in some cases impracticable, to make arrangements for classes and sections so that instruction can be conveniently and effectively given. A new building is urgently needed and must soon become imperatively necessary. Notwithstanding my oft-repeated solicitation in this matter, I venture again to suggest that, if the College is to be relieved of a serious disadvantage under which it has already suffered too long, no more useful or appropriate building could be erected at this time than a suitable College Hall.

In my last annual report I submitted that the great improvement in the science and art of teaching within a generation, and the increased age at which students enter upon college work, might be profitably used in shortening by one year the period of collegiate study for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. My intent was to indicate a way of utilizing the results of experience in making a more economical and effective distribution of time in training young men for the duties of life: no change in the essential character and purpose of collegiate education was contemplated. I dissent wholly from the opinion sometimes expressed, that the American college has served its purpose as a "lucky accident" in a transition period, may now be dispensed with and its functions divided between the high school and the university. The American college, properly so called, never was, and cannot be, either a high school or a university. The subjects and the distribution of them, the methods and the purpose of their treatment have always differentiated it from either, and must continue to do so. It is, of course, true that, with the advancement of learning and the increase of intellectual power and aptitude resulting from successive generations of training, some studies that once constituted a part of the college course have been relegated to secondary schools, and some studies that once were given as advanced or university

courses have become part of the college curriculum; but this is nothing to the purpose. The name may be changed, but the thing must endure—unless, indeed, it is proposed to subordinate everything to professional and specialized instruction; in other words, to assimilate, as nearly as may be, the plan of education with the plan of watch-making that sometime prevailed in Switzerland, wherein every separate piece of the mechanism was made by a separate group of persons, no one of whom knew anything about the making of any other piece or about the part which the particular piece made by them was to serve in the completed watch. I again submit, for reasons already adduced, that the college curriculum might, with advantage, be recast and the time for its accomplishment fixed at three years, the first two of which to be very largely or wholly obligatory for all students, and the third given, not to professional or semi-professional subjects, but to further study “in the liberal arts and sciences.” If the modifications here suggested would, in my opinion, tend to destroy the American college and that for which it has so long and so well stood, or to impair the devotion of Columbia College to one of the principal purposes for which it was founded and endowed, I should deprecate and deplore any change whatever. I am happy to believe, however, that those who are in authority here hold so strongly that the College has a high and distinct purpose of its own to serve, which must be kept clearly in view under any and all changes and not clouded by an undue exaltation of utilitarianism, that the danger to which I have alluded is not imminent. It would be a melancholy outcome if, in efforts to minimize the time required for the A.B. degree, Columbia College should be subverted, or degraded into a mere vestibule to a professional school.

Respectfully,

J. H. VAN AMRINGE,

Dean.

COLLEGE HALL, June 30, 1903

SCHOOL OF LAW

REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1903

*To the President of Columbia University
in the City of New York,*

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition of the School of Law for the academic year ending June 30, 1903.

The number of students primarily registered in the School during the year has been 461 (an increase of 21 over the registration of the preceding year), distributed as follows:

Third-Year Class.....	129
Second-Year Class.....	148
First-Year Class.....	178
Special Students.....	6
Total.....	<u>461</u>

In addition to the students so registered in the Law School, 16 students from the College and 1 from the School of Political Science have taken one or more courses under the Faculty of Law, making a total of 478 students who have been under the direct influence of this School during the past year.

The courses given under the auspices of the Law Faculty, the names of the instructors, the number of lectures given per week in each subject, the number of students taking the several courses, and the number presenting themselves for examination therein, are given in the following table:

First Year

Instructor	Title of Course	Hours per Week	Number Registered	Number Examined
Prof. Terry.....	Contracts.....	4	192	172
Mr. Stone.....	Criminal Law.....	2	138	132
Mr. Hayes.....	Domestic Relations.....	2*	153	141
Prof. Kirchwey.....	Equity.....	3*	190	163
Prof. Redfield.....	Pleading and Practice.....	2	192	169
Prof. Kirchwey.....	Real and Personal Prop- erty.....	2	195	183
Prof. Burdick.....	Torts.....	2	191	171
Prof. Burgess.....	American Constitutional Law.....	2	59	44

Second Year

Prof. Canfield.....	Agency.....	2	126	120
Mr. Stone.....	Bailments and Carriers....	2	106	106
Prof. Keener.....	Equity: Trusts.....	2	141	133
Mr. Stone.....	Insurance.....	1	103	96
Prof. Burdick.....	Negotiable Paper.....	2	138	132
Prof. Redfield.....	Pleading and Practice.....	2	61	61
Prof. Kirchwey.....	Quasi-Contracts.....	3*	116	109
Prof. Kirchwey.....	Real and Personal Prop- erty.....	2	144	136
Prof. Burdick.....	Sales of Personal Property..	2	136	122
Prof. Goodnow.....	Administrative Law.....	2	8	6
Prof. Burgess.....	Comparative Constitutional Law.....	2	32	32
Prof. Munroe Smith.	Institutes of Roman Law..	2	12	12

Third Year

Mr. Hayes.....	Bankruptcy.....	2*	25	24
Prof. Keener.....	Corporations.....	2	129	126
Prof. Keener.....	Equity.....	2	122	120
Prof. Canfield.....	Evidence.....	2	120	119
Prof. Kirchwey.....	Mortgages.....	2*	124	120
Prof. Burdick.....	Partnership.....	2	121	115
Prof. Redfield.....	Pleading and Practice.....	2*	22	20
Prof. Kirchwey.....	Real and Personal Prop- erty.....	2	99	101
Prof. Burdick.....	Suretyship.....	2*	124	120
Prof. Canfield.....	Trusts and Perpetuities....	2*	22	18
Prof. Redfield.....	Wills and Administration..	2	30	30
Prof. Burgess.....	American Constitutional Law.....	2	51	50
Prof. Moore.....	Conflict of Laws.....	1	10	10
Prof. Moore.....	International Law.....	2	15	14
Prof. Goodnow....	Municipal Corporations....	2*	52	50
Prof. Goodnow....	Taxation, Law of.....	2*	32	30

* Half-year courses

In addition to the foregoing, Professor Munroe Smith's courses in the History of European Law and Spanish-Amer-

ican Law were also offered to the members of the third-year class in the Law School, but were not elected for the degree of LL.B.

The principal changes from the curriculum of the preceding year have been:

1st. The discontinuance of the fragmentary course in the Elements of Jurisprudence, heretofore given to first-year students;

2d. The restoration of the course in Domestic Relations and the Law of Persons to the curriculum of the first year;

3d. The revival of the course in Bankruptcy in the third year;

4th. The reduction of the course in Quasi-Contracts from a full two-hour course running through the year to one of three hours for half a year;

5th. The definite arrangement of first-year Equity as an independent three-hour course running through the second half-year, instead of a two-hour course running from the termination of the varying and somewhat indefinite course in Elements of Jurisprudence, with which it had been connected;

6th. The transfer to Professor Kirchwey of the first-year course in Equity owing to the partial withdrawal of Professor Keener from the work of the School. The contemplated transfer of the course in Quasi-Contracts from Professor Kirchwey to Professor Keener was prevented by the same circumstance;

7th. The alternation of Professor Munroe Smith's course in the History of European Law with that in Comparative Jurisprudence.

The only one of these changes which seems to call for special explanation is the discontinuance of the elementary course in Jurisprudence in the first year. While this change was primarily due to the necessity of relieving Professor Keener from a part of his work with the first-year class, in order to enable him to carry the additional course in Quasi-Contracts, it has seemed to the Faculty that the course in Elements of Jurisprudence should, for the present at least, be discontinued. As a course in general jurisprudence it has left much to be

desired, being too brief and fragmentary for a satisfactory treatment of that important subject, and being addressed to students too ignorant as yet of legal principles to deal intelligently with its problems. As an introduction to concrete law studies the course undoubtedly had considerable value, but it is believed that this ground is adequately covered by the introductory lectures of the various professors giving courses to the first-year class, and especially by the work of Professor Redfield in his course in Practice and Pleading.

The most significant changes in the choice of electives have been the increase in the number taking Criminal Law (from 111 to 138) in the first-year class, and the continued growth of the professional courses in public law. This growth is indicated by the following table:

	1900-91	1901-02	1902-03
Administrative Law.....	3	7	8
Comparative Constitutional Law.....	2	9	32
American Constitutional Law.....	—	72	110
International Law.....	3	1	15
Municipal Corporations.....	—	1	52
Law of Taxation.....	—	1	32
Roman Law.....	2	1	12
Conflict of Laws.....	—	1	10

Upon the whole it appears that during the past year 201 students have taken one or more courses in Public Law as compared with 83 in 1901-02, and with 28 in 1900-01.

Even these figures, impressive as they are, do not fairly represent the extent to which the studies in question are actually pursued by the law students. The registration statistics show only the subjects elected for the LL.B. degree. But most students take one or more courses in excess of the requirements for the degree, and, of courses so taken, whether for some other degree or as purely optional work, no account has here been taken. Hence many of the courses, both in Private and Public Law, but particularly in the latter, are actually pursued by many more students than are registered therefor. The course in Administrative Law, for example, was in fact taken by 27 men, as an "optional" study, in addition to the eight registered as having taken it for the law degree. It is probably safe to say that two thirds of the

students in the Law School avail themselves of the opportunities afforded by the University for the study of public law in connection with their pursuit of private-law studies.

It may be surmised that the change in sentiment which these figures indicate has been due to no abandonment of the professional ideal which properly animates our student body as a whole, but rather to a growing appreciation of the professional value of studies too often omitted from the scheme of legal education. So, on the other hand, the growing preference for criminal law over constitutional history in the first year seems to indicate that professional law students will not generally elect a subject, however valuable in itself or as a preparatory discipline, which is not properly classifiable as a law study. It is probable that the popularity of this course in American Constitutional History will in the future be further affected by the circumstance that a first-year class composed wholly of college graduates will contain but few men who have not previously pursued that subject in college.

The great increase in the number of students electing Insurance (3 to 103) was rendered possible by a rearrangement of the work of the second year which restored that important subject to the list of electives for the law degree.

The final examinations for the degree of LL.B. resulted as follows:

Of the 129 members of the third-year class, 126 presented themselves for examination, of whom 17 failed in one or more subjects.

Of former members of the School who were entitled to take the examinations for the degree, eight presented themselves, two of whom failed in one or more subjects.

The number of candidates recommended by the Faculty of Law for the degree of LL.B. was 115. There was also one candidate for the degree of LL.M., who was duly certified by the Dean of the School of Law as having complied with the requirements for that degree so far as the work taken under the Faculty of Law was concerned.

The retirement of Prof. William A. Keener from the Faculty of the Law School, foreshadowed in his resignation of the deanship two years ago, is a source of deep and lasting regret

to his colleagues, who will miss his strong and inspiring personality, his unwavering devotion to the highest ideals of legal education, and his powerful and stimulating intellect. His services in organizing and upholding the inductive method in legal education and in placing the instruction in the principles of equity jurisdiction on a firm and consistent basis are a permanent addition to the strength and well-being of the Law School.

It has been deemed wise, in dealing with the situation created by Professor Keener's resignation from the Faculty, not to rest content with merely filling the chair vacated by him, but to strengthen the work of the School by a permanent increase of the teaching force. This has been effected by calling Professor James B. Scott, A.M., J.U.D., Dean of the College of Law of the University of Illinois, to a professorship of law, by the promotion of Harlan F. Stone, A.M., LL.B., for the past four years a lecturer in the Law School, to an adjunct professorship, and by the appointment of Francis C. Huntington, A.B., LL.B. (Harvard), and Jackson E. Reynolds, A.B., LL.B. (Columbia, 1899), as lecturers. The efficient work of Mr. John D. Kaps, LL.B., the Law Librarian, as assistant in Practice and Pleading, was at the same time properly recognized by appointing him a tutor in law.

This enlargement of the teaching body has enabled the Faculty to make important improvements in the curriculum, together with certain desired changes in the distribution of the work of the School, as well as to afford needed relief to such of the professors as were overburdened with class-room work. Among the more important of these changes are the addition of much needed courses on Admiralty and on the Law of Damages and the institution of a separate course of two hours a week on the Law of Mortgages, distinct from the course on Suretyship, of which it has heretofore been a part.

The changes in the distribution of subjects for the ensuing year are as follows: Professor Scott will have charge of the work of the First-Year Class in Equity, of the Second-Year Class in Quasi-Contracts, and of the third-year courses in Mortgages and Suretyship. To Professor Stone have been assigned two of Professor Keener's most important courses,

Trusts and Third-Year Equity. He will continue to conduct the work of the First-Year Class in Criminal Law, but will resign his course in Insurance to Professor Burdick, and in Bailments and Carriers to Mr. Reynolds. Professor Canfield will take Professor Keener's course in Corporations, and will relieve Professor Burdick of his course in Negotiable Instruments, turning over Agency to Mr. Reynolds and resigning Evidence to Mr. Huntington. Mr. Hayes will give the new course in Damages, and Mr. Kaps, while continuing to act as Professor Redfield's assistant in Pleading and Practice, will have sole charge of the Moot Courts, which are to be made a more important feature of the work of the School. The newly instituted course in Admiralty will be given by Professor Scott, beginning with the academic year 1904-05.

It is gratifying to report the unqualified success of the public lectures on the Administration of Justice given by judges and other eminent lawyers under the auspices of the Law School during the second half-year. These realized completely the aim with which they were instituted—that of stimulating the interest of the law students by bringing them into contact with the men who are engaged in the actual work of administering justice in the courts, and of instructing them authoritatively in the processes by which the courts and the other public agencies of justice perform their functions. It is, perhaps, worthy of note that the benefits of this course were not confined to the present members of the School, but extended as well to its graduates and other members of the bar, by many of whom it was attended. It is hoped that lectures of this character may be made a permanent feature of the work of the Law School. A list of the lectures given this spring will be found in this volume in Appendix No. 2 to the President's Report.

It may not be out of place to report here, also, the revival, during the past year, of the Alumni Association of the Law School. Organized in 1860 by the first graduating class of the School, it led an active existence for twelve or fourteen years, when its energies declined, and, through apathy or lack of earnest leadership, it fell into its long sleep of thirty years. The spirit and energy with which its revival and

reorganization have been carried through by an ardent group of younger graduates augur well for its permanence and efficiency. It should do much to make real alumni of the great body of our graduates, as well as to give the Law School its proper share in the rising tide of loyal sentiment of which the University is the object. Perhaps no better evidence of the new spirit which has entered into the Association could be afforded than its voluntary assumption of the task of providing the public lectures for the Law School for the ensuing year.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE W. KIRCHWEY,

Dean.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

REPORT OF THE ACTING DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1903

*To the President of Columbia University
in the City of New York,*

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the College of Physicians and Surgeons for the year 1902-03.

The entering class of students numbered 201 as compared with 269 in 1901-02. Of the total number, nearly eight per cent. more had received college degrees than was the case in 1901-02.

The diminution in number was doubtless due to a somewhat greater stringency of requirement for admission; a stringency which will be very materially heightened by the new system of examinations for admission which will be met by those who shall enter for 1903-04.

The graduating class of 1903 numbers 168 members. Of this number 108 had, on June 8th, secured positions in hospitals in New York City and elsewhere,—a very distinguished record.

An important extension of the work of this college is inaugurated in 1903 by the establishment of summer courses, a proceeding which has long been under advisement. The splendid equipment of the College, the Vanderbilt Clinic, and the Sloane Maternity Hospital are thus to remain unused no longer during the long vacation.

In the department of the Practice of Medicine no changes of importance have been made, the entire curriculum in this branch having been overhauled and modified the previous year.

The improvement noticeable in the examinations of the fourth-year class of the present year is believed to be the result of the third-year recitations of the previous year.

The classes in physical diagnosis have been divided so as to make sections of about eleven men each instead of twenty-two, as heretofore, the value of the instruction having been much enhanced.

At the Vanderbilt Clinic special work is being carried out in tuberculosis, along the most modern and improved lines, and the results and methods are demonstrated from time to time to the third-year and fourth-year students.

In Neurology the lectures were delivered by Professor Starr on Wednesdays, from October 6th to April 1st, the subjects of diseases of the nerves and of the spinal cord having been covered this year.

The clinics in the Vanderbilt Clinic were held by Professor Starr on Fridays throughout the year. During the weeks of the lectures the subject lectured upon on Wednesday was illustrated by clinical cases on the following Friday.

During the remainder of the term functional nervous diseases, diseases of the brain, and insanity, were shown in the Clinic. Four clinics were held in April and May on Insanity—two by Professor Starr and two by Dr. Peterson, twenty patients being brought down from Ward's Island Asylum to illustrate all the main types of insanity.

The section teaching in neurology was well attended by the men in the fourth-year class. This was conducted this year by Dr. Pearce Bailey and Dr. R. H. Cunningham.

Two of the assistants recently appointed in the neurological department, Dr. L. Pierce Clark and Dr. T. M. Prout, have commenced histological and pathological work in a room of the department which has been fully equipped by Professor Starr for a laboratory, and are prepared to give optional courses in these subjects.

The clinical material at the Vanderbilt Clinic in the Neurological department is increasing, about 2800 new cases and about 25,000 visits being recorded for the past year. The records and histories of these patients are carefully classified, and important contributions to medical literature have been

made by Dr. Bailey, Dr. Cunningham, Dr. Stuart Hart, Dr. Goodhardt, Dr. L. Pierce Clark, and Dr. S. Ely Jelliffe, on the basis of this material during the past year.

Professor Starr publishes this summer through Lea Brothers & Co., a work on Organic Nervous Diseases, fully illustrated by 275 figures and 27 plates. Much of the material used in this work has been collected at the Vanderbilt Clinic during the past fifteen years.

In the Department of Surgery the important change has occurred, that Professor Robert F. Weir, who has been an officer of this College for thirty-six years, has requested and accepted the title and duties of Professor of Clinical Surgery, and retires from his seat in the Faculty on July 1, 1903. Dr. Joseph A. Blake has been appointed Lecturer in Surgery, and Dr. George E. Brewer, Clinical Lecturer in Surgery, both from July 1, 1903.

Dr. Forbes Hawkes and Dr. Clarence A. McWilliams have been appointed to extend to the Presbyterian Hospital the section-teaching in surgery which has proved so fruitful elsewhere; and, after July 1st, the study of Surgery will be begun in the second half of the second year of the curriculum by means of recitations conducted by Dr. William B. Coley.

The theoretical instruction in the Department of Obstetrics has proceeded along the same lines as last year, the lectures, both didactic and clinical, having been given by Professor Cragin and the recitations by Dr. Voorhees.

At the Sloane Maternity Hospital the practical instruction has been most satisfactorily given by Dr. Ralph W. Lobentz, and during the summer of 1903 instruction in Obstetrics is to be given by him to graduates in medicine, in courses of three weeks each.

Owing to the resignation of the Principal of the training school for nurses of the Sloane Maternity Hospital, and of several of her assistants, numerous changes in the nursing force of the hospital during the past year have been inevitable, but under the efficient leadership of the new Principal, Miss Mary E. Hutchison, the nursing staff has been thoroughly reorganized, and the systematic training of nurses in Obstetrics is proceeding satisfactorily.

The head of the Department of Gynecology, Dr. George M. Tuttle, will retire from that position on July 1, 1903, after nineteen years of duty therein. Dr. E. B. Cragin, Professor of Obstetrics, will take charge of the didactic and clinical instruction in Gynecology during the session of 1903-04.

Drs. Frank S. Mathews, Frank R. Oastler, and Howard C. Taylor have been appointed Instructors in Gynecology. Dr. William S. Stone has been promoted to be Chief of Clinic.

The Professor of the Diseases of Children, Dr. Luther Emmett Holt, has been assigned to a seat in the Faculty, and Dr. Linnæus E. La Fetra has been appointed Instructor and Chief of Clinic *vice* Dr. Francis Huber, resigned.

Dr. Arnold H. Knapp has been appointed Lecturer on the Diseases of the Eye, *vice* Professor Herman Knapp, resigned.

Another important retirement which will take place at the end of 1902-03 is that of the Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Dr. George L. Peabody, who has served for many years as a member of the Faculty.

To the above-named chair Dr. Christian A. Herter has been appointed, and it is expected that under his supervision important changes will be made in methods of instruction, including the beginning of practical work in pharmacology.

In the Department of Pathology, to which instruction in Bacteriology and Hygiene and Normal Histology are also assigned, the routine work has been accomplished without noteworthy incident.

In addition to this, several important lines of research have been carried on by the instructors and others. A résumé of recent studies relating to immunity has been published by the Director. Dr. Hiss, in association with Dr. Russell, has completed and published a study relating to the bacillus of dysentery. Dr. Norris has concluded a long series of researches on bacterial precipitins. Dr. Wadsworth has finished the work of two years on experimental pneumonia, together with some shorter studies on the pneumococcus. Dr. Wood has ready for publication a critical study on tumors of the parotid region; and Dr. Larkin has recorded an interesting case of nerve tumors. Various shorter communications have been made to scientific societies and associations during the year.

Volume VIII. of the *Studies from the Department of Pathology* has been issued during the present year.

The facilities of the Department have been made use of by Dr. Salant, Research Scholar of the Rockefeller Institute, for a series of studies which are in part already published.

The work of the Department of Physiology, during 1902-03, has been as follows:

During the months of February and March, 1903, Professor Curtis gave a series of eight illustrated lectures on the physiology of the nervous system and the related parts before large audiences at the Cooper Union; and, on March 20th, he lectured in the Sheffield lecture course at Yale University on "The Discovery of the Use of the Arteries; or, Experiment *versus* Subtlety in Biology."

Professor Lee has been elected one of the scientific directors of the New York Botanical Garden.

On November 14, 1902, Professor Lee gave the address before the School of Medicine at the quarto-centennial of the University of Colorado, taking as his subject "The Scientific Aspect of Modern Medicine."

The title of Dr. Burton-Opitz has been changed from Assistant Demonstrator to Instructor. He offers in the summer session of 1903 a course, consisting of lectures and laboratory work, in elementary physiology.

During the past year Dr. Haven Emerson has held one of the fellowships of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. He has been reappointed Assistant Demonstrator of Physiology.

The staff of the Department will be increased in 1903-04 by the recent appointment of two additional assistant demonstrators, viz., Guy Cochran, A.B., Leland Stanford, Jr., University, 1896; M.D., Columbia University, 1900; and Leander Howard Shearer, A.B., Princeton University, 1897; M.D., Columbia University, 1901. Both gentlemen are ex-internes of Bellevue Hospital, New York City.

The following researches have been carried on in the Department of Physiology during 1902-03, viz.:

J. G. CURTIS: The history of the discovery of the nerves and of their function.

- F. S. LEE: The action of ethyl-alcohol on the contractile tissue of the bell of the Medusa.
The action of ethyl-alcohol on the heart.
- R. BURTON-OPITZ: Muscular contraction and the venous blood flow.
Venous blood-pressures.
The changes in the blood-flow of the vena glandularis submaxillaris on stimulation of the secretory nerves.
The question of the occurrence of a backward flow in the veins.
The nature and velocity of the venous pulse.
- HAVEN EMERSON: The functions of the capsule of the kidney.
The effects of introducing oxygen into the veins.
The possible action of oxygen in poisoning by strychnine.
- I. LEVIN: The functions of the capsule of the kidney.
- P. M. REA: A comparison of the activities of red and pale muscle.
- S. POLLITZER: The causes of sterility in the male in certain cases.
- E. B. COBURN and J. H. CLAIBORNE: The bactericidal action of formalin in streptococcus-infection of the vitreous and choroid.
- J. W. D. MAURY: A modification of the McGraw elastic ligature.

At the end of the year 1902-03 Professor Russell H. Chittenden retires from the position of Director of, and Lecturer in, the Department of Physiological Chemistry, which department he created and organized in 1898, and of which he has been ever since the head.

The most striking feature of the work of this department during the past year has been the continued increase in interest and achievement in research. The results have been embodied in several papers by Professor Gies in collaboration with Dr. S. J. Meltzer, Dr. P. B. Hawk, and various medical students; by Dr. A. N. Richards, Research Scholar of the Rockefeller Institute, in collaboration with Mr. C. H. Vosburgh; and by Dr. W. Salant, a Research Scholar of the Rockefeller Institute; also in a dozen preliminary reports by Professor Gies and collaborators before the American Physiological Society, the Botanical Society of America, and the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine.

The first volume of *Studies* from this department is in course of preparation, and will be issued early in the next academic year.

The number of applications for research opportunities in this laboratory for next year is so large that the present facilities of the department will be taxed to the utmost. Among

these investigators will be a University Fellow, a Fellow of the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and several Research Scholars of the Rockefeller Institute.

The number of medical students in this department who are candidates for the degree of A.M., in 1902-03, is greater than ever.

Professor Gies spent the summer of 1902 at Wood's Holl, engaged in chemico-physiological research with Professor J. Loeb and in botanico-chemical research with Dr. R. H. True. The results of these researches have been published. During the past year Professor Gies has served in the capacity of Consulting Chemist at the New York Botanical Garden, where he has given advice in the matter of equipment of the chemical laboratories and has directed several researches which are still in progress. He also has co-operated with Professor Lee in giving Course 6 in Physiology. Professor Gies was one of the founders, and is Secretary, of the newly organized Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine.

Dr. Richards has been a Research Scholar of the Rockefeller Institute during the past year, and in May went to Schmieberg's laboratory in Strassburg for summer research in pharmacology.

Dr. Hawk, who has been an assistant in the Department for two years, receives the degree of Ph.D. from Columbia in June. He has resigned his position to accept that of Demonstrator of Physiological Chemistry under Professor John Marshall at the University of Pennsylvania.

It remains for the signer of this report to record therein the recent resignation as Dean of Dr. James W. McLane, Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics, who thereby retires from the Faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of which he has been a member for thirty-five years.

Dr. McLane's extraordinary services to this College and to the University can never be forgotten, least of all by those who have enjoyed the privilege of being his colleagues.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN G. CURTIS,

Acting Dean.

SCHOOL OF MINES
SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING

REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1903

*To the President of Columbia University
in the City of New York,*

SIR:

I have the honor to present the report of the thirty-ninth annual session, just closed, of the Schools under the Faculty of Applied Science.

Pursuant to the decision of the Trustees the School of Architecture was conducted this year under the division of Fine Arts, so that its report and statistics do not form a part of the report of the Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science. For the statistics concerning members in attendance in the various classes and for the summary of enrolment, I would refer you to the report of the Registrar in which this information is summarized in a tabular form. It will be apparent from a study of these tables that the growth of the various schools in numbers, to which reference was made a year ago has suffered no arrest, but continues to a degree that would be most gratifying were it not for the embarrassment which this growth carries with it when accommodations are definitely limited. The growth is, of course, an evidence of the growing reputation of the courses, and it is particularly manifest with respect to the increased numbers who take their early years of study and preparation in an institution near their homes, and who come to Columbia and to New York

City to complete their course and obtain their professional degree. This tendency is believed to be one which the University should foster. It brings about, however, in the enrolment of Applied Science students a necessity for a certain flexibility with respect to the numbers of conditions which may be permitted to stand against a student who is pursuing a regular course. The explanation of these conditions is that students coming to Columbia with a view to advanced standing in a great majority of their subjects will have a few of the Columbia requirements as subjects for which their own instruction had given them no previous training. This makes these conditions in many cases technical rather than actual, so far as the standing of such students is concerned.

It will be apparent from a consideration of the growth and large numbers under instruction under the Faculty of Applied Science that the problem of the accommodation of these increasing numbers is full of embarrassing elements. In the lecture- or class-room work in certain subjects it is possible to take care of large classes as easily as of smaller numbers. In other subjects, in which the personal contact of instructor and student is necessary in drilling and explanation, the increasing numbers will multiply the numbers of sections and, therefore, the number of instructors required, and the number of class-rooms in use at one time. In drawing-rooms and chemical laboratories the number of students which it is possible to accommodate on a given floor area at one time is definitely limited. This is true also in the geological and mineralogical laboratories and in the shops. The drawing-rooms on the top floor of Engineering must provide for students in Engineering and in Chemistry. The laboratories in Havemeyer must provide for the students in Engineering, while giving special opportunities to the students in their later years who make chemistry their profession. These same laboratories must also provide for the instruction in general chemistry open to students of the College and to the Schools of Pure Science as electives. The laboratories devoted to experiment in the Mechanical Department and the special laboratories of Electrical, Civil, and Mining Engineering can only be properly used by the system of dividing the classes into squads of

a limited size, and it is apparent that the limit to this process is set by the amount of equipment in each laboratory and the number of afternoons available per week for laboratory work. The difficulty from large classes is greatly increased when their members are beginners. To ask a professor to look after large sections of novices always compels the individual student who needs instruction in detail to lose considerable time in delay.

It should be noted that no visible relief to the problem of accommodation has followed from the changes foreshadowed in the Dean's report in 1902, whereby the Committee on Admissions was to enforce more rigidly the standard of scholarship imposed by the published entrance requirements by reducing the number of permitted conditions for students desiring to enter. Furthermore, the solution by an increased entrance requirement in reducing numbers is not believed to be an indication of sound progress. It is therefore believed that the day cannot be far distant when the problem of increased accommodations for students in Applied Science will have to be faced by the Trustees. The difficulty of accommodating classes in rooms which are adjacent to museums, and which are used for instruction, has required that the Applied Science course make the arrangement of the scheme of attendance an inflexible one in view of the limited number of such lecture rooms, in Engineering. The first consequence is to compel instructors to repeat their lectures to two different sections of the same class, and a second difficulty appears at examination times when large numbers must be crowded into small rooms, compelling such proximity of the candidates to each other as to make effective supervision very difficult.

The recommendations made by the Committee of Heads of Departments to distribute the work of the courses more evenly through four years, which was referred to in the Dean's report of a year ago, has gone into effect this year. The experience of the year, however, has made it plain that even with this procedure there was still something to be desired for the most effective working of the instruction under the Faculty. A growing opinion appeared during the year that the plan which had been in use for many years of concentrat-

ing the class-room exercises into four consecutive hours, beginning at 9.30 during the five days in the week, might not be, perhaps, the most satisfactory method. This arrangement had worked well for men of strong physique and mature years, but the increasing requirements upon the present students seemed to have brought about a condition by which certain members of the classes were unduly overloaded. In a further discussion of this difficulty, if it was really a difficulty, the suggestion was offered that, if possible, the number of hours in the class-rooms should be cut down from 20 per week to 18 per week, and that these 18 hours should be distributed through the mornings of six days. The objections to this proposition were strongest from those engaged in laboratory instruction, who urged that the long, unbroken Saturday, with no class-room assignments, was more effective than a period of equal length broken into sections. The plan, moreover, would either result in curtailing the laboratory period now available in a week, or in operating the laboratories during the whole six days, which would give neither student nor instructor any break in the continuity of their labors, either for relaxation or to pursue special work and investigation outside of the current routine. It bore particularly hard upon those departments in which efficiency of instruction is bound up with keeping the instructors in touch with the work of those practising the profession in which they were themselves engaged. The University owes it to the community to put the services of its experts at the call of such needs as may arise. The close confinement of the laboratory experts is not favorable to the rendering of these services.

On the other hand, it may be urged in favor of the 18-hour six-day plan, that the students will be kept in better physical condition if they may take their mid-day meal before 1.30. The continuous attendance at lectures for four hours makes a tired brain to be brought to the class which meets at the fourth hour. Furthermore, the University Council formulated the request that the hour from 12.30 to 1.30 might be left free from class-room assignments, in order that during that hour a time might be found for gatherings affecting the University as a whole. By the proposed plan the laboratory

periods of the afternoons can be made to begin at half-past one, so that a continuance of these periods for the same time as at present would bring it to a close for the rapid workers at four o'clock. This would permit the students to engage in out-of-door exercises or gymnasium practice, or athletic effort of any kind each day, without interfering with their assigned work; and would, in addition, permit such exercise out of doors while there was daylight. It was believed, moreover, that by thus shortening each individual day the students will be less fatigued and be therefore better qualified for the work required of them in the evening in preparation for recitations on the ensuing day. At any rate it was the opinion of the Faculty after consideration, that the experiment should be tried. A schedule of the lectures has therefore been prepared embodying, so far as practicable, the details involved in this principle, and it will go into effect in September. Certain administrative questions concerning the operation of the power plants for long hours on six days have not been settled as yet, but will be made to result in action when the satisfactory working of the experiment has been proved. It has not been possible to carry out the principle without exceptions for next year, in view of the fact that certain transpositions of courses which have been thought advisable compel some courses next year to be given to students of two classes. This, of course, during the transition year, will compel the 18-hour limit to be exceeded in several cases, but this will adjust itself during the succeeding year. There is no doubt that a charge which has been made against the courses this year, that they compel a normal student to overwork, is not well founded when that student is conscientious and faithful. The condition complained of does doubtless often occur. When a student has permitted the work of the early part of the year to drift behindhand, and then discovers in the spring that the time which remains is too short to complete both his current work and his arrears, then there is overwork and excessive hours. If he had been industrious all through the year he need not have faced the necessity for late hours of study at any time.

Referring in detail to the work of the various departments,

I would report that the Department of Astronomy has been crippled in its work this year by the illness of Professor J. K. Rees, which began during January, and has compelled his absence from the University during the second term. Professor Jacoby was made acting head of the department, and the instruction divided between Dr. Mitchell and himself. A greatly increased attendance of students has encouraged the department. The summer school of Geodesy for Civil Engineers, involving practical field-work on a large scale, was conducted at Osterville, Mass., by Professor Jacoby and Dr. Mitchell, with Messrs. Kretz, Weston, and Fountain as assistants.

In the Department of Chemistry 33 different courses are offered. Of these 32 were attended during the year by numbers varying from a minimum of 1 to a maximum of 237. An additional course in theoretical electro-chemistry was offered this year. Including the students in Columbia College, to the number of 162 who took chemical courses as electives,—153 in the School of Medicine, 17 in the Schools of Pure Science, and 458 in Applied Science,—the total number under instruction in the department is 790, as against 694 of the previous year. Including double attendance in certain courses, the total number taken care of by the department is 1288. 797 received instruction in laboratories. A report of the department refers in detail to the condition of congested crowding, which has been referred to in the early part of this report. The department has contributed in many directions to the literature of research in chemistry. It has also fostered the development of the Columbia University Chemical Society with lectures by specialists nearly every month during the terms.

In the Department of Civil Engineering there have been distinct advances, both in educational scope and efficiency. The teaching staff has been increased by adding one teacher, and notable additions to the equipment of the department have been made. Perhaps the most interesting is a large model of the proposed Isthmian Canal across the Isthmus of Panama, which has been presented through the courtesy of Mr. X. Boyard, Director of the Panama Railroad Company.

A considerable amount of original investigation in concrete and combined concrete and steel construction has been conducted in the laboratories. Perhaps the change of greatest magnitude in the department during the year has been in connection with the Summer School of Surveying at Morris, Conn. The University has purchased the farm hitherto leased to the Summer School, together with adjoining portions of land, making a total tract of nearly five hundred acres, which will thus become the permanent location for the school. Two new outbuildings will be ready for the beginning of the session for the summer of 1903, and another will follow immediately. Necessary smaller buildings, for bathing and other purposes, will be added, so that hereafter the housing of the students and the instructors of the School can be conducted with much more comfort and convenience.

In the Department of Electrical Engineering Mr. M. Arendt was appointed lecturer in the department at the beginning of the year, promoting and increasing the efficiency of instruction. The study of photometry in its relation to electric lighting has been expanded by the equipment of a photometer room in co-operation with the Department of Chemistry. The laboratory equipment has been increased along the lines of apparatus for calibration. The same complaint of overcrowding is made by the Electrical Department.

In the Department of Geology an increased efficiency has been secured for the students in Civil Engineering by concentrating the work which they take into a special course in the second year. For Mining Engineers the summer work in the field was divided, one section taking the district near Hudson, N. Y., and the other at Bingham Canyon, near Salt Lake City, which is the centre of a busy mining district. Great interest has been taken in an advanced course of Paleontology in the department, given by Adjunct Professor Grabau. The department reports the need of microscopes for the instruction in Petrography.

In the Department of Mechanical Engineering the resignation of Professor W. L. Cathcart has been received and took effect June 30th. Professor Amasa Trowbridge has been called

to the vacancy from his incumbency of a similar position in Lehigh University. His work will be to carry on the design of engineering structures and machines, and to develop the courses in Marine Engineering and Naval Architecture. He will be assisted in this by Mr. Abbott M. Cregier, promoted from assistant to tutor in the department. The experimental mechanical engineering laboratories have this year been operated for the first under complete headway under the administrative charge of Dr. Charles E. Lucke. All students in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering have had a course in the experimental side of engineering this year in the laboratory, together with class-room conferences upon the problems which the laboratory work both presents and solves. The experimental locomotive, "Columbia," has been operated for test this year after the completion of its necessary equipment. It still needs a traction dynamometer to make the installation a perfect one.

In the shops and drawing-rooms the congested condition has been felt more and more. It has been necessary to reduce the amount of work permitted and required of the students in Civil Engineering and in Electrical Engineering by reason of the fact that they are so crowded, and only one afternoon is available in each week for this work, and the number of students in each section exceeds the capacity of the shop to take care of them on one day. The difficulty has been met by dividing the students in each course into sections, but as the days could not be multiplied the effect of this division has been to reduce the amount of time for each man. Messrs. Ralph A. Mayer and Ira H. Woolson have been promoted from instructors to adjunct professors on the completion of their long years of service. This recognition of official service to the University has been appreciated. Professor Woolson has been engaged in laboratory researches on the Fire-Resisting Properties of Structures, and particularly upon the effect of chemical treatments upon prepared woods for buildings. He attends a Congress in London during the summer of 1903 on this general question, and by invitation will be the author of one of the important papers reporting American practice. He has been made a commissioner to this Congress by action

of the Mayor of New York to represent the municipality at the meetings.

In the Department of Metallurgy increased efficiency has been secured by the introduction of Professor Howe's metallurgical notes as text-books in the laboratory courses. Professor H. C. Hoffman, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, gave the lectures in the department for this year, covering the metallurgy of copper. A number of experts, graduates of the Schools, and others, have given lectures either specially to students or in the form of public lectures in the evenings. An average attendance of over 50 persons at the public lectures has indicated a need for such courses. Visits to metallurgical works have covered the important establishments in the neighborhood. The Summer Course for metallurgists included the lead, copper, gold, and silver works in the neighborhood of Salt Lake City. The Summer Course of Mechanical Engineers, involving the metallurgy of iron and steel, made its visit to Phoenixville, Pa.

The laboratory has been greatly strengthened during the year by the addition of equipment. These additions include a large and small Howe electric resistance furnace, two Moissan electric furnaces, two gas forges, two Fletcher furnaces, an increased equipment of Le Chatelier pyrometers, together with the Cupeling furnace and the English Cupeling furnace presented by Messrs. Frazer and Chalmers. Dr. William Campbell, who has been pursuing studies in metallography, with particular reference to the microscopic structure of alloys, has been made Barnard Fellow for the ensuing year. There have also been other post-graduate students in the department.

The Department of Mineralogy reports a favorable year by changes in the detail of the courses and from the additional equipment in class-room and collections. Three new polarizing microscopes have been presented by Mr. F. A. Schermerhorn, and the models of crystals prepared by the late Prof. A. H. Chester have been supplemented by models made by machine, representing the forms of the crystals as they appear in the common minerals.

