



Columbia University  
in the City of New York

ANNUAL REPORTS

1923



THE LIBRARIES  
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

---


HEALTH SCIENCES  
LIBRARY

Gift of  
Alumni Association  
College of Pharmacy









Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2010 with funding from  
Open Knowledge Commons





Columbia University  
Bulletin of Information

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
PRESIDENT AND TREASURER  
TO THE  
TRUSTEES

WITH ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDING  
JUNE 30, 1923

NEW YORK  
1924

Spec 6011

RF 6011

RA

982

.N48

C7

1923

## CONTENTS

### *ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY TO THE TRUSTEES*

	PAGE
Introduction . . . . .	I
The Year 1922-1923 . . . . .	I
The University and Public Service . . . . .	3
Degree of Doctor of Law . . . . .	5
Protection of Scholarship . . . . .	10
Work in Social Science . . . . .	13
Problems of Rural Life . . . . .	15
Building Program . . . . .	17
Baker Field . . . . .	19
University Finance . . . . .	20
Deaths of University Officers . . . . .	25
Tabular Statements . . . . .	26
The Site . . . . .	27
Teaching Staff . . . . .	28
Student Enrollment . . . . .	28
Resident Students . . . . .	29
Degrees Conferred . . . . .	30

### *REPORTS TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY*

The Dean of Columbia College . . . . .	31
The Dean of the Faculty of Law . . . . .	43
The Dean of the Faculty of Medicine . . . . .	60

	PAGE
The Director of the Institute of Cancer Research . . .	108
The Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science . . . . .	114
The Dean of the Faculties of Political Science, Philoso- phy and Pure Science . . . . .	127
The Director of the School of Architecture . . . . .	135
The Director of the School of Journalism . . . . .	142
The Dean of Barnard College . . . . .	148
The Dean of Teachers College . . . . .	157
The Director of the School of Education . . . . .	164
The Director of the School of Practical Arts . . . . .	169
The Dean of the College of Pharmacy . . . . .	174
The Director of the Summer Session . . . . .	178
The Director of University Extension . . . . .	185
The Director of the School of Business . . . . .	198
The Director of the School of Dental and Oral Surgery	206
The Director of University Admissions . . . . .	209
The University Medical Officer . . . . .	219
The Secretary . . . . .	226

#### APPENDICES TO REPORT OF SECRETARY:

1. Statistics Regarding the Teaching and Ad- ministrative Staff . . . . .	233
2. Report of the Appointments Office . . . . .	252
3. The Scope and Functions of the Columbia University Appointments Office . . . . .	260
4. Report of the Director of Earl Hall . . . . .	289

## 5. Report of the Chairman of the Board of

Student Representatives . . . . .	293
The Registrar . . . . .	302
The Acting Librarian . . . . .	357

<i>REPORT OF THE TREASURER TO THE TRUSTEES . . . . .</i>	375
--	-----

## FINANCIAL REPORTS OF AFFILIATED INSTITUTIONS

Barnard College . . . . .	507
Teachers College . . . . .	517
College of Pharmacy . . . . .	523
Vanderbilt Clinic and Sloane Hospital for Women . .	527





ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
PRESIDENT OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

TO THE TRUSTEES:

The Annual Report prescribed by the Statutes of the University is submitted herewith, together with the reports of the chief administrative officers. The statements of fact and the several recommendations contained in these reports are earnestly commended to the attention of the Trustees and their appropriate committees, and also to that wider public which it is the constant purpose of Columbia University to serve.

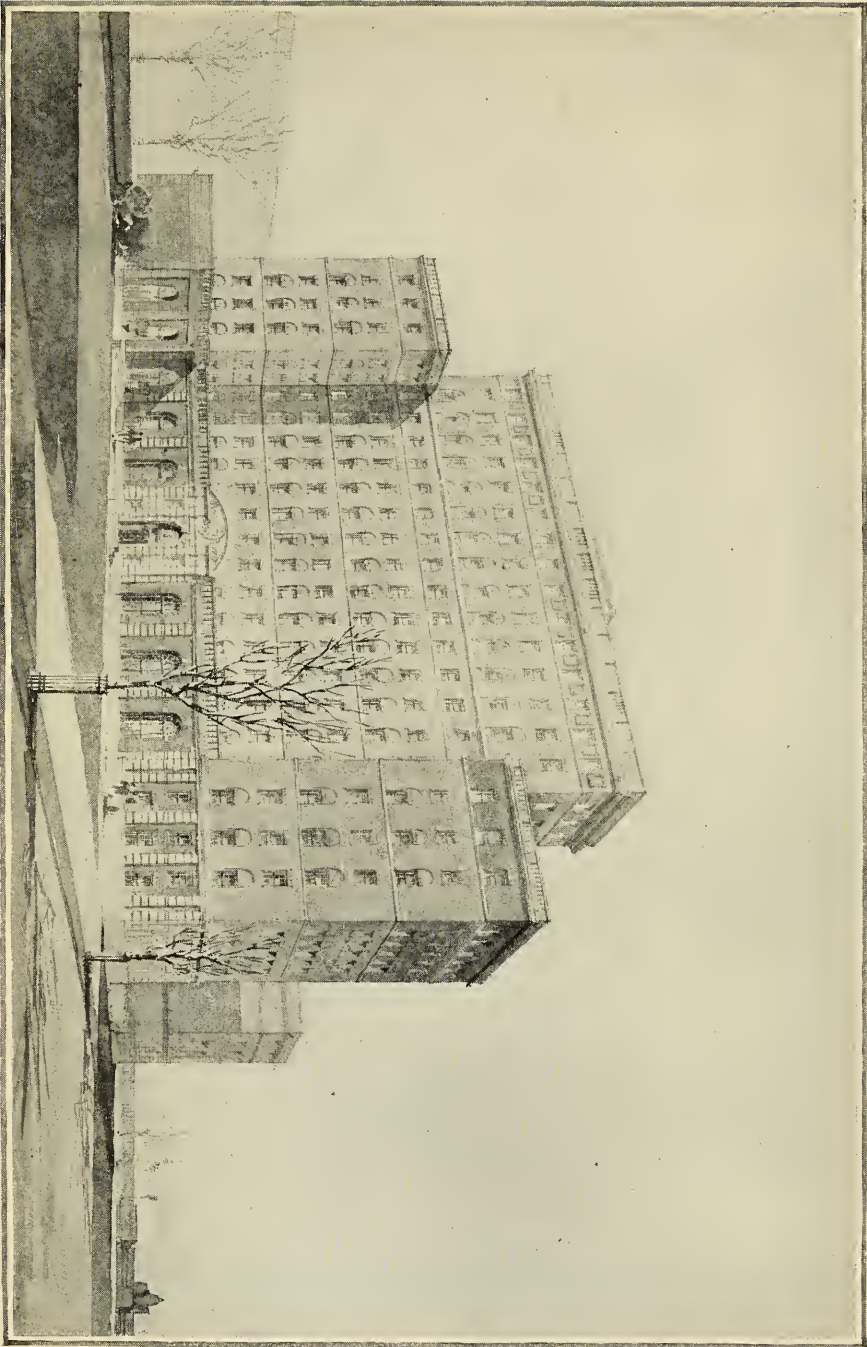
Columbia University is its own most severe critic. It has resisted the vice, or the virtue, of complacency, and constantly examines and re-examines its own organization and activities with a view to their betterment. During the past year no part of the University has escaped this searching of the spirit. The Faculty of Columbia College has been studying how best to establish and introduce a course introductory to the study of the natural and experimental sciences to parallel the course introductory to the study of contemporary civilization established four years ago. The Faculty of Applied Science has had under earnest consideration the question of the adequacy and wisdom of its present program of study and of the existing high standard required for admission to its rolls. The Faculty of Medicine has been strengthening both its laboratory and its clinical teaching, and, like the Faculty of Applied Science, has under consideration the whole question of its program in order to determine how far the Medical School program

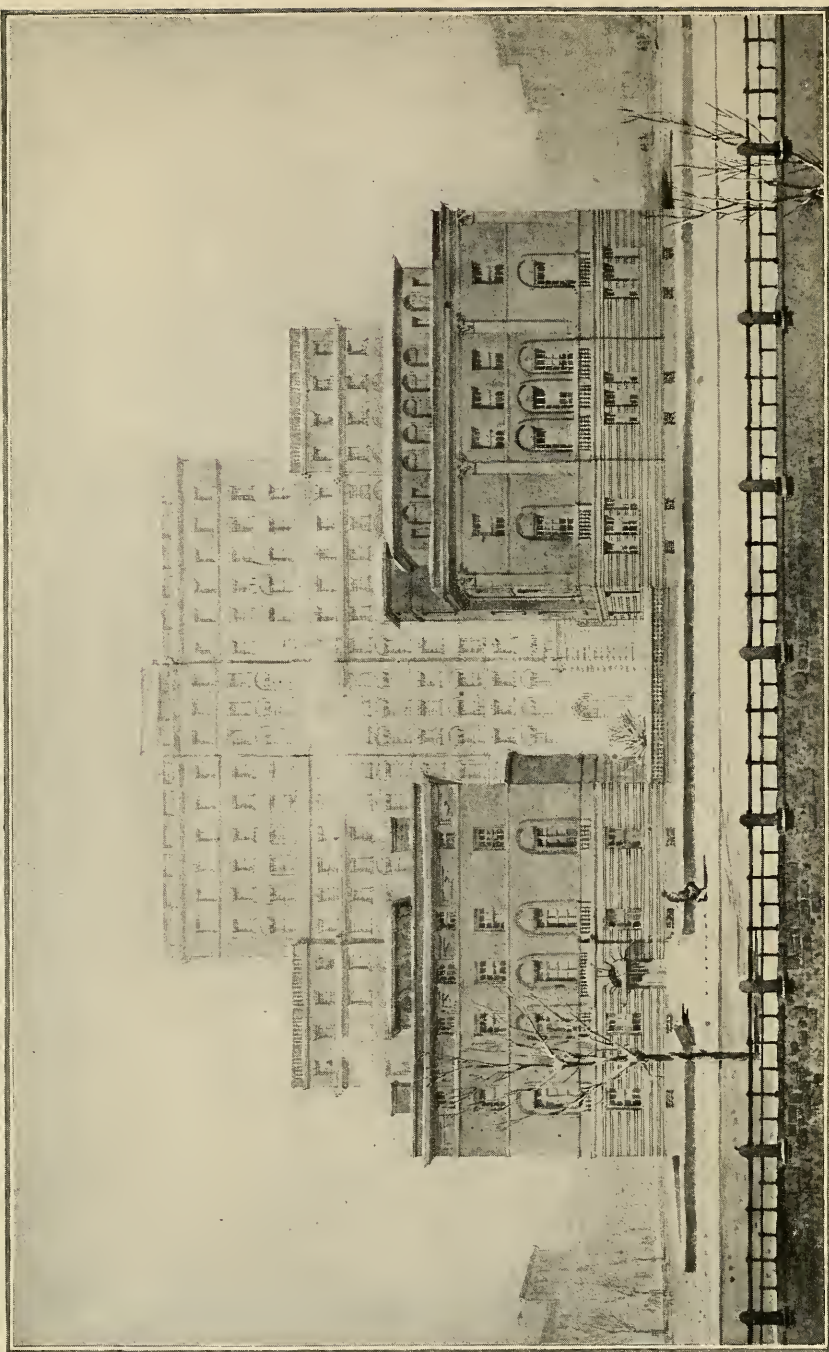
The year  
1922-1923

of to-day is satisfactory when measured by the demands of the practising physician and surgeon. The Faculty of Law has carried to successful completion its plans for the organization of advanced instruction and research in the field of public and private law, in connection with which the degree of doctor of law (Doctor Juris) has now been authorized. The non-professional graduate Faculties of Political Science, Philosophy and Pure Science have cooperated in the creation of a representative joint Committee on Graduate Instruction, which, under the chairmanship of the Dean, will deal with many matters which have heretofore absorbed the attention of those faculties as a whole, thereby releasing their members from direct participation in some of that necessary academic business which so often absorbs time and effort that might better be given to research and publication. The professional work in Architecture, in Business, and in Journalism has not stood still, and the many-sided undertakings of University Extension and the Summer Session have been both widened and deepened. The spirit of helpful cooperation and of loyal devotion to a common cause which permeates and animates the whole University is ground for deep gratification. Younger scholars are coming forward in considerable number some day to take the place of those who are growing old in the service. The leaders of this group are already men of influence and great usefulness not only in their several departments and faculties, but in the University as a whole.

The contributions to knowledge published during the year by the University's scholars make a list far too long to reproduce here. They touch every conceivable field of knowledge, and not a few of them record research of much more than usual novelty and distinction. The University Press is wholly unable, for financial reasons, to

JOHNSON HALL, FROM THE WEST





JOHNSON HALL, FROM THE EAST, SHOWING PRESIDENT'S HOUSE  
AND FACULTY HOUSE IN FOREGROUND



place before the world of scholars the published results of each year's completed work, and for that reason very many of these are not recorded as the product of the University at all.

On every side there are signs of progress and of earnest desire to improve the University's teaching, to strengthen its equipment and to open out new and still more inviting opportunities for advanced scholars and those who are to be schooled in the art of independent inquiry. So long as this is true the University is not drugged with self-content, but is alive, active and vigorous.

From its earliest years Columbia University has been intimately associated with the public service and it has found no contradiction between such service and continued University relationship and duty. President William

The University and  
Public Service

Samuel Johnson served as United States Senator from Connecticut at a time when Columbia College and the meeting place of the Congress were not far apart on Manhattan Island. Professor Mitchill of the Department of Chemistry was chosen a member of the House of Representatives and gave effective service in that capacity. To-day this tradition is continued, and examples of it multiply as the University grows in size and complexity. Professor John Bassett Moore of the Faculty of Political Science is at the moment a member of the Permanent Court of International Justice sitting at The Hague. Professor John Dyneley Prince of the Faculty of Philosophy is Minister of the United States in Denmark. Professor Edwin R. A. Seligman of the Faculty of Political Science has just returned from rendering expert service as a member of a Commission appointed by the League of Nations. Professor Thomas I. Parkinson of the Faculty of Law has recently served as legislative draftsman to the committees of the United States Senate, by appointment of the Vice

President, in pursuance of the act of Congress approved February 28, 1919. The present draftsmen of both Houses of Congress and their assistants are all former members of the staff of the Legislative Drafting Research Bureau of Columbia University. Professor Harry M. Ayres of the Faculty of Columbia College is a member of the Legislature of the State of Connecticut. Professor Paul Monroe, Director of the International Institute of Teachers College, has just now completed an official inspection of the public schools of the Republics of Poland and of Czechoslovakia on the invitation of the Ministers of Education in those countries. Professor James F. Kemp of the Faculty of Pure Science has for some time past been Consulting Geologist to the Board of Water Supply of the City of New York. Professor Charles P. Berkey of the Faculty of Pure Science is Consulting Geologist to the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission. Professor May B. Van Arsdale of the Faculty of Practical Arts is a member of the New York State Council of Farms and Markets. Professor Robert Murray Haig of the Faculty of the School of Business has recently acted as Adviser to the Taxation Board of the Province of British Columbia, to the Minister of Municipalities of the Province of Saskatchewan, and to the Provincial Treasurer of the Province of Alberta. He has also acted as Counsel to the Special Revenue Commission of the State of New Mexico. Mr. Archibald H. Stockder of the Faculty of the School of Business has recently served as Special Investigator for the Survey Committee of State Affairs created by act of Legislature of the State of Colorado. Professor George D. Strayer of the Faculty of Education is directing school surveys in various parts of the United States, particularly Augusta, Georgia and Springfield, Massachusetts. Professor Howard Lee McBain of the Faculty of Political Science was member and

secretary of the New York City Charter Commission which recently submitted its report to the Legislature. Professor Charles E. Lucke of the Faculty of Applied Science is Consulting Engineer of the New York State Transit Commission. Professor J. E. Zanetti of the Faculty of Applied Science is a member of the Committee appointed by the League of Nations to investigate chemical warfare. Professor Charles Lane Poor of the Faculty of Pure Science is President of the incorporated Village of Dering Harbor, N. Y. Professor Leo H. Baekeland of the Faculty of Applied Science is a member of the United States Naval Consulting Board. Professor William Campbell of the Faculty of Applied Science is Advisory Metallurgist of the United States Navy.

Instances of this kind of effective and highly expert public service on the part of academic officers might be multiplied almost indefinitely, but those that have been cited suffice to illustrate the close relationship which exists between the Columbia University of to-day and the public service, both local, state, national and international. Such service is as much a part of the University's duty as are any other of its more usual and conventional functions. As the interpenetration grows of public administration by university knowledge and university experience, the public interest will be notably advanced.

During the year there was brought to satisfactory conclusion the discussion of a matter of University policy which has, in one form or another, been Degree of  
under consideration for more than forty Doctor of Law  
years. When the Faculty of Political Science was established in 1880 Professor Burgess had in mind the development of research and the training of scholars and teachers in the field of private law as well as in that of public law, and he suggested that side by side with the degree of doctor of philosophy the degree of doctor of law should be

instituted to reward the satisfactory performance of advanced students in that field. Objection was raised both by representatives of the Faculty of Law and by other University bodies and the suggestion remained unacted upon. Several times in the intervening years this proposal has been renewed in various forms, and once or twice has seemed on the point of adoption by the University Council and by the Trustees. Each time, however, fatal objection was encountered, and it was not until a year or two ago that the project secured sufficiently widespread support to make its acceptance likely. After the older and more familiar objections to instituting this degree had been cleared away, there remained one which had large influence both in the University Council and with the Trustees. It was urged that if the degree of doctor of law should now be instituted no logical objection could be interposed to the later establishment of the degree of doctor in architecture, in business, in education, in engineering, in journalism, or in any other field which the University might cultivate, and such extension and diversification of the degree of doctor were held to be objectionable both in principle and in practical working. When the subject was considered from this point of view, a solution was found in the decision that, before the degree of doctor of law was established, it be determined and declared to be the definite policy of Columbia University to confine the degree of doctor, when given in course to reward the completion of advanced instruction and research, to the four traditional academic groups and the four historic university faculties of law, medicine, theology and philosophy. This declaration was formally made by the Trustees upon the recommendation of their Committee on Education on March 5, 1923 (See Minutes of the Trustees, 1922-23, p. 313), and on May 7, 1923, the degree of doctor of law (Doctor Juris) was established by the Trustees in



accordance with the plan recommended by the University Council.

It was very strongly felt that no support should be given by Columbia University to the movement going on throughout the United States to multiply degrees, including advanced degrees of every sort and kind. For a generation past there has been a general breaking up in the field of higher education in the United States. New subjects of study are constantly introduced and their introduction is not infrequently accompanied by the suggestion that new and specific academic degrees be instituted to accompany them. The result has been to create the impression that higher degrees were not of particular distinction, and that they might be obtained without any marked scholarly achievement by patience and the payment of a designated fee. Columbia University has now taken a definite position in reference to this tendency and has planted itself upon historic ground which cannot be successfully attacked. The four historic university groups or faculties are those of law, medicine, theology and philosophy. In the early history of universities the degree of doctor was conferred in each of these fields and in these alone. In the field of law, while the degree of doctor is widely given in Europe as a degree in course, both in Great Britain and in the United States it has long been used chiefly as an honorary distinction. In the field of medicine the degree of doctor has most unfortunately been assimilated to and confused with that of bachelor, and is everywhere in the United States given on the completion of an undergraduate professional course in medicine and surgery. In the field of theology the degree of doctor has become, except on the continent of Europe, almost exclusively an honorary degree, but as Columbia University maintains no faculty of theology that fact is for us a matter of indifference. In the field of philosophy, which represents the

seven liberal arts as taught in the old universities, the degree of doctor of philosophy is maintained and grows stronger and of more consequence every year as the accepted designation of those who have successfully pursued advanced instruction and research in any part of this large and indefinite field. It is to be borne in mind that all the newer subjects of university study are in reality developments and subdivisions of the original seven liberal arts and, therefore, fall readily within the historic field of the Faculty of Philosophy. The degree of doctor of philosophy, therefore, is the appropriate degree for award to those who have qualified themselves for it by advanced work and research, either in the older group of philosophical subjects, such as philosophy, letters and science, or in the newer groups, such as engineering, education, journalism and business.

Columbia University has long since become a complex institution of many-sided interests. Graduate students are coming to Morningside Heights from all parts of the world, and in time there is certain to be pressure to follow the unwise paths that have been taken elsewhere and to subdivide the degree of doctor of philosophy into a half dozen or even a dozen highly specialized designations. It was the belief that it would be good judgment, and that it would add to the prestige and leadership of the University, to take a definite stand on this subject before the degree of doctor of law was authorized. It was these considerations which led to the action taken by the Trustees on March 5, 1923.

The Statutes of the University have now been amended to provide for the institution of the degree of doctor of law (Doctor Juris), to be conferred upon the completion of advanced work and research in the field of public and private law, on substantially the same terms and conditions as the degree of doctor of philosophy is now awarded

to mark the completion of advanced work and research in other fields of knowledge. With a view to making certain that there should be no weakening or division of authority over the standards to be observed in awarding the degrees of doctor of philosophy and doctor of law, a plan of administration was agreed upon by the Faculties of Political Science, Philosophy, Pure Science and Law, and approved by the University Council, by which a single representative committee, with membership drawn from each of the four faculties named, will, under authority of the University Council, have direct supervision of the work of the candidates for the degrees of doctor of philosophy and doctor of law.

It is a matter for congratulation that a satisfactory conclusion of a long and earnest discussion has now been reached. At no time has there been any difference of opinion as to the desirability, indeed the necessity, of stimulating advanced work and research in the field of public and private law. The only questions at issue have been those relating to the protection of the University's standards and ideals, and to the maintenance of those sound policies of organization and administration which have given the University its reputation for scholarship and its world-wide influence. Now that the question of the degree has been settled, it remains for the Faculties of Law and Political Science and for the University Council to use every effort to stimulate advanced instruction and research in the field of public and private law.

The recent literature of the law, whether judicial or academic, offers abundant evidence that new conceptions of legal process and legal determination are being developed in response to the rapidly changing political, economic and social conditions of modern life. The historical scholarship and power of interpretation of Maitland and

the philosophical grasp and subtlety of Duguit, offer at once inspiration and example. The thoroughly grounded lawyer of the next generation must have a 'much firmer hold on economic law and economic fact than has seemed necessary in the past. He will have to be familiar not only with the decisions of the courts but with the recorded experiences of the economic and social life of modern peoples. In a hundred ways the ambitious student is beckoned to new fields of inquiry and investigation. It will be the task of the Faculties of Law and Political Science to see to it that the new opportunity which has been created be made use of to the full.

In a commercial sense it is true that the higher and finer scholarship does not pay. When measured by the standard of intellectual and spiritual values, on the other hand, few things bring richer reward than scholarship. Its possession is a constant source of joy and satisfaction, and the power which invisibly flows from it is of untold benefit to all men. It is a chief function of a university to seek out scholarship, to advance scholarship, to reward scholarship. Two strong obstacles in reaching these ends are the pressure for immediate practical results and mediocrity. It is hard to say which of the two injures scholarship more. Pressure for immediate practical results brings in its train intellectual slovenliness, superficiality, haste and appalling waste. It is contemptuous of scholarship with its calmness, its self-possession, its thoroughness and its patience. In similar fashion mediocrity wars upon scholarship. It mistakes footnotes for learning, lack of imagination for logic and security for consequence. The scholar works always in an intellectual space of not less than three dimensions, while both the seeker for immediate practical results and mediocrity work constantly in flat-land. It is debatable, and often debated, to what extent the present day student is



interested in scholarship. He is certainly curious for information, and by reason of his defective training is often surprised by the obvious and astonished at the well known. A ruling theory of education which, like the boll weevil in the cotton plant, has attacked the elementary and secondary schools at their most sensitive point, and has in large part destroyed, for the time being, their intellectual and moral productiveness, must bear a heavy share of responsibility for these conditions. The clatter and clamor of our contemporary life and the unwillingness or inability of any considerable number of men really to think on any subject, are of course reflected to a greater or less extent in academic classrooms and laboratories. Henry George's familiar story of the child who was surprised to find that her father's garden was part of that surface of the earth of which she was studying in her geography class, is paralleled by the daily experience of thousands who are unable to see any relation between what they themselves are doing at the moment and the larger and more lasting movements in the opinion and social organization of mankind. He only can be a philosopher who, whatever his school, can view himself and his surroundings, as Spinoza's phrase has it, *sub speciè aeternitatis*.

Columbia University has long made and is daily making a strong effort on behalf of scholarship. It aims to give its scholars both instruments and opportunity with which to work, and it never ceases to endeavor to add to the number of its productive scholars by drawing upon every possible source of supply. It is trying still more completely to set free its scholars for scholarship by disciplining the advanced or graduate student in self-direction and self-help, and by lessening his demands upon the older scholars for constant lectures and personal instruction. The American graduate student has for the most part been assisted to form the very bad habit of regarding himself as in the

same relation to his university teacher that the school boy bears to his school master. For this attitude of intellectual timidity, planlessness and dependence it is desirable to substitute as quickly as may be an attitude of self-reliance, self-control and independent scholarly endeavor. Lectures to graduate students may well be reduced to a minimum, and for them be substituted seminars, discussions, personal conversations and criticism of individual work. It is by means such as these that the younger generation of scholars is to be recruited and sent on its way in glad confidence that there are new facts and new truths to be discovered and tested, and that it will be a life's satisfaction to take part in the discovery and the testing. Mathematics, physics and chemistry, with their new and astounding revelations of the power of mind to pursue the constituents of matter into the hidden recesses of the infinitesimal where energy is found to continue to manifest itself with incredible velocity, should prove a stimulus to human imagination quite equal to poetry, letters and the fine arts. It may be that the period through which we have been passing is but a little understood preliminary to a new and tremendous outburst of intellectual, aesthetic and moral achievement. The twentieth century awaits the awakening call of a great spiritual leader such as the thirteenth century had in St. Dominic and St. Francis. The modern world began with a Renaissance that represents in many fields the high water mark of human conquest. May it not be possible that a second Renaissance, wholly different in form and in content but equally beneficent in its results, is in the making?

It is certainly true that the world is not standing still. Its present state of ferment indicates change of some sort, perhaps violent change. It must, therefore, be on the point of going either forward or backward. Professor John Burnet in his thought-provoking Romanes lecture on Ignor-

ance remarks that Dark Ages have generally followed after periods when knowledge of a sort was more widely distributed than ever. He adds that so far as we can see the decay has always set in at the top, and thinks it not remarkable that some who are skilled in reading the signs of the times should just now feel uneasy. It would appear to be logically possible to conceive the present active changes as backward moving instead of as forward moving; but when mankind as a whole comes to that point of view one would not wish to be responsible for the results not alone to our civilization but to our lives. The notion of a Renaissance, or at least the hope of a Renaissance, is more comforting and more comfortable.

When in 1894 the first chair of sociology was established in the Faculty of Political Science and Professor Giddings was appointed thereto, it was quite usual to hear inquiry as to what sociology might be, and as to how its field of interest could be differentiated from those of history and of economics. In the intervening years, not only sociology but the group of social sciences which cluster about it or radiate from it, have established themselves as dealing with a field of major human interest which has proved increasingly attractive to large numbers of college and university students. When this beginning was made, the type of organization and activity represented by the Faculty of Political Science gave, and could give, fairly complete expression to the interest in the social sciences. This type of organization and activity is, however, no longer adequate and it is far from complete. There have come into existence bureaus of economic, industrial, and municipal research, legislative drafting bureaus, schools for instruction in practical social work and in carrying on the various undertakings that are suggested by the names charity organization and organized philanthropy. As a result,

Work in Social  
Science

there is now a many-sided activity in these fields, dealing partly with problems of research and partly with problems of instruction, which has brought clearly into view a new and definite problem which Columbia University should undertake to solve without delay. A university whose home is in a great city may do this with an effectiveness which is denied to like institutions less fortunately situated.

Questions of this character have been informally considered in the University for some years past, and the time has now come when they should be faced and answered by the formulation of a constructive policy which the University is prepared to adopt and to follow to its logical conclusion. It is true that such a policy might, and almost certainly would, involve a considerable addition to the annual budget; but the number of persons interested in undertakings of this kind is very large and it cannot be doubted that new support will give to the University the necessary means to go forward with a well-thought-out and well-planned enterprise. At the present time, various University agencies touch this field of interest in one way or another. The Faculty of Political Science, the School of Business, the School of Medicine, and Teachers College, are actively interested in these problems in some one of their many forms. There are existing organizations, such as the Bureau of Municipal Research and the New York School for Social Work, that might well be strengthened and developed through some wise policy of institutional cooperation. It is out of such materials as these that the new policy is to be built. It should deal both with research and with instruction. On the side of research, the University should aim to develop a single compact group, under one administrative oversight and control, to plan and execute researches in current economic, legislative, municipal, political and social problems, and to put their serv-

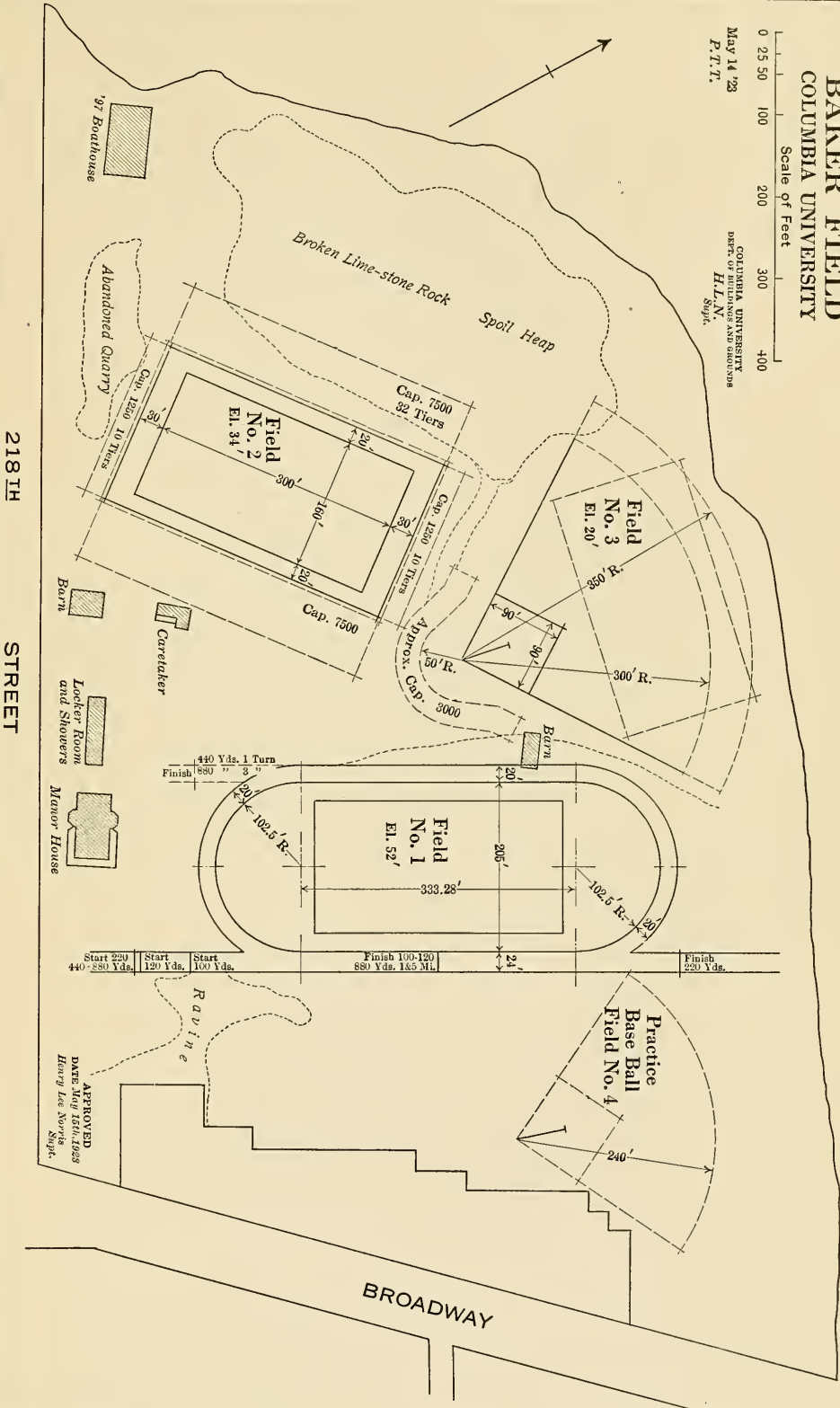


PROPOSED ATHLETIC FIELDS  
**BAKER FIELD**  
 COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

Scale of Feet  
 0 25 50 100 200 300 400

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY  
 DEPT. OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDWORKS  
 H.L.N.  
 Supt.

May 14 '23  
 P.T.T.

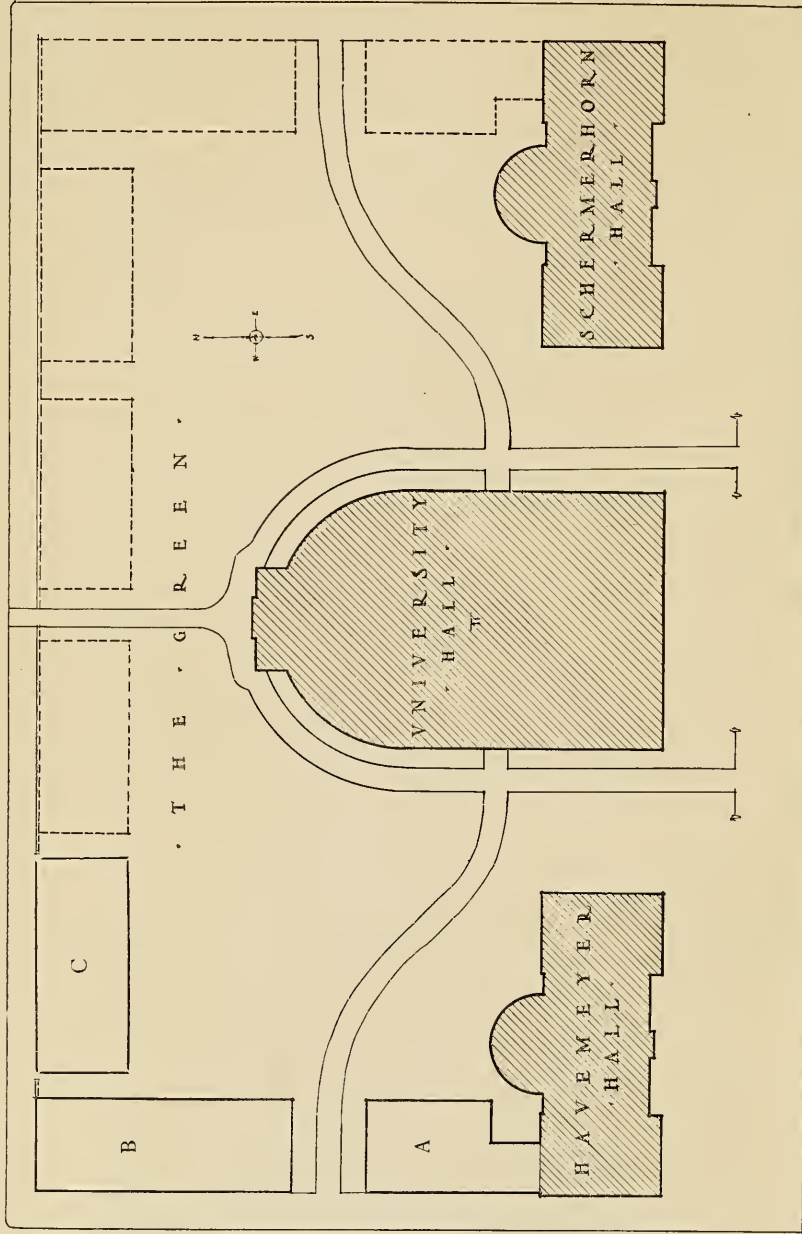


218 TH STREET

STREET

BROADWAY

APPROVED  
 DATE May 15th 1923  
 Henry Lee Norris  
 Supt.



PROPOSED PLAN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE GREEN

- A Proposed Chemistry Building
- B. Proposed Chemical Engineering Building
- C. Proposed Physics Building

ices at the disposal of private and public groups, as well as agencies of government, when desired. On the side of instruction, the various University agencies interested in these matters should be called upon to unify and coordinate their several programs of work with a view both to the theoretical and the practical sides of the subject. Between all these agencies there should be effective cooperation and no duplication of time and effort.

These are forward steps which may well be taken in the immediate future.

Closely associated with the foregoing topic, and indeed intimately related to it, are the problems of rural life. In almost every nation these problems are presenting themselves in new and urgent forms. Problems of  
Rural Life  
The drift of population to city centers and the distaste of the younger generation for rural life and the work of the farm, are rapidly bringing about conditions which will gravely affect not only the economic basis of modern life, but also social and educational interests and ideals. Since men must live, agriculture cannot be displaced as the basic industry. Therefore the land, in the largest sense of the word, challenges modern scholarship and modern human interest in a score of ways. A generation ago, Henry George saw this and pressed it upon public attention with marked eloquence and vehemence. His proposed solution for the problems growing out of the land is not one which either economists or public opinion have been disposed to accept. The fact remains, however, that some solution for the problems of the land and its relationship to human life should and must be found.

It is within the province, and certainly within the field of interest, of Columbia University to attack this problem with all its resources. A first step might well be to establish and maintain a research institute or other organization for investigation, instruction, and the spread of

public information concerning the fundamental problems of the land not only in this country but in other countries as well. The various agricultural colleges and the government departments of agriculture in the nation and in the several States are all busily at work upon small parts of this great field. What is needed is an Institute to integrate, to correlate, and to guide this vast undertaking, with a view to establishing and interpreting the facts for the information of public opinion and for the guidance of governments. One must be blind indeed not to see that there is an agrarian movement which is world-wide. Often this movement takes on a political form, and by so doing not infrequently injures the very interest which it aims to promote. It is obvious that the modern democratic state must find a way to keep the needful proportion of the population upon the land, to maintain the quality of the rural population in comparison with other groups, and to provide that population with the resources and satisfactions of modern civilization. The farmers themselves, the schools, the libraries, the churches, the various agencies for public health and hygiene, are all greatly concerned about the changes that are taking place in rural life, about the economic situation of the farmer, and about his comparative isolation from many of those interesting and satisfying contacts which the city dweller finds on every hand. Here, surely, is an immense field of inquiry into which Columbia University should enter. Its company of investigators and teachers contains many whose work has to do with some aspects of these problems. A first task would be to bring these various individuals into cooperation and mutual understanding. A second task would be to multiply the opportunities of agencies for research in this field and to put at the head of such an Institute the most capable and experienced scholar anywhere to be found. By so doing, Columbia University would once more indicate its

appreciation of the public need and its anxious endeavor to assist in meeting it.

The building program as outlined in earlier Reports has been carried steadily forward during the year. Conditions in the building trades have not been such as to permit complete freedom of action, and funds have not been available for all of the buildings that are so urgently needed. The Faculty House on East Field was ready for occupancy on May 1. It is a beautiful and commodious addition to the University's provision for its officers of administration and instruction and already gives great comfort and satisfaction to the hundreds who use it daily. The School of Business on the Quadrangle at Broadway and 116th Street is going rapidly forward and will, if all goes well, be completed about Commencement Day next. In that case, it will be invaluable for the relief it will bring to the over-crowded and over-pressed work of the Summer Session. No building is more urgently needed than the Residence Hall for Women University Students which is being erected on East Field. Although unavoidable delays have been encountered, there is reason to hope that this building may be ready for use before the close of the year 1924. The demand for it is incessant and there is no reason to doubt that every room will be taken as soon as available. This building will also contain provision for the Women's Faculty Club in close proximity to the Faculty House, and for the first time the women teachers of the University will then find themselves cared for as they would like to be.

Building  
Program

The next most pressing need is for the erection of the laboratory buildings for advanced instruction and research in chemistry, chemical engineering, and physics that are to be placed on the Green, along the Broadway side north of Havemeyer Hall and along the 120th Street side south of Horace Mann School. Not a little of the work



in Applied Science and almost all new opportunity for research in the physical sciences await the completion of these buildings. At the moment, the only fund available for their construction is the Ellen C. Harris Fund, which will ultimately amount to some \$800,000. At least twice as much more will be needed to meet the cost of constructing these three laboratory buildings. When they are erected, it will be possible to assign Fayerweather Hall to the Faculty of Political Science, thus giving more commodious quarters to that important part of the University's work and also setting free Kent Hall for the sole occupancy of the School of Law.

The development of South Field, which the possession of Baker Field has now restored to its originally intended use, will include such additional residence halls for men as may be needed. There is already a waiting list of students wishing rooms long enough to fill completely another dormitory as large as Furnald Hall.

Much thought has been given to plans for the proposed Students' Hall and estimates of cost have been obtained. These estimates proved to be so very large that it will be necessary to re-study the problem in all its aspects. While this is being done, the completion of University Hall and the transformation of the gymnasium therein contained into a University auditorium must also wait.

Meanwhile the special and very exigent needs of Teachers College are being met by the erection of a new library building which will be ready before the close of the present academic year. It will be named in honor of Dean Russell, in appreciation of his quarter century of distinguished service.

The chief need of Barnard College is for an additional residence hall, for which plans are already made and work upon which will begin so soon as building conditions are satisfactory.

There is little reason to believe that building costs will be sensibly reduced for some time to come, if at all. It behooves the University, therefore, to go forward with its program of relieving emergencies and meeting needs as these arise, making sure in every case that full value is had for the amounts expended. The needed laboratory buildings for chemistry, chemical engineering, and physics offer invitation to generous benefactors who understand and appreciate the significance of scientific teaching and research in modern life.

The buildings of Columbia University are properly monumental in character. The noble design of McKim is itself a thing of great beauty and enduring distinction. It must be carried out with faithfulness, no matter if the cost be considerable, in accordance with the architect's fine ideals, for the influence of the University is as persuasive and as continuing by reason of its aesthetic charm and appeal as by reason of its intellectual guidance and stimulus. There are few things that American youth need more than association with the beautiful in art, in architecture, in letters and in character.

The sale of the Williamsbridge Property, which had been acquired by the Association of the Alumni of Columbia College for development as an athletic field and which was conveyed to the Trustees in 1896, <sup>Baker Field</sup> made funds available which might properly be used for the immediate development of Baker Field. The Committee on Buildings and Grounds caused studies to be made, and, upon a plan being adopted, the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds proceeded with the utmost energy to carry it out, with a view to having the field ready for its projected uses in the month of September, 1923. This was accomplished, and as a result the generous benefaction of Mr. Baker is already serving its admirable purposes. By the Spring of 1924 the development as now planned will be

substantially completed. Both students and alumni are properly enthusiastic over what has been done, and there is every reason to believe that Baker Field will now be in constant use for outdoor exercise and athletic sports on the part of students generally, as well as for the more highly organized intercollegiate contests.

After years of labor and after working out in fullest detail a budget system, the financial administration of the

University  
Finance

University has been put upon a sound basis.

There are no longer distressing annual deficits in Income and Expense account, and the need for temporary borrowing in anticipation of income has disappeared. This does not mean that the University's needs, even the imperative needs of each year, are met, but only that the University has formed the habit of denying itself those satisfactions, however important, for which it cannot pay. There are two ways of conducting the financial administration of a university. The one way is to contract to spend whatever sums seem desirable, wholly regardless of the relation that exists between these sums and the stated income from which they are to be met, and then to throw the institution upon the mercy and pity of the public in the hope of obtaining relief. This may be called the sentimental method of university administration. It is hopelessly bad and misleading. It puts the institution in a wrong light before both itself and the public. The other way is rigidly to confine the annual expenditures to the amount of the certain or probable income that will be at hand to meet them. This may be called the business method of university administration, and experience proves that it is far more effective in attracting new sources of support than is the sentimental method with its annual deficit and its annual appeal for help. There are many things which Columbia University needs and many other things which it would be glad to do, but it



denies itself the satisfaction of these needs and ambitions until it is put in funds with which to pay for them. The completion of the building program at Morningside Heights will require probably ten or twelve million dollars, but this sum is not at hand and the buildings wait. The various departments of natural and experimental science need important and costly additions to their equipment, but the funds for this purpose are not available. Not less than four or five scientific investigators and leaders of research of the first rank should be added to our staff in these same departments, but the University could not offer them a place in which to do their work if appointed. The University libraries and the University Press are checked in their usefulness and development through lack of resources, but until this lack is supplied no substantial progress can be made. Provision for the support of research and research workers should be quickly multiplied, but at the moment this is not possible. Despite all that has been done during the past five years, the salaries of many officers of instruction, particularly those in the lower grades, are far from adequate, but it would take more than two hundred thousand dollars a year to put them where they might well be. The young scholar who has turned aside from a gainful business or professional career to devote himself to the intellectual life and who marries and has a family of his own, is just now more severely handicapped than any other class or type of university teacher. Were his present salary doubled he, if competent, would not be overpaid. Facts like these are to be kept in mind by those who observe that Columbia University is able to carry on its work and to keep out of debt. This is accomplished not by satisfying the University's needs, but by restricting or denying them. The surplus each year, if such there be, is quickly absorbed in the expanding work of the following year.

The report of the Treasurer (see pages 375-506) and the abstracts of the financial statements of Barnard College, Teachers College and the College of Pharmacy, make very interesting reading. From these it appears that the total resources of the corporations included in the educational system of Columbia University are now in excess of \$92,000,000, and that the work of each one of the four corporations during the year ending June 30, 1923, was carried on without a deficit in Income and Expense account. The sum total of the appropriations for the current year made for the conduct of the work included in the educational system of Columbia University is \$8,754,596.10. At least one-half of the states in the Union do not expend so much upon their manifold public activities. These facts serve to give some impression of the magnitude and many-sidedness of the problems involved in the effective carrying forward of the operations of the University.

The following table exhibits in summary fashion the resources of the University's educational system, gifts received during the past year, and the condition of Income and Expense account for the year ending June 30, 1923:

	<i>Resources</i> <i>June 30, 1923</i>	<i>Gifts</i> <i>1922-23</i>	<i>Surplus</i> <i>1922-23</i>
Columbia University . . . . .	\$72,779,731.86	\$11,048,184.53	\$98,786.81
Barnard College . . . . .	7,009,534.76	21,753.55	31,195.64
Teachers College . . . . .	11,951,608.17	1,657,633.51	44,102.98
College of Pharmacy . . . . .	499,700.00	450.00	17,897.32
	\$92,240,574.79	\$12,728,021.59	\$191,982.75

The enormous and probably unprecedented amount of gifts received during the year, nearly \$13,000,000, is due to the fact that in that period many large gifts and be-

quests heretofore announced were paid to the Treasurer. Chief among these were:

Estate of Amos F. Eno, for general endowment . . . . .	\$5,817,575.00
Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness, for Medical School endowment . . . . .	1,300,000.00
Edward S. Harkness, for Medical School site . . . . .	1,180,000.00
Edward S. Harkness, for Medical School endowment . . . . .	1,002,384.75
Estate of Ellen C. Harris, for science building . . . . .	515,166.58
Estate of Joseph R. DeLamar (additional) for Medical School endowment . . . . .	325,000.00
Estate of Cora M. Perkins (additional) for special endowment . . . . .	231,524.06
Estate of Robert B. Van Cortlandt (additional) for general endowment . . . . .	169,844.98
Estate of A. Barton Hepburn (additional) for general purposes . . . . .	150,000.00
Estate of A. Barton Hepburn, for special endowment . . . . .	75,000.00
Estate of Jonas M. Libbey, for special endowment . . . . .	29,497.75
Estate of Catherine A. Ross, for special endowment . . . . .	21,565.36
East River Homes, for tuberculosis study and relief . . . . .	20,870.24
Mrs. Benjamin B. Lawrence, for Chapel memorial windows . . . . .	20,000.00
Estate of Victor Baier, for special endowment . . . . .	19,950.67
Borden's Condensed Milk Company, for research . . . . .	15,000.00
Estate of Mary E. Saunders, for special endowment . . . . .	12,000.00
Alumni Fund Committee, for special endowment . . . . .	10,000.00
Alumni Fund Committee, for general purposes . . . . .	10,000.00
Joseph P. Chamberlain, for legislative drafting research . . . . .	7,600.00
Commonwealth Fund, for research . . . . .	7,600.00
Class of 1898, for Van Amringe prize medal . . . . .	6,500.00
Clarence H. Mackay, for surgical research . . . . .	6,000.00
H. A. Wheeler, for special endowment . . . . .	6,000.00
Estate of Henry Philip Goldschmidt, for special endowment . . . . .	5,000.00
George Wellwood Murray, for the Law School . . . . .	5,000.00
Mrs. Selma G. Smith and Mrs. Sencenbaugh, for fellowship . . . . .	5,000.00
Class of 1895 College and Science, for special endowment . . . . .	4,854.11
Herman A. Metz, for research . . . . .	3,000.00

A full list of the gifts and bequests received during the year will be found in the report of the Treasurer, pages 502 to 506.

It is not possible adequately to record the University's sense of obligation and gratitude to these princely bene-

factors. They have each and all been attracted to the support of Columbia University by reason of its accomplishment and its repute. They have certainly felt assured that their gifts and bequests would be administered in faithful observance of their expressed desires and preferences and for the accomplishment of the highest ideals which a company of scholars can cherish and pursue.

Among all these gifts none are more important than those made through the Alumni Fund. While the movement to establish this fund and to make participation in it general throughout the whole body of alumni is still in its infancy, the significance of the fund and its potential value are hard to over-estimate. So soon as the Trustees feel that they can depend with certainty year by year upon a substantial income from this source, they will be at liberty, in making the annual budget, to include provision for much of educational importance that is now postponed. Moreover, through participation in this fund the great body of alumni will have a new bond with their Alma Mater and a new interest in her activities and her progress. Too much cannot be said in commendation of those who have, with great energy and determination, brought this fund into existence and who are carrying it forward so vigorously.

It is a far cry from a record such as that of 1923 to the act passed by the General Assembly of New York in 1746 "for raising the sum of £2250 by a Public Lottery for this Colony, & for the advancement of Learning & towards the Founding of a College within the same." So far have public opinion and public performance come in less than two centuries and, be it noted, by far the greater part of the change has come within the last half century or in even shorter time. Those who then struggled to find ways and means to make the most meager of beginnings of provision for the better education of the youth of the Province of

New York could not in their wildest imaginings have foreseen to what their efforts were to lead. Surely no one can mark the contrast or read the story of the intervening years without strengthened faith in the progress of mankind, and without profound gratitude for the close interweaving of the University of today with the life not only of the city, the state and the nation, but of the whole world.

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

On December 13, 1922, Arthur W. Dow, Professor of Fine Arts in Teachers College, in his sixty-sixth year.

On January 17, 1923, John H. Larkin, A.B., M.D., Assistant Professor of Pathology, in his fifty-fourth year. Deaths of  
University  
Officers

On January 21, 1923, Edward K. Hayt, Assistant Registrar and Assistant Bursar, retired, in his seventieth year.

On July 15, 1923, Stephen S. Colvin, Ph.D., Professor of Education in Teachers College, in his fifty-fifth year.

On July 28, 1923, Mrs. Frederick F. Thompson, a Trustee of Teachers College since 1902, in her eighty-eighth year.

On August 9, 1923, Miss Clara B. Spence, A.B., a Trustee of Barnard College since 1905, in her sixty-second year.

On September 18, 1923, Harold F. Gates, A.M., Instructor in German in University Extension, in his twenty-ninth year.

On October 29, 1923, Frederick A. Vanderburgh, Ph.D., Lecturer in Semitic Languages, in his seventy-eighth year.



For the purpose of comparison with previous reports, there follows a summary of gifts and money received during the year by the several corporations included in the University.

Purpose	Columbia University	Barnard College	Teachers College	College of Pharmacy	Totals
General Endowment	\$8,631,281.89	\$17,361.05	\$785,849.27	.....	\$9,434,492.21
Special Endowments	922,125.03	605.00	20.00	.....	922,750.03
Buildings and Grounds	1,218,488.30	.....	582,044.49	.....	1,800,532.79
Immediate Use	276,289.31	3,787.50	289,719.75	\$450.00	570,246.56
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$11,048,184.53</i>	<i>\$21,753.55</i>	<i>\$1,657,633.51</i>	<i>\$450.00</i>	<i>\$12,728,021.59</i>

The following statement records the gifts made in money alone since 1890 to the several corporations included in the University:

1890-1901	.....	\$5,459,902.82
1901-1922	.....	40,069,761.75
1922-1923	.....	12,728,021.59
<i>Total</i>	.....	<i>\$58,257,686.16</i>

For record and for comparison with previous years, there follow the usual tabular statements as to the University site, teaching staff, student enrollment, and number of degrees conferred for the academic year 1922-1923.

Tabular  
Statements



## THE SITE

	Square Feet	Acres
A. 1. <i>At Morningside Heights</i>		
Green and Quadrangle . . . . .	734,183	16.85
South Field . . . . .	359,341	8.25
East Field . . . . .	90,825	2.08
Columbia House . . . . .	1,809	.041
Maison Française . . . . .	1,809	.041
Residence of the Dean of the College . . . . .	1,809	.041
Residence of the Chaplain . . . . .	1,809	.041
Claremont Avenue Property . . . . .	29,000	.679
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,220,585	28.023
2. <i>At Medical School</i> . . . . .	75,312	1.73
[437 West 59th Street]		
3. <i>At Baker Field</i> . . . . .	1,143,885	26.26
[Broadway and 218th Street]		
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,439,782	56.013
B. Barnard College . . . . .	177,466	4.07
C. Teachers College		
1. <i>At 120th Street</i> . . . . .	153,898	3.53
2. <i>At 509 West 121st Street</i> . . . . .	17,750	.407
3. <i>At 106 Morningside Drive</i> . . . . .	17,575	.403
4. <i>At Speyer School</i> . . . . .	4,917	.112
[94 Lawrence Street]		
5. <i>At Van Cortlandt Park</i> . . . . .	575,843	13.22
6. <i>At Lincoln School</i> . . . . .		
[425 West 123rd Street] . . . . .	47,500	1.09
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Total for Teachers College</i> . . . . .	817,483	18.762
D. College of Pharmacy . . . . .	7,516	.172
[115 West 68th Street]		
E. School of Dental and Oral Surgery . . . . .	16,162	.371
[302-306 East 35th Street]		
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Grand Total in New York City</i>	3,458,409	79.388
F. Camp Columbia, Morris, Conn. . . . .		585.3
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Total</i> . . . . .		664.688

## TEACHING STAFF

Teaching Staff	Columbia University	Barnard College	Teachers College <sup>1</sup>	College of Pharmacy	Total <sup>2</sup>	
					1922	1923
Professors (including Clinical Professors)	223	24	32	3	219	223
Associate Professors	82	12	15	5	76	82
Assistant Professors (including Assistant Clinical Professors) . . . . .	146	18	26	5	139	146
Associates . . . . .	80	5	7	..	88	87
Instructors (including Clinical Instructors) . . . . .	244	18	102	10	327	356
Curators . . . . .	2	..	..	..	2	2
Lecturers . . . . .	78	9	33	5	104	116
Assistants . . . . .	109	10	47	..	164	156
Clinical Assistants . . . . .	46	..	..	..	55	46
University Extension not included above	352	..	..	..	308	352
Summer Session not included above . . . . .	176	..	..	..	135	176
<i>Total . . . . .</i>	<i>1,538</i>	<i>96</i>	<i>262</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>1,617</i>	<i>1,742</i>
Administrative Officers not enumerated above as teachers . . . . .	53	9	17	11	66	71
Emeritus and Retired Officers . . . . .	28	..	2	2	24	28
<i>Total . . . . .</i>	<i>1,619</i>	<i>105</i>	<i>281</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>1,707</i>	<i>1,841</i>

<sup>1</sup> Excluding the Horace Mann, Speyer and Lincoln Schools.

<sup>2</sup> Excluding duplicates.

## STUDENT ENROLLMENT

The total enrollment of students at the Winter, Spring, and Summer Sessions, as compared with that for the year 1921-1922, is shown in the following table:

		Totals	Gain	Loss
<b>I. RESIDENT STUDENTS</b>				
<b>A. WINTER AND SPRING SESSIONS</b>				
<i>Undergraduate Students:</i>				
Columbia College . . . . .	2,054			7
Barnard College . . . . .	821		87	
University Undergraduates . . . . .	69			21
<i>Total Undergraduates . . . . .</i>		2,944	59	
<i>Graduate and Professional Students:</i>				
Political Science, Philosophy and Pure Science . . . . .	1,872		352	
Architecture . . . . .	65			4
Business . . . . .	355			65
Dentistry . . . . .	19		6	
Journalism . . . . .	142			4
Law . . . . .	683			11
Medicine . . . . .	400		23	
Mines, Engineering and Chemistry . . . . .	221		15	
Pharmacy . . . . .	638			46
<i>Teachers College:</i>				
Education . . . . .	2,290		314	
Practical Arts . . . . .	2,052		99	
Unclassified University Students . . . . .	145			100
<i>Total Graduate and Professional Students . . . . .</i>		8,882	579	
<b>B. SUMMER SESSION (1922) including Undergraduate, Graduate, Professional, and Unclassified Students . . . . .</b>				
		12,567	758	
<b>C. UNIVERSITY EXTENSION</b>				
Regular Courses (Net) . . . . .		9,318	187	
<i>Gross Total Resident Students</i>		33,711	1,583	
Less Double Registration . . . . .		3,092		
<i>Net Total Resident Students . . . . .</i>		30,619	1,199	
<b>II. NON-RESIDENT STUDENTS</b>				
<b>UNIVERSITY EXTENSION</b>				
Extramural Courses . . . . .		3,244	744	
Home Study Courses . . . . .		831	546	
Special Courses . . . . .		1,372	479	

## DEGREES CONFERRED

During the academic year 1922-1923, 2,847 degrees and 732 certificates and diplomas were conferred, as follows:

COLUMBIA COLLEGE:		SCHOOL OF BUSINESS:	
Bachelor of Arts . . . . .	348	Bachelor of Science . . . . .	114
Bachelor of Science . . . . .	2	Master of Science . . . . .	20
	<u>350</u>	Certificate in Secretarial Studies . . . . .	<u>8</u>
			142
BARNARD COLLEGE:		SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY:	
Bachelor of Arts . . . . .	157	Bachelor of Science . . . . .	3
	<u>157</u>	Doctor of Dental Surgery . . . . .	<u>4</u>
			7
FACULTY OF LAW:		UNIVERSITY COUNCIL:	
Bachelor of Laws . . . . .	157	Bachelor of Science . . . . .	<u>9</u>
Master of Laws . . . . .	<u>4</u>		9
	161		
FACULTY OF MEDICINE:		UNIVERSITY EXTENSION:	
Doctor of Medicine . . . . .	95	Certificate in Secretarial Studies . . . . .	33
Bachelor of Science . . . . .	<u>10</u>	Certificate in Optometry . . . . .	<u>26</u>
	105		59
FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE:		COLLEGE OF PHARMACY:	
Engineer of Mines . . . . .	4	Pharmaceutical Chemist . . . . .	7
Metallurgical Engineer . . . . .	6	Bachelor of Science . . . . .	<u>2</u>
Civil Engineer . . . . .	1		9
Electrical Engineer . . . . .	9	FACULTIES OF POLITICAL SCI- ENCE, PHILOSOPHY AND PURE SCIENCE:	
Mechanical Engineer . . . . .	3	Master of Arts . . . . .	522
Chemical Engineer . . . . .	17	Doctor of Philosophy . . . . .	<u>107</u>
Master of Science . . . . .	<u>27</u>		629
	67		
SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE:		FACULTIES OF TEACHERS COLLEGE:	
Bachelor of Architecture . . . . .	9	Master of Arts . . . . .	677
Master of Science . . . . .	1	Bachelor of Science . . . . .	467
Certificate of Proficiency in Architecture . . . . .	<u>1</u>	Master of Science . . . . .	14
	11	Bachelor's Diploma . . . . .	286
		Master's Diploma . . . . .	371
		Doctor's Diploma . . . . .	<u>6</u>
			1,821
SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM:		<i>Total Degrees, Certificates and Diplomas granted . . . . .</i> 3,579	
Bachelor of Literature . . . . .	49	<i>Number of individuals re- ceiving them . . . . .</i> 3,122	
Master of Science in Jour- nalism . . . . .	2	COLLEGE OF PHARMACY:	
Certificate of Proficiency in Journalism . . . . .	<u>1</u>	Graduate in Pharmacy . . . . .	236
	52	HONORARY DEGREES . . . . . 8	

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER

President

# COLUMBIA COLLEGE

## REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1923

*To the President of the University*

SIR:

As Dean of Columbia College, I have the honor to present the following report for the year 1922-1923.

The various enterprises mentioned in my report for last year as being under way, have developed in a normal manner.