The Department of Mining reports that in the School of

Mines, regarded as a special professional school, 246 students have been enrolled this year, of which 205 are students in mining, and 11 are students in metallurgy. About one quarter came from points west of the Mississippi, and over a third from States making mining a special industry. Of the students coming from other institutions or from practice, there were men who had already had considerable experience, and the presence of these men in the classes always exerts a stimulating influence. In addition to the regular current work, special addresses were given by Messrs. Janeway, Rickard, Richards, Lawrence, Channing, and others.

The Summer Course in Practical Mining, under Professor Peele, was held at Park City, Utah, with headquarters at the Daly West Mine and the Ontario Silver King. The Course of 1903 is to have its headquarters at Aspen, Col.

The equipment of the ore-dressing laboratories has been notably increased, and forty-two students, divided into four sections, completed the required course. Professor Munroe was made a member, in May, of a commission to investigate the causes of dust explosions in certain mines in Indiana.

The Department of Mechanics reports the addition of Mr. C. P. Weston as assistant in the department, and that next year the teaching staff will be further strengthened by the addition of Dr. A. P. Wills. By these additions it will be possible to increase greatly the efficiency of instruction by increasing the number of recitation exercises and diminishing the number of men in each section. For this year, for example, there were 134 students in one course and 145 in another, and it was only possible to divide these into two sections. The department complains of the embarrassment entailed by the limited number of lecture-rooms in the University which will accommodate over 100 students at once. The pressure from these causes is referred to, and a noteworthy change in the work of the department has been made, whereby the study of mechanics has been extended from two terms to three. There is also a gratifying influx of advanced students coming to the University from other institutions.

In the Department of Physics, reporting principally

through the Faculty of Pure Science, the most prominent matter of the year is the regretted death of Professor Rood, which has been referred to elsewhere. In consequence of this the work of the department had to be reassigned. Dr. Tufts took the lecture work of the first-year students, dividing the class into two halves and duplicating the lectures; and in addition each half was subdivided into three sections, meeting simultaneously in separate rooms for oral recitations, by Messrs. Tufts, Pegram, Tolman, and Fountain. Next year the subdividing will be into four sections. Mr. Parker, in recognition of his effective work in the higher Physics course, has received promotion to an Adjunct Professorship.

Some new apparatus has been procured for the laboratory course, but the main expenditure of the appropriation has been for the Department Shop. An alternating current has been introduced for work in the electrical sections. A considerable fund could be well expended in the near future for substantial additions to the apparatus of the laboratories. The professor urges that greater efficiency could be secured for the laboratory work if it could be concentrated into a few weeks of continuous attendance rather than distributed through the year into isolated periods.

There is a matter having a wide-spread influence upon the problems of discipline which is a consequence of the difficulty of inadequate accommodation, to which I would like to direct your attention. I refer to the embarrassment which is caused when the examinations for promotion from class to class are conducted in rooms of such size that a large number of students must be seated in close proximity to each other. It is desirable in seating students for examination that they shall be placed with a vacant space between each seat. This means, however, that the room must have a capacity for twice the number of the class being examined. In Applied Science, however, this condition can scarcely be met, and the students are seated for examination in the same proximity which is normal for the ordinary class-room exercises. This makes it nearly impossible by any system of supervision to prevent the danger lest the students should receive help from each other, even against their will. It complicates the problem

of discipline greatly to have a student of high grade and previously unimpeached morals, caught in a sudden gust of temptation, copy from his neighbor, when the text of his neighbor's answers is almost thrust under his eye by the arrangement of the examination rooms. It would be a matter of the greatest importance if, for the examinations for promotion from class to class, the classes might be located in the larger areas of the University, such as the gymnasium, the assembly room in Earl Hall, or the like, where the methods of seating could remove the administrative difficulties that I have above referred to, and I ask that this matter may receive careful consideration at the hands of the authorities.

Respectfully submitted,

F. R. HUTTON,

Dean.

SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

REPORT OF THE ACTING HEAD

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1903

*To the President of Columbia University
in the City of New York,*

SIR:

The School of Architecture has quietly and uneventfully completed the first year of its independent existence, with a total attendance of 73 regular students, including one Senior in the College taking a full year's work in the School; and eleven special students, making a total of 84 students of architecture, besides six students from the College and one from the School of Law who have taken freehand drawing in this School. For last year the figures were very nearly the same—74 regular students and 11 specials, a total of 85. Three students who last year were enrolled as regular students attended this year as special students, while two who were last year in attendance as special students completed all requirements for admission and were enrolled as regular students. The fourth-year class at the beginning of the year numbered ten, of whom only six graduated in June. Of the other four, two left the School (one to go into practice, the other to serve as Professor Ware's secretary, intending to return and graduate later); and two did not entirely complete all the work required, but plan to do so in the fall. It seems desirable to encourage the idea that the diploma is conferred not for so many years' resident study, but for a certain definite standard and amount of attainment, which one man may well, without discredit, spend more time to achieve than

another; while others who enter the School with exceptional advantages of previous training may reach the same goal in three or three and a half years. A large proportion, indeed, of those who enter with the bachelor's degree receive the B.S. in this School at the end of three years' study, and others at the end of three and a half years'. No student is therefore encouraged to hurry or cramp his fourth-year work in design in order to graduate in June. Besides the six graduates referred to, a seventh was a student who belonged to the Class of 1901, but who had taken longer than usual to complete the requisite work of the course. One of the six graduates was a former special student, a graduate of Tulane University. This last year's experience with this class of students, recruited from the ranks of practising architects and experienced draughtsmen, has again confirmed the wisdom of encouraging the entrance of such men into this School. Some of the best and most serious work done in the School has been done by these professional special students.

There has been in attendance one post-graduate student—an instructor in the City College and formerly a special student here. The post-graduate course, first announced in its present form two years ago, has not proved as successful as was hoped in attracting ambitious graduate and professional students who are unable to spend three or four years in Paris. It is hoped that by a wider advertising of its advantages and a strengthening of the staff of instruction in design, there may be built up an attendance of post-graduate students in design who will take somewhat the place, among our students, which the *anciens* hold in the French School *ateliers*.

The only change in the *personnel* of the School during the year was the withdrawal of Mr. W. T. Partridge, Lecturer in Architectural Design, from his afternoon work, which was divided between Mr. W. E. Parsons, of the Class of 1898, and Mr. A. H. Gumaer, the former assuming charge of the Third Year Design and Mr. Gumaer of the Second Year Design. The School was also very fortunate in securing the services of Mr. F. C. Stahr, a recent student of the National Academy of Design, to give the instruction in drawing from life, upon an

arrangement similar to that entered into with Mr. Chalfin the year before. His services were highly appreciated by the class, as well as by myself, whom he relieved of a task for which it would have been hard to find adequate time. These services were without expense to the School, being given in return for the privilege of attending certain courses of lectures, for which they were certainly a more than generous equivalent.

The course of public lectures on the fine arts which has been given during the year in the large lecture room of Have-meyer Hall came to a close with two lectures by Professor A. V. Churchill of Teachers College, on the afternoons of April 8 and 13, on mural painting. There have been given in all twenty-three lectures, by eleven different officers of the University; and the attendance has been such as to prove conclusively the public demand for such a course. It is hoped that next year it will be possible to arrange for a series of six or eight lectures on each of several general topics.

It would not be fitting to close this report without referring to the retiring Professor in charge, although his retirement came after the close of the year's work. This is not the place nor the occasion for any adequate recital of what the School owes to him, or of what he has done for it; but no one who is familiar with the School can fail to be impressed with the extent to which its work, its ideals, its methods, have been inspired and dominated by Professor Ware's personality, so that the shape it has taken and the ideals it pursues must long continue to be those which he has given it. Yet, on the other hand, without the presence of that personality, so strongly felt by students and instructors alike, it never can be the same in detail that it has been during the twenty-two years of his activity in it. If it can, under another's guidance, keep true to those high conceptions of its opportunity and duty which he was ever holding up before its pupils and teachers, those twenty-two years of unselfish service will still continue to bear fruit in the years to come.

Respectfully submitted,

A. D. F. HAMLIN,

Acting Head.

FACULTY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1903

*To the President of Columbia University
in the City of New York,*

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of the Faculty of Political Science for the scholastic year 1902-03. During the year the graduate courses offered by this Faculty were attended by a larger number of students than in any previous year since the establishment of the School. Without including Columbia College Seniors, 36 of whom pursued graduate courses, or Barnard College Seniors, 33 of whom pursued equivalent courses offered by this Faculty, the attendance for the year was 523. Of this number 320 were primarily registered under Attendance the Faculty of Law, 46 under the Faculty of Philosophy, and 1 under the Faculty of Pure Science. Of the students primarily registered in the School of Political Science, 42 were simultaneously pursuing courses of study in the theological seminaries of New York and New Jersey: 37 in the Union Theological Seminary, 3 in the Drew Theological Seminary, and 2 in the General Theological Seminary.

Classified from another point of view, 262 of the 523 students were pursuing courses offered in the School of Political Science as graduate courses leading to the Master's and Doctor's degrees, while 261 law students were taking courses, mainly in public law and comparative jurisprudence, as a part of their legal education.

Of the 523 students, 471 were men and 52 women. Of the latter, 34 were primarily registered in the School of Political Science and 18 in the School of Philosophy.

The growth of the School of Political Science during the past four years is indicated in the following table:

	1899-1900	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03
Total students (excluding Seniors in the Colleges).....	228	268	450	523
Primarily registered in Law....	76	127	250	320
“ “ in Philosophy	19	13	44	46
“ “ in Pure or Applied Science.....	2	2	3	1
Primarily registered in Political Science.....	132	126	153	156

The increase during the past year in the total attendance—an increase of more than 16 per cent.—is due, as in the preceding year, to the greater number of law students who are combining the study of public law with that of private law. At the same time the number of students primarily registered in the School of Political Science shows a slight increase.

During the past academic year, 50 candidates, having all their subjects, or at least their major subject, under this Faculty, have been promoted to the degree of Master of Arts; and 10 candidates, having all their subjects, or at least their major subject and one minor subject, under this Faculty, have been promoted to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Of these 10, 2 had their major subject in the field of administrative law, 5 in history, 3 in political economy.

Except in 3 instances, when an advanced course was elected by less than three students, the courses announced in the several groups of History and Political Philosophy, Public Law and Comparative Jurisprudence, and Economics and Social Science, were duly delivered. The attendance within each group will be found in the Registrar's report, pp. 238, 239.

Seminar in European History

Seminars Professor Robinson. 2 hours fortnightly. First half-year. 14 members.

The following papers were presented:

The Waldenses.....	Preserved Smith
The Albigenses.....	William K. Boyd
St. Francis.....	David S. Muzzey
St. Dominic.....	Louise R. Loomis
The Establishment of the Inquisition.....	Susan S. Titsworth

Dr. Shotwell. 2 hours fortnightly. Second half-year. 14 members.

The following papers were presented:

Life of Bernard Guy.....	James F. Dilworth
Apostolic Poverty and its Practical Bearings upon European Politics in the Fourteenth Century.....	Mary B. Sumner
The Fraticelli.....	Louise Hemstead
Joachim of Flora, a Historic Estimate of the Prophets of the Middle Ages, especially the Thirteenth Century.....	David S. Muzzey
The Beguines, and Heresy in Flanders.....	Margaret S. Jarvie
Occult Sciences in the Middle Ages and the Church.....	Everett L. Thorndike
Jews in the Middle Ages—their Treatment by Civil and Ecclesiastical Authorities.....	Elizabeth M'Neely
Mediæval Court Procedure in Criminal Cases, with Reference to the Inquisitorial Practices of the Church Courts.....	Frances L. Warr
The Environment of Heresy—A Study in Social Conditions in Lombardy, the Midi, and Flanders, and in the Rhine Cities.....	David L. Patterson
The Abolition of the Templars.....	Ralph B. Page

Seminar in Modern European History

Professor Sloane. 2 hours a week. 5 members.

The following papers were prepared and read:

Talleyrand's Political Policy.....	William K. Boyd
The Louisiana Purchase.....	John F. Harper
Frederick the Great and the United States....	Paul L. Haworth
The Last Days of the Consulate.....	Ralph B. Page
The Treaty of Tolentino.....	Preserved Smith

Seminar in American Colonial History

Professor Osgood. 2 hours a week. 28 members.

All the members presented papers and took part in discussions relating to the history of the development of control

by the English government over the American colonies in the seventeenth century. The lectures dealt with that subject as well as with the history of the later proprietary provinces.

Advanced Seminar in American Colonial History

Professor Osgood. Two hours fortnightly. 5 members.
The following papers were presented:

- Sir Edmund Andros as Governor of New York, Bernhard S. Behrens
The Judicial System of the Later Proprietary
Provinces..... John H. Reed
The Administrative System of Connecticut in
the Seventeenth Century..... Nelson P. Mead
The Revolution of 1689 in Maryland..... Payson J. Treat

Seminar in Later American History

Professor Dunning. 2 hours fortnightly. 7 members.

The general subject of the year's work was President Grant's first term. Papers were presented as follows:

- The Presidential Election of 1868; and the
Affair of the Credit Mobilier..... Edwin S. Todd
The First Year of Grant's Administration; and
the Legislative History of the Enforcement
Acts..... Paul L. Haworth
The Alleged Frauds in the New York Elections
of 1868; and the Liberal-Republican Move-
ment..... Sarah L. Hadley
The Alleged Frauds in the Louisiana Elections
of 1868; and the Treaty of Washington.... Wesley D. Thompson
The KuKlux in North Carolina; and the Im-
position and Removal of Political Disabili-
ties in the South after the War..... Joseph G. de R.
Hamilton
The KuKlux in Georgia and Florida..... David S. Muzzey
The KuKlux in South Carolina..... Henry R. Spencer

Seminar in Ancient History

Dr. Botsford. 1 hour a week. 3 members.

Papers were presented on the following subjects:

- The Roman Assemblies before the Punic Wars. Louise R. Loomis
The Development of Roman Personality. . . . Jennie Pomerene
The Tribune of the Plebs..... Elizabeth C. Wood

Seminar in Constitutional Law

Professor Burgess. 2 hours a week. 15 members.

The Present Status of Civil-Service Reform in the United States.....	Charles A. Beard
The Judicial Power under the Constitution of the United States.....	Edgar J. Bernheimer
The Limitations of the Constitution upon the Government of the United States in newly acquired Territory.....	Saul J. Baron
Interstate Commerce in Spirituous Liquors....	John B. Doyle
Compacts and Agreements of a special character between States of the Union.....	George G. Gass
The First Fifty Years of Judicial Interpretation of the Commerce Clauses of the Constitution.....	Frederick B. Gernerd
The Dartmouth College Case as at present interpreted.....	Arthur C. Kahn
The Insular Cases.....	Robert H. McCormick
Constitutional Protection of the Rights of Property against Infringement by the Government of the United States.....	John N. Miller
The Development of the Meaning of the Term Contract from the point of view of Political Science.....	Rutger B. Miller
The Influence of John Marshall on the Supreme Court of the United States.....	Frank E. Parham
Property Right in Public Office.....	Charles L. Pulliam
The Constitutionality of Trial on Information in Capital Cases.....	Charles B. Robbins
The Police Power of the State and the Power to Tax.....	William H. Rood
Local Self-Government in the Town of East Hampton, L. I., during the Seventeenth Century.....	Almeron W. Smith

Seminar in Diplomacy and International Law

Professor J. B. Moore. 2 hours a week. 5 members.

The following papers were read:

The Southern Boundary of the United States..	James F. Barnett
Development of the Laws of War.....	William Bordwell
Treaties,—their Making, Interpretation, and Enforcement.....	Samuel B. Crandall
The United States Consular Jurisdiction, and Treaty Privileges of Citizens Residing or Trading in the Orient.....	Frank E. Hinckley

Seminar in Administrative Law

Professor Goodnow. 1 hour a week. 8 members.

The work of the Seminar consisted in the study of cases, over two hundred and fifty of which were examined and discussed. No papers were read before the Seminar, but the following papers were presented as part of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts.

Constitutional Limitations of Municipal Activities.....	Samuel J. Block
Municipal Autonomy in New York State.....	Adolph E. Gutgsell
Civil-Service Reform in the United States.....	Thomas H. Ray

Seminar in Legal History and Comparative Jurisprudence

Professor Munroe Smith. 1 hour a week. 3 members.

The work of the Seminar consisted in reading and discussing the titles of the Digest on acquisition and loss of possession and on the interdicts *Unde vi* and *Uti possidetis*, and the sections of the Code Napoleon and of the German Civil Code dealing with the law of possession. A paper was presented by Edwin F. Gayle on "The Law of Property of Louisiana and its Relation to the Roman Law." Charles J. Ogden, a member of the Seminar in 1901-02, presented a deferred paper on "Rescission and Damages as Remedies for Fraud."

Seminar in Political Economy and Finance

Professor Seligman. 2 hours fortnightly. 18 members.

Utopian Socialism.....	William B. Guthrie
The Classification of Industrial Stages.....	John H. Marsching
The Domestic System and its Survivals.....	Alfred H. Lewis
The Essence of Capitalism.....	Henry R. Mussey
The Function of Competition.....	Michael M. Davis
The Economic Facts of Machinery.....	Eugene E. Agger
Labor Insurance.....	Isaac M. Rubinow
The Income Tax in England.....	Guy E. Snider
The Income Tax in Prussia.....	George C. Selden
The Income Tax in America.....	Harry B. Bennett and Bishop Hathaway
Local Finance.....	Robert B. Olsen
Economic Aspects of the Embargo.....	Harry T. Johnson

In addition to these informal papers, the same gentlemen,

together with some others, reported at each session on the periodical literature of the subject in the various countries of the world.

Professor Clark. 2 hours fortnightly. 18 members.

The following papers were read:

The Time Element in Value.....	Royal Meeker
The Time Element in Value.....	George C. Selden
The Attitude of Trade Unions toward Restrictions on Output.....	Henry R. Mussey
Governmental Interference with Railroads....	Guy E. Snider
Cournot.....	Allen B. Eaton
New Zealand.....	Harry T. Johnson
Socialism in the United States.....	Bishop Hathaway
The Coal Miners' Union.....	Harry B. Bennett
Robert Owen.....	Ethel Craighead
Patents and Monopolies.....	Edward H. Davis
Pierre Lerou.....	Alfred H. Lewis
Legislation on Hours of Labor.....	James Gray
Rodbertus.....	Eugene E. Agger

Seminar in Sociology

Professor Giddings. 2 hours fortnightly. 21 members

The first half-year was devoted to studies of the relation of environment to social activity. Papers were read as follows:

Bureau County, Illinois.....	Frank E. Field
The Magdalen Islands.....	Arthur H. Wurtele
Pennsylvania Germans of Iowa.....	John L. Gillen
Welsh Settlements in Wisconsin.....	Daniel J. Williams
Newport.....	Arthur O. Pritchard
Northwestern Iowa.....	William H. Gleysteen
Bohemian Settlements in N. W. Canada.....	Jaroslav Smetanka
Oklahoma.....	Sterling Park
Central and Southern Texas.....	Columbus P. Goodson
The Mohawk Valley.....	Henry K. Smith
Rocky Mountain States.....	Allen B. Eaton
Eastern Tennessee.....	David K. Young
Southern Michigan.....	Elbert W. Van Aken
Quaker Settlements.....	Charles F. Shaw

During the second half-year, miscellaneous papers were read as follows:

Clark County, Ohio.....	Edwin S. Todd
Political Parties as Unifying Forces.....	George M. Fowles
Salem Witchcraft.....	Harold S. Capron
The Italians in New York.....	Antonio Mangano
Property among North American Indians.....	Frederic B. Shoaff
Lurenberg, Eastern Canada.....	Charles O. Main
Trade Schools in New York.....	Annie L. Seward

During the year the following persons have held fellowships in subjects falling under the jurisdiction of this Faculty:

1. CHARLES AUSTIN BEARD (George William Curtis Fellow)
De Pauw University, Ph.B., 1898.
Mr. Beard presented papers in Professor Burgess's Seminar, on "George William Curtis as Citizen and Orator," and on "The Present Status of Civil-Service Reform in the United States." He received the Toppa Prize in Constitutional Law.
2. HAROLD MARTIN BOWMAN Administrative Law
University of Michigan, LL.B., 1899; B.L., 1900; A.M., 1901.
Mr. Bowman devoted the year to work in administration under the especial direction of Professor Goodnow. He completed his dissertation for the Doctor's degree on "Administration in Iowa."
3. WILLIAM KENNETH BOYD European History
Trinity College, N. C., A.B., 1897; A.M., 1898.
Columbia University, Scholar in History, 1900-01.
Mr. Boyd attended the Seminars of Professor Robinson and Professor Sloane, and did excellent work throughout the year. He presented the following papers, each of which was carefully and thoroughly studied. In connection with History 10, "The Literary Activity of the Benedictines of St. Maur," "Sources for the Study of the Council of Constance," "Sources for the Study of Gregory of Tours"; in connection with History 12, "The Common Law, its Formation and Literature," "Albertus Magnus and his Relation to Mediæval Culture"; in connection with History 15, "The Politics of Talleyrand"; in connection with History 18, "Sources for the Study of the Albigensian Heresy." He passed the examination upon his subjects May 20.
4. WALTER ERNEST CLARK Economics
Ohio Wesleyan University, A.B., 1896; A.M., 1898.
Columbia University Scholar in Political Economy, 1900-01.

Mr. Clark attended the Seminar in Political Economy during the year, and worked, under the direction of Professor Seligman, on his Doctor's dissertation entitled "Dean Tucker and the English Political Economy of the Eighteenth Century."

5. MICHAEL MARKS DAVIS, Jr. Sociology
Columbia University, A.B., 1900.

Mr. Davis was occupied with an investigation of the extent to which in the United States the careers of professional men have been determined by social and economic conditions rather than by heredity and education. The work is statistical in character and will be continued next year. He was also an active participant in the Seminar in Political Economy and Finance.

6. SUSAN M. KINGSBURY Annual Fellow in American History
University of the Pacific, 1891.
Leland Stanford, Jr., University, A.M., 1899.

Miss Kingsbury attended the Seminar in American Colonial History, and completed, at the Congressional Library, Washington, D.C., by far the largest part of the work of preparing for the press the records of the London Company (700 manuscript pages and folios). She also devoted some time to the collection of material for a critical introduction to the above-mentioned records. She passed the examination upon her subjects June 1.

7. HENRY R. MUSSEY Economics
Beloit College, 1900.

Columbia University Fellow in Economics, 1901-02.

Mr. Mussey, Honorary Fellow in Economics, continued to work in the Seminar of Professor Seligman. He also made preliminary investigations for his Doctor's dissertation on "Iron Production in the United States," and attended Professor Clark's Seminar, in which he contributed a paper on "The Attitude of Trade Unions toward Restrictions on Output." He passed the examination on his subjects May 22.

8. ROBERT B. OLSEN Political Economy
Whitman College, A.B., 1900.
Columbia University, A.M., 1901.

Mr. Olsen, after spending the summer abroad pursuing his investigations, carried on his work in Professor Seligman's Seminar. He presented several reports to the Seminar, and made substantial progress in his Doctor's dissertation on the "Relation of Local to General Finance." This he expects to complete very shortly. He passed the examination upon his subjects June 1.

9. GEORGE C. SELDEN (Schiff Fellow)
 Dartmouth College, A.B., 1893.
 Lake Forest University, LL.B., 1895.
 Mr. Selden worked in the Seminar of Professor Seligman, and read a paper on "Economy and the Austrian Theories of Value." He also made some progress with his Doctor's dissertation.
10. SAMUEL PETER ORTH Constitutional Law
 Oberlin College, B.S., 1896.
 Mr. Orth under the direction of Professor Goodnow, prepared and completed his dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, entitled "Centralization of Administration in Ohio." He passed all his examinations for the Doctor's degree May 19.
11. HENRY RUSSELL SPENCER American History
 Colby College, A.B., 1899.
 Columbia University, A.M., 1901.
 Columbia University Scholar in History, 1901-02.
 Mr. Spencer attended the Seminar in American Colonial History and did excellent work. He also continued his investigation of the History of Massachusetts as a Royal Province. He passed his examinations upon his subjects May 26.

Of the Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law, under the editorial management of Professor Seligman, there have appeared during the year four numbers, as follows:

- Vol. XVI. No. 3. The Centralization of Administration in Ohio.
 By Samuel P. Orth, Ph.D.
- Vol. XVII. No. 1. Centralizing Tendencies in the Administration of Ohio.
 By William A. Rawles, Ph.D.
- Vol. XVII. No. 2. Principles of Justice in Taxation.
 By Stephen F. Weston, Ph.D.
- Vol. XVIII. No. 1. The Administration of Iowa.
 By Harold M. Bowman, A.M.

The *Political Science Quarterly* completed with the year 1902 its seventeenth annual volume. It continues to devote especial attention to topics of contemporary interest, and reaches an increasing number of readers. In spite of the growing number of reviews covering in part the same field, its list of subscribers shows a gratifying enlargement.

Two public meetings of the Academy of Political Science were held during the year. The first was devoted to a discussion of the Chinese question, and at this meeting the principal paper was read by Mr. Iyenaga, a native of Japan. The discussion was opened by Mr. John L. Ford and was concluded by Professor Hirth. The second meeting was devoted to a discussion of recent developments in industrial co-operation in Ireland. The leading paper was read by the Honorable Horace Plunkett, and the Honorable Bourke Cockran and Mr. William H. Baldwin, Jr., took part in the discussion.

Associa-
tions

At the meetings of the History Club, papers were read by Dr. William Garrott Brown of Harvard University on "The Assassination of Lincoln"; by Professor Edward G. Bourne of Yale University, on "Travel as a Source of History"; by Professor John W. Burgess on "Political Science and History"; and by Professor Charles W. Andrews of Bryn Mawr College on "The Settlement of the Carolinas." The student members of the Club presented reports on their investigation of original authorities, and reviews on current historical literature.

The students and instructors in History have organized a club, styled The Graduate History Society, for the purpose of informal discussion of such questions as may arise in connection with graduate work in the Department. It also aims to afford an opportunity for social intercourse which is in general somewhat lacking in the life of graduate students. Two meetings have been held, the first in March, when it was decided by the students to put the Society on a permanent basis, and the second in April.

During the year the Faculty has taken the action shown below in the extracts from its minutes on matters of general University interest and importance:

Legislation

(December 12, 1902)—*Resolved*, That in applying the rules regarding the choice of subjects for the higher degrees, Courses 6 and 7 in Public Law may be counted either as Public Law courses, or as History courses.

(March 20, 1903)—*Resolved*, That Professor Hirth of the Department of Chinese, in the Division of Oriental Languages, be invited

to deliver a course upon Chinese History, and that this course be described in the Announcement of the School of Political Science as History 59.

Resolved, That Professor Hirth be invited to give a course of instruction upon Government in China.

(May 15, 1903)—*Resolved*, That in the case of a candidate for the degree of Ph.D. having only a minor subject under this Faculty, the examination on the minor subject shall be held at the same time as the examination on the major subject, and that the representative of the Faculty appointed by the Dean shall be authorized to declare at the time of the examination whether the candidate is proficient in such minor subject.

Resolved, That when a candidate having a major subject under the Faculty of Political Science shall have a minor subject in some other Faculty, the Dean of the Faculty of Political Science shall notify the Dean of such other Faculty of the date set for the examination in the major subject and shall request that a representative be sent to examine the candidate in such minor subject.

The reconstruction of the Economic and Social Science group of Departments occasioned by the death of Professor Changes Mayo-Smith, and the calling of Professor Henry and R. Seager and Professor Henry L. Moore in his Progress stead, resulted, as will be seen by consulting other parts of this report and the published Announcements of the School, in the introduction of several additional courses. The work of these gentlemen has been successful and satisfactory from every point of view, and the University is to be congratulated upon having added to its staff of teachers and investigators men of such marked ability and delightful personality.

The work of the Department of Social Science has been greatly extended during the academic year 1902-03 by the equipment of a statistical laboratory and the extension of the work in statistics to include practical training in statistical operations and research work. The laboratory has been equipped with such appliances as tabulating devices, the Brunswiga calculating machine, tabulating typewriter, drawing and map-making instruments, and a large proportion of the statistical publications pertaining to the Department of Sociology. All students taking courses Sociology 17, 18, and 19 have worked in the statistical laboratory; and the oppor-

tunity thus presented to supplement theoretical study by practical operations has very greatly stimulated interest and enthusiasm. A large number of most valuable charts and maps have been presented to the room by students who have voluntarily given the time and effort to make them. The equipment in mechanism and other materials will be further increased next year.

Several years ago I took occasion, in a communication to the President of the University, to state the fact that, of the three great groups of studies under the charge of the Faculty of Political Science, the division of Economics and Social Science appeared to be distancing the other two in the favor of the American youth. I said then that I regarded this fact with some apprehension. It seemed to me that the pursuit of economic studies without the conservative influences of history and public law might lead to the advent of a radical era in practical politics.

I have now, however, to report to you a decided reaction. Since the war with Spain, the acquisition of insular territory, and the assumption of the *rôle* of a great international power by the United States, the subjects of public law and diplomacy have regained their primacy, and are again attracting the attention of the majority of the students. The study of colonial government, of the rights and immunities of citizens and persons in all parts of our great dominion, and of international relations, is now again the favorite occupation of the larger part of the students instructed by the Faculty of Political Science. Especially is this to be remarked in the subjects of diplomacy and international law. The number of students doing work in this Department has nearly trebled itself in the last four years. This is undoubtedly the consequence, in part, of the great historical events to which I have alluded, but it is also owing, in part, to the fact that this University has at the head of this Department the highest authority in diplomacy and international law in America, the gentleman who more than any other one man conducted the diplomacy of the country to a successful issue during the war with Spain, and who aided most substantially the Peace Commission, as Secretary of that body, in securing the treaty of peace and

cession. The students of these subjects throughout the land know that in coming to him for instruction they will receive the most original, correct, and complete information that it is possible to obtain. It is through the personality of such teachers that branches of knowledge are developed and forced upon the attention of the student world, and great universities, as seats of both theoretical and practical learning, become securely established.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN W. BURGESS,

Dean.

SCHOOL OF PHILOSOPHY

REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1903

*To the President of Columbia University
in the City of New York,*

SIR:

It is my agreeable duty to present to you the following thirteenth annual report upon the work of the Faculty of Philosophy for the academic year ending June 30, 1903.

Detailed statistics concerning the attendance upon courses of instruction, Seminars, and other exercises, will be found in the report of the Registrar of the University, to which you are respectfully referred.

During the past year the total number of persons who have been under the jurisdiction of the Faculty of Philosophy has been 397. The steady growth of the preceding twelve years since the establishment of the Faculty has thus not been checked, our numbers for the year just ended showing an increase of 37, or not quite 10 per cent., over those of the preceding year. The primary registration under this Faculty is proportionally larger, being 345 out of 397, about 87 per cent., whereas in 1901-02 it was 294 out of 360, or 80 per cent.

The following tables will show the registration figures in detail:

I. Primary registration under the Faculty of Philosophy:

A. With all "subjects" under this Faculty:

1. Candidates for degrees, holding the bachelor's degree, or its equivalent from a foreign institution:		
Men.....	164	
Women.....	99	
	—	263
2. Special students of Chinese, not holding a baccalaureate degree:		
Men.....	5	
	—	268

B. With one or more "subjects" under other Faculties:		
1. Philosophy and Political Science:		
Men.....	46	
Women.....	17	
	<hr/>	63
2. Philosophy and Pure Science:		
Men.....	7	
Women.....	6	
	<hr/>	13
3. Philosophy and Applied Science:		
Men.....		1
	<hr/>	
Total.....		345
Total of men: 223, or 65 %.		
Total of women: 122, or 35 %.		
Primary registration for 1901-02: 294. Increase: 51, or 17 %.		

From the count have been excluded the following persons who have carried on work under the direction of this Faculty:

1. Assistants (Columbia Univ. 6, B. C. 1, T. C. 1).....	8	
2. Tutor (T. C.).....	1	
3. Persons who withdrew voluntarily by November 1, 1902, or were deprived of University privileges by January 1, 1903.....	7	
	<hr/>	16

Of these 345 persons, 81 (56 men and 25 women) were registered in Teachers College, appearing on this list as candidates for one or both of the higher degrees, with Education as major subject.

II. Secondary registration under the Faculty of Philosophy:		
1. Political Science and Philosophy:		
Men.....	15	
Women.....	10	
	<hr/>	25
2. Pure Science and Philosophy:		
Men.....	5	
Women.....	2	
	<hr/>	7
3. Law and Philosophy:		
Men.....		4
4. Teachers College (<i>i. e.</i> , not candidates for a degree)		
Men.....	1	
Women.....	15	
	<hr/>	16
Total.....		52
Total of men: 25, or 49 %.		
Total of women: 27, or 51 %.		
Secondary registration for 1901-02: 66. Decrease: 14, or 21 %.		

Summary for 1902-03:

	Men	Women	Total
I. Primary registration.....	223	122	345
II. Secondary registration.....	25	27	52
Total.....	248	149	397
	43%	37%	

By authority of the Trustees, given in a resolution of April 7, 1890, and in subsequent amendments, students of five theological seminaries in or near New York have been admitted to the privileges of the Faculty of Philosophy, as is shown in the following table, to which the figures for 1901-02 have been added for comparison:

	1901-02	1902-03
Union Theological Seminary.....	15	13
General Theological Seminary.....	3	6
Jewish Theological Seminary.....	10	4
Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J.....	1	2
St. Joseph's Theological Seminary, Dunwoodie, N. Y.....	1	4
Total.....	30	29

A tabular statement of the degrees held by the 345 students enrolled primarily under this Faculty, and of the "parentage" of these degrees, will be found in the report of the Registrar of the University, pp. 228-232.

The total number of auditors enrolled in courses given under this Faculty was 24, of whom 19 were women. The following table shows the choice of courses made by these 24 persons, by departments:

Comparative Literature.....	2
English.....	7
Germanic Languages.....	2
Greek.....	1
Latin.....	4
Philosophy.....	3
Psychology.....	3
Romance Languages.....	3
Science of Language (Dept. of Indo-Iranian).....	2
Total.....	27
Deduct for duplication.....	3
Total.....	24

The total number of courses elected by auditors in 1901-02, excluding music, was 24. The figures have varied but little

for the last three years; in 1897-98 and 1899-1900 they were 57 and 48 respectively, so that a steady though slow decline seems likely. Now that the number of candidates, or students entitled to be candidates, for the higher degrees has become so large, it cannot be said that this diminution in the number of auditors gives much cause for regret.

The following table shows the number of courses of instruction and research actually carried on during 1902-03 for candidates for higher degrees under this Faculty, and allowed to be counted for such degrees (under "Chinese" the total number of courses given is entered, though not all were attended by fully qualified candidates for degrees):

Department	Courses	Department	Courses
Anthropology.....	7	Latin (and Archæology).....	10
Chinese.....	9	Linguistics.....	1
Comparative Literature.....	6	Philosophy and Ethics.....	18
English.....	10	Psychology.....	12
Germanic Languages.....	12	Romance Languages.....	16
Greek (and Archæology).....	7	Semitic Languages.....	11
Indo-Iranian Languages.....	6		

The courses in Education appear in the report of the Dean of Teachers College, and are therefore omitted here.

The University Fellows appointed for 1903-04 are distributed by departments as follows:

English.....	1	Philosophy.....	1
English (Proudfit).....	1	Psychology.....	1
Germanic Languages.....	1	Romance Languages (International).....	1
Greek and Latin (Drisler Classical).....	1	Semitic Languages.....	1
Latin.....	1		

The fellowships in Education are now awarded by Teachers College.

University Scholars appointed for 1903-04, by departments:

MEN

English.....	2	Philosophy.....	2
Germanic Languages.....	1	Psychology.....	2
Greek.....	1	Romance Languages.....	1
Indo-Iranian.....	1	Semitic Languages.....	1
Latin.....	2		

WOMEN

Classical Archæology (Curtis).....	1	English (Fuller).....	1
English (Curtis).....	1		

There will be found in the Registrar's report (pp. 235 and 238) a table showing the registration, by departments, of candidates for the higher degrees under this Faculty.

Minor subjects under the Faculty of Philosophy were chosen by candidates whose major subjects were taken under other faculties, as follows:

Education.....	6	Psychology.....	1
English.....	3	Romance Languages.....	1

The work carried on by the several gentlemen who held fellowships under this Faculty during 1902-03 is set forth in the following statement: Fellows

STATEMENT OF WORK OF UNIVERSITY FELLOWS UNDER FACULTY OF
PHILOSOPHY, 1902-03

1. JOHN ERSKINE . . . Proudfit Fellow in Letters

Mr. Erskine has pursued two courses in English and one in Italian during the past year. In connection with these he read a report on "The Alliterative Staves in the *Old English Bestiary*"; and prepared a paper on "The Relation of Sins and Punishments in the Eighth Circle of Dante's *Inferno*." His time was chiefly spent in completing his dissertation, entitled: "The Elizabethan Lyric: A Study." The degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred upon him at Commencement.

2. HARWOOD HOADLEY . . Drisler Fellow in Classical Philology

Mr. Hoadley has read the following papers in connection with the work of the Greek Seminar and the course in Greek Dialects: "Burial Associations among the Greeks"; "On the Life of Euripides"; "On Euripides' *Ion*, 184-236, Critical and Exegetical"; "On Euripides' *Ion*, 20-40." In connection with the preparation of his dissertation, the subject of which is, "The Date of the Ajax of Sophocles," Mr. Hoadley has carried on investigation of the following special topics: Parallel passages in writings nearly contemporaneous with the Ajax; the metrical and choral technique of Sophocles, with reference to the relative dates of his plays.

3. PERCY HUGHES . . . Fellow in Philosophy

In connection with the work of the philosophical Seminars Mr. Hughes read the following papers:

Aristotle's *Metaphysics*: Studies in the use of the terms *ἀρχή*, *οὐσία*, *πρός τι*, *τέλος*, *πέρας*; Aristotle's comparison of *αἰσθησις* and *νόησις*, and his doctrine of *δύναμις* and *ἐνέργεια*.

Hegel's Criticism of Kant: The Categories of Quantity and Appearance.

Philosophy of Education: An analysis of the moral sentiment to determine its relation to religious training.

Psychology: Report on a questionnaire designed to secure expressions of opinion as to the nature of the moral obligation.

Other papers, presented in connection with various courses, were these: Does Lotze Prove the Unity of the World? The Philosophy of Nietzsche. The Nature of Moral Training. The Nature of Moral Sentiment.

The chief topic of Mr. Hughes's special investigations is a comparative study of the presuppositions of great metaphysical systems, some subdivision of which, not yet determined, will form the subject of his Doctor's dissertation.

4. STEPHEN AUGUSTUS HURLBUT . . . Fellow in Greek

Mr. Hurlbut was a member of the Greek Seminar throughout the year, and pursued courses on Plato, Aristotle, Pausanias, and Lucretius. In connection with the Seminar he presented papers on the following topics: Interpretation of the Prologue of Euripides' *Ion*; Metrical Structure of the *Ion*, and Interpretation of the Parodos; Allusions to Athens and Attica in the Extant Plays of Euripides. Before the Classical Club of the University Mr. Hurlbut read a paper entitled "An Inverted Nemesis," a discussion of the use of the *περόνη* in Sophocles, O. R. 1270; this paper has since been published in the *Classical Review*. In connection with the course on Lucretius he prepared and read a paper on "The Use of the Hexameter in Ennius and Vergil"—a statistical inquiry into the comparative frequency of elision, position, and the coincidence of word-accent and verse-ictus, based on an examination of two hundred lines of each author.

Mr. Hurlbut has been appointed Lecturer in Classical Philology in Barnard College for 1903-04, and expects to continue his work at Columbia as a candidate for the Doctor's degree.

5. WILLIAM JONES . . . Annual Fellow in Anthropology

During the summer and autumn of 1902 Mr. Jones was engaged in field-work among the Sauks and Foxes, for the American Museum of Natural History, and made a report entitled: "The Sauk and Fox Indians, with Demonstration of Collection."

He has pursued throughout the past academic year courses in anthropology, psychology, and linguistics, and has prepared and read in connection with these courses papers on the following topics:

Psychology: The Relation between Cranial Capacity and Mental Ability.

Anthropology: The Mythology and Religion of Polynesia; — of Micronesia; — of the Bantu Group of African Negroes. The results of Mr. Jones's work on the languages of the Sauks and Foxes, an Algonkin dialect, were presented in a series of ten sessions of Course 6 in Anthropology.

He has carried on, during the year, special investigations into the morphology and syntax of the Kickapoo dialect of Algonkin, based on myths, traditions, and folklore taken down in texts, and into the Sauk and Fox dialect. This work will form the basis of the dissertation which Mr. Jones expects to present next year.

6. JOHN LOUIS KIND . . . Carl Schurz Fellow in German
Mr. Kind has followed courses in German literature and philology, in Icelandic, and in English literature, and has been a member of the Germanic Seminar. Before the Seminar he has presented papers as follows: A Linguistic Study of the Language of *König Rother*, and A Critical Study of Grillparzer's *Die Ahnfrau*. In connection with the work of the other courses he has presented seven short papers on Schiller and Heine.
The subject chosen for his dissertation is: "A Critical Study of Lessing's Language."
7. WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING LEONARD . . . Fellow in English
Topics of papers and reports: The Anglo-Saxon Elegy; Byron's Influence on Early American Literature.
Mr. Leonard was compelled by ill-health to leave New York just before the close of lectures in May. A more detailed report may be expected from him later.
8. JAMES BURT MINER . . . Fellow in Psychology
Mr. Miner's work as Fellow has been chiefly experimental. He has read the following papers, embodying the results of his experiments: Time-Intervals Bounded by Varied Stimuli; and Description of Apparatus for Producing and for Recording Serial Stimuli. He has published, in the *Psychological Review*, a review of Scripture's *Studies of Melody in English Speech*.
Mr. Miner received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Commencement, the title of his dissertation being: Motor, Visual and Applied Rhythms; an experimental study and a revised explanation.
9. FREDERICK CURRY OSTRANDER . . . Fellow in Romance Languages
Mr. Ostrander has prepared and read papers as follows:
Before the Seminar in Romance Literature: On Bossuet's Funeral Orations in Honor of Henriette de France and Henriette-Anne d'Angleterre.

Before the Seminar in Romance Philology: (a) The Historical Infinitive in French, and (b) The Use of the Auxiliary Verbs *avoir* and *être*.

Before the Germanic Seminar and otherwise: Brief papers on the following topics: The Language and Style of Schiller's *Robbers*; Analysis of Diderot's *Le Père de Famille*; Schiller as a Historian, with especial reference to his *Abfall der Niederlande*; Résumé of the Introduction to *Die Braut von Messina*; Heine at the University of Bonn; Analysis of Max Seelig's dissertation on *Die dichterische Sprache* in Heine's *Buch der Lieder*; Analysis of *Elementargeister*; Heine on his "Mattress-grave."

In preparation for the Doctor's degree Mr. Ostrander is transcribing and annotating an unpublished manuscript in Old French, entitled "Le Rommant dou Lis," containing about four thousand three hundred verses, which he intends to publish with introduction, notes, and glossary, as his dissertation.

The University Council at its last meeting for the year appointed Mr. Ostrander to the International Fellowship for Study in France, which will give him abundant and invaluable opportunities for the prosecution of his specialty.

10. CHARLES ALFRED TURRELL . . . Fellow in Germanic Languages

Mr. Turrell has carried on work in Germanic and Romance Languages and Literatures. As a member of the Seminars in Germanic Languages and in Romance Philology he has presented the following papers: The Probable Time and Place of Origin of *König Rother*; Grillparzer's *Ein Treuer Diener seines Herrn*; Review of a paper on Grillparzer's *Der Traum ein Leben*; Romance Etymologies omitted in Förster's edition of *Aiol et Mirabel*; also a number of shorter papers on topics connected with the study of Schiller and Heine. A paper embodying the results of Mr. Turrell's work on *König Rother* was published in *Modern Language Notes* for February, 1903.

As subject for his dissertation Mr. Turrell has chosen: The Influence of Diderot on the German Drama.

In a body of the size of the Faculty of Philosophy as at present constituted no year is likely to pass without bringing Changes in changes in the *personnel*. Of the whole number of Faculty thirty-four, two have left us since the opening of the year: Professor Hyslop, forced by continued ill-health to retire at the beginning of the year, whose departure deprives

us of the services of a singularly acute and well-trained mind; and Professor Price, the Senior of the Faculty, admired and beloved of every one of us, the exemplar of the high-minded scholar, who gave freely of his best to colleagues and students alike, removed by death on May 7, at the end of twenty-one years of faithful and invaluable service to the University. Of the Faculty as originally organized in 1890 there remain now but four: the President, and Professors Peck, W. H. Carpenter, and Gottheil.

A notable addition to the resources of the Faculty has been made through the organization and activity of the Department of Chinese. Professor Hirth, coming to us with a reputation already world-wide, has begun the work of instruction with a zeal and thoroughness entirely characteristic of the man. Eight persons have followed the Seminars and courses, nine in number, conducted by him and by his assistant, Mr. Kliene, the total of attendance amounting to 29. The policy of this Faculty, as followed during the last few years, of admitting as "special students" only those persons who have already taken the doctor's degree and wish to pursue their researches further with the facilities offered by the University, has necessarily been departed from in the case of some of the students of Chinese.

The French Government sent us at the beginning of the academic year, as International Fellow, an admirable representative of the young scholars of France, in the person of Mr. Alfred François Monod. Registered as a special student under this Faculty, and making extended journeys from time to time, Mr. Monod employed himself chiefly in an exhaustive study of American educational institutions. For the coming year Columbia University will be represented in France by a student under this Faculty, holder of a fellowship in Romance Languages in 1902-03, Mr. F. C. Ostrander, who intends to pursue his special studies in French universities and libraries.

As in the preceding year, the Faculty legislation has not gone beyond matters of administrative routine. The only action that calls for mention here is that recommending to the University Council the addition of Chinese and of Coptic

(the latter made possible by the presence of Professor Prince in the Faculty) to the subjects allowed to be counted toward Faculty the higher degrees. At the April meeting some resolutions were offered by the Dean looking toward a stricter administration of the Faculty regulations for examinations for the doctor's degree. The experience of three years since the newest regulations took effect has shown that while on the whole a great improvement has resulted, there are still some points in which advance can and should be made. The resolutions were made a special order for the next meeting, in the autumn, at which time, I hope, the questions involved may be thoroughly debated in the light of our wider experience. Hardly a year has passed since the organization of the Faculty in which no changes in the regulations for higher degrees have been made; but this is an encouraging sign of the interest in the subject, and the changes have been uniformly in the direction of a higher standard.

The closeness of connection between the three Faculties which recommend for the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy is shown by the tables given on p. 235, from which it appears that a large number of students choose their subjects under more than one Faculty. The Departments of History and of Sociology, in particular, hold out many attractions to students in this Faculty, so that combinations of subjects in philology, philosophy, psychology, and education with subjects taken under these departments are very common.

It is interesting to observe the large percentage of women students in the three non-professional graduate schools. In **Women** this Faculty the ratio is 37 per cent. It might be **Students** expected, considering the large proportion of women in the teaching profession, that this large percentage in the Faculty of Philosophy was due to the admission of students of Teachers College as candidates for University degrees, but the figures do not bear out this supposition. The fact that, in round numbers, about 28-30 per cent. of the non-professional graduate students are women led me to call your attention, several weeks ago, to the relatively small provision made by graduate scholarships for such women, and to suggest that means be sought to remedy the discrepancy.

The situation of Columbia University in New York brings to us every year a large number of mature persons, teachers in schools, who carry on advanced work here, often at the cost of great inconvenience and sometimes as of actual hardship, and who not rarely take the master's degree. Occasionally some of them succeed in winning the doctor's degree; and this has just been done in three instances, by instructors in neighboring colleges: an instructor in Vassar College (now promoted to an associate professorship there), one in the College of the City of New York, and one in Adelphi College, Brooklyn. This is a most gratifying assurance of the maintenance and increase of our influence in the college world.

The divisional organization adopted last winter has been on trial hardly long enough to afford a sure basis for judgment; but I am convinced that, so far at least as this Faculty is concerned, the wisdom of the step is unquestionable. It affects in large measure the organization of the "examination-groups" established three years ago, as in some cases two divisions constitute a group; and it is certain, it seems to me, to secure a larger attendance at the oral examinations for the doctor's degree and a better acquaintance on the part of the members of the group with each candidate and his work.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD DELAVAN PERRY,

Dean.

June 26, 1903.

SCHOOL OF PURE SCIENCE

REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1903

*To the President of Columbia University
in the City of New York,*

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the eleventh annual report on the work of the Faculty of Pure Science. This report refers to the academic year ending June 30, 1903.

The statistics of attendance in the School of Pure Science are summarized in the following statement. For details with **Statistics** of respect to the School as a whole and with respect **Attendance** to the departments therein, reference is made to the report of the Registrar of the University. The figures given below apply solely to those students who pursued graduate work in the School. They show an increase of about 29 per cent. in the aggregate over the corresponding figures for the preceding year; and an increase of about 38 per cent. in the primary registration in the School.

Number of students registered primarily under the Faculty of Pure Science:

Candidates for higher degrees.....	81
Students not candidates for degrees.	3—84

Number of students registered primarily under other Faculties of the University:

Candidates for higher degrees from—

College of Physicians and Surgeons.....	17
Schools of Applied Science.. ..	13
School of Political Science.....	1
School of Philosophy.....	5
Teachers College.....	11
Barnard College.....	1—48

The total number of students receiving instruction or pursuing research in the School during the year was, therefore, 132, or 30 more than during the preceding year.

The degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred on ten candidates, and the degree of Master of Arts on nineteen candidates during the year. Of the latter candidates, thirteen pursued major work in the School of Pure Science, four in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and two in the Schools of Applied Science. The records of these candidates and the titles of their dissertations and essays respectively will be found in the report of the Registrar.

The average number of years, for these candidates, elapsing between the time of attainment of the first degree and the time of attainment of the higher degree is 5.4 for the Doctors and 3.2 for the Masters; the shortest and longest intervals being respectively 2 and 10 for the former and 1 and 6 for the latter.

Assuming 23 years as the average age of attaining a first degree in the American college, it appears from the experience in the School of Pure Science of the past five years, during which 52 candidates have completed work for the doctor's degree and 102 for the master's degree, that our Doctors must be about 30 and our Masters about 27 years of age, respectively, on attaining those higher degrees.

The "Barnard Fellowship for Encouraging Scientific Research," which is awarded by joint action of the Faculties of the College, the Schools of Applied Science, and the School of Pure Science, has been held during the year by John Alexander Mathews, Ph.D., Columbia University, 1898. He has continued his researches in metallurgy under the general direction of Professor Henry M. Howe.

**Work of
Barnard
and John
Tyndall
Fellows**

For the ensuing year the Barnard Fellowship has been awarded to William Campbell, Ph.D., Columbia University, 1903. Dr. Campbell's specialty, like that of Dr. Mathews, is in metallurgy, each of them having won last year, by reason of meritorious work in that field, a Carnegie Research Scholarship from the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain.

The "John Tyndall Fellowship for the Encouraging of Research in Physics," has been held during the year by Bergen Davis, Ph.D., Columbia University, 1901. Dr. Davis has pursued work at the Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge University, under the direction of Professor J. J. Thomson. In this work Dr. Davis has given special attention to the important questions of the mean free path of the ion and of the fall of potential in electrodeless discharge.

By reason of his great skill as an experimentalist, Dr. Davis has been recalled to Columbia to join the staff of the Department of Physics in the position of Tutor.

No appointment to the Tyndall Fellowship thus vacated has been made, since no candidate of sufficient merit for the honor has applied during the year.

Work of University Five candidates for the doctorate held University Fellowships in the School during the year.

Fellows Of these candidates, Douglas Wilson Johnson completed all requirements, presenting a dissertation on "The Geology of the Cerrillos Hills, New Mexico." His abilities have won for him a position for the present summer in the U. S. Geological Survey, and also the position of instructor in geology in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for the next academic year.

Mr. Hal Trueman Beans, A.M., Fellow in Chemistry, has made commendable progress on a dissertation in the field of organic chemistry. His abilities have led to his promotion to a tutorship in chemistry for the ensuing year.

Mr. Charles Thomas Brues, M.S., Fellow in Zoölogy, in addition to regular course work, has advanced well with a dissertation on "Regeneration in the Crustacean, *Alpheus*." He has also nearly completed a monograph on the Dipterous family, *Phoridae*. He will serve during the summer on the staff of the Wood's Hole Marine Laboratory.

Mr. Fred Howard Moffit, A.M., Fellow in Geology, brought to his work in the University unusual equipment in point of knowledge and field experience, having been employed in the service of the U. S. Geological Survey for several years. During the past winter he was granted a leave for two months in order that he might pursue some special geological re-

searches near Santiago, Cuba. He has been invited by the Director of the Geological Survey to take up work for the summer in a study of the placer-gold district of Alaska.

Mr. Raymond Carroll Osburn, M.S., Fellow in Zoölogy, in addition to required course work, has begun for a dissertation an investigation on "The Origin of the Paired Limbs of the Vertebrates." During the summer he will continue his researches as a member of the staff of the U. S. Fish Commission at Wood's Hole.

There were eleven University Scholars in the School during the year, namely:

Work of
University
Scholars

FREDERICK WILLIAM BAESLACK, A.B.,	Zoölogy,
LEON OLIVER BEATTY, M.S.,	Chemistry,
CLIFFORD GRAY, E.E.,	Mechanics,
FLORENCE FRENCH HENRY, A.M.,	Geology,
HOMER DOLIVER HOUSE, B.S.,	Botany,
GEORGE LEAVENWORTH, A.B.,	Geology,
HENRY CHARLES MAGNUS, B.S.,*	Geology,
ARTHUR COLON NEISH, A.M.,	Chemistry,
ALLEN HENRY NELSON, A.B.,	Physics,
PAUL MARSHALL REA, A.M.,	Zoölogy,
NAOHIDE YATSU, Rigakushi,	Zoölogy.

Of these Scholars, Messrs. Gray, Leavenworth, and Nelson completed work for the master's degree. Mr. Gray has accepted the position of Tutor in the Department of Mathematics, and Mr. Nelson that of Assistant in the Department of Physics for the ensuing year.

Mr. Baeslack, in addition to the regular work for the doctorate, has undertaken a special study of the segmentation of the neck region in the hag fish, *Bedellostoma stouti*.

Mr. Beatty has made commendable progress towards the doctorate and has been promoted to a University Fellowship for the ensuing year.

Mr. House, at the end of the first half-year, was promoted to the position of Assistant in Botany.

Messrs. Neish and Rea nearly completed their work for the

* For the second half-year only.

9. GEORGE C. SELDEN (Schiff Fellow)
 Dartmouth College, A.B., 1893.
 Lake Forest University, LL.B., 1895.
 Mr. Selden worked in the Seminar of Professor Seligman, and read a paper on "Economy and the Austrian Theories of Value." He also made some progress with his Doctor's dissertation.
10. SAMUEL PETER ORTH Constitutional Law
 Oberlin College, B.S., 1896.
 Mr. Orth under the direction of Professor Goodnow, prepared and completed his dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, entitled "Centralization of Administration in Ohio." He passed all his examinations for the Doctor's degree May 19.
11. HENRY RUSSELL SPENCER American History
 Colby College, A.B., 1899.
 Columbia University, A.M., 1901.
 Columbia University Scholar in History, 1901-02.
 Mr. Spencer attended the Seminar in American Colonial History and did excellent work. He also continued his investigation of the History of Massachusetts as a Royal Province. He passed his examinations upon his subjects May 26.

Of the Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law, under the editorial management of Professor Seligman, there have appeared during the year four numbers, as follows:

- Vol. XVI. No. 3. The Centralization of Administration in Ohio.
 By Samuel P. Orth, Ph.D.
- Vol. XVII. No. 1. Centralizing Tendencies in the Administration of Ohio.
 By William A. Rawles, Ph.D.
- Vol. XVII. No. 2. Principles of Justice in Taxation.
 By Stephen F. Weston, Ph.D.
- Vol. XVIII. No. 1. The Administration of Iowa.
 By Harold M. Bowman, A.M.

The *Political Science Quarterly* completed with the year 1902 its seventeenth annual volume. It continues to devote especial attention to topics of contemporary interest, and reaches an increasing number of readers. In spite of the growing number of reviews covering in part the same field, its list of subscribers shows a gratifying enlargement.

Two public meetings of the Academy of Political Science were held during the year. The first was devoted to a discussion of the Chinese question, and at this meeting the principal paper was read by Mr. Iyenaga, a native of Japan. The discussion was opened by Mr. John L. Ford and was concluded by Professor Hirth. The second meeting was devoted to a discussion of recent developments in industrial co-operation in Ireland. The leading paper was read by the Honorable Horace Plunkett, and the Honorable Bourke Cockran and Mr. William H. Baldwin, Jr., took part in the discussion.

Associa-
tions

At the meetings of the History Club, papers were read by Dr. William Garrott Brown of Harvard University on "The Assassination of Lincoln"; by Professor Edward G. Bourne of Yale University, on "Travel as a Source of History"; by Professor John W. Burgess on "Political Science and History"; and by Professor Charles W. Andrews of Bryn Mawr College on "The Settlement of the Carolinas." The student members of the Club presented reports on their investigation of original authorities, and reviews on current historical literature.

The students and instructors in History have organized a club, styled The Graduate History Society, for the purpose of informal discussion of such questions as may arise in connection with graduate work in the Department. It also aims to afford an opportunity for social intercourse which is in general somewhat lacking in the life of graduate students. Two meetings have been held, the first in March, when it was decided by the students to put the Society on a permanent basis, and the second in April.

During the year the Faculty has taken the action shown below in the extracts from its minutes on matters of general University interest and importance:

Legislation

(December 12, 1902)—*Resolved*, That in applying the rules regarding the choice of subjects for the higher degrees, Courses 6 and 7 in Public Law may be counted either as Public Law courses, or as History courses.

(March 20, 1903)—*Resolved*, That Professor Hirth of the Department of Chinese, in the Division of Oriental Languages, be invited

department will be strengthened also by the addition of Dr. Bergen Davis, mentioned above, who has shown remarkable skill and resource as an experimentalist.

The Dean regrets to report also that the Department of Astronomy has been deprived of the services of Professor J. K. Rees, by reason of his serious illness, during the greater part of the year. His work has fallen in part to Professor Jacoby and Dr. Mitchell of the departmental staff, and in part to Professor Charles Lane Poor, whose aid at this critical juncture it was the good fortune of the University to secure.

The Department of Geology reports an addition to its staff in the appointment of Dr. Charles P. Berkey to a tutorship; and the staff of the Department of Mechanics is enlarged by the appointment of Dr. A. P. Wills to an instructorship.

Among the more noteworthy additions of the year in the way of equipment are a Bamberg universal transit instrument received by the Department of Astronomy, and new microscopes and models of crystals received by the Department of Mineralogy. The accessions to the latter department were made possible through the gift of Mr. F. Augustus Schermerhorn.

A much-needed adjunct of the Department of Physics was secured during the year in fitting up a shop in Fayerweather Hall and in the employment of a competent mechanic to assist in the advanced work of the Department.

The Department of Chemistry reports a serious overcrowding of its available facilities, it being essential in some cases for the professors in charge to vacate their special laboratories and offices in order to give students an opportunity to work.

The Departments of Mechanics and Physics are also much in need of additional laboratory space as well as of additional equipment. The purchase of the latter must be deferred, however, in part, until the former is available.

Public Lectures, Addresses, and Services A series of twenty public lectures on scientific topics was given under the auspices of the University at the College of Physicians and Surgeons during the year. Fifteen of these lectures were delivered by members of the Faculty of Pure Science. Many lectures and addresses have been given also by mem-

bers of the Faculty before scientific societies and academic organizations. The contributions of the Faculty to this *pro bono publico* work would, if collected, form a considerable volume annually. Several members of the Faculty have served also during the year as advisers to the Carnegie Institution and as members of the committees which have helped to form plans for the work of that organization.

Very respectfully submitted,

R. S. WOODWARD,

Dean.

BARNARD COLLEGE

REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1903

*To the President of Columbia University
in the City of New York,*

SIR:

As the fourteenth year of Barnard College is closing I beg to report upon its progress, and state something of the outlook and the immediate needs.

The *personnel* of the student body is much the same as in the past years, showing a steady geographical extension of *Registra-* patronage and a generous increase in numbers. *tion* The point in registration which has lately attracted special interest is the rapid increase in the numbers of students who transfer into our higher classes after a period of study at the various country colleges for women. This fact shows the special strength of the city and of the federated college. Such students will not be drawn to Barnard by an accident of friendship or of family circumstance; they will not come simply for the general culture which they are already receiving under their first affiliation; they will come to attain a definite scholarly end under our Faculty: having attained the self-realization brought about by the early years of college life, they are ready to appreciate—even to search out—superior departmental opportunities.

These students will come to Barnard College, then, in order to enter upon the broad scholarly life which is found wherever large groups of scholars congregate, and which is fostered by the abundant materials for scholarship stored in metropolitan libraries and museums.

The special departmental strength is derived from the system of exchanges among instructors, by which an instructor may confine his attention to a narrow field and teach his

highly differentiated specialty in the various schools of the University, irrespective of his primary affiliation. This gives Barnard College approximately threefold more highly specialized instruction than the number of its students would warrant in an isolated college. Such departmental advantages are thus offered as would only be warranted under ordinary circumstances in a larger college than any yet existing for women only. At the same time it is possible to retain the close personal contact and the small classes which correspond to our actual membership.

Advantages
of Ex-
changes
among
Instructors

Last year a report was made regarding the intention to establish a Scholarship Fund of \$40,000 by which to defray the expenses of the non-competitive student scholarships. These have been provided from year to year through the personal solicitation of the Committee of the Trustees on Scholarships. The fund has now reached \$9580, and we hope for its early completion.

Scholar-
ships
and Gifts

The Fiske Scholarship Fund has this year, for the first time, been available for undergraduate students and has proved very valuable. The freedom in its award arising from the fact that no applications can be made for it, and that it can be held in reserve for emergencies and for irregular cases, makes it the more useful.

Through a recent gift of \$15,000 by Joseph Pulitzer, Esq., two further scholarships have been endowed in memory of his daughter, and are to bear her name. There are now, therefore, three Lucille Pulitzer Scholarships, which are awarded in successive years, and can be held for three years each. One represents the income from \$10,000, the other two represent the income of \$7500 each.

Many smaller gifts have been received. A Dean's Emergency Fund has been started by the gift of \$350, which was loaned to a student who would otherwise have been unable to complete the Senior year. When returned it will be available for another similar service. Several generous gifts enabled the College to make definite provision for the Chapel music. This has always been under student control, and has had nothing permanent in its character. Mr. Richard Henry

Warren, the organist of St. Bartholomew's Church, has shown what good results are possible in this respect. It would be too expensive to make a permanent arrangement with so skilled a musician; but, having a satisfactory standard established, we hope for good results under the management of the Fellow in Music in the University.

Several gifts have been made to the Library. Mr. Franklin B. Lord gave a large collection of Italian books; Miss Louise B. Lockwood, of the Class of 1895, gave a set of the International Library of Masterpieces—Literature, Art, and Rare Manuscripts; Mrs. Marietta Holliday Gibson has given a complete set of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents from 1789 to 1897.

Numerous additions to the general equipment have been given, among which may be mentioned the flooring over and furnishing the roof of Milbank Hall, so that it may be used for an open-air study; also the lockers for the Senior and Junior studies, with combination locks and pleasing exteriors, which make a great improvement in the security of property as well as in the appearance of the rooms.

One gift, however, so far exceeds all others in its magnitude as to stand quite alone. That is the gift of Mrs. Elizabeth Milbank Anderson, by which the College came into possession of the three blocks of land lying to the south of the original property. The donor has been annoyed by a prevailing disposition to refer to the gift in terms of its market value. One naturally shrinks from having the cost associated with a gift of love,—whether the love is for a person or for a civic ideal. Those who represent the College shrink also from having too great stress laid upon the money values from which educational advantages are derived. No commercial rating of an education is possible. Who can measure the influence upon the future lives of students of systematic out-door exercise, or of the subtle cultural results of properly conducted college homes, or of the constant contact with disciplined scholars and thinkers? These are the intangible but real influences which this princely gift ensures to as many New York women as may ever seek them in Barnard College.

With the great fundamental need which affects all future

development thus fully met, the College officers can go forward with free minds to define and arouse enthusiasm for the various minor yet urgent needs of the present moment. The demand for a dormitory was mentioned a year since as imperative to a degree only second to that for land. It now stands boldly at the head of the list. This year's experience without a dormitory has proved, even more forcibly than we feared, how impossible it is to furnish suitable care for non-resident students without a college home. The freedom of life possible to graduate women cannot be safely given to young girls; above all it cannot be given in a city where good form in behavior is quite as imperative as good intention. The dormitory is essential as a safeguard to the health and social ideals of the increasing number of students from a distance, who are now anxious to share in the University privileges.

Another need which is felt with increasing force is that of a students' building with a gymnasium and rest-rooms. The College must assume a greater responsibility for the physical condition of its students—non-resident as well as resident—than it has previously done. The conscience of the times demands it; the best intellectual interests of the College are to a great degree dependent upon it.

The symmetry of the College curriculum is fast being rounded out. Every extension of courses in the departments of philosophy, psychology, and anthropology recommended in my last year's report has been approved by the Trustees and will go into effect at the opening of the coming academic year. None of the suggestions regarding history of art could be carried out this year. The College is still without any instruction in the whole range of art interests. As women not only enjoy this line of cultural subjects, but find daily practical use for any training in them which they may have received, the lack is especially to be deplored.

A marked advance in the opportunities for natural science has been made during the past year with the enlarged facilities of the Fiske Hall of Science. Further expansion is provided for the coming year by the first independent courses in geology for Barnard College. Separate laboratories are equipped, and

lectures will be given at more convenient hours than were possible while we shared the University facilities.

In the past, with a small number of students, the Dean has been able to give sufficient personal attention to each student's **Revision of choice of elective courses to ensure tolerable unity Curriculum** in her programme. Even this has been impossible, however, when a student has clung to marked preferences contrary to the judgment of Faculty advisers. The time seems now ripe for a larger selection on the part of the Faculty, and less on the part of the student. The plan suggested by the Dean of Columbia College in his annual report of last year seems a step toward the desired end,—that is, to place all prescribed courses in the first two years of the collegiate course. For the men this may readily leave time in the remaining years of the college course for cultural subjects bearing upon their future profession; for women it will give two years of intensive work in some chosen group of subjects: thus combining the advantages of wide general information, so proudly claimed by American colleges for generations, with the higher specialization demanded by the tendency of the hour and by the tremendous recent increase of knowledge. The more flexible group system, brought about in part by the exclusions of a wisely arranged time-scheme, would appeal to my experience for women more than a too rigid ruling in regard to the details of permissible combinations. In any event, a radical revision of the time-scheme is demanded. The present arrangement is the outgrowth of former relationships, and lacks the uniformity which the present intimate relations between Barnard College and Columbia University warrant.

On the whole, the year has been the most prosperous which the College has yet known, and carries with it not only the surety of present but the promise of permanent growth and success.

Respectfully submitted,

LAURA DRAKE GILL,

Dean.

NOTE. A detailed statement of the finances of Barnard College for 1902-03 will be found on page 285 of this volume.

TEACHERS COLLEGE

REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1903

To the President of Columbia University:

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of Teachers College for the academic year, 1902-03.*

The total enrolment for the year has been 3018 persons, of whom 729 were students in the College, 1196 were extension students, and 1093 were pupils in the Horace Mann and Speyer Schools. These numbers are an in- **Enrolment** crease over last year of 2.8 % in College students, 33 % in extension students, and 30 % in School pupils. Of the College students, 230 were college graduates, 107 had had a partial college course, and 181 were normal, training, or technical school graduates before entering Teachers College. The graduates of secondary schools who entered the professional courses because of having had special technical training or experience in teaching numbered 195. The student body represented 105 colleges and universities and 75 normal and training schools. The geographical distribution of students comprised 39 States, one insular territory, and six foreign countries. The North Atlantic States still claimed a large majority, New York leading with 416 students, or about 75 % of the whole.

The total class registration in regular College courses has

* The reports of the Treasurer of Teachers College, the Superintendent of Schools, the Librarian, the Registrar, and the Appointment Committee, are printed separately and may be had on application to the Secretary of Teachers College.

been 3264 as against 2833 in the previous year. There were offered during the year under review 52 courses in Education Class Registration with a class enrolment of 1310, and 71 related courses with a class enrolment of 1954; 115 Teachers College students also elected 63 courses in Columbia University, and 84 students elected 42 courses in Barnard College, being 2.8 % and 2.7 % respectively of the total class registration of Teachers College.

The work of the several departments of the College has been very satisfactory. Most of them have had a decided increase in the number of students enrolled, but the growth in attendance has been most marked in the technical courses. The relative increase in the manual arts is due in part to the increasing demand for teachers of these subjects; in part, also, to the higher standards adhered to in the admission of students to other courses. For example, the number of graduate students enrolled this year is 95, as against 115 last year; but this year there have been 25 candidates for the doctor's diploma and 60 candidates for the master's diploma, as opposed to 15 and 39, respectively, last year. The difference in totals is explained by the registration last year of 61 candidates for the "higher" and "secondary" diplomas as against 10 this year. The significance of these figures lies in the elimination of 50 students from the list who are not strictly of graduate standing. The number of undergraduate students who are candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Science has also increased in one year from 42 to 181. On the other hand, there has been a falling off of some 60 in the number of students registered from New York City. These were chiefly teachers in the public schools who have found it inconvenient or impossible to pursue their studies while engaged in teaching. This number has been more than made good by students who have come from a distance and are able to devote their entire time to professional study.

The fact that Teachers College is located within easy reach of upwards of fifteen thousand teachers is a problem in itself. Nowadays no institution of learning may restrict itself to the education merely of those within its walls, or even of those who are able to pursue a prescribed

course. A professional school for teachers has the peculiar obligation resting upon it to extend its influence so far as possible to those who are already engaged in professional work. For several years Teachers College has maintained courses specially designed for teachers in the schools of New York City and vicinity. Since 1897 these courses have been integral parts of regular College courses and given generally by the regular College instructors. Notwithstanding the rigorous requirements of these courses the number of extension students has increased from 299 in 1897-98 to 1196 in 1902-03. During the past year courses have been given at several centres in Manhattan and Brooklyn and in Jersey City and Newark. Other centres have applied for instruction, which we have been unable to give. Under these circumstances it has seemed best, in order both to relieve the pressure on certain departments in the College and to meet the needs of an increasing patronage, to organize an Extension Department which should include the entire University system. This department has been placed under the administrative direction of Mr. Frederick H. Sykes, A.B., University of Toronto, 1885, and Ph.D., Johns Hopkins University, 1894. Dr. Sykes has taught in secondary and normal schools, and was for two years a college professor of English. Since 1897 he has been connected with the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching as staff lecturer in English literature. His experience in extension teaching, his scholarship and personal strength will undoubtedly make for him a place in the University circle, and enable him to extend the Columbia influence to a larger circle than could otherwise enjoy it.

The interest of the public in Teachers College and the desire to know more of its work is evidenced in the increasing circulation of the *Teachers College Record*. This **Publications** journal, which was established four years ago for the purpose of stimulating the several College departments to a more intensive study of their own problems, has found so ready a sale that it has become entirely self-supporting. Some numbers have been used as the basis for the revision of the curriculum in many towns and cities in all parts of the country. In some instances copies have been ordered by the

hundred for the purpose of study in teachers' meetings. Indeed, the demand for some guide in reading circles is so great as to justify still further effort in this direction. It is probable that some practicable plan can be evolved during the ensuing year by the co-operation of the *Record* and the extension department.

The Horace Mann School has now reached its maximum size, having grown from 567 to 1003 in three years. The **Teachers** period of readjustment has been hard upon the **College** teaching staff, because it has not been possible to **Schools** anticipate all the difficulties which have arisen. Plans for next year, however, should more definitely meet the conditions, and with a larger and stronger faculty the school work should continue to improve. The Speyer School has had possession of its new building since February 1. Temporary arrangements were made for conducting the neighborhood work during the rest of the year, and, despite many obstacles, a good beginning has been made. It is apparent, however, that a larger staff both for the day school and the neighborhood work will be required, if we do all that comes to our hand to do.*

The report of the Appointment Committee indicates a year of unusual activity. The work entailed by correspondence **Appoint-** and personal interview would have been a severe **ment Com-** strain upon members of the committee, except for **mittee** the efficient services of the secretary, Miss Isabelle L. Pratt. The duties of her position have become so arduous and exacting that it is necessary to relieve her of all general office work. During the year ending September 1, 1903, direct requests have been received for 787 teachers, as against 580 during the previous year. The number of positions to which our students have been appointed, or to which they have returned after leave of absence, is 235, distributed as follows:

* A full account of the Speyer School, its building, equipment, organization, and plan of work, will be found in the *Teachers College Record*, Volume III., No. 5, November, 1902, and Vol. IV., No. 1, January, 1903.

Colleges and Universities.....	18
Normal Schools.....	15
Superintendents of Schools.....	2
Supervisors and Special Teachers.....	89
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Elementary Schools.....	56
Kindergartens.....	8
Other positions.....	16
	<hr/>
	272
Less names counted twice.....	37
	<hr/>
	235

It will be seen that the demand for teachers is far greater than our ability to supply them. In several instances we have been asked to select teachers not of our own Demand for training when no suitable candidates could be Teachers found among our own students. Such confidence is probably due in part to the care exercised by the committee in recommending only suitable candidates, and in part to the determination of certain school authorities to have teachers in sympathy with our ideals if not actually experienced in our ways. As in former years, the most insistent demand is for teachers in elementary and normal schools and of manual training, domestic art, and domestic science. Teachers of mathematics are specially sought for, and well equipped teachers of any subject have no difficulty in securing good positions.

The announcement of a professional course in Teachers College for the training of teachers of physical education has brought to us many inquiries for teachers. The Physical completion of our Physical Education building, Education now so long delayed by a succession of strikes, will enable us to enter this field in a strong way. The department has already been strengthened in anticipation of the introduction of the new course of study, but next year a considerable increase in expenditure will be called for to put the work on a substantial footing. No department in the College is more worthy of generous support, and no part of our plant will be more appreciated than that belonging to this department. It is a pleasure to record that the person who has made possible

this extension of our curriculum is Mrs. Frederick Ferris Thompson, who gives the new building and its equipment as a memorial to her husband, who was for many years a Trustee and active supporter of Teachers College.

In my last annual report I spoke of the need of better facilities for nature study and elementary agriculture. During the year many of these needs have been met. At considerable sacrifice the Trustees have purchased four city lots east of the Main Building facing on 121st Street. This gives us the use of all the land between the College and Whittier Hall, except one lot. A school garden has already been laid out, and plans are formulated for utilizing the entire plot of about one acre in extent. Mr. George Foster Peabody has donated a greenhouse and equipment costing \$1200, by which it will be possible to carry on direct studies of plant and animal life during the winter months. In anticipation of greater interest in this work next year, a group of courses has been organized under the head of Nature Study and Agriculture, which will systematize the courses in elementary science now offered in biology and physical science and correlate them with courses in other departments of value to teachers and supervisors of nature study. The courses placed under the head of Nature Study and Agriculture for next year are the following: Education 20—*Theory and Practice of Teaching Nature Study in Graded and Ungraded Schools*; Nature Study 10—*Biological Nature Study*, (a) *Botany*, (b) *Zoölogy*; Nature Study 12a—*Physical Nature Study, as Related to Country Life and Agriculture*; and Nature Study 12b—*Physical Nature Study as Related to Life in Cities*. The related courses are in botany and zoölogy, geography, physiology and hygiene, freehand drawing, elementary manual training, physics and chemistry, domestic science—food and home sanitation,—and in the theory and practice of primary and kindergarten teaching. Equipped as our science departments now are the new group should speedily become an important factor in our College life. The direction of the Nature Study courses will be entrusted to Prof. Maurice A. Bigelow, who, both by temperament and training, is well fitted for the position.

During the year under review, Professors Kinne, Castle, and Bagster-Collins have been absent on leave. In their places we have had the services of Mrs. Ellen H. Richards, instructor in sanitary chemistry in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Miss Lucy M. Salmon, professor of history in Vassar College, and Dr. Leopold Bahl-
 sen, Realschul-Oberlehrer of Berlin. We owe a debt of gratitude to these eminent specialists not only for their class work, which was so inspiring to their students, but also for the cordial sympathy and helpful spirit exhibited by them all in their relations with the entire College body. The College is indebted also to the Rev. Richard Morse Hodge and to the Union Theological Seminary for an interesting and valuable course in Biblical Literature. Next year the Seminary proposes still further to demonstrate its interest in our work and in our students by adding to the courses heretofore given a half-year course in Religious Education—a study of the curriculum, management, and methods of teaching in Sunday Schools. Both courses will be given by Dr. Hodge.

Lecturers

The student life has been uniformly pleasant throughout the year. The student organizations have been conducted in a way to make them genuinely helpful to their mem-
 bers. No serious cases of discipline have come to my
 attention owing to the watchful care of the Students' Council which charges itself with the supervision of student affairs. In this connection mention should be made of the valuable services of Miss Daniell and Mr. Furst, who have added to their regular duties many others which would ordinarily have fallen to the Dean. Whittier Hall has added not a little to the pleasure and satisfaction of living, at least so far as the women students are concerned. Every room in the house was occupied throughout the entire academic year, and, so far as I can judge, general satisfaction was given. The table-board was not all that could be desired, but it was likely as good as could be expected in New York City for \$4.50 a week. The fine spirit pervading the home-life was due largely to the tact and good judgment of Mrs. Farnsworth, Head of the Hall. Under her able management the Hall should be even more successful next year than ever before.