The assumption of the administration of Earl Hall by the University and the appointment of a Director of Earl Hall has resulted in several important readjustments. For many years the administration of the building and the direction of many activities, both religious and social, were under the nominal direction of the Y. M. C. A. It has seemed desirable at this time to separate sharply the responsibility for the social and the religious interests that center in this building. The former have been placed in the hands of the Director who also has charge of the assignment of students to the Residence Halls for men. This duty brings him into intimate contact with many students and has enabled him to establish personal relations with them which are certain to become stronger and more intimate as the years go on. His attention to the proper arrangement for and supervision of dances, parties and other social affairs both in Earl Hall and elsewhere has already resulted in a distinct elevation of the character and value of these events.

Responsibility for all religious matters, whether centered around the chapel or not, is by Statute in the hands of the Chaplain of the University. With the withdrawal of the Y. M. C. A. as the agency responsible for the more social aspects of the religious activities, the Chaplain has appointed

several students of the University to take charge of these various affairs. One man looks after the organization of volunteer groups to do community or settlement work; others establish connections between our students, particularly those in their first year of residence, and churches of various denominations in the city; still others organize study groups, Sunday evening conferences, and other means for the expression of religious interests.

In this connection it should be mentioned that recently there has been a marked improvement both in the number and in the quality of Columbia College students who are looking forward to the ministry as a profession. There is no doubt that the section on religion in the required Freshman course in Contemporary Civilization, the increased enrollment in the elective courses on the Bible, and the organization of a course on the "Study and Interpretation of Religion" given by Professors Hugh Black, McGiffert, Lyman and Coe, contribute to this result, by affording a stimulus to thought and discussion concerning religious matters as well as a solid basis for arriving at a stable attitude toward religious questions.

For the past five years Columbia College has been a center of activity in the study and use of mental tests and the so-called "new" type of examinations in collegiate education. There is now a sufficient body of data bearing on the use of Mental Tests as a part of our new requirement for admission to warrant the statement that this requirement affords the most accurate criterion of the capacity of students to do college work that we have ever employed. I will not at this time repeat the evidence for this conclusion which has been presented in my earlier reports, or supplement it by confirmatory data which have been gathered during the past year. Suffice it to say that no one familiar with the facts and competent to comprehend their meaning holds any other opinion.

The Mental Test is a measure of intellectual qualities that make for college success. It is not a measure of industry, honesty, ambition or of other qualities of character which a student must needs possess if he is to make the most of his college opportunities. To these qualities the principal of the



school from which each student comes is called upon to certify. Neither does this mental test indicate, except in the most general terms, the competence of the student in the specific subjects of study which he is to pursue. In fact, the usual entrance examinations sometimes indicate more reliably than does the mental test the exact course in Mathematics, English or French for which the student ought to register in his Freshman Year. If the work of the High and Preparatory schools were given in all parts of the country with a sufficiently high degree of uniformity it would be possible on the basis of their preparatory record to assign Freshmen to classes with only slight inaccuracy. The fact is, however, that two years of French in one school is not at all comparable with a course of the same length in another, so that certification from the schools affords at best an uncertain index of competence to carry college work of the grade that would seem to be indicated. This uncertainty results in much shifting of students from section to section and course to course during the first four weeks of the Winter Session, to the serious disorganization of the work and embarrassment alike to student and teacher.

This situation demands a remedy. A method of placement in college courses is called for which shall be, if possible, superior to that afforded by the old entrance examinations.

The needs of the situation can best be illustrated by the subject of English composition. Competence in the use of the English language implies acquaintance with a reasonably large vocabulary of words, ability to spell these words correctly, a knowledge of their proper construction in phrases and sentences, and facility in organizing them in a piece of sustained composition, either narrative, exposition, description or argument. The easiest and worst way to treat the question of spelling is to fail the student who misspells a certain number of words in his examination. Though the student speak with the tongues of men and of angels and fails to spell six words correctly his ability to command the language as a medium of expression counts as nothing. Shakespeare and Washington would alike fail in English under this system. This method, which has been in common use in many colleges, has encour-

aged the humiliating practice on the part of many an honorable but discerning student of taking an account of stock of the words that he knows he can spell even when under an emotional strain and of confining his literary efforts to that restricted vocabulary. A system that results in such a practice is almost, if not quite, immoral.

It is proposed to meet this condition by asking each student who is admitted to college to take a placement examination, or set of examinations, in English which will follow the lines of cleavage indicated above. By means of a spelling test, a vocabulary test, a construction test, and a composition test it is anticipated that any weakness of the student will be discovered and isolated. In case he cannot spell but is otherwise competent in the use of the language he will be admitted to the college course in English but required to take without credit a course in spelling in order to strengthen his weak spot. A similar procedure will be followed in the case of failure in any one of the other aspects of composition. This plan seems more intelligent than the rejection of the student without either giving him a diagnosis of his trouble or affording any means suited to his infirmity for overcoming it.

A careful study of the results of this examination will be made in the attempt to discover whether any particular type of failure possesses peculiar significance. For example, if it should turn out that a meager vocabulary of words only half understood uniformly accompanies a low mental test, poor work in College English and accomplishment of a low order all along the line, a result of great importance will have been attained.

It is proposed to give these placement examinations experimentally in September, 1923, to study the results and their relation to the college accomplishment of the students, with the expectation of making similar examinations to be given in September, 1924, the basis for placement in sections for students entering college at that time.

Placement examinations will be given in French, German, Mathematics and English in 1923. The importance and great promise of projects of the kind described above has led the

Trustees to make the appointment of an Assistant Professor of Collegiate Educational Research, under whom, subject to the Dean and the Faculty, other studies will undoubtedly be carried forward.

In addition to the problems centering in Earl Hall and the general question of Mental Tests and examinations the necessity for a Student Hall was prominently mentioned in my last report. Plans have been prepared and it is hoped that the building can actually be undertaken as soon as the economic situation warrants.

Among the minor but significant events of the year has been a realignment of the student musical organizations. The old time college glee and mandolin club concert is a relic of the past. Since the voice is a medium of the highest order for musical expression, while the mandolin is capable of only the most restricted use for any serious purpose, a divorce proceeding between these two clubs seemed justified on the ground of incompatibility of temperament. The Professor of Choral Music will take an active part in training the Glee Club and it is anticipated that through the medium of the strengthened organization an element of richness and artistic worth will be added to the life of our students. If there is a demand for the continuation of the Mandolin Club in order that it may serve the purposes for which it is adapted, the two clubs may both exist independently.

Under date of August 4, 1923, the Columbia units of the Reserve Officers Training Corps were withdrawn, by orders from the Department of War. This action was taken after careful study of the situation both by the University and the Department of War, and seemed to all who were familiar with the local conditions to be justified.

During the existence of the R. O. T. C. at Columbia the units have been fortunate in the selection of the officers detailed to command them. For the past three years Major W. C. Foote has occupied this post to the complete satisfaction of everyone. His ability to coordinate the Army problems with educational affairs, his tact and patience, as well as his determination to maintain high standards of accomplishment, won

for him the respect of all with whom he came in contact. In fact, his skill in bringing the Columbia units to a point of efficiency which seemed to promise their success as a part of our collegiate education was such as to render it very unlikely that anyone else could have carried forward his complex and delicate work from the point to which he had developed it. It is indeed unfortunate that the regulations of the Department of War necessitate his detail for foreign service at just this time, thus removing what seemed to be the only ground for expectation of a development of the R. O. T. C. which would perform the service that either the University or the Army had a right to expect.

One of the least satisfactory features of collegiate administration is the system of advisory relations between students and faculty. Wherever Deans are gathered together the adviser system is usually discussed with the concluding comment, provided the whole truth is told, that the system does not mean as much as it should either for student or teacher.

For the past ten or twelve years each student of Columbia College with the exception of those who are looking forward to the professional schools, has nominated a member of the teaching staff as his adviser. The pre-professional groups have been assigned to the assistants to the Dean as their advisers. No one feels that (except in the case of certain of these professional groups) the system has contributed all that it should to a wholesome and natural relation between students and teachers. During the present year the Committee on Instruction has made a study of conditions and has put into operation a modified plan that seems to promise good results.

The function of the faculty adviser of a student is two-fold. In the first place he is supposed to be familiar with the requirements for the degree, and to see to it that the student plans his courses so that each of these requirements is satisfied at the proper time. As a matter of fact this supposition is rarely justified. Comparatively few of the staff are sufficiently familiar with the requirements for the degree to make them safe guides for their advisees. Many a student has been seriously embarrassed either by the failure to receive correct advice or



by receiving positively erroneous directions from his adviser. In fact, the business of getting a degree in many cases is a very delicate matter involving a knowledge of certain twists and turns in the interpretation of the requirements that could scarcely be expected from a member of the staff who has not concerned himself with such matters.

The second function of the adviser is to be the guide and friend of the student in all kinds of personal questions that may arise. Experience seems to show that no college teacher can be intelligently designated to take this place for an individual student. A man makes his own friends and goes to each of them for the counsel that they can individually give.

It has therefore been decided to organize a Committee of technical experts on the requirements for the degree and to ask each student to obtain from a member of this committee the authorization of his program of studies. At the times when programs are being made in September, January and April this Committee may be found in a room near the Registrar's Office and their authorization secured. The students who have been in residence more than one year are no longer assigned to a definite personal adviser, but are placed on their own responsibility to obtain advice from those whose advice they value. Each Freshman, however, is assigned specifically to his instructor in Contemporary Civilization whom he meets five times a week and with whom he must needs be on rather intimate terms. This system, supplemented by the work of the Assistants to the Dean for the highly technical advice to the pre-professional students, has given results this year of such a satisfactory character that it will be given further trial.

There is every indication that a new tendency is gathering force in those colleges, both for men and for women, where questions of education receive serious attention. In the days of Pascal and of Laplace it was possible for an individual to be a profound scholar in a wide field. The sciences of Astronomy, Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Geology and Biology were not so highly developed that it was impossible for one man to know all that anyone knew about three or

four of them and to have a fair knowledge of the others. But the 18th and 19th centuries witnessed a wide extension in every field of knowledge so that it has become impossible to acquire thorough scholarship in several fields. Furthermore, these fields themselves have become so enlarged that a man is a Geometer, or Organic Chemist, or a Paleontologist rather than a Mathematician, a Chemist, or a Geologist. With this intensification of specialization it was inevitable that our entire system of higher education should feel the influence of the tendency. As the major departments in our colleges developed, the main excuse for their existence was naturally assumed to be the breeding of specialists. The teachers themselves were specialists, usually trained in the German mode, and any other object of collegiate education seemed to them entirely unworthy. To present a survey course which aimed to give a wide rather than a deep view of a large field of scholarship was felt to encourage shallow superficiality.

One can see clearly enough that scholarship could not have progressed to the point that it has reached if the general consensus of scholars of the 19th century had not chosen depth at the expense of breadth. But to assume that such a program should dominate the administration and teaching of our colleges at the present time neglects half of the problem, namely the human half. The man is not well educated who is merely a specialist in one narrow field. Such minds are certainly very useful and with human nature as it is we are not likely ever to be without a large number of persons of this type. But it is not the exclusive or the main function of the college to provide them. It may be that the production and employment of this type of scholar will become one of the functions of the industrial research laboratories and of the endowed Foundations, but not of the College. The College should perform a broader service. It should, to be sure, give her students a start in the various branches of scholarship, and that with such an impulse as to carry them as far as they may wish to go in the direction of specialization. But it should do much more. The College should show the place that each subject occupies in its relation to other domains. It should indicate the fruit that each



field of intellectual endeavor has contributed to the progress of civilization. It should explain events, discoveries and ideas in terms not only of their origin but of their relations and values.

One attitude toward scholarship may be illustrated by the diamond drill which penetrates the earth for thousands of feet, removing a core a few inches in diameter. If one knows what one is after, exactly where it is, and is able to aim accurately, one can accomplish wonders with the diamond drill. But the hole is small, it is very dark at the bottom and no one knows just what exists a few inches on either side of the drill.

The other attitude resembles an excavation in loose earth or sand. One does not go as deep, but light and air are always present and the deeper one penetrates the more the surrounding territory becomes affected, perhaps falling in around the edge, making a broader opening necessary.

Columbia College is attempting in several directions to scrape off the loose earth before encouraging diamond drill operations. It must be confessed that this program runs counter to the ambitions of certain of the more assertive of the younger generation of college students, who often wish to "write" before they have anything to write about, or to do "research" work before they know the difference between an important and a trivial idea in their subject. But it is one of the duties of the College to indicate to her students the place that each individual may expect to occupy in the general cosmos.

Several projects which are either in successful operation in Columbia College or which are under active consideration deserve mention in this connection. In the first rank stand the course for Freshmen on Contemporary Civilization, and the Honors work for Juniors and Seniors. Nothing more need be said regarding the former than to state that the high promise that the course offered during the first year or two of its existence has been fulfilled and extended. Since its organization the advanced courses in Economics, History and Philosophy which naturally follow it have increased materially in attendance and in the quality of work that can be expected of the students.

The Honors work is rapidly becoming stabilized. Over one

hundred students are registered for the coming year and by the support that it has gained both from faculty and students, it bids fair to occupy the commanding place in our curriculum that was anticipated on its organization. The most important feature of the Honors work is its broadening influence. During the course of two years the students read and discuss in conference with several members of the faculty, selections from Homer, Euripides, St. Augustine, Darwin and fifty others of the world's great minds. It should be remarked that nearly a year is spent on the literature of Greece and Rome, thus bringing many students into contact with that literature who are unable to read the classical languages. It has been argued that no one can gain an adequate idea of Goethe's Faust, for example, from one reading in translation, followed by one evening of conversation about it. Of course this is true. But this particular exercise is not intended to give an idea that the scholar would regard as satisfactory. It is not work for the diamond drill, but for the steam shovel.

Each Honors student is required to select a field of major interest for intensive study in addition to the general reading. In this part of the work students who have the capacity for detailed studies and are prepared to undertake them are encouraged to do so.

During the entire year studies preparatory to making an outline and syllabus of a course on the History of Science have gone forward. An exhaustive brief was submitted to a conference of representatives of the scientific departments and the cordial support of the project was assured from every direction. The course will be offered in 1923-1924 for the first time.

The Department of Economics has authorized a study of the method of teaching the elements of that subject. An active committee has been organized, and the coming year will be devoted to the preparation of a manuscript which will approach the subject from the point of view of the actual operation and functioning of the economic life of the community. During the past few years the teaching of elementary economics has been gradually drawing away from the deductive method. But a major operation seems to be necessary in order

to effect a complete separation. The work of preparing an outline and text for the use of students is one of great delicacy and difficulty. The College is fortunate in securing the active cooperation of members of the Faculties of Law and Political Science in the study of this problem.

The time is not far off when the study of the Arts should be approached in the serious and liberal manner that the subject deserves. Nothing could be done at Columbia until some attention was paid to the fine arts of painting, sculpture, and architecture. This work has been organized and is well started. The Department of Philosophy has recently offered a course on Aesthetics which promises excellent support from that direction to the work in Fine Arts, Music, Poetry and the Dramatic Arts. It is certainly the function of the University, and to a certain extent of the College, to afford an opportunity for artists in any branch to be more than technicians. Too many of our musicians, poets and painters are sufficiently competent technically but have all too little to express. We are all familiar with the barrenness of the results, in which grotesqueness of form, or the lack of it, is put forward as a substitute for something more worthy. The next step in the direction of broadening and unifying our educational offering is a study of the best means of supplying the most solid basis, the widest intellectual horizon, and the clearest exposition of the common aim and function of the Arts.

All of the projects just mentioned are broader in aim than the work that they have replaced. The Honors reading and the History of Science are frankly surveys of immense fields. The new course in Economics will certainly relate the subject more intimately to other features of our curriculum and to the experience of the student than the old course has ever been able to do. If the suggestions concerning the arts can be carried out the gain will be one in richness of background and in reserve power rather than in specialized proficiency.

I do not mean to suggest or imply that there is any substitute in a College curriculum for thorough intensive courses in the various subjects of study. There is no royal road to scholarship. But I do believe that the steps that have been taken

and which are immediately before us in Columbia College in the direction of orienting our students in their intellectual life, of relating material which our system of departments tends to separate, of attempting to view the entire figure in the mosaic rather than to study the individual stones, are important and in the interest of the soundest and most productive scholarship.

Respectfully submitted,

HERBERT E. HAWKES,

*Dean*

*June 30, 1923*

# SCHOOL OF LAW

## REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1923

*To the President of the University*

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the report for the School of Law for the academic year ending June 30, 1923.

The registration of the School was as follows:

Graduate Students . . . . .	8
Third Year—Class of 1923 . . . . .	175
Second Year—Class of 1924 . . . . .	197
First Year—Class of 1925 . . . . .	263
Non-Matriculated Students . . . . .	40
	—
Total . . . . .	683
Summer Session . . . . .	326
	—
	1,009
Less Duplications . . . . .	162
	—
Net Total . . . . .	847

Colleges and universities whose graduates were in attendance during the academic year 1922-1923 numbered 128.

During the year the degree of LL. B. was awarded to 157 candidates and the degree of LL. M. to 4 candidates. Degrees were denied to 40 candidates because of deficiencies in final examinations.

During the past year the physical equipment and facilities of the school have been crowded to their full capacity, notwithstanding the fact that 78 students, previously registered in the School, were precluded from reregistering, by the rules adopted during the previous year requiring all students to maintain a



certain prescribed grade of scholarship in order to continue in the School. More than fifty students who had previously attended other law schools were refused admission to our school on any terms because their records in schools previously attended disclosed grades of scholarship falling below our minimum requirement.

The procedure, which we have now established, of excluding from the school students who are not educationally worth the effort and expense required for the training of a lawyer by modern law school methods, is a part of the plan formulated some years ago for the improvement of our school by the systematic and progressive raising of its educational standards. The plan is already demonstrating its worth. The strengthening of the scholarly performance of the student body as a whole and the notable improvement in student morale in recent years are direct results of the steadfast adherence to this policy, which has made it possible for us to build a more effective school and to render a larger service to the student who is educationally worth while and to the profession whose highest interests we serve.

All of scholarship and of professional training are not embraced within the old fashioned virtue of thoroughness and fidelity to the day's task and the inspiration which the practice of them brings, but certain it is that there can be no real scholarship and no sound professional training without them and they are far more important to the development of the professional law school than most of the educational plans and procedures which engage the attention of those who are responsible for the progress of legal education in America.

Professional training, especially in law, is in very real danger from a kind of competitive zeal which has for some years adversely affected undergraduate education in colleges and universities. The desire to do something distinctive, to give some evidence of originality, to attract public attention, or to secure patronage, has led from time to time to the presentation to the public of numerous educational nostrums, as improvements upon the old educational fundamentals or as dispensing with them as relatively unimportant. "Point of view" on the part of



the student or the callow instructor, on occasion, seems to be more important than the foundation of educational experience and intellectual capacity on which one may build the superstructure from which with years and experience he may hope to have a "point of view." "Openness of mind," it would appear, is more to be desired than the development of the mind's capacity to lay hold of the fundamentals of human knowledge and experience, and to organize and use them with discriminating intelligence.

Too often the organization of new courses and the rearrangement of old ones engage the attention rather than the mastery of the old and recognized fields of intellectual experience, for there is always a presumption in certain minds that the new and untried is an improvement upon the old and established mode of procedure. Recently we have been told authoritatively that the true solution of the problem of legal education in America is to be found, not in a more thorough and exacting study of legal science or in better standards of education and bar admission, but in so organizing our system of legal training as to bring the bar within the reach of the great and increasing number of applicants whose training, both liberal and professional, is of the most superficial character.

These new educational "discoveries" are not wanting in novel and dramatic qualities which are lacking to the ancient educational procedure of hard work inspired and guided by competent teaching. Nor are they so difficult of application. They are often the more attractive to students, especially to that growing class of students in American who are seeking some painless and effortless route to professional efficiency and success.

By these observations I do not mean, of course, that the last word on legal education has been spoken. There will undoubtedly be, from time to time, new ways of looking at law and new developments in the law itself which will affect the teaching and study of it. Nevertheless the constant search for the new and dramatic merely because they attract attention or have advertising value tends to shift emphasis from the essential and fundamental to the more superficial aspects of the educa-

tional process and to that extent it is a serious menace to the stability and orderly progress of professional education.

Whatever may be done at Columbia therefore to improve and strengthen the type of legal education which is being developed here, it ought to be steadily borne in mind that there can be no substitute for exacting standards of scholarly performance on the part of its students and inspiring and devoted service on the part of its teachers and that ultimately the reputation and public service of our School of Law will depend more on these factors than on any others or all others combined.

There are in fact two very distinct problems of legal education in America, neither of which has any very close relationship to the other, which must continue to invite our attention. The first and more important problem, one often alluded to in these reports, has grown out of the development in the United States of two distinct types of law school. One type is represented by a relatively small group of university law schools having high entrance requirements and exacting educational standards; the remaining 120 or more schools constitute a distinct class with low admission requirements, low educational standards and on the whole low professional ideals. Most of them give their courses at night or on a part time basis, their students' principal time and energies being devoted to activities other than the study or practice of law. The very existence of these Schools is made possible (*a*) by our traditional policy of low bar admission requirements which are less exacting than the standards of admission to other professions and (*b*) by the fact that, by providing instruction largely or wholly by part time instructors and with inadequate libraries and equipment, it has been possible to maintain such schools on a financially profitable basis.

This second group of schools has created the problem with which the American Bar Association has sought to deal in its campaign for raising bar admission standards by requiring that all candidates for the bar must have pursued a minimum period of liberal and professional study greater than that now required by the majority of law schools and requiring

the schools themselves to be adequately equipped with teaching staff and library.

The problem raised by these schools can ultimately be solved only by insistence on what I have characterized as the old fashioned virtues of thoroughness and fidelity to the task of training men for membership in the bar and fitting them to perform the functions of a difficult and exacting profession.

That the bar has taken upon itself the reform of this phase of legal education is a hopeful sign of the times and that it has set its hand to the task in the right and only way to accomplish it is, I believe, not open to serious question.

The other important problem of legal education, and one in which we at Columbia are immediately concerned, is suggested by the history and development of those schools which I have included in the first class. No one looking fairly and intelligently at the work of these schools can maintain that their problem arises from their methods of instruction or from any want of zeal for scholarship, or thoroughness or devotion to the educational enterprise. In all these respects they have set an example which might well be emulated by educational institutions of other types, and in all of them they have gained an educational leadership which they must under no circumstances relinquish by subordinating these fundamental things to the fads and fancies of an educational opportunism.

Present day problems of legal education, for schools of this type, arise, rather, from our traditional attitude toward the law as a body of technical doctrine more or less detached from those social forces which it regulates. We have failed to recognize as clearly as we might that law is nothing more than a form of social control intimately related to those social functions which are the subject matter of economics and the social sciences generally.

Twenty years or more ago this failure was most apparent in law school teaching for the very obvious reason that the common law itself is technically more highly developed than any other system of law and the law teacher not unnaturally directed his energies principally toward the exposition of its more technical aspects.

In the last fifty years, too, the law has expanded enormously both in the field it covers and in its content. It is not surprising therefore that lawyers and teachers of law in the effort to master the intricacies of the common law should have become absorbed in its technique to such an extent that they have to some degree lost sight of its true relationship to what I have referred to as social functions, and have come too much to regard it as a body of learning quite distinct and apart from those social forces which create it, much as the scientist regards the body of natural law which he studies and investigates as something apart from social organization and development. In recent years there has come a clearer understanding of this relationship and a noticeable tendency on the part of the most successful and distinguished teachers of law to direct attention more and more to those causal elements in legal science which are the more fundamental in the development of technical doctrine, instead of dissipating their energies in the vain attempt to cover, in the brief period of law school training, the entire technique of their subjects.

This change of attitude has not, however, up to the present time produced any noticeable effect upon the organization of law school work. For more than thirty years the only substantial change in law school curricula has been the addition from time to time of new courses to cover some new field into which law has expanded with the growing complexity of modern business and economic life. Starting with the fundamental courses in Contracts, Torts, Property and Equity, we have added courses in Insurance Law, Public Service Companies, Unfair Competition, Restrictions on Trade, Industrial Relations, Bankruptcy, Statutes, Damages, to mention only a few of the many new courses which adorn modern law school curricula, and withal every instructor continuously and persistently presses for an increase in the time allotted to his subject in order that he may treat adequately its ever expanding technique. This is the process which has steadily been going on until at last we are beginning to realize that the logical outcome of it must be that ultimately students who come to us to be trained as lawyers must remain with us for



most of their natural lives in order to be trained properly to begin the practice of their profession.

The only solutions that have been proposed are mere mechanical solutions. Some courses of lesser importance, it is suggested, may be taken superficially; overlapping of courses must be definitely located and eliminated; the law school course must be increased from three to four years, notwithstanding the fact that the changes in our law which require a four years course will by the same logic ultimately require a five or six or ten year course. There can be no mechanical solution for a problem which is created by the endeavor to force a continually increasing volume into a fixed space, and we are being brought to the realization that we must seek other methods to adapt the law school course to the growing technique of the law.

Instead of dissipating our energies in the vain attempt to master in the brief period of three years the vast and growing mass of technical learning of our profession as an independent and detached system, we must seek a simplification of educational methods by coming closer to those energizing forces which are producing the technical doctrine of the law. We may hope to do this by reaching a clearer and more accurate understanding of the relation of law to those social functions which it endeavors to control and by studying its rules and doctrines as tools or devices created and placed in the hands of the lawyer as means of effecting that control.

That is, I think, the heart of our problem and it naturally divides itself into two subsidiary problems. The first is the problem of so re-arranging and organizing the subjects of law school study as to make more apparent the relationship of the various technical devices of the law to the particular social or economic function with which they are concerned, so as to present them in their true perspective with respect to the social enterprise, and at the same time save the dissipation of energy and effort which goes on when, not perceiving that relationship, we treat various technical doctrines related to the same social or economic function in widely separated and apparently unrelated parts of our curriculum.

The legal concepts of property and contracts are familiar

devices for effecting social control. The first year student very properly begins his law study with a consideration of these subjects and of torts which deals with the legal control of acts which affect either persons or things, accompanied by an introductory study of pleading and procedure. Later his notions of the range of control of human action through the contract and property concepts is expanded by study of the doctrines of equity. In general most other courses in law school deal with various phases of the application of these concepts to particular social or economic functions but without any attempt at classification of the function involved or at bringing together in single courses the various devices applicable to a particular function.

For example, the undertaking of a lawyer to secure satisfaction of a judgment in favor of his client presents itself to him as a single problem to be solved by resort to a variety of legal devices, the particular device to be selected depending on the particular circumstances of the case.

But how does the law school deal with the problem? It treats of execution and levy in a course on procedure; of creditors' bills and equitable execution in courses on equity; so also of equity receiverships, whereas proceedings supplementary to judgment and receiverships in such proceedings are usually dealt with in practice courses. Assignments for the benefit of creditors, if dealt with at all, are likely to be dealt with in the course on trusts, whereas the subject of bankruptcy and the rights of creditors in bankruptcy proceedings are usually dealt with in a separate course.

In the same way in text books and law school curricula it is customary to treat independently the law of pledge, of mortgage, of conditional sales and suretyship as well as such specialized forms of security as endorsed bills of lading, warehouse receipts, trust receipts, equipment trusts and the various modern devices for the financing of marketing operations which have had a rapid development in recent years.

These various subjects are distinct branches of technical law, often having different origins and history, nevertheless they exist and have practical utility solely to make effective a single



important business function, namely, ensuring to the creditor a hold upon a particular piece of property or the obligation of a surety, in addition to the personal obligation of the debtor, as security for the payment of his debt. All this is indeed but a phase of the business man's problem of administering his credit risks if he is a creditor and his problem of administering his credit resources if he is a debtor.

Many other examples might be given of our tendency to make isolated studies of various legal devices without reference to the more significant social functions which they serve, but these will suffice if they make it apparent that there is not only a waste of time and effort in dealing with separate legal devices having a similar use, at different times and in different courses, but there is a loss of educational opportunity in the failure to make a comparative study of them in the light and with clear understanding of the economic function which is being facilitated or controlled.

It is quite possible that if, for example, we brought into a single course a consideration of all the devices to which the creditor may resort to ensure payment of his judgment or if we brought into another, a study of all the devices by which the creditor might obtain security for the payment of his debt, the central idea in each being a consideration of the various legal methods by which law controls and effectuates the social function concerned, we would go far toward finding a solution of the difficulties in which the present day law school curriculum is involved.

There would certainly be some saving of time and energy and a more adequate and satisfactory treatment of the subjects concerned, than is possible with the present arrangement. What is more important, this proposal suggests the possibility of a reorganization of the law school curriculum with reference to the social and economic functions with which law deals in something more than a mere mechanical way, and holds out the hope that it will be possible to continue the work of professional law schools without the continual multiplication of courses which has characterized their curriculums for the past twenty years.

With this purpose in mind we have been engaged during the past year in making an extensive analysis and survey of all the courses offered in the law school. Each instructor has prepared a complete descriptive memorandum of his course, giving in detail the subjects discussed and the method of treatment. These memoranda have been referred to a special committee of the Faculty for analysis and classification, and with the report of this committee we should be possessed of the data on the basis of which a really scientific revision of the curriculum may be begun.

The successful carrying out of such a plan is a matter of years rather than of months, not only because of the necessary studies which must be carried on and adjustments made, but because it ultimately will require the preparation of new case books in which the material will be selected with reference to the functional approach to the study of legal devices.

The second part of the problem affecting what I may call the more scholarly type of law schools is related to the training in social sciences which students have received before they begin their study of law. It is, I think, quite obvious that if law is a study of a method of social and economic control, the student in order to be adequately prepared for its study ought not only to have good mental discipline, but he ought to have a thorough-going knowledge of the social functions with which the law deals. While the undergraduate departments of colleges and universities are offering a great variety of courses in economics and the so-called social sciences, few of them indicate that any effort is made at any systematic approach to the problem from this viewpoint.

It is rare to find among the students of entering classes in the law school, who are graduates of colleges and universities, any well developed knowledge of our social structure and how it functions. Their economic training is too often based on *a priori* assumptions and a kind of closet philosophizing which unfits them to deal objectively with the type of economic problem with which he must deal in law school and later on as a lawyer. Where his training has been objective it seems too often to have been concerned with the description of the minu-

tiae of more or less unrelated phases of social development without dealing with fundamentals. Too often he knows little or nothing of economic functions of property, contract, commerce, credit, of distribution and of money and banking.

I am especially pleased to report that the economists of the several departments of the University have taken this matter up in conference with a view to the preparation of an undergraduate course of study in economics and social science, organized along the lines here suggested, which would be of positive value as training for the liberally educated man whatever life work he may take up, but which ought equally to be of value to the student planning to take graduate courses in law or business. Such a program of study properly organized and established at Columbia ought to give a new trend to training in the social sciences which would strengthen liberal education and prove of inestimable benefit to the work of law schools.

It is eleven years since I first made the proposal that Columbia establish a doctorate in law to be awarded for advanced studies in law. It is especially gratifying that the decision of the Trustees of the University to establish the degree (Juris Doctor) comes at a time peculiarly opportune for the stimulation of advanced law study. The type of work which has been carried on in the analysis of case law in American law schools during the past generation was bound to lay a solid foundation for the development of legal research in universities. The studies of university law teachers which are bearing fruit in monographs and treatises on various subjects are constantly suggesting new fields of investigation. The movement toward law simplification resulting in the creation of the American Law Institute has emphasized the importance of legal research and stimulated interest in it, so that the time is ripe for the development of this phase of university law study. Fortunately the J. D. degree at Columbia is to be distinctively a research degree. Formal courses when required for, or accepted as, part qualification for the degree are incidental only to the candidate's main program for research. In thus fixing the requirements for the degree, the Faculty of Law was

of the opinion that in most American educational enterprises too great emphasis is placed on attendance on formal classroom exercises and too little on original investigation and independent study. In any case it was felt that here at Columbia we ought not to encourage students who have spent six or seven years in attendance on formal college and law school courses, to continue the practice as candidates for a doctor's degree.

While the greatest flexibility is permitted in the arrangement of work and the course of study to be pursued, the plans for the degree contemplate intimate contact in conference with the instructors in whose fields the candidate is carrying on his investigation, and the production of a doctor's thesis giving evidence of original investigation and sound scholarship. Such a degree should be a mark of high distinction in scholarship and it is not to be expected that the number of successful candidates will be large. The success of the plan for advanced study in law must be measured rather by the scholarly productivity which it stimulates than by the number of students which it attracts.

The year has brought few changes in the curriculum or in the assignment of courses, principally because it was deemed inadvisable to make any except very necessary changes pending the thorough-going revision of the curriculum which, as I have indicated, is contemplated.

During the coming year the first year class is to be divided into two sections in all first year subjects. This is made highly desirable by the increasing size of the first year classes and the necessity of more intimate personal contact of students with the instructor at the beginning of their law school course. To accomplish this needful improvement we are compelled to seek additional lecture room space in other buildings of the University with as yet no certainty that the space can be found. Each year the crowded condition of Kent Hall makes more difficult the carrying on of the work there and strengthens the hope that the time may soon come when the whole of Kent Hall may be turned over to the Law School and its work may be carried on with the advantage of adequate physical facilities. A great improvement was made during the past



winter when the seats in the two large lectures rooms in the second floor of Kent Hall were placed on an inclined plane, thus making it possible to carry on with ease the class-room discussion in these rooms. To carry on the work of the school satisfactorily there should be at least two other lecture rooms in Kent Hall similarly equipped.

I report with great satisfaction the addition of two of our own graduates to the teaching staff of the School. Huger W. Jervey, A.B., LL.B. of the Class of 1913, has been appointed Associate Professor of Law, and Carroll Low, A.B., LL.B., of the Class of 1922 has been appointed a Special Lecturer. Both won distinction as students in this Law School and as Editors of the Law Review and both are members of the New York Bar, and have already given evidence of their scholarship and their ability as teachers.

During the spring examination we made an experimental test of the psychological method of examination in three subjects—Contracts, Real Property I. and Trusts. A part of each examination was given in the customary manner by asking the usual type of problem question and requiring the student to write out at length a reasoned answer to each question. The other part of the examination paper was made up of a series of problems with reference to each of which a large number of categorical statements were printed on the examination paper. The student was required to mark each statement with a symbol indicating his agreement or disagreement with it and his paper was scored on the basis of his answers thus indicated. The part of the examination of the old type was marked as is usual by the instructor. The instructor also indicated on the psychological part of the examination how each statement should be marked and turned it over to a second examiner who scored this part of the examination independently of the instructor.

The results thus obtained when collated and compared showed that with the exception of few and very slight variations in most instances easily accounted for, there were no substantial differences between the results of the two methods of examining.



In the three examinations mentioned, if the psychological method alone had been used the grades of individual students would not have varied materially from those given on the old type of examination and those actually reported to the Registrar.

A great deal has been written in recent years with respect to the advantages of the psychological method of examination over prevailing methods. Those which are especially significant in legal subjects are the wide range of subject matter which can be covered by the psychological type of examination and the great saving of time and energy of the instructor which are now devoted to grading the papers in the old type of examination. To the modern law school the latter is especially important.

With the old type of examination, where the student is marked on the basis of the instructor's judgment of the excellence of his answers written in opinion form, the instructor should personally read and value his students' answers. This has been the practice at Columbia Law School in recent years and all instructors have faithfully read and marked their students' examination books. Every instructor reads some hundreds of these books in the course of the year. Some of them read a thousand or more. This monotonous drudgery is a serious burden to impose on a body of men devoted to teaching and scholarship, and has in my judgment cut down materially the scholarly productivity of those engaged in law school teaching in America.

That this burden can be lightened to a very great extent by the adoption of the psychological method is obvious, if our *a priori* doubts as to its practical utility can be satisfied. The more important of these doubts are with respect to its utility and its adequacy as a test of the lawyer's ability to discern the legal problem involved in a given state of facts without the aid of suggestion by the form or method of stating the question he is called on to answer. All that can be said at this time is that many and diverse opinions have been expressed on this subject. But one well-conducted experiment is worth many *a priori* opinions. A series of experiments such as that of last

spring ought to enable us to form definite opinions as to the value of the psychological method of examining in law subjects and the extent to which it can be profitably used in the law school, based on actual experience. Our first experiment is reassuring as to the reliability of the method, and it has revealed unsuspected possibilities for the testing of the student's capacity for exercising his reasoning power and "seeing the point" in legal problems. It is not too much to hope that as a result of future experiments that are to be carried on this coming year, we may find a method of combining the psychological with the old type of law examination which will prove to be a satisfactory method of testing the student's proficiency and at the same time materially lessen the sacrifice of time and energy of the teaching staff which has heretofore been made in order to make these tests effective.

Satisfactory progress has been made in the work of building up the library. Our collection now exceeds 101,000 volumes. With the adoption of a policy of regular and substantial annual appropriations for the library we have been able to build up the library more systematically and intelligently than heretofore, but it is necessary to remind the trustees and our friends that much necessary work remains to be done in filling gaps in our collection if Columbia Law School is to do adequately its appointed work. This is especially the case with early American statute law, with the British Colonial reports and the legal literature of South America. During the year 2884 volumes were added to our law library by gift. I make grateful acknowledgment for these gifts to William G. Low, Esq. 1869, Harold W. Buchanan, Esq., Columbia University Law Library Association, Franklin Day, Esq., Equitable Life Assurance Society, Roger Foster, Esq., Law 1880, Albert Mayer, Esq., C. 1916, Estate of John B. Pine, C. 1877, John C. Rowe, Esq., Law 1898 and Charles W. T. Weldon, Esq.

We are also indebted to Trubee Davison, Esq., of the Class of 1922 for generously providing a fund of about \$2,200 for binding and preserving our extensive collection of books from the library of Chancellor Kent, and to the Law Library Association for a gift of specially built book-cases which has en-

abled us to place the collection permanently on exhibition in the main library reading room. Our growing collection of Kent Memorabilia and manuscripts has been added to by the generosity of Frederick H. Man, Esq., Law 1866, Henry H. Man, Esq., Law 1876 and Alrich N. Man, Esq., Law 1879 who have donated to the library two manuscript lectures of Chancellor Kent delivered to students in his office in New York City in 1826.

The most notable event of the year was the organization by the Law Alumni Association under the able and inspiring leadership of Hon. Edward R. Finch, President of the Association, of the celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of Chancellor Kent's second professorship in Columbia College following his retirement as Chancellor in 1823. As is well known the lectures then delivered at Columbia by Chancellor Kent formed the basis of his Commentaries on American Law.

The celebration was preceded by the publication in a special number of the *Alumni News* of a series of interesting sketches of the life and services of Chancellor Kent. On the evening of June fourth, in University Hall, the Honorable Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State, delivered a notable oration on the life and service of Kent to a distinguished audience of members of the bench and bar and of our own Alumni. This was followed by a reception to Mr. Hughes by the Faculty of Law and the Officers of the Alumni Association in Kent Hall. The celebration in interest and dignity was altogether fitting and worthy of the memory of the great chancellor and legal scholar.

The graduating class, following the example of our graduating classes for some years, has donated a substantial sum of money to be expended for the benefit of the school, under the direction of the Dean. This is only one of many evidences of growing student loyalty to the school and a strengthening student morale which are important elements in the development of any educational institution.

This is the 13th Annual Report which I have had the honor to submit in behalf of the Law School. Taken as a whole they record a healthy growth and progress which are the normal result of steadfastness of purpose and abiding confidence in

what I have elsewhere referred to as the old-fashioned educational virtues of thoroughness and fidelity to the day's task. They give also some indication of the great importance of competent and inspiring teaching in the building up of the highest type of professional law school.

This experience of the past while not a complete chart to guide us in the future may at least suggest some of the more essential things without which the future will not be secure.

Respectfully submitted,

HARLAN F. STONE,

*Dean*

*June 30, 1923*

# COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

## REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1923

*To the President of the University*

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the work at the College of Physicians and Surgeons for the year ending June 30th, 1923.

Three hundred and eighty-one students registered for the courses leading to the M.D. degree. There were 103 First Year students, 98 Second Year, 86 Third Year and 94 Fourth Year. There were 56 students who registered in the various departments of the School of Medicine under the faculties of Pure Science, of whom 6 were working towards the Master's degree, 14 for the Ph.D. degree and 36 as special students. In the courses for graduates in Medicine, there were 160 students.

The selection of students, both for the First Year Class and for advanced standing, remains a difficult and time-consuming task. This work is becoming more satisfactory, chiefly because of more intimate contacts with the teachers of the pre-medical subjects in the various colleges from which our students come. This is especially true of Columbia College, where the carefully considered opinions of these pre-medical teachers regarding the relative fitness of the candidates is of the greatest aid. The relative standing of these men later on in the School of Medicine corresponds more closely to this rating than to any other standard at our disposal.

Professor Zinsser's decision to accept the Chair of Bacteriology at Harvard was received with very sincere regret by all of his associates. As a student in the School, and as a younger instructor, he showed to a marked degree the inspiring leadership which so strongly marked his later years as Professor of Bacteriology and as a member of the Committee on Administration. High idealism and far-sighted vision were combined



with practical common sense to an extent rare in one so gifted as a productive scholar. His counsel and friendship have been valued very highly by all of his associates. Dr. Frederick Parker Gay succeeds Dr. Zinsser as Professor of Bacteriology. Dr. Gay received his A.B. from Harvard in 1897, his M.D. from Johns Hopkins in 1901. He was a demonstrator in Pathology at the University of Pennsylvania for two years. Following this he studied abroad at the Pasteur Institute at Brussels for three years and then returned to Harvard as an instructor in Pathology and Bacteriology. After three years he went to the University of California as Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology and later, of Bacteriology. He had a year's service in the Army. He was Chairman of the Division of Medical Sciences of the National Research Council last year, on leave from the University of California. Dr. Gay is the author of numerous publications in the field of Bacteriology and Immunity and a member of national societies in these fields. He was recently decorated by the Belgian Government as Commander of the Order of the Crown for his scientific work.

#### PROMOTIONS

The following promotions have been made:

- Charles C. Lieb from Associate Professor to Professor of Pharmacology  
Frederick T. van Beuren, from Associate in Surgery to Assistant Professor of Surgery  
George M. MacKee, from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor of Dermatology and Syphilology  
William C. Von Glahn from Associate to Assistant Professor of Pathology  
Benjamin P. Farrell from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor of Orthopedic Surgery  
Charles I. Lambert from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor of Psychiatry  
Isadore Rosen and Fred Wise from Associates to Assistant Professors of Dermatology and Syphilology  
John D. Kernan, Jr., from Instructor to Assistant Professor of Laryngology and Otology  
Harold T. Hyman, from Instructor to Assistant Professor of Pharmacology  
S. Philip Goodhart, from Assistant Professor to Professor of Clinical Neurology  
Ernest L. Scott, from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor of Physiology

J. Howard Mueller, from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor of Bacteriology

Frederick Parker, Jr., from Associate to Assistant Professor of Bacteriology

Henry A. Riley, from Associate to Assistant Professor of Neurology

George M. Mackenzie, from Associate to Assistant Professor of Medicine

The Department of Neurology and Psychiatry has been separated into two different departments and Professor Thomas W. Salmon has been appointed Executive Officer of the Department of Psychiatry. With him are associated Dr. Charles I. Lambert as Associate Professor and Dr. Mortimer W. Raynor as Assistant Professor. A psychiatric clinic has been started at the Vanderbilt Clinic with Dr. Lambert as Chief of Clinic.

The courses for graduates in medicine have been further developed under an Administrative Board. This latter is made up of the Dean of the School of Medicine, Chairman, the Dean of the Graduate Faculties, the Director of University Extension and Professors of Neurology, Oto-Laryngology, Diseases of Children, Surgery and Medicine. Courses have been given during the past year in Neurology and Psychiatry at the Vanderbilt Clinic and the Neurological Institute, in Dermatology and Syphilology at Vanderbilt Clinic, in Surgery at New York Hospital, in Internal Medicine and the Treatment of Diabetes at Presbyterian. Other courses have been arranged to start during the coming academic year as follows: General Medical subjects at Mt. Sinai, Oto-Laryngology at Vanderbilt Clinic and Bellevue Hospital, Diseases of Children at Bellevue, Presbyterian and St. Luke's Hospitals, and Treatment of Diabetes at St. Luke's. The general policies adopted by this board to govern the graduate studies in medicine recognize first a distinction between "original investigation" and "continued education." The former should be under the guidance of the graduate faculties, as at present, whether it leads to the degrees of M. A. or Ph. D., or whether it is carried on merely for its own sake. The "continued education" courses are to be developed under University Extension, which has so well worked out the machinery for organizing and administering this kind of work. It is intended to meet two demands, first to

make it possible for any properly qualified teacher to offer any course in medicine he is able and desires to give; second, to provide any course which a sufficient number of properly qualified graduates in medicine desire to take. Such courses may be limited to a very narrow and special field or may be quite general in character. They may be of short duration or may be carried on for a considerable portion of time. It seems desirable to develop courses in the various special branches of medicine which will give men the opportunity to become proficient in that branch. Such courses should provide for instruction in the various fundamental subjects as applied to that specialty, as well as for clinical work in that field. A degree may be granted for such work when those who are responsible for the work feel that the student has become qualified as a specialist. This should be measured by proficiency rather than the number of hours spent in this work. A year's residence, however, should be the minimum required for such a degree.

Another year's experience with the vocational plan of organization in the clinical departments has furnished additional light on this perplexing problem. The relative importance of the various factors seems to become clarified as time goes on. Some of these factors grow increasingly important and their value more apparent. Others become less essential and less desirable. It is increasingly evident that the departments of medicine and surgery have been far more successful in fulfilling their duties of teaching, research and care of the sick since they were put on an academic basis. It is necessary that the men in these departments on whom these responsibilities rest shall devote their major energies to this work. The opportunity to concentrate their efforts in one place, to spend their entire day in the hospital, classrooms and laboratories is eagerly welcomed by these men and has already been productive of excellent results. So far the plan has proved to be an unqualified success and should be encouraged and maintained.

In order to establish and develop this plan it was thought best to impose certain protective conditions. Some of these have proved undesirable and perhaps unwise. If such conditions are not in themselves productive of good, and if they

do not indirectly contribute toward the fulfillment of the essential purpose of the plan or even protect this, it is better that they should be changed. One condition was that they should only care for private patients within the hospital, at first no fee being charged for such service. Later on a fee was charged by the hospital and a fixed sum was turned over by the hospital to the university, from which additional salaries were paid to all the professional staff of the hospital, both clinical and laboratory, who were devoting their entire time to this work. The details as to private practice as in effect the past year seemed to offer many advantages as outlined in the last report. In its application, however, these were outweighed by its disadvantages. There has been considerable opposition to this arrangement from many quarters and it is doubtful if it is either necessary or wise. It is objected to by the men themselves, as artificial and unnatural. It removes their power of selection of cases as to numbers, type and time. There is a difference in responsibility with the indirect relationship between patient and physician. It is objected to by most of the patients and by their family physicians.

A far more serious factor in this problem is the preferential scale of salaries existing between the clinical and laboratory departments. In order to command the services of enough men who were properly qualified to assume the responsibilities of caring for the sick in the hospital, teaching the students and carrying on research, the salaries were larger than those paid in the fundamental departments. In turn they accepted conditions regarding their outside activities not imposed either on the other departments of the school or elsewhere in the University. This was clearly realized in the beginning by all concerned. It was thought necessary in order to establish the clinical departments on an academic basis, and the unselfish attitude on the part of the laboratory men was most commendable. But this unselfishness should not be leaned upon too heavily when attempting to determine a more permanent arrangement. In the same way the loyalty of the clinical group and their willingness to thoroughly try out a plan at their personal loss should not be strained too far.



To be successful over a period of time the plan of organization must be both theoretically and practically sound and wise. It should be simple and automatic, fair and just, elastic and adjustable to varying circumstances and individuals. A clinical department must contain men of different talents and abilities and the organization must be such as will accommodate a varying and varied assortment of individuals.

A committee has been at work on this problem and it is hoped that definite recommendations will be presented to the Trustees of the University and the Managers of the Hospital for their consideration.

The work in all three subdivisions of the composite Department of Anatomy has progressed in a very satisfactory and uninterrupted manner during the period covered by this report and has adjusted itself very well to the changes in the curriculum of the first two years. The educational soundness of the tripartite division of their teaching activities, into the microscopical and gross anatomical courses and the third connecting link between them furnished by the course on Vertebrate Morphology and Organogeny, has been proved more especially during the year now nearing its close, since it afforded a practical tryout of the working of the combined two-year course, with students of the First and Second year sitting together as a class.

The first complete revolution of the wheel, carrying courses 107-108, 109-110 as its periphery, was accomplished smoothly and with eminently satisfactory results.

Both the consideration of the Organogenetic material, and of the special educational topics offered in the History of Medicine and Evolution, with its collateral branches of Heredity and Variation especially related to Medicine, reached their appointed places of presentation to members of the class of 1925 on schedule time.

The administrative mechanism worked smoothly, and Dr. Huntington seems more than ever convinced that they have arrived at a sound practical pedagogic solution of their anatomical problem in establishing this course in its present form. serving as an intellectual cement filling the crevice which



otherwise would inevitably separate the teaching provinces of minute and gross anatomy. It thus affords the highly desirable unity of the entire educational tender offered by the department as a whole, while at the same time it rounds out the entire program of the school by giving due educational value to those cultural aspects of medicine properly falling within the domain of Anatomy, by utilizing the alternating third of the two year course for the consideration of these topics demanded by modern progress.

The growth of the teaching equipment of the Department, indispensable to the successful organization and conduct of this form of instruction, has been more than commonly satisfactory and encouraging during the year. The accessions to the phyletic and ontogenetic series have been numerous and of great value and have filled many previously existing gaps.

A conclusive answer to the question "what is the present state of Organic Evolution in the Bodies of the Higher Vertebrates?" is urgently demanded by the phase which the entire Evolutionary Problem has reached in modern times, even if it can only be attempted at present as covering a single common and universal province of Animal Oeconomy. In no part of the higher Vertebrate Organization is the course and present status of evolution as clearly patent as in the structural detail of the organ of Respiration. The morphology of an entodermal derivative, serving an universal and practically unchanging function, based on the reaction of the cell to a single chemical element, offers the best opportunity for tracing the first appearance and incorporation of morphological increments of evolutionary significance in the past, for determining the present level of the process in general, and for obtaining an indication of its future trend.

An inquiry of this nature, having an answer to the above question in view as its ultimate result, has closely engaged the scientific activity of the Department for more than 35 years and has now reached very definite and satisfactory conclusions.

When Chr. Aeby in 1880 for the first time presented an analysis of mammalian intra-pulmonary organization on lines of pure morphology, the results based on these researches

included a number of disturbing and discrepant factors, due to errors of interpretation unavoidable at a period when the ontogenetic control of the results was as yet imperfectly developed and sparingly employed. In the more than four decades which have elapsed since the appearance of this initial fundamental publication, the pulmonary problem has been the subject of many subsequent investigators, but without amending these early discrepancies or leading to a consistent and clarified conception of the entire question, which remained fundamentally in the state in which Aeby left it. It is only during the past year that the accessions of additional conclusive comparative anatomical and embryological material, long desired, have reached this laboratory. The critical analysis of these types has at last yielded facts which enable them to read the course of reptilio-mammalian pulmonary organic evolution clearly and to offer a consistent interpretation, free from the disturbing factors referred to. It is gratifying to find that this conforms in every detail to the phylogenetic structural lines laid down on logical grounds based on the then available material in the Department's publication issued in 1920 (*A Critique of the Theories of Pulmonary Evolution in the Mammalia*. Amer. Jour. Anat. Vol. 27, No. 2, May, 1920). These important accessions of 1922-23 included the following:

1. Both of the Aplacentalia, *Platypus* and *Echidna*.
2. The unrivalled collection of *Didelphys* embryos of the Wistar Institute, placed at our scientific use by the Director and Governors.
3. The rich Marsupial fauna received from the New York Zoological Society.
4. Further from the same source, the desert Artiodactyl adaptations *Camelus*, *Giraffa*, *Auchenia*.
5. The Indian and Central American form of *Tapirus*, containing the key to the interpretation of the dominant mammalian pulmonary type.
6. Two examples of the Sirenian *Trichechus*.
7. The Edentate *Bradypus*.
8. The Soudiac *Perissodactyl* *Rhinoceros*.

The great wealth and range of this material permitted the substantiating of previously anticipated theoretical deductions by concrete morphological facts, and it is considered fortunate

that final publication of the results was delayed awaiting the confirmation afforded by these accessions.

This makes, however, prompt publication a matter of great importance to the Department and it is regretted that the printing situation has been and still is in a most unsatisfactory state in this country. This is especially true of scientific publications depending upon the extensive illustrations which are absolutely demanded in the pulmonary work for its satisfactory presentation. Fortunately it has been possible for a number of years to prepare and store a large proportion of the required plates in a state ready for printing in anticipation, and it is hoped that a rigid economy in the administration of the departmental appropriation during the next fiscal year will enable carrying the work to a successful conclusion within that time.

The second direction in which the energies of the Department have been extended is a historical research into the anatomical iconography of the early 16th century, in connection with the special topic of the History of Medicine forming an integral part of Course 107-108 as given in the preceding year. This includes a study of the historical evolution of the early superimposed anatomical plate, based chiefly on the publications of Berengarius, Vesalius, Sylvestre and Geminus. The Ms. of this, in six parts, is completed and in the hands of the printer for technical survey and estimate. It is hoped that it may be possible to publish this in a continuous whole, as one of the American Anatomical Memoirs issued by the Wistar Institute of Philadelphia, but the same considerations as in the pulmonary work, in regard to the essential illustrations, will have to be the determining factor in its final disposition. Here again portions of this illustrative material are already in metal and ready for the press, so that it is believed that it can eventually be brought out without additional assistance being called for.

Course Anatomy 101—Histology and Embryology. In accordance with the curricular re-organization the histological course was concentrated into the first half of the year and the total number of hours reduced to 210. This rearrangement,

as a whole, worked out in a very satisfactory manner. It is believed that the time allowed is just sufficient to give a thorough general course in Histology, but special demonstrative material will have to be largely cut out. It may be possible later on to organize such material into optional courses for limited groups.

The presentation of students' papers was continued as a feature of the course, and the high quality of these papers warranted their publication as the third volume of the "Student Reports" under auspices of the Anatomy Department.

It is felt that this work offers an excellent means to stimulate and sustain the initiative and interest of the student.

The Course on the Anatomy of the Nervous System for graduate students was given in coöperation with the Neurology Department and was attended by nearly fifty students. It has been very gratifying to see this course grow from a trial stage a number of years ago to its present well established position in the University curriculum. The summer course in Histology was given as usual.

Investigation has been continued in the directions outlined in a previous report. Through coöperation of Doctor Noble of the Museum of Natural History, a graded series of primitive urodele embryos was placed at the disposal of the Anatomy Department. Eight of these embryos have already been stained and mounted, and a fairly complete set is expected to be ready in the near future.

Material for the Histology of the Arterial Wall has been stained and mounted and will be utilized for special study and course work. A careful histological and anatomical study was made of a rare case of human double appendix. The report will be published as soon as proper arrangements are made.

In the course of the past year there have been no fundamental changes made in the scheme of teaching in the Department of Bacteriology except in so far as the plans for a greater emphasis on public health teaching to the afternoon class in Course 201 have been carried out. The new plan inaugurated has proved successful, in that it has been possible to carry a



class of nine individuals who had had a preliminary course in bacteriology, through a detailed training in "carrier" work, and some of the other problems particularly important for workers who wish to enter public health.

In the undergraduate course in bacteriology the only important change worth mentioning is that lecturing to the class was cut down to a minimum, and for it was substituted assigned reading with a conference on the assigned reading covering the day's work with one of the instructors before the laboratory work was begun. This method has been greatly superior in results to formal lectures, keeping the students more alert, and it is felt that better results were obtained. Whether for this reason or for others it is not known, but the Second Year work in bacteriology was more satisfactory this year than it has been for many years past. In other respects, the various courses have not been changed in any important aspects.

The researches carried on by the Department during the year have been the following:

Dr. Mueller has completed his study on a sulfur containing amino acid on which he made several reports last year in connection with his work on bacterial nutrition and this work is now ready for publication.

At the present time Dr. Mueller is engaged with Professor Zinsser and Dr. Wayman, professor of chemistry at Hunter College, in making chemical analyses of the so-called "residue" antigens on which Professor Zinsser has been working, immunologically, for several years.

Dr. Frederic Parker, Jr., completed his work on the Sachs-Georgi reaction during the beginning of the academic year of 1922 and has been engaged in the continuation of studies on encephalitis and herpes virus, on which he has worked with Professor Zinsser for over a year. A very large amount of material has been gathered which, however, is not yet ready for publication. Incidentally, he has discovered in the brains of herpetic rabbits, nuclear inclusions similar to those described by Lipschütz in the cornea of herpes infected rabbits, inclusions which have never before, as far as we know, been found in the brains of such rabbits. A note on this will be published shortly.



With Mrs. J. T. Parker, Dr. Frederic Parker has been engaged, also, in the study of the filtrable virus which causes fowl pox. Their efforts to cultivate this virus are showing promise and are still going on. This problem was attacked by them largely with the view of leading to information and technical developments which could be applied to filtrable virus in human disease, since the fowl pox virus is much more easily handled and apparently contains bodies which can easily be stained and seen as the probable virus. It is hoped that by the study of this condition in chickens analogies that can be applied to the more difficult problems in human beings may be discovered. This work is not yet finished.

Mrs. J. T. Parker, who has continued in the Department as volunteer research assistant, assisted Professor Zinsser in completing a study of the immunological reactions with "residue" antigens on which a paper was published at the beginning of the academic year, and also studied, with him, an inhibitory body in horse serum which interfered with complement fixation and has practical bearing on all complement fixations in which the sera of immunized horses are used. This has just been published in the *Journal of Immunology*. This work was completed early in the year, and since that time she has worked with Dr. Frederic Parker, Jr., on the problems mentioned above and has been making some independent studies on the relationship of hydrogen ion concentration to agglutination reactions.

Miss Kuttner, together with Dr. Ratner worked on the transmission of antitoxin from mother to child, working in conjunction with Dr. Studdiford's clinic at the Sloane, partially supported by a fund obtained by Dr. Studdiford for these researches. An interesting and important research has been approved and accepted by the *Journal of Pediatrics* to appear shortly. In connection with this work, there should be included a few words of appreciation for the splendid cooperation obtained from Dr. Studdiford and his assistants.

Dr. Shubert, a Rockefeller Foundation student who is here for research training, worked for the first part of the year on bacteriophage phenomena by the single cell method and

carried these studies as far as they could be carried by available methods. When it was found that this work did not lead much further than other methods had led, he was put on a study of the identification of meningococci by the precipitation reaction of residue antigens, such as those prepared by us. He is just completing a very interesting study on these reactions, based upon a fractionation of the polyvalent meningococcus horse serum with various concentrations of ammonium sulphate.

Mr. John Rice has continued at his own laboratory, under the direction of Professor Zinsser, his studies on hemolytic streptococci. Mr. S. A. Petroff has continued at Saranac, under the direction of Professor Zinsser, with the coöperation of Dr. Edward Baldwin, studies in continuation of work on tuberculosis in which he has obtained a number of important results. The results of the work of both of these gentlemen are about to appear as Ph.D. theses, and they both came up for their Ph.D. examinations on May 15th of this year.

Dr. Hopkins, who has continued to carry on the Wassermann laboratory, has completed a study on Bismuth salts in their therapeutic action on syphilitic rabbits, and an extensive study on the ringworm fungi. Both of these researches are now awaiting publication.

Dr. Ornstein is engaged in the study of tuberculosis in rats, since these animals seem to show a high natural resistance to tubercle bacilli.

Dr. Bent, a National Research scholar, a colored man who is being prepared for teaching in a southern medical school, has taken courses and assisted in teaching. He is also assisting Miss Rockstraw, of Dr. Hopkins' division, in carrying out a comparative study of the Wassermann reaction, the Kahn reaction and the Sachs-Georgi, on a large number of sera.

Professor Zinsser finished a study of the immunological reaction on residue antigens, a study of a serum constituent which interferes with complement fixation with immune horse serum, both of which are completed and have just been published in conjunction with Mrs. J. T. Parker. With the assistance, at first, of Dr. Marguerite Wayman, and now with

Dr. Mueller, his chief work of the winter has consisted in preparing large quantities of residue antigens from various organisms in an attempt to obtain definite information as to their chemical constitution. An enormous amount of work has been done on this problem, but it being of fundamental significance and extremely difficult because of the small amounts obtained after purification, this work will have to be continued for a considerable period, it having been decided that a preliminary publication at this time would not be advisable.

Professor Zinsser has, furthermore, continued his investigation of hypersensitiveness to bacterial antigens and is just completing a study of this matter with pneumococci which will probably be completed before the academic year is over.

Since the beginning of the academic year, also, a completely rewritten edition of the Textbook of Bacteriology by Professor Zinsser, with a rewritten section on Protozoa, by General F. F. Russell, has appeared, and a completely rewritten edition of his book on Infection and Resistance, now completely in the hands of Macmillan's, will probably appear before the end of the summer.

The technical and other personnel of the Department has done unusually good work this year, and the Department has run smoothly and happily without friction or administrative difficulties.

In the Department of Biological Chemistry, instruction has been given during the year to 149 students (nearly all for one full year). Of the graduate students (25), eleven were candidates for the A.M. or Ph.D. degree, with biological chemistry as their subject of major interest. The eleven special students were advanced workers who were not candidates for a degree. The two pharmcal students were candidates for the degree of B.S. in pharmacy. Officers in this department have also given lectures under the auspices of Teachers College and University Extension.