Student

Life

Our relations to other departments of the University have been uniformly cordial. The policy of bringing together in a **University** division those interested in a particular subject or **Relations** group of subjects is conducive to the best interests of all concerned. In administrative lines a closer union has been attained by placing the buildings and grounds of Teachers College under the care of Mr. Goetze, superintendent of the University buildings and grounds. A tentative arrangement, which awaits only the sanction of the Trustees to make it conclusive, has been entered into whereby the University librarian will also have control of the library of Teachers College. Such a union is to be desired so long as it tends to reduce expense or increase the efficiency of the united plants. The one step in the process of unification which has not been altogether fortunate is the location of the graduate work in Education under the Faculty of Philosophy. Except traditionally, Education is no more associated with the departments grouped under the Faculty of Philosophy than with the departments under the Faculties of Political Science or Pure Science. The practical objection, however, lies in the injustice of assigning to a minority of Teachers College professors the full control (so far as it can be done by Faculty action) of work in which all are interested. The assignment of a few professors to the other faculties does not materially change the situation, so long as many more are left unassigned because they represent subjects for which there are no corresponding University departments. All of these professors are, or may be, engaged in directing graduate courses in Education, but so long as they have no place in the University faculty which controls such work their positions must remain anomalous. Under the present system candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy have been scheduled for oral examination and the degree of Master of Arts has actually been voted by the University Council, not only without the approval of the professors most interested, but even unbeknown to them. A solution of the problem may some day be found in the creation of a single, all-inclusive graduate faculty in place of the three now existent, or by granting to the divisions certain powers now reserved to the several faculties. In

the meantime Teachers College can secure full recognition to all of its departments only by the expedient of making the requirements for degrees dependent upon the regulations for diplomas.

The total expenditures for the year (except permanent investments) were \$310,969.56, of which \$286,158.40 were paid from general funds, \$12,675.95 from the income of Business trust funds, and \$12,135.21 from receipts for designated purposes. The total receipts, not including Administration gifts for permanent investment, were \$317,872.64, of which \$221,767.14 were from earnings, \$71,285 from gifts for general purposes, \$12,284.50 from gifts for designated purposes (mostly scholarships), and \$12,536 from income of special funds. The deficiency in the general fund amounted to \$64,391.26, instead of \$68,945, as estimated in the budget. The surplus remaining after applying to the general fund the gifts received for general purposes, \$6,893.74, has been applied to the payment of outstanding debts.

The indebtedness of the College amounts to \$212,500; \$125,000 for betterments in the Main Building and heating plant, \$40,000 for four lots west of the Macy College Building, and \$47,500 for four lots east of the Indebted-College facing on 121st Street. The first item of Indebtedness amounted a year ago to approximately \$150,000; the second item is a note bearing no interest, and the third item is a mortgage given in part payment of land purchased during the year for \$52,500. The alterations in the main building and the heating plant were necessitated by the removal of the Horace Mann School to its own building, and have been fully justified by the increased earning capacity of the institution—a gain of \$89,007.66 in two years. We were forced to purchase the eastern lots to protect our surrounding property. As a result the College now owns or has the use of all the land upon the block, except one lot. The expense has been heavy, but no alternative could possibly have been considered.

Current expenses payable from the general fund have increased \$33,683.93 over the previous year; in the meantime the increase in earnings applicable to the general fund has

been \$49,690.51. Hence the gratifying decrease in the deficiency account. Next year, owing to an increase in tuition **The Annual** fees, both in the College and Horace Mann School, **Deficit** the deficiency should be still further reduced. But after next year, unfortunately, current expenses will increase more rapidly than earnings. The School will have reached its maximum size, and but few more College students can be received with our present staff and equipment. On the other hand, we are far from having reached the limit of expenditure for salaries of teachers and officers. The schedule adopted in 1898 provides for an annual increase between certain limits in the salaries of all persons appointed to regular positions. There are now more than one hundred officers on our pay-roll who have not reached the maximum. On this account alone, \$9,500 must be added to the budget annually for some seven or eight years to come. Moreover, the maintenance of the new Physical Education Building and provision for extraordinary repairs and service will add at least \$10,000 annually to operating expenses. On this basis, I estimate that our current expenses will be increased within eight years by some \$75,000 annually, about equally divided between the College and the Schools.

The fees henceforth to be received from the Horace Mann School should meet the increased expenditure incurred on account of our school system, so that no additional burden need be feared from the school side. The possible increase in earnings may amount to \$35,000 annually, most of it coming from the College. In any event I look for an excess of expenses over earnings, in 1910 and thereafter, of at least \$75,000 a year, and that without adding a single permanent officer to our staff.

It is clear that expansion, except in the way of doing better what we are now trying to do, is out of the question. **Future Need of** progress must be for some time to come internal, **Endowment** relating to the improvement of instruction and departmental organization. External expansion, much as we need more room and better equipment for some of our work, cannot be thought of without an endowment suf-

ficient to carry it. The outlook, even for the work which we have undertaken, is not altogether encouraging. It becomes more difficult each succeeding year to make both ends meet; and without the self-sacrificing efforts of our Treasurer it is very doubtful if the ends would meet at all. Our situation will continue to be precarious, too, just so long as we have no adequate endowment. This year the income from invested funds is only 4 % of the current expenses, whereas the earnings are 71.3 %. Were it not for our magnificent plant, into which over two millions of dollars have been put as a free gift within the past twelve years, and another million contributed for running expenses, one might think that the institution had few friends. The number of friends has, indeed, not been large, but they have been faithful and generous. Nevertheless, no educational institution which undertakes a work of national, not to say international, importance is safe so long as it is obliged to earn nearly three fourths of its expenses. The average income of American colleges and professional schools from students' fees is less than one half of their current expenses; in the large institutions of the East it is probably under forty per cent. There is no inherent reason why a professional school for teachers should be asked to bear a greater burden than other institutions that aim to serve the public. On the contrary, there is every reason, both in the nature of the public service rendered and in the pecuniary rewards of teaching, why a teachers' college should be specially favored. The question really turns, therefore, on the value of the institution as determined by what it is capable of doing for the state and for society.

The opportunity is now presented of putting the College on an independent footing. Mr. John D. Rockefeller has caused a most exhaustive study to be made of the Mr. Rockefeller's purpose, scope, and finances of the institution. Pledge His confidence in its present worth and future possibilities are demonstrated in the following pledges received through his son:

"Understanding that the total indebtedness of Teachers College at the present time amounts to \$200,000 in round numbers, which same was incurred partly because of a deficit

in last year's running expenses, and partly by reason of certain necessary repairs and alterations; so soon as he shall receive satisfactory evidence that this entire indebtedness has been wiped out, my father will contribute Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$250,000), as an endowment fund for the College.

"Furthermore, during a period of two years from that date my father will duplicate, dollar for dollar, all contributions made in cash by others towards endowment, up to a total from him of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$250,000), with the one condition that up to the time when he shall be called upon to make his last payment under this pledge, no further debt on the College shall have been allowed to accumulate."

The debts to which Mr. Rockefeller refers have now been reduced to \$165,000 (not including the mortgage on the land recently purchased) and pledges are in hand amounting to \$55,000. There is yet to be raised towards the first condition of his pledge the sum of \$110,000. Several large sums are also promised towards the second instalment. If both conditions can be met, the College will be out of debt and in the possession of over a million dollars in endowment—an amount just sufficient to keep the institution on a secure footing during the next ten years. Another million dollars is needed to make the institution independent, and still a third million to provide for the growth and development which are essential to the highest success of our work. If the work is worth doing, and Teachers College can do it, there is every reason to hope that the record of the past decade will be duplicated in the next.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES E. RUSSELL,

Dean.

NOTE.—A detailed statement of the finances of Teachers College for 1902-03 will be found on p. 288 of this volume.

SUMMER SESSION

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

FOR THE SESSION OF 1903

*To the President of Columbia University
in the City of New York*

SIR:

It is my privilege to present the fourth annual report of the Summer Session of Columbia University, held from July 8 to August 19, 1903.

In accordance with the original plan of organization of the Summer Session and following the precedent of the three years of summer instruction at the University, the administrative control of the Summer Session of 1903 was placed in the hands of an Administrative Board consisting of the President of the University, the Dean of Teachers College, and the Director of the Summer Session.

After careful consideration of the needs of the summer students, as indicated by the selection of studies in preceding years and by repeated requests for certain subjects, an extensive plan of instruction was arranged which involved the providing of twenty courses in addition to the sixty which were given in 1902. The principles which controlled this development were the extension of scientific work as far as practicable, the coördination of the Summer Session curriculum to that of the regular work of the academic year, so that the Summer Session period might assume the character of a term in the academic calendar, and, finally, the addition of courses supplementary to those already given, which would encourage attendance in successive years and the consequent completion of a consistent course of study.

The following persons were appointed by the President to
Officers of give instruction in the Summer Session of 1903:
Instruction

<i>Department of Anthropology</i>	1 course
Livingston Farrand, Professor	
<i>Department of Chemistry</i>	5 courses
Edmund Howd Miller, Adjunct Professor	
Cavalier Hargrave Joüet, Tutor	
Victor John Chambers, Tutor	
Frederick Van Dyke Cruser, Assistant	
<i>Department of Economics</i>	2 Courses
Alvin Saunders Johnson, Tutor	
<i>Department of Education</i>	7 courses
Franklin Thomas Baker, Professor	
John Angus MacVannel, Instructor	
Mary Perle Anderson, Instructor	
Andrew Wheatley Edson, Instructor in Summer Session	
Frank Louis Soldan, Instructor in Summer Session	
Florence Baldwin, Assistant	
Millia Goodwin McLelland, Assistant in Laboratory	
<i>Department of English</i>	6 courses
Abraham Valentine Williams Jackson, Professor	
Franklin Thomas Baker, Professor	
William Tenney Brewster, Adjunct Professor	
George Clinton Densmore Odell, Adjunct Professor	
Wilbur Lucius Cross, Instructor in Summer Session	
Jeannette Bliss Gillespy, Assistant	
Armour Caldwell, Assistant	
George Christian Otto Haas, Assistant	
<i>Department of Fine Arts</i>	1 course
George Sawyer Kellogg, Instructor	
<i>Department of Geology</i>	2 courses
Amadeus William Grabau, Adjunct Professor	
<i>Department of German</i>	3 courses
William Addison Hervey, Instructor	
Rudolf Tombo, Jr., Instructor	
Rudolf Tombo, Sr., Tutor	
Frederick William Justus Heuser, Assistant	
<i>Department of History</i>	4 courses
Arthur Charles Howland, Instructor	
James Thomson Shotwell, Instructor	
Austin Baxter Keep, Assistant	

<i>Department of Latin</i>	4 courses
James Chidester Egbert, Jr., Professor	
Nelson Glenn McCrea, Professor	
Gertrude L. Wolff, Assistant	
<i>Department of Manual Training</i>	3 courses
Charles William Weick, Instructor	
Lucy Hess Weiser, Instructor	
William Horace Noyes, Instructor	
Jessie Corinne Pond, Assistant	
<i>Department of Mathematics</i>	5 courses
James Maclay, Adjunct Professor	
Cassius Jackson Keyser, Adjunct Professor	
George Herbert Ling, Tutor	
<i>Department of Music</i>	3 courses
Charles Hubert Farnsworth, Adjunct Professor	
Mari Ruef Hofer, Instructor	
<i>Department of Nature Study</i>	1 course
Mary Perle Anderson, Instructor	
<i>Philippine Islands</i>	1 course
Fred Washington Atkinson, Instructor in Summer Session	
<i>Department of Philosophy</i>	4 courses
Frederick James Eugene Woodbridge, Professor	
Adam Leroy Jones, Tutor	
<i>Department of Physical Training</i>	5 courses
Watson Lewis Savage, Director of Gymnasium	
Henry Stoddard Curtis, Instructor	
Gustav Herrman Bojus, Instructor	
Charles Holroyd, Instructor	
Minnie Jacobs, Instructor in Summer Session	
<i>Department of Physics</i>	5 courses
William Hallock, Professor	
Frank Leo Tufts, Instructor	
Robert Harbison Hough, Assistant	
<i>Department of Physiology</i>	1 course
Russell Burton-Opitz, Instructor	
<i>Department of Psychology</i>	4 courses
Livingston Farrand, Professor	
Joseph Jastrow, Instructor in Summer Session	
Joseph Hershey Bair, Assistant	
<i>Department of Romance Languages</i>	6 courses
Louis Auguste Loiseaux, Instructor	
Daniel Jordan, Instructor	

The instructors here enumerated are in the main members of the teaching force of the University. The exceptions are Miss Mary Perle Anderson, Dr. Fred Washington Atkinson, recently General Superintendent of Education in the Philippine Islands, Professor Wilbur Lucius Cross of Yale University, Dr. Henry Stoddard Curtis of the DeWitt Clinton High School, New York City, Mr. Andrew Wheatley Edson, Associate Superintendent of Schools, New York City, Professor Joseph Jastrow of the University of Wisconsin, Mr. William Horace Noyes, and Dr. Frank Louis Soldan, Superintendent of Schools, St. Louis, Mo. It is worthy of notice that whereas in the Session of 1902 three instructors were classed as not belonging to the staff of the University, in 1903 this number has been increased to eight. The introduction into the corps of instructors of what may be termed an external element has proved to be most satisfactory. All of those who have thus given instruction in the Summer Session have shown the same interest in their work as those who owe allegiance as professors and instructors of the University.

The teaching force of the Session of 1902 numbered 35 instructors and 7 assistants; that of 1903, 45 instructors and 12 assistants.

The scheme of instruction for 1903 provided for courses in all the subjects offered in the preceding year, with the exception of Geography, for which Geology was substituted. Courses were offered for the first time in Anthropology (1), Economics (2), Music (3), and Physiology (1). Of these, the first was attended by 13 students, the second by 21, the third by 48, and the fourth by 10, results which justify the introduction of these subjects in the summer curriculum. Additional courses were offered in English (2), German (2), Manual Training (1), Philosophy (2), Physical Training (1), Physics (2), and Romance Languages (3).

In the Department of English the course on "Chaucer," attended by 32 students, on "The Victorian Poets," attended by 21 students, on "The Development of English Prose Fiction," attended by 34 students, and on "English Poetry of the Nineteenth Century," attended by 28 students, had not been given in the preceding year. In German an especial en-

deavor was made to meet the wants of students who desired work in advance of that of other years. This was accomplished by introducing a "Longer Elementary Course" supplementary to the elementary work of the preceding year, and by adding the "History of the German Language" for more advanced students. The former was attended by 47 students, the latter by 13.

In History all four courses differed from those of the preceding year. The first, "The Renaissance and the Protestant Revolt," was attended by 36 students; the second, on "The French Revolution," by 24; the third, on the "Colonial History of Virginia and Massachusetts," by 31; and the fourth, on "The Period of the Civil War," by 38 students. In Latin the usual course on "Roman Life" was given, with a substitution of "Juvenal" for "Martial," and was attended by 16 students. "Cicero's Life and Letters," attended by 11 students, took the place of "Vergil," and a course of a post-graduate character on "Latin Epigraphy" was substituted for "Tacitus," and was attended by 2 students. In Manual Training the new course was "Wood-Working for Secondary Schools," and was attended by 18 students. Of the four courses in Philosophy, three were different from those of the preceding year, "History of Philosophy," attended by 18, "Ethics," by 9, and "Fundamental Problems of Philosophy," by 14 students. In Physical Training a course on "Settlement and Playground Work" was a new feature, and was attended by 16 students. "Anthropometry," with 5 students, and "First Aid to the Injured" with 16 students, were supplementary to courses of the Session of 1902.

In Romance Languages an endeavor was also made to imitate an academic curriculum by inserting a more advanced elementary course in French, attended by 14, and one on "French Literature," attended by 16 students. A second elementary course in Spanish was also given, with an attendance of 10 students.

With hardly an exception the subjects and courses offered have been shown to be adapted to the needs of summer students. This is particularly true of those courses which have given an opportunity for progressive work, for the intention

to pass through as many grades in the various subjects as the University may feel disposed to offer is widely prevalent among the student-body, and there are frequent requests for courses which are in advance of those already given. The high character of the work of these ambitious students certainly calls for recognition, and justifies a steady and reasonable expansion of the curriculum. (For tables of attendance on various courses, see Report of Registrar, page 240.)

The total number of students enrolled at the Summer Session of 1903 was 940, a gain of 297, or 46.18 per cent. over the registration of 1902, and a total gain of 507, or 116.85 per cent. over the registration of 1900. The remarkable increase in the number of students, as indicated above, is due in some degree to certain fortuitous circumstances. Judging, however, from the registration of July 11 (7), 13 (56), and 14 (14), not more than seventy were led to become students at Columbia because of their attendance at the sessions of the National Educational Association. In this connection it is important to notice that 92 students attended in subjects that were given for the first time, and that 124 attended in graded courses, *i. e.*, those which were in advance of courses given in the preceding year. The number of those who have been in attendance at the Summer Session of other years shows a steady increase. Thus in this year's list 46 attended in 1900, 75 in 1901, and 118 in 1902. Taking all of these facts into consideration, it becomes very evident that the plan of summer work, the character of the courses, and, above all, the teaching power of its staff of instructors are the real causes of the remarkable growth of this part of the University.

As the total number of students enrolled in the several courses was 2313, the average number of courses taken was 2.46 as compared with 2.42 in 1902, 2.41 in 1901, and 2.6 in 1900.

A table is given herewith, which indicates the number of students taking one or more courses:

Students taking 1 course.....	81	81
“ “ 2 courses.....	395	790
“ “ 3 “	420	1260
“ “ 4 “	38	152
“ “ 5 “	6	30
	940	2313

Students desiring more than two courses were required to obtain special permission, but this restriction did not apply in the General Course on the Philippine Islands, Fine Arts, or certain courses in Physical Training; therefore, the number of those taking three courses, as given above, is greater than the number of those who actually obtained the privilege of an additional course. No student was allowed to take a fourth course, unless the additional course was one of those just enumerated. Every student registered for any course was required to do the work assigned, for in no case were auditors allowed to attend. Students were also informed that three points represented the total number obtainable for Summer Session work.

The previous academic training of the student-body at the Summer Session is shown in the following table:

Institutions	Graduates of		Partial Courses in		Total	
Colleges.....	236	25.11%	97	10.32 %	333	35.43 %
Professional schools for teachers.....	333	35.43 %	42	4.47 %	375	39.90 %
Other secondary or higher institutions..	124	13.19 %	46	4.89 %	170	18.08 %
	693	73.73 %	185	19.68 %	878	93.41 %
No secondary or higher training....	—	—	—	—	62	6.59 %
					940	100.00 %

It is evident from this table that by far the greater number of students are equipped with training in secondary schools or institutions of higher education. Only 6.59 per cent. cannot be thus classed, but this is an increase over the number, 4.51

per. cent., of 1902, and 1.91 per cent. of 1901. Summer instruction is evidently meeting the wants of an ever-increasing number of those who have not had the opportunity for advanced study, and who appreciate the advantages offered at a season when freedom from regular duties makes such work not only possible of attainment but even a relaxation.

The table given below permits of comparison as to the academic equipment of the students of the Summer Session for the past three years:

Graduates of Colleges.....	236
Partial Courses in Colleges.....	97
Graduates of Professional Schools for Teachers.....	333
Partial Courses in Professional Schools for Teachers.....	42
Graduates of other Secondary or Higher Institutions.....	124
Partial Courses in other Secondary or Higher Institutions...	46
	878
Having no Secondary or Higher Training.....	62
	940

Of the 940 students of 1903, 614, or 65.32 %, entered the University for the first time. Those previously matriculated in the University numbered 326, or 34.68 %. In 1902, 415, or 64.54 %, were new students, and 228, or 35.46 %, previously matriculated; in 1901, 413, or 71.08 %, were new students, and 166, or 28.92 %, had previously matriculated.

Experience has shown that the students who attend the Summer Session are in large degree teachers who welcome the opportunity for study. The percentage is slightly larger for the present year than that of last season. Of the 940 students, 723, or 76.91 per cent., were classified as teachers, but in 1902 the figures were 491, or 76.36 per cent.

The following table indicates the proportion of men students to the entire body. The figures show a somewhat smaller percentage for the present year:

STUDENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX

	General		Medical	Total	
Men.....	359	38.19 %	53	412	41.49 %
Women.....	581	61.81 %	—	581	58.51 %
	940	100.00 %	53	993	100.00 %

A study of the classification of the students according to residence indicates that the percentage of those coming from States outside of the North Atlantic Division is gradually increasing. The figures are, for 1901, 16.23 %, for 1902, 17.42 %, for 1903, 19.89 %. The gain for 1903 appears to be mainly in the South Atlantic Division, for 5.29 % of 1902 is to be compared with 7.24 % of 1903. It is noticeable that about the same number came from Georgia (18), Maryland (16), and Missouri (15), as from Connecticut (17), and Massachusetts (19). Also that 5 were from Porto Rico, 2 from Canada, 1 from Cuba, and 3 from Japan.

The following are the statistics of summer instruction at four of the largest universities which give such courses:

	1900	1901	1902	1903
University of California.....	433	790	830	859
Columbia University	417	580	643	940
Cornell University.....	356	423	546	470
Harvard University.....	784	766	737	1185

<i>Income</i>		<i>Expenditures</i>	
<i>1902</i>	<i>1903</i>	<i>1902</i>	<i>1903</i>
A. Tuition fees...642 @ \$25 00	\$16,050 00	A. Administration:	
1 @ 4 17	4 17	1. Advertising.....	—
B. Matriculation		2. Clerical Services.....	\$178 50
fees.....418 @ 5 00	2,090 00	3. Postage and Express.....	84 14
C. Gymnasium		4. Printing.....	966 69
fees.....122 @ 5 00	610 00	5. Stationery and Incidentals	131 00
			\$1,360 33
	\$18,754 17	B. Instruction:	
Less fees returned.....	181 68	1. Salaries.....	\$11,830 00
		2. Supplies.....	216 21
		3. Public Lectures.....	50 00
			\$12,096 21
		C. Buildings and Grounds:	
		a. Columbia University:	
		1. Water Rates.....	\$299 90
		2. Gas and Electricity.....	130 93
		3. Fuel.....	578 00
		4. Cleaning.....	56 20
		5. Superintendent's Supplies.	118 00
		6. Labor and Attendance.....	918 36
		7. Service at Lectures.....	33 00
		8. Entertainment in Gymnasium.....	25 00
		b. Teachers College.....	\$2,159 39
			300 00
		Total Expenditures.....	\$15,915 93
		Balance.....	2,656 56
			\$18,572 49
			\$2,609 35
			332 00
			\$2,941 35
			\$20,582 99
			6,447 01
			\$27,030 00

The financial report as given above is a comparative statement of income and expenditures for the Summer Sessions of 1902 and 1903. The income from fees for the Summer Session of 1903 was \$27,370.00, reduced by fees returned (\$340.00) to \$27,030.00. The expenditures for the Summer Session of 1903 amounted to \$20,582.99, leaving a balance of \$6,447.01.

The following statement shows the condition of the Summer Session account:

Balance for Summer Session of 1900.....	\$2,236	39
“ “ “ “ “ 1901.....	4,680	24
“ “ “ “ “ 1902.....	2,656	56
“ “ “ “ “ 1903.....	6,447	01
	<u>\$16,020</u>	20
“ “ Summer Course in Medicine, 1903.....	392	24
Total.....	<u>\$16,412</u>	44

The Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds states that “the increase in the amount of charges over that for the Summer Session of 1902 is due, so far as the consumption of water, gas, and fuel is concerned, to the increased use of the swimming pool, shower baths, and chemical laboratories, and, so far as the labor and attendance are concerned, to the opening of College Hall and Earl Hall, and the necessity for a laboratory attendant for the new course in Physiology.”

	1902		1903	
	Total	Per Capita	Total	Per Capita
Administration.....	\$ 1,360	33	\$ 2,729	14
Instruction.....	12,096	21	14,912	50
Buildings and Grounds.....	2,459	39	2,941	35
	<u>\$15,915</u>	93	<u>\$20,582</u>	99
				<u>\$21</u>
				88

The average fee paid by each student in 1903 was \$28.75 against \$28.88 in 1902. The excess of receipts over expenditures per capita in 1900 was \$5.76; in 1901, \$8.14; in 1902, \$4.13; and in 1903, \$6.85.

A course of lectures supplementary to the regular class work, but of a more popular character and open to the public,

has always proved a most important addition to the Summer Session program. The course of 1903 was given by members of the teaching staff on Tuesday and Thursday Lectures of each week, on subjects of a varied character, on art, science, history, literature,—meeting, therefore, the needs and desires of various classes of students.

The following list gives the lectures in detail, with the subjects and attendance upon each:

	Attendance
July 14—Mr. GEORGE SAWYER KELLOGG The Architecture, Sculpture, and Historic Sites of New York and Vicinity, including West Point and the Washington Irving Region at Sleepy Hollow	170
July 16—Professor WILLIAM HALLOCK The Acoustics of Articulation (Illustrated by ex- periments)	65
July 21—Professor JOSEPH JASTROW The Psychology of the Deaf and Blind, with special reference to Helen Keller	117
July 23—Professor FREDERICK J. E. WOODBRIDGE Liberal Education	137
July 28—Professor LIVINGSTON FARRAND North American Indian Myths: Their Distribution and Significance	157
July 30—Professor AMADEUS W. GRABAU The Origin of the Great Lakes, and the Life History of Niagara Falls (Illustrated)	146
Aug. 4—Professor WILBUR LUCIUS CROSS Some Old Opinions of the Novel	146
Aug. 6—Professor EDMUND HOWD MILLER Gold and Silver Assays (Illustrated)	40
Aug. 11—Professor A. V. WILLIAMS JACKSON Persia, Old and New	190
Aug. 13—Dr. JAMES THOMSON SHOTWELL Mediæval History	95

Additional lectures were given by Miss Mary P. Anderson, Professor William Hallock, Dr. James T. Shotwell, Dr. Rudolf Tombo, Sr., and Dr. Rudolf Tombo, Jr. As they were due in every case to requests of students, they were clearly the outgrowth and evidence of the interest of both instructors and students in their chosen subjects of study. The lectures are herewith given in detail:

	Attendance
Aug. 3—Miss MARY P. ANDERSON Microscopic Friends and Foes	20
Aug. 5—Dr. JAMES T. SHOTWELL The Papal Monarchy	250
Aug. 6—Dr. RUDOLF TOMBO, Jr. Goethe's Faust	75
Aug. 12—Professor WILLIAM HALLOCK An Exhibition of Pictures of a Trip to the Top of the United States, Mt. Whitney, California	75
Aug. 14—Dr. RUDOLF TOMBO, Sr. Fritz Reuter—illustrated by recitations from the poet's works and by a number of lantern views	75

A new feature of this year's Summer Session was a course of daily lectures on "The Educational Problem in the Philippine Islands," by Dr. Fred Washington Atkinson. Certain of these lectures were open to the public.

In accordance with the suggestion of the report of the Director of the Summer Session of 1902, and in conformity with the excellent custom of previous years, the social **Receptions** interests of the students were carefully considered. **and** Two receptions were given, one on Friday, July 10, **Excursions** and another on Friday, July 31, and excursions to points of interest about New York were provided. The excursions were conducted by Mr. George Sawyer Kellogg of Teachers College, and were as follows:

	Number of Students
July 11 West Point, N. Y.....	83
18 Metropolitan Museum of Art.....	25
25 Seabright, N. J.....	35
Aug. 1 Tarrytown and Sleepy Hollow.....	142
8 Metropolitan Museum of Art.....	100
15 American Museum of Natural History.....	14

The great increase in the number of students apparently justifies a large expansion in the scheme for another season. Nevertheless, it must be remembered that the progress made from year to year has been along lines of natural development, and the foundation is firm and the superstructure well built because this principle of relying upon experience has prevailed. Keeping this in mind I would, therefore, recommend

that the following courses and subjects be added to the present scheme of study:

In Chemistry I would suggest a course in "Chemistry of Food and Nutrition." This would be a natural concomitant of a course in Domestic Science, similar to that given in Teachers College, which I also most earnestly recommend. A course in Anglo-Saxon Literature, Poetry, and Prose is called for by many students who have already taken similar courses in English. Additional work should also be offered in Rhetoric. I would advise also extensive courses in Geography, in addition to the work in Geology, as already offered. Courses should also be given in Elementary Freehand Drawing and in the Theory and Practice of Design. There is likewise great demand for additional courses in Mathematics, *e. g.*, in Transition to Algebra and Geometry, and Projective Geometry. It would also be advisable to divide the Analytical Geometry and Calculus into two courses each. The course in Physiology should be supplemented by more advanced work. I would recommend also in the Department of Romance Languages the addition of a course entitled "General Introduction to the Study of French Literature," and a practical course adapted for students possessing a thorough reading knowledge of French. In Spanish a literary course entitled "Introduction to Spanish Literature" would be an acceptable addition to the two courses already provided. In Music the students of 1903 have called for a course in "Elementary Harmony" suitable for teachers in the public schools, and again in "Musical History and Analysis." One at least of these courses should be offered. In the classics there is some demand for Greek, and I would therefore recommend one course, of an elementary character, and a second devoted to Prose Composition.

In conclusion I desire to say that the earnestness and devotion of the students, their actual achievements in the summer term, according to the testimony of their instructors, demand and justify recognition, which the University should unhesitatingly give. It is entirely possible to place the Summer Session as a term of the academic year without disturbing the present calendar. The academic year would then con-

sist of three terms, so that for purposes of residence a student might begin his year in February, closing it in August, or begin in July, and complete the year in February. A number of students have declared that such an arrangement would enable them to fulfil the year of residence required by the University for the various degrees. To those without experience in the Summer Session work this may seem an extraordinary concession; but it is the testimony of many instructors that in their subjects fully as much is accomplished as in the ordinary academic term. This remarkable fact may be explained when it is considered that the number of lecture hours per day is limited, and that the work of any one day is strengthened and supplemented by that of the following, so that the intensive and cumulative force is most marked.

SUMMER COURSES IN MEDICINE

With the intention of offering opportunities for additional study and investigation to practising physicians and to students of medicine and surgery, the University established for the summer of 1903 a series of courses which were believed to be suited to the needs of such students. These courses opened May 11 and extended to August 24. The subjects offered were Neurology, Gynecology, Ophthalmology, Dermatology, General Medicine, Diseases of Stomach and Intestines, Genito-Urinary Diseases, Diseases of Children, Otology, Obstetrics, Laryngology. Of these the following were given: Gynecology, General Medicine, Genito-Urinary Diseases, Laryngology, Diseases of Children, Obstetrics.

The staff of instructors was as follows:

WILLIAM LITTLE BRADLEY, M.D., Instructor in Summer Course
EDMUND LE ROY DOW, M.D., Tutor
WILLIAM CANTINE GILLEY, M.D., Instructor in Summer Course
R. FROTHINGHAM, M.D., Instructor
JAMES P. MCKELVY, M.D., Instructor in Summer Course
LINNÆUS EDFORD LA FETRA, M.D., Instructor in Summer Course
RALPH WALDO LOBENSTINE, M.D., Instructor
WILLIAM KELLEY SIMPSON, M.D., Instructor
ROBERT WATTS, Jr., M.D., Instructor in Summer Course

Four of the nine instructors were members of the teaching staff of the University. Five were clinical assistants at the Vanderbilt Clinic or other hospitals.

The total number of students was 53, distributed as follows:

	Graduates	Medical Students	Total
Obstetrics.....	5	17	22
Physical Diagnosis.....	—	20	20 ✓
Laryngology.....	7	—	7 ✓
Diseases of Children.....	—	2	2 ✓
Gynecology.....	1	—	1 ✓
Genito-Urinary Diseases.....	1	—	1 ✓
			53

The financial report as given herewith shows a balance, so that the offering of these courses has been of no additional expense to the University:

Income	Expenditures	
\$1,532 50	Salaries.....	\$823 75
	Printing.....	147 37
	Advertising.....	148 41
	Incidentals.....	20 73
		\$1,140 26
	Balance.....	392 24
\$1,532 50		\$1,532 50

A summer course in medicine must necessarily be regarded as an experiment, but the experience of the present year indicates that a course of study at this period of the year is very desirable. A number of students of medicine were enabled to obtain exemption through summer work from attendance on equivalent courses in the regular curriculum, thus securing more time during the term to prepare for hospital examinations, etc. Graduates in medicine to the number of 12 took advantage of the opportunity for renewed study in direct contact with the Medical School. The instructors declare that their students were most interested in their work, and evidently obtained great benefit from their attendance. The smallness of the numbers need occasion no surprise, for the knowledge of the fact that the University offers such oppor-

tunities for medical study is not widespread. It is to be regretted that professors and instructors are unwilling to give instruction in the summer, with the result that it is necessary to rely upon men whose work may be very satisfactory, but who are not so well known. There is certainly a demand for instruction in the summer which may be given in the hospitals where a case may be followed from the diagnosis to its close. There is also much need of laboratory work, *e. g.*, in Pathology, Clinical Pathology, and Bacteriology; but lack of facilities render such a scheme at present impracticable.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES C. EGBERT, Jr.,

Director.

August 19, 1903

823.75

147.27

148.41

20.75

1140.26 + 1.0 = 1153.2

1667.50

527.22

LIBRARY

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1903

*To the President of Columbia University
in the City of New York,*

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the report of this Library for the year ending June 30, 1903.

The organization and methods of work have been fully set forth in prior reports. It has not been found necessary to make any changes worthy of mention during the current year. There has been, however, that increased efficiency in each department which is to be expected as one result of closer organization and increased experience.

That there are no special changes to be noted, and no enlargement of the scope of the Library to be reported, is due to the fact that we are already doing all that is reasonably possible until there is a decided increase in the space which can be occupied in this building for library purposes; which can only come, of course, by provision being made elsewhere for a part at least of that work of instruction now carried on in the Library. But a trifle more than one-third of the entire building is now occupied for library purposes. The most immediate relief, and that which will most readily increase our efficiency, will come when the School of Law is given a building of its own. This will release not only a large number of smaller rooms, which will be used for various purposes,* but

* Such as a room for maps and charts: within which should be carefully arranged and indexed collections of old maps of every description, manor-charts, roads and trails, battle-fields, coast lines, etc.

will give us the room now used as a law reading-room with which to increase our seminar and reading-room facilities—already far less than our actual needs.

Plans for the use of any additional room which may be afforded us by the withdrawal of instructional work are many and already well digested; though, of course, not yet worked out to the last detail. But it is unwise and unnecessary to report these in advance of any possibility of realization.

There have been very few changes in the *personnel* of the Library staff during the year: the advancement of Mr. Vladimir Gr. Simkhovitch to the position of Bibliographer to the Library, and Mr. Frank Erb to the position of Supervisor of the Shelf Department, being the most noteworthy.

The Order Department reports 4517 orders sent out since July 1, 1902, of which 1656 were from second-hand catalogues. Of the latter, 662 were reported back as sold before our orders reached the dealers. Of our total outstanding orders for the year, 3601 were filled, 1222 are still on file, and 89 were cancelled.

We have had sent to the shelves of the Order Department, twice each month, the choicest of current books, on inspection. From the titles thus received, 253 have been selected by officers of the University or by the Librarian, for purchase.

New reader's tickets have been issued to the number of 219, and 44 of last year's tickets have been renewed upon request.

This department also cares for the issue of cards for seminar rooms—this year to the number of 238.

For the last three years there has been a steady decline in the total number of books accessioned. The chief reason for this has been that there have been no gifts of money for special collections, except the Dean Lung Fund—which has not materially increased the number of books purchased, since most of the titles secured by this fund are expensive. This last statement is also true of the uses made of the gift of \$2040 for the completion of the Parliamentary Papers. Then, too, we have ceased accessioning dissertations, treating these as a mass collection rather than as individual titles, although they have been carefully catalogued. A still further

reason for the decrease in additions to the Library may be found in the fact that having made what may be called the gross purchases we are now filling in periods and epochs, collecting sets of periodicals, and doing other such work at a naturally increased average cost per title; so that the money which we have expended has brought us in a smaller number of volumes.

This year, however, we have made some large exchanges, especially with the New York Public Library; we have accessioned the Townsend Library of War Records—not heretofore placed upon our shelves; we have received the Chinese Encyclopædia of something more than 5000 volumes (which we have bound three volumes in one)*; and the Law Library has received a gift of 808 volumes from Mr. William Underhill Moore. These, and the unusual generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Avery in connection with the library which bears their name, have increased our titles until we are nearly at the figures of four or five years ago.

This increase has been accomplished, however, in the face of additional expense made necessary by the present relations between the booksellers and book publishers of this country. Just what is to be the final outcome of these relations cannot be determined at present. It is entirely too evident, however, that what is known as the net book list, and the smaller discounts given to libraries, have combined to increase quite largely the average cost per title of all purchases. In the public libraries, where net books are purchased in greater numbers than it is necessary for us to buy, the additional expense is reported at quite 20%, or the equivalent of the loss of one book in five. It is not probable that our own losses are more than half this, or the equivalent of one book in ten; and they may not reach quite this figure. The distribution of our accounts is such that it has been almost impossible to determine exactly how this Library is affected by the existing

* The unfavorable disposition which we have been obliged to make of this valuable collection, in one of the rooms of the temporary first floor of University Hall, is an illustration of the disadvantage and limitations under which we are now laboring because of the overcrowding in the Library building.

arrangement, but it is entirely evident that we are carrying a full share of this burden. At the recent meeting of the American Library Association this entire question was discussed, with considerable acrimony on both sides; and with such alleged misunderstanding and misquotation that the Association finally thought best to place the whole matter in the hands of a special committee for the coming year. The arrangement is simply one of many similar combinations in the business world which are just now attracting both attention and criticism.

There have been added during the year 18,800 volumes, not including duplicate gifts. Of these, 8821 were secured by purchase, 1568 by exchange, 5976 by gift, 568 by deposit of the various societies with which we are under contract, and 1867 by the binding of pamphlets. The Library now numbers 346,354 books.

The number of continuations, received by parts, has increased to 338, which is a gain of 50 over last year.

We have not been able to do much in the way of completing sets of periodicals, owing to a lack of funds. The cost of back numbers is increasing every year, and our chances of securing them at any price are decreasing as time passes; which makes it of the utmost importance that a generous appropriation be secured for this specific work, each year, if possible.

The creating of a new department makes an immediate and imperative and generally quite a large demand upon our revenues. It is several years since these revenues have been increased, during which time many new departments have been created. The result is that nearly all departments have been obliged to receive smaller amounts, and even with this sacrifice the new departments have not been properly equipped. The income of the Barnard Fund has decreased, with the lower rate of interest now prevailing, and this has lessened the appropriations made to the science departments—appropriations which were already far too limited. The need of larger Library appropriations is therefore imperative, in every department of the University.

The more noteworthy additions to the Library have been

reported from time to time through the *University Quarterly*, the press of the city, and the student press. It may not be out of place, however, to call attention here to the following:

Albertus Magnus, *Opera Omnia*, Parisiis, 1890, 38 vols.

Duns Scotus, *Opera Omnia*, Parisiis, 1891, 26 vols.

Baudouin, *Collection des mem. rel à la révolution Française*, Paris, 1821-25, 54 vols.

Hakluyt Society Publications, 28 vols.

Buffon *Œuvres*, 45 vols., 1749, etc. (This is Louis XV.'s presentation copy of this great work, with the royal arms and cypher stamped on the bindings.)

Aldrovandus, *Ulysses, Opera Omnia*. A complete set of his valuable works on Natural History, illustrated, 13 vols., folio. Bononiæ, 1599-1668.

Journal des états généraux, Paris, 1789-91, 36 vols.

Of the sets of important serial publications which we have completed, the most notable are:

Allgemeine Deutsche Bibliothek, Berlin, 1765-93, continued under the name of *Neue Deutsche Bibliothek*, 1793-1803: in all, 253 vols.

Almanach de Gotha, 1834-87, 30 vols.

Bibliographie Catholique, 1841-87, 47 vols.

Book-Notes, 1884-1901, 18 vols.

Blätter für d. Bayerische Gymnasialschulwesen, 1865-98, vols. 1-34.

Entscheidungen des Oberverwaltungsgericht, Berlin, 1877-97, 35 vols.

La Quinzaine, 40 vols., 1894-1902.

Revue Critique de législation, Paris, 1854-77, 44 vols.

Revue Blanche, 1891-1901, 24 vols.

Reale istitute Lombardo di Scienze and Lettere, Memoire et Rendiconti, Milano, 1845-1901, 57 vols.

We also secured excellent first editions of about fifty authors of note—buying only for departmental work, research, and instruction, and only where the price was exceptionally favorable.

Three manuscripts of note have been purchased. One of these is a superb thirteenth century Bible written in minuscules on thinnest vellum, the calligraphy, the ornamentation, and preservation of which are perfect. The others are, an Æthiopic Missal, written in the fifteenth century, and the original manuscript of Jean Mislier's "Testament."

The remarkably complete collection of anarchistic books,

journals, newspapers, pamphlets, manuscripts, posters, photographs, songs, etc., has already been fully described in the public press and in the journals of the University.

The increased regular work of this department, in addition to many extraordinary demands made upon it during the year, has been met without increasing the force and without additional expense of any kind. It is hardly reasonable, however, to expect that this record can be repeated from year to year.

The most noticeable change in the work of this department has been the increasing substitution of typewritten cards for those written by hand. For many years this Li- The Cata-
brary had an enviable reputation for the neatness logue De-
of its card work, and it was quite generally thought partment
impossible to change to machine work and maintain this ex-
cellence. Our experience during the last year is so entirely
contrary to the general expectation, that we consider the
machine-written card as a prominent feature of our work.
Four machines are now in use, of three different types—in
order that we may carefully experiment with each type. The
general results are entirely satisfactory, and without increas-
ing the number of our force in this department we have been
able to do a large amount of special work hitherto impossible.

There have been added to the catalogue this year 69,081
cards. Of this number, 2929 were received from the Library
of Congress, under the new scheme of printing and distribu-
tion inaugurated by Mr. Putnam, at an initial cost of \$33.66.
We have also received 4137 cards from the American Library
Association at a cost of \$60.46.

We are not quite sure of a decided advantage in the use of
the cards furnished by the Library of Congress. We are our-
selves so near the publishing centres, and have such quick
service of new books, that it is very doubtful whether there is
any gain in the matter of time. All things considered, we are
quite sure that there is no gain in the matter of expense.
However, we intend to continue the experiment one more
year—since we do not feel that anything is lost to the Library
by this course.

Of the 28,000 German dissertations which have been received (less, perhaps, 3000 duplicates returned), 10,787 have been carefully catalogued, and 18,352 cards made. This has taken the entire time of one cataloguer and about half the time of one of our revisers; with occasional additional help in the matter of looking up duplicates. The cost of checking up and cataloguing dissertations, therefore, has been about eight cents per title, or about five cents per card.

For some time the shelf list of the Avery Library has been in need of revision. By way of experiment, we made a new shelf list on cards instead of on sheets. The cards (12,000 in all) for the list of 18,000 volumes, were prepared at an expense of sixty dollars. The general result is so satisfactory that I very much desire to put in execution now a plan which has been in mind for some years—changing our entire shelf list from sheets to cards. The expense of this change will be not far from twenty-five hundred dollars for the cards and for cases for holding the cards when completed. If money could be provided to meet this expense I would undertake the work immediately. The gain in time and in efficiency hereafter would make this a thoroughly good investment.

The average cost of cataloguing during the year has not been far from twenty-five cents for each title card—falling a little below this, if anything. This is a reduction of at least 15 % from the expense of former years.

The use of the typewriter in card-making has revived again our thought of printing all of our cards; but this cannot be undertaken until our resources are greater than now. Cards cannot be printed to advantage, expense considered, until we can make use of at least five sets; and this cannot be done until we have money for the catalogue cases and for the care of these; as well as room in which to place these new special catalogues. This is only one of many forms of betterment of service which must be postponed until more room in the building is available.

The most notable advance in this department during the year which has just closed has been the development of the work in bibliography, under the direction of Mr. Simkho-

vitch. The use which has been made of Room 307 (the one-time private office of the President of the University) fully justifies the change in its occupancy and in- creases our appreciation of the service rendered the Library by the President in making this room available for its present purposes.

Department of
Serials

The world's book-market has been watched very closely and very intelligently, and wherever our resources have permitted advantage has been taken of all unusual opportunities for purchase. With comparatively small expenditure, we have been able to fill the more marked lacunæ in this Library. Lists of the more important acquisitions will be found under the report of the Order Department.

The bibliographer has also been able to render quite continuous and very valuable service to the officers of all departments, not only in the way of purchases, but in connection with research work. We could use with profit to all concerned the entire time of an expert bibliographer on these latter lines alone.

Four exhibitions have been held in this room during the year. Two were of a miscellaneous character, showing some of the more interesting books and manuscripts now in this Library. One was devoted to illuminated manuscripts only, loaned us by friends of the University. This exhibition lasted six days, the room being open to visitors twenty-two hours in aggregate. But during these few hours nearly seven hundred officers and students availed themselves of the opportunity to examine the collection, and were very enthusiastic over the exhibit. The fourth exhibit contained books loaned by Mr. Samuel P. Avery; books upon binding, and some unusual illustrations of fine bookbinding. The delay in printing the catalogue will carry this last exhibition over until after the opening of the coming academic year.

The periodical subscription list has been increased during the year by 230 titles. Of this number, 179 are labor periodicals, subscribed for through the James Loeb Fund. Ten periodicals have been added to the Avery Library list. The total number of periodicals at present on our subscription list is 1433. Of these, about 180 are distributed to the

departments and placed in the Science Seminar, outside of the Library building. There is a steadily increasing demand for new periodicals, a demand which cannot well be rejected and which we are scarcely able to meet. Sooner or later we must decide between less binding from year to year and the increase of periodicals, or try to stand still on both lines, which is exceedingly difficult. Here, as elsewhere, is seen the need of larger revenues.

The binding for the year has been carried on with peculiar success. Our books are all bound well and appropriately, yet with almost constantly decreasing expense; made possible by cheaper grades of binding, and by other devices determined by the uses of the bound volumes. Rarely, if ever before, have books been returned to us so promptly from the bindery, the maximum being three weeks, and by far the larger part of the work reaching us within two weeks.

The Serial Department is charged with the examination and acknowledgment of all gifts and all exchanges. Nearly 1700 acknowledgments were sent out during the year. The department received by gift 5531 volumes and 18,754 pamphlets; by exchange, 112 volumes and 2259 pamphlets, in addition to about 1000 State documents coming from the New York Public Library. The work of the department has never been more arduous, nor has it ever been conducted to more satisfactory conclusions.

I have experienced much anxiety this year in connection with the binding of rare books, manuscripts, etc. It is quite impossible to insure against loss while these are in transit or in the hands of the binder, and I shall welcome the day when at least titles whose loss could never be made good can be cared for in our own building and under our immediate and constant supervision.

The long service of the present Supervisor of this department, at the Loan Desk and elsewhere, in this Library, has made him exceedingly expert in his present position. Those who have known the Library much longer than I have known it unite in saying that the general condition of the books on the shelves was never

better than now. By an arrangement with the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, one of the maids has been employed for about six hours each day in dusting and special cleaning, with very satisfactory results.

The most important service rendered by this department is that of rapidly returning to their places upon the shelves books which have been in use and have come back from borrowers. Collections have been made much more frequently than ever before, with advantages which can scarcely be overestimated. It is hardly too much to say that the storage shelves back of the Loan Desk have been freed from accumulations of books at least once an hour during every day of the academic year. This has greatly increased the availability and circulation of our books; a service the results of which have been peculiarly necessary and gratifying because the overcrowding of our shelves and the breaking of our classification has frequently meant much confusion and loss of time—both of which have been reduced to a minimum by the zeal and efficiency of this department.

The total number of books missing from the Library, on July 1, 1902,* was 1377, as against 1470 books missing the year before. The books recounted have been found after most careful shelf-reading and search. The greater part of the Library has been examined several times, in addition to the usual routine revisions made frequently for the purpose of correcting misplaced books upon the shelves. It must be recalled that this is the aggregate of missing books since the records of this Library were at all accurate. It represents a list of less than 100 volumes a year, even presuming all these to be beyond recall. When it is remembered that the removal of the Library from Forty-ninth Street to its present location falls within the years of these records, and when we recall the freedom of access to all stacks and alcoves granted both officers and students, this really is a most honorable record to all concerned.

Much attention has been given during the year to the disposal of our increasing number of duplicates. All duplicates

* The annual inventory being taken after the 1st of July, this part of the report must be one year late.

are carefully catalogued, and are disposed of by sale or by exchange as rapidly as possible.

The Shelf Department is obliged to meet with especial care and promptness the very frequent demands made for books which are reported by various officers and library attendants as not in actual use, nor on the shelves, nor loaned out of the Library. These calls have been given precedence of all other work of this department, and with very gratifying results. The number of calls marked "Missing for some time" has been largely reduced, and the permanence and efficiency of the service have been satisfactory in the extreme.

Throughout the entire Library the shelving is very crowded. Because of this, large collections of books have been moved from one part of the Library to another (with a view of making the most-needed books more readily accessible), at considerable expense for the moving itself and with constantly increasing expense of service. The systematic classification of the Library has thus been sadly broken. Not later than the summer of 1904 we ought to complete at least the second story of the full half of the stacks in Room 113. The seminar stacks are fast filling, the Avery Library is badly overcrowded, we have no map-room, the Science Seminar is in a small and overcrowded room and in another building, and the law stacks are full. It seems imperative that relief be found, and found very soon. It already seems as though relief ought to come sooner than another University building could be completed, even if its cornerstone were laid this summer.

Loan Division.—During the year no radical changes have been made in the manner of conducting the work of this Reader's division, but much has been accomplished in the Department way of completing and perfecting the details which were outlined some two years ago.

There have been no additions made to the number of assistants.

The demands made by readers throughout the year have been larger than at any time since the University moved to its present site.

An estimate of the average time required for delivering

books to readers after application can be made if the requests are divided into three classes: requests for books reserved at the loan desk; requests for books found in the general reading-room, in the various seminar rooms, and in the stack rooms; and requests for books in the galleries, in the sub-basement, and generally those books which have been removed from their regular places because of break in classification caused by lack of shelf room. The first class, fortunately, covers the most-frequently used books within the entire Library, and the time required to meet each request in this class has been so small that it may be said that these books have been supplied instantly. In the second class there has been no saving of time over the preceding year; but notwithstanding the increased demands, with no increase of service, the average time of about two and a half minutes for each class was maintained throughout the year. The first and second classes represent about 90 % of the entire number of titles called for during the year. In the third class there has been an inevitable increase in the time required to supply applicants, because of the unusual distance of these books from the loan desk, and because of the breaks in classification to which reference has already been made. It is not hard to understand the delay in getting a book which is at a distance from the loan desk, to reach which three or four doors must be opened before access can be had to the room, then the path to the stacks must be lighted, then the "running light" must be carried to the shelf, and after the book is found all these operations must be reversed before the book reaches the desk. As rapidly as possible we must increase our shelving, return books to their proper classification, and by mechanical carriers or some similar devices increase the rapidity of service from the more remote parts of the building.

The use of the Library by the students of the summer session was peculiarly gratifying. A large number of books were placed at the loan desk on special reserve list, and not a single title was lost or misplaced throughout the session. The students worked in the Library most arduously, from the early morning hour until the last hour of the evening; and also

availed themselves of the privilege of withdrawing books whenever this could be permitted.

It was noted in the last Report that the records of this division showed that students are locating more and more closely to the University. The year just closed has shown a further increase, due apparently to the convenience with which students can obtain access to the University grounds throughout the day and evening. An increasingly large number make the Library the centre of all their work, going out from it for lecture and laboratory hours, and returning for the intermission. Under these conditions it is clear that as far as possible books in constant demand must be available at all library hours. This compels the staff to use much discretion in placing on the reserve list books which are in constant demand, other than those named by instructors.

The total number of volumes which have been supplied directly to readers during the year was 226,279. As these were handed in and out at the loan desk, twice that number, or 452,558 volumes, passed over the desk during the year. This makes an average of 1469 volumes for each day that the Library was open; or, making due allowance for books given out and taken in during the earlier and later hours of each library day, the average is about 175 volumes for each "busy hour" (as they are denominated by the staff). For readers within the building, 134,074 volumes were supplied,* and 92,205 volumes were loaned to be taken out of the building. These figures do not include any of the books used directly from the shelves in the reading-room or in the seminars or in the stack rooms; nor the quite large use of books placed upon the shelves for inspection as soon as purchased.

The statistical tables give the impression that circulation outside of the building has increased. In reality this is not true. A large percentage of the books were not loaned for the full period of two weeks to single individuals, or, in other words, the demand for books was so great that in many cases they were treated as special loans. It is not possible to secure detailed statistics covering this class of loans. Under

* Included in the totals given just above.

our present methods, when application for renewal is made, all books in the account are renewed, even though some of them were borrowed on the preceding day. It is true, therefore, that the circulation for use outside of the building has decreased, while the number of books used within the building has decidedly increased. This has come rather from necessity and because of existing conditions than through choice; but it is precisely what may be expected as the use of the Library becomes more intelligent and more effective.

The total number of different persons who borrowed books from the Library was 4031, as follows:

Officers, 127; Tutors, Assistants, etc., 333	460
Graduates: Columbia, 817; Barnard, 186; Teachers College, 53	1056*
Students: Columbia, 1891; Barnard, 257; Teachers College, 355	2503
Auditors	12

It will be seen from this last statement that a large number of the students of this University are not borrowing books, which must necessarily be a presumption against their use of the books of this Library except through the general reading-room and the periodical reading-room (not recorded). Undoubtedly this seeming lack of appreciation of library privileges is more apparent than real; but it is certainly true that there is still room for intelligent and well-directed effort on the part of officers and instructors in the way of arousing the interest of students in general literature as well as in that which is more strictly collateral to their daily work. The love of reading and the appreciation of literature sometimes seem to be inborn rather than acquired; but these characteristics may be quickened and stimulated by close contact with those who are familiar with the best work in all literary fields, and who have themselves been stirred and strengthened by this contact with the best minds of all ages.

The character of circulation for use outside of the building and the use of the special books on reserve at the loan desk may be determined from the following statement:

* Some of the graduates re-registered as students, though not counted as such in this table.

Last December (1902) 3648 volumes were loaned out, as against December (1901) 4027, classified as follows:

	General Reference from Reading- Room	Bibliography	Philosophy	Religion	Sociology and Education	Philology and Lit- erature; including Fiction	Science and Useful Arts	Fine Arts	History and Biography	Total Volumes in Use
Loaned for use out- side of the build- ing.....	10	40	121	124	490	1564	740	66	493	3648
Reserved at the loan desk.....	233	5	299	35	490	1205	45	7	382	2701
At the binders....	14	24	9	5	75	112	118	7	23	387
Total.....	257	69	429	164	1055	2881	903	80	898	6736

The fines collected for the year amounted to \$381.20. The amount received for lost books, not included in the above, was \$18.39. In addition to this, as usual, for some books reported lost new copies of identical editions were accepted from the borrowers in lieu of the cost of the books.

During the year 401 volumes were loaned to 53 libraries, classified by States as follows:

California.....	1	Michigan.....	2	Pennsylvania....	107
Connecticut.....	26	Missouri.....	6	Rhode Island...	12
Illinois.....	20	New York.....	91	Texas.....	1
Iowa.....	25	New Hampshire.	2	Wisconsin.....	9
Maryland.....	1	New Jersey.....	40	Canada.....	1
Massachusetts...	10	Ohio.....	47		

The Library borrowed 177 volumes from 17 libraries, classified as follows:

Colorado.....	4	New Jersey.....	1
Connecticut.....	9	Pennsylvania.....	3
Massachusetts.....	99	Rhode Island.....	27
New York.....	26	Washington, D. C...	8

While our relations with all the libraries have been peculiarly pleasant, special thanks are due to Mr. Horace G. Wadlin, librarian of the Boston Public Library, and Mr. W.

C. Lane, librarian of Harvard University Library, for the prompt and courteous manner in which they have assisted our readers.

In addition to the above, miscellaneous shipments aggregating nearly a thousand volumes were made to officers, students, and other borrowers.

TOTAL DAILY LOANS—OUT-GOING VOLUMES ONLY

	Days Open, 1902-03	Days Open, 1901-02	Largest, 1902-03	Smallest, 1902-03	Readers' Tickets, 1902-03	Readers' Tickets, 1901-02
July.....	26	26	719	170	17	11
August.....	26	27	568	146	11	17
September.....	26	24	477	42	22	15
October.....	27	27	1100	287	28	34
November.....	24	25	1284	917	19	40
December.....	26	25	1089	335	18	28
January.....	26	26	1147	639	19	30
February.....	24	24	1221	778	20	11
March.....	26	25	1297	956	23	13
April.....	25	24	1220	860	24	18
May.....	26	27	1198	143	12	22
June.....	26	25	440	106	6	9
Total.....	308	305			219	248

Reference Division.—The use of the reading-room has been quite up to the record of the preceding year. It is not at all unusual to have every chair occupied, as well as the ledges in front of the bookcases around the room. In view of this overcrowding, and taking the year as a whole, it would seem that better order has prevailed and fewer complaints have been made than in any previous year.

The increase in the use of the reading-room by persons not connected with the University has been quite marked. Men and women engaged in scholarly research have come to understand that the Library and its staff are at their service, as far as this is consistent with the claims of officers and students—which, of course, must receive our first consideration.

The Reference Librarian has maintained the card catalogue supplementary to the Bulletin on Books on Education, prepared last year under his official editorial supervision. Four hundred and twenty-five volumes and 1262 pamphlets on educational topics have been added to the collection, in addition to the entry of 47 volumes and 988 pamphlets as continuations, in a copy of the printed catalogue. One hundred and sixty-two volumes and pamphlets in Russian and 41 in other languages have been catalogued and placed in the hands of other departments for binding, accessioning, and location upon the shelves.

From the 16th of February to the 3d of March the Reference Librarian was engaged at the office of the Secretary of the Trustees of the University, cataloguing the collection of Columbiana maintained in that office. Over 700 slips were written; since this work was completed, about 75 additional pamphlets, etc., duplicates of the Columbiana in this Library, have been laid aside for the Trustees' Library.

During a part of April and May the Reference Librarian prepared a catalogue *raisonné* of some 120 volumes of works on bookbinding, and 138 examples of fine bookbinding, supplied by Mr. Samuel P. Avery for an exhibition in the Bibliographical Museum.

A careful examination has been made during the year of the complete list of the separate publications of the United States Bureau of Education, checking the same with titles already in this Library. Of the 328 titles given in the Commissioner's Report, we lack only 40; and some of these are reprints, of which we have the originals in annual reports.

Readers have gladly availed themselves of the evening service, of which a weekly report has been kept, the average attendance being 125.

This division will welcome any possible enlargement of floor space, made available for reading-room and reference purposes. This is sadly needed, and without it we can hardly expect to pass another year without loss of time and almost unavoidable friction and irritation.

The work of the Avery Library has been carried along the

lines indicated in the last report. It is very delightful to know that while we have never been forgotten or neglected by the Founders, Mr. and Mrs. Avery have rarely shown as much interest in the Library as during the past year, and perhaps at no time have they contributed so generously to its support. This generosity does not appear so much in the number of books as in their importance and value. The four large volumes on French furniture, published by Goupil, the "Grand Blondel," and the great book by Wilhelm Bode on Tuscan sculpture, are illustrations of the thoughtfulness which places in this Library titles which are entirely beyond the means of the people who most need them. These and other monumental works have come to us always with the coöperation and often at the suggestion of Mr. Russell Sturgis, whose assistance as expert adviser has added immeasurably to the reputation and value of the Library.

The use of the Library by the Architectural Department has followed the usual lines, but has met with more than usual success. Professor Ware, whose withdrawal from the Purchasing Board after many years of faithful service is keenly felt, believes that the results of Gothic research have never before been quite so satisfactory.

The progress of the catalogue for this Library has been continuous. This is one of the special catalogues which ought to be in much greater number than at present. Nothing will add more to the efficiency of the work of each of the great divisions or departments of the University than a carefully prepared catalogue of the books relating to its own activities, kept up to date to the day and hour, and within easy reach of officers and students of the division. This must wait, however, for larger revenues.

The Avery Library ministers indirectly, and properly, to the wants of the proposed School of Fine Arts. While it is improper under its foundation to extend its revenues directly for these purposes, much that comes to the Avery Library is available for the purposes of the proposed School; and it is entirely proper to call attention here to the rather remarkable facilities already offered in this way. In this connection I

beg leave to quote from the admirable report of the Reference Librarian in charge of this Library:

"The Avery Library is intended for the scholar-architect, for the mature man of affairs who deals with large matters and needs big books. Mr. Avery buys monumental publications which these people cannot afford. In strictly architectural literature he has gone much further and has bought nearly everything of importance. This is a superb mass of material and does a part of our work magnificently, but does not cover all that comes to us. Columbia is the first University to be modelled on universal lines. It assumes to cover all fields of knowledge and research. A child of four who enters the kindergarten of the Horace Mann School may spend his entire life on our hill, and may rise very high if he is able. He should be placed within reach of artistic influences at every point of his career. The greater part of this work must be done, of course, in the proposed School of Fine Arts, but the Avery may do much of it. It is already doing a great deal, and may easily accomplish much more. The Avery Library takes care of architecture and the allied arts. Under the numbers 700 + the general Library has a small but satisfactory collection of art books. The section of æsthetics also has been made quite perfect."

If we can make practical an interesting scheme now being considered by the Department of History, for instruction in the History of Art, and supplement this with a small collection of books in the general Library, the University Library will have a very acceptable and satisfactory Art Department.

It is difficult to speak of the work of the Library staff from year to year without repetitions which may seem perfunctory, The Library and may therefore break the force which this part Staff of the Annual Report ought to have with the administrative officers of the University. The vocabulary of faithfulness and efficiency is quite soon exhausted, and it is difficult at all times to explain to others the satisfactory personal and official relations existing both within the staff and between the staff and the outside world. There is a certain enthusiasm which is infectious, unselfish, and con-

scientious, and which is as remarkable as it is unfortunately unusual; a positive devotion to the betterment of service and to all the interests of the University and its officers and students, which ought to be remembered and formally recognized each year. The most effective library work, after all, is that which is personal, and in this the members of this staff seem to excel. It is hardly too much to say that both Supervisors and those under their immediate direction seem to give quite as much thought and care to improving the conditions of personal service as they give to the more material and mechanical equipment of their respective departments. I cannot speak too highly of the results of the year in all these respects. There could be no more complete proof of the faithfulness and competency of the entire staff than the efficiency of administration which marked the conduct of all Library affairs during the three months' absence of the Librarian last summer. There was not a break, nor a jolt, nor a jar, nor a moment of friction in the running of this great machine. Upon his return to his post, the Librarian heard nothing but many and warm praises of those who had carried on the work so independently and so wisely during his absence. This was all the more noteworthy since no one person was appointed deputy Librarian, but the administration of each department was left entirely to its Supervisor.

The President of the University was good enough to appoint its Librarian as the representative of the University at the one hundredth celebration of the birth of the mathematician, Nicholas Abel, by the Government and University of Norway, last September; and at the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Bodleian Library, at Oxford, last October. Detailed reports of these functions have already been submitted, but I desire to express here my keen appreciation of the honor which this representation conferred. It afforded great pleasure to secure in this manner, from the representatives of these ancient institutions of learning, renewed proof of the high standing of Columbia in the educational world and of its hold upon the confidence and esteem of the strongest men in educational ranks.

During my absence I made a careful study of the conditions and forms of administration of the library of the University of Christiania, of the Royal Library of Copenhagen, of the library of Trinity College, Dublin, of the Bodleian and other libraries at Oxford, and of the library of the British Museum. At each of these every possible opportunity for investigation was afforded me, and I wish to make this public recognition of the many courtesies extended to your representative.

To this I add as usual, and again with no loss of sincerity and force because of annual repetition, my continued appreciation of your own thoughtfulness and valuable coöperation, and of the constant courtesy of the Trustees and officers of the University, at all times and in all relations.

Respectfully,

JAMES H. CANFIELD,
Librarian

USE OF THE LIBRARY

	SUPPLIED FOR USE OUTSIDE OF THE BUILDING						SUPPLIED FOR USE INSIDE THE BUILDING						TOTAL VOLUMES OUTGOING AT THE LOAN DESK													
	Loans, 1902-03		Loans, 1901-02		Renewals, 1902-03		Renewals, 1901-02		1902-1903			1901-1902			1902-03		1901-02		Daily Average, 1902-03		Daily Average, 1901-02		Fines Collected, 1902-03		Fines Collected, 1901-02	
	July	4,257	3,219	760	812	5,017	4,031	4,505	3,256	7,761	5,514	2,735	8,249	12,778	12,280	491.4	472.3	\$ 11.30	\$ 15.60							
Aug.	2,974	2,844	740	641	3,714	3,485	3,121	1,474	4,595	3,186	1,238	4,424	8,309	7,909	319.5	292.9	12.45	11.90								
Sept.	2,842	2,973	681	1,033	3,523	4,006	2,515	1,486	2,661	2,018	122	2,140	6,184	6,146	237.8	256.	8.70	11.25								
Oct.	7,723	7,155	1,156	985	8,879	8,140	9,034	4,688	13,722	5,561	3,937	9,498	22,601	17,638	837.	653.2	26.45	26.45								
Nov.	8,035	7,673	1,010	963	9,045	8,636	9,645	5,224	14,869	8,166	4,006	12,172	23,914	20,808	986.4	832.3	34.35	31.35								
Dec.	6,710	7,368	1,151	1,453	7,861	8,221	8,251	3,937	12,188	5,759	3,307	9,066	20,049	17,887	771.1	715.4	42.35	37.15								
Jan.	7,572	7,831	1,502	1,310	9,074	9,141	8,072	5,002	14,074	6,580	4,201	10,781	23,148	19,922	890.3	766.2	37.25	39.05								
Feb.	8,956	7,152	1,255	1,124	10,211	8,276	9,169	5,397	14,566	6,507	4,533	11,040	24,777	19,316	1,032.3	804.8	55.90	32.65								
Mar.	10,313	8,568	1,343	1,218	11,656	9,786	10,596	6,552	17,148	10,074	5,503	15,577	28,804	25,363	1,107.8	1,014.5	41.45	38.85								
Apr.	10,243	8,875	947	1,049	11,929	10,251	9,699	5,873	15,482	7,088	4,933	12,021	26,672	22,272	1,066.8	928.	55.90	38.85								
May	6,880	7,150	1,049	1,074	7,929	8,224	6,956	6,114	13,049	6,386	5,135	11,521	20,978	19,745	806.8	731.2	46.50	42.80								
June	3,386	3,151	710	588	4,106	3,739	3,542	417	3,959	2,582	350	2,932	8,065	6,671	310.2	266.8	31.70	15.05								
Total	79,901	73,959	12,304	12,577	92,205	86,536	85,991	48,080	134,074	69,421	40,000	109,421	226,279	195,957	734.6	642.5	\$381.20	\$325.55								

¹ This does not include 2342 volumes loaned from the Science Seminar.

² Of this amount, \$8.45 was collected through the Science Seminar.

³ Of this amount, \$9.70 was collected through the Science Seminar.

RECORD OF GIFTS

1902-1903

	Vols.	Pam.		Vols.	Pam.
Adams, Charles F.		2	Curtis & Cameron	1	
Amberg, Dr. Emil		1	Cutler Manufacturing Co.	1	
Anderson, Tempest		1	David Williams Co., Pub.	1	
Andrade, Dr. Abel de	2	1	Day, W. S.	5	13
Andrews, C. A.		1	Dearborn, Dr. G. V. N.		3
Anthony, Susan B.		13	Dellenbaugh, F. S.		1
Arnold, Bion J.	2		De Peyster, J. Watts	6	1
Atkinson, Edward		2	De Vinne, T. L.	1	
Auchincloss, W. S.	1		Dexter, F. B.	1	
Avery, S. P.	50	1	Dibblee, Mrs. F. E.	2	
Baily, Joshua L.	1		Dollinger, Mrs. Theresa	6	
Baker, Voorhis & Co.	1		Dunning, Prof. W. A.	1	25
Bargy, Henry	1		Egleston, G. W.	4	
Barton, G. E.		1	Ehrlich, F.		1
Batchellor, Albert S.		1	Einstein, Lewis	20	12
Battin, B. F.	1		Erb, F. C.		1
Beaudet, Rev. Henry		1	Fillebrown, C. B.		1
Bender, Mathew	1		Fisher, E. S.		3
Benedict, H. S.	1		Fiske, Prof. T. S.		11
Benedict, J. D.	1		Fitz-Gerald, J. D.		3
Bertheau, Dr. Z.	2	6	Flemming, W. L.		1
Bigelow, John		2	Foshay, J. H.		1
Binion, Dr. S. H.	4	1	Franz, S. I.		1
Boas, Franz	1		Freeman, L. H.		1
Bolton, H. C.		1	Freri, Rev. J.		2
Bookman, S.	10		Friedenberg, A. M.		1
Bostwick, A. E.		1	Gallant, Dr. A. E.		4
Bouilla y San Martin		10	Gardner & Cox	1	
Bowditch, Charles P.		1	Garfield, J. R.	2	
Bracher, V. K.		1	Garner, J. W.	2	14
Braunling, G. A.	1		Geer, E. H.	1	
Brockhaus, F. A.	15		Germann, George B.	2	18
Brown, Glen	1		Gerry, E. T.	1	
Brown, John Crosby	8	14	Gilliss, Walter	1	
Buck, Dr. Albert H.	2		Glazenaff, P.	1	
Burdick, Professor F. M.	1		Gonzalez de la Rosa, Manuel		1
Burpee, Lawrence J.		1	Goodnow, Prof. F. J.	1	
Bussing, E. O.	1		Goodyear, W. H.		3
Butler, President N. M.	393	552	Gottheil, Prof. R. J. H.	3	1
Butterfield, A. D.		1	Grant, Rev. Percy Stickney	1	
Cammann, Miss	8		Green, S. A.	4	11
Canfield, J. H.	1	42	Greer, Dr. David H.	1	
Carnack, E. W.		1	Greve, C. T.	1	
Carpenter, Professor G. R.	46	9	Gridley, A. L.		1
Carroll, John J.		1	Gronkowski, Constantin		1
Cattell, Professor J. McK.	169	2309	von		1
Chambers Brothers Co.		5	Grossmann, Dr. Rudolph	1	
Chandler, Prof. C. F.	5		Groves, W. H.		1
Channing, Walter		1	Gurley, R. R.	2	17
Chapman, J. J., and Klein, I. H.	1		Haas, G. C. O.	3	
Clark, M. J.		1	Hall, Asaph		1
Cless, Alfred		1	Hall, E. H.		1
Cole, F. T.		1	Hall, W. S.	1	
Cole, G. W.	2	355	Halliday, F. S.		1
Collins, H. O.		12	Halsey, G. B.	1	5
Conant, W. C.	1		Hamilton, Dr. E. J.	1	
Corey, D. P.	1		Harrington, Mrs. Rose	5	100
Coudert, Fred R.		3	Harvey, L. D.	2	
Coutts, John		1	Hassam, J. T.		2
Cowen, Philip	141		Hays, H. M.	1	
Crocker, Prof. F. B.	1		Heath & Company	1	
Crothers, G. E. and T. G.		1	Henes, Edwin, Jr.	1	
Crunden, F. M.		4	Herrriott, F. L.		1
Culliman, P. W.		5	Hills, W. L.		1
Culp, E. C.		1	Hinds & Noble		385
Cunningham, A. S.	1		Hirth, Dr. Friedrich		1
			Hodge, W. H.		1

	Vols.	Pam.		Vols.	Pam.
Hoe, Robert	2		O'Neale, R. G.	10	
Holbrook, Dr. Richard D.		1	Osborn, Prof. H. F.	15	1
Holden, Dr. E. S.		2	Otero, Dr. M. B.	1	
Holden, E. B.		1	Palmer, C. S.	1	
Holt, Henry, & Co.		1	Pappafara, Dr. Vladimir		26
Hopkins, Rev. L. D.		1	Parker, Peter	1	
Howe, Freeland, Jr.		1	Parsons, W. B.		2
Howe, H. M.		2	Pellew, Prof. C. E.	1	
Howe, H. W.	1		Pepper, G. H.		1
Huberich, C. H.		7	Peters, Dr. John P.	39	
Hübner, Leon		1	Pettersen, Hjalmar		2
Huling, A. S.	9	10	Phillips, U. B.	1	
Humphreys, H. H.		1	Phyfe, W. H. P.	1	
Hunt, C. W., Company	1		Pickering, E. C.		1
Hutton, Prof. F. R.	4		Pine, J. B.	48	3
Hyslop, Prof. J. H.		50	Pitman, L. W.	1	
Iles, G. W.		1	Planten, J. R.		29
Isham, W. B., Jr.	1		Porter, Dr. W. T.		1
Jacques, G.		1	Poutton, Prof. E. B.	1	
James, C. L.		1	Power, F. B.		7
Jennings, J. G.	1		Prince, Prof. J. D.	1	
Jewett, L. R.	14		Putnam's Sons, G. P.	1	
Kalbfleish, C. C.	1	8	Radford, R. S.		1
Kellogg, G. S.	1		Rainsford, Dr. W. S.	1	
Kelsey, Albert	1		Ramirez, Dr. José	1	
Kendall, C. N.		2	Randall, E. O.	1	
Keppel, F. P.	1		Rattermann, H. H.	1	
Kers, Charles	1		Raynolds, J. W.	7	
Kohut, G. A.		1	Reeves, J. D.	1	
Kroeber, A. L.		1	Retana, W. E.	1	
Lachèse, Lanoaille de	1		Rice, F. P.		1
Laughlin, J. L.	1		Richardson & Co.		2
Laurence, C. J.	1		Rives, G. L.	1	
Lawson, T. W.	1		Robins, Dr. W. S.		1
Leaycraft, J. E.	1		Robinson, H. F.		1
Lederer, A. M.	1		Robinson, Mrs. Sara T. D.	1	
Lesage, E. de L.		3	Rodman, Miss Henrietta	1	
Letchworth, W. P.	2		Roebling, Mrs. W. A.	1	
Levasseur, E.		1	Roelker, Alfred	1	
Lichtervelde, Comte G. de		1	Rosengarten, F. G.		3
Lock, G. H.		1	Rudash, Mrs. L.		187
Loiseaux, L. A.	1		Rush, J. A.	1	
Londy, Dr. I. H.	2		Russell, I. C.		1
Loubat, Duc de	4	3	Salazar, F. Z.		1
Low, Hon. Seth	87	2258	Schafer, M. & H.		1
McClure, Phillips & Co.		3	Schechter, Prof. S.	1	
MacDougall, Rev. R. H.		2	Schereschewsky, Bishop	1	
McGee, Miss A. N.		2	Schmidt, C. P., Jr.	1	
Macmillan & Co.	1		Schneider, Albert	1	
Macy, Dr. W. A.		1	Scott, C. P. G.		1
Manierre, Misses C. E. and A. L.	47		Scribner & Sons	1	
Mansell & Co.		38	Seitz, E. A.	1	
Mark, H. T.		1	Seligman, Prof. E. R. A.	145	569
Mason, W. E.		1	Seligman, I. N.	12	2
Mathews, Prof. Brander		331	Sener, S. M.		4
Mayor, Edmonds	1		Senff, C. H.	168	
Miles, Rev. George	1		Sever, Prof. G. F.	6	
Moffitt, J. A.		3	Sheppard, E. F.		3
Moore, W. U.	807		Sherman, Rev. R. M.	1	8
Morgan, J. T.		1	Simkhovitch, V. G.	1	8
Morris, E. M.	1		Simms, Dr. Joseph	44	22
Mott, J. R.		1	Simonson, Dr. G.		5
Nash, J. McL.	1		Simpson, A. H.	1	
Nees, J. B.		2	Simpson, W. H.	1	
Nelson, C. A.		3	Slafter, Rev. E. F.		2
Nelson, William	1		Slichter, C. S.		1
Nijhoff, Martinus		1	Smith, H. L.	1	
Nitze, W. A.	1		Socolow, Serge	2	
Noa, Prof. F. M.		16	Spencer, Rev. W. H.	1	
North, F. H.	2		Spingarn, Professor J. E.		6
Nowack, Dr. F. G.		1	Stechert, G. E.	1	
Olivier, Julius von		1	Sternier, Ira		1
			Stoeckel, Carl	1	1

	Vols.	Pam.		Vols.	Pam.
Struthers, Dr. Joseph		19	Voelkel, Dr. T.	1	
Sturgis, Russell	11		Wade, R. R.	1	
Sullivan, A. S.	1		Waldeyer, Prof. Wilhelm		1
Sykes, Dr. F. H.		1	Wanamaker, John		1
Tatlock, John, Jr.	1		Ward, John		1
Tavares, J. S.	1		Ware, Prof. W. R.	1	
Taylor, Henry	1		Warner, F. M.	1	
Taylor, Dr. H. O.	2		Welcker, Adair		2
Thomas, Professor Calvin		24	Wheatley, W. A.		1
Tietzelieve, J. T.		1	White, A. C.	1	
Tolman, H. C.	1		White, H. C.		3
Trowbridge, C. C.		2	Whiton, J. M.		1
Truesdale, W. H.		1	Willett, J. J.	1	
Tyler, A. W.		1	Wood, T. C.	1	
Underhill, Rev. A. F.		1	Woodberry, G. E.	37	76
Unknown Giver	3	40	Yeates, W. S.	4	2
Upson Walton Co.	1		Yohannan, Abraham		2
Van Amringe, J. H.	100	328	Young, Prof. A. H.		1
Van Zandt, Miss Margaret	1		Zeiss, Carl	1	
Viereck, L.		1			
Virchow, Dr. R.		2			
				2674	8102

United States, State, and city reports; reports of educational, charitable, and penal institutions; and other similar sources—1904 volumes and 15,500 pamphlets.

MISCELLANEOUS GIFTS

Austin, F. D.	1 chart.
Butler, Dr. Nicholas Murray	1 bronze medal.
Canada Geological Survey	1 map.
Cattell, Prof. J. McK.	122 topographical sheets, 1 geological atlas.
Halsey, G. B.	2 autographs.
	19 photographs.
Japan Bureau of Medical Affairs	15 maps.
Maryland Geological Survey	2 maps.
New Jersey Geological Survey	Maps.
Pyburn, Dr. George	Valuable collection of Socialistic and Anarchistic papers.
Simms, Dr. Joseph	1 map.
Smithsonian Institution	14 packages of pamphlets.
United States Interior Department	114 topographical sheets.
United States Superintendent of Documents	4 maps,
	3 charts.
	2 atlases
Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey	9 maps.

THE GYMNASIUM

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1903

*To the President of Columbia University
in the City of New York,*

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of the Gymnasium Department for the academic year, 1902-1903.