The staff of officers for 1921-22 was continued without change during 1922-23, with one exception, Dr. Berman hav-

ing retired to conduct research in endocrinology in several European laboratories.

During the past academic year Louis Freedman and Louis Pine fulfilled the requirements for the Ph.D. degree, with biological chemistry as their subject of major interest.

An endeavor has been made to improve all the courses, in content and conduct. The members of the staff regard their teaching duties as responsibilities of the first importance; and, despite their sustained interest in research, do not permit attention to the latter to interfere with devotion to the former.

A new course in "advanced physiological chemistry" was given, by Professor Miller, as an elective for graduate students. It included one hour per week of conference and lecture, with assigned readings. It was designed to coördinate the advanced work of other courses; to familiarize students with certain phases of biochemical theory which could not be fully discussed during the progress of their more specialized work; and to consider the theory and practice of the most recent advances in biochemical research. This course was elected by six students in the first semester; and, though originally designed as a one-semester unit, was continued, at the students' request, throughout the year.

This department has continued to perform effective service for various departments in the medical school and university by supplying distilled water and absolute alcohol at cost prices. The breeding stock of albino rats, kept under careful control and supervision, has made it possible to supply a large number of animals to other departments.

A chemical section of the course in pharmacology, required of second-year students of medicine, has again been given in the laboratory, in coöperation with the Department of Pharmacology.

Research under the auspices of the Department of Dermatology and Syphilology has been conducted actively in the laboratory, in various chemical phases, by officers of that department. There have been several publications of original work in these relations during the past year.

A second generous gift from Mr. Herman A. Metz has been



devoted to continued promotion of research on vitamins by Dr. Casimir Funk assisted by Dr. Julia B. Paton. This research has involved a considerable increase in the department's equipment for experimental studies on animals. Some of the rooms in the "annex" are now in use in this relation. Several valuable papers descriptive of this work have recently been published.

Research has been conducted actively in various fields and on a variety of subjects. The main subjects of inquiry were the following:

(I) Different aspects of the problem of origin, quality and nutritive influence of vitamins; (2) Composition and biochemical peculiarities of bacteria; (3) Effects of diet on dentition, with special reference to prenatal nutritional conditions; (4) The salivary elimination of substances that may be involved in the production of periodontoclasia; (5) Conditions affecting formation of dental "tartar;" (6) Pathological changes in blood and tissues; (7) Plant physiology—microchemical; (8) Studies of the chemical qualities and quantitative estimation of glycoproteins; (9) Physiology of alimentation in albino rats; (10) Histochemical studies of connective tissues; (11) Effects of medication with arsenical compounds.

During the year Dr. Harrow has published books on "Glands in health and disease" and on "What to eat in health and disease." Each has received favorable notice from reviewers. Professor Gies has had editorial charge, for the *Journal of Dental Research*, of the preparation of Best's volume on "Pulpless teeth and pulp devitalization," the proceeds of the sale of which accrue to the endowment fund of that Journal.

During the year Professor Gies has continued to conduct and will soon complete, for the Carnegie Foundation, a study of dental education. During his absences, engaged in the work of inspecting dental schools, Professor Miller, Dr. Krasnow and Mr. Karshan attended very efficiently to his teaching duties.

Last October, Professor Gies proposed to the faculties of the dental schools in Canada and the United States the amalgamation of the four national associations of dental schools and dental teachers into a single international association to be



called the American Association of Dental Schools. This suggestion was accepted unanimously. An organization committee of twenty (five each from the four associations) met in January and proceeded to establish the proposed association. The bodies that entered the "merger" were the Canadian Dental Faculties Association, the American Institute of Dental Teachers, the National Association of Dental Faculties, and the Dental Faculties Association of American Universities. By unanimous vote of the committee, Professor Gies served as chairman of the Committee on Organization, and is temporary president of the Association, which will hold its first meeting, and complete its organization, in September.

At the first annual meeting of the International Association for Dental Research, last December, he was elected honorary president.

At its last meeting, in Toronto, in December, the Annual Conference of Biological Chemists adopted, without change, the report of a committee of seven that had been "appointed to recommend a course in physiological chemistry that would be suitable for adoption in schools of medicine." As chairman of the committee, Professor Gies had the privilege of writing the report. The course proposed is the one given in this laboratory.

He was also appointed a member of a committee of the Annual Conference of Biological Chemists to recommend, at the meeting next December, "a course in pathological chemistry that would be suitable for adoption in schools of medicine."

The various activities of the Department of Dermatology and Syphilology may be summarized as follows:

1. Clinical dermatology. The treatment of skin diseases by medicinal remedies, caustics, dressings, etc.
2. Roentgen-therapy. X-ray treatment of skin diseases.
3. Phototherapy. Ultraviolet light treatment.
4. Electro-therapy. Treatment by dessication and electrocoagulation.
5. Clinical syphilology. The treatment of acquired and congenital syphilis.
  - A. Intravenous use of arsphenamin.
  - B. Intraspinial treatment.
  - C. Intramuscular injections of mercury.

- D. Intramuscular injections of arsphenamin and mercury in syphilitic children.
- E. Laboratory procedures involved in the treatment of syphilis.
- F. Social service.
- 6. Miscellaneous: Vaccine injections, blood tests, blood counts, tuberculin injections and tests, chaulmoogra oil injections, applications of carbon dioxid snow, treatment by means of electrolysis, actual cautery, etc. Radium applications are made at the Presbyterian Hospital.
- 7. Minor surgery.
- 8. Photography of skin diseases and syphilitic eruptions, etc.
- 9. Microphotography.
- 10. Pathological Laboratory.
  - A. Preparations of sections of skin and other tissues for diagnostic and teaching purposes.
  - B. Mycology, bacteriology, urinalysis, etc. Special study of fungous parasites of the skin, including the tineae and yeasts. Dark field examinations for spirochetæ.
  - C. Research work in cutaneous pathology and syphilis.
- 11. Teaching: Clinical dermatology, syphilology, histo-pathology, roentgen-therapy, phototherapy, etc.

The following new equipment has been obtained during the year:

A new Waite and Bartlett deep therapy X-ray machine.

A new Wappler endothermy and electro-coagulation apparatus.

One Alpine Sun Lamp.

A considerable number of new moulages of skin diseases and syphilis has also been added to the old collection, and placed in suitable cabinets.

The total number of visits made by patients during the year was 32,067. There were 5,241 new patients, of which 1,400 were cases of syphilis. 64 of these latter were children and 80 were babies. 4,276 salvarsan treatments and 6,609 mercury injections were given. There were 3,852 Wassermann tests taken. There were 128 spinal punctures (24 of them in babies) and 264 spinal treatments. 5,297 X-ray treatments and observations were made. 31 cases were treated by ultra-violet light, 107 by the Kromayer light and 16 by the Alpine light. 300 new clinical photographs were taken and 200 lantern slides made. 151 cases were treated by electrocoagulation.

In addition to the undergraduate course the graduate courses were given to ten students.

In addition to the twenty-eight members of the medical staff, there were seven salaried nurses and technicians and four volunteer assistants.

The work on congenital syphilis has been continued during the past year, one afternoon in the week being devoted to the treatment of infants and young children. Recently arrangements have also been made for a special Clinic Day for the treatment of pregnant women.

During the past two years extensive research has been conducted on the quantitative determination of arsenic in the body fluids of syphilitic patients treated with the various arsenicals. This led to the establishment several months ago of a division of chemotherapy in connection with the Department of Dermatology and Syphilology, Dr. C. N. Myers being made Associate and placed in charge. In addition, three full time assistants and one part time worker have been engaged on this work.

Several other problems in connection with the treatment of syphilis will be investigated as soon as the results of the arsenic research are published. The first paper entitled "Quantitative Studies in Syphilis from a Clinical and Biological Point of View" was published in the American Journal of the Medical Sciences October 19, 1922. The second paper "Normal Arsenic Content of the Body Fluids" will appear in the May issue of the Archives of Internal Medicine. The third one on "Arsenical Content in Scales, Blood and Urine in Arsenical and Non-Arsenical Eruptions" is to be published in the July number of the American Journal of Syphilis, as well as the fourth article entitled "Arsenic Content of the Blood After Intravenous Injections of Salvarsan." The remaining articles of the series will probably appear in the October issue of that Journal.

The following experimental work in Dermatology has been carried on. In connection with the Department of Bacteriology, work is under way to determine the nature of certain diseases, suspected of being due to tuberculosis, as well as true tubercloses of the skin. This work is being carried on by Dr. A. B. Cannon, and involves the taking of biopsies, various blood tests, serum tests, animal inoculations, and so forth.

Active experimental work in the removal of angiomas and port-wine marks, by means of ultraviolet light and radium, is being carried on by Drs. Wise and Eller.

Experimental work in the treatment of acne vulgaris with vaccines alone is in progress.

During the past year cultures for tinea have been made for diagnosis on a limited number of cases. The high percentage of negative cultures is explained in part by the fact that in many of these cases the clinical diagnosis was in doubt and cultures were made merely to rule out ringworm infection.

More attention has been paid to the study of the cultural characteristics of strains previously isolated. Two years ago a study of their fermentation reactions was begun. It is expected that a report on this work will soon be ready for publication.

For the diagnosis of tinea capitis slide examinations have been depended on and no cultures made.

The few positive results obtained in dermatitis of the hands and feet confirms the impression which we have obtained in previous years that only a small group of these cases are due to ringworm infection.

All patients with ringworm or favus of the scalp have been examined in the laboratory to confirm the diagnosis. Only cases in which the fungus has been demonstrated have been treated by X-ray. Direct slide examination in caustic soda has been depended on for diagnosis and in no instance have cultures been positive when the fungus could not be found by examination of the hair or scales. In a large proportion of cases cultures have also been made to determine the species of fungus. Roughly, 90% of the positive cultures have shown species of microspora and about three fourths of these have been of the lanosum group. Culture from cases where the hairs were positive microscopically has failed in only about 10%—in these cases failure was due to heavy contamination. In most instances it has been possible to differentiate the microspora, trychophyta and achoria on direct examination but in one instance where the hair showed a typical endothrix picture the organism proved on culture to be a *Microsporon lanosum*.



Cases presenting clinical pictures of ringworm of the body, hands, feet, groin and nails have been also studied with considerable care. In typical cases of *tinea circinata* both direct microscopic examination and culture have been almost uniformly successful. In onychomycosis about 25% have been positive and occasionally culture has succeeded where slide examination has failed. On the other hand in *eczema marginatum*, *pompholyx*, and circumscribed *eczemas* of the hands and feet we have only in a few instances succeeded in demonstrating a fungus. In most of these successful exceptions, the demonstration has been easy. The conclusion is being forced on us that most of the conditions diagnosed clinically, as *epidermophytosis* of the hands, feet and groins, are not due to infection with fungi of the ringworm group.

In connection with the Department of Bacteriology cultures obtained from skin lesions are being studied in order to perfect methods of identification. This work has been going on, with some interruptions, for about three years, but the task of classification has been baffling and the results are not yet ready for report. Among other things it has been found that the *dermatophytes* give fermentation reactions which distinguish them from most similar *saprophytic* forms.

Cultures have also been made from genital ulcers by the method of Teague and Deibert for demonstration of the *bacillus* of Ducrey. Results can be obtained in from 24 to 48 hours and the method has proven of considerable practical use in diagnosis.

The Clinical Staff of the Department of Laryngology and Otology at the Vanderbilt Clinic has been increased, otherwise but few changes have been made. The resignation of Dr. Leshure, after 25 years of faithful service, is regretted by the entire staff. The Vanderbilt Clinic and Bellevue Hospital assistants have been painstaking in their work and faithful in attendance, and much of the success of the Department is due to the efficient work of the Staff.

At Vanderbilt Clinic, during the twelve months from April 1st, 1922, the Department has treated 11,340 cases, a decrease



of 180 over the previous year. There were 2667 new cases, a decrease of 299. These figures do not represent all the cases examined by the Staff, as every day cases are brought from other departments for consultation and, as many of them require no treatment, no credit is given for this work. The new ruling that all children, regardless of local complaints, be first examined in Children's Department, probably more than accounts for apparent loss in number of new patients. From the Eye and Neurological Departments many referred patients are examined for which no credit is received.

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

A pleasant feature of the year's work has been the interest taken by the Fourth year students in the section courses at Bellevue Hospital.

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

During the past year effort has been made in the Department of Neurology to place all the teaching, as much as possible, on the basis of clinical experience for each student. In the preliminary instruction in the anatomy of the nervous system given in the first and second years, the aim has been to show the student the actual clinical pertinence of the subject to the practice of medicine by the introduction of patients and other clinical material illustrating the anatomical topics under discussion. This scheme seems to have increased the interest of the students and to have given them an insight into the necessity of devoting so much time to the intricate structures of the nervous system. At best, it is difficult to make the exposition of the nervous system simple. To be understood at all it must be comprehended with some degree of thoroughness. In the past there has been criticism, perhaps justified, that the

student has been under the necessity of learning a complicated system of nomenclature covering many parts of the central axis. Now, however, the attempt is made, so far as possible, to attach a practical clinical significance to all of these parts and give them as much dynamic importance as may be through the medium of illustrative clinical cases. In the third and fourth years the entire principle of teaching has been on the basis of affording opportunity for the student to learn from the many sources of material in and about the city. The results obtained seem thus far to have been more satisfactory than in the past. No examinations or special tests have been held, but the attendance throughout the year, both at the clinical demonstrations and the formal clinics, has maintained an unusually high average.

Dr. Riggs has given a course in the third year on the nature and treatment of the psychoneuroses, which has been most successful and stimulating.

The Staff meetings have continued as in past years. The Wednesday Staff Conference has had an average attendance of 20 members of the Clinical and Teaching Staff, while the night Staff Class of the Neurological Department this year has branched out into new fields. Professor Gregory of the Department of Biology has given a series of lectures on the Paleontological Evidence in the Evolution of Motion, at the American Museum of Natural History. This has been largely attended. Dr. Salmon has also given a series of lectures on the Development of Personality. The Staff Conferences at the Neurological Institute, P & S Division, have been unusually profitable this year, and the stenographic reports of this most instructive group of cases is now in process of editing for subsequent publication.

The research activities of the Department have been carried on with increased vigor. The association of Professor Frank H. Pike with the Department, during the year, has afforded opportunity for pursuit of certain problems in the physiology of the nervous system. This combination of physiology with clinical neurology is a somewhat new departure. It has the dual advantage of revealing to the physiologist the major

problems in the field of clinical neurology, while at the same time it gives the neurologist the necessary check and conservatism afforded by exact physiological technique. A combination so advantageous in its effects upon neurological science will, it is believed, become a fixed feature in all well organized neurological departments. The clinical research of the year includes a continuation of Professor Elsberg's experimental study of Epilepsy, the first results of which were read during the Christmas holidays before the Association for Research in Nervous and Mental Disease. This communication was the most comprehensive and satisfactory discussion of the subject presented at that meeting. Dr. Cornwall, under a grant of the Commonwealth Fund, is still continuing his studies of Multiple Sclerosis with the chief object of confirming, if possible, the discovery made some time ago of an organism said to be specific in this disease. He is also continuing his work on Syphilometric Tests known as the Verne's reaction, as well as completing his studies on the serology of Epidemic Encephalitis. Dr. Tilney and Dr. Pike are now carrying on a series of experiments to reveal the more intimate nature of muscular coördination in its relation to the cerebellum. This problem embodies one of the most important clinical subjects of the present day. Dr. Casamajor and Dr. Tilney have been carrying on a study in the Genesis of Behavior by the myelinization method. Reports upon both of these researches were presented in June at the meeting of the American Neurological Association, and will have early publication thereafter. A study of the Evolution of the Primate Brain Stem carried on for the past three years by Dr. Riley and Dr. Tilney will begin to appear as a series of six contributions in the *Journal of Comparative Neurology*. Dr. Riley has been investigating the Optic Thalamus in its relation to the development of emotions and instinctive reactions, an investigation which in the course of the next year should be completed. It will be seen that the scope of experimental work now in process in the Department of Neurology covers many phases in this field of science.

Although much emphasis is laid on the morphological,

comparative and evolutionary aspects of the nervous system, important physiological problems receive a large share of research interest, and the greatest stress perhaps is laid not only upon the investigation of clinical problems, but even more on the effort to make all neurological research bear as directly and forcibly as possible upon the clinical side.

This direct conversion of the results of investigation to the needs of clinical medicine should, it is believed, be one of the chief aims of all departments in a medical school.

The work in the Department of Ophthalmology has proceeded during the past year without any change. The preliminary instruction for the Third year was given both at the Vanderbilt and the Herman Knapp Memorial Eye Hospital.

The clinics are being given as usual, depending for material nearly in full on the Memorial Eye Hospital.

The Fourth year instruction on continuous days has been working out satisfactorily, though it required considerably more work on the part of the instructors.

The death during the past winter of Dr. John H. Larkin, who for many years had been on the staff of the Department of Pathology, came as a great shock to the other members of the department. During the past several years, Dr. Larkin had taken an active part in the teaching of Gross Pathology, through demonstrations at autopsies performed at the City Hospital.

The changes in personnel for the coming year will be the following: Dr. von Glahn has been promoted to the position of Assistant Professor, from that of Associate in Pathology. Dr. Hannah Pierson has been appointed Assistant in Pathology, replacing Dr. Frederic B. Jennings, who has resigned. Dr. Marcus E. Stites will be succeeded by Dr. Mark Butler, who is at present an interne in the Protestant Hospital, Nashville, Tenn.

There have been several workers doing voluntary research in the department. Dr. B. S. Oppenheimer is still continuing his studies on the Pathology of the Conduction System; Dr. Alfred F. Hess is collaborating with the other members of the staff in the research on the rickets problem; Mr. Milton J.



Matzner, a second year student, has been assisting Dr. Hess in his work.

The Director of the Laboratory has temporarily discontinued his investigations of pellagra, and is at present, with the aid of Drs. Johnson and von Glahn, engaged in studies preliminary to more extensive work on pernicious anaemia. Dr. Pappenheimer, since his return from a sabbatical leave, during which he gave lectures at various French universities, has resumed his work on the rickets problem. Dr. Johnson is continuing his active supervision of the work on gynecological and obstetrical pathology of the Sloane Hospital, assisted by Drs. R. N. Pierson, Laurence W. Cotter, and J. R. Meyer. The latter is a volunteer worker, holding a scholarship under the Rockefeller Foundation, from the Medical School of Sao Paulo, Brazil. Dr. M. J. Sittenfield is working on the effects of radium and X-ray on experimental tumors of animals.

The work on experimental rickets has been continuing throughout the entire year. Their own results and the recent investigations of others in this field have opened many new problems, which will demand continued study. In applying the results of their experimental studies, the Department has been favored with the cordial coöperation of the Department of Pediatrics. An additional grant of \$3,600 by the Commonwealth Fund has made possible the clinical studies in prophylaxis and treatment, which are now in progress at Bellevue Hospital. Miss Marion Barnett and Mrs. M. Gutman-Newburger have continued their work in connection with the rickets research.

There have been no definite changes in the methods of teaching, other than the condensation of the course within the shorter period of time allotted.

An intensive study of the thyroid gland and of the involuntary nervous system has been carried on in the Department of Pharmacology for the past two years. The preliminary laboratory work has been reported by Drs. Lieb and Hyman in the *American Journal of Physiology*, December, 1922, under the titles of *Studies of Graves' Syndrome and the Involuntary Nervous System*;



IV. Vascular response of the pithed cat to single intravenous injections of adrenalin;

V. Vascular response of the pithed cat to repeated intravenous injections of equal doses of adrenalin;

VI. Attempts to alter the vascular response of the pithed cat to repeated intravenous injections of equal doses of adrenalin;

VII. On the mechanism of sensitization to subcutaneous injections of adrenalin; (63, 60, 68, 83, 88.)

IX. A clinical and laboratory study of the Involuntary Nervous System, Journal of the American Medical Association, Sept. 30, 1922, 79: 1099.

Dr. Hyman, in association with Dr. Leo Kessel at the Mt. Sinai Hospital, has also carried on clinical studies and these have been reported as follows:

"Studies of Graves' Syndrome and the Involuntary Nervous System, General Introduction", American Journal of Medical Sciences, March 1923, 165: 387.

I. Thyroid enlargement in individuals without Sympathomimetic symptoms, *ibid.* 389.

II. Clinical manifestations of disturbances of the involuntary nervous system, *ibid.* April 1923.

III. A study of 50 consecutive cases of exophthalmic goiter, Archives of Internal Medicine, March 1923, 31: 433 (with Dr. H. Lande).

IV. An estimation of the pathogenesis and an evaluation of therapeutic procedures in Graves' Syndrome, Journal of the American Medical Association, October 7, 1922, 79: 1213.

In the Department of Physiology Professor Lee has continued his activities as Research Professor. Professor Burton-Opitz has conducted the teaching of physiology in Columbia College and has given courses in Teachers College and in University Extension. Professor Pike has been working with the Department of Neurology on problems relating to the physiology of the nervous system. The teaching staff at the College of Physicians and Surgeons has comprised the following: Professors H. B. Williams and E. L. Scott, Mr. H. F. Pierce, Dr. Helen C. Coombs, Mr. Frederick B. Flinn, Mr. Cecil D. Mur-

ray, Dr. Walker E. Swift and Dr. K. Wallach. Dr. A. B. Heck and Miss Aleita Hopping have filled part time emergency appointments from about March 1st, 1923, in lieu of Dr. Coombs who was obliged by ill health to retire from the staff in February.

Two factors have operated to restrict the productive work of the department this year. The teaching staff, numerically less than in recent years, has been obliged to carry an unusually heavy burden, partly on account of changes in the course which will be detailed below, and partly on account of sickness. Dr. Coombs' illness which occurred almost at the beginning of the teaching work, placed much additional labor on Mr. Pierce, and the serious illness of Professor Burton-Opitz made it necessary for Professor Scott to take over the course at Columbia College known as Physiology 2. A list of work completed or in progress follows:

Study of some effects of environmental temperature upon the blood of dogs, by Mr. Flinn. Ready for publication.

Study of the constituents of the blood and urine of the alligator and of seasonal variations in physiological phenomena. Miss Hopping. Ready for publication.

Study of the laws governing the distribution of material between the phases of a two-phase system. By Mr. Murray. Accepted for publication.

Study of the condition of the reducing substances in the blood. By Professor Scott. In progress.

Investigation of Weichardt's supposed fatigue toxin. By Professor Lee. In progress.

Study of heart sounds, by Dr. Williams, continued.

Study of physiological factors involved in cerebral hemorrhage, by Mr. H. F. Pierce and Dr. Harvey S. Thatcher. In progress.

When the College of Physicians and Surgeons inaugurated a laboratory course in physiology for undergraduate medical students, very few schools in the country were offering such courses. The course as planned at its initiation probably represented as good a selection of experiments as could have been chosen for the purpose. Since that time the progress of physiology as well as that of the other medical sciences and the clinical branches has been extensive.

From time to time alterations in the course have been made,

but no thoroughgoing reorganization has been attempted. During the spring of 1922 it was thought advisable to undertake a survey of the course with a view to revision or reconstruction. About the time that this was being done the matter of changing the first year curriculum came up and it was fortunately possible to arrange the schedule of hours to suit the changes which the survey indicated as desirable. After careful consideration it seemed best to formulate an entirely new course. In doing this the following guiding motives were kept in mind: to secure the student's interest at the start by commencing the work with matter which his previous experience enables him to comprehend; it seemed also preferable that this be something unmistakably related to medicine; to choose subjects for study which illustrate the fundamental principles of physiology and at the same time serve to prepare the student for his subsequent work in pathology and the clinical branches; to plan the course so that the student may have completed study of the anatomy and histology of the central nervous system before studying its physiology; to give the student the maximum available number of hours of laboratory work and to give as far as possible quantitative experiments; to provide adequate apparatus and facilities so that the most desirable type of experiments can be performed without waste of the student's time and with reasonable hope of success in practically all experiments. It was recognized that the carrying out of this program would probably mean that the senior members of the staff would have to devote a great deal of time to the course for at least a year and forego their usual activities in research, but the importance of the matter seemed to justify such action.

It has been customary to begin physiological work with the study of the properties of nerve and muscle as illustrating general principles. This work to be satisfactory should be done in the autumn at which time the frogs which are used in this work are in good condition. With the course beginning in the middle of the year the frogs are never in entirely satisfactory condition. Furthermore it has always seemed difficult to interest medical students in this work at the beginning of their course

because it seems so very academic and they are usually very anxious to study things which bear an evident relation to their chosen profession. The technic of muscle and nerve physiology, contrary to somewhat general opinion, is not easy. To do it well so that the results are of educational value, requires careful manipulation and excellent apparatus. Failure to get good results discourages students and is apt to lead to the opinion that the work of the biological laboratory is essentially less precise than that of chemical and physical laboratories. This year the course was begun with digestion, secretion, and the physiology of the blood. This was followed by a study of the circulation, and a study of respiration, respiratory metabolism and animal heat will complete the year's work. The plan seems to have been successful from the standpoint of securing the students' interest and it is believed that when the nerve and muscle physiology is taken up in the autumn results will be secured with greater rapidity and precision because of this year's experience. The physiology of nerve and muscle will be followed immediately by the physiology of the central nervous system and that of the special senses with which the general physiology of nerve is closely related. The students will have completed the anatomy and histology of the central nervous system in the first year.

In order to make it possible to provide apparatus really adequate for the performance of such experiments as it is thought should be introduced into the course to give the student the best foundation for his later work, it was necessary to divide the main sections of the class into a number of sub-sections and arrange the course so that only a small number of the sub-sections would perform the same experiments on any one day. In this manner a comparatively small number of expensive pieces of apparatus could be made to serve the entire class. By this device, which has operated admirably, it has been possible to introduce into the course experiments never before given here except as demonstrations and others never before given to students in this school at all. Every student in the class has had an opportunity to work with a string galvanometer, to perform physiological experiments requiring determi-



nation of the gases of the blood, and all have had practical experience with some of the methods of determining basal metabolism.

As given in recent years the course has consisted of one laboratory session, one conference and a demonstration for each of the two sections of the class, and three lectures a week, given once for the entire class. As now given there are two lectures held before the entire class, one conference and *two* laboratory sessions of three hours each for each main section of the class per week. It will be seen that the number of hours which must be given to laboratory teaching by the staff is about doubled under the new system.

Since the new arrangement permits of having the students themselves perform many of the more difficult experiments formerly given in the demonstration course, it was felt that the demonstration course might well be omitted and the time thus made available added to the laboratory periods. When necessary, demonstrations can be arranged to be given in connection with the laboratory work of the class. In general, the policy is to have the students do as much of the work as possible.

The sub-sections number about six students each, permitting the assignment of a definite duty to each student in connection with each experiment. Sections are required to make a written report on each day's work and where numerical results are obtained they are required to determine the mean, median and standard deviation of their results. When possible the results of various sub-sections are compared. The entire aim of the course is to develop the student's interest and powers of thought. Ability to memorize is a minor consideration.

The lecture course is designed to be explanatory and is used to convey information as to matters of fact only in exceptional cases. The latter are to be obtained in the reading course. Some facts will be learned in the laboratory, but the main purpose of the laboratory is to afford a background for reading and to train in habits of observation and in precision of thought.

The course as outlined could not have been given with the equipment of the department available at the beginning of this



year. Some apparatus was purchased and much was constructed in the laboratory. Mr. Pierce designed a most satisfactory apparatus for anaesthetization and artificial respiration. Nine of these and eight animal operating boards, so arranged as to permit warming them, have been built. The artificial respiration valves are operated by small compressed air motors. These motors were the gift to the department of Mr. F. G. Folberth of Cleveland, Ohio. Their use permits control of rate of artificial respiration and volume of air at each table independently of the others. Eight electrically driven long paper kymographs have been built, three of which were available for this year's work. Their use has made it unnecessary for us to use the unsatisfactory spring-operated single drums hitherto employed by the students. The substitution of better instruments has resulted in great saving of students' time with more and better results. Among other items of new apparatus may be mentioned a Harvard type spirometer for determination of basal metabolism, five Douglas bags for respiration and metabolism experiments, six Henderson-Orsat apparatus for gas-analysis, six Van Slyke apparatus for blood-gas analysis, twelve apparatus for analysis of alveolar air and one precision chemical balance with weights. A multigraph was also procured for preparation of the laboratory instructions. In former years printed sheets were used and later a book, but it is thought that this tends toward an undesirable permanency in the laboratory system which might tend to block improvement.

The lecture course has been divided between Drs. Williams and Scott and Mr. Pierce. Mr. Pierce has been in immediate charge of the work in the students' laboratory and the successful operation of the new plan has been in great measure due to his enthusiasm and industry. The chemical physiology of digestion and nutrition and the chemical physiology of the blood as developed in the laboratory were planned by Professor Scott and we were especially fortunate this year in having Mr. Flinn, an experienced organic chemist, as instructor. Mr. Louis Dotti also gave valuable technical assistance in this work. The laboratory work in respiration and respiratory me-

tabolism was planned by Mr. Pierce, who has had extensive experience in such work. During the progress of the work on circulation, Mr. Keyes assisted the students who worked with the string galvanometer. His skill in manipulation of that instrument as well as his familiarity with the technic of animal experimentation made the work of the instructors much easier and did much to insure the success of that part of the course.

Regarding the preparation of students for work in this department, there appeared this year certain outstanding deficiencies. The students with a few notable exceptions, seem to have no knowledge whatever of the principles of volumetric analysis. As this is almost the only type of analytical work which the practitioner of medicine ever does and as these methods are constantly in use in all biological laboratories where research in chemical physiology is done, it seems important that they should understand them. In connection with the computation of their results it is also necessary that they should have elementary knowledge of the use of logarithms and desirable that they should have some familiarity with the use of the slide-rule. This information they could probably acquire in the courses they now take if they realized the need for it. A word of advice to prospective students regarding the desirability of this preparation might be helpful.

Messrs. Murray and Flinn and Miss Hopping have completed the work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Physiology. Mr. Murray has already successfully passed the final examination. The others will doubtless also be admitted to the degree. Mr. Joseph Tulgan has also completed work for the Ph.D. degree.

The department has a considerable amount of floor space, but arrangements are not in all respects ideal for its economical use. No changes were made this year as it was thought unwise to spend any money on this building unless necessary. It was also desirable to have a year's experience before making recommendations. Inasmuch as the new plant will not be ready for some time to come, it seems desirable to take steps this summer to make the present space of the department more serviceable. Room is especially needed for research students. It is believed

that changes involving comparatively little expense will greatly increase the effectiveness of the department.

With the assistance of Messrs. Knowles and Miller of the First Year class, Miss Gaines has effected a very considerable improvement in the classification and arrangement of the department library. It has been necessary this year to restrict the use of the library somewhat in order to permit the prosecution of this work. It is hoped that arrangements can be made to make the library available to a greater number of readers next year. This library should be catalogued. If the college is to remain for several years longer at 59th Street, it would be desirable that this cataloguing begin before the removal.

Last November Professor Lee gave the Willard Parker lectures at Union Theological Seminary on fatigue from the standpoint of physiology.

In December, 1922, Professor Lee spoke at the Columbia meeting to commemorate the centenary of Pasteur on the Debt of Medicine to Pasteur.

The extensive experimental investigation of the physiological, psychological, hygienic and medical aspects of atmospheric conditions and their relation to the problem of ventilation, by the New York State Commission on Ventilation (of which Professor Lee was a member, and which began its work in 1913), has been completed by the publication of the final and comprehensive report.

The report of the sub-committee on teaching of physics to medical students in the preparation of which for the American Physical Society Dr. Williams has assisted, will be ready for publication shortly. In connection with the general feeling that there is a need for popularizing knowledge of the necessity for preparation in physics and chemistry in increasing measure on the part of the pre-medical student, Dr. Williams has given two addresses this year. One was given before the department of physics at the University of Michigan and the other before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers at Lynn, Mass. This latter meeting was also attended by the medical profession of Lynn. Dr. Williams served as representative of the American Physical Society at a meeting called by

the National Research Council in Washington this spring to promote coöperation between users and manufacturers of scientific instruments in America.

The business of Mr. C. F. Hindle, who since 1914 has manufactured the string galvanometers and other instruments designed by Dr. Williams, has been incorporated in a new company, The Cambridge and Paul Instrument Co. of America, Inc. The majority of the stock of this company is held by the Cambridge and Paul Instrument Co. of Cambridge, England. The English company has for many years constructed high grade scientific apparatus, largely designed by Sir Horace Darwin. This affiliation ensures permanency of service for users of the American built galvanometers, the construction of which will be continued by the new company. Dr. Williams is a member, without salary, of the board of directors of the new company.

Only slight changes have been made in the plan of organization of the Department of Practice of Medicine outlined in a rather long report made a year ago. The teaching in the department has been conducted in much the same manner as a year ago. Dividing the fourth year into four parts, and taking the specialties out of the medical quarter, has aided materially in securing consecutive and better work from the clinical clerks.

It is a pleasure to report progress in the solution of the problem presented by the Dispensary as a unit for teaching and research, as well as for the care of the sick. The special clinics in metabolism, diabetes, nephritis, asthma, cardiac disease, and tuberculosis, have grown in size and importance. Good opportunity is afforded here for contributions of educational value. The inauguration of the appointment system has been fraught with difficulties, but seems more than well worth the effort which is being put into it. Much more time and thought are necessary to so organize the out and in patient services, in order to cement their activities, to the best advantage of both patient and doctor.

The medical laboratories have been active, and a good record for work accomplished exists. In all, twenty men (twelve of them have no practice outside of the hospital) have been en-



gaged in research. The problems outlined in last year's report have been pursued further, with profit.

Upon recommendation of the Committee on Administration, a separate Department of Psychiatry was established during the year. This is the administrative method of dealing with this subject that has proved to be most desirable in medical schools possessing clinical facilities of their own for teaching mental medicine. It had been in mind, as a further step in the development of our teaching facilities in this branch, when the Department of Neurology was changed last year to that of Neurology and Psychiatry. A Psychiatric Clinic under the direction of Dr. Charles I. Lambert, Associate Professor of Psychiatry, has been instituted at the Vanderbilt Clinic. It is hoped that this will become the nucleus for the clinical facilities for the study and treatment of mental diseases that constitute so essential a part of the modern medical school.

A course of fifteen lectures on psycho-pathology has been given for the first time, in the second year, and the scope of the clinical lectures on psychiatry in the fourth year has been broadened and accompanied by clinical demonstrations. A considerable number of students elected to do work at the Mental Hygiene Clinics conducted by private organizations at the Harlem Health Center and St. Vincent Hospital, arrangements for this work being made by Professor Emerson.

The development of the new Department of Psychiatry is being undertaken with the aim of preparing physicians to understand the nature and management of mental factors in disease generally, rather than become familiar with highly specialized clinical problems of psychiatry. It is earnestly believed that the inroads made by irregular practitioners, with very grave danger to the public health, are partially due to the fact that scientific medicine has not sufficiently included psychiatry within its interests. The belief is gaining ground that what Sherrington has called the "reintegration" of the patient is necessary for the understanding of disease as a total reaction. Such a concept cannot be obtained if the highly important bearings of the intellectual and emotional life of the individual upon his health are ignored.



The Professor of Psychiatry gave a series of lectures to the nurses at the Presbyterian Hospital and at the Wednesday evening Neurological Conferences at the Vanderbilt Clinic. In what may properly be termed extension activities, lectures have been given at the Government Neuro-Psychiatric School of Instruction at Washington and for the Federation for Child Study, Parent-Teachers' Associations and other organizations interested in child health.

The new Department of Public Health Administration created by a vote of the Trustees in May, 1922, was put in operation in September by the appointment of Dr. Haven Emerson as professor. Courses in preventable diseases and public health administration have been given to fourth year students at the College of Physicians and Surgeons and to graduate nurses at Teachers College, in the former case as a part of the required instruction of the School of Medicine.

In both instances the class participates in the instruction through the presentation by the students of topics selected by them and prepared as if for a clinical conference. The first half year is devoted to discussion of the various groups of preventable diseases, particularly the communicable, occupational, nutritional and mental, and the heart diseases, cancer and disorders due to habits and developmental defects. The incidence, causes and means of control of the commonest sicknesses and death are described. During the second half year the organization of public and private health agencies and the services of the medical and associated professions for the prevention of sickness and postponement of death are described and the results presented.

Among the elective courses open for the first time this year to fourth year medical students there were offered under the Department of Public Health Administration five courses of seven weeks each in several of the practical branches of practice in preventive medicine, namely, "Infant Health Service, Prenatal Supervision, Health Examination of the Pre-School Child, School Medical Service and Psychiatric Examination of Children." One third of the members of the class availed themselves of these courses. Arrangements have been made

whereby these courses next year will be offered under the appropriate departments of Pediatrics, Obstetrics, and Psychiatry.

It will be recalled that a codicil in the will of Joseph DeLamar, by which Columbia shared the residual estate with Harvard and Johns Hopkins Universities, expressed the wish that some at least of the legacy would be devoted to the education of the lay public in matters of preventive medicine and particularly in matters of diet and the use of foods.

To meet this obligation the written and spoken word has been used to reach considerable audiences. Of the fifty public lectures and addresses made in the course of the Academic year by the head of the Department half have been before lay audiences, the remainder to medical and nursing groups.

Through editorial responsibility, as member of the staff of *The Survey*, *The Nation's Health and Hygeia*, contributions in many fields of public health have been made, phrased so as to interest and inform the laity.

The most important research undertaking in the particular field of public health administration has been a Survey of the seven Catholic hospitals of Brooklyn and Queens, made at the request of the Bishop of the Diocese of Brooklyn.

During the year a study of the Chronic Cardiac Cripple and the cost of maintenance of this large class of permanent invalids in New York City has been completed for the Association for the Prevention and Relief of Heart Disease.

For the American Medical Association forms for periodic health examinations of apparently healthy persons have been prepared for use by the medical profession.

As New York City has become the home of all the National Health Agencies and has for its own needs developed special local private health services in practically every field of health protection or promotion, participation by the University through the Department of Public Health Administration has been expected and these wide contacts with those in the midst of the field work have proved valuable means of gaining experience for students.

Until authority and appropriations are approved for the

necessary expansion of the teaching of preventive medicine from one department and until courses are offered under all the University departments which must contribute to the education of health officers and sanitarians, no great expansion of present activities can be provided.

The immediate needs are such additions to the staff and affiliation with institutions as will permit the preparation of physicians and others for hospital administration, the training of physicians for the specialties of industrial and mercantile hygiene, and the special branches of public health administration.

The first primary function of health services to be provided for will be Medical School Inspection, in which a Summer Course will be offered to physicians.

There have been no radical changes made in the teaching schedule of the Department of Surgery. The second year work has become so well organized as to be looked upon as a model. During the past year there have been more inquiries regarding the second year course in Surgery than any other. The outline has been asked for by Surgical teachers in England, Belgium, France, Canada, China and Japan, as well as several in the United States. A new departure this year has been the instruction of groups of twelve second year students, during the second term, at the Presbyterian Hospital in wound healing. Drs. Stout and Parsons have given this instruction during dressing rounds on the wards. This has proved a great stimulus to the students and has been appreciated by all of them. It is a step in the direction of giving second year students contacts with the clinical side and of breaking down an artificial barrier between preclinical and clinical years.

In the third year very definite improvement has been made in giving more time to the study of peritonitis and the acute surgical abdomen. It is being planned to cut down a too elaborate course in the surgery of the chest, and to spend more time on the lesions of the stomach and duodenum. A very real improvement has been accomplished during the past year in correlating the instruction in the third year regional surgery with the Wednesday morning clinic. An endeavor has been

made to illustrate, as far as possible, the lesion under discussion in the School by showing cases with that lesion in the Hospital Clinic. At this Clinic Drs. Bancroft, Hooker, van Beuren, Auchincloss, St. John, Parsons, Hanford, Bauman and Whipple, and at Bellevue, Drs. Hooker and Lambert have presented cases in the subjects they were teaching. Mimeographed copies of the case histories of the patients shown have been regularly distributed to the class, and as these patients are shown from week to week or as Follow Up cases the students have been urged to add notes to their case histories. This has made it possible to show more cases because of the time saved in writing down histories in longhand. It is believed, moreover, that the training in presenting cases has been a valuable one for the younger instructors.

Instruction in Surgery in Clinics has shown the most improvement in the fracture room of the Presbyterian O. P. D., where as a result of the efforts of Drs. Darrach, St. John and Cleveland, both students and internes have had systematic and carefully checked work presented.

Until the new buildings make it possible for the fourth year clerks to live on the hospital grounds, it is impossible to accomplish as much as desired in the fourth year. Dr. Bull has succeeded in having more clerks see the acute emergency cases than any of his predecessors. The clerks while working on their group studies in the Record Room at night were given the opportunity of examining acute cases as they came to the Emergency Ward.

The studies in the Record Room have again demonstrated the value of the Unit History System. The unit histories are being used more and more as texts, and as these become more and more life histories of diseases, continuous and continuing records of cures, remissions or recurrences of lesions as shown by the follow-up notes or readmissions or autopsy records, the more valuable will these texts become to our students and to our staff.

It is exceedingly imperative that we cooperate with General Pathology in collecting our material for joint conferences. The benefit derived from the clinical pathological conferences



held on Thursday mornings is so obvious that it seems unfortunate that this phase of hospital study cannot be carried out in a less hurried manner, on a morning less filled with clinical and investigative discussion. Thursday morning occupies for half the year, the time of Drs. Clarke, Stout and Parsons, preventing their attendance at the conference.

Dr. Stout has collected the follow-up results in a large series of tumor cases. These results would add greatly to the value of discussions of pathological material, if he could present such material as it came up in our combined pathological conferences.

In the Surgical Laboratory, this year has seen several men continuing problems undertaken last year and three new men with new problems. Dr. Beverly Smith has done unusually good work in the study of ileus and with Drs. Bauman and Whipple is publishing a preliminary report on the nature of the toxin in ileus. Dr. Klein is ready to publish the result of two years' work in gastric surgery. Dr. Neuhof is still experimenting with the pathogenesis of gastric ulcer. Mr. Abramson of the present fourth year class has begun some very promising work on the contractility of the gall bladder. Dr. Whipple, in conjunction with Dr. Smith, is studying the absorption of insulin through isolated loops of the lower ileum.

Happily, the problem of manning the Presbyterian Clinic has been solved by the addition of voluntary workers. Drs. Fink, Jennson, Smith, Given and Melicow have given very efficient and conscientious service without the regular salaries of instructors, and this opportunity is taken of acknowledging their valuable services.

Dr. Cleveland, who has done such a fine piece of work in reorganizing the clinic following the war time period of contracted effort, has decided to go into orthopedic surgery as the result of a very promising offer from Dr. Hibbs. His training in anatomy and extremity work has fitted him for this work and his transfer will increase the coöperation between the orthopedic and the general surgery staff. Dr. Hibbs has taken two men who have completed their interne service and two others will have had training in the New York Orthopedic



Hospital when they begin their interne service in the Presbyterian Hospital. This interchange of internes is an excellent policy for both departments and for the internes themselves in giving them a more rounded training.

There is one change connected with the Out Patient Department which seems most desirable. This is the organization of a gastro-enterological clinic in which men from medicine, surgery, radiology and constitutional clinic will see cases together and study them as a group. A combined study of these cases—most of them non-surgical—with a careful combined follow up would do much to eliminate the present misunderstanding and disagreement which exists between so-called gastro-enterologists and surgeons throughout the country and would open up new lines of investigation and therapy. It seems essential to organize such a clinic before moving to the new buildings. Many problems in organization and structure should be solved before the move is made.

During the past year the Surgical Service has shown the results of the efforts expended by the Attending Staff in organizing the two divisions. The smooth running of the interne staff is in marked contrast to the period of readjustment necessitated by doing away with the sixteen month interne service and the resident system. There is now a fine esprit and pride in the work of the internes that is very gratifying.

This improved organization has made it possible for the men to spend more time in clinical investigation, and for the first time since 1921 it seems evident that foundations for thoroughly sound productive and original work are being laid. Dr. Cleveland has collected the results of the hand surgery of the last seven years and his report shows an astonishing improvement in functional results since the plan of treatment for hand infections outlined by Dr. Auchincloss three years ago has been carried out.

Dr. Penfield has made excellent use of the small number of neurological cases that come to the Hospital. His study of the pathological material of neurological nature, his training of a special technician in this work, and his coöperation with the Pathological Department have impressed all of us who

know of this work. His study of external as well as internal hydrocephalus is continuing.

Dr. Bauman has been of the greatest help in supervising the metabolism of the large number of diabetics with surgical conditions that have had to be cared for because of the large numbers coming to the Hospital for insulin therapy. His obesity clinic is growing so rapidly that a second morning or more help will be required soon.

Dr. St. John has been concentrating on the study of gastric and duodenal lesions and has analyzed all the cases treated here since 1914, the year the Follow Up System was started. By next year this will give a ten-year result on a series which, although only 200, will be one of the most carefully analyzed and followed as yet published in this country. With Dr. Golden, Dr. St. John and his staff have been seeing all the upper digestive tract cases and if this could be supplemented by the Medical O. P. D. workers, the results would be immeasurably better. In the same way Professor Whipple has been seeing with Dr. Golden the biliary tract lesions, many of them being studied with Dr. St. John in the course of differential diagnosis. Results in so-called chronic appendicitis were analyzed this year and brought out one very glaring fault in the Out Patient Department and Diagnosis Clinic, i. e., the lack of any provision for the study and treatment of patients with anxiety neuroses. Twenty-nine of the forty-nine failures in this appendix series showed some form of anxiety neurosis and should never have had operative therapy.

A symptom complex of asthenia, low blood pressure, anorexia and vomiting and tendency to hemorrhage, has been studied in the past year. This post operative complication has been noted in some fourteen cases always associated with pancreatic or common duct involvement. So far as it has been possible to discover it has never been described as a clinical entity.

Dr. Parsons is now getting an increasing number of thyroid cases. It is very gratifying to have Dr. van Beuren on the Attending Staff, not only for his ability as a surgeon, but for his counsel and advice in interdepartmental problems.

Dr. Hanford has vindicated the wisdom of taking in a part-time man on the Surgical Service. His regular attendance, his constant appreciation of the problems and sympathy with them has made his association on the service a most helpful one. He has published two articles and is preparing two more on the subject of tuberculous lymphadenitis.

The work of Dr. Auchincloss has progressed favorably. His broad view of the cancer problem and acute and chronic infections as related to the lymphatic system has resulted in his undertaking some very promising studies, that have already resulted in astonishingly better results in hand and face surgery. The spread of metastases in breast cancer, the retro-peritoneal lymph node involvement in chronic infections of the peritoneum and some of the recent obscure acute abdominal cases, the blood supply of the hand, the acute lymphatic infections of the face and parotid are a few of the studies that he has continued or has undertaken this year. His accurate sketches and drawings are most valuable. His interest in the cancer problem has given him an experience in radio-therapy which will be of great help in evaluating the results with the new high voltage apparatus.

The Surgical Division at Bellevue plays an important part in the teaching of the department, as the director and his assistants take care of half of the work of the fourth year. The service there is especially valuable as it affords the students an opportunity of studying cases of accident of major importance in addition to many of grave pathological significance. There is, in addition, considerable research work being carried on. Dr. Lambert is investigating the intricacies of thoracic surgery, especially the problems in connection with lung abscess, utilizing the anaerobic organisms recovered from clinical cases in attempts to establish their etiology by the use of monkeys, a field which up to the present has been quite unexplored. This has been made possible through the kindness of Dr. Symmers and his assistants in offering the use of the exceptional facilities of the experimental laboratories of the pathological department.

Dr. McCreery has brought the history and follow up systems to a point of efficiency and is correlating the cases of ulcer of the stomach and duodenum, especially in regard to the etiology of these conditions.

Drs. McGuire and McWhorter are carrying on an exhaustive study of bone tumors, with the purpose of determining their relative malignancy. They have been accorded, through the courtesy of Dr. Symmers and the directors of the other services, the opportunity of utilizing the vast wealth of material which the entire hospital offers and in addition have access to the cases at the Presbyterian and French Hospitals.

Dr. Cunningham is continuing a study into the causes of gangrene and diseases of the arteries, as exemplified by thromboangitis obliterans.

Dr. Greenough is studying the problems of amputations of the lower extremity, in order to determine the most advantageous site in relation to the adaptation for fitting an artificial limb.

A great deal of time and effort has been expended during the year in correlating the work in the out-patient department with that in the wards. Up to the present time this has never been attempted at Bellevue on any of the Divisions. Through the employment of one paid worker and four volunteers, whose services have been invaluable, a system has been installed by which a resume of ward histories goes to the dispensary on the discharge of a case from that service and similarly a résumé of the dispensary history is incorporated in the ward history. This is of course a wasteful method in many ways but it is felt that the advantages derived far outweigh the energy and time expended and it is hoped may serve as an example to the hospital authorities whereby they will adopt a system of interchange as a routine.

The organization of the Department of Diseases of Children has been primarily aimed at carrying out in the best possible way the instruction given to the third and fourth year undergraduate students. To this end the effort has been toward closer contact between this and other departments whose subjects are related; better coöperation between the several



institutions in whose wards teaching in diseases of children is done; more uniformity of method and sequence of instruction by various teachers; more definite correlation of instruction given in lecture, clinic, conference, quiz and case teaching.

The belief that individual instruction is the best means of training the undergraduate in methodical accurate observation and correct logical interpretation has resulted in the need for a larger number of instructors and a greater demand on their time.

Not until the end of the current year has it been felt that this first obligation had been sufficiently well met to allow the consideration of elective, optional and graduate teaching.

Arrangements have now been made for elective courses open to fourth year students, on the Feeding and Care of Infants; the General Diagnosis and Treatment of Older Children; and the application of Laboratory Methods to Diagnosis and Treatment in Children. These elective courses are offered at Bellevue Hospital in the wards and in the laboratory attached to the Children's Medical Division.

It is felt that this elective work could be made more valuable to the student if the afternoon, as well as the morning hours, were available.

It has become possible for the first time this Spring to organize graduate instruction in the Department. Such courses are to be offered qualified graduates in medicine, under University Extension. They are arranged to occupy the student's whole time for a period of eight weeks and include Infant Feeding, General Diagnosis and Treatment of Older Children, Laboratory Technique as especially applied to children; Instruction in Developmental and Nutritional Disturbances; Special Clinics on Diseases of the Lungs; the Treatment of Diabetes; Abnormalities of the Central Nervous System; Children's Surgery; Tetany and Rickets; Glandular Tuberculosis; Cardiac Diseases; Congenital and Early Acquired Syphilis; Asthma, Hay Fever and Protein Sensitizations.

These graduate courses are given by members of the Departmental staff at Bellevue Hospital and in conjunction with



other departments at Presbyterian and St. Luke's Hospitals.

The Laboratory has also aimed its primary effort at augmenting the teaching value of the material in ward and out patient department and aiding the instructor in making his diagnosis more definite and treatment more exact,—that is, by improving the care of the patient to offer better educational opportunity to staff and students.

Studies undertaken last year on Kidney Function, Chemistry of Spinal Fluid and Anaemias are being continued.

New investigations are under way on the value of the Kottman Reaction in certain diseases of children, the Chemistry of Rickets and the preparation of test material for Food and Protein Sensitization.

The Department personnel is unchanged. Twenty-three instructors of various grades are carrying on the departmental teaching. Through an increase in the budget and some outside assistance it has been possible to put the Director of Laboratory on a full-time basis, which has been of great advantage.

Undergraduate and graduate teaching is carried on at Bellevue Hospital, where ward and out-patient case teaching is done two days a week and clinical conferences given two days a week, with elective courses daily. At Presbyterian Hospital, St. Luke's, St. Mary's, Babies and the Vanderbilt Clinic, clinical instruction is given one day weekly.

Two changes made in the third year curriculum have been of benefit. The recitations are now being held weekly throughout the year, which has made it possible to correlate this form of instruction more closely with the subjects covered in lecture.

Each section is now given eight afternoon clinics, so arranged as to familiarize the student with the behavior of well infants and sick children and allow him to examine for himself conditions taught didactically in lecture and recitation. Up to the present time, the student has come to his fourth year without any opportunity to observe the actions and development of the normal child or his reaction to disease. Provision of this sort for the third year Class is still in-

adequate and it is hoped that more time will be allotted for this purpose in the future.

The eagerness with which third year students last year took up a voluntary course of this nature, and the interest shown by the present third year Class in the required course, has demonstrated the value from the student's standpoint.

The fourth year teaching still consists largely of ward and dispensary clerkships where individual instruction is given on cases which the student has himself examined and prepared for report. To this have been added two weekly hospital clinics and clinical conferences by sections; instruction in acute contagious diseases and their complications; instruction in natal and pre-natal care at Sloane Maternity Hospital in conjunction with the Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics; instruction in preventive medicine and child hygiene at City Health Centers and Public Schools, under the direction of the Department of Public Health and Preventive Medicine.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM DARRACH, M.D.

*Dean*

*June 30, 1923*

INSTITUTE OF CANCER RESEARCH  
ENDOWED BY GEORGE CROCKER

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR  
FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1923

*To the President of the University*

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the tenth annual report of the Institute of Cancer Research.

There has been but one change in the staff during the past year. Dr. R. E. Prigosen, a graduate of the Johns Hopkins Medical School, has been appointed associate in cancer research.

The customary activities of the staff of the Institute of Cancer Research in instruction of graduate and undergraduate students, not only in the Summer Session but as part of the undergraduate second year course in pathology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, were carried on as in past years by Professors Wood and Woglom.

As has been our custom in previous years, the Institute supplied, for experimental purposes, examples of standard transplantable tumors of rats and mice to various laboratories and hospitals, among them the Research Institute of Cutaneous Diseases, Philadelphia; the University of Montreal, Canada; the Montefiore Hospital, New York; the Rockefeller Institute, New York; the Battle Creek Sanitarium, Michigan; the University of Chicago; the Wm. H. Singer Memorial Research Laboratory, Pittsburgh; the Cornell University Medical School, New York; the Department of Health, Philadelphia; the Johns Hopkins Medical School, Baltimore; the Philadelphia General Hospital, Philadelphia; the Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology, Philadelphia; the Washington University Medical School, St. Louis; the University of Nebraska, Omaha, Nebraska; the Robinwood Hospital, Toledo, Ohio;

and the Department of Pathology, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.

A list of the more important publications of the members of the laboratory staff during the year follows:

- A transplantable metastasizing chondro-rhabdomyo-sarcoma of the rat. F. D. Bullock and M. R. Curtis. *Journal of Cancer Research*, 1922, vii, 195.
- A critical investigation of the Freund-Kaminer reaction. Louis Herly. *Journal of Cancer Research*, 1921, vi, 337.
- Chemical changes of the blood during immunization. Otto F. Krehbiel, A. Bernhard, and G. L. Rohdenburg. *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, 1922, clxiv, 361.
- Cancer and parasite. Isidor Kross. *Journal of Cancer Research*, 1921, vi, 257.
- Parabiosis and organ transplantation. Isidor Kross. *Surgery, Gynecology, and Obstetrics* 1922, xxxv, 495.
- Histological studies of tumor cells after x-ray. I. Preliminary report on the mitochondria and degenerative vacuoles. R. E. Prigosen. *Proceedings of the New York Pathological Society*, 1922, n. s., xxii, 175.
- The salt content of malignant tissues. G. L. Rohdenburg and Otto F. Krehbiel. *Journal of Cancer Research*, 1922, vii, 417.
- The salt metabolism of tumors. G. L. Rohdenburg and Otto F. Krehbiel. *Proceedings of the New York Pathological Society*, 1922, n. s., xxii, 184.
- The prevention and cure of cancer. Wm. H. Woglom. *Illinois Health News*, November, 1922.
- The Institute of Cancer Research. Wm. H. Woglom. *Columbia Alumni News*, November, 1922.
- Acidosis, alkalosis, and tumor growth. Wm. H. Woglom. *Journal of Cancer Research*, 1922, vii, 149.
- A critique of tumor resistance. Wm. H. Woglom. *Journal of Cancer Research*, 1922, vii, 283.
- The regression of spontaneous mammary carcinoma in the mouse. Wm. H. Woglom. *Journal of Cancer Research*, 1922, vii, 379.
- Does meat cause cancer? Wm. H. Woglom. *Hygeia*, 1923, i, 23.
- Education in cancer problems. Wm. H. Woglom. *Lancet*, 1923, i, 304. (Letter to editor.)
- Mitochondria in tumors. Francis C. Wood and A. Hartman. *Proceedings of the New York Pathological Society*, 1922, n. s., xxii, 173.
- Multiple homologous tumor transplantations and their bearing on the genetic problems of susceptibility and immunity. A preliminary report. Francis C. Wood and M. R. Curtis. *Proceedings of the New York Pathological Society*, 1922, n. s., xxii, 179.
- Recent developments in the treatment of cancer. Francis C. Wood. *Proceedings of the New Hampshire State Medical Society*, November, 1922

- Cancer, its prevention and cure. Francis C. Wood. *The World's Work*, November, 1922.
- Hospitals and cancer control. Francis C. Wood. *Modern Hospital*, Chicago, November, 1922.
- Recent cancer therapy. Francis C. Wood. *The Canadian Medical Association Journal*, March, 1923.
- The American Society for the Control of Cancer; Its Work. Francis C. Wood. *Health*, 1922, ii, 14.
- Cancer and its control. Francis C. Wood. *Americana Annual*, 1923.
- A text-book of pathology (Delafield and Prudden). Twelfth edition. Francis C. Wood. William Wood and Company, New York, 1922.
- St. Luke's laboratory technique. Second edition. Francis C. Wood. J. T. Dougherty, New York, 1922.

The Institute has continued to support and publish the *Journal of Cancer Research*, volume vii of which has just been completed.

A number of addresses were made by Professor Wood during the year, some to physicians at the annual meeting of the State Medical Society of New Hampshire, the Academy of Medicine, Toronto, Philadelphia County Medical Society, the Radiological Society of North America, and the Mayo Foundation, others to general audiences, especially in connection with the recent publicity campaign of the American Society for the Control of Cancer.

The research of the Institute on the general investigation of the biological qualities of the cancer cell has continued on various lines, some of which were outlined as early as 1913.

Professor Woglom has continued his studies attempting to discover if possible some constant differences in biology between the normal and the cancer cell, using some of the highly specialized modern methods of estimating minute variations in electrical potential. The results so far have shown that cells of different types of animal cancers show slight variability, but that the ranges of such differences do not exceed, in fact, do not equal those of the animal tissue. Thus, in this particular phase of cell biology there is no characteristic difference between the cancer cell and the normal.

He has also studied the conditions underlying the spontaneous disappearance of animal tumors to see whether such disap-



pearance was due to changes in the tumor biology, or to defensive reactions of the host, or to some simple mechanical condition such as the disturbance of the blood supply. While a definitive solution of the problem is not yet in sight, the preponderance of evidence seems to suggest that such disappearance is largely determined by the simpler mechanical method of vacular thrombosis, thus cutting off the nutrition of the tumor. Possibly slight changes in the vitality of the tumor cells may be correlated with such thrombosis, but there is no evidence available pointing to any curative effect on the tumor on the part of the animal bearing it, provided only that the tumor is once well established.

These facts add one more bit of evidence concerning the futility of attempting to influence the rate of progression of human tumors by dietary or medicinal treatment. Unfortunately, some members of the medical profession pay but scant attention to such research work in which the lives of a few animals are sacrificed, but continue to carry on experiments on human beings, although the disease with which they are afflicted is fatal unless properly treated, and in defiance of the fact that there is ample evidence on hand to convince anyone with an open mind that neither diet nor medicine affects cancer.

Professors Wood and Prime with the assistance of Dr. R. E. Prigosen and Miss Hartman have continued the study of the effects of radiation on cancer cells, partly in the amplification of the methods of determining death points under varying conditions of radiation for the purpose of transferring these results directly to the treatment of human beings and partly as a general biological study of the morphological alterations which take place when the cell is rayed. The upshot of the work shows that such minute changes do occur, but that they are not sufficiently constant to permit of the definite determination of the death point of the cancer cell by mere microscopic inspection. Final recourse must therefore be had to the method of animal inoculation to determine in any ultimate fashion whether the cell is dead or alive.

One interesting by-product of these ten years of work with radium and Roentgen rays has been the demonstration that

the cells of certain animal tumors have not changed in any degree in their susceptibility to radiation during that period, despite the fact that to keep these tumors alive they have been transplanted through some two hundred generations of animals of varying strains. Thus despite considerable variability in the mouse, which in this case plays the part of the culture tube for the bacteriologist, the original qualities imposed on the cells of the first mouse who developed cancer, have been preserved. Such cells are, for example, killed by exactly the same dose of radium and x-ray in 1923 as they required in 1913.

It is the opinion of those most competent to judge that such a standard biological material will ultimately be adopted in determining the destructive and hence the possible curative effects of radiation, and thus furnish another illustration of the practical benefit which may spring from purely abstract investigation.

Mr. Terrill and Miss Pine have been occupied with a number of physical studies, using the large continuous current apparatus which was constructed several years ago with the accrued income of the Emil C. Bondy Fund for Cancer Research.