The work of the department has been conducted throughout the year by the same officers as heretofore. No change has been made in the plan of instruction except for the addition of an hour on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons, raising the total number of classes each week to seventeen. The two additional afternoon periods were arranged, primarily, for second-year men in the School of Chemistry, but the work was also made optional for other students. Men in the graduate and professional schools were thus able, for the first time, to take class work of a more advanced nature, since the optional class on the remaining afternoons of the week has always been somewhat general and elementary. Furthermore, the class offered an opportunity for deficient students to make up the prescribed work of the Sophomore and second years.

A marked increase in the use of the building has been noted, the attendance throughout the year being the largest in the history of the department. This increase has been due not alone to the size of the entering classes, who take up the prescribed work, but also to the frequency with which upper-class men and graduates visit the Gymnasium. For the first time every locker in the general locker-room has been issued, necessitating the use of the smaller rooms adjoining the swimming-pool. For greater convenience the members of the

swimming team were grouped in one of these special locker-rooms, while other students were provided with the remaining lockers. It finally became necessary to assign officers' lockers to a few students, but in so doing we admitted only graduates to the room. The increase in activity upon the Gymnasium floor is indicated by the following statistics. It will be seen that the daily attendance in this part of the building has averaged over four hundred throughout several months. It is further interesting to note that the daily average throughout the year is a gain of 16 per cent. over the corresponding average a year ago, and exceeds by 18 the highest average of any month last year. The exact figures given in the table are obtained from an hourly account taken on the working days of the week.

ATTENDANCE ON MAIN FLOOR

(EXCLUDING SATURDAYS AND HALF-HOLIDAYS)

	1901-1902			1902-1903		
	Monthly total	Divisor	Daily average	Monthly total	Divisor	Daily average
Nov.	3,196	(9)	355	6,367	(17)	374
Dec.	4,259	(14)	304	5,424	(13)	417
Jan.	5,005	(15)	334	5,980	(14)	427
Feb.	3,900	(11)	354	4,286	(10)	428
Mar.	4,684	(16)	293	6,723	(21)	320
Apr.	1,755	(6)	292	1,487	(6)	268
	<u>22,799</u>	<u>(71)</u>	<u>321 +</u>	<u>30,267</u>	<u>(81)</u>	<u>373</u>

There has naturally been an increase in the number of physical examinations taken throughout the year as well as in the number of physical pass-cards issued to candidates for athletic teams. Of the 435 men who obtained such cards, 201 received first-grade cards; 171 received second-grade cards; 56 received third-grade and special cards; while the remaining 7 were barred. As the result of past experience and observation, a higher standard and a more rigid examination have been required of candidates than ever before. It is my belief that this phase of the work is of greatest importance. More students are protected by a word of advice deterring them from taking part in athletic feats beyond their power of endurance than is shown by the above figures. Increased severity in the matter of physical examination not only will do much to preserve the future health of our students, but in the long run will very materially add to our

athletic power and success. It enforces greater care in the development and preservation of sound bodies, preparatory to entering severe athletic contests, and gives to the athletic organizations a body of men with greater power and reserve force to undertake the highly specialized work required in athletics of the present day. I am convinced that participation in athletics of the first grade, according to my grouping, is unwise for young men who have not completed their normal growth and development. If these youths should curb their athletic ambitions to a more favorable time, they would greatly increase their future health, happiness, and longevity, and at the same time become higher-class men in the athletic world thereafter. One of the deepest regrets of my University work has been due to the fact that my time to make further observations in this matter has been limited. It has been impossible to follow closely and ultimately the work of individual students in athletic contests in order to observe their condition during the time of severest strain. I am pleased that the physician in charge of the department under the new administration will be able to give his entire time to the University work, and trust that under such conditions much will be accomplished toward determining the effect of special forms of physical training upon the individual. Opinion upon the subject at the present time is largely free and superficial, and the need of accurate, scientific study of the problem is most evident.

Much of the work of the department and office has consisted in keeping the record of students taking part in athletics. After each contest the names of the participants have been carefully checked as to status and condition, and reported to the athletic committee. This work has undoubtedly helped to place Columbia second to none among the colleges and universities in the purity of her athletics, which, of course, would have been impossible without the absolute support of the Committee on Athletics, the Trustees, and the President of the University. Throughout my administration a careful record of all athletic scores has been maintained and preserved in the office, and will be handed over to my successor. Not only has this record been kept in card files, but clippings have been made from the daily and the

University papers, dated, classified, and filed in order. A card file containing the record of every student who has obtained a locker during the past five years is also preserved and easy of access for future reference.

The department has accumulated statistical data of nearly twenty-five hundred different individuals, consisting of one or more records of about one hundred items for each person. While these data have not been sufficient to insure a representative series of cases and allow full play to the law of probability, some use of the material has been made by this and **Statistical** other departments. The department is at work at **Records** the present time compiling the physical measurements and tests contained in these data. It is hoped to show the average physical condition of students at entrance to college in quartile groups for each age from sixteen to twenty-one years. Similar statistics are being made for students who have completed the required course in gymnastics, showing roughly the influence of such training upon the growth and development of these men. The distribution of the measurements that have been compiled will be preserved so that other data can be added as they accumulate and the mean-square variations be determined without repeating the work already accomplished. The results of this correlation, which represent the continued labor of two experts for two months, will be made the subject of a separate report. Other interesting and valuable problems might be worked out from these records, and I regret very much that it is impossible for me to consider them during my administration.

In the early part of the year a new edition of the *Gymnasium Guide* was issued after a careful revision and introduction of much new material, which should place the work of the department more clearly before officers and students. A copy of the pamphlet was sent to each officer and Trustee of the University, and also to every student who completed a physical examination in the department during the year, when a record of his individual statistics was copied therein.

During the past year there has been a marked increase in the strictly medical work of this office. All students in the University seeking medical advice have been directed first to this office by the Committee on Employment for Students. In this

way the student has been referred to the proper physician and advised in such a way as to save the time of those who have offered their services in this work. As necessary among so large a number of students, there have been numerous minor accidents needing prompt attention. It has been my pleasure to render this service each year throughout my administration to constantly increasing numbers without compensation of any sort from the student. The supply of drugs and of material for dressings has been furnished by the College of Physicians and Surgeons or through the appropriation of the Gymnasium Department.

Indoor athletics during the past year have been even more successful than ever before. The gymnastic team and the swimming team, which are the direct product of the department and receive their training from its instructors, have carried everything before them, winning for Columbia the intercollegiate championship in these sports for the current year. In the intercollegiate strength test competition, the high standard of past years was maintained and a slight gain made. The University was prevented from making a record test and winning the intercollegiate championship by the action of some of the athletic trainers in forbidding their men to take the trials. Nevertheless, thousands of such trials are on record without a case of injury to the individual or loss in his capacity for other athletic work, except for slight muscular soreness lasting a few days. The continued success of those teams which are under the immediate direction and instruction of the Gymnasium Department has proved conclusively that athletics can be carried on successfully under the "severe regulations and adverse conditions which maintain at Columbia University." Not only have these teams scored a greater number of points than any of the colleges and universities with whom they have competed in single years, but this success has been repeated each year, after time was allowed for the first set of men to be developed. It is a matter of interest to note that every man who has helped to maintain this record during these years has been developed and instructed solely by the officers of the department.

The athletic grounds at Williamsbridge, which I have

managed for the past few years, have been used frequently during the season by outside organizations. Small repairs have been made to keep the buildings in as good condition as possible considering the slight and temporary use of the grounds by Columbia teams. The preservation of the grounds as an athletic field for Columbia will become less necessary with the permanent possession of South Field; yet the demand for its use should increase as similar property near by is absorbed in the development of the city. The receipts from outside organizations during the year have slightly exceeded the expenses for caretaker and repairs, while a larger revenue is indicated for next year than has been the case in the past. Of the University teams only the freshman lacrosse team has used the field, and that for one game.

During the year the department has received the following gifts: One set of gold medals for the University championship in wrestling, presented by Mr. W. D. Hennen; a set of medals for the all-around champions in gymnastics, presented by the Director; and an interesting relic of the Winship period of physical development in an adjustable iron dumb-bell, patented by and used under the direction of the original Dr. Winship of Boston, the recognized leader of physical training by heavy-weight lifting, so popular in the '60's. This dumb-bell is composed of a number of iron disks, making it possible to vary the weight from about seven to one hundred and seven pounds. It was presented to the University through the Director by Mr. C. G. Currier, who had taken the course of training under Dr. Winship during the time of his greatest popularity.

In making my final report as Director of the Gymnasium at Columbia University, I wish to express my great pleasure in the charge of organizing and supervising the department to the present time. The larger department should prove a great factor in placing physical education in its proper relation to the higher institutions of learning in our country, and the broad plan which has been outlined is a matter of hearty congratulation to the University authorities.

Respectfully submitted,

WATSON L. SAVAGE,

Director.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1903

*To the President of Columbia University
in the City of New York,*

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Registrar of the University for the academic year ending June 30, 1903. In the report are included the usual tables indicating the enrolment, geographical distribution, and previous college preparation of the students, together with Commencement statistics, and also the table showing the number of students receiving instruction in each department of the University. The more detailed tables, presenting the titles of the courses in which instruction has been imparted, the officers who have given the courses, the number of hours a week for which the courses have been scheduled, and the number and classification of students authorized to attend the courses,* have been prepared and are on file in the Registrar's office, but do not appear in this report. There have been added a comparative table illustrating the growth of the University in all faculties during the past five years, a table showing the chief specialties of the recipients of higher degrees, and several others. A number of changes have been made in the general arrangement of Table I., particularly with reference to Teachers College extension students, which have not been included in the grand net total as in former years. This has necessitated various alterations in the grand totals in Table II. from the figures given in the President's Reports for 1899-1902.

A healthy growth may be noted in all the faculties of the

* Cf. President's Report, 1902, pp. 305-351.

Corporation (*i. e.*, excluding Barnard College and Teachers College), with the single exception of Medicine, where the small decrease in numbers may be traced to the adoption of higher requirements for admission. Excluding the extension students, there have been 4507 students enrolled in the various schools of the University, as compared with 4234 registered during 1901-1902, a gain of 6.45 %. In the University Corporation, exclusive of the Summer Session, the enrolment increased from 2902 to 3096, a gain of 6.69 %. As for the different faculties, the following percentages of gains may be noted over 1901-1902: Columbia College, 0.61 %; Barnard College, 5.60 %; graduate faculties of Political Science, Philosophy, and Pure Science, 16.45 %; Faculty of Applied Science, 15.34 %; Faculty of Law, 4.77 %; Faculty of Medicine, 1.73 % (loss); Teachers College, 0.16 % (loss); Summer Session, 11.05 %; Extension Students, 32.89 %. Aside from the extension students, it will be seen that the largest gains were recorded in the non-professional graduate schools, in the Schools of Applied Science, and in the Summer Session.

TABLE I

REGISTRATION AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, IN ALL FACULTIES,
DURING THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1902-1903

FACULTIES	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Special	Graduates	Auditors	Total
Columbia College.....	157	87	128	69	54	.....	.....	495
Barnard College.....	92	78	74	50	64	.....	.....	358
Total undergraduates.....								853
Faculties of Political Science } Philosophy, and Pure Science }	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	568	29	623
Total non-professional } (*) graduate students }	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	623
Faculty of Applied Science.....	227	182	152	89	47	9	16†	722
Faculty of Law.....	178	148	129	.....	6	.....	.....	461
Faculty of Medicine.....	201	205	181	171	37	.....	.....	795
Teachers College (‡).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	633
Total professional students.....								2611
Deduct double registration (§).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	132
Net total.....								3955
Summer Session 1902.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	643
Grand net total (||).....								4507
Teachers College extension students.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1196

* The total 623 does not include 80 college graduates studying under the professional faculties of Law, Medicine, and Applied Science, who are also candidates for the degree of A.M. or Ph.D.

† These 16 auditors were Cornell University students to whom the privileges of the University were extended during their absence from Ithaca because of the typhoid-fever epidemic.

‡ For a statistical classification of students primarily enrolled in Teachers College, consult the report of the Dean of Teachers College.

§ The 132 are distributed as follows: 13 students in Columbia University and 38 in Barnard College are also enrolled in Teachers College as candidates for a professional diploma; 81 (56 men, 25 women) Teachers College students are enrolled in the graduate faculties as candidates for the higher degrees.

|| Excluding 91 Summer Session students of 1902 who returned for work at the University during the academic year 1902-1903.

TABLE II

REGISTRATION AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, IN ALL FACULTIES,
DURING THE ACADEMIC YEARS 1898-1903

FACULTIES	1898-1899	1899-1900	1900-1901	1901-1902	1902-1903	Increase over 1901-1902
Columbia College.....	403	465	476	492	495	3
Barnard College.....	202	251	301	339	358	19
Total undergraduates.....	605	716	777	831	853	22
Faculties of Political Science, Philosophy, and Pure Science (*) }	376	442	466	535	623	88
Total non-professional graduate students }	376	442	466	535	623	88
Faculty of Applied Science.....	459	491	566	626	722	96
Faculty of Law.....	349	380	423	440	461	21
Faculty of Medicine.....	726	787	797	809	795	- 14
Teachers College.....	297	391	528	634	633	- 1
Total professional students.....	1831	2049	2314	2509	2611	132
Deduct double registration (†).....			105	134	132	- 2
Net total.....	2812	3207	3452	3741	3955	214
Summer Session.....			417	579	643	64
Grand net total (‡).....	2812	3207	3761	4234	4507	273
Teachers College extension students.....	1173	751	679	900	1196	296

* Women graduate students registered at Barnard College in 1898 and 1899, but have been included here under the graduate faculties, as they have been so registered since 1900. These figures also include auditors registered in the graduate faculties; these were accounted for separately in previous years.

† Students in Columbia University and in Barnard College also enrolled in Teachers College as candidates for a professional diploma, and Teachers College students enrolled in the graduate faculties as candidates for the higher degrees.

‡ Excluding Summer Session students who returned for work in the fall.

The geographical distribution of students in the University Corporation, shown in Table III., embraces 45 states, 4 territories, the insular territory of Puerto Rico, and 20 foreign countries, as against 12 last year. The percentages of representation from various divisions have been indicated in parentheses after the names of the divisions. Comparing these percentages with the corresponding ones for the previous year, we note an increase particularly under foreign countries and under the North Central and South Atlantic Divisions, as will be seen from the following figures:

	1902	1903
North Atlantic Division.....	84.93	83.28
South Atlantic Division.....	2.40	2.85
South Central Division.....	2.19	2.13
North Central Division.....	5.87	6.26
Western Division.....	3.02	3.02
Insular Territories.....	0.03	0.13
Foreign Countries.....	1.56	2.33

The percentage of students in the University registering from New York City has remained substantially the same for a number of years. During the last year at the old site, and the first two years at the new site, the students who claimed New York City as their permanent residence comprised 56 % of the entire student body; during the academic years 1899-1901 the percentage was reduced to 54 %; during 1901-1902 it rose again to 56 %, and this year it has fallen to 55 %. It will thus be seen that the ratio of New York City students to out-of-town students has not been materially affected by the removal to the new site, largely, if not entirely due, no doubt, to the absence of dormitories.

TABLE III
RESIDENCES OF STUDENTS—(A) THE UNITED STATES

1902-1903	College	Law	Medicine	Applied Science	Political Science	Philosophy	Pure Science	Total
North Atlantic Division (83.28 %):	464	350	702	567	100	292	66	2541
Connecticut.....	1	7	29	9	3	6	1	56
Maine.....	1	4	4	2	2	1	2	7
Massachusetts.....	3	6	29	7	6	8	4	63
New Hampshire.....	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	7
New Jersey.....	53	25	110	64	13	26	5	296
New York*.....	402	294	504	469	65	230	50	2014
Pennsylvania.....	3	15	7	17	7	12	2	63
Rhode Island.....	3	3	13	1	2	3	2	22
Vermont.....	1	4	4	2	2	4	2	13
South Atlantic Division (2.85 %):	8	18	23	19	3	13	3	87
Delaware.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
District of Columbia.....	2	1	1	5	1	1	1	10
Florida.....	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	5
Georgia.....	1	6	6	2	1	1	1	16
Maryland.....	1	2	4	4	1	1	1	9
North Carolina.....	1	2	5	2	2	3	1	16
South Carolina.....	1	1	3	1	1	4	1	9
Virginia.....	3	3	4	2	2	2	1	15
West Virginia.....	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	4
South Central Division (2.13 %):	10	20	18	7	6	3	1	65
Alabama.....	1	2	4	3	1	1	1	9
Arkansas.....	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	5
Kentucky.....	2	5	5	3	1	1	1	18
Louisiana.....	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	3
Mississippi.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Oklahoma.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Tennessee.....	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	10
Texas.....	5	3	4	2	2	2	2	14
North Central Division (6.26 %):	7	47	24	45	32	29	7	101
Illinois.....	1	8	5	6	4	1	1	25
Indiana.....	1	6	3	2	5	1	1	18
Iowa.....	1	8	2	2	6	4	1	20
Kansas.....	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	6
Michigan.....	2	2	2	4	5	1	1	12
Minnesota.....	1	7	1	7	1	3	1	11
Missouri.....	5	2	6	1	1	1	2	17
Nebraska.....	5	1	5	1	3	1	1	16
North Dakota.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Ohio.....	9	4	12	6	11	3	3	45
South Dakota.....	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	5
Wisconsin.....	2	1	4	1	2	3	1	13
Western Division (3.02 %):	2	21	10	42	3	12	2	92
California.....	1	5	3	8	2	5	1	23
Colorado.....	1	6	3	15	3	3	1	28
Idaho.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Montana.....	2	2	3	3	1	1	1	7
Nevada.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
New Mexico.....	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	4
Oregon.....	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	8
Utah.....	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	9
Washington.....	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	8
Wyoming.....	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	3
Insular and Non-contiguous Territories (0.13 %):	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4
Alaska.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Puerto Rico.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Total (97.67 %)	491	456	779	682	144	349	79	2980

* 1681 students claim New York City for their permanent residence, distributed among the faculties as follows: College, 355; Law, 233; Medicine, 406; Applied Science, 393; Graduate Faculties of Political Science, Philosophy, and Pure Science, 294.

TABLE III (continued)

(B)—FOREIGN COUNTRIES

1902-1903	College	Law	Medicine	Applied Science	Political Science	Philosophy	Pure Science	Total
Australia.....			1					1
Austro-Hungary.....				1	1			2
Canada.....	1		3	1	6	1	4	16
Central America.....			2					2
China.....				2	1			3
Cuba.....	1	2	5	1				9
England.....				4	1			5
France.....			1	2		1		4
Germany.....		1	1	1				3
Holland.....				1				1
Italy.....				1				1
Japan.....		2			4	1	1	8
Mexico.....			1	5				6
Russia.....	1		1					2
South Africa.....	1			1				2
South America.....				3				3
Spain.....				1				1
Switzerland.....						1		1
West Indies.....			1					1
Total (2.33 %)	4	5	16	24	13	4	5	71
Grand Total (excluding auditors)	495	461	795	706	157	*353	84	3051

Table IV. is of a comparative nature, indicating the geographical distribution of students since 1892.

* 81 of these are registered in Teachers College.

TABLE IV

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING THE GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS SINCE 1892

(A)—THE UNITED STATES

	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903
North Atlantic Division:	1400	1435	1585	1712	1634	1666	1848	1894	2069	2273	2442	2541
Maine.....	6	6	10	8	14	14	10	9	9	12	11	7
New Hampshire.....	6	5	6	6	4	4	3	4	4	4	7	7
Vermont.....	5	7	8	9	6	9	13	6	10	13	10	13
Massachusetts.....	30	35	37	42	34	36	41	37	62	57	62	63
Rhode Island.....	12	8	9	12	10	8	10	11	11	18	19	22
Connecticut.....	35	33	30	40	35	40	54	58	70	63	70	56
New York.....	1112	1137	1246	1335	1286	1308	1433	1501	1630	1799	1951	2014
New Jersey.....	165	178	212	229	210	214	237	230	230	256	260	296
Pennsylvania.....	29	26	27	31	35	33	47	38	43	51	52	63
South Atlantic Division:	32	38	31	31	30	41	47	45	69	66	69	87
Delaware.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	5	3
Maryland.....	5	8	9	9	5	6	4	5	7	7	7	9
District of Columbia	6	5	3	3	3	1	2	3	5	6	9	10
Virginia.....	4	7	5	4	5	5	10	10	14	9	5	15
West Virginia.....	3	3	5	2	1	5	4	2	2	3	2	4
North Carolina.....	6	5	2	1	2	9	8	8	15	12	10	16
South Carolina.....	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	5	5	9
Georgia.....	7	5	3	7	10	12	14	11	20	22	23	16
Florida.....	3	3	1	1	2	1	3	2	3	2	3	5
South Central Division:	21	30	42	41	34	35	47	42	48	75	63	65
Kentucky.....	5	9	11	14	10	8	10	11	13	22	16	18
Tennessee.....	7	6	6	5	8	7	9	6	5	14	10	10
Alabama.....	3	4	7	8	6	7	10	8	8	13	7	9
Mississippi.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	2	7	4
Louisiana.....	1	3	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	3	2	3
Texas.....	4	8	16	12	9	5	11	9	14	15	16	14
Arkansas.....	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	5	3	4	4	5
Oklahoma.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
North Central Division:	65	81	97	102	113	115	130	133	150	160	160	191
Ohio.....	19	25	28	26	35	37	37	25	34	41	37	45
Indiana.....	4	4	8	12	5	10	11	17	24	21	22	18
Illinois.....	10	6	16	9	9	12	19	24	23	29	24	25
Michigan.....	3	4	7	2	3	7	7	10	16	11	16	12
Wisconsin.....	10	13	10	8	13	8	13	11	9	5	10	13
Minnesota.....	6	8	8	12	11	6	7	8	8	8	9	11
Iowa.....	5	7	4	6	8	12	13	11	8	13	18	20
Missouri.....	4	5	6	14	17	9	12	11	14	17	13	17
North Dakota.....	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	2	2	2	3	3
South Dakota.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	5
Nebraska.....	2	3	4	5	4	6	2	7	12	10	10	16
Kansas.....	1	4	4	4	4	7	7	6	8	3	3	6
Indian Territory.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Western Division:	24	29	27	25	27	38	45	55	59	76	86	92
Montana.....	1	3	1	2	3	4	4	8	7	8	10	7
Wyoming.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3
Colorado.....	5	3	1	1	2	6	12	12	13	21	17	28
New Mexico.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	5	4
Arizona.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Utah.....	2	3	3	5	2	4	5	6	5	9	8	9
Nevada.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	2	1
Idaho.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Washington.....	2	1	1	1	4	4	4	1	2	4	9	8
Oregon.....	5	6	8	3	1	5	3	3	3	5	7	8
California.....	7	12	11	13	13	14	15	19	24	23	26	23
Insular and Non-contiguous Territories:	.....	2	1	3	2	3	3	4	3	4	1	4
Alaska.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hawaiian Islands.....	.....	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	2	2	2
Puerto Rico.....	.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3
Total.....	1542	1615	1783	1914	1840	1898	2120	2173	2407	2654	2830	2980

TABLE IV (continued)
(B)—FOREIGN COUNTRIES

	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903
North America:	13	14	18	20	21	14	18	15	18	20	21	34
Bermuda.....	1	1										
Canada.....	6	7	10	11	12	7	11	10	9	6	10	16
Central America.....	3		1	2	3					1		2
Costa Rica.....		2	2	1	1							
Cuba.....	1	2	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	7	8	9
Mexico.....	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	4	6	3	6
Santo Domingo.....				1								
West Indies.....	1					1						1
South America:	4	4	2	3	1				1	2	2	3
Brazil.....	1											
Peru.....	1	1										2
U. S. of Colombia..	2	3	1	3	1							
Unclassified.....			1						1	2	2	1
Europe:	9	5	1	2	2	5	13	7	7	8	7	20
Austro-Hungary...	3	2					3					2
France.....	1	1	1		1				1			4
Germany.....	1								1		1	3
Great Britain.....												
and Ireland...		1				1	2	1	3	6	5	5
Holland.....												1
Italy.....	1				1				1			
Russia.....	2			1		1	5	3			1	2
Spain.....	1			1		1	1	1				1
Sweden.....		1								1		
Switzerland.....							1					1
Turkey.....						2	1	2	1	1		
Asia:	3	3	1	4	7	3	5	10	16	8	12	11
Asia Minor.....				1			1					
China.....	1											3
India.....	1											
Japan.....		2	1	3	7		3	9	14	6	9	8
Persia.....						3	1	1	1	1		
Syria.....	1	1							1	1		
Africa:	2					1	1	3	2	2	1	2
Egypt.....	1											
Liberia.....	1											
South Africa.....						1	1	3	2	2	1	2
Australia:									1	1	2	1
Total.....	31	26	22	29	31	23	37	35	45	41	45	71
Grand Total *.....	1573	1641	1805	1943	1871	1921	2157	2208	2452	2695	2875	3051

39.4 % of our students are graduates of institutions of collegiate rank. These 1202 students are graduates of 205 higher institutions of learning in the United States, and of 39 similar institutions in foreign countries. Detailed information covering this point is to be found in Table V.

* Exclusive of auditors.

TABLE V

GRADUATES OF

(A)—HIGHER INSTITUTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

1902-1903	College	Law	Medicine	Applied Science	Political Science	Philosophy	Pure Science	Total
Adelphi College.....					1	7	1	9
Albany Medical College.....			1					1
Alfred University.....			1		1	1		3
Allegheny College.....					2	1		3
Amherst College.....		7	4	1	7	3	2	24
Augsburg Seminary.....					1			1
Austin College.....		1						1
Baldwin University.....		1						1
Baltimore Medical College.....	1							1
Bellevue Hospital Med. Coll., N. Y..			1					1
Beloit College.....					3	1		4
Boston University.....		2	2		1	2		7
Bowdoin College.....					1			1
Brown University.....			12		4	2		18
Bryn Mawr College.....					2	6	1	9
Bucknell University.....		1						1
Canisius College.....		2	1					3
Carleton College.....		1						1
Central College.....						1		1
Central University, Ky.....		2						2
Charleston College.....						1		1
Chicago Theological Seminary.....						1		1
Christian Brothers College.....		1						1
Colby College.....					1			1
Colgate University.....			1		2	2		5
College of the City of New York.....	1	30	26	17	8	53	6	141
College of Pharmacy, N. Y.....			6	1		1		8
Colorado College.....			1			1		2
Columbia University.....	1	66	32	11	23	97	27	257
Columbian University.....						2		2
Cornell University.....		5	2	2	3	8	3	23
Creighton University.....				1				1
Cumberland Presb. Theol. Seminary.....					2			2
Cumberland University.....					2			2
Dakota State College of A. and M..		1						1
Dartmouth College.....		1	2		1	2		6
Defiance College.....							1	1
Denison University.....		1						1
De Pauw University.....		1			2	1		4
Dickinson College.....		1			1	1		3
Drew Theological Seminary.....						1		1
Elmira College.....						1		1
Emory and Henry College.....		1	2					3
Emporia College.....						1		1
Franklin and Marshall College.....						1	1	2
Fremont Normal College, Neb.....		2						2
French American College, Mass.....		2				1		3
General Theological Seminary.....					1	2		3
Geneva College.....						1		1
Georgetown University.....		1	1					2
German Wallace College.....						1		1
Hamilton College.....		4			1	1		6
Harvard University.....		13	18	9	5	12	1	58
Haverford College.....		1			1			2
Hebrew Union College.....						1		1
Heidelberg University, Ohio.....						1		1
Hillsboro College, Ohio.....						1		1
Hillsdale College.....					1			1

TABLE V (continued)

1902-1903	College	Law	Medicine	Applied Science	Political Science	Philosophy	Pure Science	Total
Hiram College.....					2			2
Hobart College.....		1				2		3
Holy Cross College.....			7					7
Howard College, Ala.....			1		1			2
Howard University.....						1		1
Illinois College.....		1						1
Illinois Wesleyan University.....		1				1		2
Indiana University.....		1			1	2		4
Iowa College.....					2	2		4
Iowa State College.....			1		1			2
Johns Hopkins University.....		1		2	1	1		5
Kentucky School of Medicine.....			1					1
Kentucky University.....		1	1				1	3
Kenyon College.....		1						1
Knox College.....		1			2	2		5
Lafayette College.....		1	2			1	2	6
Lake Forest University.....					1	1		2
Lawrence University.....						1		1
Lehigh University.....				1				1
Leland Stanford, Jr., Univ.....		3	2	4	2			11
Louisiana State University.....		1		4		1		2
Lutheran College, Iowa.....						1		1
Maine State College.....							1	1
Manhattan College.....		3				2		5
Maryland College of Pharmacy.....			1					1
Maryland University.....						1		1
Massachusetts Agricultural Coll.....			1			1		2
Massachusetts Inst. of Tech.....					1			1
Middlebury College.....						1	1	2
Millsaps College.....			1					1
Missouri Valley College.....					1			1
Mount Angel College.....		1						1
Mount Holyoke College.....					2	4		6
Mount Union College.....					1			1
Nashotah Theological Sem., Wis.....							1	1
National Normal University.....						1		1
New Brunswick Theological Sem.....						1		1
New Hampshire College.....						1		1
New York College of Dentistry.....			1					1
New York Homoeopathic Med. Coll.....								1
New York Law School.....			1		5	2		8
New York State Normal School.....						3		3
New York University.....	1	2	7		5	13	1	29
Northwestern University, Ill.....		1	1			3		5
Notre Dame University.....		1	1					2
Oberlin College.....		5	1	2	2	3		13
Ohio State University.....				1		2	2	5
Ohio University.....						4		4
Ohio Wesleyan University.....					2	9		11
Pacific University.....						2		2
Pennsylvania Military College.....		1	1					2
Pennsylvania State College.....		1	1		1	1	1	5
Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn.....				1		2		3
Princeton University.....		7	19	6	3	4	1	40
Purdue University.....						1		1
Radcliffe College.....					1	3		4
Randolph-Macon College.....		1				1		2
Richmond College.....		1						1
Roanoke College.....		1						1
Rock Hill College.....			1					1
Rose Polytechnic Institute.....				1				1
Rutgers College.....		1	3	1	1	1	2	9
St. Charles College.....						1		1
St. Francis College, N. Y.....		1						1
St. Francis Xavier College.....		7	1	2		4		14

TABLE V (continued)

1902-1903	College	Law	Medicine	Applied Science	Political Science	Philosophy	Pure Science	Total
	St. John's College, Md.	1		1				2
	St. John's College, Brooklyn, N. Y.					1		1
	St. John's College, Manhattan, N. Y.	2		1		1		4
	St. Peter's College		3					3
	St. Stephen's College					2		2
	Santa Clara College	1						1
	Smith College				3	12	3	18
	South Dakota Agricultural College			1				1
	South Dakota School of Mines			1				1
	Southwestern University, Tex.					1		1
	State Agricultural College, Col.			1				1
	State College of Kentucky		2				1	3
	State University of Iowa	1				1		2
	Stevens Institute			1			2	3
	Swarthmore College					1		1
	Syracuse University				2	5	1	8
	Taylor University				1			1
	Trinity College, Conn.	1	1	1		3	1	8
	Trinity College, N. C.		2		1	2	2	7
	Trinity University, Tex.				2			2
	Tufts College	2				1		3
	Tulane University	1	1	1				4
	Union College, N. Y.	3	1				1	5
	Union Theological Seminary				3			3
	University of Alabama		2					2
	University of Arkansas	1						1
	University of California	5	2			5		12
	University of Chicago	1			1	2		4
	University of Cincinnati				2	4		6
	University of Colorado	2		4				6
	University of Georgia	3				1	1	5
	University of Idaho	1						1
	University of Illinois			1				1
	University of Indianapolis		1					1
	University of Kansas	1	1			2		4
	University of Louisville	1		1				2
	University of Maine					1	3	4
	University of Michigan	1			5	5	1	12
	University of Minnesota			1	1	3		5
	University of Missouri	2			2	1	2	7
	University of Nashville					1		1
	University of Nebraska	3	3	1	1	4	1	13
	University of New Mexico							1
	University of North Carolina	2	1	2	1	2		8
	University of Oregon	2				1	1	4
	University of the Pacific				1			1
	University of Pennsylvania		2					2
	University of Porto Rico		1					1
	University of Rochester	2	2			1	1	6
	University of the South	3			1			4
	University of Tennessee				2			2
	University of Texas						1	1
	University of Vermont		2			1		3
	University of Virginia		3					3
	University of Wisconsin	1			2	2		5
	University of Wooster	1				2	1	4
	Upper Iowa University				1			1
	Ursinus College					1		1
	Vanderbilt University	2						2
	Vassar College				3	5	1	9
	Villanova College	1						1
	Wabash College	1	1			1		3
	Wake Forest College	1						1
	Wartburg College, Iowa			1				1

TABLE V (continued)

1902-1903	College	Law	Medicine	Applied Science	Political Science	Philosophy	Pure Science	Total
Washington University.....						1		1
Washington and Jefferson College..		1				1		2
Washington and Lee University....		1	1					2
Waynesburg College.....						1		1
Wellesley College.....					5	12	2	19
Wesleyan College, Ga.....						1		1
Wesleyan University.....			1		5	4	2	12
Western College, Iowa.....					1			1
Western Medical College.....			1					1
Western Reserve University.....					1			1
Whitman College.....		1			1			2
William Jewell College.....		1						1
Williams College.....		3	8	2		4	3	20
Wittenberg College.....					1			1
Wofford College.....						2		2
Woman's College, Baltimore.....						1		1
Yale University.....		32	27	11	5	6	2	83
Yankton College.....		1						1
Total graduates of domestic institutions.....	6	282	239	95	169	414	90	1295

TABLE V (continued)

(B)—HIGHER INSTITUTIONS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

1902-1903	College	Law	Medicine	Applied Science	Political Science	Philosophy	Pure Science	Total
Aoyama College, Tokio, Japan.....						1		1
Chugaku College, Gifu, Japan.....					1			1
Dalhousie College, Halifax, N. S.....					2			2
Dashisha College, Kioto, Japan.....					1			1
Durham College of Science, Eng.....				1				1
Ecole Normale Supérieure, Paris.....						1		1
Engineering School, Rome, Italy.....				1				1
Gymnasium, Kohn, Bohemia.....					1			1
Gymnasium, Königsberg, Germany.....							1	1
Gymnasium, Leipzig, Germany.....				1				1
Gymnasium, Odessa, Russia.....					1	1		2
Gymnasium, Venice, Italy.....						1		1
Higher Commercial College, Tokio, Japan.....					1			1
Imperial University, Tientsin, China.....					1			1
Imperial University, Tokio, Japan.....							1	1
Lehrer-Bildungsanstalt, Vienna, Austria.....						1		1
Lycée, Braila, Roumania.....				1				1
Lyceum, Rome, Italy.....						1		1
London University, England.....							1	1
Oberrealschule, Freiburg, Germany.....					1			1
Ottawa University, Canada.....		1						1
Oxford University, England.....						1		1
Provincial of Santiago, Cuba.....			2					2
Queens University, Kingston, Ont.....							2	2
Realgymnasium, Vilna, Russia.....					1			1
Realschule, Pécs, Hungary.....				1				1
Semmon College, Tokio, Japan.....					2			2
Tetsu College, Tokio, Japan.....					1			1
University of Berlin.....			1					1
University of Bishops College, Quebec.....					1			1
University of Costa Rica.....			1					1
University of France.....						1		1
University of Havana.....			1	2				3
University of Leipzig.....		1						1
University of Manitoba.....						2		2
University of Paris.....		1						1
University of Toronto.....			2		2			4
Urbano College, Rome, Italy.....			1					1
Wenersborg College, Sweden.....			1					1
Total graduates of foreign institutions.....		3	9	7	16	10	5	50
Grand total graduates of higher institutions.....	6	285	248	102	185	424	95	1345
<i>Deduct for graduates of more than one institution.....</i>		<i>10</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>143</i>
Total students holding degrees.....	6	275	243	101	150	346	81	1202
Total students enrolled.....	495	401	795	706	157	353	84	3051
Percentage holding degrees 1903.....	1.2	59.6	30.5	14.2	95.5	98.0	96.4	39.4

The number and nature of the degrees held by our students are shown in Table VI., wherein it appears that our 1202 college graduates hold 1495 degrees, which have been granted by 244 institutions.

TABLE VI

NATURE OF DEGREES HELD BY STUDENTS

DEGREES	College	Law	Medicine	Applied Science	Political Science	Philosophy	Pure Science	Total
A. Degrees signifying, in general, a liberal education								
Bachelor of Arts.....	3	215	162	50	115	265	38	848
“ Science.....		26	36	32	14	49	28	185
“ Philosophy.....		18	19	6	9	20	4	76
“ Literature.....		8	3		9	9	1	30
“ Pedagogy.....						3		3
“ Divinity.....					9	4	1	14
“ Sacred Theology.....					1	3		4
“ Letters (France).....		1				1		2
Testimonium Maturitatis.....				3				3
Master of Arts.....		26	5	2	38	110	22	203
“ Science.....			1	4		4	6	15
“ Common Law.....						1		1
“ Laws.....			1					1
“ Philosophy.....						1		1
“ Literature.....						2		2
“ Pedagogy.....					1	3		4
Doctor of Philosophy.....			2		2	7		11
“ Pedagogy.....						1		1
“ Divine Science.....			2					2
Total.....	3	294	231	97	198	483	100	1406
B. Degrees signifying, in general, a technical education								
Bachelor of Laws.....		5	1		10	12		32
“ Engineering.....			1	1			1	8
“ Civil Engineering.....							1	1
“ Mining Engineering.....							1	1
Civil Engineer.....		1		5		1	1	8
Electrical Engineer.....						1	1	2
Mechanical Engineer.....				5			2	7
Mining Engineer.....							2	2
Graduate in Pharmacy.....			7	1		1		9
Doctor of Pharmacy.....			1					1
Bachelor of Medicine.....			1					1
Doctor of Medicine.....	3		15		2	4	2	26
Total.....	3	6	26	12	12	19	11	89
Total degrees held.....	6	300	257	109	210	502	111	1495
<i>Deduct for students holding more than one degree.....</i>		25	14	8	60	156	30	293
Students holding degrees.....	6	275	243	101	150	346	81	1202

During the academic year 1902-1903 the University conferred honors on 795 individuals, to whom were granted 868 degrees and diplomas. This information is summarized in Table VII.

TABLE VII

DEGREES AND DIPLOMAS GRANTED, 1902-1903

	Men	Women	Total
A. Degrees conferred in course			
Bachelor of Arts.....	101	47	148
" Laws.....	115		115
" Science (Education).....	3	24	27
" " (Architecture).....	7		7
" " (Chemistry).....	10		10
Engineer of Mines.....	19		19
Civil Engineer.....	13		13
Electrical Engineer.....	17		17
Mechanical Engineer.....	19		19
Metallurgical Engineer.....	2		2
Doctor of Medicine.....	168		168
Master of Laws.....	1		1
" Arts.....	104	43	147
Doctor of Philosophy.....	37	2	39
Total.....	616	116	732
<i>Deduct duplicates</i> *.....	15		15
Total individuals receiving degrees in course.....	601	116	717
B. Honorary degrees			
Master of Arts.....	1		1
Doctor of Letters.....	1		1
" Science.....	2		2
" Sacred Theology.....	1		1
" Laws.....	4		4
Total.....	9		9
C. Teachers College diplomas granted			
Bachelor's diploma in education.....	15	90	105
Master's " ".....	13	6	19
Doctor's " ".....	3		3
Total.....	31	96	127
Total degrees and diplomas granted.....			
	656	212	868
<i>Deduct duplicates</i> †.....	33	40	73
Total individuals receiving degrees and diplomas...	623	172	795

Table VIII. shows the chief specialties (major subjects) of the recipients of higher degrees (A.M. and Ph.D.) at Commencement, and the number of degrees granted under each faculty.