The effectiveness of this machine in the destruction of cancer has been shown to be much greater than that of the commercial types, tumors being destroyed twice as rapidly with the continuous current as with the same amount of pulsating current. Whether the advantages in speed of the destruction of cancer cells by such a continuous current apparatus will outweigh its bulk and high cost, is now impossible to predict. That is a question for electrical engineers to solve. In the meantime the interesting and valuable results which have been obtained by the analysis of the mouse tumor x-ray and radium studies have been applied with satisfactory issue to human patients under the favorable conditions created by the development of an admirably equipped x-ray plant at St. Luke's Hospital under the direction of Professor Wood.

Dr. Bullock and Miss Curtis are continuing their most important investigations on the hereditary susceptibility to the production of cancer by artificial means, and in the course of

their study on pedigreed animals, have already been able to produce almost 1,000 tumors in a race of animals in which such tumors never occur spontaneously. As these animals are, in other words, perfectly healthy and normal creatures, it is obvious that there has been discovered a new biological reagent for testing tissues of an animal for the transmission of a susceptibility which cannot otherwise be demonstrated. If the livers of the susceptible strain are suitably irritated, cancer develops in a large proportion, but in the large general stock of animals kept under similar conditions and amounting during the past ten years to some 116,000 white rats, no similar tumor has ever appeared. It would seem probable that these highly susceptible animals would also be more frequently attacked by other varieties of tumor, thus showing that the susceptibility is not necessarily confined to one organ, but this is not the case. And, on the other hand, attempts to produce cancer of the skin by painting the susceptible race with tar, highly successful as that substance is in the production of cancer in mice, have not yet succeeded in rats. Therefore, susceptibility to one irritation does not necessarily imply susceptibility to another.

Dr. Rohdenburg and Dr. Krehbiel have continued their interesting studies of the variations in the mineral constituents in the blood and tissues of animals bearing tumors or treated in a variety of ways, and have uncovered many interesting and suggestive facts, some testifying to the extraordinary capacity of the body in general to resist serious distortion of its general mineral composition, others showing definite although minute fluctuations subsequent to an inoculation of tumor, varying according to whether that tumor grows continuously or disappears, or whether the tumor cells are previously killed by any physical agent, or whether they are healthy normal cells, alive or dead. To each of these tests some response is made, but it would be premature to draw as yet any conclusions from these observations on the conditions underlying the appearance or the growth of cancer. They merely foreshadow the vastness of the biological problem which confronts those who study cancer.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS CARTER WOOD,

*Director*

# SCHOOLS OF MINES, ENGINEERING AND CHEMISTRY

## REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1923

*To the President of the University*

SIR:

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

The number of students registered this year was in the third year 51, second year 60, first year 69, naval officers 22, non-matriculantes 19, total 221. The corresponding total in the previous year was 206. The number of students graduating in the class of 1923 was 44. The degree of Master of Science was awarded to 22 U. S. Naval officers on completion of the special postgraduate course in mechanical or electrical engineering. A very satisfactory feature of the first year registration was the more even distribution in numbers among the several courses of study than had prevailed in recent years. The course in electrical engineering was in the lead as to number of students entering, and mining engineering came next.

There are transmitted herewith copies of annual reports of the departments. These give a more detailed review of the features of the past year's work than can be included in full in this report. Briefly the following may be noted.

In the Department of Chemical Engineering the instruction in electro-chemistry, for which Dr. Colin G. Fink was appointed on the staff of the department as associate a year ago, has been undertaken by him with marked success as to the interest developed among students and the researches that have been started. At the beginning of next year Dr. Fink becomes associate professor in this subject.



The course in factory design given by Professor Hixson, which was established a year ago, has been enlarged and improved and represents much more actual design work than previously; the students working in squads give complete records on the designs, specifications and course data for the establishment of proposed factories for chemical manufacture; for example, the work of three of the squads consisted of designs for (1) 40 Ton Chamber Sulphuric Acid Plant; (2) A 200 bbl. Shale Oil Plant; (3) A Gas Plant for a city of 100,000. In spite of the cramped quarters for research work, researches have been carried out during the year on the following subjects:

- New Bakelite compounds
- Organic constituents of oil shales
- Gasoline from shale oil
- Nitrogen constituents of shale oil
- Physical constants of various glasses
- Comparison of low temperature tars
- New method of sulphur chloride manufacture
- Chlorination of methane
- Constitution of asphalts
- Perfume base from carvacrol derivatives
- Utilization of liquid sulphur dioxide in the removal of ligneous matters from wood
- The desulphurization of iron and steel
- Thermal insulation
- Portland cement manufacture
- Rubber fillers
- Ageing of rubber
- Electrolytic oxidation of sulphur dioxide
- Anodic corrosion of lead-tin alloys
- Electroplating of chromium
- Oxidation of unsaturated acids
- Method for manufacture of intarvin, an odd carbon atom fat for diabetic treatment

Announcement will be made within a month of a remarkable development in scientific medicine, namely a fat for diabetic patients and others suffering from acidosis, which, because it has an odd number of carbon atoms in it instead of an even number, as ordinary fats, seems to be tolerated by diabetics, to furnish the necessary food value and remove the acidosis. This material has been developed and studied by Dr. Max



Kahn, Associate in Biological Chemistry, in his laboratory at the Beth-Israel Hospital. The possibility of the manufacture of this special fat at reasonable cost has been worked out with great success in our chemical engineering laboratories under the direction of Professor McKee.

In the Department of Chemistry the students registered directly under the Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry, form but a small part of the number studying this subject, the larger number being under Columbia College and the Faculty of Pure Science, yet the strength of this department is one of the greatest assets of our engineering schools. Hence its present plight stirs deeply both pride and regret, the plight being that the great success of the work of the department has drawn to it more students, particularly graduate students, than the laboratories can accommodate or the staff care for. In a laboratory building that is small in comparison with those at several other universities and is shared now with chemical engineering, the department conducts the instruction of a large body of undergraduates and directs the research work of the largest group of advanced students in chemistry in any American university. With admirable foresight the department is laying its plans years ahead as to the personnel of its staff and the general lines of its work, but the lack of space is a handicap that renders progress impossible. The time is opportune for expansion of facilities, for students of the highest grade are coming here now. If the reasonable expansion of the laboratories is delayed much longer the tide of such students may well set elsewhere.

The Civil Engineering Department has carried on its instruction without notable changes. The volume of work done in the Testing Laboratories has continued to be as large as the laboratories could accommodate and several investigations of value have been in progress. The publication from this laboratory of a report on "Comparative Tests of Clay, Sand Lime and Concrete Brick Masonry" by Professor Beyer and Mr. Krefeld, as a result of an investigation carried out largely through the support of the William Richmond Peters Jr. Research Fund, has called forth a great deal of discussion in

the journals devoted to engineering and building and in the Society for Testing Materials. It seems likely that this report will stimulate more careful studies of bricks and mortars and their interactions than have been made heretofore.

The Department of Electrical Engineering reports a year without unusual incidents. The members of the staff have been kept very busy, for students are coming to this department in increasing numbers. An additional instructor has been provided for the coming year and the equipment of the laboratories is being augmented at the rate of \$3500 a year. In recognition of his attainments as an investigator and his influence as a teacher, Professor Morecroft has been promoted to be Professor of Electrical Engineering, instead of associate professor. The electrical engineering department gives five evening courses under the University Extension department, three of which are elementary and two rather advanced courses. In these courses there has been an average aggregate attendance of 103 students indicating that through this evening work the department is meeting the needs of a considerable number of persons interested in the study of electrical engineering subjects. In the summer of 1922 the twenty-two naval officers who were to take the post-graduate course in electrical and mechanical engineering after a year of post-graduate work at Annapolis attended the Columbia University Summer Session, taking special courses in alternating currents, heat, and storage batteries. The plan worked so well that at the request of the U. S. Navy, Postgraduate School Summer Session courses are to be provided again this year in alternating currents and in electric storage batteries for the forty naval officers who will attend Columbia next year. These courses are to be taught by Professor Slichter and Professor Arendt with assistants.

Through the ability of the members of the staff of the Department of Geology and Mineralogy to take on heavier teaching responsibilities and to redistribute some of the instruction in the department, the four senior members of the staff have been able to be away on leave for periods of field study, writing and travel. In the spring, Professor Kemp

spent an active month in Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands on the natural history survey of these regions for the New York Academy of Science. In the winter he was engaged for several weeks on the geological side of valuation work for some of the largest copper mines of the country. Professor Berkey returned in November from his exploratory trip as geologist of the Third Asiatic Expedition of the American Museum of Natural History into the Gobi desert region of Mongolia. In geological results the expedition was fruitful beyond all expectation and Professor Berkey's account of that side of the expedition's accomplishments has made him very much in demand as a lecturer at universities and before scientific societies. Professor Johnson while on sabbatical leave for the Spring Session was engaged in his physiographic researches, mainly at the university. Professor Luquer was on sabbatical leave for the whole year, for a large part of which he was traveling in Japan and the East.

The first class, five in number, was graduated this year from the course in Industrial Engineering, with the degree of Master of Science. The Department of Industrial Engineering has now conducted a group of students through the whole curriculum and has experienced both the difficulties and the satisfactions of working out courses of instruction in subjects not hitherto organized for instructional purposes, for the type of instruction which has been offered in the analysis of industries and in production methods has not been undertaken elsewhere or heretofore. The seminar or problem method has been adopted in this work rather than presentation by lecture. Following these preliminary years the department looks forward to extending its contacts with industries and organizations outside the university.

The Department of Mechanical Engineering reports a lack of any remarkable happenings and a most successful operation in accordance with its plans. Opportunity is seen in the development of the possibilities of the present type of student for a rearrangement of the curriculum to provide for optional groups of subjects and elective subjects. On the one hand this will give freer play to the individual interest of the student and

on the other hand will permit the professor to develop more completely his special field of work. It is expected that the results of the studies that are being made now will become effective in the curriculum in 1924-1925. It is gratifying to record here that provision has been made by the Trustees for augmenting the staff in mechanical engineering by the addition of the best man that can be obtained to give instruction in the subject of steam engineering. For several years no member of the department has primarily represented this subject of steam engineering. Fortunately the teaching has been supplemented by assistance of the most valuable kind at the hands of experts from the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co. and the General Electric Co. These great manufacturing corporations have been most generous in their cooperation by sending us their engineers to supplement our instruction in steam turbines. It has, however, been well recognized that there should be a member of the staff to represent and develop here this important part of mechanical engineering, and it is expected that nomination of an incumbent for the position will be made before September. It is a pleasure to record that Assistant Professor Thurston has received promotion to the grade of associate professor.

In the Department of Mining and Metallurgy note is made of the fact that the installation of new apparatus in the ore dressing laboratory has been practically completed so that the laboratory is now equipped for nearly all ore dressing work; that the metallographic laboratories have acquired valuable new apparatus; and that the non-ferrous laboratory is now in need of additions to equipment. Research studies under the following heads are noted:

#### Non-Ferrous Laboratory:

The Effect of Chromium, Nickel, Cobalt and Silicon on Retarding Corrosion of Ferrous and Non-ferrous Alloys.

Electrolytic Refining of Tin in Sulphate and Chloride Electrolytes, and Effect of the Presence of Certain Addition Agents.

Reduction of Tin Ores in Atmosphere of Hydrogen, Carbon Monoxide and Mixtures of Hydrogen, Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide and Nitrogen of Gas Producer Composition.



The Effect of Superimposed Alternating Current upon the Electrodeposition of Silver and Nickel.

Metallographic Laboratory:

Graphitic Corrosion of Cast Iron (Study of samples from modern engineering structures).

Ore Dressing Laboratory:

Surface Tension and Absorption Phenomena in Flotation.

It seems to be by no means widely appreciated how great a center of mining and metallurgical activities the region adjacent to New York City is. The value of mineral products mined annually within one hundred and fifty miles of New York City, far exceeds that of such products mined in any state west of the Mississippi. In combined variety and magnitude of metallurgical establishments there is no other region so favored. Through visits to nearby mines and metallurgical plants our students of mining and of metallurgy have the best local opportunities of seeing actual work in these fields, but for a study of still more varied conditions the summer trip of the mining engineering students last year included a visit to the Lake Superior Copper Mines and the iron mines in the Menominee range. The students of metallurgical engineering were conducted through steel plants in the Pittsburgh region.

It is very pleasant to record here the fact that the Gold Medal of the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America was this year awarded to the senior professor of mining, Robert Peele, for distinguished service in the literature of mining. This medal was presented to him at a dinner of the Society in his honor on April 26, 1923.

Of student activities mention may be made of the Engineering Society which has conducted its series of interesting meetings through the year. At these meetings, as well as in regular classes and at various other meetings, a portable motion picture projection machine, the gift to the university of Mrs. Walter B. James, has been used to much advantage. Under the leadership of the Tau Beta Pi honorary society the students prepared a Mines, Engineering and Chemistry issue of the Alumni News, published on May 4, 1923, which gave



a view of the activities of the Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry developed largely from the student standpoint, which differs not inconsiderably from that of either the faculty or the alumni. This issue was sent out to all alumni of the schools.

I desire to express in this report thanks to the Honor System Committee of the year for the fine manner in which it accepted and discharged its responsibilities in several cases in which unfortunately there seemed to be a lapse from observance of the Honor System. While the Honor System regulations apply formally to examinations, quizzes and laboratory work, the tendency of student opinion is clearly toward the application of the same principles in every relation of student to instructor and of students to one another.

For several years we have had two loan funds provided by our alumni, that of the Class of '79 and that of the Class of '87. Until the present year the amounts loaned were not as great as the funds might well stand, but this year the call for loans has been very heavy and if it keeps up at the same rate we shall be in need of additional loan funds before these recent loans can be paid back. Free scholarships are very proper aids of students and the University is generous in its provision of these, but they cannot be carried beyond a reasonable limit, and there are certain advantages from the standpoint of the student in a loan fund, as compared to scholarships, and of course a decided advantage from the standpoint of the University. It is therefore to be hoped that gifts for the establishment of loan funds will keep pace with the need for them as the number of students increases.

The high esteem in which the late George Vincent Wendell, Professor of Physics, was held by his students and colleagues has received in some part expression in the establishment, through a fund contributed under the guidance of the Class of 1921, of a medal to be known as the George Vincent Wendell Memorial Medal. This medal is to be awarded annually by vote of the graduating class upon names nominated by the faculty to that member of the graduating class who best exemplifies the ideals of character, scholarship and service of

the late Professor Wendell. The first award was made at Commencement 1923 to Mr. Reginald Gordon Sloane, A.B. Harvard, Chemical Engineer, Columbia.

Another foundation is also to be mentioned here, namely the Herbert A. Wheeler Scholarship. This scholarship is to be awarded by the faculty annually to a candidate for a professional degree in mining engineering or geology who is in need of financial assistance. The incumbent will receive the annual income of the capital sum of \$6000 given by Herbert A. Wheeler of the Class of 1880, School of Mines. The letter of gift from Mr. Wheeler stating that the gift was the fulfillment of a purpose formed early in his career to pass on in this way certain aid received by him while a student in the School of Mines, is a document that makes the foundation of far more significance than just the gift of money.

There has been in operation for two years an exchange of professors in engineering and applied science between seven universities on the Atlantic coast, namely Columbia University, Cornell University, Harvard University, Johns Hopkins University, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the University of Pennsylvania and Yale University, and the National Department of Public Instruction of France. This year the representative of France in this exchange was Professor E. de Margerie, Director of the Geological Survey of Alsace and Lorraine, and Professor in the University of Strasbourg. Professor de Margerie spent the first month in this country at Columbia University and since he was already familiar with the language and well acquainted in the United States, he was able to begin at once his authoritative lectures on cartography and connected subjects to students in our Department of Geology. Besides lecturing about a month at each of the seven universities Professor de Margerie traveled extensively from coast to coast. A notable luncheon was given in his honor in June under the auspices of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and four other of the large engineering societies. Professor de Margerie returned to France with a wide and intimate acquaintance with American universities and scientific institutions and in this and the insight which

his lectures gave into geological work in France and its organization, he has carried out admirably the purpose of the exchange. For the American representative to France next year the choice of the committee has fallen on Professor D. W. Johnson of our Department of Geology, who will in the coming year visit all the important universities of France and lecture on physiography and its applications.

The engineering curriculum, and particularly the question of lengthening it, is under discussion all over the country. It is a complicated subject with too little of definite knowledge available. For example, no one at present knows whether too few or too many young men are being given—"given" is used advisedly, for it is expensive—an engineering education. The lack of conclusive knowledge on this point has been clearly brought out by investigations made by the National Industrial Conference Board in cooperation with a committee of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education and reported at the June meeting of that society in Ithaca. As to the proper education for students of engineering there is the widest divergence of opinion. There is little room for more opinion, but much need for careful educational studies and the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education through a committee on Investigation and Coordination is hoping to have the cooperation of educational foundations, engineering schools, engineering societies, and industries, in a more thoroughgoing study of some of the broader problems of the results of engineering education than has heretofore been possible. For example, it is a fact that the engineering schools of the country in general know little about their own alumni, as to their accomplishments and what the relation of these accomplishments may be to the type of education they received. Columbia University seems to have as little information in regard to its alumni as any other university. It would be of some direct assistance if we could in the near future undertake to collect statistical information in regard to our own alumni.

No one arrangement of the curriculum will meet the needs of every student or conform at all to the opinion of every

professor or alumnus. Our own curriculum at Columbia with its high admission requirements is at present at the extreme upper end of the scale and has the disadvantages as well as the advantages of that position, the principal disadvantage being that too few students who desire to come to Columbia have been able to meet the admission prescriptions. At a conference of representatives of the Trustees, Faculty and Alumni called to meet at the President's house on January 3, 1923, the subject of the number of students admitted was carefully discussed and it was agreed that the faculty might well consider modifying the admission prescriptions so that the requirements, while not less extensive, would be much less rigid, to the end that our engineering courses might be entered by a larger number of students with collegiate education. In accordance with this informal discussion the Committee on Instruction of the faculty presented proposals for modifications in the admission prescriptions which were adopted by the faculty at its March meeting. In terms of the courses taken by pre-engineering students in Columbia College the modifications as authorized by the faculty are as follows:

**RESOLVED:** that the following subjects now prescribed for admission to the Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry for students preparing in Columbia College be no longer required:

Mathematics 57	3 hours (the third session of calculus)
Mechanics 12	2 hours (statics)
Chemistry 12	1 hour class and 6 hours lab. (second session of qualitative analysis)
Physics 7	6 hours (heat and light)
Physics 50	3 hours laboratory (physical laboratory, heat and electricity)
English 13	3 hours (introduction to English Literature)

and that the admission requirements in general be correspondingly changed. And

**RESOLVED FURTHER:** that all the first year engineering curriculums be arranged so as to provide in the Winter Session for instruction in physics on the subject of heat, 4 hours, (corresponding with reduced number of hours to the present pre-engineering Physics 7), and Physics laboratory, 3 hours laboratory (corresponding to the present pre-engineering Physics 50).



This lessening of the admission prescriptions in mathematics and chemistry and carrying over a half year course in physics to the first year of the engineering school is expected to make it materially easier for many students to enter the professional engineering course.

The Committee on Instruction continued its studies of the curriculum in coöperation with departmental representatives and members of the faculty and proposed at the April meeting of the faculty two important modifications of the curriculum:

(1) RESOLVED: that the prescriptions for admission to the Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry be modified to admit students from Columbia College who offered for college admission elementary algebra complete, plane and solid geometry, trigonometry, physics and chemistry, and who have done not less than two years work in Columbia College, completing the courses in English, Contemporary Civilization, economics, mathematics, physics, chemistry, and drafting as now required in the three-year pre-engineering course; and in addition a course in the theory of surveying and four weeks of surveying at Camp Columbia, or equivalent summer work to be prescribed for the several branches of engineering.

(2) RESOLVED: that the Faculty recommend that beginning with 1924 the degree of Bachelor of Science in Engineering be awarded to students upon the completion of the first two years of the three-year courses leading respectively to the degrees in engineering as now offered.

These proposals were made the subject of a special meeting of the faculty on May 1, and the first proposal was adopted by the faculty. The second was rejected. In each case the vote was close and did not seem to justify calling the special meeting of the faculty of Columbia College and of the University Council to try to obtain the concurrent action of both these bodies, which would have been necessary to put the modification of the admission requirements into effect at once. These important matters therefore remain for further discussion which will bring opinion, it is hoped, to more nearly unanimous agreement in the coming year.

In my report of last year I set forth as forcibly as I could the need of more buildings for the Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry. The intolerable conditions for undertaking new buildings in the past year have prevented our coming any nearer the needed expansion than we were a year ago, but



I can only repeat that our work in chemistry, physics, chemical engineering, mechanical engineering and civil engineering, is all seriously suffering from inadequate space for laboratories. It is hoped that at least as to class rooms some relief will be felt on the completion a year hence of the School of Business building, now under construction, since certain rooms, particularly in the School of Mines building, have for the past few years been practically taken away from engineering on account of the great need of the School of Business. The conference of representatives of the Trustees and professors in the departments of chemical engineering, chemistry and physics which you arranged for one evening last November at the President's house served to bring out with clearness how dependent on new buildings the maintenance of our university standing in these great fields of science is. Plans are practically completed for an extension to Havemeyer Hall and a building north of it to provide for chemistry and chemical engineering laboratories, and the general scheme of a building for physics to be built on 120th Street is ready. Only the rapid provision of these buildings can solve one of the most important problems of the university. The mechanical engineering department needs laboratories on a suitable site, and the civil engineering testing laboratories are under even more stress for lack of space. These matters were more fully set forth in my report of last year, but I should like to keep them constantly before the attention of the President and the Trustees.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE B. PEGRAM,

*Dean*

*June 30, 1923*

# FACULTIES OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, PHILOSOPHY AND PURE SCIENCE

## REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1923

*To the President of the University*

SIR:

As Dean of the Faculties of Political Science, Philosophy and Pure Science, I have the honor to submit the following report for the academic year ending June 30, 1923:

The total registration under these faculties, including the Summer Session of 1922 and students registered primarily under other faculties, was 2,590, as against 2,124 for the preceding year. The registration for the Winter and Spring Sessions alone was 1,872, as against 1,520. The number of new students was 614, as against 477. The number of degrees was as follows: Master of Arts 522, as against 448; Doctor of Philosophy 107, as against 81. These figures are a little imposing. During the academic year 1914-1915 the total registration of graduate students was 1,875. At that time, however, all candidates for the degree of Master of Arts in Education were counted as registered under these faculties. Since the assignment of candidates for the degree of Master of Arts in Education to the exclusive control of the Faculty of Education in 1915-1916, these candidates have no longer been counted in the registration under these faculties. It is thus apparent that our present registration is the highest yet reached in our history and exceeds all pre-war figures by a high percentage. The number of degrees conferred is much in excess of the normal even when the increase in registration is taken into account. There has been a marked increase in the number of degrees in the following departments: Chemistry, English, History, Psychology.

The noteworthy events of the year are the following: (1) the reorganization of the Joint Committee on Graduate Instruction in such a manner as to provide for the administration and control of a doctorate in law and the extension of the doctorate to subjects not now comprised within the departmental offerings of these faculties, (2) the enlargement of the offerings of the Department of Philosophy to include the history and philosophy of religion, and (3) the additions in personnel to the Faculty of Political Science.

The Joint Committee on Graduate Instruction was reorganized by the addition to it of three members from the Faculty of Law and by a resolution of the University Council giving it Council recognition and defining its powers. This important resolution merits repetition here:

*Resolved:* 1. That the University Council request the Trustees of the University to amend Chapter II, Section 14, of the Statutes of the University to read as follows:

"To fix and determine by concurrent action with the Faculties of Political Science, Philosophy, Pure Science and Law severally the conditions upon which the degrees of Doctor of Philosophy and Doctor of Law (Doctor Juris) shall be conferred and to recommend candidates for such degrees."

2. That, so far as the University Council is concerned and until further action by it, the Joint Committee on Graduate Instruction, constituted by resolution of the Faculties of Political Science, Philosophy, Pure Science and Law, shall have, subject to the reserved powers of the University Council and these Faculties respectively, the following powers:

(a) To consider any and all questions of general interest or concern relating to the conduct of graduate instruction and the pursuit of research in the University and make recommendations and proposals with respect to such questions, either to the University Council or to any University Faculty or officer concerned.

(b) To have equal and like jurisdiction over the degrees of Doctor of Philosophy and Doctor of Law (Doctor Juris) and, through its Chairman, to matriculate students as candidates for such degrees and admit them to final examination, no matter under what University Faculty they may have enrolled.

(c) To authorize the matriculation and admission to final examination of candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy and Doctor of Law, not only in subjects now comprised within the departmental offerings of the Faculties of Political Science, Philosophy, Pure Science and Law,

but also in such other subjects as the said Joint Committee on Graduate Instruction may approve.

3. That these resolutions shall become effective if similar resolutions are adopted by the Faculties of Political Science, Philosophy, Pure Science and Law.

The similar resolutions referred to have been adopted by the faculties named.

By this resolution a problem before the University for many years and revived with new interest last year, was brought to a solution, namely the establishment of a doctorate in law without destroying the unity of administration and control of the research work of the University. Since I discussed the problem itself in my report for last year, I shall comment at this time only on the solution of it effected by the resolution.

The University will now confer a degree of Doctor of Law for the completion of studies and researches of the same general character as those required of candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. This is made possible by the incorporation of the research work of the Faculty of Law within the existing administration of the research work of the University as a whole. How far this solution of the problem will be effective, remains for future experience to decide. It has its complications. It involves, in effect, at least so far as the doctorate is concerned, the recognition of four faculties instead of three, as constituting what we commonly call the "graduate school." This has, undoubtedly, its terrors. If the same principle were extended to other faculties, such as that of medicine, and to other schools, such as that of business, this office might well seek counsel of despair. The saving element in the situation is the Joint Committee and the powers granted to it. In order to provide at once for further extensions, the Committee is empowered to care for candidates for the doctorate in other subjects not now comprised within the departmental offerings of the four faculties. It is thus evident that continued unity in the administration of the doctorate depends on the success with which the Committee does its work and the confidence it can command. I have faith that the Committee will fully meet this responsibility and I bespeak

for it the hearty cooperation of all who are interested in the research work of the University. It seems clear that we are entering on an experiment which may have far reaching consequences and which, therefore, merits careful attention and study.

If the Joint Committee on Graduate Instruction is to do its work economically, speedily and successfully, it must be granted considerable autonomy by the faculties to whose reserved powers it is subject. And it is clear that, in proportion as this is done, the significance of the faculties in matters of administration will be increasingly minimized. This minimizing process has already gone far. Ten years ago these faculties held stated meetings once a month, at which considerable administrative business was transacted. Questions of admission, petitions of students, programs of study as well as the requirements for degrees were matters in which the faculties actively participated. The meetings, although often long and fatiguing, were usually interesting because they brought out pertinent discussion of educational problems. They served a social purpose also and kept members of the faculty informed about the work the faculty was doing. Now the faculties rarely meet oftener than twice a year, and then usually to confirm what their committees have already done or to elect officers. The meetings are short and uninteresting. I am frequently asked whether it is necessary to attend. It is only when some question affecting the powers or composition of the faculties is raised, or some proposal is made to alter the requirements for degrees, that much active interest is aroused. Even in these matters committees have come largely to have the right of way. Usually the several committees on instruction and the Joint Committee have antecedently reached a decision which is seldom questioned. The important resolution of the Council which has provoked these remarks, provoked no debate in these faculties. Perhaps all this is admirable. Certainly—and I think I speak for the majority of my colleagues—it has made our administration far more economical and orderly than it was before. It has confined the burden to a few who serve for a season to be replaced by others to share



the like responsibility. Personally, I have no wish to change it, for it has proved a blessing to this office and has left me free still to continue my own work as a student and teacher. Yet I contemplate it with regret. My experience and observation have taught me that, given men whose primary interest is scholarship and given the administrative problems with which they have to deal, the best results are reached by some such method as we have developed with the years. But I often feel—due, it may be, to the retrospective idealization of what once existed—as if something rather fine had passed away.

Sober reflection, however, does not warrant even the wish to return to methods that have had their day and worn out. But it may raise the question, What purpose may faculties serve in a graduate school? As the subjects for research multiply and their supporting studies vary, as professional schools reach out beyond the training necessary to their immediate task to the scholarly and scientific exploration of the foundations of their arts, as institutes and bureaus of research arise, it seems futile to suppose that a single graduate faculty can be created to comprise the many individuals engaged in so many enterprises. And the creation of many faculties results in the erection of arbitrary barriers which the work of research is constantly tearing down. May it not be, even though our reminiscences are reluctant, that in this matter of research faculties have become the survival of a type of university organization no longer adequate to existing demands? The conviction has grown with the years that a small board or council, similar to the Joint Committee on Graduate Instruction, is a far more competent body to deal with the problem of university research and to frame and administer the requirements for advanced degrees than a single faculty of a hundred or two, or several faculties of fifty each. The problems we have to meet are problems to be solved by inquiry and not by parliamentary discussion and debate. But I neither ask nor expect a revolutionary change. What I ask is the liberal consideration by our colleagues of the direction in which we seem to be moving, the watching and testing of it, and the willingness to try out its effectiveness. For we can make the experiment while yet we hold on to the tradition.

The really important service which something like faculty organization might render, is the stimulation of the common interests of naturally allied groups of scholars. Obviously, it is research itself, not administration and regulations, that sustains scholarly and scientific enthusiasm. What I conceive we need, in addition to orderly administration and the adequate support of our work, is the stimulus which would come from more common knowledge of what the University is actually doing. One could wish that our faculties were more like academies—bodies to which the results of investigation could be presented for information and appraisal. If allied groups of scholars held occasional meetings in which they might learn what their colleagues were doing, much might be done for the advancement of learning. Our busy life is not without illustrations. Departments have their meetings and colloquiums. The conferences at the President's House to discover and form university opinion on important projects, have revealed the University to those attending them in new and stimulating ways. The Joint Committee on Graduate Instruction, through a sub-committee with Professor A. H. Thorndike as chairman, is making a survey of the research work of the University which in part should soon be available for common knowledge. Perhaps through such movements as these we are preserving in our academic life that sense of a common enterprise which the old faculty meeting was supposed to promote.

In my report for last year I called attention to the proposal made by the Union Theological Seminary for the doctorate in religion and related subjects. It has received renewed study during the year just closed. After unsuccessful attempts to deal with it as a matter jointly affecting these faculties and the faculty of the Seminary, the suggestion was made that the University erect, under the Faculty of Philosophy, a new division to be known as the Division of the History and Philosophy of Religion, to be coordinate with the other divisions of that faculty and to utilize, so far as possible, the resources of the Seminary. This was a promising suggestion,

but it was found to be unworkable because the new division would so largely be made up of officers whose major interest was already in some other division, and also because our existing divisions have no defined standing in relation to the work of these faculties. The suggestion was modified in a manner which promises to be successful. Since the history and philosophy of religion are properly university subjects, the Department of Philosophy was asked if it could not include them in its offering in such a way as best to utilize the work of other departments and of the Seminary. This attempt will be made beginning with the academic year 1923-1924. The joint resources of the University and the Seminary are already considerable for this purpose. They should, however, be supplemented. Provision should be made as soon as possible in the Department of Philosophy for a professorship of comparative religions. This would decidedly strengthen the new work and significantly enrich our present offering.

It was in consequence of the work of the Joint Committee on Graduate Instruction that this adjustment with the Seminary was made. In the course of the Committee's study of the matter, the proposal as originally presented became transformed. At first it involved the attempt so to accommodate the work and requirements of different departments and faculties to one another that the doctorate might be available for a certain group of students. It became eventually the problem of suitable provision in the University for an important subject. With such provision made, the difficulties of the earlier attempt practically vanished. Here is further illustration of the kind of service the Committee is competent to render. Recognizing, as it does, that in the promotion and extension of research, the subject is the important thing, it can work out the adjustments necessary in our complex organization.

The personnel of the Faculty of Political Science has been significantly increased by the addition to it of Professor Evarts B. Greene from the University of Illinois, Professor Serge A. Korff from Georgetown University, Professor William

Linn Westermann from Cornell University, and Professor Joseph P. Chamberlain and Assistant Professor Hessel E. Yntema. Professors Chamberlain and Yntema have been for some time connected with Columbia, associated with the Faculty in Public Law and in Roman Law and Comparative Jurisprudence. The three strictly new appointments are in the Department of History. They had their origin in one of the conferences at the President's House to which I have already referred. As I recall the discussion at this conference and review the documents before me which set forth the subsequent inquiries, I am impressed with the fact that these appointments are significant, not only as rounding out in fuller measure the offering of the Department of History, but also as adding strength to other departments. The Department of Greek and Latin may congratulate itself on the appointment of Professor Westermann, risking even some jealousy that he is not officially of their number. The Slavonic Department receives in Professor Korff a colleague who will not only support its work but will also bring to students of nationalistic ideas the interpretation of a civilization to which we have hitherto paid too little attention. And the Department of Philosophy with its growing interest in the ideas that have shaped America intellectually, will find an ally in Professor Greene.

We have something to learn in the matter of encouraging students to realize the wealth of opportunity which lies beyond the borders of their departmental affiliations and which these new appointments so admirably illustrate. Our academic classifications often erect barriers between departments and faculties, but genuine scholarship is continually breaking them down. This year has indeed been marked by acts which emphasize this fact. And I must believe that further recognition of it and progressive administration in view of it, will increasingly determine our university policy in the future.

Respectfully submitted,

FREDERICK J. E. WOODBRIDGE,

*Dean*

*June 30, 1923*



# SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

## REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1923

*To the President of the University*

SIR:

As Director of the School of Architecture, I have the honor to submit the following report for the academic year ending June 30, 1923.

While it is recognized that a nation's history is truly reflected in the architecture it produces, we are hardly prepared to see this national expression follow the political and economic changes so promptly as is now evident throughout the land. The triumph of organized labor is a phenomenon which will be recorded permanently in the building of today.

No longer do we see heaps of stone quarry blocks surrounding the site of a growing building and hear the pleasant chatter of the stone cutters' chisels giving architectural form to the stones. Today huge motor trucks bring all material ready to set in place, and their burdens are lifted by powerful derricks and deposited on the scaffold. The hissing of hoisting engine and steam excavator, and the aggressive tattoo of the power riveter proclaim that a building is being born into the world. This state of things develops naturally in the struggle between power, on the one hand, to push forward, and of labor, on the other, to hold back. It is of great import—almost revolutionary in fact.

The architecture of today is making a record of these conditions in the form, style and fabric of the buildings we erect. The practicing architects mold their design primarily to accommodate the needs of occupation, and then try to wrest from an unwilling labor system buildings which have some semblance of beauty. The characteristic forms and expressions of architecture which are acceptable to Americans are



modified to make a plain building look attractive and a cheap building look at least inoffensive. Strict adherence to the minimum cost has shorn the average building of adornment.

The School of Architecture is following the trend of the practitioners in design, by adopting a program of problems which embraces the typical buildings demanded by the American public. These buildings are designed by the students under the counsel and constructive criticism of our critics who are able practitioners, and the competitions are judged by a jury of the faculty and eminent practicing architects.

We believe an American style will in time appear and that Columbia will participate in its gradual evolution, and, while it will be a slow growth, the evidence of its existence is apparent.

The past year has been one of notable success in the field of design. At the Beaux-Arts Institute of Design, where the work of all prominent schools is judged in competition, the superior excellence of the work shown by Columbia was attested by the award to the School of the gold medal by the Société des Architectes Diplômés par le Gouvernement Français, Paris, through the kindly offices of the American Branch of that distinguished body.

In public competitions there were awarded to Columbia students the following prizes:

*American Academy in Rome Fellowship Competition*—Prize of \$3000 and residence for a period of three years in Rome. Arthur F. Deam, winner.

Awarded to Columbia University for two successive years. Won by a student of Columbia for the fifth time, thus placing the School of Architecture in the lead in this competition.

*Municipal Art Society Prize Competition*—A REVIEWING STAND

Perry Coke Smith—1st Prize—\$50.

Louis Edgar Albright—2nd Prize—\$25.

*Emerson Prize*—BASE OF A FLAG STAFF

Charles Fuller—1st Prize—\$50.

*Warren Prize*—A MEMORIAL PARK

Perry Coke Smith—2nd Prize—\$25.

(Arthur F. Deam awarded 2nd prize—not eligible for competition as he was not registered with Beaux-Arts Society in 1921-1922.)

*Spiering Prize—A FLOWER MARKET—*

George M. Burch, awarded prize—\$50.

W. F. McCulloch, Architect, offered a prize for A TRAFFIC SIGNAL TOWER  
H. S. Konold, winner; \$25.00.

*McKim Traveling Fellowship*

The McKim Fellowship, endowed by the late Charles Follen McKim, is awarded every three years. The winner must, in all cases, spend a year in foreign travel and study under the direction of the Administrative Board. Competitions, open to American citizens only, are held in the Spring to determine the winner, and all graduates of the School within three years after graduation, as well as students in residence who have completed all requirements for the Thesis as determined by the Committee on Instruction of the School, are eligible to compete. The competition had A CIVIC ART CENTER for its subject this year. All of the drawings were of such a high quality that when the winning design was finally selected, the jury desired that none should be placed second, but all should rank together. Perry Coke Smith was awarded the prize of approximately \$1,750.

*The American Institute of Architects Medal*

Awarded annually at Commencement to the student who has maintained, during his entire course, the best general standard of scholarship in all departments. Frederick J. Woodbridge was awarded this medal.

*Alumni Medal*

Awarded annually at Commencement by the Alumni Association of the School of Architecture to the student who has maintained the highest standard in Advanced Design in the academic year preceding. This medal was awarded to Louis Edgar Albright.

\$5 Prize—BORDER FOR HEADING AND PAGE FOR COLUMBIAN—awarded to Earl C. Morris by "The Columbian."

\$5 Prize—A BOOKCOVER FOR COLUMBIA PUBLICATION—awarded to Louis E. Albright by "The Columbian."

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

*Beaux-Arts Institute of Design Competitions*

<i>School of Architecture</i>	<i>Submitted</i>	<i>Passed</i>	<i>Commended</i>
Class "A" Projets . . . . .	42	22	14
Class "B" Projets . . . . .	42	27	
Class "B" Analytique . . . . .	33	26	4
Class "A" and "B" Archaos . . . . .	25	6	14
Class "A" Esquisse-Esquisse . . . . .	14		6
Class "B" Esquisse-Esquisse . . . . .	24		1

*University Extension*

Class "A" Projets . . . . .	26	18	3
Class "B" Projets . . . . .	57	37	3
Class "B" Analytique . . . . .	64	51	
Class "A" and "B" Archaeos . . . . .	3	2	
Class "A" Esquisse-Esquisse . . . . .	11	2	
Class "B" Esquisse-Esquisse . . . . .	19	3	1

The record in Architectural Design—Columbia University Problems—was as follows:

<i>Problems</i>	<i>Submitted</i>	<i>Passed</i>	<i>Commended</i>
Pre-Elementary Design . . . . .	39	27	8
Elementary Design . . . . .	54	36	11
Intermediate Design . . . . .	51	26	10
Advanced Design . . . . .	54	24	20
Intermediate and Advanced Archaeos.	48	20	25

*Sketches*

Pre-Elementary Design . . . . .	75	43	6
Elementary Design . . . . .	73	33	6
Intermediate Design . . . . .	69	25	12
Advanced Design . . . . .	37	15	5

The registration in the School of Architecture was as follows:

	<i>Winter Session</i>	<i>Spring Session</i>
School of Architecture . . . . .	57	54
Combined Course . . . . .	14	13
University Extension . . . . .	308	249
Certificate Students (Estimated Number) . . . . .	86	86
	465	402

The number of graduates in June, 1923, was 9.

The final report blanks contain records as follows:

*School of Architecture*

Passing grades . . . . .	432
Failures . . . . .	30
Debarred from examination . . . . .	4
Dropped . . . . .	15
Absent . . . . .	6
H (Attendance only) . . . . .	2
N. C. (No credit) . . . . .	6

*University Extension*

Passing grades . . . . .	492
Failures . . . . .	93
Debarred from examination . . . . .	2
Dropped . . . . .	78
Absent . . . . .	60
H (Attendance only) . . . . .	106
N. C. (No credit) . . . . .	63

Mr. Sotoro Ohta, holder of the Perkins Fellowship, is now traveling abroad; he submitted, as an envoi, a measured drawing of a beautiful restoration of the Basilica of Santa Agnese Fuori le Mura at Rome.

This being Professor A. D. F. Hamlin's sabbatical year, he gave a series of French lectures on American Art to the students of the Ecole du Louvre, Paris, France, during the Spring term of 1923. This invitation was extended to him by M. Léonce Bénédite, the Director, as the result of interviews when M. Bénédite was in the United States in 1921, on a visit which impressed him deeply with the progress of American art in recent years. Professor Hamlin also lectured before the Ecole des Hautes Etudes Sociales, a postgraduate school affiliated with the Sorbonne, giving a shorter course of lectures upon the same subject. This course of lectures was not in pursuance of any international exchange, but a gift to France in token of American appreciation of gratitude for the great services rendered by France to America in the field of fine arts. Incidentally the School will benefit by Professor Hamlin's presence in Europe, in that he is replenishing our stock of photographs and lantern slides of which he is curator.

In view of the leave of absence granted Professor A. D. F. Hamlin and Director Boring the annual reception was not held. A farewell tea was given them by the students on January 15, 1923.

The annual meeting of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture was held in Washington, May 14 and 15. At this meeting Professor H. Vandervoort Walsh was present as a delegate from Columbia and ably represented the School in the discussion and accomplishments of the convention.



At the Pageant in Washington, on May 18, President Harding, on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial, presented a medal of honor to Henry Bacon, architect of the Lincoln Memorial. Columbia University was represented by the Director and the alumni, who carried a Columbia banner and bannerette in the procession.

Sympathetic and cordial understanding between the student body and the staff is especially important in the School of Architecture where much of the instruction is personal and intimate. In order to bring them into closer harmony, the Architectural Society of the School was invited to send a delegation to discuss with the Committee on Instruction, problems arising in the administration of the School and to suggest the students' ideas of improvements in the curriculum and the conduct of exercises. Helpful ideas were the fruit of these meetings, which stimulated the School spirit and broadened the view of the Staff on that peculiar complex—the students' philosophy and ideas of justice.

As the teaching of art proceeds from master to pupil by personal contact, so the knowledge and inspiration given to the advanced students should be passed along by them to the younger ones. In this manner art was taught by the old masters; and it is now the system followed in the best foreign schools. In order to give younger students practice and knowledge of more advanced work, they are now encouraged to assist the advanced students in preparing the drawings of important designs. They thus learn to work as practicing architects work in offices; they acquire courage in attacking larger problems, and become strong in placing ideas in proper graphic form. To compensate them for the time thus spent, they are credited with points in design. The success of the system was exemplified in the enthusiastic interest the whole school took in the Thesis and Fellowship Competition, and the demonstration which followed.

In this connection it seems proper to specially commend the admirable spirit of service, in teaching design, which Mr. Frederic C. Hirons, Architect, brought to the School. His fine enthusiasm, his resourceful suggestions and criticism, and his



sympathetic devotion to the students endeared him to the whole School and had its reflection in the quality of design achieved.

An exhibition of Fellowship Drawings is now on view in the Avery Architectural Library, which shows the work of the year; a record upon which the University may look with satisfaction.

The great cost of attending Columbia School of Architecture keeps down registration figures, and prevents the attendance of many good students from other schools, who wish to take the design courses here.

It is not customary to award a scholarship for the first term of attendance. Scholarships should be given for good work primarily and preferably to students in dire need if their work is of high standing.

Three or more scholarships of three hundred dollars (\$300.00) each, offered to students of exceptional ability and ready for the third or fourth year's work, would be of benefit to the School.

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

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM A. BORING,

*Director*

*June 30, 1923*

# SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM

## REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1923

*To the President of the University*

SIR:

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

The registration for the year 1922-1923 was as follows:

1922-1923	Matriculated		Non-Matriculated	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
First Professional Year . .	41	24	10	2
Second Professional Year . .	32	24	0	0
Graduate Students . . . . .	6	3	0	0
<i>Totals . . . . .</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>2</i>

The total number of registrations for the year was 142. Of these students, 49 were graduated with the degree of B.Lit. in Journalism, one received a Certificate of Proficiency, and two received the degree of M.S. in Journalism.

The first professional year in 1922-1923 included 41 men and 24 women as against 50 men and 30 women in the previous year. Of these 12 men entered from Columbia College, 4 women from Barnard College and 2 men and 4 women from University Extension, 22 in all from within the University. The remaining 43 had received their college training in various institutions scattered all over the country, including Austin College (Texas), Bethany College (W. Va.), Boston University, Bowling Green State Normal School (Ohio), University of California, College of the City of New York, University of Colorado, Florida State College for Women, University of

Georgia, Harvard University, Hiram College (Ohio), Holy Cross College (Mass.), Hunter College (2), McGill University (Canada), Macalester College (Minn.), Mount Holyoke College, Nebraska University (2), New York Law School, New York University, University of North Carolina, University of Ohio, Packer Collegiate Institute (3), University of Pennsylvania, University of Pittsburgh, Princeton University, Radcliffe College, Randolph-Macon Women's College, University of Richmond, Smith College (2), University of South Carolina, Syracuse University, Union College (New York), United States Military Academy (West Point), United States Naval Academy (Annapolis), Vanderbilt University, Wellesley College, Wesleyan University, Williams College, Yale University.

Of the 142 students registered during the year, 37 reported their home residence as in New York City, and 11 in other parts of New York State. The remaining 94 came from the following States and countries: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, Washington; Canada, China, Porto Rico.

The year has been an uneventful one except for the celebration of the completion of the first ten years' work of the School, which took place on Saturday, May 26th. The proceedings began in the afternoon with the unveiling of a bust of Dr. Talcott Williams, the first Director of the School. The bust is the work of the American sculptor, William R. O'Donnell, and is mounted on a handsome pedestal in the entrance hall of the School Building, opposite the bust of Joseph Pulitzer by Rodin. The simple ceremony was performed by Mrs. Talcott Williams, on the invitation of the Director, in the presence of a group of past and present members of the staff, alumni, students, and friends. In the evening a dinner, attended by over two hundred past and present students, was held in the Hotel Commodore, under the presi-

gency of Mr. Ralph Pulitzer, Chairman of the Advisory Board. The day was further marked by the publication of a memorial volume entitled "The Columbia Journalist, 1913—1923" prepared by students and alumni. It contains brief biographies of the graduates, portraits of the present students and past and present members of the staff, and other interesting features, including articles by the Director Emeritus, the Director, and Professor C. P. Cooper.

Among the articles contributed by the students, special mention should be made of an analysis of the occupations of the graduates, prepared by Mr. Foster Eaton. During the ten years, 277 students graduated, and reports received from 203 of these show the following results:

ON NEWSPAPERS

Publishers . . . . .	3	
Managing Editors . . . . .	4	
Departmental Editors . . . . .	14	
Sub-Editors . . . . .	20	
Editorial Writers . . . . .	2	
Special Correspondents . . . . .	6	
Foreign Correspondents . . . . .	4	
News Associations . . . . .	8	
Foreign Papers . . . . .	6	
Free Lance . . . . .	4	
Reporters . . . . .	24	
Total . . . . .	—	95

MAGAZINES

Editors . . . . .	4	
Managing Editor . . . . .	1	
Associate Editors . . . . .	17	
Special Contributors . . . . .	3	
Total . . . . .	—	25
Publicity . . . . .	20	
Advertising . . . . .	17	
Graduate Students . . . . .	17	
Instructors in Journalism . . . . .	6	
Total . . . . .	—	60
Grand Total . . . . .		180
Non-Journalistic Work . . . . .		23

In speeches delivered during the celebration, both the Director Emeritus and the Director urged the importance of maintaining the high standards of scholarship and technical efficiency which had won for the School the respect of the newspaper profession and of the University authorities. The School has steadfastly upheld its full requirements for admission and has refused to accept students subject to any conditions. Including 50 members of the class of 1923, making 327 in all, 139, or forty-two per cent. of all graduates, had received degrees before entering the school. Within the School itself, the same high standards of proficiency have been maintained, and the rule of excluding the unfit has been rigorously adhered to. In the early years of the School, the rate of mortality was heavy, and though with the spread of the School's reputation for severity, there has been less need for exclusion, it is still the duty of the School to point out to some students, kindly but firmly, that journalism requires certain natural capacities, native intelligence as well as industry, and that if these qualities are deficient, they cannot be supplied by training. At the meeting of the National Editorial Association, Mr. Arthur M. Howe, editor of the Brooklyn Eagle, and a member of the Advisory Board of the School, emphasized the importance to the profession of a strict exercise by schools of journalism of the duty of selection. The Columbia School has performed this duty at the risk of decreasing the number of students; it has done so with the support of the President and the Advisory and Administrative Boards, and this policy will be continued. Any relaxation which permits the graduation of a weak student not only injures the reputation of the School but is an injustice to the newspaper office to which he is admitted on the strength of his diploma. The School's reputation rests on the achievements of its students and it is by this standard that it wishes to be judged.

Of the 49 students who took the B.Lit. degree this year, 5 obtained graduate scholarships, and 31 have up to the time of writing obtained professional positions on newspapers, news associations, or magazines. The newspapers on which positions have been secured before or immediately after



graduation included the New York Herald, New York Evening Telegram, New York Tribune, New York Times (3), Journal of Commerce, Wall Street Journal, United News (3), New York Bureau of La Nación of Buenos Ayres, Asheville Citizen, Bakersfield Morning Echo, Buffalo News (2), McKeesport Daily News, Paterson Morning Call and Toronto Daily Star.

This excellent result is, no doubt, in part due to the plan of allowing students in their second professional year to substitute actual work on a New York newspaper for one or two technical courses. The plan has obvious advantages, and these seem to outweigh some less obvious difficulties which have been met in its administration. Owing to the tact and professional experience of Professor Cooper, these difficulties have been overcome, and while the Faculty has introduced some modifications in the plan with a view to safeguarding professional standards, the general outcome may safely be pronounced successful. This employment plan is naturally welcomed by the students who take advantage of it, because it enables them to get experience and salary and at the same time keep their standing in the School.

While the professional reputation and achievements of the School are the main criterion of its success, a word may also be said about the place it occupies in the University. Partly owing to the widespread publicity given to the Pulitzer benefaction, the students in the early years of the School developed a strong professional spirit in which the wider university issues were sometimes unduly subordinated. But the students as a body now realize their privilege in belonging to the University, with its broader outlook and longer tradition, and it was a satisfactory proof of this that as the title of the memorial volume referred to above they chose "The Columbia Journalist" without prompting or leading from any member of the teaching staff. The University, on the other hand, has gained in many ways from the addition to its equipment. The erection of a new building at a time when building prices were reasonable, providing accommodation for many more students than the School has or is likely to have for many years to come,

has been the smallest of these benefits, though it is hard to see how the classes in Extension and the new School of Business would have been carried on without the Journalism Building, to say nothing of other departments. The real gain to the University has been the addition to its intellectual and teaching equipment, the attraction of a number of picked students keenly interested in current affairs and endowed with the forward-looking mind, and the direction of both teachers and taught to the study of modern problems and modern literature, which in some universities tends to be neglected. The Journalism Library has taken over as its peculiar care modern drama, fiction, history and many other interests beside the housing and care of newspaper files, and certain Journalism courses are open to graduate students who submit evidence of sufficient ability and training to take advantage of them. Both academically and professionally, the School of Journalism has justified in its ten years of completed work the courage and foresight of the authorities who made it part of the Columbia University organization.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. CUNLIFFE,

*Director*

*June 30, 1923*

# BARNARD COLLEGE

## REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1923

*To the President of the University*

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the following report on the condition and progress of Barnard College during the academic year 1922-1923.

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

	1921-1922	1922-1923
Seniors . . . . .	71	94
Juniors . . . . .	203	219
Sophomores . . . . .	173	168
Freshmen . . . . .	220	270
	—	—
	667	751

In addition to these regular students, we have also had 37 unclassified students and 34 non-matriculated students, making a total of 822 primarily registered in Barnard College, an increase of 88 as compared with last year. Besides these, we have had 42 students from Teachers College and 61 from other parts of the University taking some courses at Barnard. The total registration has been 925, 98 greater than in the year 1921-1922. This is about as many students as we can accommodate in our present buildings. Not much further increase should be permitted until we can erect a new academic building.

Last autumn, for the first time, students with an unusually good school record were permitted to enter by the Psychological Test alone, without further examinations. Thirty-two were admitted in this way, besides 21 on combinations of

Psychological Test and certain College Entrance Examinations. It is too soon, of course, to judge of the success of this new plan of admission, but so far the results seem very promising and we are inclined to believe that it has brought us a number of excellent freshmen. On the whole, the students have seemed this year to be of unusually good quality. The careful selection of the Committee on Admissions is apparently producing very satisfactory results.

Early in the year Professor William T. Brewster expressed his desire to give up the administrative duties which he has carried so long and so devotedly and confine himself in future to his work as Professor of English. He accordingly offered his resignation from the office of Provost, which was accepted, and takes effect on June 30. The Faculty, at its last meeting of the year, fittingly expressed the gratitude of the College to Professor Brewster in the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, At the close of the present academic year Professor William Tenney Brewster relinquishes the office of Provost of Barnard College, which he has held since 1910, following his services of three years as Acting Dean, and

WHEREAS, Throughout this period, as Provost and as Chairman of the Committee on Instruction, with unswerving regard to the standards of the curriculum he has dealt with the details of his exacting routine duties always actuated by a deep and sincere interest in the welfare of Barnard College, be it

RESOLVED, That the Faculty of Barnard College formally record their appreciation of the devoted services of Professor William Tenney Brewster during his tenure of the administrative post from which he is soon to retire.

As it is generally agreed that the office of Provost is no longer necessary, this position has been abolished by the Trustees. The closer relation with other parts of the University which the Provost has in the past helped to bring about is now secured through the membership of the Dean of Barnard College on the Advisory Committee on Educational Policy, to which she was appointed last autumn. Through the conferences of this Committee Barnard is kept informed of the plans and policies of all parts of the University, so that our

work may be co-ordinated in the most helpful manner with that of the other Faculties, and we may obtain the best advice in the University on our own educational problems. As one outcome of this new arrangement there has been some change in the plan of co-ordination reported by the Provost last year, the Advisory Committee on Educational Policy having been substituted for the Joint Committee on Graduate Instruction as adviser on our promotions to the grades of Associate Professor and Professor.

During the year Professor W. A. Braun has been on leave of absence for the Winter Session, Professor Marie Reimer for the Spring Session, and Professor Bird Larson for both Sessions.

Two very valuable members of the Faculty have been promoted for next year from the grade of Assistant Professor to that of Associate Professor,—Dr. Gertrude M. Hirst in the Department of Greek and Latin, and Dr. George W. Mullins in the Department of Mathematics.

Three new appointments to the Faculty have been made for next year; Dr. Raymond Moley, now Director of the Cleveland Foundation, as Associate Professor of Government; Dr. Ernest De Wald, now Assistant Professor at Rutgers College, as Assistant Professor of Fine Arts; and Mlle Marguerite Mespoulet, of the Lycée Victor Hugo in Paris, as Visiting Lecturer in French Literature for the second semester, with a seat on the Faculty.

On Commencement Day 157 candidates were recommended by Barnard College for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Of these 6 received the degree with Special Honors, in the new Special Honors Course. This is the first year when any students have been graduated in this course. It was established with the purpose of giving to some of our very best students who desired to do fairly intensive work in one field an opportunity to develop their talents to the utmost possible extent, to secure a really sound knowledge of their subject, and to do more independent work than is generally possible for the student in the regular curriculum. It is no easy task to adapt the American college machinery to a course of this kind, which



is somewhat analogous to the honors degree of the British universities. We feel, however, that the experiment is very well worth trying and we think that the results so far are distinctly encouraging. On account of our membership in Columbia University we are able to make this experiment under particularly favorable circumstances, since it is possible for an able Senior to use the rich resources of the graduate courses in other parts of the University.

Another important educational development has been the organization of the new Committee on Students' Programs, with Professor Louise H. Gregory as Chairman. This is intended to take the place of the former Committee on Advice to New Students and the general system of Faculty Advisers. It is believed that the concentration of the work of advising students on their programs of study in this Committee of ten will bring about more helpful relations between instructors and students and a more consistent system of advice. The Committee will be especially responsible for the administrative questions involved in the programs, and will turn the students over to the various departments for advice regarding their major subjects and related fields.

Valuable advice is given to the students also by the reorganized Occupation Bureau, under the direction of Miss Katharine S. Doty, who keeps in close touch with professions and vocations for women and is able to inform the students regarding their qualifications for various types of work, the openings in these fields, and the preparation therefor.

The work of the Physical Education Department and the office of the College Physician has progressed successfully during the year, in spite of the serious handicap of the long absence of Dr. Alsop, who was away from February until the end of the year because of a severe attack of pneumonia. In her absence Dr. Mary Reesor has been a very helpful substitute. On the whole the health of the student body has been good.

An interesting development in the Physical Education Department has been the adoption of the Physical Efficiency Test, worked out by Professor Wayman in a form somewhat

analogous to the Psychological Test. Freshmen and Sophomores passing this Physical Efficiency Test with a satisfactory rating are allowed to substitute elective work for the usual prescribed gymnasium work.

The new post of Assistant to the Dean in Charge of Social Affairs has been occupied by Miss Mabel F. Weeks, who, in spite of many difficulties caused by lack of adequate assistance and space, has demonstrated how valuable to the College the work of this office can be. As Secretary and Executive Officer of the Faculty Committee on Student Affairs, she has had general supervision over all student organizations. She has also been in charge of all the social life of the College, the entertaining of visitors, the arranging of lectures and similar functions. As a connecting link in such matters between the Faculty and the students she has been very helpful. It has been of especial advantage to have in this position one so familiar with the educational as well as the social side of Barnard life and so conversant with the Faculty point of view and the best traditions of the College.

The chief problem of the year has been that of residence. The amalgamation of the two residence halls, Brooks and John Jay, under the capable direction of Miss Helen P. Abbott and her four assistants, and the feeding of all these students, about 240 in number, at the Commons in Students Hall have, on the whole, worked well. The abolition of the Brooks Hall dining room has had fewer bad effects than we expected. The food provided in Students Hall has been excellent, thanks to the exceptional ability of our dietitian, Mrs. Jameson. Probably no college enjoys better food than Barnard. Another good result of the change has been the use of the former dining room in Brooks Hall as an attractive and spacious drawing-room available for the students of both halls.

On the other hand, it is generally agreed in all colleges that the handling of resident students in very large groups is undesirable, and that it is much better to break them up into fairly small groups for social and community purposes. We can never, under the conditions at Barnard College, have our students in as small groups as is possible at some of the country

colleges, but we hope, when the wings to Brooks Hall are constructed, to give up our present temporary arrangements and return to the division into different groups for meals and to some extent for other forms of community life.

The most serious difficulty of the year has been the use of John Jay Hall for residence. Though this is an admirable building of its kind, no apartment house can be really satisfactory as a college dormitory. The physical difficulties and the impossibility of obtaining, in scattered and isolated apartment groups, the right kind of general community spirit, have made the problems of the director somewhat perplexing. Next year we are going to provide additional social rooms on the first floor of John Jay, and we hope that these will considerably improve the situation.

Our curriculum for next year has been enriched in several very important respects. Since we first began our instruction in Government, with the generous aid of Professor Charles A. Beard, we have depended on the part time of some professor from Columbia, but we have long intended to establish ultimately our own chair of Government and to secure someone who would give his whole time to this important field of work. We are happy in being able to announce the appointment of Dr. Raymond Moley as Associate Professor of Government. Through his experience at Western Reserve University, as Director of the Cleveland Foundation, and as Educational Adviser of the National League of Women Voters, he has become deeply interested in the education of women in politics. Besides offering courses for our regular students he will get in touch with the various women's organizations in New York City and will develop plans for making Barnard a useful center of instruction in this very important new field for women. With the co-operation of University Extension it is hoped that special courses of lectures may be organized, adapted to the needs of various groups of women in the city. Towards the expenses of this work we are using the income of the fund established in memory of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, and we hope that this department will prove a worthy memorial to so great a pioneer.

Another definite step forward has been taken in the field of Fine Arts. For some years our plans for developing this subject have been delayed, but at last we are able to announce several courses to be given by Professor Butler Murray, of the Department of Fine Arts of Columbia University, and Professor Ernest De Wald, newly appointed on the Barnard Foundation. We shall have the advantage of the resources of the Avery Library of Columbia and the great riches of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, with which we are co-operating. As there sometimes seems to be danger that the aesthetic side of education may be neglected nowadays, it is particularly gratifying that we are able to begin at last under such favorable circumstances regular instruction in a subject so important in any college of liberal arts.

We are also improving for next year our offering in the field of economics and social science. The most important addition here is a course on "Forms of Social Work" to be given by Dr. Thomas J. Riley, General Secretary of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities. This is a field in which many of our students are much interested and in which Barnard, because of its situation in New York, can afford great advantages.

We are able to resume next year the practice of inviting lecturers from abroad to give courses in Barnard, inaugurated so successfully in 1920-1921 by Professor Caroline F. E. Spurgeon, of the University of London. Next year a course on "Contemporary Movements in Italian Literature" will be given during the Winter Session by Donna Santa Borghese, Doctor of Philosophy of the University of Bologna; and during the Spring Session Mlle Marguerite Mespoulet, mentioned above as a new member of the Faculty, will give a course on "Contemporary Movements in French Literature" and another for more advanced students on "Special Studies in French Literature."

The expenses of these special courses by foreign visitors are being met through gifts. Other gifts which we have received during the year include a library of about 1,100 volumes from Miss Emily Howland Hoppin, most of which is well adapted to the needs of the College; a new stage curtain and window hangings for Brinckerhoff Theatre, as the decennial gift of the Class



of 1913; lighting equipment for the Theatre from Wigs and Cues; stands for spectators in the gymnasium from the Greek Games Committee; a contribution of \$605 to the Scholarship Funds from the Class of 1912; and four urns for the steps of Students Hall from the Class of 1923. We have also received \$15,000 from Mrs. Willard D. Straight in payment of her pledge toward our Endowment Fund.

The total sum received in money gifts during the year has been about \$21,000, which is comparatively a very small amount for the College. However, we have been able to live within our income during the past year, and our financial condition is fairly good.

The most pressing need of the College is the Claremont Avenue wing to Brooks Hall. This would accommodate about 250 students, over 100 more than we now have in John Jay Hall, which we could then vacate, and it would also provide dining rooms for the residents of the old Brooks Hall as well as the new wing. We urgently need the additional accommodations, as well as better quarters for the girls now inconveniently lodged in John Jay. The Board of Trustees have authorized the Committee on Buildings and Grounds to have complete plans for the wing drawn up by Messrs. McKim, Mead and White. It is hoped that some generous donor may be found to provide the \$600,000 necessary for this building, or some considerable part thereof; or that perhaps, if conditions in the building trades greatly improve, it may be found possible to invest in the residence hall some of the corporate funds of the College.

Besides the provision of better and more extensive residence accommodations, we need also additional furniture and equipment for Students Hall, particularly for the social rooms, in order that this admirable building may serve more adequately its great purpose as center for the social life of the College, especially for the non-resident students.

As we have now attained almost the limit of the capacity of our present academic buildings, but could probably care for a few hundred more students if we had additional rooms, we ought to plan in the very near future for a new hall, to contain



class rooms and instructors' offices, and to be erected on Claremont Avenue just north of Students Hall.

Another desirable addition to our equipment would be a camp in the country near New York, to which our undergraduates might go for week-end parties during the academic year and our alumnae in the summer. Several camping parties, organized by the Department of Physical Education, which passed most successful week-ends in the Interstate Park at Bear Mountain during the past winter, proved how much such a camp might do for our health and social life. We could carry out the plan much more successfully if we had a camp belonging to the College. The cost of this would not be great. Possibly our alumnae, who so successfully investigated and established the co-operative dormitory and other projects in the past, might make a study of this interesting problem and see whether such a camp could not be secured in the near future.

The Board of Trustees has adopted in principle the policy inaugurated by Columbia University of establishing a certain number of professorships at comparatively high salaries. We should have at Barnard, in proportion to the number in the rest of the University, at least one professorship at \$10,000 and three at \$7,500. Of these we have at present only two at \$7,500. As soon as the finances of the College permit, additional ones will be established. It is to be hoped that this may be done in the near future, for no need of Barnard is of more importance than the adequate recognition and compensation of the scholarship and teaching of its professors, on whom the whole value of the institution depends.

On the whole the year has been a good one. Though there are some difficult problems to face, especially that of residence, our prospects for the future seem at the moment bright.

Respectfully submitted,

VIRGINIA C. GILDERSLEEVE,

*Dean*

*June 30, 1923*

# TEACHERS COLLEGE

## REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1923

*To the President of the University and  
the Trustees of Teachers College,*

SIRS:

I have the honor to present herewith the annual reports of the Directors of the several Schools of the College, the Institute of Educational Research, Extramural Courses, the Bureaus of Educational Service and Publications, the Librarian, the Registrar, and the Controller.

It is a pleasure to record that, despite all hindrances due to building operations, there has been hearty coöperation and abundant good will exhibited by the entire staff and student body. The psychological effect of seeing more room and greater conveniences actually in prospect has tended to preserve the morale of the group. I can not otherwise account for the fine spirit maintained throughout a year of exceptional physical discomfort.

The resignation of Professor Monroe as Director of the School of Education would be a severe loss were it not that we shall have his coöperation in a closely associated administrative post. For twenty-five years he has given invaluable service as teacher, and since 1915 he has been the executive head of the School of Education. His interests in comparative education and his personal relations with our students from other lands have finally swerved him from the historical field, in which he has made a world-wide reputation, and fully justify his acceptance of the new task. His successor by appointment of the Trustees on April 12, 1923, is Dr. Robert J. Leonard, who comes to us from the University of California, where he was Professor of Education and closely associated with the President of the University in an administrative capacity.

By action of the Faculty of Practical Arts, concurred in by the University Council and approved by the Trustees of Teachers College, the minimum requirement for matriculation for the B.S. degree in the School of Practical Arts, on and after July 1, 1923, will be graduation from an approved high school with required entrance credits, and in addition, the successful completion of one year of study in a recognized college or technical school. On and after July 1, 1924, two years of study elsewhere, after high-school graduation, will be required for admission. The effect of this action is to limit the undergraduate curriculum in the School of Practical Arts, as now in the School of Education, to the junior and senior years. The loss of the two lower classes presents a serious financial problem, as I pointed out a year ago in my annual report, but the educational advantages appear to outweigh all other considerations.

The action of the Trustees in naming the senior professorship in nursing in honor of Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins and appointing Miss Nutting its first incumbent, is a tribute to two eminent pioneers in the field of nursing education. Each has made in her own way a contribution unique in character and of lasting merit. At the same time the establishment of a fellowship in honor of Mrs. Hunter Robb, by gifts from the National League of Nursing Education, is a splendid memorial to another great leader in the same cause.

The work of the Institute of Educational Research, as may be seen from the reports of the Directors, is a striking testimony to the scientific interests of the staff. In the Division of Educational Psychology, Professor Thorndike has directed five investigations under grants from The Commonwealth Fund, the American Classical League, and the Carnegie Corporation of New York. Reports of the results of these studies—all of them of permanent scientific value—will be available, as they appear, through the Bureau of Publications of Teachers College.

The Division of Field Studies has carried on surveys of the public schools of Stamford, Conn., and of Augusta, Ga., and of the educational work of the Young Men's Christian

Association in New York City. A form for reporting fiscal statistics has been supplied to all cities in the United States of between 30,000 and 100,000 population, and 78 of these cities have made returns, which the Institute has tabulated and made available for comparative study. Professor Strayer has given his time during the year to the Educational Finance Inquiry, undertaken by the Educational Finance Inquiry Commission of which he is chairman and director. The headquarters staff, located at the College, has prepared and sent to press six volumes dealing with educational finance in a more exhaustive and scientific way than has ever before been attempted.

The Division of School Experimentation, under the direction of Professor Caldwell, has continued to conduct the one-teacher rural school at Allamuchy, N. J., supported by a grant from Mr. Felix M. Warburg, which has supplied valuable materials for our staff and students in rural education. Grants have been made by the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial for the experimental conduct of a class of highly gifted children in a near-by public school, and for a study of the extra-school activities of children and of the influences surrounding them.

The Lincoln School is more than meeting expectations as a laboratory of educational experimentation. Teachers and pupils conspire to make its institutional life wholesome and stimulating. The studies in mathematics and in the social sciences have enlisted the cooperation of many teachers in other schools. The notable contribution is in the method of arriving at suitable materials for instruction in particular subjects to pupils of a particular grade. The ideal is to combine the wisdom of the scholar with the insight of the psychologist in arriving experimentally at what children can best learn of a subject at different stages of advancement. Practically, it is a new way of writing textbooks and courses of study.

The notable contribution of the Horace Mann Schools is in demonstrating acceptable methods of teaching and in testing out materials and means suggested for betterment. Under the direction of Professor Gates, some valuable studies are being made of the ways in which children learn, and particularly of



the difficulties which some children have in doing ordinary tasks. Incidentally, in helping individual pupils to overcome their faults, the scientific investigator is providing the best of materials for the professional training of teachers.

The chief business of Teachers College, as I have always understood it, is the professional training of teachers for leadership in public education. A professional school is bound to look forward. Its faculty needs both the insight and the zeal of the prophet. To the limit of its ability, it must fit its students for the work that lies ahead of them. Old things must be renewed and new things utilized in practical service. Hence the need in our field of continuous and persistent study of school curricula, courses of study, methods of instruction, and systems of administration, in order to make the best possible use of the materials of instruction and the influences needed in the character-building of future American citizens.

While our chief task is the training of leaders in American education, we may not neglect the special needs of our foreign students who now number hundreds in each academic year. It is fitting, therefore, to record in most appreciative terms the pledge of the International Education Board of the munificent grant of \$100,000.00 a year for ten years, to aid us in giving special attention to foreign students and also in conducting investigations and research in education in foreign countries. In order to develop this program without undue draft upon our existing Schools or Faculties, the Trustees have established an International Institute under the control of a special Administrative Board. The officers of the International Institute appointed up to the present time are Professor Monroe, Director; Professor W. F. Russell, Associate Director; and Professors I. L. Kandel and Lester McL. Wilson, Associates. Professors Kandel and Wilson have been in residence during the second semester, and have already demonstrated the worth of their services. Professor Monroe has spent the greater part of the semester pursuing, by governmental invitation, studies of educational conditions in Poland, in the Balkan States, and in certain Central European countries, particularly



Czecho-Slovakia. Professor Russell has visited Bulgaria on a similar mission.

The building program of the year has advanced with hesitation. The Library, promised for occupancy in September, will not be completed before mid-year, even if no more strikes are called on the work. The addition to Dodge Hall, made possible by the completion of our two million dollar fund for buildings, thus insuring the receipt of another million dollars from the General Education Board, will provide not only generous space for advanced work in the household arts, but will give us the greatly needed space for a College Commons, with ample kitchens and accessory equipment. These dining rooms, located on the ground floor and directly accessible from 121st Street, will afford a central meeting place for residents in Bancroft and Seth Low Halls and for other students of the neighborhood. With no rental costs to meet, it should be possible to give students better food at less expense than they can now get in the little restaurants in the locality. I am confident that no provision for students' welfare will be more welcome than the new commons.

I know not how to express our sense of loss by death during the year of the many members of our staff. The only relief is the memory of their devotion to professional service and the satisfaction of knowing that each one has built a substantial part of the institution we know as Teachers College:

Miss Fanny Morton, housekeeper of the College for more years than my memory serves, died on September 5, 1922. She was known to thousands of students who will never again feel quite the same in our halls. Faithful to every trust, loyal in the highest degree, she literally wore out her life in our service.

Mr. Kenneth Vincent Carman was Instructor in Industrial Arts for three years, and his professional equipment and his skill as teacher led us to expect much from his work. He was slated for promotion when he was taken from us on July 17, 1922.

Mr. Eli Witwer Weaver had given us during several years the benefit of his rich experience in vocational guidance.

Students found him a mine of information on industrial occupations and received from him the most painstaking instruction. His death on November 1, 1922, leaves a gap in our staff that will be difficult to fill.

Professor Arthur Wesley Dow, who died on December 13, 1922, leaves behind him no successor. He stood pre-eminent among all teachers of art in public education. A landscape painter of superior ability, a leading critic of art form, and exceptionally competent in the art of Oriental peoples, his greatest contribution to his particular field was in his command of design and composition related to the everyday life of human beings. Great as he was as a teacher and artist, he was greatest as a man. In him the Christ-like qualities of meekness and gentleness were raised to a power that controlled the affections and secured the allegiance of all who came in contact with him. He was a leader of men by virtue of the sheer nobility of his character.

Professor Stephen S. Colvin, who passed away without warning on July 15, 1923, had served us barely half a year as resident officer, but in Summer Sessions since 1915, while a professor in Brown University, he had given us the best he had to offer from his great store of learning in psychology and education. Our students had come to regard him as one of our foremost teachers. His scholarship, his rich experience with educational affairs, and his forceful personality made him an ideal instructor in the normal school field to which we had called him. The loss to Teachers College, and to teacher-training everywhere, may not be easily reckoned.

The announcement of the sudden death of Mrs. Mary Clark Thompson on July 28, 1923, brought sorrow to the many individual institutions and philanthropic agencies that had been the recipients of her counsel and help. A Trustee of Teachers College since 1902, when she took the place vacated by the death of her husband, Frederick Ferris Thompson, she was constant in her attention to our interests. She had an intuitive knowledge of human nature, a keen intellect, and a forceful personality—these qualities, dominated by abounding common sense, made her a most valuable counselor in every

emergency. Her faith in Teachers College is shown by her works. Thompson Hall, our gymnasium and physical education plant, is a memorial to her husband, whose solicitous care for the personal welfare of our students she thus lovingly perpetuated. A generous supporter in the days when annual deficits were made up privately by our Trustees, she gave liberally to every project for improving our plant. She was one of the largest donors to our Library Fund, and at her death she left us a princely legacy. To the record of her benefactions I beg leave to add a personal tribute. Much as I have profited from the advice of other members of the Board of Trustees, I got from Mrs. Thompson what few others could give—a view of life wholesome and uplifting, an understanding of woman's work and needs invaluable in an institution so largely devoted to women's interests, and the encouragement to advance even when the way could be but dimly seen. Her optimism was contagious, and to it Teachers College owes a great share of its prosperity. Her example is a challenge to our best endeavor, and her life a benediction upon our accomplishment.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES E. RUSSELL,

*Dean*

*July, 1923*

# SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

## REPORT OF THE ACTING DIRECTOR

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1923

*To the Dean of Teachers College,*

SIR:

I submit herewith my report for the School of Education for the academic year 1922-1923.

The total number of students enrolled in the School of Education has been 2,290 (not including graduate students with majors in Practical Arts), as compared with 1,976 for the preceding year. In Practical Arts there were 344 graduate students as against 262 in 1921-1922. The matriculated students of both schools in the Summer Session of 1922, not in attendance during the regular year, numbered 3,243. Of the total number of graduate students in the School of Education during the academic year, 16 were enrolled as unclassified students and 1,286\* indicated their desire to become candidates for the Master's or Doctor's degree. In addition there were 988 matriculated unclassified students of whom 509 signified their intention to apply for the degree of Bachelor of Science. In the preceding year there were 1,033 candidates for the degree of Master of Arts or Doctor of Philosophy and 30 unclassified graduate students.

During the year the degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred upon 14 students, 12 of whom had taken the Master's degree at Columbia. In the preceding year 19 doctorates were awarded; in 1920-1921, 7; 1919-1920, 23; 1918-1919, 9; 1917-1918, 19; 1916-1917, 9. For the academic year 1922-1923, 677 students in Teachers College received the degree of Master of Arts, 14 the degree of Master of Science, and 467 the degree of Bachelor of Science.

\* 1,630 including graduate students with Practical Arts majors.

The total number of Teachers College professional diplomas granted during the regular academic year was 663. These diplomas are granted only in connection with a degree.

Of the 1,646 graduate students, 170 held the Master of Arts degree from Columbia University; 246 students held the degree of Bachelor of Science from Columbia University. Other colleges and universities were represented as follows: Hunter College, 94; College of the City of New York, 63; University of Chicago, 50; Wellesley College, 36; Vassar College, 33; University of Missouri, 28; University of Wisconsin, 27; University of Michigan, 25; Cornell University, 25; Smith College, 25; Syracuse University, 24; Mount Holyoke College, 24; Adelphi College, 22; Oberlin College, 20; University of California, 20; New York University, 19; Harvard University, 18; University of Illinois, 18; University of Minnesota, 16; Colgate University, 15; University of Indiana, 15; Goucher College, 14; University of Washington, 14; Ohio State University, 13; Ohio Wesleyan University, 13; Princeton University, 12; University of Pennsylvania, 11; New York State Teachers College, 11; Ohio University, 11; Bryn Mawr College, 11; University of Iowa, 11; Dickinson College, 10; Bucknell College, 10; Lafayette College, 10; University of Vermont, 9; University of Nebraska, 9; University of Colorado, 9; Yale University, 9; Radcliffe College, 8; Rutgers College, 8; Simmons College, 8; University of Cincinnati, 8; Colorado State Teachers College, 8.

The total number of institutions represented was 285.

In the choice of subjects other than Education pursued by Teachers College students in other parts of the University, the following departments proved most attractive: English, 550; History, 296; Psychology, 153; Sociology, 136; French, 108; Spanish, 81; Philosophy, 63; Economics, 58; Business, 55; Mathematics, 51; Chemistry, 44; Comparative Literature, 44; Architecture, 37; Music, 34; Government, 24; Fine Arts, 21; Neurology, 19; Astronomy, 19; Italian, 18; German, 17; Botany, 15; Physics, 15; Latin, 14; Zoology, 12; Geology, 10; Textiles, 10; Physiology, 9; Statistics, 9; Typewriting, 8; 34 other subjects were chosen by a smaller number of students.



A total of 1,930 class registrations represents the interest of Teachers College students in other phases of University work.

Nothing so well indicates the extent of the influence of Teachers College as the number and distribution of students from foreign lands. During the year 1918-1919 they numbered 126; in 1919-1920, 203; in 1920-1921, 214; in 1921-1922, 245; and in 1922-1923, 263. The special needs of these foreign students will now be adequately met through the establishment of the International Institute.

During the academic year three meetings of the Executive Committee have been held. Sixty-nine new courses have been approved. Most of these courses were to provide for our increased attendance during the Summer Session, for students from foreign lands who are studying under the direction of the International Institute, and for advanced students interested in college and normal school administration. In the field of religious education arrangements have been made for closer cooperation during the next academic year with the Union Theological Seminary and for an increase in the number of courses.

During the winter a special study was made by the entire staff of all courses of instruction in the School of Education with the aim of dividing these courses into new groups according to the professional aims of students. Such a grouping has been approved by the Faculty and appears for the first time in the Announcement of the School of Education for 1923-1924. By this arrangement special groups of professional courses are provided for school superintendents, high-school teachers, school psychologists, teachers and supervisors of history, etc.

The following new Teachers College diplomas were authorized by the Executive Committee on recommendation of the respective departments: Supervisor of Kindergarten—First-Grade, Supervisor of Kindergarten and Primary Grades, Teacher and Supervisor of Public Health Nursing.

There has been some discussion during the year of the question of fellowships and scholarships with the aim of studying the ways and means by which the appropriations available for this purpose may be used to the benefit of the greatest number of students. No action has as yet been taken in this matter and

for the coming year scholarships have been awarded on the same basis as formerly. A special study of this problem has been made by Dr. Lida B. Earhart, one of our alumni Trustees, the results of whose study have been presented to the Trustees of Teachers College in a report which is printed in the *Teachers College Record* for September, 1923. This question deserves further consideration; it will be possible, no doubt, in the course of a few years to improve materially our methods of handling this matter.

At the end of the Winter Session, Professor Paul Monroe resigned from the directorship of the School of Education to organize and direct the International Institute recently established at Teachers College. He has been the leader of the School of Education since 1915, and has enjoyed the fullest support and appreciation of the Faculty throughout that entire period. Professor Clifford B. Upton, Provost of the College, was appointed Acting Director of the School for the remainder of the academic year.

The establishment of the International Institute of Teachers College has materially broadened the offering in courses of the School of Education. Whereas, administratively, the work of the International Institute is under the direction of its own Board, so far as instruction is concerned its work is in the Faculty of Education; for that reason the officers of the International Institute are given professorial rank in the Faculty of Education. The entire staff appreciates the action of the Trustees in appointing the officers of the Institute to seats in the Faculty of Education as follows:

William F. Russell, Ph.D., Professor of Education

Isaac L. Kandel, Ph.D., Professor of Education

Lester McL. Wilson, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Education

It is a pleasure to record the following additional appointments and promotions made by the Trustees during the year:

#### NEW APPOINTMENTS

Stephen S. Colvin,\* Ph.D., Professor of Education. From February 1, 1923.

\*Deceased July 15, 1923.

George A. Coe, Ph.D., Professor of Education. From September 20, 1922.

Albert Shiels, L.H.D., Professor of Education. From July 1, 1922.

*From and after July 1, 1923:*

Robert J. Leonard, Ph.D., Professor of Education and Director of the School of Education.

Godfrey H. Thomson, Ph.D. (Armstrong College, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England), Visiting Professor of Education.

Sarah M. Sturtevant, M.A., Associate Professor of Education.

Charles C. Tillinghast, M.A., Associate Professor of Education.

James R. McGaughy, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Education.

Rollo G. Reynolds, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Education.

#### PROMOTIONS

Anna M. Cooley, B.S., from Associate Professor to Professor of Household Arts Education.

Edward S. Evenden, Ph.D., from Associate Professor to Professor of Education.

Henry C. Pearson, A.B., from Assistant Professor to Professor of Education.

Elbert K. Fretwell, Ph.D., from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor of Education.

J. Montgomery Gambrill, M.A., from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor of History.

Albert A. Méras, Ph.D., from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor of French.

Dr. John F. Woodhull, Professor of Physical Science from 1888 to 1921, has been appointed Emeritus Professor by the Trustees.

Respectfully submitted,

CLIFFORD B. UPTON,

*Acting Director*

*June 30, 1923*

# SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL ARTS

## REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1923

*To the Dean of Teachers College,*

SIR:

I submit herewith my annual report as Director of the School of Practical Arts for the academic year ending June 30, 1923.

The total registration of regular students in the School of Practical Arts from September, 1922, to June, 1923, was 2,052, an increase of 99 over last year. These regular students were grouped as follows: graduate students, 344; junior-senior professional students, 653; unclassified professional students taking junior-senior courses, 689; freshmen and sophomores, 366. In addition, 582 extension students, most of whom were teachers in service, were admitted to sections of technical courses for which their preparation was equivalent to that of matriculated students in the same courses; and 100 women, who enrolled as extension students, were members of non-credit classes for home-makers. The total number of students in regular credit courses was 2,634, making a grand total of 2,734. Cards of admission were secured by 900 auditors, not classified as students, who attended extension special series of popular lectures and lessons in physical training conducted by the departments of the School in cooperation with the Institute of Arts and Sciences of Columbia University.

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

	1921-1922	1922-1923
Household Arts . . . . .	91	147
Fine Arts . . . . .	53	55
Industrial Arts Education . . . . .	13	6
Music Education . . . . .	14	16
Nursing Education . . . . .	17	23
Physical Education . . . . .	33	57
Practical Science . . . . .	41	40

In October, February and June, 1922-23, the Bachelor's and Master's degrees were conferred by the University on 462 students whose major interest was in Practical Arts. The figures in parentheses are those of 1921-22. Of 297 (301) who received the Bachelor's degree, 282 (291) were women and 15 (10) were men. The Master of Arts degree was conferred on 143 (78) women and on 8 (10) men. The Master of Science degree was conferred on 13 (10) women and on 1 (0) man.

The number of Teachers College diplomas in Practical Arts conferred in 1922-23 was 214 (218 in 1921-22), 151 (167) to holders of the Bachelor's degree and 63 (51) to holders of the Master's degree. 208 (206) of the diplomas were educational (for teaching or supervision) and 6 (12) were technical. The distribution of the educational diplomas in Practical Arts by departments was as follows:

	1921-1922	1922-1923
Household Arts . . . . .	95	88
Fine Arts . . . . .	28	30
Industrial Arts Education . . . . .	9	11
Music Education . . . . .	13	12
Nursing Education . . . . .	30	21
Physical Education . . . . .	31	40
Practical Science . . . . .	..	6

The most important event of the year was the recommendation by the Faculty of Practical Arts and by the University Council, and the approval by the Trustees of Teachers College of a resolution providing for the omission of the freshman and sophomore classes at an early date. Accordingly, the School will admit no freshmen and but a limited number of selected sophomores in September, 1923; and after July 1, 1924, the minimum requirement for matriculation for the Bachelor of Science degree will be two years of approved study in college, normal school or technical school. In short, the School will abandon its general curriculum which it has conducted for freshmen and sophomores during the past eleven years, and will offer only professional work for juniors, seniors, graduates and unclassified advanced students.

The Division of Practical Arts of Teachers College has



during the eleven years of its existence developed from a general college, beginning with a curriculum planned for four years of combined cultural and practical education, into an advanced professional school for the training of teachers and educational leaders in various lines of Household Arts, Fine Arts, Industrial Arts, Music Education, Nursing Education, Health Education, Physical Education and Practical Science. The freshman-sophomore group, with which the School started in September, 1912, has come to be less than one-sixth of the total student body in the School, and four-fifths of recent graduating classes, averaging over 300 students, have entered with two or three years of advanced credit. There were in this college year more than 2,000 professional students (344 of them graduate students) in the courses offered for juniors, seniors and graduates. With few exceptions, the professional students in Practical Arts are going into or returning to educational work. In short, the interests of the students attracted to our departments have determined that the School shall be henceforth a school of technical education, that is, a division of Teachers College concerned with the training of leaders in the fields of education in which technology based on neuro-muscular skill plays a characteristic part.

The Faculty of Practical Arts has authorized some important changes in several of the professional major programs which are required for the degree of Bachelor of Science and for teachers' diplomas. These changes allow greater flexibility in adjusting the work of students who have completed two or three years of satisfactory courses at other colleges. The most important of these changes are in Fine Arts, Household Arts, Music Education and Physical Education.

In several reports of former years I have called attention to the need of more floor space in order to provide advanced work for the professional students in Household Arts, Practical Science and Nursing Education. This need will be met by the addition to the Grace Dodge Hall which is now under construction. This additional building will provide more than twenty-seven thousand square feet for nursing education, cookery, clothing, household management, nutrition, physiological

chemistry and household engineering. In addition, two of the seven floors will be devoted to a Teachers College Commons that will be important for the practical work of advanced students of household arts who, as teachers or as managers, will need training in the practical work of institutional food departments.

It is with sadness that I must record the death of two members of the staff: Mr. Kenneth V. Carman on July 17, 1922, and Professor Arthur Wesley Dow on December 13, 1922. Mr. Carman had been for several years a very successful teacher of both technical and education courses in industrial arts. Professor Dow came to Teachers College as Professor of Fine Arts in 1904, and had been a member of both Faculties of Teachers College since the organization of the Faculty of Practical Arts in 1912. Professor Dow contributed to American fine arts an extensive series of prints and paintings; but probably his greatest work is his theory of art structure and composition, which is leading to fundamental changes in fine arts education.

It is my pleasure to record the following new appointments and promotions in the Faculty of Practical Arts: Laura I. Baldt, from Instructor in Household Arts to Assistant Professor of Household Arts; Gertrude K. Colby, from Instructor in Physical Education to Assistant Professor of Physical Education; George J. Cox, from Instructor in Fine Arts to Assistant Professor of Fine Arts; Katharine A. Fisher, from Instructor in Household Arts to Assistant Professor of Household Arts; Lillian A. Hudson, from Instructor in Nursing Education to Assistant Professor of Nursing Education; Anna M. Cooley, from Associate Professor to Professor of Household Arts Education; Walter H. Eddy, from Associate Professor to Professor of Physiological Chemistry; Mary S. Rose, from Associate Professor of Household Arts to Professor of Nutrition; May B. Van Arsdale, from Associate Professor to Professor of Household Arts; Jesse F. Williams, from Associate Professor to Professor of Physical Education; Cora M. Winchell, from Assistant Professor to Professor of Household Arts Education; Benjamin R. Andrews, from Assistant

Professor of Household Arts to Associate Professor of Household Economics; Jean Broadhurst, from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor of Biology; Charles J. Martin, from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor of Fine Arts; Isabel M. Stewart, from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor of Nursing Education; and M. Adelaide Nutting, from Professor of Nursing Education to Professor of Nursing Education on the Helen Hartley Foundation.

Respectfully submitted,

M. A. BIGELOW,

*Director*

*June 30, 1923*

# COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

## REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1923

*To the President of the University*

SIR:

I have the honor of submitting the following report of the College of Pharmacy for the year 1922-1923.

This academic year will be remembered for its phenomenal demand for pharmaceutical instruction, a demand far beyond the ability of American schools to satisfy. The causes for this great interest, concerning which there has been much conjecture, are doubtless complex. Public interest in matters pharmaceutical has shown a steady growth during recent years, with the result that the pharmacy curriculum has been brought more generally to the attention of students in our secondary schools. The higher salaries, shorter hours and improved conditions of pharmacy clerks have proved attractive, as have the improved instruction and the better type of students in attendance. The influence of prohibition in increasing the demand for pharmaceutical service is difficult to estimate, and is poorly understood. It is generally assumed that this increase is in the interest of illegitimate requirements. While it cannot be denied that there is much illegality in the supplying of alcoholic beverages by some pharmacists, there are other and equally important aspects to the situation. The pharmacist is the only accredited agent for the legitimate supply of alcoholic preparations and this demand is very large. The great majority of rational, unprejudiced and competent physicians regard alcohol as a very useful and important medicine, and they will never permit any form of legislation to cripple their professional service. Prohibition has vastly increased the prescribing of alcohol by this class of physicians. The great amount of detail imposed by statutory

regulations upon the pharmacist in filling such prescriptions has necessitated the employment, in the aggregate, of many additional clerks.

Of greater importance perhaps, than all other causes combined, in increasing attendance at pharmacy schools is the general substitution of a school education and training for the apprenticeship method of entering the profession that has largely predominated in the past. Even in those states where school training is not legally compulsory, custom and public opinion are effecting the same result. The effect of all these influences has come to cause an actual scarcity of pharmacy assistants in most of our populous centers.

While the pressure for admission has been general throughout the country, it has probably been stronger at our own school than at any other, nearly three hundred applicants for the past session having been turned away. Our efforts to accommodate the largest possible number led to a slight overcrowding, so that, although the results of the year's work were satisfactory, they were attained at the cost of much inconvenience and considerable strain on both officers and students. When it became apparent that this pressure would continue for at least several years to come, the project of increasing our accommodations was taken up. An adjoining vacant lot proved admirably adapted to our needs. This was purchased and a commodious building, now nearly complete, has been erected upon it.

Since all of our regular income is needed for meeting maintenance expenses, we were obliged to depend upon voluntary contributions for the \$300,000 required for building and equipment. As this form of benevolence has been relatively little practiced in pharmaceutical education, the task has proved difficult. Although responses to our appeal have been general and generous, we are likely to be some time in securing the entire amount. A most excellent spirit was manifested toward the project by our students, those actually in attendance having subscribed some \$28,000.

Had no other object than that of providing for more students been in view, it is doubtful if this great liability would have



been assumed. A far more important object was that of affording better instruction and training, especially for our higher classes. While everything humanly possible, under existing conditions, has been done for the members of our third, fourth and graduate classes, we have appreciated the fact that their facilities, due to inadequate space, were imperfect. It is a natural result that these classes have remained very small, their total membership having ordinarily been not more than twenty-five or thirty. With the present assurance of adequate space and equipment, and an enlarged faculty, we have a promise of nearly two hundred members in our next third-year class, with at least a dozen taking the four-year course, a result that more than meets our expectations.

Coincident with other changes, we increased our entrance requirement for all students, to the equivalent of high school graduation, this being one year more than is required by the State Education Department or by any other pharmacy school in this State. It is very gratifying to find that this advance has been met by applications for admission which again are in excess of our accommodations, although these have been increased by some fifty per cent. While we are not assured that the present large matriculation in pharmacy schools generally will be maintained, we have no doubt that the distribution of our students among so many classes will result in the maintenance of a customary "waiting list," and will also enable us to select the best from among our applicants, a process which has, in fact, been instituted for the coming year.

A very important consideration that has been kept in mind in planning the new building, is that of providing facilities for research work by both faculty and graduate students. Each laboratory has been furnished with a room in which such work can be carried on without interference. Important changes, also, have been made in the library for facilitating this class of work. In the construction and arrangement of our new library room, aesthetic considerations have occupied a large place, so that it is likely to prove very attractive, as well as highly serviceable to students and visitors. Our

general herbarium, which has, perforce, been stored in a place difficult of access, is given light and commodious quarters in the Museum room, where general instruction work will no longer be carried on.

The most important improvement under our reorganization is a large addition to our teaching staff which, in addition to increasing our individual attention to students, will enable the members of the faculty to find more time for study and original investigation. By this addition, also, we are enabled to have an elected member of the University Council, in addition to the Dean.

Coöperation between the University and this school has been strengthened by the establishment of a special course, in association with the School of Business, designed as a preparation for executive and administrative work in large pharmaceutical establishments.

Among the events of the year that are specially gratifying to us have been the election of our Professor Army to the presidency of the American Pharmaceutical Association and the award to a member of our Faculty, for the second successive year, of the Remington Honor Medal for distinguished service in Pharmacy.

It seems appropriate, at this time, to direct attention to one of the greatest difficulties encountered by this, as well as other pharmacy schools of the country, that of obtaining and retaining properly qualified teachers. Pharmacy teaching requires special technical knowledge and training that can be secured only at a pharmacy school or in professional practice, and which should be based on collegiate training, yet it is rare that one with an academic degree is willing to take up these professional studies. Compensation in pharmacy teaching is fairly liberal, and the work never fails to interest the good teacher, and it is to be hoped that more students of pedagogy may turn their attention in this direction.

HENRY H. RUSBY,

*Dean*

*June 30, 1923*

SUMMER SESSION  
REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR  
FOR THE SUMMER SESSION OF 1923

*To the President of the University*

SIR:

As Director of the Summer Session I have the honor to submit the following report of the twenty-fourth Summer Session of the University which opened July 9 and closed August 17, 1923.

The report of the Registrar includes the statistical record of the Session. (See pages 350-356). Outstanding figures are: (1) the enrollment of 12,675 students, which is the largest in the history of the Summer Session (against 12,567 for the attendance of 1922); (2) the percentage of men and women, 32.52 and 67.48 respectively; (3) the wide territorial distribution with 8,528 students from outside of New York State, and with 1,675 (13.21 per cent) from the South Atlantic Division (Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia) and 311 students from foreign countries. Of the students in attendance 46.45 per cent had taken work at the University previously. Studies of the distribution of previous years indicate clearly that the percentage of students from outside New York State is constantly increasing.

In the summer of 1923, attendance at twenty-eight universities showed the total figure to be .29 per cent advance over the total figure for 1922.

## COMPARISON IN ATTENDANCE

SUMMER SESSIONS 1922,1923

Institution	Attend. 1922	Attend. 1923	Net Gain	Net Loss
Boston . . . . .	964	992	28	
California . . . . .	9,698	8,133		1,565
Chicago . . . . .	6,470	6,375		95
Colorado . . . . .	3,138	2,757		381
Columbia . . . . .	12,567	12,675	108	
Cornell . . . . .	2,148	1,934		214
George Washington . . . . .	1,261	1,425	164	
Harvard . . . . .	2,380	2,292		88
Illinois . . . . .	2,165	2,098		67
Indiana . . . . .	1,858	1,697		161
Iowa . . . . .	2,065	2,604	539	
Johns Hopkins . . . . .	785	753		32
Kansas . . . . .	1,643	1,531		112
Michigan . . . . .	2,803	3,054	251	
Minnesota . . . . .	3,174	3,800	626	
Missouri . . . . .	1,224	1,163		61
Nebraska . . . . .	2,400	2,569	169	
New York . . . . .	1,813	2,066	253	
Northwestern . . . . .	1,581	1,650	69	
Ohio . . . . .	1,870	2,404	534	
Oklahoma . . . . .	2,130	2,154	24	
Oregon . . . . .	832	830		2
Pennsylvania . . . . .	1,977	2,024	47	
Syracuse . . . . .	775	903	128	
Toronto . . . . .	194	114		80
Virginia . . . . .	2,664	2,581		83
Washington . . . . .	1,960	2,200	240	
Wisconsin . . . . .	4,724	4,710		14
	<u>77,263</u>	<u>77,488</u>		

In considering the table, increases at Minnesota and Ohio should be associated with a change to the four-quarter basis, while Iowa increased materially with no change in its annual calendar. It is interesting to note that in 1923, 16.3 per cent of the students in twenty-eight summer sessions were at Colum-

bia. In the University of Iowa and in certain other state universities growing attention is given to all graduate courses and particularly to the graduate work in education. From each of such states we shall probably find the number of registrants in our own Summer Session decreasing; as, for instance, from Iowa from which Columbia received 142 in the 1922 Summer Session and in 1923, 106. Such figures are gratifying as they show an increasing number of distinguished educational centers in the country.

Other interesting figures of the Summer Session of 1923 are: 494 instructors—346 men and 148 women, with the addition of 93 assistants—47 men and 46 women; in the Demonstration School there were 3 High School teachers and 17 Elementary teachers. The composition of the instructing staff was marked by the attendance of nine instructors from foreign countries. There was a total of 176 instructors from outside the University.

A total of 787 courses was offered. In addition to the regular courses there were 92 lectures given as recorded in the Weekly Bulletins of the Summer Session. A total of 19 public conferences on subjects in mathematics, and psychology were given; and a series of five conferences on the Education of the Adult Immigrant in which the University of the State of New York participated. Excursions were conducted in and about New York City with a total of 13,416 participants. The West Point excursion included 1,958 students, and 810 were taken to Atlantic City.

Music, as always, held a prominent place in the Summer Session. For five years, beginning in the Summer Session of 1918, the Goldman Concert Band gave concerts in the Grove. Expansion of the University building program necessitated the discontinuance of such use of the Grove and in 1923 the Goldman Band transferred its concerts to the Mall, Central Park. In the Summer Session of 1923, four instrumental and vocal concerts were given in the Gymnasium; and four organ recitals and the usual music festival, with chorus and symphony orchestra, were given. In addition to the musical program, the Shakespeare Playhouse presented Shakespearian and modern drama for one week.



The special feature of the Summer Session of 1923 was the inclusion in our program of a special group of courses in French, arranged largely by Dr. Bernard Faÿ. There came to us, as a group, six of the most eminent scholars of France who gave individual courses in their specialties and cooperated in a general course on French Civilization. The instructors and their courses were as follows:

JOSEPH BÉDIER, D. ès L., Professeur de Langue et Littérature Française du Moyen Age, Collège de France, Paris, France; Membre de l'Académie Française. Medieval French Literature.

RAOUL BLANCHARD, Assesseur du Doyen de la Faculté des Lettres; Professeur de Géographie, Université de Grenoble, Grenoble, France. The Geography of France.

ÉMILE BOURGEOIS, D. ès L., Professeur d'Histoire Politique et Diplomatique des Temps Modernes, Université de Paris, Paris, France; Membre de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres. European History in the Nineteenth Century.

BERNARD FAÿ, Agrégé des Lettres; Sometime Victor Chapman Fellow at Harvard University and Instructor of Modern French Literature at Columbia University. Literature of Contemporary France.

PAUL HAZARD, D. ès L., Maître de Conférences de Littérature Française à La Sorbonne, Université de Paris, Paris, France. The Romantic Movement and Its Influence.

EDOUARD LEROY, D. ès L., Professeur de Philosophie Moderne, Collège de France, Paris, France. The Philosophy of Bergson.

The general course in French Civilization included the following sections:

1. Geographical Influences on French History. Professor Blanchard
2. Classical Influences in French Literature. Professor Bédier
3. France and Continental Literary Movements. Professor Hazard
4. French and American Literary Cross Currents. M. Faÿ
5. Contemporary Philosophical Movements in France. Professor LeRoy
6. French National Traditions. Professor Bourgeois

Another feature of the Summer Session was the inclusion within its offering of an Institute of Government and Politics given in conjunction with the National League of Women Voters, July 16 to July 27. Some fifty students were in attendance from some thirteen states. The work was divided under the headings of Insistent Problems in Popular Govern-

ment, Efficient Law Making, City Government, Aids to Efficient Government, Popularizing the Teaching of Government.

I should like to call attention again to the need for the development of an annual program in the teaching of library economy. This should include a close connection between Home Study and the Summer Session. Courses in commercial education are also in need of a more consecutive and integrated program.

With the completion of Russell Hall and the School of Business the Summer Session will find its library and class room problems materially lessened. The women's dormitory, when completed, will also improve the housing conditions, but the residence problem will be by no means solved by the addition of five hundred lodgings to our dormitory facilities. In the Summer Session we could use a considerably larger number of rooms both for women and for men since the University can furnish better and cheaper lodgings than can be had in private houses. It is encouraging, however, to note that 25.5 per cent of the students from outside New York City are now accommodated in University dormitories.

The appended table showing housing conditions in 1921, 1922, and 1923, still indicates a marked difference in the dormitory rates for men and for women. The average charge for men in the dormitories is \$5.41 per week, in the Barnard dormitories for women, \$8.19, and in the Columbia dormitories for women \$7.17.

HOUSING—DORMITORY ACCOMMODATIONS

SUMMER SESSION

Men's Dormitories

	Number of Students accommodated			Room rent per week on six weeks' basis		
	1921	1922	1923	1921 Approximately	1922 Approximately	1923
Hartley	307	314	317	\$6.00	\$6.00	\$5.41
Livingston	290	308	314	6.00	6.00	5.41
Morris	80	...	...	6.00	...	....
Tompkins	...	115	...	....	6.00	....
Furnald	...	...	296	....	....	5.41
<b>Total Men</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>927</b>			

Women's Dormitories

Bancroft <sup>1</sup>	186	239	232	....	\$7.70	\$9.17
Seth Low <sup>1</sup>	270	292	351	....	7.12	7.17
Emerson	89	89	92	Board and Room	14.33	14.33
Lowell	28	28	30			
Whittier	345	347	353			
	918	995	1058			
Brooks	102	109	116	\$7.50	\$8.18	\$8.19
John Jay	...	117	138	7.50	8.18	8.19
	102	226	254			
Furnald	278	278	...	\$6.00	\$6.00	....
Tompkins	88	...	142	6.00	....	\$7.17
Morris	...	102	137	....	6.00	7.17
	366	380	279			
<b>Total Women</b>	<b>1,386</b>	<b>1,601</b>	<b>1,591</b>			
<b>Total men and women in dormitories</b>	<b>2,063</b>	<b>2,338</b>	<b>2,518</b>			

<sup>1</sup>Six weeks' rental at this figure entitles to eight weeks' occupancy.

## Off-Campus Rooms

	1921	1922	1923
Women . . . . .	\$8.60	\$8.60	\$8.64
Men . . . . .	8.60	7.60	7.17
Total Summer Session enrollment . . . . .	11,809	12,567	12,675
Number of students from outside N. Y. C. . . . .	9,366	9,817	9,872
Percentage of students from outside N. Y. C. accommodated in dormitories . . . . .	22.03%	23.8%	25.5%

It is a source of great satisfaction to be able to report that the past Summer Session presented practically no disciplinary problems among the students and was marked by the greatest of cordiality within the instructing and administrative group.

In closing this annual report, I should like to quote a paragraph from the description of the Summer Session written by Professor Paul Hazard, one of the visiting French professors, and published in the October *Revue Des Deux Mondes*, since it gives a refreshing interpretation by an observing outsider.

"But how can one explain, finally, this surprising variety which baffles our customs and upsets our hierarchies? In a country still full of youthful ardor, and ever eager for development, there is a thirst for knowledge; and it is a universal cult which includes no dissenters. Everything implies contrast and variety: religious sects, political parties, nationalities, races; one thing alone can unite souls, faith in the progress that science will create. By science, interpreted as education, the heterogeneous constituents are welded; the uncertain foreign elements which the tumultuous flood of American civilization carries forward in its course, are to be clarified and purified; people aspire to a higher morality which they themselves will have conquered through their own will-power. Some may find excessive, perhaps, such a keen desire for knowledge, which resembles a craving appetite; interpreted as the goal to be reached quickly, by the knowledge of truth and beauty, it is most impressive."

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN J. COSS,  
Director

November 12, 1923

# UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

## REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1923

*To the President of the University*

SIR:

I have the honor to present herewith the report of University Extension for the academic year 1922-1923.

In previous reports I have indicated the various divisions into which the educational work of University Extension may readily be classified. The simplest classification, however, appears to be threefold. The principal division is class instruction subdivided into Resident, Extramural and Special; the second is Home Study, and the third is the Institute of Arts and Sciences. The section designated as Resident includes all class exercises in the University buildings at Morningside Heights. This statement immediately suggests the question as to the particulars in which these classes differ from other class exercises. They are given at hours which are not as a general rule employed by the schools of the University, for example in the late afternoon and evening. Duplication at the same or usual hours of lectures or recitations is carefully avoided as wasteful. The rule as to the hours of University Extension classes is violated only when the subjects are not given in other courses or at the request of administrative officers who desire hours convenient for the students under their care. This class instruction is characteristic of University Extension at Columbia and stamps it as entirely different from Extension Teaching in many other universities. The standards of these courses are as safely guarded as to discipline, personnel of instructing force, departmental supervision and general administrative guidance as other courses in the institution. Great difficulty has been experienced in convincing the university public at Columbia and elsewhere of the truth of the statement just



made. The word Extension is not commonly associated with class exercises but is understood as applying to short lecture courses, the lyceum or to correspondence courses of study. General incredulity greets the announcement that about twelve thousand students attended class instruction in University Extension in the academic year 1922-1923 in the buildings at Morningside. The astonishment is not lessened when it becomes clear that many of these courses are given in such a manner as to justify the granting of credit toward the degrees to those who have worthily completed the work. All this is very gratifying and we believe thoroughly in the standardization of extension courses and the recognition of the work as giving credit for those who prove to be qualified. Nevertheless we must not forget the fundamental purpose of University Extension and must keep continually in mind that the peculiar glory and strength of this extension endeavor rests in the fact that the majority of its students are pursuing knowledge for its own sake. As the new building affords increased classroom space we should remember that our duty is to provide for the adult population of the city non-credit courses vitally related to its tastes and needs.

In what I have just stated rests the real problem of class instruction in University Extension. Proper educational standards must be maintained, especially in credit courses, although not all students even in these courses are looking forward to a degree. It is wise to grant credit to a course, if it is justified, as claiming and receiving greater respect on the part of the instructor and student alike. Here is the inherent difficulty in instructing Extension classes in which are gathered students who seek knowledge for knowledge sake while others are also ambitious academically and look forward to the degree as a reward and recognition. We are frankly stating this problem and are just as seriously facing it, confident because of experience that the final result will justify our generous recognition of the needs of these students. Our purpose is to assist in his desire for an education the student who gives some evidence that such help will be appreciated and not misplaced even though the outlook at first may be discouraging. The student

who comes to the University handicapped by his peculiar circumstances deserves our interest and, if worthy, our educational help. We do not conduct an educational hospital but we do desire to encourage deserving students who long for an education. While they are under our care they receive our advice and guardianship. When we can recommend them as worthy students we encourage them to enter the appropriate school. In this way we have straightened many a "bruised reed," helping to make imperfect records complete and passing these students on in good educational health to the career which they may choose and for which they are fitted. Thus last February sixty-five students entered Columbia College from University Extension with advanced standing and showed by their careers that they well deserved the recommendation.

The interesting cases are very numerous but I should like to call your attention to one or two as illustrating what I have said above. A lady of mature years with a family of boys had failed in her youth to obtain even a high school education. When she became interested in the education of her sons, she recognized her own lack of training and the possibility of being outdistanced by her own children. She has entered University Extension and is preparing for college and expects to receive her degree by the time her oldest son graduates from college. Another instance will illustrate the usefulness of our special courses. An English gentleman, a graduate of Oxford, wrote to us from England about courses in Short Story Writing. He came to this country and is taking the various courses we offer in this subject. His first story has been accepted for publication in *The Atlantic Monthly*. May I refer to another illustration entirely different from those just given. A boy of fifteen years of age, Serbian by birth, with little knowledge of English, was eagerly looking for an education. He was employed as a barber's assistant and could give only limited time to his studies. He obtained advice and encouragement in our office and through the assistance of one of our officers found employment near Columbia. He began his education in night courses in University Extension and finally was prepared for Columbia College and entered on a scholarship. He is now in

the School of Law and will graduate in the coming year after his training of nine years.

Because of the possibility of aiding all such students we state in our announcement that University Extension classes are planned primarily for first, mature students whose chief interest may be outside the University and who have leisure to pursue a few courses in the late hours of the day; second, those who desire to take complete programs, who must be at least eighteen years of age and as a rule only those over twenty-four years are admitted to courses other than preparatory unless possessing a high school education.

These regulations enforced with reason after careful consultation with the student have served to maintain standards and yet have kept the path wide enough and open enough for those who are deserving and give promise of a future which will reward the broad spirit of the University in thus offering its privileges to the public in general. This important work of consultation and advice is entrusted to three assistants of professorial grade who are immediately responsible to the Director but who are given complete authority in their special service. As the number of students in important departments (Chemistry, English, Government, History, Mathematics, Romance Languages) is very large we have found it necessary to appoint representatives of these departments, who with the approval and coöperation of the department study the interests of these students and advise as to the personnel of the teaching staff. The enthusiastic coöperation of these representatives and of the departments to which they belong and in fact of all departments has been of great service in maintaining the standard of instruction in all parts of University Extension.

In all this broad and generous expansion of the University offering, Columbia has set an example which is followed by other important institutions in New York. In some instances courses are given, as in the municipal institutions, without charge or for a very low fee so that the people of New York and surrounding cities and towns have at their command unrivalled opportunities for obtaining higher education. Notwithstanding the very large number of courses offered in the

great institutions of the city to the general student, the numbers attending Columbia in University Extension classes at Morningside have increased from 6,213 in 1918-1919 to 12,096, in 1922-1923.

Through recent action by the Faculty of Columbia College a student who has been one year in residence and who has 94 undergraduate credits, can enter a professional school of recognized standing and after a year's professional work may receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts. This privilege of professional option should also be granted, with suitable restrictions, to students who are now classed as University Undergraduates. Thus Columbia University is conducting under its exact supervision and instruction pre-medical courses in the buildings of the Long Island College Hospital in Brooklyn. These students are in full standing in the University and receive credit toward the undergraduate degrees. If the work of these two years were supplemented by courses of the Summer Session and one year in a recognized professional school, the students should be granted the degree of Bachelor of Science in General Studies. Other University Extension students are not at present granted this privilege of professional option. They may enter the professional schools after receiving 94 points but they cannot count their year of professional study toward the degree of Bachelor of Science in General Studies, and therefore do not have the same opportunity as other undergraduates.

There is abundant evidence that many students are prevented from taking advantage of the opportunities offered by University Extension because of financial difficulties. The University might well consider in what legitimate manner, with due regard for the effect upon the students, help might be rendered in this crucial time in the career of these young people. There are various methods by which this could be accomplished either through the establishment of a loan fund of at least \$10,000 to be used with judgment and after a study of the needs of those applying, or a system of partial payments which would be appreciated by the students who are wage-earners and who are paid by the month.

Extramural courses are given outside of Manhattan Borough



in Brooklyn and chiefly outside of New York State as far afield as Fall River and Washington in twenty-eight cities. The number of students in 1921-1922 was 1,931; in 1922-1923, 3,244. This increase is largely due to the interest which Teachers College is taking at this time in this branch of Extension work under the guidance of Professor James F. Hasic. Students in these centers generally request professional courses in Education as their attendance on such courses is uniformly approved and rewarded by school authorities. It is a matter of regret that these Boards of Education and Superintendents of Schools do not insist upon advanced work in the subject matter as in English and History.

The section of class instruction which we designate as Special includes casual courses for which no academic credit is allowed. Students registered in such courses are exempt from the payment of the University fee and in the Registrar's records are enumerated in a separate division.

The Institute of Arts and Sciences shows a membership of 2,492. Home Study has on its roll 831 students for 1922-1923 as against 232 in 1921-1922. These figures of the non-academic divisions are eloquent and indicate their importance especially as neither Home Study nor the Institute have academic recognition. The total number of students enrolled in University Extension in 1922-1923 was 17,543. To this if we add the membership of the Institute of Arts and Sciences we have a grand total of 20,035 persons who are brought under the influence of Columbia as an educational institution through the agency of University Extension.

Residence conditions especially as affecting women students have caused us some anxiety and we are looking forward with great eagerness to the new dormitory and dining room for women. The younger women students are now required to take their meals in Students Hall and therefore no longer rely upon the restaurants which are not under University control.

Fifty young women are on our rolls as candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Science in General Studies. Four of these have been granted this status by the special committee in charge. The others must show by their standing that they



are worthy of this classification. They certainly form a body of students whom the University may regard with great satisfaction.

In conformity with the desires of the State Department of Education we are offering a year course for women in Oral Hygiene. These young women are in demand for service in dentists' offices and become licensed dental hygienists. For the coming year the requirements for admission are the same as those demanded for entrance to college. In the past year fifty-four students were crowded into the little Jarvie Infirmary at 59th Street but in the coming year, owing to the merger of the School of Dentistry with the College of Dental and Oral Surgery, abundant space will enable us to care for a larger class furnished with suitable equipment. The class of this year treated in various clinics and at the Presbyterian Hospital and Jarvie Infirmary seventeen thousand patients who were comforted and helped through the efforts of these young women. The new quarters of the School of Dentistry will also be at the service of the classes for practitioners which have been conducted by University Extension in cooperation with the School.

The Courses in Optics and Optometry in Columbia University were inaugurated thirteen years ago, and during that time they have grown steadily in favor and in significance. The qualifications for admission have been raised, the program of studies has been intensified and extended, and the facilities for instruction have been enlarged. Nevertheless, our resources of space, particularly for laboratory and clinical instruction, are far from adequate for what we desire to do.

From time to time numerous valuable gifts of apparatus and machinery have been made by optical societies, manufacturers and private individuals who are interested in the development of this work. The equipment of the shops and laboratories and the clinical facilities are extraordinarily fine, but for the reason above stated these things cannot at the present time be used to the best advantage.

During the past summer a complete set of the most modern machinery for edging, polishing, grinding, etc., has been in-

stalled by the Bausch and Lomb Optical Company of Rochester, New York; in addition to which Mr. Adolph Lomb himself made a present consisting of a handsome collection of costly apparatus and optical instruments intended especially for instruction and research work in the wide domain of physiological optics. Probably there is no other institution in the United States which possesses such facilities as these.

Our ambition for the future is as boundless as hitherto particularly in view of the additional room which will be available when the new building of the School of Business is finished in the coming spring. We have many plans for developing our work and our opportunities for service seem almost unlimited.

By combining certain courses in University Extension with selected courses in the College of Pharmacy, adequate training has been furnished for men and women who look forward to executive positions in the large drug stores or other pharmaceutical establishments such as wholesale houses or manufactories. Women who are considering a business career may thus be trained in a new field of endeavor.

The question has been asked whether we regard vocational instruction as appropriate to a university course of study. In University Extension we believe that vocational courses are legitimate if they are furnished for mature students. There are many reasons why the University could have a very salutary effect upon education of this character particularly because of the close association with scientific departments which are engaged in collegiate and university work.

The School of Medicine in the Spring and Summer Sessions offered, through coöperation with University Extension, advanced courses for graduates in medicine. Additional courses will be given in the coming academic year. This is a most interesting step in the building up of graduate courses in medicine in New York and is unique in the history of medical education. Many courses are planned which will be under the close supervision and direction of prominent professors and heads of departments in the School of Medicine. Those already offered are: a series of neurological and psychiatric clinical courses; a course in general surgery; a course on the treatment

of Diabetes Mellitus by means of dietary regulation and the use of Insulin, and two courses in internal medicine at the Presbyterian Hospital. These are offered without restriction to qualified students, graduates in medicine. University Extension is interested in this development as giving some hope and promise of the general unified operation of graduate courses in which all the medical schools and hospitals of the city should share. This is the ideal cooperative plan toward which those interested should look and the successful accomplishment of this plan will be an achievement which might well stir the ambitions of those who are interested in developing medical education at Columbia.

During the spring of the past academic year, arrangements were consummated whereby Columbia University can coöperate with the American Academy of Dramatic Arts so that courses covering practically the entire field of the art of the theater shall be offered to students desiring them. In 1899 Columbia established the first chair of drama in the English speaking world. Because of lack of equipment it has not been possible to offer adequate technical training in any of the arts relating to the theater except playwriting and dramatic criticism and even in these the laboratory method could not be employed. For this reason we have united in a cooperative scheme with the American Academy of Dramatic Arts which aims to prepare students for the stage. The American Academy of Dramatic Arts founded in 1884 combined the system of a college with the discipline and executive management of the theater. The moving spirit of this enterprise was Franklin H. Sargent, the President whose recent untimely death we are lamenting. He joined heartily in the plan of coöperation with Columbia recognizing what the University could bring to the Academy and also the need in the University which his own institution could supply.

The subject of stenography, designated shorthand in its more complete and advanced form, has become most important for secretarial students and for many in the School of Business and the School of Journalism. The subject should be approached in a manner befitting University training and as

shorthand reporting should be directed by a university trained man possessing scholarly attainment which would justify an appointment as professor. The National Shorthand Reporters Association is planning to establish a professional course which will bring into their field in greater numbers cultivated men with collegiate training. University Extension furnishes an opportunity for experimenting with the four year program proposed by this Association.

Home Study is developing in a satisfactory manner and has on its roll about one thousand students. This gain of seven hundred in the year has been made in spite of difficulties which would seem almost unsurmountable. In established educational institutions which conduct home study courses with great success academic credit is given but Columbia does not grant such credit. The purely commercial organizations are selling subjects which Columbia is either unwilling or unable at the present time to add to its offering. Experience has shown, however, that many desire the carefully conducted courses of the Columbia standard even without credit and hence the opportunities for service in this field are almost boundless. Officers in charge of Home Study have been compelled to build up an elaborate staff of assistants and clerks to bring before the student what they have prepared and to promote the whole scheme in the presence of a disinterested if not hostile university public. Nevertheless, no course has been organized and placed in the Home Study list which did not have the approval of the department concerned. The same is true of the force of instructors. Constant efforts to arouse the interest and secure the help of officers of many departments have met with such unsatisfactory results that the addition of new subjects and courses has been accomplished with great difficulty. Our purpose is to present subjects which can be adequately treated in Home Study, the range of which is very wide. Here there is a great difference of opinion so that those who are unwilling must be convinced of the feasibility of the presentation of a subject through Home Study before affording the slightest sympathy or help. The preliminary announcement contained the description of fifty courses but the current



bulletin offers one hundred and fifty-six courses, all but a few of which are immediately available for students. One method of expanding our work is to make contacts with outside organizations. This year we have associated ourselves with the Boy Scouts of America, the Merchant Marine Officers, educational officers in prison service, and for the development of education by radio, the American Telegraph and Telephone Company. All of these organizations and many others such as prominent business houses are desirous of carrying on their education work in cooperation with an established educational institution. Community study whereby five or more individuals study as a club at reduced rates is another method of aiding students through Home Study. We are now completing the series of courses for preparation for college. Many who have about completed their preparation are unable to finish their work in class instruction. One of the students in Home Study took the College Entrance Examinations in Mathematics and received a mark indicating that he had presented a perfect paper.

The publication of books giving surveys of such subjects as history, fine arts, science helpful to those persons who desire to increase their general culture by reading is an important part of Home Study service. Cooperation with the University Press will render it possible to issue material already prepared by Home Study in a distinctive and attractive form which might be known as the Columbia Home Study Series.

The granting of credit for Home Study courses is always a delicate subject to discuss. We do not favor granting the usual academic credit but we do look forward to the time when a special degree will be given to students who complete with high grade a series of courses in Home Study. We are well aware of the fact that correspondence courses, no matter how carefully prepared or how faithfully completed, are not in good repute. We should remember the hostility with which Summer Schools and Extension classes were received. They have finally and fully proved their value in education. Home Study has a similar future and we ask for the sympathetic interest and help of those who always welcome any effort which gives new educational opportunities to the greater number.



The Institute of Arts and Sciences is just closing its first decade. An elaborate report with important statistics has been prepared by Mr. Milton J. Davies who has charge of this branch of University Extension. During the ten years the Institute has held 3,136 meetings which were attended by 917,164 people and the membership has increased from 1,248 to 2,492. For four years the enrolment has been closed at the beginning of the season owing to the limitation in size of present auditoriums. The completion of the auditorium seating 1,400 persons in the new building of the School of Business will enable the Institute to enlarge its membership. The program of 1922-1923 consisted of 210 meetings including lectures on social, economic and political questions and weekly concerts and dramatic recitals. An important feature of the Institute's work is its coöperation with other departments of the University and with outside organizations. Among notable events were a series of lectures on the Canadian Constitution by the Hon. William Renwick Riddell; lectures on the League of Nations by Lord Robert Cecil; intercollegiate debates opening with a debate with Oxford University (England); meetings commemorating the centenary of Louis Pasteur, the 450th anniversary of the birth of Copernicus. An important feature of the musical season was the performance of *The Redemption* in Carnegie Hall by the Columbia University Chorus, conducted by Professor Walter Henry Hall.

As I bring this report to a close, I must refer again as in former years to the desire which officers of University Extension have to help the labor unions in their ambitions for the education of their members. Although our efforts have not been met with the response desired, we are nevertheless just as eager to give assistance to those in the labor unions who are interested in workers' education. It is true that the University trains many workers who come as individuals. A feeling of suspicion on the part of the unions toward the University still exists although we are ready to cooperate with the labor organizations in the most liberal way but apparently the time is not ripe for the realization of our desires.