* Distributed as follows: LL.B. and A.M., 9; M.D. and A.M., 4; C.E. and A.M., 2.

† In addition to those noted under *, the following duplications occur: A.B. and Bachelor's Diploma in Education, 2 men, 14 women; B.S. and Bachelor's Diploma, 2 men, 17 women; A.M. and Master's Diploma, 10 men, 6 women; A.M. and Bachelor's Diploma, 1 man, 3 women; Ph.D. and Doctor's Diploma, 3 men.

TABLE VIII

(A)—SPECIALTIES OF RECIPIENTS OF HIGHER DEGREES, 1902-1903

MAJOR SUBJECTS	A.M.		Ph.D.		Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
Administrative Law.....	4	.....	2	.....	6
American History.....	5	1	2	.....	8
Botany.....	.....	1	1	.....	2
Chemistry.....	3	.....	1	.....	4
Civil Engineering.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Comparative Literature.....	1	1	3	.....	5
Constitutional Law.....	15	.....	.....	.....	15
Education.....	15	11	3	.....	29
English.....	16	15	1	.....	32
European History.....	2	2	3	.....	7
Germanic Languages.....	2	2	2	.....	6
Geology.....	1	.....	3	1	5
Greek.....	.....	1	.....	1	2
Indo-Iranian.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
International Law.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Latin.....	2	4	1	.....	7
Linguistics.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Mathematics.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Mechanics.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Medicine.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Metallurgy.....	1	.....	2	.....	3
Mining Engineering.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Palaeontology.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Philosophy.....	2	1	1	.....	4
Physics.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
Physiological Chemistry.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Political Economy.....	3	3	3	.....	9
Psychology.....	1	.....	3	.....	4
Roman Law and Comparative Jurisprudence.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Romance Languages.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Sociology and Statistics.....	11	1	.....	.....	12
Zoology.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
Total.....	103	43	37	2	185

(B)—DEGREES GRANTED UNDER EACH FACULTY

FACULTIES	A.M.		Ph.D.		Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
Political Science.....	43	7	10	.....	60
Philosophy.....	41	35	16	1	93
Pure Science.....	15	1	9	1	26
Applied Science.....	4	.....	2	.....	6
Total.....	103	43	37	2	185

Table IX. gives the number of students of different ages in Columbia College and the Faculty of Applied Science, as well as the average of each class.

TABLE IX
AGE OF COLLEGE AND APPLIED SCIENCE STUDENTS, 1902-03

	AGE												AVERAGE AGE		NUMBER IN CLASS							
	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	26-27	27-28	28-29		29-30	30-31	31-32	33+	Yrs.	Mos.	
College:																						
Freshman.....	5	20	46	36	24	15	6	1	2	...	1	1	17	3	157	
Sophomore.....	...	4	12	28	21	14	3	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	18	9	87	
Junior.....	...	1	7	17	37	26	23	13	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	20	3	128
Senior.....	...	...	...	6	13	15	21	9	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	21	0	69
Special.....	...	1	4	4	6	8	3	5	4	3	4	3	1	...	...	1	7	24	7	54
Applied Science:																						
First Year.....	...	4	18	66	69	26	26	8	3	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	19	8	227
Second Year.....	...	...	3	21	53	46	20	18	12	3	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	20	8	182
Third Year.....	...	...	...	4	17	35	30	22	16	9	7	5	1	2	1	1	1	22	1	152
Fourth Year.....	...	...	...	...	...	11	22	26	12	8	5	2	...	1	...	1	1	22	1	89

Table X. indicates the proper classification of the students who attended one or more courses of instruction in the various departments. In the detailed departmental statistics, which have been prepared, but are omitted in this report, the enrolment in the various courses of instruction given during the year by the departments has been indicated, reference being made to units of instruction. In Table X. the repetitions caused by students pursuing more than one course in any department are removed, and this table thus furnishes a better criterion of the nature of any departmental clientele than the individual tables can.

In the Summer Session statistics on pp. 240-241, all the students have been classified according to sex and as old and new; the general students have been classified according to residence, and a table has been added showing the aggregate attendance on courses.

TABLE X (continued)

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION IN THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS

APPLIED SCIENCE							POLITICAL SCIENCE		PHILOSOPHY		PURE SCIENCE		Barnard Undergraduates	Total Student Units.
1st Class	2d Class	3d Class	4th Class	A.M.	Ph.D.	Special	Higher Degrees	Non-Candidates	Higher Degrees	Non-Candidates	Higher Degrees	Non-Candidates		
34	16	12	10	1		11								391
	6	24	14				1							91
25	3	2				1					3			70
187	151	47	21	1	1	28					12			60
							1				18			614
93	88	86	35	1	2	7					5			9
							1			45				323
														156
														169
														350
19	114	105	48	2		13	98	9	28					331
1						1	9	1	118	1	2			312
													3	520
														181
20	86	42	13	1		12					14			192
							5		43					283
							2		31				4	75
														395
							68	3	23					362
									7					12
														169
							2		51					271
188	132	9	1			9			6		17		1	555
182	160	123	72	1		25			1		4			567
23	148	118	60	1	1	9			1		16			601
5	52	79	59	1	2	15					5			390
79	82	11	5			6					4			219
2	24	45	23	1	1	3					2			197
														101
							2	1						480
							1		4	1				46
														352
														550
														181
														169
				1							1			181
														744
							11	2	53		1		26	181
														12
179	114	2	1			13			1		23			461
											4			210
											9			436
														555
								1	34	2	2		8	231
							2		12				5	25
							38	1	2					352
						1	2	1	39				2	231
						1			9		1		2	22
									3					32
									13	2				23
														350
									6		23	1		51

SUMMER SESSION

A—STUDENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX

	General		Medical	Total	
Men.....	359	38.19 %	53	412	41.49 %
Women.....	581	61.81 %	—	581	58.51 %
	<u>940</u>	<u>100.00 %</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>993</u>	<u>100.00 %</u>

B—STUDENTS CLASSIFIED AS OLD AND NEW

	General		Medical	Total	
Previously matriculated..	326	34.68 %	41	367	36.96 %
New students..	614	65.32 %	12	626	63.04 %
	<u>940</u>	<u>100.00 %</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>993</u>	<u>100.00 %</u>

C—AGGREGATE ATTENDANCE ON COURSES

	No. of students.	Percentage.
Anthropology.....	13	0.56 %
Biology.....	23	0.99 %
Chemistry.....	72	3.11 %
Economics.....	21	0.91 %
Education.....	702	30.35 %
English.....	280	12.11 %
Fine Arts.....	59	2.55 %
Geology.....	25	1.08 %
German.....	152	6.57 %
History.....	134	5.79 %
Latin.....	50	2.16 %
Manual Training.....	112	4.84 %
Mathematics.....	164	7.09 %
Music.....	48	2.08 %
Philippine Islands.....	11	0.48 %
Philosophy.....	62	2.68 %
Physical Training.....	105	4.54 %
Physics.....	68	2.94 %
Physiology.....	10	0.43 %
Psychology.....	92	3.98 %
Romance Languages.....	110	4.76 %
Total.....	<u>2313</u>	<u>100.00 %</u>

D—GENERAL STUDENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO RESIDENCE

North Atlantic Division:	
Connecticut.....	17
Maine.....	1
Massachusetts.....	19
New Jersey.....	88
New York:	
Outside of New York City.....	103
New York City:	
Manhattan and the Bronx.	315
Brooklyn.....	125
Queens.....	20
Richmond.....	12
	<u>472</u>

	No. of students.	Percentage.
Pennsylvania.....	50	
Rhode Island.....	1	
Vermont.....	2	
	<hr/>	
South Atlantic Division:	753	80.11 %
Delaware.....	3	
District of Columbia.....	5	
Florida.....	2	
Georgia.....	18	
Maryland.....	16	
North Carolina.....	5	
South Carolina.....	5	
Virginia.....	11	
West Virginia.....	3	
	<hr/>	
South Central Division:	68	7.24 %
Alabama.....	5	
Arkansas.....	1	
Kentucky.....	5	
Louisiana.....	1	
Mississippi.....	3	
Oklahoma.....	1	
Tennessee.....	2	
Texas.....	6	
	<hr/>	
North Central Division:	24	2.55 %
Illinois.....	9	
Indiana.....	2	
Iowa.....	8	
Kansas.....	4	
Michigan.....	8	
Minnesota.....	6	
Missouri.....	15	
Nebraska.....	3	
North Dakota.....	2	
Ohio.....	13	
Wisconsin.....	1	
	<hr/>	
Western Division:	71	7.55 %
California.....	1	
Colorado.....	7	
Oregon.....	1	
Utah.....	1	
Washington.....	3	
	<hr/>	
Insular Territory:	13	1.38 %
Puerto Rico.....	5	.53 %
Foreign Countries:		
Canada.....	2	.21 %
Cuba.....	1	.11 %
Japan.....	3	.32 %
	<hr/>	
	940	100.00 %

Respectfully submitted,

RUDOLF TOMBO, JR.,

Registrar.

REPORT

*To the Trustees of Columbia College
in the City of New York,*

The Treasurer makes the following report of the financial affairs of the Corporation for the year ending June 30th, 1903.

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS.—Schedule 1

RECEIPTS

Cash Balance, July 1, 1902.

General Funds:

N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust Co.....	\$4,682 01
Bank of New York, N. Y. A.....	7,000 55
Corn Exchange Bank—University Branch:	
Treasurer's Account.....	\$2,019 98
Bursar's Account.....	22,575 59
Hudson River Bank.....	24,595 57
Bursar.....	1,810 57
Superintendent.....	50 00
Secretary.....	50 00
Librarian.....	20 00
Treasurer's Office.....	50 00
	<u>3,500 00</u>

\$41,768 70

Special Funds:

56,027 77

Continental Trust Co.....	
Funds for Designated Purposes:	
Students' Loan Fund (Continental Trust Co.).....	4,403 18
Catherine Wolfe Bruce Fund (Mercantile Trust Co.).....	7,866 57
Loubat Fund Income (N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust Co.).....	1,736 11
General Income of the Corporation—Schedule 3, page 248.....	14,005 86
Gifts, Legacies, and other receipts for Designated Purposes—Schedule 4, pages 249-251.....	
Income of Special Funds—Schedule 5, 3d column, pages 252-253.....	
Miscellaneous—Schedule 6, page 254.....	
Interest—Schedule 10, page 269.....	
Special Real Estate Income & Expense Account—Schedule 11, 4th column, page 270.....	

\$111,802 33
955,729 51

369,777 47
75,758 49
661,658 06
3,453 23

102,564 03

\$2,280,743 12

PAYMENTS

Current Expenses—Summary of Schedule 7, page 264.....	
Miscellaneous—Schedule 8, pages 265-266.....	
Interest—Schedule 10, page 269.....	
Expenses of Special Real Estate as shown in Schedule 11, 1st column, page 270, exclusive of interest apportionment.....	
Cash Balance, June 30, 1903—Balance Sheet, page 246.....	

\$1,048,989 18
692,927 10
130,766 51

109,694 94
298,365 39

\$2,280,743 12

BALANCE SHEET, JUNE 30, 1903.—Schedule 2

Dr.		
Cash Accounts:		
General Funds:		
N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust Co.....	\$65,541 85	
Bank of New York, N. B. A.....	24,977 20	
Corn Exchange Bank—University Branch:		
Treasurer's Account.....	\$2,005 10	
Bursar's Account.....	2,613 95	
Hudson River Bank.....	4,619 05	
Bursar.....	856 91	
Superintendent.....	50 00	
Secretary.....	50 00	
Librarian.....	30 00	
	50 00	
	<hr/>	
	\$96,175 01	
Special Funds:		
Continental Trust Co.....		
Funds for Designated Purposes:		
Students' Loan Fund (Continental Trust Co.).....	\$4,649 64	183,492 13
Catherine Wolfe Bruce Fund (Mercantile Trust Co.).....	11,544 55	
Loubat Fund Income (N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust Co.).....	2,501 06	
	<hr/>	
	18,698 25	
<hr/>		
	\$298,365 39	
	2,386 00	
	1,887,775 89	
	<hr/>	
	7,125,468 54	
	1,979 46	
	511,541 70	
	134,117 87	
	155,690 41	
	<hr/>	
	638,850 03	
	10,000 00	
	9,440 33	
	2,204 00	
	1,823 10	
	636 05	
	1,000 00	
	<hr/>	
	750 00	
	<hr/>	
	\$10,782,028 77	

Cr.

Principal of Special Funds—Schedule 14, pages 273-279.....	\$2,036,662 87
Income of Special Funds: Credit Balances June 30, 1903—Schedule 5, 7th column, pages 252-253.....	26,365 77
Funds for Designated Purposes: Credit Balances June 30, 1903—Schedule 9, 6th column, pages 267-268.....	32,221 74
Students' Loan Fund.....	6,853 64
Sundry Gifts and Legacies Account—Schedule 16, page 283.....	3,401,816 96
Students' Ledger Account, advance fees 1903-4.....	4,286 92
Deposit Ledger Account.....	532 58
Key Deposit Account.....	680 10
Advance Payment of Rent, 1903-4.....	5 00
Interest Fund, 1903-04 Subscription.....	1,000 00
Interest Fund, 1904-05 Subscription.....	1,000 00
Interest Fund, 1905-06 Subscription.....	1,000 00
Interest Fund, 1906-07 Subscription.....	1,000 00
Interest Fund, 1907-08 Subscription.....	1,000 00
Premium Account.....	82 20
Summer School, Surplus for 1900-1902.....	9,573 19
Bloomingsdale Site Mortgage.....	\$1,000,000 00
Columbia College 3 per cent. Mortgage Bonds, due 1909.....	1,900,000 00
Columbia College Notes.....	750,000 00
Williamsbridge Property Mortgage.....	3,650,000 00
Loubat Annuity Mortgage, 503-11 Broadway, New York City.....	48,000 00
Personal Estate.....	448,000 00
	1,111,947 80
	<u>\$10,782,028 77</u>

Schedule 3

GENERAL INCOME OF THE CORPORATION

RENTS:

Upper Estate.....	\$284,251 90		
Lower Estate.....	109,688 00		
		\$393,939 90	
Arrears.....		5,032 00	
Interest on Rents.....		506 33	
			\$399,478 23

FEES, 1902-3:

Morningside:

Late Registration.....	645 00		
Matriculation.....	3,805 00		
Tuition.....	300,153 77		
Graduation.....	13,155 00		
Special Examination.....	165 00		
Auditors'.....	950 00		
Gymnasium.....	12,848 50		
		331,722 27	

Students at Columbia College:

From Barnard College...	1,840 00		
From Teachers College...	1,668 75		
		3,508 75	

College of Physicians and Surgeons:

Matriculation.....	995 00		
Tuition.....	147,772 50		
Graduation.....	4,175 00	152,942 50	
			483,173 52

SUNDRIES:

Other Receipts from Students:

Supplies and Material:

Schools of Applied Science.....	8,838 99		
College of Physicians and Surgeons.....	3,234 70		
Sales of Lecture Notes and Books and Library Fines.....	449 09		
		12,522 78	

Barnard College:

Salaries.....	53,781 25		
Steam Heat and Power.....	3,500 00		
Electric Current.....	497 56		
		57,778 81	

Miscellaneous:

Sales of University Catalogue.....	117 86		
Sales of Educational Catalogue.....	10 00		
Sales of Sextennial Catalogue.....	18 25		
Telephone Service.....	58 04		
Road Tests, Civil Engineering, net.....	40 00		
Unclaimed Check issued prior to 1902-3.....	7 50		
West Hall Account.....	315 00	566 65	70,868 24

Total General Income, 1902-3.....			\$958,519 99
Less Fees paid in advance in 1901-2.....			2,790 48
Received 1903-4, account General Income.....			\$955,729 51

Schedule 4

GIFTS, LEGACIES AND OTHER RECEIPTS FOR DESIGNATED PURPOSES

I. ADDITIONS TO PERMANENT FUNDS.

Julius Beer, Estate of, to establish the Julius Beer Lecture Fund.....	\$10,000 00	
H. W. Carpentier, to establish, in memory of his brother, the James S. Carpentier Fund for the Law School.....	100,000 00	
Dorman B. Eaton, Estate of, final payment of legacy establishing the Dorman B. Eaton Fund.....	96,944 21	
Joseph F. Loubat, to establish the Loubat Professorship in American Archæology Fund....	100,000 00	
Alexander Moncrief Proudfit, Estate of, final payment of legacy establishing the Proudfit Fellowship Fund in Letters.....	1,125 00	
Alexander Moncrief Proudfit, Estate of, final payment of legacy establishing the Proudfit Fellowship Fund in Medicine.....	1,125 00	
Louis Dwight Ray, for fund to purchase South Field	250 00	
Temple Emanu-El, to establish the Gustav Gottheil Fellowship Fund in Semitic Languages.....	10,000 00	\$319,444.21

II. INTEREST FUND, 1901-2.

E. D. Adams.....	2,000 00	
Cornelius N. Bliss.....	1,000 00	
John Crosby Brown.....	2,000 00	
Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark.....	1,000 00	
W. Bayard Cutting.....	2,000 00	
H. C. Fahnestock.....	1,000 00	
Abram S. Hewitt.....	1,000 00	
Morris K. Jesup.....	1,000 00	
John S. Kennedy.....	2,000 00	
Seth Low.....	5,000 00	
D. O. Mills.....	1,000 00	
Jefferson Seligman.....	1,000 00	
Vermilye & Co.....	1,000 00	21,000 00

III. FOR OTHER DESIGNATED PURPOSES.

Alumni Association, College of Physicians and Surgeons, for Alumni Association Fellowships, College of Physicians and Surgeons.....	1,500 00	
Alumni Association, College of Physicians and Surgeons, for Alumni Association Prize, College of Physicians and Surgeons, awarded in 1902.....	500 00	
Carried forward.....	\$2,000, 00	\$340,444 21

TREASURER'S REPORT

Brought forward.....		\$2,000 00	\$340,444 21
Anthropology, Annual Fellowship.			
Anonymous.....		500 00	
Catherine Wolfe Bruce Fund.			
Prof. John K. Rees, unexpended balance	\$5,290 81		
Interest	274 50	5,565 31	
		<hr/>	
Buildings and Grounds, for Shrubs, Trees and Planting.			
Gerard Beckman.....	100 00		
George L. Rives.....	100 00		
F. Augustus Schermerhorn.....	212 34	412 34	
		<hr/>	
French Lecture Fund.			
Through Prof. Adolphe Cohn....		265 00	
Margaret Fuller Graduate Scholarship.			
James Martin, treasurer.....	160 00		
Charles L. Robinson.....	10 00	170 00	
		<hr/>	
Rev. Percy S. Grant.			
To aid a student.....		75 00	
International Scholarship for Study in France.			
Frederick R. Coudert, Jr.....	100 00		
James H. Hyde.....	1,200 00	1,300 00	
		<hr/>	
Benjamin B. Lawrence.			
For Lawrence Annual Scholarship.....		200 00	
Mr. and Mrs. Frederick S. Lee.			
For salaries in Physiology, 1903-4		600 00	
Laura Billings Lee.			
For Laboratory Equipment, Department of Physiology.....		500 00	
Library:			
Avery Fund—Sales of duplicates.	47 75		
Samuel P. Avery, for purchase of books.....	1,875 00		
Russell Sturgis, for purchase of books.....	3 86		
		<hr/>	
Carried forward.....	\$1,926 61	\$11,587 65	\$340,444 21

Brought forward.....	\$1,926 61	\$11,587 65	\$340,444 21
H. W. Carpentier, for binding books given by the Chinese Government.....	\$ 1,500 00		
James Loeb, for James Loeb Fund.....	150 00		
William G. Low, for William G. Low Fund.....	250 00		
Special Fund for purchase of books. Anonymous.....	10,000 00	13,826 61	
O. T. Louis.			
For Metallurgy.....		124 00	
Mining: Special Fund for Equip- ment.			
H. Armstrong.....	25 00		
Albert P. Baumann.....	25 00		
Willard Parker Butler.....	100 00		
Edward L. DuFourcq.....	50 00		
Oscar R. Foster.....	25 00		
H. P. Gillette.....	25 00		
Hendricks Brothers.....	100 00		
Percy K. Hudson.....	100 00		
J. Elmer Jones.....	100 00		
Daniel J. Leary.....	50 00		
Irving S. Lydecker.....	50 00		
Frank Lyman.....	50 00		
Eugene Merz.....	50 00		
H. J. Mills.....	25 00		
Richard A. Parker.....	100 00		
Robert M. Raymond.....	200 00		
Frederick T. Rubidge.....	50 00		
Edward D. Self.....	250 00		
Reginald H. Thayer.....	50 63		
William Y. Westervelt.....	100 00	1,525 63	
Mining and Metallurgy.			
Interest on Special Fund.....		204 37	
Physiology.			
Anonymous, for salaries, 1902-3.....		400 00	
F. Augustus Schermerhorn.			
Special Equipment in Mineralogy.....		315 00	
Oriental Languages.			
Anonymous, for salaries, 1902-3.....		1,000 00	
Mrs. Sarah M. Toppan.			
For Toppau Prize in Municipal Law.....		150 00	
Wawepex Society.			
For John D. Jones Scholarship.....		200 00	29,333 26
			<u>\$369,777 47</u>

Schedule 5

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF INCOME OF SPECIAL FUNDS FOR YEAR ENDING

JUNE 30, 1903

FUND.	Debit Balances, July 1, 1902.	Credit Balances, July 1, 1902.	Income, 1902-1903.	Net Credits.	Expenditures, 1902-1903.	Debit Balances, June 30, 1903.	Credit Balances, June 30, 1903.
Avery Architectural Library Fund.....	\$1,034 41	\$1,275 00	\$2,309 41	\$943 03	.....	\$1,366 38
Barnard Fellowship Fund.....	400 00	400 00	400 00	.....	400 00
Barnard Library Fund.....	219 54	2,258 60	2,478 14	1,678 80	.....	799 34
Margaret Barnard Fund.....	489 26	489 26	489 26	.....	.....
Beck Prize Fund.....	1,539 54	400 00	1,939 54	400 00	.....	1,539 54
Beck Scholarship Fund.....	100 00	100 00	100 00	.....	.....
Beer Lecture Fund.....	184 41	184 41	184 41	.....	.....	184 41
Bennett Prize Fund.....	51 25	40 00	91 25	40 00	.....	51 25
Banner Prize Fund.....	119 50	40 00	159 50	.....	.....	159 50
Campbell Scholarship Fund.....	28 07	240 00	268 07	268 07	.....	.....
Center Fund.....	6,701 74	6,701 74	*6,254 80	.....	446 94
Chanter Prize Fund.....	45 00	45 00	90 00	45 00	.....	45 00
Class of 1848 Scholarship Fund.....	37 54	404 96	442 50	300 00	.....	142 50
Columbia Fellowship Fund.....	910 00	585 00	1,495 00	910 00	.....	585 00
Columbia Fund.....	270 00	292 27	288 13	.....	4 14
Curtis Fellowship Fund.....	588 89	400 00	988 89	600 00	.....	388 89
Curtis Medals Fund.....	4 60	40 00	44 60	.....	.....	44 60
DaCosta Professorship Fund.....	3,003 08	3,003 08	3,003 08	.....	.....
Dean Lung Professorship Fund.....	3,359 78	8,652 04	12,011 82	9,139 63	.....	2,872 19
Drisler Classical Fund.....	400 00	400 00	400 00	.....	.....
Dyckman Fund.....	400 00	400 00	500 00	.....	.....
Eaton Professorship Fund.....	93 19	484 70	577 89	.....	\$100 00	577 89
Gebhard Fund.....	800 00	800 00	800 00	.....	.....
German Lecture Fund.....	50 67	40 00	90 67	23 65	.....	67 02
Gustav Gotthel Fund.....	168 30	168 30	.....	.....	168 30

Schedule 6

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS

INVESTMENTS :

Jacobi Ward Fund. Bond and Mortgage of Ruth Walters paid.....			
			\$7,500 00

STUDENTS' LOAN FUND :

Students' Notes paid.....	\$35 00		
Interest on Students' Notes.....	85 63		
Interest on deposits.....	125 83		
			246 46

GENERAL SOCIETY PROPERTIES :

Sale of 7th Avenue and 48th Street property....		200,000 00	
Brokerage	\$2,000 00		
Legal Expenses.....	152 70	2,152 70	
			197,847 30

SUMMER SCHOOL :

Surplus for the year 1902.....			3,519 30
--------------------------------	--	--	----------

ADVANCE FEES FOR THE YEAR 1903-4			4,286 92
--	--	--	----------

DEPOSITS FOR KEYS AND APPARATUS.....			258 08
--------------------------------------	--	--	--------

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE & TRUST CO. :

Loan on Bond and Mortgage, 503-11 Broadway, for the purchase of the Loubat Annuity, account Gaillard-Loubat Library Endowment Fund.....			448,000 00
			\$661,658 06

CURRENT EXPENSES.—Schedule 7

	Expenditures in Detail.	Total Expenditures.	From General Income.	From Income of Special Funds.	From Funds for Designated Purposes.
GENERAL EXPENSES.					
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION.					
Salaries.....	\$14,312 00				
Office Rent.....	1,100 00				
Contingent Expenses.....	2,372 96				
Treasurer's Office, Sundries.....	282 18				
Clerk's Office, Sundries.....	1,000 00	\$29,589 07	\$29,589 07		
Insurance.....	10,522 63				
EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION.					
Salaries.....	37,413 32				
Advertising.....	1,750 00				
Baccalaureate Sermon.....	200 00				
Barnard Society.....	181 90				
Bureau of Supplies.....	8,139 06				
Commencement Expenses.....	1,483 83				
Diplomas.....	904 75				
Guarantee for University Quarterly.....	1,250 00				
Lectures.....	989 22				
Philolexian Society.....	166 00				
Pan-American Exposition, 1901.....	61				
President's Emergency Fund.....	1,500 00				
Printing.....	7,390 90				
Printing and Distributing President's Report.....	1,325 00				
Sextennial Catalogue.....	262 53				
American Mathematical Society (4th annual payment).....	100 00				
Alcohol, School of Medicine.....	565 18				
Office Supplies and Sundries, School of Medicine.....	688 99				
Printing and Distributing Catalogue, School of Medicine.....	874 61				
Fees of Columbia Students at Barnard College.....	1,152 50				
" " " Teachers College.....	1,410 75	67,749 24	67,649 24		\$100 00
BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS (116th St.)					
Superintendent.....	5,000 00				
Boat House, Pier rent and Maintenance.....	1,493 45				
Carried forward.....	\$6,493 45	\$97,938 31	\$97,288 81		\$100 00

	Expenditures in Detail.	Total Expenditures.	From General Income.	From Income of Special Funds.	From Funds for Designated Purposes.
Brought forward.....	\$6,493 45	\$97,338 31	\$97,338 31		\$100 00
BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS (116th St.)—Continued.					
Cleaning.....	2,226 93				
Fuel.....	13,996 83				
Furniture and Fixtures.....	2,238 25				
Gas and Electricity.....	2,999 14				
Power House and Janitorial Service:					
Wages.....	35,626 04				
Repairs.....	7,495 19				
Superintendent's Supplies.....	3,498 80				
Uniforms.....	359 50				
Water Rates.....	2,777 00				
Planting (1903-4).....	* 896 05				
Shrubs and Trees.....	269 28				
		78,816 46	78,404 12	.....	412 34
BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS (59th St.)					
Assistant Superintendent.....	1,524 98				
Cleaning.....	1,174 48				
Fuel.....	8,358 51				
Furniture and Fixtures.....	734 05				
Gas and Electricity.....	1,997 23				
Power House and Janitorial Service:					
Wages.....	14,755 06				
Repairs.....	2,498 59				
Superintendent's Supplies.....	2,436 10				
Water Rates.....	2,061 96				
		35,540 96	35,540 96		
GYMNASIUM.					
Salaries.....	6,500 00				
Janitor Service.....	1,739 91				
Laundry Service.....	1,764 91				
Supplies and Repairs.....	407 20				
		10,472 02	10,472 02		
SLOANE MATERNITY HOSPITAL.....		12,500 00		\$12,500 00	
VANDEBILT CLINIC.....		5,650 00		5,650 00	
JACOBI WARD IN ROOSEVELT HOSPITAL.....		1,400 00		1,400 00	

	Expenditures in Detail.	Total Expenditures.	From General Income.	From Income of Special Funds.	From Funds for Designated Purposes.
Brought forward.....	\$16,435 00	\$314,784 63	\$274,082 57	\$24,492 26	\$15,609 80
FELLOWSHIPS, SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.—Continued.					
Columbia Fellowship.....	910 00				
Curtis Fellowship.....	600 00				
Curtis Scholarships.....	450 00				
Drisler Fellowship.....	650 00				
Faculty Scholarships.....	3,000 00				
Grant, Percy S., Gift.....	75 00				
Harper Scholarships.....	150 00				
Hewitt Scholarships.....	300 00				
Hilig Medals.....	455 00				
International Scholarship in France.....	500 00				
Jones, John D., Scholarship.....	400 00				
Lawrence Annual Scholarship.....	200 00				
Moffatt Scholarship.....	150 00				
Mosenthal Fellowship.....	600 00				
Penkins Fellowship.....	787 18				
Philolexian Prize Fund.....	86 80				
President's University Scholarships.....	825 00				
Proudfit Fellowship in Letters.....	355 00				
Pulitzer Scholarships.....	2,120 00				
Scheverhorn Scholarships.....	300 00				
Schiff Fellowship.....	600 00				
Schurz Fellowship.....	893 97				
Stuart Scholarships.....	300 00				
Toppan Prize in Municipal Law.....	150 00				
Tyndall Fellowship.....	648 00				
University Fellowships.....	11,700 00				
University Scholarships.....	3,675 00				
Alonzo Clark Scholarship, School of Medicine.....	675 00				
Alumni Association Fellowships, School of Medicine.....	1,500 00				
Cartwright Prize, School of Medicine.....	500 00				
Harsen Prizes for Clinical Reports, School of Medicine.....	250 00				
Harsen Prizes for Examinations, School of Medicine.....	1,000 00				
Harsen Prizes for Honors, School of Medicine.....	175 00				
Harsen Prizes, Expenses, School of Medicine.....	66 00				
Harsen Prizes, Legal Expenses, School of Medicine.....	288 90				
Stevens Triennial Prize, School of Medicine.....	200 00				
Advanced against appropriation for 1903-4.....		54,126 85	37,864 33	12,767 52	3,975 00
Net for 1902-3.....		368,911 48	312,006 90	\$37,259 78	\$19,584 80
		636 05	636 05		
		\$368,275 43	\$311,430 85		

PHILOSOPHY, PHILOLOGY AND LETTERS.

COMPARATIVE LITERATURE.

Salaries.....
Departmental Appropriation.....

7,200 00
97 60

7,297 60

ENGLISH.

Salaries.....
Departmental Appropriation.....

30,470 00
99 92

30,569 92

GERMAN.

Salaries.....
Departmental Appropriation.....
German Lecture Fund.....
Special Equipment Fund.....

16,500 00
49 68
23 65
877 28

15,749 68

823 65

877 28

GREEK.

Salaries.....
Departmental Appropriation.....

16,781 25
49 72

16,830 97

LATIN.

Salaries.....
Departmental Appropriation.....
Classical Studies in Rome.....

13,500 00
39 89
250 00

13,789 89

MUSIC.

Salaries.....
Departmental Appropriation.....

5,500 00
700 00

6,200 00

6,200 00

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

Salaries.....
Departmental Appropriation.....

10,000 00
20 77

8,020 77

2,000 00

CHINESE.

Salaries.....
Dean Lung Fund Payments.....

5,500 00
4,000 00

9,500 00

8,500 00

1,000 00

Carried forward.....

\$111,659 76

\$92,258 83

\$15,523 65

\$3,877 28

Expenditures in Detail.	Total Expenditures.	From General Income.	From Income of Special Funds.	From Funds for Designated Purposes.
Brought forward.....	\$111,659 76	\$92,258 83	\$15,523 65	\$3,877 28
PHILOSOPHY AND PSYCHOLOGY.				
Philosophy, Salaries.....\$13,000 00				
Departmental Appropriation..... 232 12				
Psychology, Salaries..... 8,700 00				
Departmental Appropriation..... 498 89				
Social and Political Ethes, Salaries.....	24,931 01	20,231 01	2,200 00	2,500 00
ANTHROPOLOGY.				
Salaries.....	2,500 00	2,500 00		
ROMANCE LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES.				
Salaries.....	22,600 00			
Departmental Appropriation..... 95 85				
French Lecture Fund..... 380 00				
	23,075 85	22,695 85		380 00
	162,166 62	137,685 69	17,723 65	6,757 28
NATURAL AND EXACT SCIENCES.				
ARCHITECTURE.				
Salaries.....	26,000 00			
Departmental Appropriation..... 999 96				
	26,999 96	23,499 96		3,500 00
ASTRONOMY.				
Salaries.....	8,800 00			
Departmental Appropriation..... 249 95				
Observatory, for Apparatus..... 500 44				
Summer Course in Geodesy..... 800 00				
Geodesy, for Instruments..... 622 03				
Catherine Wolfe Bruce Fund..... 1,887 33				
	12,808 75	10,981 42		1,887 33
BOTANY.				
Salaries.....	8,224 96			
Departmental Appropriation..... 599 54				
	8,924 50	8,924 50		

CHEMISTRY.					
Salaries.....	7,500 00				
“ General Chemistry.....	4,500 00				
“ Analytical Chemistry and Assaying.....	10,200 00				
“ Industrial Chemistry.....	4,000 00				
“ Organic Chemistry.....	3,000 00				
“ Laboratory at 59th St.....	3,700 00				
“ Barnard College.....	2,650 00				
Additional Servants.....	1,187 85				
Supplies.....	14,274 44	51,012 29	49,512 29	1,500 00	
CIVIL ENGINEERING.					
Salaries.....	11,300 00				
Departmental Appropriation.....	378 84				
Summer Course:					
Assistants.....	1,500 00				
Janitor.....	248 33				
General Expenses.....	*1,945 91				
Tents and Improvements at Farm.....	296 41				
Instruments and Repairs.....	*3,147 90				
Rent of Farm.....	100 00	18,917 48	18,917 48		
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.					
Salaries.....	9,516 20				
Departmental Appropriation.....	1,233 73	10,749 93	9,551 00	1,198 93	
MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.					
Salaries.....	16,700 00				
Departmental Appropriation.....	495 41				
Mechanical Laboratory and Summer School.....	1,838 73				
Drawing.....	298 91				
Use of Teachers College Shops.....	5,600 00	24,923 05	24,923 05		
GEOLOGY.					
Salaries.....	9,500 00				
Departmental Appropriation.....	499 95				
Summer Course.....	200 00	10,199 95	10,199 95		
MATHEMATICS.					
Salaries.....	23,900 00				
Departmental Appropriations.....	75 00	23,975 00	23,975 00		
Carried forward.....	\$188,570 91	\$180,484 65	\$2,698 93	\$5,387 33	

	Expenditures in Detail.	Total Expenditures.	From General Income.	From Income of Special Funds.	From Funds for Designated Purposes.
Brought forward.....		\$188,570 91	\$180,481 65	\$2,698 93	\$5,387 33
MECHANICS.					
Salaries.....	11,200 00				
Departmental Appropriation.....	31 02				
Apparatus.....	162 40	11,393 42	11,231 02	162 40	
METALLURGY.					
Salaries.....	7,600 00				
Departmental Appropriation.....	916 14				
Summer Course.....	399 18				
Special Fund.....	5,770 57	14,685 89	8,041 33	749 99	5,894 57
MINERALOGY.					
Salaries.....	6,800 00				
Departmental Appropriation.....	500 00		7,300 00		217 89
Special Equipment Fund.....	217 89	7,517 89			
MINING.					
Salaries.....	11,898 51				
Departmental Appropriation.....	1,748 54				
Special Fund, for Purchase of Equipment.....	4,956 32	18,603 37	13,617 05		4,956 32
PHYSICS.					
Salaries.....	18,850 00				
Departmental Appropriation.....	747 87	19,597 87	18,850 00	747 87	
ZOOLOGY.					
Salaries.....	16,450 00				
Departmental Appropriation.....	1,199 66				
Dyckman Fund Payments.....	500 00				
Special Fund for Equipment.....	9 91				
Special Equipment Fund, 1900.....	8 42				
Special Fund for 1901.....	60 00	18,227 99	14,646 58	3,503 08	78 33
Advanced against appropriation 1903-4 for Civil Engineering.....		278,597 34	254,200 63	7,862 27	16,534 44
Net for 1902-3.....		1,750 00	1,750 00		
		\$276,847 34	\$252,450 63		

SCHOOL OF LAW.						
Salaries.....	38,250 00					
Departmental Appropriation.....	99 97					
			38,349 97		38,349 97	
SCHOOL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE.						
ECONOMICS AND SOCIAL SCIENCE.						
Salaries.....	22,500 00					
Departmental Appropriation.....	77 70					
Equipment of Statistical Laboratory.....	200 00					
			22,777 70		22,777 70	
HISTORY.						
Salaries.....	31,100 00					
Assistance for Departmental Reading Room.....	500 00					
Departmental Appropriation.....	100 00					
Historical Reading Room Equipment Fund.....	242 80					
			21,942 80		21,700 00	242 80
PUBLIC LAW AND JURISPRUDENCE.						
Salaries.....	22,500 00					
Departmental Appropriation.....	42 50					
			22,542 50		22,542 50	
			67,253 00		67,020 20	242 80
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.						
ANATOMY.						
Salaries.....	18,281 25					
Supplies.....	3,292 12					
			21,573 37		21,573 37	
CLINICAL INSTRUCTION.						
Salaries.....			14,200 00		14,200 00	
MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.						
Salaries.....	7,500 00					
Departmental Appropriation.....	11 53					
			7,511 53		7,511 53	
OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY.						
Salaries.....	12,200 00					
Departmental Appropriation.....	100 00					
			12,300 00		12,300 00	
Carried forward.....			\$55,584 90		\$55,584 90	

	Expenditures in Detail.	Total Expenditures.	From General Income.	From Income of Special Funds.	From Funds for Designated Purposes.
Brought forward.....		\$55,584 90	\$55,584 90		
PATHOLOGY.					
Salaries.....	28,004 40				
Supplies.....	2,362 76				
Apparatus.....	197 57	30,684 73	30,684 73		
PHYSIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY.					
Salaries.....	6,800 00				
Departmental Appropriation, including Special Apparatus.	2,284 94	9,084 94	9,084 94		
PHYSIOLOGY.					
Salaries.....	13,099 99				
Departmental Appropriation.....	950 54				
Laboratory Equipment.....	455 93				
Marine Table, Wood's Holl.....	100 00	14,606 43	13,750 53		855 93
PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.					
Salaries.....		13,300 00	13,300 00		
SURGERY.					
Salaries.....	12,560 00				
Departmental Appropriation.....	325 79	12,885 79	12,825 79		
		\$136,086 82	\$135,230 89		855 93

SUMMARY OF SCHEDULE 7.

	From General Income.	From Income of Special Funds.	From Receipts for Designated Purposes.	Totals.
General Expenses.....	\$311,430 85	\$37,259 78	\$19,564 80	\$368,275 43
Philosophy, Philology and Letters.....	137,685 69	17,723 65	6,757 28	162,166 62
Natural and Exact Sciences.....	252,450 63	7,862 27	16,534 44	270,847 34
School of Law.....	38,349 97			38,349 97
School of Political Science.....	67,020 20		242 80	67,263 00
School of Medicine.....	135,230 89		855 93	136,086 82
	\$942,108 23	\$62,845 70	\$43,975 25	\$1,048,969 18

Schedule 8

MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS

ANNUITIES paid out of the Income of Special Funds:

Mrs. Anton Seidl (Income of Seidl Fund).....	\$480 00	
Mrs. William P. Trowbridge (Income of Trowbridge Fellowship Fund)	500 00	
Mrs. George E. Waring (Income of Waring Fund).....	2,000 00	
Miss Effie Blunt Waring (Income of Waring Fund).....	2,000 00	\$4,980 00
	<u> </u>	

INVESTMENTS:

Eaton Professorship Fund. Received from the Executor of the Estate of Dorman B. Eaton in final payment of the legacy:

Bond and Mortgage of Julius B. Fox, on 329 East 23d Street, New York, at 5 per cent....	\$28,000 00	
Bond and Mortgage of Leopold Kaufmann, on 57 Morton Street, New York, at 5 per cent.....	30,000 00	
Bond and Mortgage of Leopold Kaufmann, on 212 Grand Street, New York, at 4 1-2 per cent.....	33,000 00	91,000 00
	<u> </u>	

Phoenix Legacy:

43 shares Illinois Central R.R. Co.'s stock.....	4,262 23	
6 shares New York, New Haven & Hartford R.R. Co.'s stock..	1,045 50	5,307 73
	<u> </u>	

Special Investment Account. Invested in the following securities:

500 shares Manhattan Railway Co.'s stock.....	70,500 00	
\$41,000 Oregon Short Line R.R. Co.'s 5 per cent. Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds, due 1946.....	46,221 25	116,721 25
	<u> </u>	
Carried forward.....		213,028 98
		<u>\$218,008 98</u>

Brought forward.....		\$218,008 98
REAL ESTATE:		
On account of purchase price of South Field, 114th and 116th Streets, Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway, New York.....	\$10,000 00	
Land and Improvements, Summer School of Civil Engineering, at Morris, Conn.....	9,440 33	19,440 33
EQUIPMENT ACCOUNTS:		
Engineering Building, Special Equipment.....	497 50	
University Hall.....	48 67	546 17
PHOENIX LEGACY:		
Legal Expenses.....		1,688 25
NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE & TRUST Co.:		
For \$60,000 Annuity on Life of Joseph F. Loubat, account Gail- lard-Loubat Library Endowment Fund.....		449,034 22
BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS:		
Advanced for planting against ap- propriation for 1903-4.....		636 05
CIVIL ENGINEERING:		
Advanced for Summer Course, against appropriation for 1903-04, as follows:		
General Expenses.....	\$1,000 00	
Instruments and Repairs.....	750 00	1,750 00
SUMMER SESSION, 1903:		
Advance payments.....		1,823 10
		<u>\$692,927 10</u>

FUNDS FOR DESIGNATED PURPOSES. RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING
 JUNE 30, 1903. —Schedule 9

ACCOUNT.	Debit Balances, July 1, 1902.	Credit Balances, July 1, 1902.	Receipts 1902-03.	Net Credits.	Payments, 1902-03.	Credit Balances, June 30, 1903.
EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION:						
American School for Oriental Study.....	.....	\$50 00	.....	\$ 0 00	\$100 00	\$50 00
American Mathematical Society Gift.....	.....	200 00	.....	200 00	.....	100 00
BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS:						
Shrubs and Trees.....	.....	.....	\$212 84	212 84	200 00	.....
Planting (1903-4).....	.....	.....	200 00	200 00	.....	.....
LIBRARY:						
Avery Collection.....	.....	.....	1,926 61	1,926 61	.....	.....
Chinese Book Binding Fund.....	.....	.....	1,500 00	1,500 00	6 75	1,493 25
Completion of Parliamentary Papers.....	.....	116 18	.....	116 18	.....	.....
Crimmins-Mansi Fund.....	.....	194 00	.....	194 00	91 85	102 15
Lewisohn Dissertation Fund.....	.....	2,923 10	.....	2,923 10	2,048 45	874 65
James Loeb Fund.....	.....	112 26	150 00	262 26	240 42	21 84
Wm. G. Low Fund.....	.....	73 43	250 00	323 43	8 50	314 93
Special Fund.....	.....	3,118 60	10,000 00	13,118 60	10,658 70	2,459 90
FELLOWSHIPS, SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES:						
Alumni Association Prize.....	\$500 00	.....	500 00	.....	.....	.....
Alumni Fellowships, School of Medicine.....	.....	.....	1,500 00	1,500 00	1,500 00	.....
Annual Fellowship in American History.....	.....	650 00	.....	650 00	650 00	.....
Annual Fellowship in Anthropology.....	.....	.....	500 00	500 00	500 00	.....
International Scholarship in France.....	.....	.....	1,300 00	1,300 00	500 00	800 00
Lawrence Annual Scholarship.....	.....	.....	200 00	200 00	200 00	.....
John D. Jones Scholarship.....	.....	200 00	200 00	400 00	400 00	.....
Margaret Fuller Graduate Scholarship.....	.....	.....	170 00	170 00	.....	170 00
Toppam Prize in Municipal Law.....	.....	150 00	150 00	300 00	150 00	150 00
Percy S. Grant Gift.....	.....	.....	75 00	75 00	75 00	.....
Carried forward.....	\$500 00	\$7,787 57	\$18,838 95	\$26,121 52	\$19,581 80	\$6,536 72

FUNDS FOR DESIGNATED PURPOSES. RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING
JUNE 30, 1903.—Continued

ACCOUNT.	Debit Balances, July 1, 1902.	Credit Balances, July 1, 1902.	Receipts 1902-1903.	Net Credits.	Payments, 1902-03.	Credit Balances, June 30, 1903.
Brought forward.....	\$500 00*	\$7,787 57	\$18,823 95	\$26,121 52	\$19,584 80	\$6,536 72
PHILOSOPHY, PHONOLOGY AND LETTERS:						
German; Special Equipment Fund.....	891 00	.....	891 00	877 28	13 72
Oriental Languages; Salaries.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00	.....
Chinese; Salaries.....	3,000 00	.....	3,000 00	1,000 00	2,000 00
Philosophy and Psychology; Salaries.....	7,500 00	.....	7,500 00	2,500 00	5,000 00
Psychology and Anthropology; Special Equipment Fund, 1900.....	12 13	.....	12 13	.....	12 13
Romance Languages and Literatures; French Lecture Fund.....	117 75	295 00	382 75	380 00	2 75
NATURAL AND EXACT SCIENCES:						
Architecture; Salaries.....	3,500 00	.....	3,500 00	3,500 00	.....
Architecture; Alex. M. Welch Gift.....	839 00	.....	839 00	.....	839 00
Astronomy; Publication of Work on Variation of Latitude.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00
Astronomy; Catharino Wolfo Bruce Fund.....	7,806 57	5,565 31	13,431 88	1,887 33	11,544 55
Mechanical Engineering; Special Fund for Equipment.	5 15	.....	5 15	.....	.....
Mechanics; Special Equipment Fund, 1900.....	400 08	.....	400 08	.....	400 08
Metallurgy; Departmental Appropriation.....	124 00	124 00	124 00	124 00	.....
Metallurgy; Special Fund.....	953 09	.....	*5,953 09	5,770 57	182 52
Mineralogy; Special Equipment Fund.....	04	315 00	315 04	217 89	97 15
Mining and Metallurgy; Special Fund.....	9,497 18	294 37	9,791 55	*	2,451 55
Mining; Special Fund.....	1,219 30	1,525 63	4,956 32	4,956 32	38 70
Zoology; Sanif Zoological Expedition.....	600 56	.....	600 56	.....	600 56
Zoology; Special Fund for Equipment.....	10 16	.....	10 16	9 91	25
Zoology; Special Equipment Fund, 1900.....	12 35	.....	12 35	8 42	3 93
Zoology; Special Fund for 1901.....	195 00	.....	195 00	60 00	135 00
SCHOOL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE:						
Historical Reading Room Equipment Fund.....	296 71	.....	296 71	242 80	53 91
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE:						
Physiology; Salaries.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	400 00	600 00
Physiology; Laboratory Equipment.....	500 00	500 00	455 93	44 07
	\$50 00	\$17,363 73	\$29,333 26	\$83,446 99	\$43,975 25	\$32,221 74

* Transferred from Mining and Metallurgy, Special Fund, to Metallurgy, Special Fund..... \$5,000
 † Transferred from Mining and Metallurgy, Special Fund, to Mining, Special Fund..... 2,250

\$7,250

Schedule 10

INTEREST ACCOUNT

Interest paid :

On Bloomingdale Site Mortgage.....	\$35,000 00	
On Columbia College 3 per cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds.....	57,000 00	
On Columbia College Notes.....	32,767 36	
On Williamsbridge Property Mortgage	1,920 00	
On Special Fund for Mining and Metallurgy.....	204 37	
On Uninvested Special Funds.....	3,701 18	
On Philoexian Prize Fund (2 years).....	173 60	\$130,766 51
		<hr/>

Interest Received :

On Purchase Money Mortgage on Wheelock Property, made by Jacob D. Butler (less amount apportioned to various Special Funds)	304 92	
On Deposits of General Funds.....	1,556 93	
On Deposits of Special Funds.....	1,586 38	
On Advance of Alumni Association (P. & S.) Prize, 1902.....	5 00	3,453 23
		<hr/>
		\$127,313 28

Deduct Interest apportioned to Special Real Estate Account, as follows :

Williamsbridge Property.....	5,129 17	
General Society Property.....	10,052 40	
Loubat Property.....	7,208 81	22,390 38
		<hr/>
		\$104,922 90
Gift, 1901, for Interest Account, 1902.....		1,000 00
Deficit.....		<hr/>
		\$103,922 90
		<hr/> <hr/>

SPECIAL REAL ESTATE INCOME AND EXPENSE ACCOUNT.—Schedule 11

	Expenses _902-3.	Interest Apportion- ment.	Total Debits.	Receipts.	Deficit Balance 1902-3.
WILLIAMSBRIDGE PROPERTY:					
Taxes and Water Rates.....	\$791 69				
Legal Expenses in reducing Gun Hill Road Assessment.....	1,085 57				
Insurance.....	138 89				
Caretaker.....	600 00				
Sundries.....	110 55				
	<u>\$2,676 70</u>				
Interest on advances.....		\$5,129 17	\$7,805 87	\$547 00	\$7,258 87
Rents.....					
GENERAL SOCIETY PROPERTY:					
Taxes and Water Rates.....	\$4,014 70				
Insurance.....	105 50				
Agents' Commissions.....	107 05				
Caretaker (18 East 16th Street).....	480 00				
Sundries.....	564 00				
Fire Repairs.....	23 00				
	<u>\$5,294 25</u>				
Interest on advances.....		10,052 40	15,346 65	4,043 31	
Rents, Seventh Avenue and 48th Street.....				23 00	
Fire Loss recovered from Insurance Companies.....				<u>\$4,006 31</u>	11,280 84
LOUBAT PROPERTY.—(503-511 BROADWAY) GAILLARD-LOUBAT					
LIBRARY ENDOWMENT FUND.					
Taxes.....	\$17,050 80				
Assessments and Legal Expenses.....	908 97				
Insurance.....	70 00				
Agents' Commissions.....	1,323 76				
Improvements and Repairs.....	7,078 46				
Interest on Bond and Mortgage.....	15,233 00				
Annuity to Joseph F. Loubat.....	60,000 00				
	<u>\$101,723 99</u>				
Interest on advances.....		7,208 81	\$108,932 80	52,950 72	
Rents.....				45,000 00	10,982 08
New York Life Insurance & Trust Co. Annuity, 9 months.....				97,950 72	
	<u>\$109,694 94</u>	\$22,390 38	\$132,085 82	<u>\$102,564 03</u>	\$29,521 29

Schedule 12

SPECIAL REAL ESTATE ACCOUNT

WILLIAMSBRIDGE PROPERTY:

June 30, 1902—To Balance.....Dr.	\$126,859 00	
June 30, 1903—To Deficit Income.....	7,258 87	
	<hr/>	
To Balance, Dr.....		\$134,117 87

GENERAL SOCIETY PROPERTIES:

June 30, 1902—To Balance.....Dr.	342,257 37	
June 30, 1903—To Deficit Income.....	11,280 34	
	<hr/>	
	353,537 71	
By Sale of Seventh Avenue and Forty-eighth Street property.....Cr.	197,847 30	
	<hr/>	
To Balance, Dr.....		155,690 41

LOUBAT PROPERTY, 503-511 BROADWAY:

Gaillard-Loubat Library Endowment Fund.		
June 30, 1902—To Balance.....Dr.	178,833 73	
June 30, 1903—To Deficit Income.....	10,982 08	
To Cost of Annuity.....	449,034 22	
	<hr/>	
To Balance, Dr.....		638,850 03

Schedule 13

SUMMARY

EDUCATIONAL EXPENSE AND ADMINISTRATION:	DR.	CR.
General Income of the Corporation 1902-3 (Schedule 3, page 2±8).....		\$958,519 99
Current Expenses paid from General Income of the Corporation. (Summary of Schedule 7, 1st Column, page 26±).....	\$942,168 23	
Balance Surplus.....	16,351 76	
	<u>\$958,519 99</u>	<u>\$958,519 99</u>
INCOME AND GENERAL EXPENSE, 1902-03:		
Interest Account, Deficit (page 269).....	\$103,922 90	
Educational Expense and Administration Surplus		\$16,351 76
Net Deficit, 1902-03		87,571 14
	<u>\$103,922 90</u>	<u>\$103,922 90</u>

Schedule 14

PRINCIPAL OF SPECIAL FUNDS

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..... \$30,000 00

BARNARD FELLOWSHIP FUND.

Legacy from the late President Barnard to establish the "Barnard Fellowship for Encouraging Scientific Research." Established 1889..... 10,000 00

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 or 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, 1905. Established 1889..... 59,501 64

MARGARET BARNARD 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..... 16,231 67

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 1894.

Beck Scholarship Fund	\$2,000 00	
Beck Prize Fund	8,000 00	
		10,000 00

JULIUS BEER LECTURE FUND.

Legacy of the late Julius Beer. Established 1903.....	10,000 00
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Carried forward.....	\$135,733 31
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Brought forward.....	\$135,733 31
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
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.	1,000 00
CAMPBELL SCHOLARSHIP FUND.	
Gifts of \$3,000 each from Miss Maria L. Campbell and Miss Catherine B. Campbell for the establishment of two scholarships in the College, in memory of Robert B. Campbell, of the class of 1844, and Henry B. Campbell, of the class of 1847. Established 1900.....	6,000 00
JAMES S. CARPENTIER 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.....	100,000 00
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 Professorship of Music, or to be used in any one or more of these ways or such other ways as shall in the judgment of the Trustees tend most effectively to elevate the standard of musical instruction in the United States, and to offer the most favorable opportunities for acquiring instruction of the highest order. Established 1896.....	178,046 50
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...	1,000 00
CLARK SCHOLARSHIP FUND. SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.	
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.....	14,000 00
CLASS OF 1848 SCHOLARSHIP FUND.	
Gift of an anonymous friend, 1902.....	10,000 00
COLUMBIA FELLOWSHIP FUND.	
Established by the Trustees for a travelling fellowship in the Department of Architecture in recognition of the liberality of Mr. F. Augustus Schermerhorn, of the class of 1868, to this Department. The fellowship is awarded in even numbered years. Established 1889.....	13,000 00
Carried forward.....	\$459,779 81

Brought forward..... \$459,779 81

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 in the purchase of books in the Oriental Languages, or relating to Oriental countries. Established 1896 6,000 00

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 of 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

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS MEDALS FUND.

Gift from an associate of George William Curtis in the Civil Service Reform work, 1902..... 1,000 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..... 86,576 83

DEAN LUNG PROFESSORSHIP OF CHINESE FUND.

Gift of anonymous friend in 1901 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..... 213,000 00

DRISLER CLASSICAL FUND.

Gift of President Low 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..... 10,000 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..... 10,000 00

Carried forward..... \$796,356 64

Brought forward.....	\$796,356 64
EATON PROFESSORSHIP FUND.	
Legacy from the late Dorman B. Eaton to endow and maintain a Professorship of Municipal Science and Administration in the College. Established 1903.....	100,000 00
GEBHARD FUND.	
Bequest of Frederick Gebhard to found a Professorship of the German Language and Literature. Established 1843.....	20,000 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.....	1,000 00
GUSTAV GOTTHEIL FELLOWSHIP FUND.	
Gift from Temple Emanu-El to establish the above Fellowship, 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.....	10,000 00
HARSEN PRIZE FUND, SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.	
Founded by the late Jacob Harsen, M. D., in 1859. The income of the fund is to be given in prizes as follows: Clinical Reports, three prizes: First prize, \$150; Second prize, \$75; Third prize, \$25. Proficiency at Examinations, Three prizes: First prize, \$500; Second prize, \$300; Third prize, \$200.....	31,114 10
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.....	2,000 00
JACOBI WARD FUND, SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.	
Gift of an anonymous donor "to endow a ward for children in the Roosevelt Hospital." Established in 1899 as a memorial to the donor's wife and in honor of Dr. Abraham Jacobi.....	50,000 00
LAW BOOK TRUST FUND.	
Created by act of the Trustees on March 5, 1900, by the consolidation of the Alexander Cole's Gift (\$500); John Jay Jenkins Legacy (\$500); John McKeon Fund (\$1,000); Sampson Simpson Fund (\$1,000); and Edgar J. Nathan Gift (\$250), the income to be applied to the purchase of law books.....	4,250 00
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, Archeology, Ethnology, Philology, or Numismatics of North America. First prize, \$1,000; second prize, \$400. Established 1892.....	7,000 00
LOUBAT PROFESSORSHIP FUND.	
Gift from Joseph F. Loubat to establish the Loubat Professorship in American Archaeology. Established 1903.....	100,000 00
Carried forward.....	<u>\$1,121,720 74</u>

Brought forward..... \$1,121,720 74

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

MEMBER OF CLASS OF '85 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

MOFFATT SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

Legacy from William B. Moffatt, M.D., of the Class of 1838, "for the purposes of one or more scholarships for the education and instruction of one or more indigent students." Established 1862..... 2,000 00

MOSENTHAL FELLOWSHIP FUND.

Gift of friends of the late Joseph Mosenthal to found a fellowship in Music. Established 1898..... 7,500 00

PERKINS FELLOWSHIP FUND.

Legacy from Willard B. Perkins, the income to be expended every four years for a travelling fellowship in the Architectural Department. Established 1898. The fellowship will be next awarded in June, 1906..... 5,700 00

PHILOLEXIAN CENTENNIAL WASHINGTON PRIZE FUND.

Gift from the Philolexian Society, the accumulated interest to be expended every four years for a life size bronze bust of George Washington, 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..... 1,000 00

PHILOLEXIAN PRIZE FUND..... 1,240 00

PHOENIX LEGACY.

On account of one-third part of the residuary estate of the late Stephen Whitney Phoenix, bequeathed to Columbia College in 1881..... 147,820 19

ALEXANDER MONCRIEF PROUDFIT FELLOWSHIP FUND.

Legacy from 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

MARIA McLEAN PROUDFIT FELLOWSHIP FUND IN MEDICINE.

Legacy from 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

Carried forward..... \$1,323 030 93

Brought forward.....	\$1,323,030 93
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 this fellowship or the income thereof, remain unmarried. Established 1889.....	15,000 00
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.....	50,448 75
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.....	5,000 00
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.....	15,000 00
CARL SCHURZ FELLOWSHIP FUND.	
From the Carl Schurz Fund Committee in honor of Carl Schurz. Established 1900.....	10,000 00
CARL SCHURZ 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.....	10,000 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 to the study of musical composition at Columbia University, or elsewhere in this country, or abroad.".....	12,000 00
SLOANE MATERNITY HOSPITAL FUND, SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.	
Gift of William D. Sloane and Emily Thorne Sloane, his wife, as an endowment to the Sloane Maternity Hospital, to make all its beds free in perpetuity. Established 1889.....	250,000 00
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 of the year presented by an Alumnus of the College.....	2,337 81
Carried forward.....	\$1,692,817 49

Brought forward..... \$1,692,817 49

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 awarded every three years for the best medical essay covering original research as determined by the Committee in charge of the prize. To be next awarded in June, 1903..... 1,899 88

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..... 6,000 00

TROWBRIDGE FELLOWSHIP FUND.

Gift of the Alumni Association of the School of Mines as a Memorial to the late Professor Trowbridge, to establish the "William Petit Trowbridge Fellowship in Engineering." The income of the fund, to be not less than \$500 per year, is payable to the widow of Professor Trowbridge during the pleasure of the Trustees. Established 1893..... 10,000 00

TRUST FUND FOR PSYCHOLOGY.

Gift of John D. Rockefeller, as an endowment of the head professorship of the Psychological Department of Columbia University. Established 1899..... 100,000 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 talents in Physics, etc." Established 1885. 10,945 50

VANDERBILT CLINIC ENDOWMENT FUND, SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

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..... 115,000 00

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 said college may direct."
 For Mrs. Waring\$50,000
 For Miss Waring50,000

100,000 00
\$2,036,662 87

Schedule 15

INVESTMENT OF SPECIAL FUNDS IN PERSONAL SECURITIES

BONDS.

\$ 4,000 Belleville & Carondelet R. R. Co.'s 5 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, due 1923.....	\$4,574 00
18,000 Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg R. R. Co.'s 5 per cent. General Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1937	17,940 32
5,000 Canada Southern R. R. Co.'s 5 per cent. Second Mortgage Bonds, due 1913.....	5,000 00
20,000 Central R. R. Co. of New Jersey 5 per cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, due 1987.....	20,000 00
50,000 Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. Co.'s 4 1-2 per cent. General Mortgage Bonds, due 1992.....	53,987 50
1,000 Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. Co.'s (Craig Valley Branch) 5 per cent. First Mortgage Gold Bond, due 1940	1,000 00
10,000 Chicago & Northwestern R. R. Co.'s 4 per cent. Extension Bonds, due 1926.....	10,000 00
125,000 Chicago & Northwestern R. R. Co.'s 5 per cent. Sinking Fund Debenture Bonds, due 1933	125,000 00
200,000 Columbia College 3 per cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1909.....	200,000 00
6,000 Georgia Pacific R. R. Co.'s 6 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, due 1922.....	6,885 00
6,000 Harlem River & Portehester R. R. Co.'s 7 per cent. (reduced to 6 per cent.) First Mortgage Bonds, due 1903.....	6,000 00
24,000 Illinois Central R.R. Co.'s 4 per cent. Bonds. due 1953.....	21,950 67
10,000 Lehigh & Hudson River R.R. Co.'s 6 per cent. (reduced to 5 per cent.) First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1911.....	10,000 00
28,000 Lehigh Valley R.R. Co.'s 4½ per cent. First Bonds, due 1940.....	28,000 00
10,000 Lehigh Valley Terminal R.R. Co.'s 5 per cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1940.....	10,000 00
29,000 Manhattan Elevated R.R. Co.'s 4 per cent. Consolidated Bonds, due 1990.....	27,948 75
225,000 Michigan Central R.R. Co.'s (Detroit & Bay City) 5 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, due 1931.	225,000 00
25,000 New Jersey Junction R.R. Co.'s 4 per First Mortgage Bonds, due 1986.....	25,000 00
Carried forward.....	\$798,286 24

Brought forward.....	\$798,286 24	
3,000 New York Central & Hudson River R.R. Co.'s 4 per cent. Gold Extended Debt Certificates, due 1905.....	3,000 00	
25,000 Niagara Falls Power Co.'s 5 per cent. First Mortgage Consolidated Bonds, due 1932.....	22,500 00	
95,000 Northern Pacific R.R. Co.'s (prior lien rail- way and land grant) 4 per cent. Gold Bonds, due 1997.....	95,750 00	
41,000 Oregon Short Line R. R. Co.'s 5 per cent. Consolidated First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1946.....	46,221 25	
28,000 St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba R.R. Co.'s 4½ per cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, due 1933.....	28,000 00	
50,000 Scioto Valley & New England R.R. Co.'s 4 per cent. Gold Bonds, due 1989.....	50,000 00	
32,000 West Shore R. R. Co.'s 4 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, due 2361.....	31,945 50	
50,000 Wisconsin Central R.R. Co.'s 4 per cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1949.....	45,750 00	1,121,452 99

STOCKS.

16 shares Albany & Susquehanna R. R. Co.....	\$2,000 00	
300 shares Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line R. R. Co.....	51,337 50	
19 shares Catawissa R.R. Co. preferred (\$50 par value).....	475 00	
8 shares Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton R.R. Co. } preferred.....	365 00	
11 shares Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton R.R. Co. } common.....		
5 shares Consolidated Gas Co. of New York.....	273 53	
102 shares Delaware & Hudson Co.....	10,200 00	
103 shares Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R.R. Co. (\$50 par value).....	6,180 00	
262 shares Illinois Central R.R. Co.....	31,265 33	
500 shares Manhattan Railway Co.....	70,500 00	
11 shares National Bank of Commerce of New York.	1,540 00	
72 shares New York, New Haven & Hartford R.R. Co.....	11,605 50	
33 shares Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. Co.....	4,125 00	
Carried forward.....	\$189,866 86	\$1,121,452 99

Brought forward.....	\$189,866 86	\$1,121,452 99
18 shares Rensselaer & Saratoga R.R. Co.....	2,290 91	
155 shares United New Jersey R.R. and Canal Co.....	28,894 88	221,052 65

BONDS AND MORTGAGES.

Jacob D. Butler, on "Wheelock Property," 161st Street and Broadway, New York, at 4 per cent. due 1904.....	250,000 00	
Eversley Childs and William C. Pate, on Malbone Street, Brooklyn, at 5 per cent., due 1904.....	8,750 00	
Julius B. Fox, on 329 East 23d Street, New York, at 5 per cent., due 1906.....	28,000 00	
Morris Goldberg and Nathan Schancupp, on 136 Monroe Street, New York, at 4½ per cent., due 1903.....	15,000 00	
Francis Huber, on 209 East 17th Street, New York, at 4 per cent., due 1900.....	15,000 00	
Leopold Kaufman, on 57 Morton Street, New York, at 5 per cent., due 1906.....	30,000 00	
Leopold Kaufman, on 212 Grand Street, New York, at 4½ per cent., due 1907.....	33,000 00	
Lillie A. King, on 2262 Second Avenue, New York, at 4 per cent., due 1904.....	15,000 00	
Alexander Katner, on 437 East 86th St., New York, at 4½ per cent., due 1906.....	6,000 00	
57,000 Lawyers Mortgage Insurance Co's Mortgage Certificates, secured by Bond and Mortgage of John T. Williams, on property on Church St. near White St., New York, at 4 per cent., due 1904...	57,000 00	
Frank Maunsell, on 163-173 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, New York, at 4 per cent., due 1905.....	35,000 00	
William Moores, on north side 129th St., 315 feet East of 4th Ave., New York, at 4 per cent., due 1902.....	15,000 00	
Austin Flint Morris, on 13 West 69th St., New York, at 4 per cent., due 1905.....	10,000 00	
Moritz Simon & wife, on 93 Park Row, New York, at 4 per cent., due 1904.....	15,000 00	
Almira Hopkins Spencer and Linus P. Bissell, on property at Litchfield, Conn., at 5 per cent., due 1897	3,500 00	
H. Wood Sullivan, on Sterling St., Brooklyn, New York, at 5 per cent., due 1902.....	4,000 00	
Edmund H. Wright, on Schenectady Ave., Brooklyn, New York, at 5 per cent., due 1899.....	5,000 00	545,250 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Certificate of Deposit of New York Life Insurance & Trust Co., at 3¼ per cent.....

20 25
\$1,887,775 89

Schedule 16

SUNDRY GIFTS AND LEGACIES ACCOUNT

Alumni Memorial Hall Gift.....	\$100,000 00
Charles Bathgate Beck Legacy.....	40,000 00
Class of '82 Gift (120th St. Gate.).....	1,500 00
Contributions toward the purchase of South Field.....	250 00
Other Contributions for Bloomingdale Site.....	331,150 00
William E. Dodge Gift for Earl Hall.....	164,950 82
Fayerweather Legacy.....	318,235 94
Havemeyer Gift	414,206 65
Low Library Gift.....	1,100,639 32
William C. Schermerhorn Gift.....	458,133 18
Edward L. Stabler Gift.....	1,200 00
Bequest of the late Henry Villard.....	50,000 00
Vanderbilt Gift, for Vanderbilt Clinic Building.....	350,000 00
Contributions, etc., for College of Physicians and Surgeons:	
Buildings, Additions and Equipment.....	71,551 05
	<hr/>
	\$3,401,816 96
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Schedule 17

ARREARS OF RENT, JUNE 30, 1903

Arrears of Rent, July 1, 1902.....	\$5,032 00	
Collected in 1902-03.....	5,032 00	
		<hr/>
Total amount of Rents Receivable, 1902-03.....	396,320 90	
Collected in 1902-03.....	393,934 90	
		<hr/>
Arrears accrued during 1902-3.....		\$2,386 00
		<hr/>
221 Greenwich Street, Rev. Gabriel A. Healey, Executor, 1 year to May 1, 1903.....		\$1,250 00
41 West 47th Street, Kathleen T. Harper, 6 months to May 1, 1903....		463 00
15 West 50th Street, Caroline F. Hastings, 6 months to May 1, 1903....		401 50
53 West 50th Street, Amelia A. W. Peck, 6 months to May 1, 1903.....		271 50
		<hr/>
		\$2,386 00

NEW YORK, August 15th, 1903.

JOHN McL. NASH,
Treasurer.

We hereby certify that we have examined the accounts of the Treasurer of Columbia College for the year ending June 30th, 1903, and find them to be correct and duly vouched for.

PATTERSON, TEELE & DENNIS,
Certified Public Accountants.

BARNARD COLLEGE

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

1902-1903

RECEIPTS

Schedule I.

BALANCE ON HAND		\$38,252 55
DIVIDENDS.....	\$25,896 75	
INTEREST.....	1,985 80	
		27,882 55

UNDERGRADUATE FEES:

Tuition receipts.....	49,686 23	
Diploma.....	735 00	
Matriculation.....	480 00	
Examination.....	145 00	
Biology.....	185 00	
Breakage.....	122 02	
		51,353 25

MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES.....		1,366 75
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GIFTS FOR DESIGNATED PURPOSES:

Fiske Hall Alterations.....	11,000 00	
Scholarships.....	2,335 00	
Chapel Fund.....	400 00	
Dean's Emergency Fund.....	350 00	
Furnishing and Equipment.....	600 00	
School for Study at Rome.....	100 00	
Equipment of Zoölogical Laboratory..	166 35	
Department of Botany.....	20 00	
General Fund.....	10 00	
		14,981 35

Schedule II.

GIFTS FOR PERMANENT PURPOSES:

Lucille Pulitzer Scholarship:		
Mr. Joseph Pulitzer.....	15,000 00	
Scholarship Fund:		
Mrs. Wm. Moir.....	\$1,000 00	
Mrs. Moses Hopkins.....	500 00	
Mrs. Harold Brown.....	100 00	
Mrs. J. J. Goodwin.....	100 00	
Miss Delafield.....	5 00	
		1,705 00

Milbank Quadrangle.....	1,000,000 00	
Carried forward.....	\$1,016,705 00	\$133,836 45

Brought forward.....	\$1,016,705 00	\$133,836 45
Endowment Fund:		
Mr. J. D. Rockefeller....	\$56,750 00	
Anonymous.....	20,000 00	
Mr. L. Stern.....	5,000 00	
Mr. J. Kaufmann.....	4,000 00	
Mrs. J. Hood Wright....	1,000 00	
Mr. G. F. Baker.....	1,000 00	
Mr. O. H. Kahn.....	1,000 00	
Mr. A. Lewisohn.....	1,000 00	
Mrs. H. F. Osborn.....	2,200 00	
Mr. I. Seligman.....	1,000 00	
Mr. C. S. Smith.....	1,000 00	
Mrs. F. A. Hackley.....	1,000 00	
Estate of		
Mr. L. Lewisohn.....	1,000 00	
Mrs. S. Borg.....	500 00	
Mrs. R. Sage.....	100 00	
	<u>96,550 00</u>	
		<u>1,113,255 00</u>
Total receipts.....		\$1,247,091 45

BARNARD COLLEGE

1902-1903

DISBURSEMENTS

GENERAL PURPOSES:

Educational Administration.....	\$72,308 85	
Business Administration.....	2,000 00	
Care of Buildings and Grounds.....	15,086 53	
	<hr/>	\$89,395 38

ELLA WEED LIBRARY:

Salaries.....	400 00	
Purchase of books, repairs, and incidentals.....	182 57	
	<hr/>	582 57

AID TO STUDENTS:

Scholarships:

Students' Scholarships.....	1,875 00	
Lucille Pulitzer.....	150 00	
Jennie B. Clarkson.....	150 00	
Ella Weed.....	150 00	
Brearley School.....	150 00	
Emily James Smith.....	150 00	
Anna E. Barnard.....	150 00	
Eliza T. Chisholm Memorial.....	150 00	
The Graham School.....	150 00	
Trustees Competitive Entrance.....	150 00	
Veltin School Alumnae.....	150 00	
Mrs. Donald McLean.....	150 00	
Jessie Kaufmann.....	150 00	
Fiske.....	200 00	
	<hr/>	3,875 00

Lectureship:

Hartley House.....		300 00
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Prizes:

Kohn Mathematical.....	50 00	
Herrman Botanical.....	50 00	
Balance of income from Lucille Pulitzer Scholarship.....	270 00	
Balance of income from Jessie Kaufmann Scholarships.....	20 00	
Wood's Hole Scholarships.....	100 00	
	<hr/>	490 00

SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS:

Department of Botany.....	597 81	
Department of Chemistry.....	608 14	
Department of Physics.....	491 84	
Physiological Laboratory.....	300 34	
Department of Zoölogy.....	612 15	
	<hr/>	2,610 28

Carried forward..... \$97,253 23

Brought forward.....		\$97,253 23	
MILBANK QUADRANGLE		1,000,000 00	
FEEs RETURNED TO STUDENTS.....		421 48	
DEAN'S EMERGENCY FUND.....		325 00	
CHAPEL FUND.....		282 00	
UNDERGRADUATE INSTRUCTION AT:			
Columbia University.....	\$1,840 00		
Teachers College.....	1,137 00		
			<u>2,977 00</u>
MISCELLANEOUS:			
Fiske Hall Alterations.....	21,888 84		
American School for Classical Studies at Rome.....	100 00		
			<u>21,988 84</u>
INVESTMENTS:			
Endowment Fund.....	64,497 57		
Lucille Pulitzer Scholarship.....	15,018 75		
Scholarship Fund.....	9,545 55		
Jessie Kaufmann Scholarship.....	4,049 50		
			<u>93,111 37</u>
Total expenditures.....		\$1,216,358 92	
CASH ON HAND, JULY 1, 1903.....		30,732 53	
Total.....			<u>\$1,247,091 45</u>

TEACHERS COLLEGE

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

1902-1903

RECEIPTS

Schedule I.

BALANCE ON HAND.....		\$129,860 58
DIVIDENDS AND INTEREST.....		12,536 00
FEES: Tuition, Matriculation, and Graduation.....		212,811 78
MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES.....		8,018 07

GIFTS FOR DESIGNATED PURPOSES:

SCHOLARSHIPS:

Low Scholarship:

Mrs. L. M. Luquer..... \$200 00

Schackelford Scholarship:

"A Friend"..... 75 00

Pierrepoint Scholarship:

Mrs. R. Burnham Moffat..... 75 00

Southern Scholarships:

Mr. Archer M. Hunt-
ington..... \$500 00

Mr. Geo. Foster Pea-
body..... 900 00

Mr. John Crosby Brown. 500 00

Mr. V. Everit Macy... 1,000 00

General Educational
Board, Mr. George
Foster Peabody,
Treas..... 3,200 00

6,100 00

Pulitzer Scholarships:

Mr. Jos. Pulitzer..... 5,529 50

TEACHERS COLLEGE ALUMNI FUND:

Teachers College Alumni

Assn..... 50 00

Miss May B. Van Ars-
dale, Treas..... 50 00

100 00

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY FUND:

New York State..... 100 00

ALFRED TENNYSON PRIZE FUND:

Miss E. Y. Stevens.... 105 00

\$12,284 50

Carried forward..... \$12,284 50

\$363,226 43

Brought forward.....\$12,284 50 \$363,226 43

GIFTS FOR COLLEGE DEBT FUND:

Mr. Charles W. Harkness	\$5,000 00
Mr. Edward S. Harkness	5,000 00
Mrs. S. V. Harkness.....	5,000 00
Mrs. Esther Herrmann..	100 00
Miss Grace H. Dodge....	900 00
Mr. Wm. A. Read.....	1,000 00
Mr. H. P. Wertheim.....	1,000 00
	<hr/> 18,000 00

GIFTS FOR GENERAL PURPOSES:

By members of the Board	
of Trustees.....	47,850 00
A Western Friend.....	11,000 00
A Friend.....	4,000 00
Mrs. W. E. Dodge, Sen..	1,000 00
Mr. Wm. E. Dodge.....	1,000 00
Mrs. Wm. H. Moen.....	1,000 00
Miss Caroline White.....	800 00
Mrs. A. Newbold Morris.	500 00
Mrs. M. K. Jesup... ..	500 00
Mr. and Mrs. Andrew	
Carnegie.....	500 00
Miss M. W. Bruce.....	500 00
Mr. C. M. Hyde.....	500 00
Mrs. Eliot F. Shepard...	500 00
Mrs. Richard T. Auch-	
muty.....	250 00
Rev. D. Stuart Dodge...	200 00
Mrs. Robert MacCarter..	150 00
Mrs. Hurtt.....	100 00
Mr. James H. Jones.....	100 00
Mrs. R. G. Dun.....	100 00
Mrs. S. T. Peters.....	100 00
Mrs. George E. Dodge...	100 00
Mrs. George W. Mead...	100 00
Miss M. Benson.....	100 00
Miss H. Phelps Stokes..	100 00
Mr. Samuel Sloan.....	100 00
Mr. Jacob H. Schiff.....	100 00
Miss H. C. Butler.....	25 00
Miss L. L. Schuyler.....	10 00
	<hr/> 71,285 00
	<hr/> 101,569 50
	<hr/> \$464,795 93
Carried forward.....	\$464,795 93