The record which is set forth in this report should relieve the

anxiety of those who are solicitous as to the success of institutions of higher learning in training and guiding their students and accomplishing the purpose for which they exist. The opinion exists in the minds of many that colleges throughout the country are being regarded by students and by people in general as athletic and social clubs primarily and not as educational institutions. The students in University Extension attend for the purpose of obtaining an education and are not drawn aside from this goal by the allurements of athletic sports or social engagements.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES C. EGBERT,

*Director*

*June 30, 1923*

# SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

## REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1923

*To the President of the University*

SIR:

I desire to present herewith the annual report of the School of Business for the academic year 1922-1923.

To understand and appreciate the development of the School of Business as it is portrayed in the events of the year, it will be useful for us to recall certain facts of its organization and existence as one of the schools of the University.

The evening courses in business as established by University Extension and eagerly elected by many students served to bring clearly before the University public the importance of business as a subject of study in the curriculum of a modern university and led to the organization of the School of Business. A close relationship therefore exists between this School and the evening courses. In fact the School which owes its existence to University Extension now in turn holds itself responsible for the character of the work as it is given in the evening. In a reciprocal manner University Extension furnishes for the School of Business a convenient means of supplying courses which are desirable for students of special branches but which are not suitable as forming part of the curriculum of the School. Again University Extension must rely upon the School for advice and countenance in any branch of its service although such service may not assume the form of courses in business leading to a degree but rather of non-academic education as Home Study or the Institute of Arts and Sciences. Certainly each school and department must be responsible for its own subject or subjects when presented in University Extension. This is especially true of the School of Business which should feel its responsibility in this regard

and follow the example of other parts of the University which find in University Extension an opportunity for exploiting and building up the subject with which they are concerned.

Nevertheless there is and must be a sharp distinction between the fully established professional school which confers degrees and the courses which are intended for those who can give only haphazard attendance and who are interested in the pursuit of knowledge without any intention of obtaining a degree. In other words, the School of Business must bear to University Extension a relationship similar to that existing with the other professional schools. These grant recognition whenever such action is consistent with the attainment of the purpose for which the school exists and with the standards of a professional school granting degrees. With all this in mind the Administrative Board of the School has been carefully studying questions which naturally arise because of this distinction, and in its legislation has laid emphasis upon the fact that the School is professional in character and must maintain in full degree the best traditions of the University as shown in the history of other professional schools. In calling attention to the professional character of the School, we desire to emphasize the fact that it is not of the vocational type. We do not depreciate the value of vocational training and would gladly see it developed for mature students in University Extension. We do not, however, regard instruction in the selling of bonds, or the marketing of goods or any other form of training fitting a man specifically for a particular job as the function of this School. We desire to have our students thoroughly grounded in the fundamentals of business science, so that they may be ready for any field in the business world rather than prepared for any particular type of trade or industry.

The School of Business also naturally has close relationship with the College. At the time of organization the Committee purposely selected the plan of two undergraduate years preceded by two years of cultural study. A four year course parallel to the four years of the College was rejected as leading to a rival undergraduate school, inappropriate and inconsistent

with the development of university education at Columbia. The experience of the past six years in the life of the School has proved conclusively that the decision was correct. The courses of the School of Business do not therefore form a part of the cultural offering of a collegiate career and are definitely professional in character. This fact is recognized and accepted by the Dean of the College and its Committee on Instruction, and suitable regulations have been passed especially in the past year so that students in their choice of electives may keep this always in mind.

The Administrative Board has adopted certain rules which protect the individuality and independence of the School notwithstanding its intimate relationship with University Extension and the College. Thus the School will not grant credit for courses in business taken before the completion of the sixty academic points required for admission. This implies the completion of the cultural training before a student enters upon the professional courses in business if he intends to claim credit in the School toward a degree. This rule is thoroughly sound in principle particularly if we regard the courses of the School as professional in character. Other regulations looking to the same end were adopted by the Administrative Board, whereby students are required to complete in the School a minimum of thirty-six points in regular and established courses of the School. Beyond this in the year immediately preceding the granting of the Bachelor of Science degree the student must complete as a residence requirement a minimum of twelve points at each session.

Another interesting and important development of the past year is the extension and further recognition of the graduate character of the School. In the original plan of organization a third, a graduate year, was added to the two undergraduate years. This graduate year open to those who have completed a course of study equivalent to that of the two undergraduate years leads to the degree of Master of Science. No provision, however, was made for the student who had completed a college career and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts and who desired to enter upon courses in business as a graduate



student. During the past year college graduates possessing the degree of Bachelor of Arts have been allowed to enter upon a course of study in business of two years leading to the degree of Master of Science. These students are required to take in their first year fundamental courses and in the second year may elect graduate courses appropriate for those qualified to enter upon the one year course. A number of students have already taken advantage of this opportunity. The figures of registration given below will indicate the usefulness of this arrangement and the appreciation with which it has been received. The graduate character of the School was still further recognized by the action of the University Council at its meeting on April 17, 1923. At that time the Joint Committee on Graduate Instruction was given authority to matriculate students as candidates for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy and admit them to final examinations no matter under what University faculty they may have enrolled; also to authorize the matriculation and admission to final examination of candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy not only in subjects now comprised within the departmental offerings of the three graduate faculties and the Faculty of Law but also in such other subjects as the said Joint Committee on Graduate Instruction may approve. Thus the suggestion made in my last report that students, candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, be permitted to register for the degree in the School of Business, has been carried into effect by the action of the Council.

In my last report I called attention to the necessity of finding through experience the proper line of educational development of schools of business inasmuch as they are in the formative stage. Appreciating this fact, the Administrative Board and the Staff have studied the requirements for admission and the course of study. As a result of this examination in the light of the experience of the past six years changes have been made which deserve recording in this report. For admission, as hitherto, the completion of two full years of study in an approved college is required. The specific requirements which determined rather exactly the character of the cultural years

have been restricted to English (two years) and modern foreign language (two years). Economic Geography and Business Administration may be presented at time of entrance and this is preferred. If not offered on admission these subjects must be included in the program of study of the School. Hitherto in addition to the subjects named above, Mathematics, History and Economic Geography were specified. This modification in requirements for admission gives greater flexibility and opens the way to those who have had a general collegiate training of two years and are thus qualified to become students of the School although they may not have completed certain specific subjects of study. Emphasis is placed upon English, and students who show that they are deficient in this subject will be required to enroll in a course which will correct this deficiency.

The Administrative Board has made modifications in the list of required subjects of the first year seeking to determine and place in that year the essential and fundamental courses. To Accounting, Banking and Business, and Business Law, they have added Corporation Finance and Statistics. Elements of Business Administration and Economic Geography are called for if not offered at entrance. A modern foreign language is required for admission but not as one of the subjects of the course. Students are advised to elect a modern language whenever it is consistent with the special field of business chosen and must show facility in speaking and writing this language before they receive their degrees.

I desire to report the following changes in the personnel of the Staff of the School. On the nomination of the Administrative Board the Trustees have promoted Assistant Professor Ralph H. Blanchard to be Associate Professor of Insurance; Assistant Professor James C. Bonbright to be Associate Professor of Finance and Assistant Professor Frederick C. Mills to be Associate Professor of Statistics. The promotions were made on the same principle which has prevailed since the organization of the School whereby in the building up of the Staff the important professorial positions have been filled from the ranks of the younger men who have been promoted when

their attainment as scholars and teachers has been demonstrated. On the request of the Administrative Board Assistant Professor Brissenden was transferred from University Extension to the School of Business with the title of Assistant Professor of Economics. By this transfer the courses in Personnel Management will be cared for as it is expected that Professor Brissenden will cooperate with the Committee on the Employment of Students whose service is of special importance to the School of Business. It is at this point that the School may establish contact with the business world so that the practical side of business education may be placed within reach of our students. Many engage in remunerative employment during their connection with the School in the summer and during the academic year. This custom should be studied and regulated so that the experience may form part of the training of the student under the supervision of the appropriate member of the Staff and therefore may be encouraged or restricted with the best interests of the student in view. I do not know of a more important question than this and Professor Brissenden has an unusual opportunity for performing unique service in guiding us in the consideration of this subject of the practical side of education in business.

We have lost from our Staff by resignation two men whose presence served to add to the reputation of the School for scholarship and attainment on the part of its instructors. I refer to Professor Asher Hobson, Associate Professor of Economic Agriculture, who resigned to accept the position of American representative on the International Commission on Agriculture, and Professor George W. Edwards who has been appointed to a professorship in New York University.

Certain features of registration deserve attention in this report. At the Commencement in June 1923, 114 students received the degree of Bachelor of Science, 20 received the degree of Master of Science and 8 were awarded the Secretarial Certificate. The total number of students in the School, 1922-1923, was 355 with 114 in the first year and 99 in the second year of the undergraduate course. Candidates for the degree of Master of Science numbered 56. Beyond these the non-

matriculated students and the candidates for the Secretarial Certificate were 86 in number. The number of graduate students has increased beyond those of 1921-1922. Of the students enrolled in the School 70 were women; of these 6 were candidates for the Master of Science degree and 26 for the Secretarial Certificate and 38 for the degree of Bachelor of Science. These figures do not indicate the entire number of students who are under the instruction of members of the Staff of the School. The Registrar estimates these to be at least 800 in number. This is important as indicating how wide is the influence of the School of Business in the University and how active are the members of the staff in giving instruction outside the exact limits of the School. We recognize as of primary importance the contact of the instructor with the student in class exercises and through individual consultation. Nevertheless the members of the staff are continually engaged in scholarly investigation and are in demand for various forms of public service. During the year numerous books of more than usual value have been published by the instructors of the School of which I may mention "The Federal Reserve System" by H. Parker Willis; "Auditing Principles and Income Tax Procedure" by Robert H. Montgomery; "New Fundamentals of Accounting, Volume II" by Roy B. Kester, and "Foreign Commercial Credits" by George W. Edwards.

Through the generosity of Mr. Marvyn L. Scudder the School of Business was the recipient during the year of a most valuable and unique financial library. This is the most complete collection of reports, mortgages and documents relating to corporations in existence, and places in the possession of the School a mass of material invaluable for study and research. Many of the documents cannot be obtained elsewhere. We are greatly indebted to Mr. Scudder for this library which will bear his name and to the Trustees who have made suitable provision for its care and maintenance.

When I prepared my report for the preceding year there was very slight prospect of the erection of our new building. The past year, therefore, has been epochal in the realization

of our hopes for a suitable home for the School and we are now looking forward to the completion of the building before the beginning of another academic year. I doubt if any of us realize all that this means to the School where students and instructors have been compelled to flit about from one building to another. The development of the School as such has been almost impossible as there has existed no center of administration or control. The library has been crowded into a small room and little reading space has been available. We shall now enter a building carefully planned for a school of this character with its library, accounting and statistical laboratories, seminar rooms and administrative offices. Truly we have a goodly heritage.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES C. EGBERT,

*Director*

*June 30, 1923*



# SCHOOL OF DENTAL AND ORAL SURGERY

## REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1923

*To the President of the University*

SIR:

I have the honor to present the following report on the work of the School of Dentistry for the academic year 1922-1923. The registration for the year was as follows:

Freshmen . . . . .	7	Juniors . . . . .	3
Sophomores . . . . .	5	Seniors . . . . .	4
			<hr/>
			19

These students with one exception have been very successful in their work. Unfortunately, we were obliged to drop a young man of the Junior class because of a second failure. His physical condition was such that we made every effort to have him withdraw at the end of the first semester, but his family insisted upon his finishing the year. Four members of the Sophomore class had obtained a Bachelor's degree prior to their registration in the dental course, and three members of the class received the Bachelor of Science degree from Columbia, June, 1923. This class has shown exceptional ability in both mental and manual work. The Juniors and Seniors also passed their practical work with a high average, and the four Seniors received their degrees of Doctor of Dental Surgery, June 1923. All have since passed their State Board Examinations successfully which gives us a rating of 100% for the year.

We were disappointed in not having a full Freshman class, but realize that it was because of the high standard of our pre-requisites, and the fact that all other University schools are requiring but one year of college for matriculation. It has been a question for some time as to the practicability of the present two year pre-dental curricula. The large majority of the

schools throughout the country seem to feel that it is a barrier rather than a help in dental education. Prof. E. T. Darby in an address before the Illinois State Dental Society says, "It may be regarded as still unproven that a degree in art or letters or its equivalent in education is prerequisite to the making of a successful practitioner in dentistry." Prof. Darby does not depreciate the value of the higher standard for the dental student, but with many others believes that the two year requirement should be perfected to the end that prospective students may demonstrate their ability as artisans to follow the practice of dentistry. There are many instances where these latent talents could be developed better in a predental rather than a regular course. Because of the influences of environment, many young men are led to declare a predilection for their future that often leads to failure and might be avoided by a proper predental provision. The present minimum requirements of the State University for the first year provide for 670 hours of practical work, that is to say, work that is done by hand, against 330 didactic conference and quizz hours; the second, 640 to 360; the third, 720 to 280, and the fourth, 760 to 240. Thus, in 4000 hours 2790 are given to practical work, from which it can be seen that a student lacking ability in a digital dexterity is at a great disadvantage, and, while he may succeed in passing his examination, he is not the type of dentist that Columbia should graduate. We feel that such deficiencies should be detected early enough to conserve the student's time, which is in no wise a plea to reduce the standard. If anything, it should be raised to meet the condition.

The survey of dental education by the Carnegie Foundation and the reorganization and unification of the educational bodies of the United States, particularly that of the Educational Council, are producing radical changes in all of the schools, especially those of the proprietary class, and, as a result, a large majority of these schools are seeking University affiliation. Some of those in the Middle West are furnishing endowment with a gift of the school to the University. The College of Dental and Oral Surgery of New York began negotiations with the School of Dentistry, Columbia University, early in March

of the current year, for a merger which was consummated by the signing of a contract on June 30th for the transfer of all properties of said College to Columbia University. One of the conditions in the contract makes it necessary to change the title from the School of Dentistry to the School of Dental and Oral Surgery, and we find ourselves starting the new year with a large student body, the care of which is a very serious matter for our present faculty. We are confident, however, that we shall be able to meet the conditions and render a report next year satisfactory to all.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK T. VAN WOERT,

*Director*

*June 30, 1923*

# UNIVERSITY ADMISSIONS

## REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1923

*To the President of the University*

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the following report for the academic year ending June 30, 1923:

Important changes in requirements for admission have been made in the past year by the School of Business, the Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry, and the School of Practical Arts. The amount of previous college training required for admission to the Schools of Business and of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry remains the same, but there has been a change in the amount of prescribed work included in the requirements. In each case the amount of prescribed work has been reduced. The School of Business now prescribes only two years of college English, one year of college work in introductory economics, and two years of college work or the equivalent in French, Spanish or German. Formerly the prescribed subjects included also a year of college mathematics or its equivalent, a year of commercial geography, a year of history, and for the past year a course in business organization as well. While the two last named are still prescribed for the degree, it will be possible hereafter for those who have not included these subjects in their preliminary college preparation to study them as a part of the work to be taken in the School of Business.

The Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry have reduced the amount of prescribed work in the requirement of three years of college work for admission by omitting differential equations, the second session's work in qualitative analysis, and a little more than a third of the former requirement in advanced physics. Formerly the student who entered Columbia College with credit for entrance physics, entrance chem-

istry, and advanced entrance mathematics was required to do more than two-thirds of his minimum college work in these three subjects and drawing. If he had omitted any of these subjects in school a still larger proportion of his college work must be devoted to science, and the completion of the full requirements in three years was practically impossible. Now only slightly more than half of his work need be taken in those sciences. It is possible for him to meet the requirements in three years even if he should not offer upon admission to college all the science and mathematics recommended.

While it is no doubt highly desirable that the subjects no longer prescribed be included in the preparation of candidates for admission, there are two excellent reasons for ceasing to make them obligatory. The first of these is the fact that their inclusion in the preliminary college work, by limiting the amount of work which may be chosen from other fields, tends to narrow the preliminary training and thus to defeat one of the primary purposes of the schools in requiring college work for admission, the purpose, namely, of providing for a broad preliminary training. This was particularly true of the former requirements for admission to the Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry. The total amount of prescribed work was so great that the opportunity for the election of other courses was practically negligible.

The second reason for decreasing the amount of prescribed work was the fact that aside from those preparing in Columbia College, applicants were usually unable to include in their college years all the work that was prescribed. This meant in the School of Business that those entering from other colleges almost invariably entered with deficiencies, a very unsatisfactory situation. In the Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry, where the subjects which have been removed from the list of prescribed subjects were held to be absolutely prerequisite to the work of the schools, with the curriculum which they then provided, it meant that students who had prepared in colleges other than Columbia were in the great majority of instances unable to enter without additional college preparation. With rare exceptions such students gave up entirely



their plans of entering our Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry and went to schools where the requirements were less exacting. In consequence the student body in our engineering schools was more and more recruited from Columbia College alone. Moreover, the rigidity of the requirements was resulting in a rapid and steady decrease in the number of Columbia College students preparing for the Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry. The change in requirements will undoubtedly improve the situation, but it is highly probable that improvement will be slow for a time, since the new requirements will not become generally known at once. The results should be evident, however, in the course of two or three years. The number of students entering the Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry last September was very little greater than in 1922. The number of undergraduates entering the School of Business was slightly smaller than in the preceding year. The new requirements and the new buildings which have been begun or are to be provided later will change that situation. The modification in the requirements for admission to candidacy for the M. S. in Business undoubtedly played its part in bringing about a largely increased registration of graduate students in the School of Business. It was formerly necessary for a candidate for the degree of M. S. in Business to present a record showing the completion of a course substantially identical with that required for our B. S. in Business. Last September a new provision became operative whereby a graduate of a recognized college who had not specialized as an undergraduate in business subjects might qualify for the M. S. in Business by two years of graduate work here, instead of being required to make up two undergraduate years of work in order to be accepted as a candidate for the M. S. in Business with the privilege of qualifying for that degree in one additional year. In other words, the graduate of an acceptable college who has not specialized in business subjects may now qualify for the degree of M. S. in Business in two years instead of being required to take three as was formerly the case. The results of the change are entirely satisfactory.

A most important change has been made in the entrance re-

quirements of the School of Practical Arts. In the past that School has offered a four-year program of studies based upon secondary school training and leading to a bachelor's degree. The curriculum has included both professional courses and non-professional courses. The school has been most successful. The number of students has grown so great that there is no longer room for the non-professional work. Hereafter there will be a two-year professional course presupposing for admission the completion of two years of standard non-professional college work including certain specified subjects. In 1923 the former first year will be discontinued: in 1924 what has so far been the second year will be discontinued. The new requirements will go fully into effect at that time. The School of Practical Arts will then take its place with all the other professional schools except the College of Pharmacy, in requiring college work for admission and will leave Columbia College and Barnard College as the only schools of the University (aside from Pharmacy) whose work is based upon the secondary schools. Within a period of less than fifteen years the present policy has replaced one in which all the professional schools then in existence, except the Law School, admitted students directly from the secondary schools.

In Columbia College and in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in both of which the number of students has been as great as could well be adequately cared for, the number of new students admitted has been strictly limited. The number of applicants whose records would have been accepted as entitling them to admission a few years ago, or in other words the number of eligible applicants, was much greater last September than could be admitted. From among these the number who could be cared for was selected in accordance with the system of admission established a few years ago. The results have been highly satisfactory. The candidates admitted to the Freshman Class in Columbia College were distinctly superior in native ability, as measured by the psychological examination, to the preceding class, which was in turn decidedly superior to its immediate predecessor. All the evidence available goes to show that the students who

are now being admitted to Columbia College stand much higher in native ability than those admitted to any other college for which there are comparable measures of ability. The general geographical distribution of the student body in the College remains substantially the same as last year, though there are of course minor changes.

Barnard College employed the psychological examination for the first time as a part of its system of admission, with gratifying results so far as quality is concerned. The entering class was also larger by 49 than in the preceding year, the total being 229. A more flexible system of requirements for students entering with advanced standing from other colleges has encouraged an increase in the number of such candidates. The total number of new students in September, 1922, was 341 as compared with 257 in 1921 and 233 in 1920. 1919 witnessed the admission of what was for that time an unusually large number of new students, viz., 287. Aside from that year and the year 1911, when 249 were admitted, the number of new students did not reach 240 until 1921.

The number of new students in other schools shows a healthy increase. The growth is greatest in the Schools of Law, the Schools of Political Science, Philosophy and Pure Science, and Teachers College.

One important change has been made in the past practice of the University regarding entrance examinations. For many years a regular series of examinations has been given in January. Concurrent action by the faculties concerned has led to the discontinuance of the regular series of subject matter entrance examinations in January. Candidates who are otherwise ready for admission and whose records seem to show adequate preparation may be given special examinations at that time in case such are needed for the completion of entrance requirements, but in most cases their records and the psychological examination which will be given at that time will suffice. The January entrance examinations had come to be used very largely by students inadequately prepared, in many cases by those who were actually candidates for admission to other colleges. They placed a great and unwelcome burden upon

members of the faculty who were exceedingly busy with other duties at that time, and they were of small advantage to the candidates, most of whom failed to pass.

Two additions have been made to the list of subjects which may be offered for admission to Columbia College and Barnard College, or rather additional units in two subjects which have previously been accepted. The additions are advanced Spanish, covered usually in the fourth year of secondary school preparation in that subject, and intermediate or third year Italian. While the instruction in these subjects in the schools is not yet so thorough as it should be, the reasons for accepting the subjects themselves seem to be as good as those for accepting similar preparation in French and German. Adequacy of preparation will be tested by the usual methods.

It is perhaps in order at this time to review briefly the principles which underlie the requirements for admission to each and every school of the University. They are found everywhere, but it is fair to say that in many institutions tradition has played a much larger part than with us, though it naturally and necessarily plays its part here also.

At least two principles are recognized. One is the requirement of a certain general level of education: the other is need for preparation in certain specific subjects or fields, with which it is necessary for the student to be acquainted in order to do the work of the school which he desires to enter. Needless to say, the application of these principles varies greatly in different schools. The requirements for admission to the colleges of liberal arts call for the general level of education presumably attained by the completion of the work of the secondary school. It is obvious that this does not mean the same in all cases—or indeed in any two cases. But roughly it does mark definitely a stage in education. Partly as a means for providing a certain content in general education but more consciously as a means for insuring necessary preparation in subject matter prerequisite to college work, all candidates for admission must offer a prescribed minimum in English and Mathematics. For the same reasons foreign language is required. Students looking forward to medicine or engineering are urged to offer Physics,



Chemistry and advanced Mathematics. Barnard College requires more in foreign language than does Columbia College, presumably for the first of the reasons specified above, though doubtless in part for the second, and perhaps still more for reasons which are not very well defined. In some indirect way the tradition that young women should know foreign languages or that they excel in them may have been influential. For admission to Columbia College the student who offers four units in Latin (or three in Greek) may elect his remaining entrance subjects—aside from English and Elementary Mathematics: otherwise he must offer History and either Physics or Chemistry. The requirement in science was determined in part by the belief that these were solid subjects whose mastery was evidence of ability and character, and in part perhaps by reasons which are the counterpart of those which led to the larger requirement in foreign languages by the Barnard College Faculty.

The requirement of the Law School that the candidate must offer an acceptable college degree or at least three years of college work, including English History, American History and Economics, was obviously based almost wholly upon the first principle, namely, that the candidate must have reached a certain definite level of education.

The minimum requirement of somewhat more than two years of college work for admission to the College of Physicians and Surgeons includes prescribed courses in English and either French or German, besides not less than two years of Chemistry and one year each of Physics and Biology. The requirements in science are based primarily upon the principle that knowledge of these sciences is essential for the work of the curriculum, but the other principle plays a large part in the total requirement. As a matter of fact, it plays a larger part in the actual selection of students than would appear upon the surface. Among the applicants for admission, those who have completed a full college course or even three years of college work are admitted in preference to those who offer only the minimum requirements, unless the latter should excel greatly in some very important particular.



The requirements for admission to the Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry likewise illustrate the application of both principles, though until the recent change in the content of the requirements, the specified amount of work in sciences deemed prerequisite for the work of the schools was so great that there was too small an opportunity for the candidate to raise the general level of his training in the three college years except in science. The School of Architecture, with a two-year college requirement including as prescribed subjects only French and Mathematics, has been influenced chiefly by the first principle. The Schools of Journalism, Business, and (beginning in 1924) Practical Arts, each offering a two-year professional program for a bachelor's degree, require two years of college work for admission, with differences in the subjects prescribed but with relatively flexible requirements so far as subject matter is concerned. Both principles are exemplified as well as the further consideration that no bachelor's degree should be granted for work representing less than four full years beyond the secondary school course.

In the graduate schools the basic requirement is a baccalaureate degree in arts, letters, philosophy or science, or an engineering degree, from an approved institution. In addition to this the several departments and even the several faculties may, and in some cases they do, require that in order to be accepted as a candidate for a higher degree in the fields which they represent, the student shall have included in his earlier study certain specified subjects regarded as prerequisite for the work conducted by the department or faculty in question. For admission to graduate standing in the University there is thus a common requirement for all students. But in order to be accepted as a student prepared to specialize in a given field there may be an additional requirement determined by the department in charge of that field. Likewise, the professional schools which offer higher degrees ordinarily require that in order to be eligible to candidacy for a higher degree the applicant must have completed previously a course which both in quantity and in subject matter is substantially equivalent to that required for the bachelor's degree in his chosen

field by Columbia University. To be eligible to candidacy for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy the candidate must have completed at least one year of graduate work beyond a standard baccalaureate degree and must have satisfied the department of his major subject of his preparation to undertake researches under its direction; again illustrating the two principles found throughout.

In the graduate schools the requirements for admission, so far as the general level of education required is concerned, are the same for all and are administered through the Office of University Admissions. The requirements for preparation in specific subject matter, where there are such, are administered by the departments making the requirement. This division of function is not universal in the universities of the country, but its advantages are obvious.

Another principle which should be carefully considered in determining entrance requirements and which should be one of the controlling factors in determining what general level of education should be required, and which should be borne in mind also in the organization of a curriculum, in so far as its content calls for preparation in specific subjects, is this: the formal requirements should not be so great in amount or so rigid in content as to exclude automatically all except a number so small as to be barely enough to make full use of the resources of the school. Otherwise stated, whenever possible, consistent with high standards, the minimum formal requirements should be within the compass of a sufficient number of students to make necessary the selection from among them of those who give evidence of special ability or of special fitness for the work of the school. No system has yet been devised which can select automatically and mechanically the candidate best fitted for the work to be done. Room should be left for the exercise of the judgment of those in charge of the administration of entrance requirements. Reference to this has been made in earlier reports and also to the fact that the policy advocated has given excellent results in Columbia College and in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The need for establishing higher standards than those generally current may

warrant a different policy in some cases, but in the long run and as a basis for a permanent policy the principle is a sound one.

Respectfully submitted,

ADAM LEROY JONES,  
*Director of University Admissions*

*June 30, 1923*

# REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1923

*To the President of the University*

SIR:

As University Medical Officer, I have the honor to submit the following report for the academic year ending June 30, 1923.

The year just closed has been a satisfactory one from the standpoint of community health. The number of students reporting for medical treatment was greater than during any previous year since the organization of systematic medical supervision; but the records show that we have been free from epidemics and that for the most part the illnesses have been such that in the aggregate the actual loss of time due to sickness has been less than usual. Twenty-six thousand and twenty-four medical conferences have been held during the year, making a daily average of about one hundred seventeen patients.

## CONSULTATIONS

<i>At the University Office</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Summer Session, 1922 . . . . .	1,096	2,114	3,210
September . . . . .	265	113	378
October . . . . .	1,382	647	2,029
November . . . . .	1,227	776	2,003
December . . . . .	767	374	1,141
January . . . . .	1,452	692	2,144
February . . . . .	1,444	827	2,271
March . . . . .	1,637	826	2,463
April . . . . .	1,431	856	2,287
May . . . . .	1,342	761	2,103
June . . . . .	128	86	214
Total . . . . .	12,171	8,072	20,243

*At Barnard College*

Winter Session . . . . .	3,185	
Spring Session . . . . .	2,606	
	<hr/>	
Total . . . . .	5,791	5,791
		<hr/>
<i>Grand Total</i> . . . . .		26,034

The distribution of student patients from the several schools of the University would indicate that no one class of students is more susceptible to illness than any other. It would seem, however, that certain courses demanding a sustained effort of speed and accuracy during a laboratory period of two or more hours, do tend to develop in some students latent nervous reactions which, if continued, result in loss of morale and in some cases actual ill health. If future investigations sustain the correctness of this observation it may seem advisable to require candidates for these courses to undergo special medical examinations before permitting them to register for these particular courses. We frequently find that ill health is due to the fact that the student is attempting to gain university credit in a department for which he is not fitted. The resultant mental strain and the lack of a stimulating interest in the subject matter are directly responsible for the nervous condition from which these students suffer. In such cases a change in program is often all that is necessary to bring about a perfectly normal physical condition and to remove the troublesome symptom complex of sleeplessness, lack of concentration, loss of appetite, etc. The nervous effort on the part of the student to maintain a satisfactory grade in a subject for which he has been poorly prepared or for which he has no adaptability is apt to result in a break that may be serious in the matter of health and future constructive efficiency.

The main function of the university is to conserve, advance and disseminate knowledge—its obligations are primarily concerned with teaching and research; but the university must also, as an institution for social betterment, assume a further obligation and responsibility: that of selecting the most promising candidates to receive its gifts and further to make sure



that these candidates elect fields of study and research that will not be detrimental to health in the fullest interpretation of the term. We are not justified as an educational institution in permitting students to invest in programs of study that reap for them ill health and unhappiness. The staff of the University Medical Officer has during the past year made every effort to assist the students in the important matter of proper adjustment of student work and physical capacity. We feel confident that our methods of dealing with these and similar problems at Columbia are effective and that each year our added experience and increasing interest in our health campaign have lessened the number who leave the University in poorer condition than when they came to us. In the organization of the student medical service we have endeavored with this branch of health supervision in mind to develop the work along lines that permit of the greatest elasticity in dealing with individual problems rather than to sacrifice the individual to a system. Each patient is given as much time as his case demands, with the realization that the value of our advice and treatment is directly proportionate to the accuracy of our diagnosis.

It would be of little value at this juncture to enumerate all of the varied conditions of physical ill health and disease that we have met with in our office service this past year. We may, however, state that because our students come from every part of the world and are of all ages, our cases cover a large field in the diseases of both men and women, from the latter part of the second to the fifth and sixth decades of life. The disturbances of the respiratory system have been perhaps the most numerous among the diseases treated, especially those of the upper respiratory tract. During the late winter and early spring we had many patients who suffered from infections of the sinuses of the head and from inflammation of the middle ear. The usual number of mild gastro-intestinal cases was met with throughout the entire year; but for some reason we had more cases of acute and chronic gall bladder trouble, gastric and duodenal ulcers and appendicitis than usual. The early spring brought to our attention several cases of acute pul-

monary tuberculosis, probably made active as the result of grippe attacks during the winter. We have had numerous cases of toxic and metabolic disturbances, functional and organic diseases of the nervous system, skin diseases and diseases of eye and ear.

The surgical service was especially busy with various types of infections, dislocations and fractures. We had many small accidents giving rise to skin and muscle wounds, acid and alkaline burns of various parts of the body, most commonly of the hands, face or eyes. This busy service is not surprising, however, when we consider that our University Campus is a community with a population of more than thirty thousand citizens.

The students are given the best service possible with the present staff organization and when we deem it necessary or when it is requested, the experience of a specialist is sought. An effort is constantly made to give the health service at Columbia an educational value as well as to gain for it a reputation for quality of service. Experience would indicate that the specialist we need most today in the field of medicine is the one who can treat the body as a whole and who is wise enough to enlist the services of the practitioner in a specific field of medicine when expert opinion in that field is needed. We endeavor not to lose the value of the scientifically but personally interested approach of the family physician.

We are called upon not only to treat disease but also to measure physical efficiency and to prognosticate as to the fitness of candidates for positions of importance at home and in foreign lands.

The many types of medical service rendered in the office of the University Medical Officer require a most complete equipment for diagnostic purposes. We have added new equipment each year until we have now accumulated many of the important instruments for routine and specialized diagnostic work. We still lack, however, certain equipment that would facilitate accuracy and speed in our work.

We feel a sense of regret and still of satisfaction in reporting that our present quarters are fast approaching their maximum

capacity and if the coming year increases substantially the demands upon the office much above the present year, we shall be compelled to seek new avenues for growth in our present building or to find a larger house in which to work. We must as a department grow until our service has reached its full capacity.

Health makes possible clearness and accuracy of thought and action. It gives to one happiness and assists the trained and untrained mind to see with less distorted vision that which is worth while in life. Health is that which men need most today in their efforts to solve the difficult problems of citizenship at home and abroad. It is essential in helping men to appreciate the value of home and state and their personal responsibility to the social and physical fiber of the future generation. There are few fields where progressive constructive medical work counts for so much as in a University. If this work at Columbia could be made a permanent growing department by an endowment large enough to permit it to develop along the lines which we have so often presented, we feel that it would be one of the most useful departments of the University. We hope that in the not distant future we may be able through some gift or gifts to secure quarters where we may be able to combine under the same roof our busy office practice and our increasing bedside service.

Our central infirmary has been a great comfort during the year, but its separation from the office adds to the expense of maintenance, to the inconvenience of the patient and to the loss of time by the staff. We wish to emphasize that part of the report of 1921-1922 which deals with the infirmary problem. We need an infirmary large enough to permit us not only to care for the sick who reside in our residence halls but also to cover the demands of our fraternity houses, and the most urgent cases living in boarding houses in the vicinity of the University. The central kitchen has added much this year to the efficiency of the infirmary service and to the comfort of our patients. The infirmary has become a place where the students are quite willing to go when ill, for we give them adequate care and see that their food is carefully prepared and

attractively served. Until one has had the unfortunate experience of being ill away from home one cannot estimate the place that a well-ordered infirmary plays in the life of our sick students. This service is not a luxury but an essential part of our responsibility to the student and to his family.

Our records show the following number of men and women patients cared for in our central infirmary during the past year. There were 196 women patients with a total number of infirmary days amounting to 733, making an average of 3.74 days of illness for each patient. There were 131 men patients with a total of 635 days, making an average of 4.85 days of illness for each man treated in the infirmary.

The number of ambulatory cases treated by the nurses at the women's infirmary was 710. The visiting nurse made 799 house calls on patients ill in bed outside of the infirmary, and 632 telephone calls to patients living too far from the University to make visiting practical. Every effort was made to see that no patient was neglected because of lack of funds to pay for service or lack of friends to see that the necessary comforts were provided.

The boys entering the freshman class at Columbia College last fall were on the whole an excellent group from the standpoint of health and good physical development for boys of college age. The following is a summary of their histories of past illnesses and state of health at the time they entered the college:

Eyestrain . . . . .	9
Trachoma . . . . .	1
Ear diseases . . . . .	26
Defective hearing . . . . .	11
Nose and throat diseases and abnormalities . . . . .	81
Dental defects . . . . .	22
Enlarged cervical glands . . . . .	6
Cardiac disease . . . . .	75
Nervous diseases . . . . .	4
Orthopedic diseases and defects . . . . .	39
Abnormalities due to injuries . . . . .	15
Subject to coughs and colds . . . . .	104
headache . . . . .	14
gastro-intestinal disturbances . . . . .	21

History of measles . . . . .	477
whooping cough . . . . .	181
chickenpox . . . . .	179
mumps . . . . .	150
scarlet fever . . . . .	112
diphtheria . . . . .	63
rheumatism . . . . .	33
fainting spells . . . . .	2
malaria . . . . .	23
typhoid fever . . . . .	26
surgical operations . . . . .	321
an illness of more than one week's duration within the past	
two years . . . . .	32
discontinuance of study for a period owing to illness . . .	54
limitations placed upon amount and character of physical	
exercise . . . . .	81
typhoid immunizations . . . . .	108
successful vaccinations . . . . .	602
smallpox . . . . .	6

Of the 680 students all but three were in good health. The conditions as shown in the preceding summary were not such as to affect the present health of the candidate, but many students showed incipient defects that, if permitted to develop, would doubtless be detrimental to their health at some future time. Each candidate admitted to Columbia College showing abnormalities or tendencies toward disease was placed under supervision and required to undergo proper medical or surgical treatment.

It is not our plan to make any changes in the present staff of the University Medical Officer. The same physicians and nurses who have so faithfully served us during the past year will be on duty this coming year. The successful year's work has been due to the spirit of loyalty on the part of the staff toward the institution and toward one another. I wish to take this opportunity to praise their loyalty and to give recognition to their efficiency in their respective fields of service.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM H. McCASTLINE,  
*University Medical Officer*

June 30, 1923



## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1923

*To the President of the University*

SIR:

I beg to hand you herewith my report for the year ending June 30, 1923.

Following the success of the British-American Conference held at the University of London in 1920, the Committees of British and American scholars then designated approved plans for a similar Conference to be held in the United States in 1923. The suggestion of Columbia University that the Conference be held in New York was accepted both by the British Committee and by the American Committee.

Accordingly, upon the invitation of President Butler, the Conference was called to meet at Columbia University on June 13, 14, and 15, 1923. The formal program, together with the list of delegates and the institutions represented, will be found in Appendix.

The Conference was opened by a dinner tendered to the delegates by the Trustees and Faculties of the University on the evening of Tuesday, June 12, at Faculty House. On the evening of Wednesday, June 13, the delegates were entertained by the Chancellor of New York University at the Gould Memorial Library. On Thursday, June 14, the British and Canadian delegates were entertained at luncheon at the Bankers Club by the Executive Committee of The Pilgrims, and on that same afternoon all of the delegates were taken by motor for a visit to Sleepy Hollow, the Washington Irving country, and were entertained at dinner at the Sleepy Hollow Country Club. On Friday, June 15, the British and Canadian delegates were entertained at luncheon at the Hotel Astor by the English-Speaking Union. The Conference closed with an informal dinner at the Men's Faculty Club on the evening of Friday, June 15.

The minutes of the business meeting of the Conference and the program of the sessions will be found in Appendix.

The Hamilton Hall secretarial office has now been in operation long enough to have proved its usefulness. The office was started as an attempt to solve the very difficult problem of clerical assistance for members of the several departments of instruction. It goes without saying that officers of instruction would be greatly helped in their work and relieved of considerable burden if they had access to clerical assistance. It is just as clear that the supplying of individual assistance to the great number of officers on the Columbia staff is not practical from the financial point of view.

While recognizing quite clearly that a central office in each building cannot take the place of a private secretary, it was hoped that such an office, would, with economy to the institution, render a real service to the officers. With this end in view two clerks and a mimeograph were installed in Hamilton Hall in 1919. The satisfaction derived from this organization has, from the testimony of the officers concerned, been very great indeed. Maybe judgment of the office can best be had from a summary of the work that has passed through it during the year 1922-23.

During that period there were 600 jobs of mimeograph work completed, 3,617 stencils cut, from which 477,606 impressions were made. The jobs ranged in size from one stencil each to over 300 stencils each and of these stencils 25 to 1000 copies were printed. This work, if charged at the standard price for such type of printing, would cost about \$5,169. The office has also done a great deal of secretarial work, such as the taking of dictation of letters and articles, the typing of examination papers, notices and the like. From an incomplete record of the typing done for the year, it would seem that something in the neighborhood of 1300 letters were taken in dictation and typed, 1200 pages of manuscript typed, each page having from two to four carbons. Besides which the office staff posts on cards for the departments of Mathematics and German the mid-term and final grades of all students taking those subjects. This record does not include the addressing of envelopes for letters, notices, or circular letters.

It is not to be thought that the Hamilton Hall office has reached its maximum service, either in variety or quantity of work. It has, however, firmly established itself as a part of the building's activity. The starting of the office in Hamilton Hall was an easy matter because there were no private or departmental secretaries in that building, outside of the Dean's office, and while the organization might very well serve as a model to be copied in other buildings, it is very difficult to see how to proceed unless some of the departments which now have secretaries can be induced to pool their interests in a central office.

In his report to the Trustees for the year 1921-1922, the President of the University in discussing the provisions for the retirement of officers of the University, expressed the fear that many officers who do not fall clearly under the provisions of Section 67 of the Statutes are not taking advantage of the provisions of Section 68.

To provide a basis for the consideration of this matter, and to fix definitely the status of each individual now holding appointment from the University under the several provisions for retiring allowances, the list of officers has been divided into a series of groups. From this grouping it is quite evident that there is real basis for the President's fears:

- I. Those persons eligible for retirement under Section 67 of the Statutes and so accepted by the Carnegie Foundation. At the time the study was made, this group numbered 250.
- II. Those persons appointed between November 17, 1915, and July 1, 1917, the so-called twilight zone for which the University has by statute made itself responsible on the same basis as the Carnegie Foundation is responsible for those in Group I. This group numbers 22.
- III. Those persons whose cases have become confused through change of title, questioned relevancy of title, and like considerations. This group numbers 13 and calls for action on the part of the Trustees themselves.
- IV. Those persons clearly not eligible for retirement under either Section 67 or Section 68. This group numbers 498 and consists almost entirely of officers holding part time appointments.
- V. Those persons now participating in the cooperative annuity plan. This group numbers 36.
- VI. Those persons clearly eligible for retirement under Section 68 of the Statutes, but not now participating in the cooperative annuity plan. This group numbers 250 and is the group concerning which the President is anxious.

With a view to improving the life in the University residence halls and to realizing more fully the opportunities for helpful influence which the relationships of dormitory life offer, action was taken by the Trustees during the past year which gives the educational side of the University's work real functions in the administration of the residence halls. The Director of Earl Hall was asked to assume the duties incident to the assignment of rooms in the residence halls for men, and the Adviser to Women Graduate Students was assigned like duties in connection with the residence halls for women.

The action touches the Office of the Secretary in two particulars. It throws into the office the responsibility of receiving and acknowledging the Residence Hall correspondence; and it makes possible the linking of the work of the Residence Bureau with the Residence Hall assignments, so that the whole housing problem is worked out under a single policy. The Residence Bureau, which is organized under the supervision of the Secretary of the University, is concerned entirely with assisting students who do not secure accommodations in the residence halls to find suitable rooms off the Campus. The Bureau lists and investigates rooming houses in the neighborhood of the University.

Columbia University began to give serious attention to the organization of a student employment office about the year 1900. The work started as a part of the activity of the Office of the Secretary of the University, the employment secretary being one of the clerks on the Secretary's staff, and part of his time was given to other than employment work. In 1912 the employment secretary was given an office by himself with independent, though small, appropriations for office expenses. The University's obligations in many other directions made it impossible to support the employment work in a way that made aggressive development possible, but the time seems to have come when a study of the employment and appointments work is desirable in order that serious plans may be made for the future.

To this end the Secretary of the University asked Assistant Professor Paul F. Brissenden to examine into and report on the



Appointments Office as to its present organization and also as to its future possibilities and opportunities. Professor Brissenden's report which is most helpful is printed as an appendix to this report.

An examination of the student employment situation at the present time is particularly opportune because of the interest which the Association of the Alumni of Columbia College is now taking in this problem. The standing Committee of this Association has formally memorialized the Trustees of the University urging the development of the appointments work and offering all possible cooperation.

Professor Brissenden finds the work of the Office as at present organized and financed to be very effective. It is not easy always to estimate correctly the effectiveness of an office of this sort. To be reassured therefore that Miss Breed and her assistants are carrying on so successfully is most gratifying.

The work of the Appointments Office falls into two parts: (1) part-time employment for students seeking to earn some or all of their college expenses, and (2) the placing in permanent positions of graduates, not only of Columbia College but of the several non-professional and professional schools.

In regard to the former it has been the constant endeavor of the University, whenever possible, to place self-supporting students in positions that continue through the entire academic year and which will provide the necessary income to meet their college expenses. Many spasmodic and inconsequential calls for help come to the Office from employers who have only a few hours' or a few days' employment to offer. Students will sometimes be able to go from one job to another in quick succession, but the anxiety, as well as the expenditure of nervous energy which accompanies this sort of constant change, is a burden which it is our desire to eliminate, as far as possible. If Professor Brissenden's proposal for the appointment of a full-time man of at least Assistant Professor grade were carried into effect, undoubtedly a thorough-going scheme of all-year-round, or at least seasonal, part-time employment could be worked out. The second part of the appointment's work has been very little developed largely because the time of the staff



has been pretty fully occupied in trying to help the self-supporting student. There is a tendency among university appointments offices to feel a responsibility for placing and replacing alumni years after graduation. The Columbia office feels that it has done its full duty if it assists the young graduate in finding his first position. As opportunity presents the office is glad to help alumni to advance themselves but to make that natural desire a principal activity would incur great expense and would seem to lead the University rather far afield.

In order to be really effective in the part-time employment or in permanent placement work a scheme of rigid discipline is indispensable. It is of utmost importance to make students understand clearly that if the University is to accomplish anything in the way of employment work, they carry a heavy responsibility for cooperation and fair dealing. It is not uncommon for students who apply for help to ignore or delay in following up opportunities brought to their attention or to pass the opportunity on to someone else without consulting the Employment Office. There is also a tendency on the part of students who may have secured a profitable position through the Appointments Office, to fill that position with some friend who may or may not be competent. Employers, too, need some education in regard to matters of this kind.

Professor Brissenden discusses at some length the opportunities which a well organized Appointments Office gives to a University for useful work in vocational guidance, in adjustment of entrance tests, and in planning programs of study. Surely it will be a gain of no mean importance if the University can help its graduates to fit quickly into some field for which they are adapted without spending years in floundering about.

Professor Brissenden devotes much space to a discussion of centralization and cooperation within the University, a matter of real importance, if a successful Appointments Office is to be set up. In some respects the Appointments Office will be merely an office of record of positions filled by some other University agency, but it should be at least that. No argument is required to establish the fact that for certain positions the recommendation of an individual professor or other officer means more to

the employer than the recommendation of an Appointments Office, but this fact does not necessitate the multiplying of employment offices within the University. A practical working arrangement can surely be found which will make the Appointments Office the one clearing-house on employment matters. The Secretary of Appointments would, himself, be anxious to retain the strength which the interest of members of the staff in individual students would give to the whole work of the Office.

It is my purpose to bring forward in the budget proposals for the year 1924-1925, recommendations that if accepted, will put Professor Brissenden's suggestions into effect.

I cannot close this report without expressing the pleasure I find in trying to serve the University with the assistance of the very willing and helpful staff organized under Assistant Secretary Hayden's leadership.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK D. FACKENTHAL,  
*Secretary of the University*

*June 30, 1923*

## APPENDIX I

### STATISTICS REGARDING THE TEACHING AND ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1922-1923

#### SUMMARY OF OFFICERS

[See p. 28]

#### VACANCIES

By Death, Resignation, Retirement, or Expiration of Term of Appointment, occurring, unless otherwise indicated, on June 30, 1923

---

- LOUIS S. ARONSON, M.D., Instructor in Neurology  
HENRY A. BANCEL, M.D., Instructor in Medicine  
LUCIUS W. BANNISTER, LL.B., Lecturer in Law  
MRS. RUTH F. BENEDICT, Ph.D., Assistant in Anthropology in Barnard College  
CHARLES F. BOOTS, A.B., Assistant in Legislation  
[January 1, 1923]  
EDWIN M. BORCHARD, Ph.D., Lecturer in International Law  
WILLIAM T. BREWSTER, A.M., Provost of Barnard College  
WILLIAM M. BROWN, A.M., Assistant in Psychology  
DOROTHY BURNE, A.M., Assistant in History in Barnard College  
RUSSELL BURTON-OPITZ, M.D., Associate Professor of Physiology  
EDWIN A. BURTT, A.B., B.D., Instructor in Philosophy  
CHARLES K. CABEEN, M.S., Assistant in Mineralogy  
MARION E. CANFIELD, Instructor in Physical Education in Barnard College  
JEAN-MARIE CARRÉ, Litt.D., Professor of French Literature  
BEVERLY L. CLARK, B.S., Assistant in Chemistry  
HELEN CLARK, B.S., Assistant in Chemistry in Barnard College  
JOHN B. CLARK, LL.D., Professor of Political Economy  
THOMAS P. CLENDENIN, E.M., Instructor in Mineralogy  
ORAL S. COAD, Ph.D., Instructor in English  
ARNOLD M. COLLINS, A.M., Assistant in Chemistry  
STEPHEN S. COLVIN, Ph.D., Professor of Education in Teachers College  
[Died July 15, 1923]  
HELEN C. COOMBS, Ph.D., Instructor in Physiology  
[April 1, 1923]  
ROBERT T. CORRY, M.D., Instructor in Anatomy

- LAWRENCE H. COTTER, M.D., Instructor in Obstetrics and Gynecology  
MRS. MARY S. COUTANT, A.M., Instructor in Botany in Barnard College  
JOHN H. COVER, A.M., Instructor in Economics  
GRACE A. DAY, A.M., Assistant Professor of Elementary Education in Teachers College  
ARTHUR D. DEAN, B.S., Professor of Education in Teachers College  
GEORGE DEAN, B.S., Assistant in Physics  
CARL C. DICKEY, B.Lit., Associate in Journalism  
LT. IGNATIUS L. DONNELLY, Assistant Professor of Military Science and Tactics  
ARTHUR W. DOW, Professor of Fine Arts in Teachers College  
[Died December 13, 1922]  
WILLIAM B. DUNNING, D.D.S., Associate Director of the School of Dentistry  
WALTER P. EATON, A.M., Associate in Journalism  
[February 1, 1923]  
GEORGE W. EDWARDS, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Banking  
JAMES H. ENGLISH, A.B., Lecturer in French  
SAWYER FALK, A.M., Instructor in English  
ROCCO FANELLI, Ph.D., Assistant in Chemistry  
RICHARD S. FARR, M.D., Instructor in Orthopedic Surgery  
BRUNO FEDTER, Ph.D., Lecturer in German  
FREDERICK B. FLINN, A.B., Instructor in Physiology  
ALFRED C. FONES, D.D.S., Professor of Preventive Dentistry  
MAJOR WILLIAM C. FOOTE, Assistant Professor of Military Science and Tactics  
ALEXANDER FRIEDEN, A.M., Assistant in Chemistry  
[February 1, 1923]  
CASIMIR FUNK, D.Sc., Associate in Biological Chemistry  
LULU O. GAISER, A.M., Assistant in Botany in Barnard College  
JOHN G. GAZLEY, A.M., Instructor in History  
ALEXANDER GERSHOY, B.S., Assistant in Botany  
STANLEY H. GILL, Chem.E., Assistant in Physics  
GARRARD GLENN, LL.B., Associate in Law  
ANNIE W. GOODRICH, Assistant Professor of Nursing in Teachers College  
ELMER D. GRAPER, Ph.D., Instructor in Government  
RALPH H. GRAVES, A.M., Associate in Journalism  
[February 1, 1923]  
CHARLES H. GRAY, A.B., Assistant in English  
CYRIL W. GREENLAND, A.M., Instructor in Mineralogy  
WILLIAM A. GUESS, B.Sc., Assistant in Electrical Engineering  
[December 20, 1922]  
LEO J. HAHN, M.D., Instructor in Surgery  
JAMES B. HALLAM, M.D., Instructor in Anatomy  
FOWLER HAMMEL, E.E., Assistant in Electrical Engineering

EVELYN L. HARING, A.M., Instructor in Physical Education in Barnard College

MALCOLM M. HARING, A.M., Assistant in Chemistry

GEORGE A. HARROP, JR., M.D., Associate in Medicine

[Oct. 1, 1923]

MRS. JULIANA HASKELL, Ph.D., Lecturer in Germanic Languages and Literatures in Barnard College

CHARLES C. HATLEY, A.M., Lecturer in Physics

EDWARD K. HAYT, Assistant Registrar and Assistant Bursar at the College of Physicians and Surgeons (Retired)

[Died January 21, 1923]

JAMES H. HEYL, JR., M.D., Instructor in Surgery

ASHER HOBSON, A.M., Associate Professor of Economic Agriculture

L. EMMETT HOLT, M.D., LL.D., Sc.D., Clinical Professor of Diseases of Children

ROBERT E. HUMPHRIES, M.D., Instructor in Orthopedic Surgery

CHARLES J. IMPERATORI, M.D., Instructor in Laryngology and Otology

[April 1, 1923]

FREDERIC B. JENNINGS, JR., M.D., Instructor in Pathology

EDGAR JOHNSON, A.B., Lecturer in English

[February 1, 1923]

H. HERBERT JOHNSON, A.M., Assistant in Zoology

JOHN L. KANTOR, M.D., Assistant in Medicine

BENJAMIN B. KENDRICK, Ph.D., Associate Professor of History

LOUIS G. KENNEDY, A.B., Lecturer in Physics

ISRAEL E. KORAL, A.B., Assistant in Physics

ANN G. KUTTNER, Ph.D., Instructor in Bacteriology

[February 1, 1923]

JAMES B. LACKEY, A.M., Assistant in Zoology

GUSTAVE E. LANDT, Ph.D., Assistant in Chemistry

[April 1, 1923]

JOHN H. LARKIN, M.D., Assistant Professor of Pathology

[Died January 17, 1923]

BIRD LARSON, B.S., Assistant Professor of Physical Education in Barnard College

JOHN LESHURE, M.D., Instructor in Laryngology and Otology

[February 7, 1923]

CLARENCE I. LEWIS, Ph.D., Visiting Professor of Philosophy

WILLIAM E. LINGELBACH, Ph.D., Lecturer in History

ROBERT F. LOEB, M.D., Instructor in Medicine

ELLA L. MCCOLLUM, A.M., Research Assistant in Food Chemistry

MARY S. MACDOUGALL, M.S., Assistant in Zoology in Barnard College

ORRIN K. McMURRAY, LL.B., Visiting Professor of Law

EMMANUEL DE MARGERIE, D. ès S., Visiting Professor in Engineering

GILBERT W. MEAD, A.M., Instructor in English



NELSON P. MEAD, Ph.D., Lecturer in History

LEWIS B. MILLER, Ph.D., Assistant in Chemistry

[February 1, 1923]

J. HOWARD MUELLER, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Bacteriology

CECIL D. MURRAY, A.B., Instructor in Physiology

CATHERINE NEEDHAM, A.M., Lecturer in English

FRANK B. ORR, M.D., Assistant in Diseases of Children

FREDERIC PARKER, JR., M.D., Assistant Professor of Bacteriology

JULIA B. PATON, Ph.D., Associate in Biological Chemistry

LOUIS G. POOLER, A.M., Assistant in Physics

[January 1, 1923]

PHILIP C. POTTER, M.D., Instructor in Anatomy

EMIL L. POST, Ph.D., Instructor in Mathematics

[December 31, 1922]

EDWARD L. PRATT, M.D., Instructor in Laryngology and Otology

ELIZABETH REYNARD, A.B., Assistant in Geology in Barnard College

ERWIN W. E. ROESSLER, Ph.D., Lecturer in German

DAVID SEEGAL, Assistant in Medicine

ROBERT N. SEVERANCE, M.D., Instructor in Urology

JAMES J. SHORT, M.D., Assistant in Medicine

CHARLES H. SLOAN, Assistant in Chemistry

WILLIAM F. SPAFFORD, A.M., Lecturer in Banking

WALTER E. SPAHR, A.M., Instructor in Economics

NATHANIEL W. STEPHENSON, A.B., Lecturer in History

MARCUS E. STITES, M.D., Instructor in Pathology

CAPT. HORACE STRINGELLOW, JR., Assistant Professor of Military Science  
and Tactics

GEORGE H. TAYLOR, M.D., Instructor in Orthopedic Surgery

ALAN H. TEMPLE, B.Lit., Associate in Journalism

HENRY C. THACHER, M.D., Assistant Clinical Professor of Medicine

FREDERICK A. VANDERBURGH, Ph.D., Lecturer in Semitic Languages

[Died Oct. 29, 1923]

S. WELLING VAN SAUN, D.D.S., Associate Professor of Operative Dentistry

[June 1, 1923]

SCHUYLER C. WALLACE, A.M., Instructor in Government

MABEL F. WEEKS, A.B., Associate in English in Barnard College

LOUIS WEISNER, Ph.D., Assistant in Mathematics

WILLIAM C. WHITE, M.D., Instructor in Surgery

HANS ZINSSER, M.D., Professor of Bacteriology

## PROMOTIONS

To take effect, unless otherwise indicated, July 1, 1923

<i>Name</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>Subject</i>
BENJAMIN R. ANDREWS, Ph.D.	Assistant Professor	Associate Professor	Household Economics (Teachers College)
RAYMOND C. ATKINSON, A.B.	Lecturer	Instructor	Government
BENJAMIN H. BECKHART, A.M.	Lecturer	Instructor	Banking
Rev. HUGH BLACK, D.D., Litt.D.	Lecturer	Associate	Religious Instruction (Barnard College)
RALPH H. BLANCHARD, Ph.D.	Assistant Professor	Associate Professor	Insurance
JAMES C. BONBRIGHT, Ph.D.	Assistant Professor	Associate Professor	Finance
DOROTHY BREWSTER, Ph.D.	Lecturer	Assistant Professor	English
JEAN BROADHURST, Ph.D.	Assistant Professor	Associate Professor	Biology (Teachers College)
GEORGE F. CAHILL, M.D.	Instructor	Associate	Urology
CORNELIA L. CAREY, Ph.D.	Lecturer	Instructor	Botany (Barnard College)
CLIFFORD D. CARPENTER, Ph.D.	Assistant Professor	Associate Professor	Chemistry
JOHN M. CHAPMAN, Ph.D.	Lecturer	Instructor	Banking
Rev. GEORGE A. COE, Ph.D., LL.D.	Lecturer	Associate	Religious Instruction (Barnard College)
ANNA M. COOLEY, B.S.	Associate Professor	Professor	Household Arts Education (Teachers College)
DONALD H. DAVENPORT, A.M.	Assistant	Instructor	Business Statistics
MRS. MARY R. DAVIS, Ph.D.	Associate Professor	Professor	Nutrition (Teachers College)
EDWARD M. EARLE, Ph.D.	Lecturer	Assistant Professor	History

<i>Name</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>Subject</i>
WALTER H. EDDY, Ph.D.	Associate Professor	Professor	Physiological Chemistry (Teachers College)
CLARA ELIOT, A.B.	Assistant	Instructor	Economics (Barnard College)
EDWARD S. EVENDEN, Ph.D.	Associate Professor	Professor	Education (Teachers College)
BENJAMIN P. FARRELL, M.D.	Assistant Professor	Associate Professor	Orthopedic Surgery
HERMON W. FARWELL, A.M.	Assistant Professor	Associate Professor	Physics
GEORGE FILIPETTI, A.M.	Assistant	Instructor	Business Administration
COLIN G. FINK, Ph.D.	Lecturer	Associate Professor	Chemical Engineering
ELBERT K. FRETWELL, Ph.D.	Assistant Professor	Associate Professor	Education (Teachers College)
J. MONTGOMERY GAMBRILL, A.M.	Assistant Professor	Associate Professor	History (Teachers College)
HENRY E. GARRETT, Ph.D.	Assistant	Instructor	Psychology
MRS. GEORGINA S. GATES, Ph.D.	Lecturer	Instructor	Psychology (Barnard College)
GAYLORD W. GRAVES, M.D. [October 1, 1923]	Instructor	Associate	Diseases of Children
LOUISE H. GREGORY, Ph.D.	Assistant Professor	Associate Professor	Zoology (Barnard College)
GEORGE A. HARROP, JR., M.D.	Instructor	Associate	Medicine
GERTRUDE M. HIRST, Ph.D.	Assistant Professor	Associate Professor	Greek and Latin
JOSEPH L. HOLMES, Ph.D.	Assistant	Instructor	Psychology
ANNA V. HUGHES, D.M.D.	Assistant Professor	Professor	Preventive Dentistry
HELEN R. HULL, Ph.B.	Lecturer	Assistant Professor	English
HAROLD T. HYMAN, M.D. [January 1, 1923]	Instructor	Assistant Professor	Pharmacology
D. STUART DODGE JESSUP, M.D.	Instructor	Associate	Clinical Pathology

<i>Name</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>Subject</i>
JOHN D. KERNAN, JR., M.D.	Instructor	Assistant Professor	Laryngology and Otolology
CLINTON W. KEYES, Ph.D.	Instructor	Assistant Professor	Greek and Latin
FRANCES KRASNOW, Ph.D.	Assistant	Instructor	Biological Chemistry
CHARLES I. LAMBERT, M.D.	Assistant Professor	Associate Professor	Psychiatry
CHARLES C. LIEB, M.D.	Associate Professor	Professor	Pharmacology
Rev. EUGENE W. LYMAN, A.M., D.D.	Lecturer	Associate	Religious Instruction (Barnard College)
Rev. ARTHUR C. MCGIFFERT, Ph.D., D.D.	Lecturer	Associate	Religious Instruction (Barnard College)
GEORGE M. MACKEE, M.D.	Assistant Professor	Associate Professor	Dermatology and Syphilology
ARTHUR W. MACMAHON, Ph.D.	Instructor	Assistant Professor	Government
CHARLES J. MARTIN, B.S.	Assistant Professor	Associate Professor	Fine Arts (Teachers College)
MEYER M. MELICOW, M.D.	Assistant	Instructor	Urology
ALBERT A. MÉRAS, Ph.D.	Assistant Professor	Associate Professor	French (Teachers College)
FREDERICK C. MILLS, Ph.D.	Assistant Professor	Associate Professor	Business Statistics
J. HAROLD MORECROFT, E.E.	Associate Professor	Professor	Electrical Engineering
GEORGE W. MULLINS, Ph.D.	Assistant Professor	Associate Professor	Mathematics (Barnard College)
THOMAS MUNRO, Ph.D.	Lecturer	Instructor	Economics
S. BUTLER MURRAY, JR., Ph.D.	Assistant Professor	Associate Professor	Fine Arts
GEORGE G. ORNSTEIN, M.D.	Assistant	Instructor	Medicine
HENRY C. PEARSON, A.B.	Assistant Professor	Professor	Education (Teachers College)

<i>Name</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>Subject</i>
EUGEN P. POLUSHKIN, Met.E. [January 1, 1923]	Assistant	Instructor	Metallurgy
RICHARD R. B. POWELL, LL.B.	Assistant Professor	Associate Professor	Law
THOMAS R. POWELL, Ph.D., LL.B.	Professor	Ruggles Professor	Constitu- tional Law
MARK S. REUBEN, M.D. [October 1, 1923]	Instructor	Associate	Diseases of Children
HENRY A. RILEY, M.D.	Instructor	Assistant Professor	Neurology
ISADORE ROSEN, M.D.	Associate	Assistant Professor	Dermatology and Syphilol- ogy
DOROTHY SCARBOROUGH, Ph.D.	Lecturer	Assistant Professor	English
J. CLAYTON SHARP, M.D.	Assistant Professor	Associate Professor	Dental Anatomy
MARY GRACE SPRINGER, A.M.	Lecturer	Instructor	Zoology (Barnard College)
ALBERT M. STEVENS, M.D. [October 1, 1923]	Instructor	Associate	Diseases of Children
ISABEL M. STEWART, A.M.	Assistant Professor	Associate Professor	Nursing Edu- cation(Teach- ers College)
JOHN STORCK, A.B.	Lecturer	Instructor	Philosophy
ARTHUR W. THOMAS, Ph.D.	Assistant Professor	Associate Professor	Food Chem- istry
EDWARD D. THURSTON, Mech.E.	Assistant Professor	Associate Professor	Mechanical Engineering
VITO G. TOGLIA, A.M.	Assistant	Instructor	Italian
MAY B. VAN ARSDALE, B.S.	Associate Professor	Professor	Household Arts (Teach- ers College)
FREDERICK T. VAN BEUREN, JR., M.D.	Associate	Assistant Professor	Surgery
CLARENCE T. VANWOERT, D.D.S.	Lecturer	Assistant Professor	Prosthetic Dentistry
WILLIAM C. VON GLAHN, M.D.	Associate	Assistant Professor	Pathology
HAROLD V. WALSH, B.Arch.	Instructor	Assistant Professor	Architecture
RAYMOND M. WEAVER, A.M.	Instructor	Assistant Professor	English



<i>Name</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>Subject</i>
ALBERT M. WILBOR, D.D.S.	Lecturer	Assistant Professor	Prosthetic Dentistry
ALLEN S. WILL, LL.D. [Feb. 1, 1924]	Associate Professor	Associate Professor	Journalism
JESSE F. WILLIAMS, M.D.	Associate Professor	Professor	Physical Education (Teachers College)
ROBERT H. WILLIAMS, A.M.	Lecturer	Instructor	Spanish
CORA M. WINCHELL, B.S.	Assistant Professor	Professor	Household Arts Education (Teachers College)
FRED WISE, M.D.	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Dermatology and Syphilology
SAMUEL L. WOLFF, Ph.D.	Lecturer	Assistant Professor	English
BEN D. WOOD, A.M.	Lecturer	Assistant Professor	Collegiate Educational Research
FREDERICK G. YEANDLE, A.M.	Lecturer	Instructor	French
HESSEL E. YNTEMA, Ph.D., S.J.D.	Lecturer	Assistant Professor	Roman Law and Comparative Jurisprudence
J. DONALD YOUNG, A.M.	Lecturer	Instructor	Fine Arts
J. EMILIE YOUNG, A.B.	Assistant Professor	Instructor	History (Barnard College)
J. ENRIQUE ZANETTI, Ph.D.	Assistant Professor	Associate Professor	Chemistry

## CHANGES OF TITLE

To take effect, unless otherwise indicated, July 1, 1923

<i>Name</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>
RALPH S. ALEXANDER, Ph.B.	Lecturer in Business	Lecturer in Marketing
MRS. RUTH R. ATTERBURY, Ph.D.	Instructor in Anatomy	Instructor in Histology
ERNEST BRENNECKE, JR., A.M.	Instructor in English	Lecturer in English

<i>Name</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>
PAUL F. BRISSENDEN, Ph.D.	Assistant Professor of Business Organization	Assistant Professor of Economics
CHARLES A. ELSBERG, M.D.	Professor of Experimental Neurology	Professor of Neurological Surgery
ROBERT M. HAIG, Ph.D.	Professor of Business Organization	Professor of Business Administration
JOSEPH LINTZ, M.D.	Assistant in Medicine	Assistant in Clinical Pathology
CARROLL B. LOW, LL.B.	Lecturer in Business Law	Lecturer in Law
FRANK M. MCMURRY, Ph.D.	Professor of Elementary Education	Professor of Education (Teachers College)
PAUL MONROE, Ph.D., LL.D.	Professor of the History of Education	Professor of Education (Teachers College)
M. ADELAIDE NUTTING, A.M.	Professor of Nursing	Professor of Nursing Education on the Helen Hartley Foundation (Teachers College)
FREDERICK A. PLATTE	Instructor in Physics	Instructor in Mechanics
EDWARD H. RAYMOND, JR., D.D.S.	Professor of Oral Pathology	Professor of Oral Pathology and Bacteriology
ARCHIBALD H. STOCKDER, A.M.	Instructor in Business Organization	Instructor in Business Administration
GEORGE D. STRAYER, Ph.D.	Professor of Educational Administration	Professor of Education (Teachers College)
OLIVER S. STRONG, Ph.D.	Instructor in Anatomy	Instructor in Histology

<i>Name</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>
HARVEY S. THATCHER, M.D.	Instructor in Medicine	Instructor in Physiology
EDWARD L. THORNDIKE, Ph.D., Sc.D.	Professor of Educational Psychology	Professor of Education (Teachers College)
ARNOLD WHITRIDGE, A.M.	Instructor in English	Lecturer in English (Barnard College)

## APPOINTMENTS

To take effect, unless otherwise indicated, July 1, 1923

<i>Name</i>	<i>Office</i>
RAYMOND M. ALDEN, Ph.D., Litt.D. [February 1, 1924]	Visiting Professor of English
CHARLES E. ALLEN, Ph.D. [February 1, 1924]	Visiting Professor of Botany
VERNON A. AYER, M.D.	Assistant in Medicine
A. CHARLES BABENROTH, Ph.D.	Lecturer in English
LAURA I. BALDT, A.M.	Assistant Professor of Household Arts (Teachers College)
JOHN P. BALLANTINE, Ph.D.	Instructor in Mathematics
EDMUND J. BARACH, D.D.S.	Assistant in Operative Dentistry
FREDERICK BARRY, Ph.D.	Assistant Professor of the History of Science
JAY F. BARTH, D.D.S.	Lecturer in Crown and Bridgework
ADOLPH BERGER, D.D.S.	Assistant Professor of Oral Surgery
CATHARINE BLOOD, B.S.	Assistant in Botany (Barnard College)
CHARLES F. BODECKER, D.D.S.	Assistant Professor of Dental Histology and Embryology
SANTA BORGHESE	Lecturer in Romance Languages (Barnard College)
ROY S. BREESE, B.S.	Assistant in Physics
ARTHUR E. BROOKS, M.D.	Assistant in Medicine
AVERELL M. BROUGHTON, A.B.	Instructor in English
MARK BUTLER, M.D.	Instructor in Pathology
BESSIE R. CALLOW, A.B.	Assistant in Bacteriology
WILLIAM CARR, M.D.	Honorary Director of the School of Dental and Oral Surgery
THOMAS F. CARTER, A.B., B.D.	Instructor in Chinese
AMÉRICO CASTRO, D.Litt. [February 1, 1924]	Visiting Professor of Spanish Literature
CHARLES E. CAVERLY, M.D.	Instructor in Obstetrics and Gynecology

<i>Name</i>	<i>Office</i>
JOSEPH P. CHAMBERLAIN, Ph.D.	Professor of Public Law
ADA R. CLARK, A.M.	Assistant in Bacteriology
CHARLES E. CLARK, LL.B.	Visiting Lecturer in Law
BEVERLY L. CLARKE, B.S. [April 1, 1923]	Assistant in Chemistry
GERTRUDE K. COLBY, B.S.	Assistant Professor of Physical Education (Teachers College)
PAUL C. COLONNA, M.D.	Instructor in Anatomy
STEPHEN S. COLVIN, Ph.D. [February 1, 1923]	Professor of Education (Teachers College)
CALVIN B. COULTER, M.D.	Associate in Bacteriology
GEORGE J. COX	Assistant Professor of Fine Arts (Teachers College)
VIRGIL DAMON, M.D.	Instructor in Obstetrics and Gynecology
HUGH H. DARBY	Assistant in Zoology
ERNEST T. DE WALD, Ph.D.	Assistant Professor of Fine Arts (Barnard College)
HENRY K. DICK, A.M.	Instructor in English
MARY C. DILLON	Instructor in Physical Education (Barnard College)
JAMES L. DOHR, M.S.	Lecturer in Accounting
WILLET L. ECCLES, A.B.	Assistant in Chemistry
GEORGE W. EDWARDS, Ph.D.	Lecturer in Banking
CHARLES K. EVES	Lecturer in English
HOXIE N. FAIRCHILD, A.B.	Lecturer in English
KATHARINE A. FISHER, A.M.	Assistant Professor of Household Arts (Teachers College)
DANIEL M. FISK, A.M.	Instructor in History
CHARLES M. FORD, A.M.	Associate Professor of Dental Anatomy and Histology
J. WINSTON FOWLKES, M.D.	Instructor in Laryngology and Otolology
WANDA FRAIKEN, A.M.	Assistant in English
ROBERT C. GARTH, A.B.	Assistant in Physics
FREDERICK P. GAY, M.D.	Professor of Bacteriology
GEORGE H. GENZMER, A.M.	Instructor in English
STANLEY H. GILL, Chem.E. [January 1, 1923]	Assistant in Physics
JULIUS GOEBEL, JR., Ph.D.	Associate in International Law
ROBERT E. GOLDSBY, B.S.	Assistant to Acting Dean of Law Faculty
EVARTS B. GREENE, Ph.D.	Professor of American History
CHARLES A. GULICK, JR., A.M.	Instructor in Economics

<i>Name</i>	<i>Office</i>
JAMES GUTMANN, A.M.	Lecturer in Philosophy
HARVEY R. HALSEY	Assistant in Zoology
FOWLER HAMMEL, E.E. [December 20, 1922]	Assistant in Electrical Engineering
WHITTON R. HATFIELD, D.D.S.	Lecturer in Prosthetic Dentistry
EDWIN B. HEWES, A.M.	Instructor in History
WALTER J. HIGHMAN, M.D.	Instructor in Dermatology and Syphilology
CARL E. HILLERS, B.S.	Assistant in Chemistry
ALBERT F. HINRICHS, Ph.D.	Instructor in Economics
WILLIAM J. HOAG, D.D.S.	Lecturer in Operative Dentistry
EDWARD HODNETT, A.B.	Instructor in English
L. EMMETT HOLT, M.D., Sc.D.	Emeritus Professor of Diseases of Children
CARL H. HOOVER, A.M.	Assistant in English
MARY E. HOPPER, M.S.	Assistant in Botany (Barnard College)
ALEITA HOPPING, Ph.D.	Instructor in Physiology and in Public Health Administration
BASSETT W. HOUGH	Associate in Music
CANDACE L. HOWARD	Lecturer in Physical Education (Barnard College)
WIOZA L. HOWARD, M.D.	Assistant in Medicine
LILLIAN A. HUDSON, A.M.	Assistant Professor of Nursing Education (Teachers College)
H. HATCHER HUGHES, A.M.	Lecturer in English
HAROLD A. IDDLES, M.S.	Assistant in Chemistry
HUGER W. JERVEY, LL.B.	Associate Professor of Law
FREDERICK M. JOHNSON, M.D.	Associate Professor of Physiology
ISAAC L. KANDEL, Ph.D.	Professor of Education (Teachers College)
JOHN S. KARLING, A.M.	Assistant in Botany
ORANGE REO KELLEY, D.D.S.	Lecturer in Prosthetic Dentistry
LOUIS G. KENNEDY, A.B. [February 1, 1923]	Lecturer in Philosophy
EDWARD A. KILINSKI, A.M. [Oct. 1, 1923]	Assistant in Geology (Barnard College)
THOMAS J. KIRWIN, M.D.	Instructor in Histology
ARNOLD KOFFLER, M.D.	Assistant in Medicine
S. BERNARD KOOPMAN	Lecturer in Accounting
SERGE A. KORFF, LL.D., D.C.L.	Professor of the History of Eastern Europe
JOHN F. LANDON, M.D. [January 1, 1923]	Instructor in Pharmacology
CHARLES H. LARGE, D.D.S.	Associate Professor of Prosthetic Dentistry



<i>Name</i>	<i>Office</i>
ROBERT J. LEONARD, Ph.D.	Professor of Education and Director of the School of Education (Teachers College)
CLARENCE I. LEWIS, Ph.D. [February 1, 1923]	Visiting Professor of Philosophy
HUGH G. LIEBER, A.B.	Assistant in Mathematics
EDITH M. LINCOLN, M.D.	Assistant in Diseases of Children
ROGER LOOMIS	Lecturer in English
FREDERICK H. LUND, A.M.	Assistant in Psychology (Barnard College)
CHARLES J. MCCARTHY, E.E.	Assistant in Electrical Engineering
JAMES R. MCGAUGHY, A.M.	Assistant Professor of Education (Teachers College)
JOSEPH D. MCGOLDRICK, A.M.	Instructor in Government
HELEN P. MARTIN, A.B.	Assistant in Chemistry (Barnard College)
RACHAEL V. METCALF, A.B.	Assistant in Zoology (Barnard College)
RAYMOND C. MOLEY, Ph.D.	Associate Professor of Government (Barnard College)
CHARLES C. MORRISON, D.D.S.	Instructor in Operative Dentistry
EDWIN J. NESTLER, D.D.S.	Assistant Professor of Operative Dentistry
MRS. MARY NEVIN	Instructor in Bacteriology
DAVID NEWMAN, M.D.	Instructor in Ophthalmology
WALTER A. NOLANDER, D.D.S.	Lecturer in Prosthetic Dentistry
DOROTHY NYE	Lecturer in Physical Education (Barnard College)
MIETCHISLAV W. OPENCHOWSKI, M.D.	Instructor in Anatomy
ANDERS ORBECK, A.M.	Instructor in English
THOMAS P. PEARDON, M.A.	Instructor in History (Barnard College)
ANDREW R. PEARSON, A.B. [February 1, 1924]	Lecturer in Economic Geography
HERBERT J. PHILLIPS, A.B.	Lecturer in Philosophy (Barnard College)
HANNAH PIERSON, M.D.	Assistant in Pathology
EDWARD D. POLLOCK, D.D.S.	Lecturer in Operative Dentistry
SAMUEL R. POWERS, Ph.D.	Associate Professor of Natural Science (Teachers College)
ROSA E. PRIGOSEN, M.D.	Assistant in Cancer Research
EDWIN J. QUINN, B.S.	Research Assistant in Food Chemistry

<i>Name</i>	<i>Office</i>
GLADYS A. REICHARD, A.M.	Instructor in Anthropology (Barnard College)
ROLLO G. REYNOLDS, Ph.D.	Assistant Professor of Education (Teachers College)
ARTHUR W. RILEY, A.B.	Lecturer in English
THOMAS J. RILEY	Lecturer in Economics (Barnard College)
JANET H. ROBB, A.M.	Assistant in History (Barnard College)
SCOTT ROWLEY, LL.B.	Lecturer in Business Law
WILLIAM F. RUSSELL, Ph.D.	Professor of Education and Associate Director of the International Institute of Teachers College
WORTHINGTON S. RUSSELL, M.D.	Associate Professor of Oral Pathology
GEORGE J. SCHREIBER, D.D.S.	Lecturer in Prosthetic Dentistry
DAVID SEEGAL	Assistant in Medicine
[March 1, 1923]	
MURRAY J. SHEAR, A.M.	Assistant in Chemistry
[October 1, 1924]	
ROBERT F. SHELDON, D.M.D.	Lecturer in Prosthetic Dentistry
WILLIAM A. SHOUDY, M.E.	Associate in Steam Engineering
JULIUS SIEGLER, M.D.	Instructor in Surgery
CHARLES M. SLACK	Assistant in Physics
CHARLES H. SLOAN	Assistant in Chemistry
[February 1, 1923]	
PHILIP SMITH, M.D.	Instructor in Psychiatry
C. TRAVERS STEPITA, M.D.	Instructor in Urology
MARCUS E. STITES, M.D.	Instructor in Pathology
[February 1, 1923]	
ELBRIDGE Z. STOWELL, M.S.	Assistant in Physics
EUGENE J. STRITTMATTER, A.M.	Instructor in Greek and Latin
FORTUNAT STROWSKI, D. ès L.	Professor of French Literature
SARAH M. STURTEVANT, A.M.	Associate Professor of Education (Teachers College)
LUCY P. SUTTON, M.D.	Assistant in Diseases of Children
HORACE TAYLOR, A.B.	Lecturer in Economics (Barnard College)
JOSEPH TENENBAUM, M.D.	Instructor in Urology
GEORGE A. TRACY THOMPSON, A.M.	Instructor in History
HOLLAND THOMPSON, Ph.D.	Lecturer in History
GODFREY H. THOMSON, Ph.D., D.Sc.	Visiting Professor of Education (Teachers College)
WILLIAM J. TIFFANY, M.D.	Instructor in Psychiatry

<i>Name</i>	<i>Office</i>
CHARLES C. TILLINGHAST, A.M.	Associate Professor of Education (Teachers College)
JOSEPH TULGAN, Ph.D.	Instructor in Physiology
DELANCEY W. WARD, Ph.D.	Associate Professor of Biological Chemistry
ARTHUR L. WASHBURN, M.D.	Assistant in Medicine
HARRY WEISS, Ph.D.	Instructor in Bacteriology
WILLIAM O. WENTWORTH, E.E.	Instructor in Electrical Engineering
WILLIAM L. WESTERMANN, Ph.D.	Professor of Ancient History
RICHARD J. WHITE, M.D.	Instructor in Anatomy
FRANK E. WILLIAMS, A.M.	Lecturer in Economic Geography
LESTER McL. WILSON, Ph.D.	Associate Professor of Education (Teachers College)
FRANK J. WRIGHT, A.M.	Associate in Physiography
CHARLES R. WYCKOFF, C.E., A.M.	Associate in Civil Engineering
WILLIAM J. YODEN, JR., A.M.	Assistant in Chemistry

## LEAVES OF ABSENCE

For the whole or part of the academic year 1922-1923 were granted to the following officers:

FELIX ADLER, Ph.D.	Professor of Social and Political Ethics
EUGENE E. AGGER, Ph.D.	Associate Professor of Economics
ANNA W. BALLARD, A.M.	Assistant Professor of French (Teachers College)
WILLIAM A. BORING	Director of the School of Architecture and Professor of Design
WILHELM A. BRAUN, Ph.D.	Associate Professor of the Germanic Languages and Literatures
RUSSELL BURTON-OPITZ, M.D.	Associate Professor of Physiology
WENDELL T. BUSH, Ph.D.	Associate Professor of Philosophy
JOHN B. CLARK, LL.D.	Professor of Political Economy
MRS. MARY W. COUTANT, A.M.	Instructor in Botany (Barnard Col- lege)
BERGEN DAVIS, Ph.D.	Professor of Physics
EDWARD S. ELLIOTT, M.D.	Associate Professor of Physical Edu- cation
THOMAS S. FISKE, Ph.D.	Professor of Mathematics
J. MONTGOMERY GAMBRILL, A.M.	Assistant Professor of History in Teachers College
ROBERT M. HAIG, Ph.D.	Professor of Business Organization
ALFRED D. F. HAMLIN, L.H.D.	Professor of the History of Architec- ture
CHARLES D. HAZEN, L.H.D.	Professor of History

<i>Name</i>	<i>Office</i>
FREDERICK W. J. HEUSER, A.M.	Assistant Professor of the Germanic Languages and Literatures
ASHER HOBSON, A.M.	Associate Professor of Economic Agriculture
DOUGLAS W. JOHNSON, Ph.D.	Professor of Physiography
BENJAMIN B. KENDRICK, Ph.D.	Associate Professor of History
JAMES KENDALL, Sc.D.	Professor of Chemistry
WILLIAM S. LADD, M.D.	Instructor in Medicine
VICTOR K. LAMER, Ph.D.	Instructor in Chemistry
BIRD LARSON, B.S.	Assistant Professor of Physical Education (Barnard College)
CHARLES E. LUCKE, Ph.D.	Professor of Mechanical Engineering
LEA McI. LUQUER, Ph.D.	Associate Professor of Mineralogy
WILLIAM A. MCCALL, Ph.D.	Associate Professor of Education (Teachers College)
ALBERT A. MÉRAS, Ph.D.	Assistant Professor of French (Teachers College)
FRANK GARDNER MOORE, L.H.D.	Professor of Latin
JOHN BASSETT MOORE, LL.D.	Hamilton Fish Professor of International Law and Diplomacy
UNDERHILL MOORE, LL.B.	Professor of Law
ALWIN M. PAPPENHEIMER, M.D.	Associate Professor of Pathology
CHARLES LANE POOR, Ph.D.	Professor of Celestial Mechanics
JOHN DYNELEY PRINCE, Ph.D.	Professor of Slavonic Languages
MICHAEL I. PUPIN, LL.D.	Professor of Electro-Mechanics
MRS. EMILY JAMES PUTNAM, A.B.	Associate in Greek and Latin (Barnard College)
MARIE REIMER, Ph.D.	Professor of Chemistry (Barnard College)
EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN, LL.D.	McVickar Professor of Political Economy
JAMES T. SHOTWELL, Ph.D.	Professor of History
MUNROE SMITH, LL.D., J.U.D.	Bryce Professor of European Legal History
ISABEL M. STEWART, A.M.	Assistant Professor of Nursing (Teachers College)
ALVAN A. TENNEY, Ph.D.	Assistant Professor of Sociology
EDWARD L. THORNDIKE, Ph.D.	Professor of Educational Psychology (Teachers College)
SAMUEL A. TUCKER, Ph.B.	Assistant Professor of Electro-Chemistry
ROBERT S. WOODWORTH, Ph.D.	Professor of Psychology

## REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNIVERSITY DURING 1922-1923

*At the Installations of*

President Cloyd H. Marvin, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona [April 23-24, 1923]	ARTHUR HAMILTON OTIS, A.B. 1908
President Bayard Dodge, American University of Beirut, Syria [June 28, 1923]	FRANK PIERREPONT GRAVES, A.B. 1890; A.M. 1891; Ph.D. 1912
President Samuel P. Capen, University of Buffalo, Buffalo, N. Y. [October 28, 1922]	Dean PEGRAM
President George B. Cutten, Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y. [October 7, 1922]	Dean PEGRAM
Chancellor Heber R. Harper, University of Denver, Denver, Colorado [February 15-16, 1923]	THOMAS B. STEARNS, E.M. 1881
President Samuel W. Stratton, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass. [June 11, 1923]	Dean PEGRAM Professor D. D. JACKSON
Chancellor Charles W. Flint, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y. [November 17, 1922]	Professor MCBAIN

*At the Anniversary Celebrations of*

Birth of Pasteur, (100th) University of Paris and University of Strasbourg [May 24 and May 28, 1923]	Professor CHARLES DOW- NER HAZEN
Foundation of first permanent Department of Education in an American university (50th), University of Iowa [April 27-28, 1923]	Professor EDWARD L. THORNDIKE
Foundation of St. Bartholomew's Hospital and the Priory Church of St. Bartholomew-the-Great, London, England (800th) [June 5-7, 1923]	Dr. STAFFORD MCLEAN
Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. (100th) in Trinity Church, New York, May 27, 1923	Professor HENRY BED- INGER MITCHELL Professor CHARLES SEARS BALDWIN

*Miscellaneous*

Association of American Universities at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. [November 9-11, 1922]	Provost CARPENTER Dean WOODBRIDGE Dean HAWKES Director JONES
Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland, at Tower Hill School, Wilmington, Del. [December 1-2, 1922]	Director JONES Professor STEEVES Professor COSS



- American Academy of Political and Social Science, at Philadelphia, Pa. [May 11-12, 1923] Professor SEAGER  
Professor LINDSAY  
Professor HAYES
- Second National Conference on Education for Highway Engineering and Highway Transport, at Washington, D. C. [October 26-28, 1922] Professor LOVELL
- Fifth International Congress of Historical Studies, at Brussels, Belgium [April 8-15, 1923] Professor CHARLES DOW-  
NER HAZEN
- State Examinations Board, at Albany, N. Y. [December 9, 1922] Professor JONES

## APPENDIX 2

### REPORT OF THE APPOINTMENTS OFFICE

SEPTEMBER 25, 1922, TO SEPTEMBER 25, 1923

*To the Secretary of the University*

SIR:

It gives me pleasure to submit herewith a record of the activities of the Appointments Office for the year from September 25, 1922 to September 25, 1923.

Looking backward over the past three years, it is interesting to compare the gain that has been made in the matter of filling positions and the closer connection which the Office has with some of the departments of the University. It is the ideal of a college employment bureau that it serve as a clearing house for all the positions which come to the notice of the departments as well as fill the openings which come directly. A registration of such positions in the Office, with the record of the students sent out for interviews, would give a much more complete idea of what the University, through its Appointments Office, is doing for the men and women who apply for help, and only in that way can the Office fulfill its mission. A special effort has been made in this direction this past year, and I wish to acknowledge with pleasure the efficient cooperation of Dean Stone of the Law School, Mr. King of the Cosmopolitan Club and Miss Reed of the University Commons. Each year the Law School appoints a Clerkship Committee which makes recommendations for permanent positions, and this committee, acting under the advice of Dean Stone and Mr. Douglas Black, the Alumni Secretary, met in the Office twice a week, and carefully made their recommendations for the various positions which were forwarded to the Office by Dean Stone and Mr. Black, and for those received in the Office by telephone or letter. A record was kept of all the registrants, the positions and the interviews, and the plan shows promise of being even

more successful this coming year than it was last year. Mr. King at the Cosmopolitan Club maintains an employment bureau for the foreign students, which is closely connected with the Appointments Office. Mr. King is consulted on every position and recommendation which is made through the Office, and a list is kept of every student helped in this way. Miss Reed, at the head of the University Commons, also works in connection with the Office, and her report shows that 115 men and 6 women obtained their three meals a day by working at the Commons. The effort to have all positions coming through any University Department referred to the Office, for the sake of greater efficiency, will be continued this year, and it is to be hoped that it will meet with further success. In the recommendations of teachers for colleges and universities, Professor Hayes of the History Department has already signified his willingness to thoroughly cooperate with the Office.

The growth of the Office can be best shown by a comparison of the positions filled during the last three years: in 1920-21, 1141 part time positions for men and 180 for women, making a total of 1321; in 1921-22, 1412 part time positions for men and 410 for women, making a total of 1822; in 1922-23, 1580 part time positions for men and 777 for women, making a total of 2357, showing an increase of nearly one hundred per cent in three years. In the full time positions, two years ago the Office placed 57 men and women, a year ago 125, and this past year the record was 193, showing an increase of well over one hundred per cent. During the year a list was kept of all the registrants who were sent out on interviews, and 5177 cards of introduction were given out in this way.

The largest increase in the part time positions filled has been in the women's department, which has had the assistance of Miss Mary Wegener. During the year, 777 women students obtained positions as stenographers, typists, Mother's helpers and tutors. The table of statistics shows the odd calls which came to the Office and all these positions were filled by girls from the School of Business, University Extension, School of Journalism, Barnard and the Graduate Schools. In the full time work for women, there is more demand for stenographic-

ally trained college women than can be supplied by the registrants from the secretarial training courses, showing that here is a not overcrowded field for the college girl who wishes to go into business. Most of the openings, even those coming under the head of secretarial or executive, rather than stenographic, require a girl who has some stenographic training. Allow me to take this opportunity to express my gratitude for the splendid cooperation of Dr. Reiley, Dr. Glass and Mr. Harned in this connection. In July, by their advice, a questionnaire was sent out to all the graduates of the School of Business and those who have obtained the first and second year secretarial certificate for the past six years; the information obtained on these questionnaires will be helpful in maintaining contact with the graduates and making the placement work more effective.

The statistics for the part time positions for men show a large variety of calls, many of which were interesting and remunerative, with a total of 1580 positions filled. The tutoring positions were 262 for the year, as compared with 148 of the year before. These are the best paid and most desirable of part time positions. The calls are generally for college entrance work in Latin, Mathematics and French and demand a man who can do this preparation work thoroughly. During the winter in the list of calls for ushers there were two calls which were especially interesting. The Committee in charge of the Polo Matches at Meadowbrook last October requested 33 men to usher during the week of the matches, and every day a bus was sent to the University to take the men to the field. Beside free transportation, they were paid five dollars an afternoon for this work. Also, a large musical organization in the city wanted ten men to act as ushers for their Saturday morning musicales and twenty men for the evening concerts and dances. In procuring we supply a number of men for the Municipal Civil Service and also the State Regents' examination. One of the big detective bureaus had twelve Columbia men acting as plain clothes men during a large convention held in one of the hotels for a week, and a number of department stores are sending to us for salesmen for extra work. While some of the calls are of only a temporary nature, a large number of the students ob-

tained permanent part time work, such as post office clerks, tutors, stenographers, librarians, settlement workers, boy's club directors, recreation leaders, waiters, companions, etc. In addition to these, during the summer there were other part time positions for the students working their way through college, such as camp counsellors, pullman car conductors, resident companions and manual laborers.

In the placing of graduates who wished permanent business positions the report shows that 45 men and 124 women obtained work, and there were 24 graduates who were appointed to teaching positions in colleges and universities. Of the 45 men who secured business openings, there were 26 men placed as Law Clerks, through the Law Clerkship Committee, 5 salesmen, 2 office managers, 2 publicity assistants, 2 chemists, and one each as accountant, editorial assistant, insurance agent, mechanical engineer, secretary and statistician. The women were placed as follows: 47 stenographers, 42 secretaries, 4 typists, 4 office assistants, 4 file clerks, 3 clerical workers, 3 advertising assistants, 2 bookkeepers, 2 statisticians, and one each as personnel assistant, record clerk, laboratory technician, reception clerk, registrar, translator, fashion artist, cashier, editorial assistant, research worker, settlement worker, copywriter and order clerk, making a total of 124. There were 24 men and women who obtained teaching positions, 13 in English, 5 in History, 4 in Romance Languages and one each in Science and Bookkeeping.

Every year we receive many letters from prospective students asking what they can do in the matter of earning some of their expenses. This year there were approximately five hundred letters of this kind, and in order to meet this demand we printed an announcement which answered the questions usually asked. Beside giving the writers some idea of the different opportunities, it also gave them information as to the living conditions in the vicinity of the University, and general advice about how they should proceed to obtain a position through the Office.

During the academic year September 25, 1922, to May 25, 1923, there were 794 men who registered for part time work



and 434 women; in the summer there were 578 men and 342 women, making a total of 2248 students who applied for work in order to earn a part of their college expenses. The full time registration for men was 254, and 314 for women, making a total of 568.

In the division of the men who applied for part time winter work, 429 were in Columbia College, 96 in University Extension, 102 in the graduate schools, 67 in Law School, 61 in the School of Business, 14 in Engineering, 10 in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, 8 in Journalism and 7 in Architecture.

It is to be hoped that the Office will continue its usefulness to the students who are working their way through college and to those of the graduates who can be placed in permanent positions, and to that end the Office sincerely appreciates and invites the close cooperation of all those connected with the University. The Office is especially indebted to Dean Hawkes, Dr. F. A. Patterson, Mr. Fackenthal and Mr. Brissenden for helpful advice and interest.

Respectfully submitted,

ETHEL A. BREED  
*In Charge*

*October 1, 1923*


## POSITIONS FILLED BY APPOINTMENTS OFFICE

MEN

SEPT. 25, 1922 TO SEPT. 25, 1923

	Winter and Spring Session 1922-23	Summer 1923
Actor	—	1
Advertising	3	—
Athletic Director	1	3
Attendant	—	1
Bank Clerk	—	6
Bell Boy	—	1
Blood Transfusion	1	—
Boys' Club Leader	—	4
Camp Counsellor	—	6
Camp Waiter	—	4
Canvasser	5	3
Caretaker	5	1
Cashier	3	3
Chautauqua Manager	—	1
Chauffeur	3	4
Clerical	58	32
Club Clerk	2	—
Collector	1	—
Companion	18	11
Conductor	—	2
Correcting exam. papers	3	3
Custodian	—	18
Detective	12	—
Demonstrator	8	—
Draftsman	12	2
Elevator Operator	2	1
Farm Worker	—	1
Florist's Assistant	8	—
Furnace Man	1	—
Garage Assistant	1	—
Guide	1	1
Hospital Supt.	—	1
Hotel Clerk	—	2
Information Clerk	2	9
Inspector	12	—
Investigator	—	1
Janitor	—	1
Laboratory Assistant	—	2
Lawyer	4	1
Librarian	6	—

PART TIME POSITIONS FILLED  $\frac{3}{4}$ —CONTINUED  
MEN

	<i>Winter and Spring Session</i>	<i>Summer</i>
Life Guard	—	1
Manual Labor	19	11
Manual Training	—	1
Messenger	23	8
Minister 	—	1
Miscellaneous	73 <sup>1</sup>	15 <sup>5</sup>
Model	2	—
Musician	9	5
Paymaster	30	2
Photographer	1	—
Post Office Clerk	65	58
Proctor	78	71
Publicity Agent	1	—
Pullman Conductor	—	11
Recreational Leader	14	6
Research Worker	3	8
Resident Companion	—	4
Resident Tutor	5	5
Salesman	40	22
Settlement Worker	5	2
Statistician	—	1
Stenographer	16	4
Surveyor	—	1
Telephone Operator	1	—
Ticket Agent	4	1
Traffic Counter	46	—
Translator	23 <sup>2</sup>	7
Tutor	152 <sup>3</sup>	110
Typist	20	6
Umpire	2	—
Usher	129	7
Waiter	69 <sup>4</sup>	75 <sup>4</sup>
Watcher at polls	—	19
	1002	57 <sup>8</sup>
Grand Total	1580	

<sup>1</sup> Through the Cosmopolitan Club 73<sup>2</sup> 11<sup>3</sup> 4<sup>4</sup> Through the Commons 55<sup>5</sup> 15<sup>6</sup> 60

## POSITIONS FILLED BY APPOINTMENTS OFFICE—WOMEN PART TIME

	<i>Winter</i> 1922-23	<i>Summer</i> 1923
Athletic Coach	2	—
Attendant for Actress	4	—
Biscuit Packer	—	1
Camp Counsellor	1	1
Camp Secretary	—	1
Caretaker	—	1
Chaperone	1	—
Clerical	109	73
Cloak-room Attendant	—	1
Companion	—	5
Dramatic Counsellor	—	2
Editorial Asst.	5	—
File Clerk	2	2
Girl's Club leader	—	1
Governess	21	6
Hostess	1	—
Hotel Clerk	—	1
Investigator	—	12
Landscape Gardener	1	—
Messenger	1	—
Mimeograph Operator	—	2
Mother's Helper	23	19
Office Asst.	—	5
Reader	1	1
Recreational Leader	—	2
Research Worker	—	2
Saleswoman	10	4
Sales promotion Asst.	2	—
Seamstress	—	1
Secretary	2	8
Soloist	—	1
Statistician	—	2
Stenographer	64	75
Substitute Teacher	3	—
Sunday-school Teacher	5	0
Tea Room Assistant	1	2
Tutor	58	26
Tutor-companion	3	1
Typist	119	65
Usher	1	—
Waitress	5 <sup>1</sup>	11 <sup>1</sup>
	—	—
Grand Total	777 444	333

<sup>1</sup>Through the Commons

## APPENDIX 3

### THE SCOPE AND FUNCTIONS OF THE COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS OFFICE

By

PAUL F. BRISSENDEN

*Assistant Professor of Economics*

A college or university appointments office is a very unique and specialized type of employment bureau. The clientele which it serves, particularly on the student, or employee side is of a very special character. Its relations, moreover, to its employer clients, as well as to its job-seeking student customers, are different in several important respects from those of an ordinary employment bureau. The former are, to a considerable extent, the university's own alumni. The latter are more than temporary job-seeking registrants to whom the university is responsible only as registrants. They are students first of all; job-seekers, only secondarily, while en route to their degrees or, momentarily, at the end of their college training.

The University Appointments Office has perhaps more points of resemblance to the corporation bureau of employment, or personnel department, than to the (public or private) employment bureau which functions purely as a clearing house between employer and employee. Yet it has characteristics, and responsibilities, in common with both of these types. The public employment office and the establishment bureau of employment both are accessible to all comers, whether employers seeking help or employees looking for jobs; although not all get jobs, any may ask for them. The academic appointments office, while it aims—or should aim—to serve all employers wishing its services, confines its work on the supply side to a selected group of job-seekers: the students of the university of which it is a part. This selection may or may not be carefully done. It may be the purely natural selection involved in accepting all



who may desire to enter the institution. It is more likely to involve some more or less rigid test of entrance, which winnows still more the group with which the appointments office has to deal. It is to be noted, moreover (and here we have another characteristic which sets the academic appointments office apart from other types of employment bureaus) that the university employment organization has less to do with selection than with placement. Indeed it often, unfortunately, has nothing to do with the policy and methods of selecting students. This, probably, is not as it should be and the question of the part the Appointments Office should play in the selection of students, and the question of its relation to the admissions organization, will have attention in another part of this report. It is enough for the present to stress the fact that the academic office deals with the placement problem, primarily, and only incidentally concerns itself with the problem of selection.

This feature of the work of the academic office reveals a certain similarity to the work of the public employment office, which also is concerned much more about placement than about selections, the latter problem being left to the employer to whom the public bureau sends its registrants. The employer may or may not set up an establishment employment office for the purpose, among other things, of making selections from those sent to him by public, academic, or ordinary proprietary employment offices.

Although the academic office is, like the public employment office, a labor exchange, it is not that merely. It is also, or, if it is not, it should be, like the better managed establishment bureaus, a personnel office, concerning itself, directly or indirectly, with selection, initial and continuing tests of aptitude, vocational guidance, the content of the curriculum, etc.

It seems probable, therefore, that the academic appointments office ought to find helpful clues for its own operation; clues on placement from the public and private labor exchanges; clues on selection, vocational guidance, personnel, from the establishment employment or personnel departments. In view of this fact and in view of the close similarity between the functions and problems of the academic appointments

office and other types of employment bureaus and personnel organizations it may be helpful to set down the more important classes of agencies now in operation in this country:

<i>Type of Bureau</i>	<i>Functions</i>
<b>Public:</b>	
Civil Service Commissions	Selection and placement
Labor (or employment) Exchanges	Placement
Vocational guidance bureaus	Vocational guidance and placement
<b>Semi-public:</b>	
Employment bureaus in state universities	Placement; personnel
Employment bureaus in other universities	Placement; personnel
Chambers of Commerce Employment Office	Placement
Y. M. C. A.	Placement
<b>Private:</b>	
Private (or proprietary) labor exchanges	Placement
Association bureaus of employment	Placement
Establishment bureaus of employment (or personnel)	Selection and personnel

The types listed above whose experience ought to be the most useful to those interested in the university appointments office are the public labor exchanges, the private establishment bureaus of employment, and the vocational guidance bureaus. Frequent reference is made in this report to the work of these organizations.

An employment office (or "exchange") occupies a position in relation to dealers in labor (i. e., the buyers and sellers of labor) which is significantly similar to the position of a stock exchange in relation to the buyers and sellers of securities. It is a clearing house for the buyers and sellers of labor. It therefore has to deal with and serve on the one hand, employer-buyers of labor and, on the other employee-sellers of labor. The employer's needs, of course, constitute the demand; the number of persons desiring employment constitutes the supply. The employment bureau's function is, as effectively as possible to match up demand and supply.

The work of the university appointments office is essentially the same as that outlined above, despite the limited and special

nature of its labor supply and the unique relation in which it stands to that supply. The academic employment office should not, however, be thought of as carrying on exclusively, or even primarily, for the benefit of the students it purposes to place. It has definite and important responsibilities to the employers whom it essays to provide with workers.

If the college or university bureau of appointments constitutes a special phase of employment work, so does each university present a unique series of problems which must be solved. Much may be learned by the colleges from the experience of industrial establishments in employment and personnel work and from the experience of the government in the operation of employment offices. One college may learn much from the experience other colleges have had with student employment work. Practice which is appropriate to public or private labor exchanges or to establishment bureaus of employment, is not necessarily appropriate to collegiate employment bureaus. Moreover, among collegiate bureaus, such wide differences in conditions prevail, that each institution, in a large measure, has to be handled as a case by itself.

At Columbia the case is that of a large metropolitan university, containing an undergraduate college, a series of graduate (or partially graduate) professional schools and a non-professional graduate school. At such an institution the employment problem is vastly different—in some respects simpler, in some respects more complicated, but different throughout, from the problem at, say, Dartmouth, where Dean R. W. Husband is doing such splendid pioneer work in student personnel work. Dartmouth, notwithstanding the Tuck School, is simply a college. It is a country college. At Columbia we have a university in a metropolitan center. This factor has an important practical bearing on the problem of appointments and personnel at Columbia.

There are now three employment agencies at Columbia: The Barnard College Employment Bureau, the Bureau of Educational Service (which has an Employment Section) at Teachers College and the Columbia Appointments Office. This report deals with the last-named agency. It makes some reference to

the offices at Barnard and Teachers College but merely in an incidental way, for purposes of comparison, and in order to stress the need for the utmost co-operation between the three bureaus.

The Appointments Office is presumed to serve as the clearing house for part and full-time employment for students and graduating seniors in all schools and departments of the University except Barnard College and Teachers College. As such a clearing house it occupies a position, in respect to student job-seekers on the one hand and alumni or other employers on the other, which is very similar, as already has been pointed out, to that occupied by the public employment office in relation, respectively, to job-seeker and employer. To this dual (part-time and full-time) placement work the Office has confined its attention. Yet it is part of an organization which has all of its applicants more or less continuously under its wing—"at the works," so to speak. And this fact throws into prominence the close similarity, already referred to, between the Appointments Office and the employment bureau of an industrial or business establishment. Now the latter type of bureau is concerned with almost every phase of personnel work except placement. Their work comprehends selection, hiring, transfer, promotion, education and training, vocational guidance, etc., and (in some of the larger and more progressive concerns which have full fledged personnel departments) a whole host of activities relating to physical and intellectual welfare, recreation, housing, sanitation, safety and accidents, and so on. The University, then, should look for clues on placement practice to other universities and to public and private employment bureaus. To the extent that the university is interested in entering upon other aspects of personnel work, such as selection and vocational guidance, it should turn for light to other educational institutions and to the more successful of employment bureaus operated by industrial concerns.

It is important to observe that Columbia already is doing a great deal of personnel work in addition to the placement work carried on by the Appointments Office. The work of the office of the Director of Admissions closely corresponds to that work



of hiring and selection which is one of the most important tasks which Employment Managers of industrial establishments have to perform. This is particularly true of Columbia College where we have the well developed system of psychological tests for the selection of students. It is far from my thought to suggest that either Admissions or even the administration of the mental tests should be made a part of the work of the Appointments Office. I wish, rather, to lay stress upon the close relation between the selecting and testing done by the Admissions Office and the placement work done by the Appointments Office. The work of the former office affects that of the latter in a very vital way.

Columbia does still other personnel work: The provision made for the physical welfare of students; gymnasiums, athletic fields, etc.; medical services; the facilities of Earl Hall—all these involve academic personnel activity of no mean importance. One line of work, however, which has been receiving more and more attention in business concerns and in governmental circles as well, is vocational guidance. At Columbia there is no organized vocational guidance work done, either in the Appointments Office or in any other division of the University. I believe that we should plan for the development of vocational guidance at Columbia and that this work might well be made a part of the work of the Appointments Office. This subject is given more extended comment in another part of this report.

The Appointments Office is eleven years old. It was launched by "the action of the trustees of the University taken on May 5 (1912), uniting the work of the Committee on Employment and the Committee on Appointments under the title of the Appointments Office. . . ." During this decade the Office has met with many vicissitudes. In 1913 its staff appears to have consisted of the secretary in charge, a stenographer-clerk and an office boy. In 1923 it consists of the secretary in charge, an assistant in charge of women's appointments and a stenographer-clerk. The appropriations made for its maintenance are not clearly shown in the reports. The appropriation in addition to salaries was \$1350 in 1915-1916 and \$2000 in 1922-



1923. Salaries for the latter period, including stipend for an adviser, were \$5200. During this first decade of the history of the Office it has been, successively under the direction of five different secretaries. During the war period 1917-1918 the work of the Office was almost completely demoralized, so that since 1912 it has seen only 10 years of active operation. This means that, on the average, the secretary in charge has had a term of office of only two years. The activities of the office are by no means adequately reflected in the placement and earnings records which have accumulated in the files and annual reports. This is due (1) to the fact that almost with every change in the directing head of the office there has occurred a more or less important change in the methods of recording the activities of the office, (2) to the different interpretations, in succeeding administrations, given to such terms in the records as "number registered," "positions filled," etc., and (3) most important of all, to the fact that no really comprehensive system of records has been installed. For example, despite the fact that the reference of applicants to jobs constitutes one of the most important activities of the Appointments Office there has been no record kept of the number of such references.

Fragmentary though the records be they do throw some light on what has been done by the Office during the period under review. Figures may be given separately for the two main divisions of the work of the Office: part-time and full-time employment. In 1911-1912 with a total University enrollment (including Barnard and Teachers College) of 9597 the Office registered 1023 students for part-time work, or 10.6 per cent of the enrollment. From these registrants 1496 part-time jobs were filled. During the year 1921-1922, with a total enrollment of 30,597, 1952 students were registered for part-time employment, or 6.4 per cent of the enrollment. From these registrants 1822 part-time jobs were filled. The work with full-time positions for graduating seniors has had a tardier development. In 1912-1913 the Office registered for full-time jobs 293 students, or 17.6 per cent of the 1660 graduating at the end of the year. From these registrants the Office filled 47 full-time positions, exclusive of the positions filled directly by

the various departments of the University. In 1920-1921 the Office registered for full-time jobs 389 students, or 16.2 per cent of the number graduating at the end of the year. From these registrants the Office filled 57 full-time positions. Such of the available figures as are believed to have significance are brought together in Tables A and B which present, respectively, the part-time and full-time data. No records were kept during the year 1917-1918.

TABLE A  
PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT RECORDS—1911-1922

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>No. of Students registered for Part-Time Employment</i> <sup>1</sup>	<i>Enrollment</i> <sup>2</sup>	<i>Per Cent Registration is of Enrollment</i>	<i>No. of Jobs filled</i> <sup>1</sup>
1911-12	1023	9597	10.6	1496
1912-13	1026	11207	9.2	1885
1913-14	1205	13273	8.9	1433
1914-15	1208	15181	8.0	1266
1915-16	1478	16734	8.8	2809
1916-17	1629	20267	8.1	2299
1918-19	1562	17129	9.1	685
1919-20	1869	27089	6.9	1279
1920-21	1964	28693	6.8	1339
1921-22	1952	30597	6.4	1822

<sup>1</sup>*Annual Reports of the Appointments Office.*

<sup>2</sup>*Annual Reports of the President to the Trustees.* This figure represents total enrollment for the whole university.

TABLE B

## FULL-TIME APPOINTMENTS RECORDS: 1912-1922

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>No. of Students Registered for Full-Time Employment<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>No. of Students Graduating at end of Year<sup>4</sup></i>	<i>Per Cent Registration is of No. Graduating</i>	<i>Positions filled Directly by Office<sup>5</sup></i>	<i>Ratio of No. of Positions filled to No. Registered<sup>7</sup></i>
1912-13	293	1660	17.6	47	16
1913-14	633	1532	41.5	55	9
1914-15	691	1826	37.8	110	16
1915-16	1006	1811	55.0	146	15
1916-17	1461	1994	73.3	69	5
1918-19	292 <sup>6</sup>	1573	18.6	100	38
1919-20	( <sup>2</sup> )	2181	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
1920-21	389	2408	16.2	57	15
1921-22	206 <sup>3</sup>	3186	6.5	125	61

<sup>1</sup> *Annual Reports of the Appointments Office.*<sup>2</sup> No data.<sup>3</sup> Furnished by Miss Breed.<sup>4</sup> Annual Reports of the President.<sup>5</sup> In addition there were reported as filled directly by the various departments of the University: In 1914-1915 fifty-nine; in 1915-1916, one hundred and forty-seven; in 1916-1917, one hundred and ninety-four.<sup>6</sup> Not including law and engineering students of whom there appears to have been no record<sup>7</sup> i. e., Number of positions filled per 100 registered.

The only available figures omitted from the above summary tables are those purporting to show (1) "the number of students reporting" and (2) students' earnings, through the Office and otherwise. The first set of figures are accompanied in the reports by no explanation as to what they have reference to. Moreover, inquiry of the present secretary and of other persons acquainted with the Office brought out the fact that different appointments secretaries have used and interpreted this term in different ways, thus depriving the figures of what value they might otherwise have. The data on students' earnings are, I believe, absolutely inconclusive. The reason for this is

that there has been great irregularity in the proportions of registrants (or other students) who have reported their earnings.

It will be seen that even the figures that are given in the tables are fragmentary. I am inclined to think they should be taken with a good deal of salt. This surely is true of the figures purporting to show the number registering for employment. It seems probable that the relatively large numbers purporting to have been registered in the years just preceding the war-time suspension of the Office are inclusive of renewals, while those in the post-war years are exclusive of renewals. I am inclined very strongly to doubt that there was any such a falling off in the registration as is indicated on the face of the figures. These remarks apply to both Table A and Table B. Indeed it is extremely doubtful whether comparisons can be made safely between the later and the earlier years in any of the columns of either table. It would seem, also, that the figures for the number registered have not been reported according to a uniform interpretation. They should refer invariably, of course, to active registrants. All inactive registrants should be weeded out at stated intervals. Thus, it would seem probable that the apparent unfavorable change from 1921 to 1922 in the ratio of number registered to number graduating (Table B) must be responsible for the apparent favorable change during the same period in the ratio of the number of positions filled to the number registered. In the earlier years of the decade there are similar evidences of a lack of uniformity in employment accounting, e. g., in the table just cited, between 1916 and 1917. The comparisons made in the two tables between the registrants and students enrolled or graduating are not entirely satisfactory because there are wide differences, among the different schools of the University, in the proportions of graduating students (or graduates) who register for full-time work, and in the proportions of students enrolled who register for part-time work. Also the figures on enrollment and number graduating include Barnard and Teachers College, whose students are served only indirectly by the Columbia Appointments Office. Nevertheless, these totals are used in the belief

that, on the whole, they give the best general indication of what has been accomplished.

The following figures, furnished by Miss Breed, show how the 206 full-time registrations in 1921-22 were distributed:

	<i>No. of Registrants</i>	<i>Per Cent of Those Graduating from each School</i>
School of Business . . . . .	49	35
College . . . . .	84	27
Science . . . . .	31	48
Extension . . . . .	31	40
Law . . . . .	4	2
Architecture . . . . .	2	12
Graduate Schools . . . . .	5	—
<i>Total . . . . .</i>	206	6.5

It is evident from the percentage figures that in Applied Science, University Extension, the College and the School of Business very satisfactory proportions of the graduating classes were registered.

In the light of the figures in Tables A and B one or two comparisons of some importance can be made. While the record of numbers of students registered for work reflects much credit upon the Office and upon those members of the University who have interested themselves in it, it would seem, none the less, that it should be possible in the future, gradually to bring about the registration of a larger proportion of the total student enrollment. What can be done along this line is shown in the experience of the Bureau of Appointments of Yale University for the period 1910 to 1920. As a result of a systematic campaign to induce students to make greater use of the Bureau, the proportion of registrations to enrollment was increased from about 7 per cent in 1909-1910 to about 36 per cent in 1921-1922. (Report of the Director of the Yale University Bureau of Appointments, 1921-1922, p. 3.) In Table B the ratios of the number of positions filled (placements made)



to the number of students registered are seen to range from 19 to 61 per cent. Corresponding ratios derived from the records of the British Labor Exchanges—probably the best managed in the world—range during the period 1911–1915 from 31 to 46 per cent.<sup>1</sup> A final comparison pertains to cost of operation. Taking full-time and part-time positions together, there were filled in 1921–1922 about 1947 casual or steady jobs. If \$4200 be taken as the regular operating appropriation for the Office, the per capita cost of placements would appear to be \$2.16. The records of the Massachusetts public employment offices show that in that state 28,599 placements were made in 1921 at a per capita cost of \$1.95 and that 38,919 placements were made in 1920 at a per capita cost of \$1.35.<sup>2</sup> These are all rather rough comparisons, but it is believed that they will help to gauge the work of the Columbia Office.

Routine procedure in handling calls from employers for workers and in taking care of applicants for work is, in general, closely similar to that followed in public and private labor exchanges and (though here the similarity is less close) in establishment employment bureaus. Students are registered as applicants for employment as rapidly as they may apply at the Office. The work of the Office is described in the announcements of the various schools and special circulars are issued for the information of students and teachers, explaining the work of the Appointments Office. Applicants fill out registration blanks at the time of registration. Special blanks are used for registrants for part-time work, and for teaching positions. For part-time registrants 3 x 5 index cards are prepared and filed. This facilitates quick reference, when a call for help comes in, to the available supply of candidates for any given sort of work. The foregoing are the chief steps incident to registration. The files built from registration data and containing the records of the Office's available supply of labor of different kinds are not called into use until the demand for labor expresses itself in calls from employers.

<sup>1</sup> U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin 206. *The British System of Labor Exchanges*, p. 23.

<sup>2</sup> Commonwealth of Massachusetts: Annual Report on the Public Employment Offices. January, 1922, p. 14.

These calls put in motion the machinery of placement. They are received by mail, telephone and through personal visits to the Office. Applications for help not made in writing are entered on an "employers application" slip. On receipt of each call, files of candidates are consulted and, if they contain records of any students who appear to meet the requirements and who have indicated a desire for the kind of work now offered, those students are immediately notified by telephone or by mail to call at the office. If and when they appear they are advised of the nature of the work offered and, if they wish to apply, arrangements are made for them to see the employers. Candidates are further asked to inform the Office (on a postal card, or by telephone) as to whether or not they get the positions for which they apply. In the case of full-time jobs, especially teaching positions, the Office sends to the school or college officers seeking teachers confidential copies of letters and other statements concerning applicants who have been referred to school trustees or college presidents. In many cases the candidates are personally interviewed at the Office.

In cases where the Office has no registrants qualified for the jobs offered, the Secretary sends a form request to some University officer, or to several of them, requesting the names of suitable candidates.

The Appointments Office brings its services to the attention of employers in various ways: Through personal visits by the Secretary, advertisements in the *Alumni Weekly*, and through the distribution of circulars to employers.

With direct reference to this office procedure as such, I have no suggestions to offer. Certain suggestions to be made later about contacts with employers and coöperation with other parts of the University will involve, in some cases, quite obvious changes in procedure. Other unimportant changes in procedure would result from the adoption of certain of the suggested changes in employment records. The forms now in use and referred to above are, I think, adequate for their several purposes.

The experience of public employment offices has directed

attention to the importance of making clear and exact distinctions between such expressions as the following:

“Number of employers applying for help”  
 “ “ “ persons applied for by employers”  
 “ “ “ applications from employers”

It is not at all uncommon to find in the reports of the smaller state bureaus of employment and even in some of the corporation bureaus, that these three concepts are hopelessly confused. Under the heading “applications from employers” are put figures obtained by counting the number of different employers who have made applications, or, by counting the number of persons called for in the employers’ applications. One bureau manager may put under “applications from employers”, the “number of employers applying for help”; his successor may put under that same heading the “number of persons applied for by employers”. Both have lied; and what makes the matter worse, they have not agreed upon the particular kind of a lie they are to tell. The following illustration will give a good idea of the importance of the careful and exact reporting of employment bureau operations: At the A Company, the B Company and the C Company there is one vacancy each and the Appointments Office has been asked to supply suitable employees. Student Jones is referred to the job at the C Company but does not get it. He is then referred to the position at the B Company and gets it. Student Smith is referred to both the A Company and the B Company jobs but gets neither. Student Brown is referred to the B Company job and gets it and Student Johnson to the A Company job and gets it. The Appointments Office, in this situation, has made 6 references to jobs to 4 students to fill 3 positions.

The following distinctions should be made, even though not all of the classifications are used in making up the Office records:

1. No. of employers from whom applications were received.
2. No. of applications from employers.
- \*3. No. of persons asked for by employers.
- \*4. No. of positions offered by employers.<sup>1</sup>
- \*5. No. of students applying for work.
  - (a) New registrations
  - (b) Renewals<sup>2</sup>
- \*6. No. of references (by Office) of students to jobs.<sup>3</sup>
7. No. of students referred to positions.
- \*8. No. of positions reported filled (placements).

The operations of one of the public employment bureaus of New York City for the year 1916 were reported (U. S. *Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin 241*, p. 92) as follows:

Applications from employers . . . . .	26,872
Persons asked for by employers . . . . .	30,276
New registrations . . . . .	26,269
Offers of positions (i.e., "References to positions") . . . . .	39,661
Positions filled . . . . .	23,847

The "summary of business done by the Massachusetts Public Employment Offices" (*Massachusetts Industrial Review*, October, 1922, p. 26), takes the simple form of reporting, for each quarter of the year:

- (1) persons applied for
- (2) applicants referred to positions
- (3) positions reported filled

It is sufficiently obvious from these citations to New York and Massachusetts employment office records that it is not necessary to use all of the above eight classifications in keeping the records of the Appointments Office. But it is important, if, say, four of them are used, to take every precaution that the figures put under the different heads refer precisely to what the headings say they refer to. It seems clearly desirable to use classifications 3, 5a, 5b, 6, 8 and probably 4 in the above list.

<sup>1</sup> Same as "3" except when the employer asks for more candidates than he has jobs open.

<sup>2</sup> Active registrations carried over (after communicating with the registrant) from preceding year and repeated registrations during the same year.

<sup>3</sup> Sometimes expressed as "offers of positions."

The "number of persons asked for by employers" is undoubtedly the best single index of the volume of the demand. Numbers 1, 2 and 4 also throw light on demand but they are of secondary importance. If it seems desirable to check up on the practice sometimes indulged in by employers of asking for more persons than they have jobs for, in order that they may pick and choose, it may be advisable to keep a record of the "positions offered by employers." If it is thought necessary to ascertain the frequency with which different employers patronize the Office, or the size of the employer-clientele, classifications 1 and 2 would have to be used.

The number of separate references (by the Appointments Office) of students to jobs, which means the number of offers to students, of chances to get positions, is an important supplementary index to the activity of the Office. If it is desired to show to what extent these "references to jobs" include a plural number of references in behalf of the same student classification number 7 should be included.

If the Office uses the starred items in the above list of classifications it will be possible to present, annually, or at other intervals,<sup>1</sup> very definite indices of the effectiveness of its work. Thus it will be quite easy to report each year:

- (1) the proportion of all applying for work who are provided with work ("8" ÷ "5")<sup>2</sup>
- (2) the proportion of the positions offered by employers which are filled by the Office ("8" ÷ "4")
- (3) the proportion of successful references of students to jobs ("6" ÷ "8")
- (4) the ratio of the number of references of students to jobs to the number registered ("6" ÷ "5"). This would indicate the average number of job-chances per person registered.

In keeping the records and making reports it would seem desirable to keep part-time records separate from full-time and probably also to keep a separate record for the summer session and of summer jobs. At the end of the period for which reports

<sup>1</sup> It may be advisable to keep the records in such shape that the business of the Office can be compared from month to month, even though reports are not required more than once a year.

<sup>2</sup> These numbers refer to the list of items at top of p. 274.



are made the files should be inspected, inquiries sent to all registrants not known to be active, and all inactive names removed to an "inactive" file. Students carried over from one reporting year to another should be counted under "registrations; renewals," as also should be students registering more than once during the period.

At a number of academic employment bureaus the Findex has been installed to facilitate office procedure. Among the institutions making such use of the Findex are Teachers College, the University of Michigan and Stanford University. They all report favorably on its use. The device is an expensive one, however, and I should think that it would be unwise to introduce it at the Appointments Office at the present time.

Probably the most difficult problem which has developed at the Appointments Office is that of its relations to the various schools of the University and to the University officers in those schools. There exist somewhat serious misunderstanding as to the respective employment functions of the Office and the several schools. Many University officers feel that their jurisdiction is being encroached upon by the Office. Others believe that each school should handle the whole job of employment (except perhaps part-time student employment) for and by itself. These differences are reflected in the registration figures of the Office, particularly the full-time registration figures. There are few, if any, registrants for full-time employment from the School of Journalism, and not many from the Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry. This unfortunate situation is largely due (1) to a misconception, on the part of University Officers, of what the Office does, and what it does not, purport to do, and (2) to a lack of sufficient continuous advertising of the Office to the teachers and students in the University.

I have discussed this subject with the Deans of all of the Schools which the Office is designed to serve, with the exception of the School of Architecture. I have talked, also, with a large number of the professors in the different schools. Nowhere have I found opposition to the work of the Office that

could not be overcome by removing the misconceptions alluded to above.

The Office certainly should not be made a substitute for the professor in connection with the filling of technical or other important or responsible positions. The belief seems to be fairly widespread on the campus that the Office wishes to supplant the professor in selecting and recommending suitable candidates for positions. An employment bureau in a university ought not to attempt anything of this kind. All employment bureaus are clearing houses—exchanges—for facilitating the buying and selling of labor. The Columbia Appointments Office is just that and nothing more. In so far as it cannot fall back upon the student's instructor to designate the right student for it to refer to the employer, the office must, perforce be the best judge it knows how to be of the qualifications of this and that journalist, or chemist, or architect. The function of the Office is that of clearance and record; that of the professor is authoritative advice, selection and recommendation. For unimportant or routine jobs the professor usually is glad to have the Office take the work off his hands; and for such jobs, as well as for most part-time work for students in course, the Office is equipped, or can be equipped, to do the whole placement job as competently, probably, as any person or agency could do it. When a call comes in for some one to fill a responsible position the Office invariably calls upon a University officer in the appropriate school or Department and asks for his suggestions and advice.

But there are other calls which go directly from the employer (whether a business concern or a board of trustees) to the dean or professor. Nearly all of the calls of this sort are handled informally by the professor, a student selected, notified, sent to the job and put to work—all without the Appointments Office ever knowing what has happened, unless the professor should be unable to find a student whom he can refer to the job in question. Even in such a pass, the professor may prefer to report "no candidates" to the employer than to advise the Appointments Office of the opening. Whether the job is, or is not, filled by the professor, the fact

that the call and its outcome have not been reported to the Office simply means an appointments record for the University which falls short, by so much, of completely reporting what the University, through its agents, has done in the way of securing, or attempting to secure employment for its students.

The established policy at Columbia is centralized employment machinery—for clearance and record, and without design of abridging, in the slightest degree the authority of the individual professors in selecting and recommending candidates for important, or technical positions. If it is deliberately decided to unscramble the employment machinery and let each school handle its own employment problem, well and good. But if the Office is worth continuing at all, surely it is worth continuing in such a thoroughgoing way that the records of its operations can be confidently referred to as somewhat faithfully representing what Columbia is doing for her students in this respect. This cannot be done unless the facts of every placement by an officer of the university are reported, as promptly as possible, to the Appointments Office, there to be recorded.

There is no reason why placements in important academic or business positions should not be made directly by the professor. And there appears to be no reason why such an "outside placement" should not be reported, for record, to the Office. That large numbers of such outside placements have been made is evident from figures given in footnote 5 to Table B. But these figures represent by no means all of the "outside placements" which are actually made. In 1916 the Secretary of Appointments sent a circular letter to the heads of 39 departments of instruction requesting information as to positions secured, and recommendations made by any members of the department. Twenty-four of the departments reported an aggregate of 165 placements, but fifteen departments failed to make any reply. (Report of the Secretary of Appointments, 1916, pp. 23-25.)

There is another very practical consideration, which it is important to keep in mind in balancing the relative advantages of decentralized placement through the various in-

structors as compared with the system of centralized placement through an Appointments Office. It is the inevitable delay which almost always accompanies the decentralized system. A call comes to Professor A. He does not happen to know of a candidate. He passes the tip on, the next day, possibly, to Professor B, who also may lack candidates and, therefore, passes it on to Professor C, who, having no one in mind for the job may think to advise the Appointments Office of the opportunity. Meanwhile the employer, losing patience, takes his jobs somewhere else to be filled. If, however, the job in the first instance, had been reported to the Office by the employer, or by the first professor hearing of it, the Office would then simultaneously communicate with Professors B and C, and possibly still others, either to ask their advice about referring a certain registrant, or, if the Office had no qualified registrants, to ask the professors to suggest candidates, whom the Office can then promptly put on the trail of the job. It seems to me that each professor receiving a call for a man (or woman), and failing to resort to the Appointments Office, makes himself, perforce, a miniature, and necessarily an inefficient, employment bureau, going about from one colleague and student to another in what is likely to be a fruitless effort to fill the vacancy.

It is necessary, I think, that the Office should advertise (and explain) itself more diligently and continuously to both professors and students. At the beginning of each session, and particularly at the beginning of the Winter Session, a carefully worded notice should be sent to each officer of the University, explaining the work and function of the Office and laying stress upon the necessity of continuous co-operation between Office and instructor, upon the fact that the Office cannot, and does not desire to, set itself up as the complete, self-sufficient chooser and selector, that the Office is chiefly a co-ordinating and clearing agency for the making of placements, casual and permanent, and for recording the same, and upon the fact that the Office needs and desires the advice and counsel of the members of the faculties, in order most effectively to serve employer and student. Appropriate forms



should be devised for the convenience of instructors in reporting jobs which come to their attention from time to time. As it is, it is more or less of an inconvenience to do this. It should be made as convenient as possible, by frequent form reminders, by keeping the instructor supplied with the necessary report forms, and so on.

The Office appears to be fairly adequately advertised to students, at least in respect to part-time employment. As regards full-time jobs for graduating students, it might be efficacious to plan to get acquainted with them earlier in their course. In the School of Business this might be done in connection with the placing of its students in summer jobs, in lines of work similar, if possible, to the work they expect to take up after graduation. Then perhaps there would be larger proportions of them responding to the letters they get from the Office on the eve of graduation. Less than one third of the 31 students up for the A.B. degree in the College in February, 1923, replied to the letters sent out by the Office. A still smaller proportionate return was had from School of Business candidates who were written to in May, 1922. Of course, many (probably the majority) of these college students were bound, not for jobs, but for one of the professional schools. Many School of Business students doubtless had "rustled" their own jobs.

The bulk of the work of the Office in the past has been the placement of students in part-time jobs. These have been chiefly term-time jobs, but some of this casual work has taken the form of summer work for students. A university, necessarily, must give more attention to casual employment than does the ordinary employment bureau. It goes without saying that this part of the work at Columbia must be continued and made more effective. The remarks already made apply no less to part-time than to full-time employment.

On the whole the problem of part-time employment is in a less experimental and tentative stage than the full-time placement work. The result is that less attention, perhaps, needs to be given to it here. In part-time placement work there are perhaps more frequent instances of dissatisfaction



on the part of students with jobs offered or taken. Many students expect quite impossible things in the way of jobs and the payment therefor. This is also frequently true of seniors in their attitude towards full-time jobs. This naturally renders the work of the Office in making placements more difficult. No less unreasonable are the expectations of some employers. They rely, evidently, on the chance of getting casual student labor at lower than the prevailing market rates. Students will need to be given more counsel and advice, of course, about what they can, and what they cannot, reasonably expect in the way of jobs and pay. The employer who wishes to give himself the benefit of sweated student labor ought to be eliminated by authorizing the Office to set a minimum hourly rate, say 50 cents per hour, below which it may not supply student labor. This practice has been successfully followed at Yale.

No university located in a large city can do as much with the development of campus agencies (such as laundry and pressing agencies) as is possible in an institution located in a small town. Yet I think that we have by no means exhausted the possibilities at Columbia. Outsiders are continually coming in and developing prosperous little businesses out of student trade. In most cases, it is true these outsiders already have a clientele off the campus, so that they have a less formidable task than the student is likely to have. The full development of this phase of the work will require systematic direction in some quarter,—either by some member of the staff of the Office or by the associated students themselves.

In this connection it is important to remember that there are, on the campus, a number of full-time jobs, as well as some part-time jobs, apart from trustees appointments, which might be filled through the Office more generally than now seems to be the case. Thus, the Book-Store, the Chemistry Stores Division, Kings Crown, the Commons, and the Bursar's Office all hire part or full-time workers. The managers of each of these divisions of the University ought not to be left in ignorance of the fact that the Appointments Office is doing business. Here, too, a simple form distributed at the beginning of each Semester ought to be helpful.

With respect to both part and full-time work it would be wise, I think, to have in each school of the University (excepting, of course, Barnard and Teachers College) some member of the faculty of that school designated as a liaison officer, whose duty it would be to keep in rather close touch with the Appointments Office and to serve as the channel through which his faculty may communicate with the Office, and vice versa. This officer would be the natural person to whom to refer openings which come to the attention of members of his faculty and on whom the Appointments Office might call when in need of such information or advice as would naturally be sought in that particular school. Single liaison officers would perhaps meet the need better than would the establishment of employment committees in the various schools. The committee system is easily pushed too far. Moreover it tends to absorb too large a part of the time of the instructors. Naturally, the liaison officers in the different schools might be constituted an advisory committee on employment, with the Secretary of Appointments, the Director of Admissions and the Secretary of the University as additional members. Such a committee might be of considerable help to the Office as a consulting and advisory body.

The Law Clerkship Committee of the Law School has demonstrated how very effective organized co-operation between the Appointments Office and the different schools might be. The work is done through co-operation between students of the Law School and its alumni, assisted by the Appointments Office, the routine details being handled through the Office. The Law Clerkship Committee makes recommendations of applicants to fill positions, and these applicants, with the approval of the Dean, are sent out for the necessary interviews.

Possible expansion of the work of the Office might take the form of branching out into employment work for graduates,—i. e., for students who have left Columbia and been at work for some time; it might also take the form of vocational guidance work; and, of course, it might take both these forms. Probably it would not be wise immediately to under-

take either one of these new fields of work. The Office should first of all, I think, get its full-time placement work more firmly in hand, and its intra-mural connections to working more smoothly. That done, it seems to me that the University should consider very seriously the problem of vocational guidance and the desirability of providing such guidance, in some degree, for its students, through the joint efforts of the Appointments Office and the Office of the Director of Admissions. I understand that some time ago a plan for vocational guidance and expert counseling for students was worked out through the joint efforts of the Columbia College Faculty Committee on Advice and the College Alumni Association Vocational Committee. The solid foundation for the future development of vocational guidance work may be said to have been already laid by Columbia College in establishing the psychological tests for admission. Vocational guidance would build upon the records furnished in the psychological tests and, on this basis, endeavor more adequately to prepare the student for the kind of work to which his talents and temperament dispose him, thus making the work of his placement in industry less a matter of blind chance.

The growing importance of vocational training and guidance is evidenced on every hand. With the passage of the Smith-Hughes Act the Federal Government committed itself to the support and encouragement of vocational education enterprises in the various states and, through the agency of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, by the Federal government itself. At Dartmouth College and at Northwestern University pioneer work in vocational guidance is now under way in connection with student personnel and employment work. A university like Columbia where the professional schools constitute such an important part of the institution is perhaps better suited to the development of vocational guidance service than is the college. Moreover, as already remarked, important preliminaries to vocational guidance are already a matter of established routine at Columbia. I refer to the psychological tests, which constitute the basis for the determination of vocational aptitudes, even though they are not vocational tests.

Furthermore, at the other end of the course, on the eve of graduation, the University makes a systematic effort to place its students in appropriate positions in the vocations for which it is presumed they are fitted. In a sense, then, vocational guidance would seem to be a logical and necessary consequence of the psychological tests, and, no less, a desirable if not a necessary preparation for adequate and satisfactory placement.

It is true that the professional schools offer, in some degree, a substitute for vocational guidance. For them, consequently the discussion of vocational guidance is, probably, not so pertinent as it is for Columbia College, and, to a less extent, University Extension and the non-professional graduate schools. Yet it should be noted as a highly significant fact that large numbers of law graduates do not practice law, many engineering graduates go into other lines of work than engineering, and many journalism graduates go into other than newspaper work. Many engineering students moreover have a difficult time deciding what branch of engineering to take up. In the School of Business the problem of what one among a host of business vocations should be chosen is often a very perplexing one for the Business graduate.

The following remarks of President Butler, in his Annual Report for 1917, are worth citing in this connection:

The number of college graduates who turn from one field to another and another, in the first five years after taking their degree, is very large. A much larger proportion of professional students do not practice the calling for which they have been trained. . . . Neither they nor their families know how to find places or for what places they are fit. The colleges make a wholly inefficient provision for such men. It is appalling to see the time lost by some graduates before they find themselves, or their jobs.

The problem of vocational guidance is closely associated with the problem of the courses of study. In fact it is the vocational demands and opportunities of modern industry which have done much to expand and diversify courses of study. At Columbia we seem committed to a pretty well diversified curriculum—one which is well calculated (so far as a very large proportion of its constituent courses are concerned) to



meet the needs of students desiring more or less technical training for certain vocations. This being the case, it would seem to be highly important that the work of making and remaking the curriculum be done with as full a knowledge as possible of the vocational opportunities actually available in the business and industrial world, of the lines of work in which the labor market is oversupplied, of the other lines in which the demand appreciably exceeds the supply. Thus, electrical engineering at present seems to be an overcrowded profession; in the ceramic industries, on the other hand, there appears to be a distinct shortage of trained men. The Appointments Secretary on this account ought to have an advisory part, if possible, in the shaping up of courses of study, to the end that it may be kept more closely adjusted to the changing demands of the business world. The work of full-time placement, especially, is sensitive to changes in the curriculum.

It is possible that Columbia may in the future organize some kind of Industrial Research and Service Bureau, similar to the organizations maintained at Harvard, New York University and the Carnegie Institute of Technology. This report is not the proper place for a discussion of such a project. I allude to it because of the conviction that the way to secure the coöperation of industrial concerns in the enterprise of placing students in jobs is to do constructive research work for these concerns. It was stated at a recent meeting of the Personnel Research Federation that an expenditure of \$150,000 for such a service to industrial concerns would be matched 2 to 1 by payments for such service from coöperating corporations and by endowment from foundations. A by-product of such a university bureau of industrial counsel and research would be the immensely greater volume of contacts of which the Appointments Office could avail itself. But quite apart from the existence of such a bureau it is highly desirable that the University, through the Appointments Office or some other agency, maintain research co-operation with as many business and industrial establishments as possible.

It does not seem to me desirable, at the present time, to undertake to extend the scope of the full-time appointments



work to include alumni. The Office ought first, it seems to me, to develop more fully the full-time work for seniors. It may be noted that at Yale, where alumni placements were handled for two years, such work has been discontinued. This alumni employment work might perhaps be undertaken by the alumni and an office created for the purpose at the Columbia University Club.

Much more "field work" needs to be done than can possibly be done now by an office whose responsible staff is practically limited to two persons. Unquestionably one very important way to bring the Office to the attention of employing concerns, perhaps the most important way, is to visit those concerns. The vital importance of this work is fully appreciated by the present staff, and Miss Breed and Miss Wegener make frequent visits to downtown concerns. But the routine business of the Office is, by itself, almost enough completely to absorb the energies of the present staff. I should say that provision should be made for a member of the Office Staff to give his whole time to outside contact and promotion work.

Another eminently worthwhile piece of work which the Appointments Office, in co-operation, say, with the School of Business, might well undertake is the making of an industrial survey of the occupational opportunities in the metropolitan region, and, possibly, in the State of New York and sections of Connecticut and New Jersey adjacent to the metropolis. Such a survey would furnish an invaluable guide in the work of full-time placement. This survey might even include the listing of individual firms, with size of personnel and the numbers in different occupations noted. All this could very conveniently be made a part of the work of the "contact" man already referred to.

It is evident that the Appointments Office, given the necessary support, need not lack for work to do. It may quite naturally evolve into a combined employment and vocational guidance bureau, undertaking to advise students in their choice of occupations and then to place them as satisfactorily as possible in those occupations. It would necessarily maintain close and continuing contact with alumni and other employers on the one hand, and with students on the other—

while at the same time co-operating (for the better service of these groups of employer and student clients), with University Officers, the Admissions Office, the various University Departments, and other employment bureaus, both on and off the campus.

The effective administration of this work calls for executive and planning ability of a rather high order. The work calls for imagination, administrative ability, initiative, good judgment of men and women, sympathy and some experience in the technique of personnel work. I should say that experience in the administration of a public employment office would be an invaluable asset. So also would experience as employment manager for some industrial concern. Yet University Appointments Office work is so specialized that the experience with this very Office which is possessed by its present staff is doubtless worth as much as—perhaps it is worth even more than—experience in public or establishment bureaus. I should say that the person who is in charge of the Office should have rank and salary not lower than that of an assistant professor.

During the four months in which I frequently was in the Office, I had excellent opportunity to observe the work of its staff. As a result, I have formed a high opinion of the quality of the work which is being done by Misses Breed and Wegener, the two responsible members of the staff. I believe these women are carrying on very effectively under conditions which are anything but ideal and with resources none too adequate for the task.

Respectfully submitted,

PAUL F. BRISSENDEN

*September 1, 1923*



## APPENDIX 4

### REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF EARL HALL

*To the President of the University*

SIR:

I have the honor to submit this report to you for the ten months (September 1, 1922 to June 30, 1923) during which I have been Director of Earl Hall.

The refurnishing of Earl Hall last summer has greatly aided in maintaining and developing the building as a center on the campus for student activities. The old trophy room has been improved by removing the large case of silver cups to the lobby and by installing attractive furniture. Through the coöperation of Mr. Watt, the Graduate Manager, many trophies and banners have been added to the building and the athletic record chart has been brought up to date. The main floor now offers three large rooms (in addition to the offices of the Chaplain and the Director) open to students in the day time as reading rooms and lounge, and two of these are in constant use evenings for groups of seventy-five to eighty-five people. The auditorium on the upper floor leaves much to be desired as to furnishings, but nevertheless has been in constant use for larger meetings and for dances and receptions. My plan is to develop the auditorium, as fast as funds are available, for dramatics and thus be able to take care of many of the student plays that now have to engage space down town. We should be able to offer a much lower rate of charges and also, more important, to permit the holding of these plays on the campus under proper supervision. To deal adequately with this problem requires the use of the new Student Hall but I feel that in the meantime Earl Hall can be made far more efficient.

ASSIGNMENT OF EARL HALL ROOMS  
DURING THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1922—1923

	Auditorium	All Other Rooms
Winter Term	145	129
Spring Term	126	140
<i>Total</i>	271 Meetings	269 Meetings

The Varsity "C" Club accepted the old trophy room as its headquarters. The Freshman Athletic Adviser—Mr. William T. Cook—has also used this room as his office. The Student Board have taken over Room R on the second floor and made it a conference room for the various undergraduate interests. Chaplain Knox, whose office continues in Room M, is directing the C. U. C. A. and the work of the Christian Association centers in his office. The Cosmopolitan Club continues to use Earl Hall for "national nights" and for the Sunday evening suppers of the foreign students. The Come Back Club has used the building all through the year. Earl Hall has been open each night of the Academic Year without charge to these various groups until ten o'clock. Meetings continuing until midnight have had to pay a reasonable charge for service. An attempt has been made to furnish meeting places for graduate students, and the Graduate English Club, the Sociology Club, the Roberts Fellows and groups from the various professional schools have been accommodated. Meetings of the faculty and students have been encouraged, as the Contemporary Civilization party held under that department in November, and the General Honors party arranged by Dean Hawkes and Professor Erskine last spring. During the Christmas Holidays, a series of informal smokers were held for the students who were unable to return to their homes. The use of a portion of the Entertainment Fund will enable me next year to assist in developing meetings of students and faculty, especially in encouraging the various graduate clubs—a subject called to my attention by several of the University officers.

Early last fall, as a result of a conference of all interested parties called by the Committee on Student Organizations, the Earl Hall office was designated as the place of assignment for rooms for all extra-curricular activities. This involved a close



cooperation between Earl Hall and Mr. Fox of the Registrar's Office on the one hand and with Mr. Hubbard of King's Crown on the other. A University calendar (in which Barnard and Teachers College have also cooperated) of all student meetings held on the campus was set up and has been maintained throughout the year. Into this all advance dates for athletics and dramatics were placed by Mr. Watt and Mr. Hubbard. This has prevented many conflicts because at the time of application the situation in regard to that day or week is seen at a glance. Then also the calendar has furnished excellent data for studying the situation as regards extra-curricular meetings on the campus. In using this office for this purpose the procedure in regard to securing rooms for student meetings was simplified: the student applying deals only with the Earl Hall Office and, in case advance payments are required, with the Bursar's Office; and a uniform procedure has been more easily set up for the supervision of dances and receptions. Another year will show many more definite results.

Beginning January 1, 1923, the Director of Earl Hall was made Executive Officer of the Advisory Committee on Men's Residence Halls. This has brought into this office the details of the three men's residence halls, establishing a point of contact between the Director and the nine hundred and more men residing on South Field. It has given a splendid opportunity to work with the student committees in the three halls on matters of student government and also to assist in developing a program of social activities for the halls. The Secretary's Office has received all inquiries regarding rooms and has forwarded the necessary announcements and application blanks. On receipt of the signed applications the assignments have been made in this office. In case of long waiting lists—as is always the case with the graduate and professional schools hall (Furnald)—the Secretary's Office has notified the applicant and referred the request to the University Residence Bureau. In this way a very real cooperation has been established that has resulted in an efficient handling of applicants and an assurance to each that he would be provided for in some way—if not in the Men's Halls then in the apartments in the immediate vicinity of the

campus. This working together has been amply justified in the handling of the applicants for the Summer Session.

In continuing the development of Earl Hall as the student center and taking up these various lines of activity, I want to record my appreciation of the work and counsel of my secretary, Mrs. Herbert W. Schneider.

HERBERT B. HOWE

*Director*

*August 1, 1923*

## APPENDIX 5

### REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF STUDENT REPRESENTATIVES

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1923

*To the President of the University*

SIR:

As Chairman of the Student Board of Representatives for the academic year 1922-1923 I have the honor to submit the following report.

In the spring of 1922 the following members of the class of 1923 were elected members of the Board of Student Representatives: Messrs. J. S. Blundell, R. M. Burt, R. W. Keenan, G. Medigovich and F. V. Brodil. These men with Messrs. R. F. Pulleyn and M. T. Reilly who were elected in February 1922, constituted the Board for the academic year 1922-1923. At the first meeting of the Board, held in May, 1922, Mr. Brodil was elected Chairman and Mr. Reilly was elected Secretary-Treasurer.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Howe, the director of Earl Hall, and the efforts of Dean Hawkes the Student Board has finally secured the use of a suitable office. Room R, Earl Hall, was furnished and turned over to the Board for its exclusive use. At various times other organizations, such as the King's Crown Board of Governors were permitted to make use of the room. This most satisfactory headquarters should fill the needs of the Board until the new Students' Hall is completed.

At the opening of the Winter Session the Student Board held a reception for the incoming freshman class. The meeting was held on the evening before our first football game and was the first opportunity the Class of 1926 had to meet as a unit and give its first display of the spirit and enthusiasm that has distinguished that class throughout its first year. The class filled the Earl Hall auditorium and the speakers included Dean

Hawkes, Chaplain Knox and all our coaches and captains. Every activity was represented and the newcomers were made acquainted with every possible field of extra-curricular activity the college has to offer.

At the beginning of the football season the Student Board held the competition for cheer leaders. Irving E. Cooper, '23, head cheer leader with W. E. Ferris, '24, G. Brophy, '24, and S. Blundell, '23, executed their work as cheer leaders not only during the football season but through the entire academic year at all gatherings, athletic as well as non-athletic, wherever their services were in demand.

The Student Board kept in close touch with the administration of the affairs of the Freshman class during the entire academic year. Until the freshman elections were held in December the Freshman Activities Committee, composed of Juniors chosen by the Board, organized the activities of the class, called meetings and advised the members of the class in matters pertaining to Columbia. The practice of issuing the Freshman Activity Button to those participating in extra-curricular activities was continued. In December the Board felt that the Freshmen knew one another well enough to choose their own officers. There has always been a tendency for Freshman Class officers to devote so much time to their class that they have failed to keep up in their studies. This year the Board allowed only those candidates to run for office who had the sanction of Dean Hawkes and Mr. W. T. Cook as to their ability to handle both their curricular and extra-curricular work successfully. A primary election and registration was held simultaneously and the three highest candidates for each office were declared eligible for the final election.

During the academic year 1921-1922 some of the social affairs on the campus were marked by boisterousness and excessive drinking. In an effort to eradicate this evil from our campus a petition was drawn up by the Student Board of Representatives, and the leaders in all our branches of college activity pledged their support and cooperation in remedying the situation. The governing board of the students in the School of Business also pledged their aid in this undertaking. This action

succeeded in making the social affairs of the year much more like the type we want at Columbia and gave evidences that the situation would continue to improve. The Varsity Show, Junior Prom and other more important social events of the college year showed a remarkable improvement in atmosphere and conduct over previous years.

The Board through a committee organized a trip to Ithaca so that undergraduates might support their team at the annual football game with Cornell. Busses and a special train were provided and more than five hundred undergraduates made the trip. A campaign was carried on to take the University Band to Cornell. The tagging was continued for three days and sufficient funds were raised to send the musicians to Ithaca. The cheering of this loyal contingent was a fine display of true Columbia spirit.

A mass meeting in the Commons was arranged by the Board for the night before the Dartmouth game to be played at the Polo Grounds and it proved to be one of the most successful ever held by Columbia undergraduates. The support the undergraduates gave the teams this year was all that could be asked of any group of college students.

During the Winter Session a committee was appointed to consider from an undergraduate viewpoint the plans for the Students' Hall to be erected on South Field. The committee and the members of the board made a considerable study of the problem and finally made a formal report which the Board of Representatives endorsed and submitted to the Trustees and officers of the University.

Through the courtesy of the Athletic Association the Tug-of-War was again permitted to be contested on South Field. As in past years this traditional contest proved a great success, bringing out both Freshman and Sophomore classes in full strength and resulting in a bitterly fought struggle.

There were no protests received this year in regard to the S. A. F. privileges given by the Athletic Association and the King's Crown. Both organizations issued tickets and copies of the publications to the S. A. F. ticket holders in a more efficient and satisfactory manner than ever before. There were several



cases of students transferring their cards to persons not entitled to use them and wherever such violations were apprehended the Board confiscated the cards and suspended the S. A. F. privilege for the entire semester.

The rules regulating the dinner scraps were revised and clarified this year. In past years the rules have been so vague as to cause considerable misunderstanding and some of them were regarded as unfair by the classes concerned. The new rules put into effect this year were approved by the officers and dinner committees of both classes before being put in operation by the Board of Representatives. Among the noteworthy changes made this year were; the shortening of the period to one week; the participants were not permitted to solicit outside aid; the fraternity houses, dormitories, private dwellings and hotels were not to be used as the scenes of scraps; the participants were not permitted to cut classes to evade capture; the time that a captive might be held was shortened. There were no riots of any consequence this year or scraps accompanied by destruction of private property and resulting in a nuisance to the public. Good feeling prevailed between the classes and there was cleaner and better rivalry than ever before.

In connection with the New York University football game there appeared articles in *Jester* and *Spectator*, which cast discredit on Columbia. Although the intentions of both publications were good their efforts were so misdirected as to require the removal of the editor of *Jester* and the tendering of suitable apologies to the persons concerned therein. This was one of the most difficult situations the Board had to confront this year.

When the committee in charge of Alumni Day, headed by Mr. Ryan, decided to secure as much undergraduate participation in the affairs of this occasion as possible, the Student Board was invited to cooperate. Its work, together with that of other campus organizations, resulted in a strong student support of Alumni Day and the affair was declared by the graduates to be one of the most successful ever held on the Heights. The athletic events of the afternoon and the evening

entertainment following the Alumni Dinner were given entirely by the students of the college.

Another undertaking that is deserving of special mention was the presentation of "Julius Cæsar," by the Philolexian Society. The society called for candidates from the entire student body and the cast included many students that were not members of the Philolexian Society. The Student Board endeavored to secure the support of the entire college for the enterprise. Although the venture did not prove a success financially, it was remarkably successful artistically in the opinion of many persons qualified to judge.

The Van Am Club, a new organization, was formed this year under the supervision of the Student Board. It is a sophomore honorary society of about fifty men to be elected at the end of their freshman year by the Van Am Club of that year. The purpose of this organization is to represent Columbia in its relations with the public and other institutions; by acting as ushers at athletic contests and social functions; to welcome and take care of visiting teams; to make Columbia attractive to the type of prep school man we want to have at Columbia; to keep the prep schools informed as to the activities and accomplishments of their alumni at Columbia. This club has proved very helpful and has accomplished much even though it was only organized in February.

One of the most successful events of the Spring Session was the trip to Philadelphia to witness the Child's Cup Races and the Penn Relays. This trip was made possible by the untiring efforts of the Committee in its brilliant advertising campaign and its determination to put the trip across despite all obstacles. It was only at the last moment that the required quota of five hundred tickets was reached to make the special train possible. There were hundreds of other supporters that journeyed to the contests by auto. Those who made the trip were amply repaid in witnessing one of Columbia's most successful days in sport. The crew swept the Schuylkill, defeating Pennsylvania and Princeton in both races. The track team won the mile relay championship due to a brilliant quarter by Koppisch, placed second in the four-mile relay and Higgins won the two-mile international.

The Intercollegiate Conference was held this year at the University of Pennsylvania. The Student Board chose four men to represent Columbia in the four separate divisions of the conference, i. e. (1) Student self-government, (2) athletics, (3) musical clubs and dramatics, and (4) publications. The delegation was composed of two Juniors and two Seniors. Juniors were chosen so that the ideas applicable to our own problems could be put into practice next year. The Conference was attended by 200 delegates from about 75 colleges situated in different parts of the United States.

To take the place of the dangerous Flag Rush which was abolished two years ago, the Sack Rush was instituted. Nine immense canvas sacks were made to order and filled with excelsior. The sacks were placed in the center of South Field and an equal number from the Sophomore and Freshman were divided into nine groups. Each of the groups was assigned to contest for one bag and at a given signal both classes ran from opposite ends of the field to fight for the bags and drag them across their side of the goal line. This Rush resulted in an exciting and spirited struggle which compared very favorably from the points of view of both spectators and participants with the Flag Rush. These bags can be used indefinitely and this rush should become an annual event.

A Flour Rush was also planned but a suitable hour for the contest could not be arranged at so late a time in the semester so that this contest remains to be tested next year by the members of the 1924 Student Board who are familiar with the rules of the contest.

This year the scope of inter-class athletics was extended from a crew race between two classes to a crew race for three classes; a football series for three classes; a swimming meet, a water-polo tournament and a track meet of four classes. The interest and value of these intra-mural contests have become so evident that the Student Board has appointed an inter-class sports committee under the supervision of Dr. W. T. Cook whose leadership will guarantee the continuity of the work from year to year. The Student Board recommends that provision be made as soon as practicable at Baker Field for the

accommodation of the students participating in intra-mural sports.

The system of elections was simplified so that registration and voting took place at the same time. For the February and May elections all the voters were registered according to their S. A. F. ticket numbers. The signature of each candidate was required next to his number at each election and compared with the signature on his S. A. F. card. Voting was held for a period of three days from 10.00 A. M. to 5.00 P. M. It was so simple a matter to vote and so little time was required that over a thousand men cast their ballots in the May elections.

The four class presidents cooperated with the Chairman of the Student Board in planning the events for the college year to avoid any conflicts in dates. An effort was made to have the traditional events of the year take place at a certain time each year so that in future all organizations could count on dates that would not conflict with the important college functions. The Class Dinners, Junior Week, Junior Prom, Senior Prom, Varsity Show, Philo Show and Soph Show should take place at approximately the same time each year.

The work of the Department of Buildings and Grounds in keeping the Bulletin Boards free from unauthorized notices and those posters not conforming to the regulations of the Student Board was so efficient that we had no trouble at all in that way.

The sanction of the Faculty to hold the West Point Trip on May 12th was granted early in the Spring Session. The Faculty granted us permission to have another trip and declared the day a college holiday on the condition that the Board guarantee that the trip be a representative Columbia affair. Arrangements were completed under the direction of R. W. Keenan, '23, and everything that could be done to make the trip pleasant was carried out. The Board succeeded in accomplishing its object of a Columbia trip for Columbia men and the trip was a truly representative Columbia event. The affair was not as successful financially as the trips have been in the past due to the fact that inclement weather kept many people away. The baseball game, military drill and the other outdoor fea-



tures were all cancelled due to the rain. Considering the weather and the other difficulties that came up at the last moment it is remarkable that the people who came had as enjoyable and as pleasant a trip as the affair turned out to be. It is the opinion of the Student Board that they were mistaken as to the number of students who really wanted to have another excursion to West Point.

In concluding the report for the academic year 1922-1923 there are a number of recommendations which are respectfully submitted for consideration.

First, that noon hour classes hamper under-graduate activities and should be abolished as soon as practicable.

Second, that intra-mural athletics be encouraged in every way possible and that accommodations be created for them at Baker Field.

Third, that the West Point Trip should be discontinued until a more general interest on the part of the student body should warrant the risk of having another trip. That the trip be guaranteed to be a representative Columbia trip as well as a financial success.

Fourth, that steps should be taken to enlarge and improve the University Band. It has made splendid progress despite many handicaps.

Fifth, that the manor house at Baker Field be renovated and furnished so that it shall be the most attractive home for athletes possessed by any college.

The Student Board of Representatives has to meet numerous small problems that require efficient and willing student board members and the earnest support of the student body. These small problems which are too numerous and unimportant individually to deserve mention in the Chairman's report are really the field for the Board's most effective work. It is in this respect that the Chairman of this year's Board feels it has had its greatest success. Much of the work was divided so that each student board member was called upon to act as chairman of a committee to accomplish certain important work. I feel that in this respect the Chairman of this Board was particularly fortunate. The Board worked together splendidly, each



member did his allotted share of the work and this was due in no small degree to the friendship existing between the members of the Board. The student body supported the Board in all its actions and decisions and no Chairman could ask for better cooperation. The campus publications were always eager and willing to help the Board carry out any of its plans. I cannot help calling attention to the splendid work of Messrs. F. Booth, T. Chrystie and E. C. Bennett of the Class of 1924 and of Messrs. G. Medigovich, F. W. Taylor, R. W. Keenan, C. Ford and R. F. Pulleyn of the Class of 1923 in meeting Student Board problems. The Board is greatly indebted to Dean Hawkes and Secretary Fackenthal for their interest in its work and their willingness to offer suggestions and assist us at all times. Mr. B. A. Hubbard, Graduate Treasurer of King's Crown and Mr. R. W. Watt, Graduate Manager of the Athletic Association, helped in many ways and made it possible for us to secure funds from their respective organizations to carry on our work. Mr. Wright of the Department of Buildings and Grounds offered much valuable assistance during the year and some of our work would have been well nigh impossible without his hearty cooperation. The seven members of the Student Board of Representatives this year represented almost every field of extra-curricular activity in college. The spirit in which these men have worked in their various activities has been responsible for the steady improvement in undergraduate life at Columbia since their entrance as Freshmen. It has been a great pleasure to all of us to serve as members of the Student Board and we can only hope that the members of the 1924 Board will find as much satisfaction and pleasure in working with the Faculty and the students of the college in bringing us nearer the goal Columbia strives to attain.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANKLIN V. BRODIL,  
*Chairman*

*June 30, 1923*

# REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1923  
AND FOR THE SUMMER SESSION OF 1923

*To the President of the University*

SIR:

As Registrar of the University, I have the honor to submit the following report for the year ended June 30, 1923 and for the Summer Session of 1923.

During the year beginning July 1, 1922 there were enrolled at Columbia University 30,619 resident students as compared with 29,420 in the preceding year and 12,422 ten years ago. This student body is made up of three main divisions as follows:

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Undergraduate, Graduate and Professional Schools.....	6,006	5,572	11,578
University Extension.....	4,916	4,402	9,318
Summer Session.....	4,272	8,295	12,567
Total.....	15,194	18,269	33,463

The figure first mentioned above is the net total arrived at after deducting 2,844 duplications within these groups, 2,645 of whom were students who received instruction both in the Summer Session and the Winter or Spring Session following.

12,567 were enrolled in the Summer Session, 17,397 in the Winter Session and 16,071 in the Spring Session. Thus the aggregate session-registrations numbered 46,035.

5,447 not included above received instruction as non-resident students in University Extension as follows: 3,244 in Extramural courses, 831 in Home Study courses and 1,372 in Special courses.

Of the 11,578 students in the undergraduate, graduate and

professional schools 4,787 or 41 per cent. were residents of Greater New York, and 511 or about 4.4 per cent. were from foreign countries. Every state of the Union was represented by the remaining group. Twenty-five or more came from each of 36 states and ten or more from each of 46 states. The largest foreign representation in the group was that from China with 193; Canada came second with 68, and Japan third with 52. The ratio of out-of-town students has increased from 51.4 per cent. in 1913-14 to 58.9 in 1922-23.

Holders of degrees from 534 different institutions of learning were enrolled in the graduate and professional schools exclusive of the College of Pharmacy; 108 foreign institutions were represented in this number. Of the 8,244 students in the group 4,852 or nearly 59 per cent. were holders of one or more degrees, 992 being graduates of two or more higher institutions of learning.

During the academic year 3,122 at the University received degrees and diplomas in course, 2,828 completing courses leading to a degree as compared with 1,452 ten years ago.

Each of the following departments within the Corporation gave instruction to more than 500 students, exclusive of University Extension and Summer Session:

<i>Department</i>	<i>No. of Students</i>
English and Comparative Literature	1830
Physical Education	1231
Romance Languages and Literature	1225
Economics	1068
Mathematics	795
History	783
Chemistry	762
Private Law	707
Contemporary Civilization	685
Business	583
Physics	555

In the Summer, Winter and Spring Sessions 112,411 was the aggregate attendance in 3,166 courses offered by the Corporation for resident students. The average class roll was about 36. The following shows the number of courses and the

aggregate attendance under the three main divisions within the Corporation:

<i>Division</i>	<i>No. of Courses</i>	<i>Aggregate Attendance</i>
Graduate, Undergraduate and Professional Schools	1363	49,104
University Extension	1011	30,881
Summer Session	792	32,426
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	3166	112,411

University Extension gave instruction to 17,543 students, resident and non-resident. These are classified as follows:

Resident Students:	
Matriculated.....	2,778
Non-matriculated.....	9,318
Non-resident Students:	
Extramural.....	3,244
Home Study.....	831
Special.....	1,372
	<hr/>
Total.....	17,543

Of the 9,318 resident non-matriculants 3,176 or over 34 per cent. were out-of-town students, 176 coming from foreign lands; 4,402 or 47 per cent. were women; 3,572 or over 38 per cent. were former students returning to continue their academic work.

Of the subjects offered in University Extension for resident students the following had aggregate class attendance of more than 1,000 each:

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Courses Offered</i>	<i>Aggregate Attendance</i>
English	102	6,411
Business	109	4,380
History	25	1,884
French	32	1,819
Spanish	36	1,252
Oral Hygiene	23	1,235
Mathematics	20	1,142
Psychology	18	1,060

The statistical tables which follow supply in greater detail information on matters touched upon above, together with other facts and figures gathered from the student records. The periods covered by these reports are the Fiscal Year 1922-23 and the Summer Session of 1923.

The office routine, faithfully and intelligently carried on by the staff, consisted mainly of registration and record keeping; preparation of class rolls, reports of standing, credentials, diplomas, examination schedules and the Student Directory; computation of student fees and adjustments; assignment of class rooms; tabulation of statistics and checking of eligibility for student organizations. Mr. Edward B. Fox, Assistant Registrar, has kept himself in close touch with the management of these tasks. In addition to the regular staff as many as seventy extra helpers have been employed at busy times. For purposes of record there are listed below the names of members of the regular staff.

#### THE STAFF

Mrs. Nancy D. Baines	Miss Elsie Kempton
Mr. Walter L. Baker	Miss Iva Kempton
Miss Marjorie L. Barrington	Miss Alice A. King
Miss Ina Bell	Mr. Charles E. Kunz
Mr. George L. Campbell	Miss Jane McGrane
Miss Amilda Creifelds	Mrs. Ellen Packer
Miss Annie F. Currier	Miss Viola Reynolds (Resigned)
Mrs. Gertrude Finan	Miss Violet T. Totten
Miss Helene Gladwin (Resigned)	Miss Edith Van Wagner
Mr. George H. Kean (Resigned)	Miss Beatrice Young

The academic calendar of today is fundamentally the same as that of thirty years ago, especially with respect to dates defining the sessions. Back in those days the enrollment was well under 2,000; today we have more than ten times that number of students exclusive of the Summer Session. The



academic year was then the basis of credit, and courses generally ran from September to May without a real break; now the session has become the basic period of residence and courses end at mid-year with final examinations which are often designed to determine a student's qualification for admission to Spring Session courses. In our calendar of thirty years ago a lapse of three working days was allowed between the last mid-year examination and the opening of the Spring Session; we now have only two days, the first Monday and Tuesday in February. The interval seems altogether too brief under existing conditions when 45,000 or more examination books have to be read, rated and reported for record at mid-year. A student is required to complete his registration before the opening of the Spring Session, but often several days later the records may disclose that his standing in the work of the preceding session would not warrant his enrollment in courses which he has already been attending. A lapse of one full week between the close of the mid-year examinations and the opening of the Spring Session would tend to relieve the situation considerably.

TABLE I

REGISTRATION AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY IN ALL FACULTIES, DURING THE  
ACADEMIC YEAR, 1922-1923

## Resident Students

FACULTIES	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Non-Candidates	Graduates	Total	New Students	Percentage of New Students
<b>Undergraduate Students:</b>									
Columbia College <sup>1</sup> .....	619	535	413	474	13	.....	2,054	698	34.0
Barnard College.....	270	168	219	94	70	.....	821	359	43.7
University Undergraduates.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	55	79.7
<i>Total Undergraduates</i> .....	<i>889</i>	<i>703</i>	<i>632</i>	<i>568</i>	<i>83</i>	.....	<i>2,944</i>	<i>1,112</i>	<i>37.8</i>
<b>Graduate and Professional Students:</b>									
Graduate Faculties <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,872	1,872	614	32.8
Law.....	263	197	175	.....	40	8	683	298	43.6
Medicine.....	103	98	86	94	19	.....	400	124	31.00
Mines, Engineering and Chemistry.....	69	60	51	.....	19	22	221	114	51.6
Architecture.....	63	.....	.....	.....	1	1	65	22	33.8
Journalism.....	66	55	.....	.....	12	9	142	92	64.8
Business.....	114	99	.....	.....	86	56	355	202	56.9
Dentistry.....	7	5	3	4	.....	.....	19	8	42.1
Teachers College <sup>3</sup> :									
Education.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	888	1,302	2,290	877	38.3
Practical Arts.....	198	168	339	314	689	344	2,052	781	38.1
Pharmacy.....	313	287	10	2	26	.....	638	314	49.2
Unclassified University Students.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	145	59	40.1
<i>Total Graduate and Professional Students</i> .....	<i>1,133</i>	<i>1,032</i>	<i>664</i>	<i>414</i>	<i>1,880</i>	<i>3,614</i>	<i>8,882</i>	<i>3,505</i>	<i>39.5</i>
Deduct Duplicates <sup>4</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	248	.....	.....
<i>Total</i> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	<i>11,578</i>	.....	.....
University Extension At the University.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,318	5,746	61.7
<i>Total</i> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	<i>20,806</i>	.....	.....
Deduct Duplicates.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	199	.....	.....
<i>Net Total Winter and Spring Sessions</i> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	<i>20,607</i>	.....	.....
Summer Session 1922.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,567	7,104	56.5
<i>Total</i> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	<i>33,204</i>	.....	.....
Deduct Duplicates.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,645	.....	.....
<i>Grand Net Total, Winter, Spring and Summer Sessions</i> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	<i>30,619</i>	.....	.....
The above is exclusive of the following: non-resident Students in University Extension:									
Students in Extramural Courses (given with or without academic credit).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,244	.....	.....
Students in Home Study courses (given without academic credit).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	831	.....	.....
Students in Special Courses (given without academic credit).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,372	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> The registration by years in Columbia College is according to the technical classification, based on the amount of credit earned.

TABLE IA

STATISTICS OF REGISTRATION BY SESSIONS, 1922-1923

## Resident Students

	1922 Summer Session	Winter Session	Spring Session	Gross Totals
<b>Undergraduate Students:</b>				
Columbia College.....	404	1,904	1,928	4,236
Barnard College.....	90	764	783	1,646
University Undergraduates.....	26	45	53	124
<b>Graduate and Professional Students:</b>				
Graduate Faculties.....	947	1,635	1,543	4,125
School of Law.....	212	649	627	1,488
School of Medicine.....	10	395	385	790
Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry.....	55	215	201	471
School of Architecture.....	17	58	56	131
School of Journalism.....	40	142	124	306
School of Business.....	132	315	296	743
School of Dentistry.....	2	19	19	40
Teachers College { School of Education.....	1,935	1,892	1,790	5,617
School of Practical Arts.....	1,047	1,747	1,652	4,446
College of Pharmacy.....		638	638	1,276
Unclassified University Students.....	7,641	105	102	7,848
University Extension.....		6,874	5,874	12,748
<i>Gross Totals.....</i>	<i>12,567</i>	<i>17,397</i>	<i>16,071</i>	<i>46,035</i>
Duplicate Registrations.....				15,416
<i>Net Total for the Year.....</i>				<i>30,619</i>

<sup>2</sup> The total 1872 does not include 29 college graduates, in Law (28) and Mines, Engineering and Chemistry (1), who are also candidates for the degree of A.M. or Ph.D. It likewise does not include 689 candidates for higher degrees enrolled in the Summer Session only.

<sup>3</sup> Does not include 1774 candidates for a higher degree enrolled in the Summer Session only.

<sup>4</sup> 167 college seniors exercising a professional option are included in both the Columbia College total and those of the respective professional schools, distributed as follows: Law 86; Medicine 16; Mines, Engineering and Chemistry 52; Business 5; Journalism 5; Architecture 2; Dentistry 1. The 248 duplicates also include 81 who transferred at mid-year from one school of the University to another.

TABLE II

REGISTRATION AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, IN ALL FACULTIES, DURING THE  
ACADEMIC YEARS 1913-1914 TO 1922-1923

## Resident Students

FACULTIES	1913-1914	1914-1915	1915-1916	1916-1917	1917-1918	1918-1919	1919-1920	1920-1921	1921-1922	1922-1923
<b>Undergraduate Students:</b>										
Columbia College.....	941	1,116	1,256	1,453	1,315	1,486	1,901	1,963	2,061	2,054
Barnard College.....	666	730	694	734	697	715	755	748	734	821
University Undergraduates								6	90	69
<i>Total Undergraduates.....</i>	<i>1,607</i>	<i>1,846</i>	<i>1,950</i>	<i>2,187</i>	<i>2,012</i>	<i>2,201</i>	<i>2,656</i>	<i>2,717</i>	<i>2,885</i>	<i>2,944</i>
<b>Graduate and Professional Students</b>										
Graduate Faculties <sup>1</sup> .....	1,568	1,875	1,516	1,358	1,052	774	1,249	1,303	1,520	1,872
Law.....	467	453	485	474	219	233	451	584	694	683
Medicine.....	344	374	376	451	554	485	446	401	377	400
Mines Engineering and										
Chemistry.....	675	481	375	276	81	92	136	191	206	221
Architecture.....	151	112	95	90	39	41	63	74	69	65
Music.....	19									
Journalism.....	115	143	144	155	76	65	123	137	146	142
Business.....				61	77	126	269	361	420	355
Dentistry.....							4	8	13	19
Teachers College										
Education.....	1,475	950	1,157	1,277	1,078	1,073	1,567	1,711	1,976	2,290
Practical Arts.....	335	1,057	1,065	1,167	1,307	1,290	1,551	1,700	1,953	2,052
Pharmacy.....	448	495	510	428	524	343	523	553	684	638
Unclassified Univ. Students	159	199	161	206	107	115	166	203	245	145
Deduct Duplicates.....	422	612								
<i>Total Graduate and Profes-</i>										
<i>sional Students.....</i>	<i>5,334</i>	<i>5,527</i>	<i>5,884</i>	<i>5,943</i>	<i>5,114</i>	<i>4,637</i>	<i>6,548</i>	<i>7,226</i>	<i>8,303</i>	<i>8,882</i>
Deduct Double Registration	7	39	160	36	38	35	87	202	237	248
<i>Net Total.....</i>	<i>6,934</i>	<i>7,334</i>	<i>7,674</i>	<i>8,094</i>	<i>7,088</i>	<i>6,803</i>	<i>9,117</i>	<i>9,741</i>	<i>10,951</i>	<i>11,578</i>
<b>Students in University</b>										
Extension.....	2,623	3,411	4,503	6,062	5,895	6,425	11,564	9,913	9,131	9,318
Deduct Double Registration	572	761	880	1,216	1,203	1,572	2,398	165	151	199
<i>Total.....</i>	<i>9,085</i>	<i>9,082</i>	<i>11,207</i>	<i>12,940</i>	<i>11,780</i>	<i>11,056</i>	<i>18,283</i>	<i>19,489</i>	<i>19,931</i>	<i>20,697</i>
<b>Summer Session.....</b>	4,539	5,590	5,961	8,023	6,144	6,022	9,539	9,780	11,809	12,567
Deduct Double Registration	1,102	1,235	1,345	1,501	1,141	1,176	1,897	1,917	2,320	2,645
<i>Grand Net Total, Winter,</i>										
<i>Spring &amp; Summer Sessions</i>	<i>12,422</i>	<i>14,339</i>	<i>15,913</i>	<i>19,462</i>	<i>16,783</i>	<i>16,502</i>	<i>25,925</i>	<i>27,352</i>	<i>29,420</i>	<i>30,619</i>

<sup>1</sup> In 1915-1916 candidates for the degree of Master of Arts whose subject of major interest was Education (654) were, for the first time, included only under the Faculty of Education. Since 1916-1917 all students engaged in graduate study with Education as their subject of major interest have been counted under the faculty of Education only.

THE PROPORTION OF MEN AND WOMEN FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS, EXCLUSIVE OF THE SUMMER SESSION AND UNIVERSITY EXTENSION, IS AS FOLLOWS:

Year	Men	Per Cent.	Women	Per Cent.	Total
1913-1914	4,277	61.68	2,657	38.32	6,934
1914-1915	4,466	60.89	2,868	39.11	7,334
1915-1916	4,524	58.96	3,150	41.04	7,674
1916-1917	4,682	57.84	3,412	42.16	8,094
1917-1918	3,797	53.57	3,291	46.43	7,088
1918-1919	3,523	51.79	3,280	48.21	6,803
1919-1920	4,945	54.24	4,172	45.76	9,117
1920-1921	5,316	54.57	4,425	45.43	9,741
1921-1922	5,906	53.93	5,045	46.07	10,951
1922-1923	6,006	51.87	5,572	48.13	11,578

TABLE III

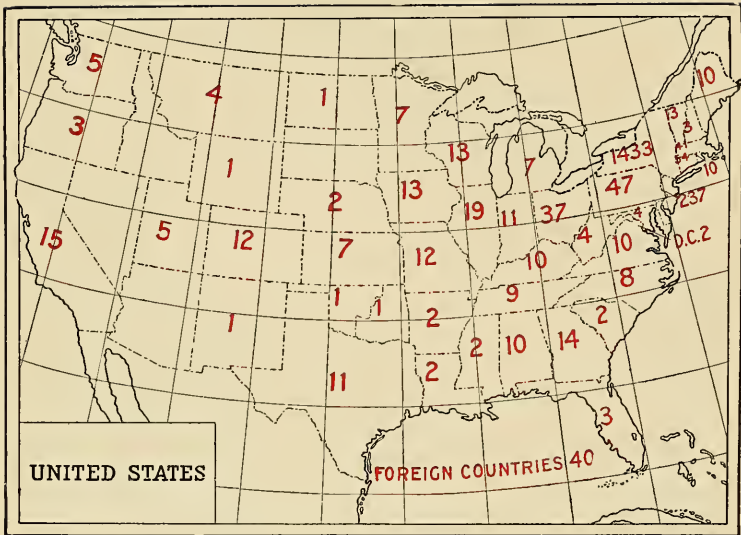
PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE AND DECREASE OF REGISTRATION BY YEARS IN ALL FACILITIES, 1913-1914 TO 1922-1923  
 The minus sign indicates a decrease. Elsewhere an increase is to be understood.

FACILITIES	1913-1914	1914-1915	1915-1916	1916-1917	1917-1918	1918-1919	1919-1920	1920-1921	1921-1922	1922-1923
Undergraduate Students:										
Columbia College.....	7.29	18.59	12.54	15.68	-9.41	13.00	27.93	3.26	04.99	-0.34
Barnard College.....	7.76	9.60	-4.93	6.34	-5.04	2.58	5.59	New	-01.87	11.85
University Undergraduates.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	New	1400.00	-23.33
Total undergraduates.....	7.49	14.87	5.63	12.15	-8.00	9.39	20.67	2.29	06.18	2.04
Graduate and Professional Students:										
Law.....	10.00	20.00	-10.14	-10.42	-22.53	-26.42	61.36	4.32	16.65	23.16
Medicine.....	-2.30	-2.90	7.00	-2.27	-53.79	6.30	93.56	13.97	18.83	-1.58
Mines, Engineering and Chemistry.....	0.00	8.72	0.61	19.94	22.84	-12.45	-8.04	-10.09	-05.98	6.10
Architecture.....	0.89	-28.74	-22.03	-26.40	-70.05	13.58	47.82	21.32	07.85	7.28
Music.....	7.99	-25.82	-17.85	-5.26	-56.66	5.13	53.90	15.87	-06.75	-5.80
Journalism.....	18.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Business.....	51.45	24.34	0.69	7.64	-50.97	-14.48	89.23	9.76	06.57	2.74
Education.....	.....	.....	.....	New	26.23	63.63	113.49	30.11	16.34	-15.47
Teachers College.....	7.48	10.88	16.81	9.99	-2.41	-0.96	31.99	9.39	15.19	10.51
Practical Arts.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pharmacy.....	8.21	10.49	3.03	-16.08	22.43	-34.52	52.48	5.73	23.69	-6.72
Unclassified University Students.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.29	20.69	-40.82
Total graduate and professional students.....	5.77	3.62	6.48	1.00	-13.93	-9.32	41.21	8.22	14.90	0.97
Net total.....	6.26	5.76	4.59	5.48	-12.43	-4.02	34.03	6.84	12.42	5.72
Students in University Extension.....	29.28	30.04	32.01	34.62	-2.75	8.99	79.99	8.15	-07.88	2.05
Net Total.....	22.61	-0.03	13.17	14.54	-8.97	-1.05	36.86	6.60	02.27	3.84
Students in Summer Session.....	26.01	23.15	6.63	34.59	-23.42	-1.98	58.40	2.53	20.75	6.42
Grand Net Total.....	13.71	15.42	10.98	23.30	-13.77	-1.67	57.10	5.50	07.56	4.08

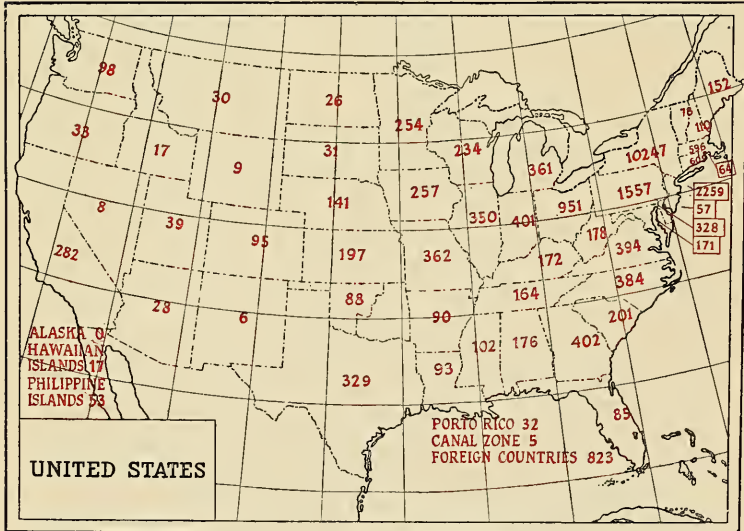
†In 1915-1916 candidates for the degree of Master of Arts whose subject of major interest was Education (654) were, for the first time, counted only under the Faculty of Education; since 1916-1917 all students engaged in graduate study with Education as their subject of major interest have been counted under the Faculty of Education only.



1897-1898



1922-1923



GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS

(1922-1923 is inclusive of 1922 Summer Session, but not of University Extension)



TABLE IV

DUPLICATE REGISTRATIONS BETWEEN THE SUMMER SESSION OF 1922 AND THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1922-1923

A. Students of the Summer Session Who Returned in the Winter or Spring Sessions of 1922-1923

SCHOOL OR FACULTY TO WHICH THEY RETURNED	Men	Women	Total
Architecture.....	15	4	19
Barnard College.....	....	87	87
School of Business.....	63	11	74
Columbia College.....	375	....	375
School of Dentistry.....	1	....	1
Graduate Faculties (Political Science, Philosophy and Pure Science).....	227	157	384
Journalism.....	19	5	24
Law.....	189	....	189
Medical School.....	21	1	22
School of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry..	42	....	42
Teachers College:			
Education and School of Practical Arts.....	198	633	831
College of Pharmacy.....	3	....	3
University Undergraduate.....	10	1	11
University Extension.....	258	325	583
<i>Total</i> .....	<i>1,421</i>	<i>1,224</i>	<i>2,645</i>

B. Matriculated Graduate Students of the Summer Session of 1922 Who Did or Who Did Not Return in the Spring or Winter Sessions of 1922-1923

FACULTIES	Returned	Did Not Return	Total
Political Science, Philosophy and Pure Science.	258	689	947
Education and Practical Arts.....	161	1,774	1,935
<i>Total</i> .....	<i>419</i>	<i>2,463</i>	<i>2,882</i>

TABLE V

CLASSIFICATION OF STUDENTS IN THE SCHOOLS OF MINES,  
ENGINEERING AND CHEMISTRY

DEPARTMENTS	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Non-Candidates	Post-Graduate	Total 1922-1923	Total 1921-1922	Total 1920-1921
Chemical Engineering.	12	22	18	4	..	56	65	64
Civil Engineering.....	8	8	2	2	..	20	12	9
Electrical Engineering	15	10	10	3	10	48	43	44
Industrial Engineering	6	1	6	1	..	14	9	6
Mechanical Engineering.....	11	11	3	2	12	39	38	36
Metallurgy.....	3	3	6	5	..	17	19	14
Mining Engineering...	14	5	6	2	..	27	20	18
<i>Total.....</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>221</i>	<i>206</i>	<i>191</i>

\* Total 221 includes 52 College Seniors exercising professional option in Mines, Engineering and Chemistry as follows: 3 C.E.; 7 M.E.; 10 Chem.E.; 1 Met.E.; 6 Ind.E.; 11 E.M.; 14 E.E.

TABLE VI

## CLASSIFICATION OF SEMINARY STUDENTS

SEMINARIES	1922-1923	1921-1922	1920-1921
Union Theological Seminary.....	13	12	40
General Theological Seminary.....	10	5	8
Drew Theological Seminary.....	13	12	4
Jewish Theological Seminary.....	8	10	6
Rutgers Theological Seminary.....	0	2	0
<i>Total.....</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>58</i>

TABLE VII

CLASSIFICATION OF CANDIDATES FOR THE DEGREES OF MASTER OF ARTS  
MASTER OF LAWS, MASTER OF SCIENCE, AND DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

## A. By Primary Registration

	1922-1923	1921-1922
Political Science, Philosophy and Pure Science.....	1,741	1,382
Architecture.....	.....	1
Law (A.M.).....	28	26
Law (LL.M.).....	8	4
Medicine.....	.....	2
Mines, Engineering and Chemistry (A.M.).....	1	2
Mines, Engineering and Chemistry (M.S.).....	22	14
Business (M.S.).....	56	26
Journalism (A.M.).....	.....	1
Journalism (M.S.).....	9	4
Education and Practical Arts.....	1,646	1,325
Theological Seminaries.....	44	41
Philanthropy.....	.....	1
Botanical Garden.....	.....	1
Officers.....	87	96
Summer Session.....	2,463	2,017
<i>Total</i> .....	<i>6,105</i>	<i>4,943</i>

## B. By Faculties, including the Summer Session

	1922-1923	1921-1922
Political Science, Philosophy and Pure Science.....	2,561	2,094
Architecture (M.S.).....	.....	1
Business (M.S.).....	56	26
Education and Practical Arts.....	3,420	2,769
Journalism.....	.....	1
Journalism (M.S.).....	9	4
Law (A.M.).....	28	26
Law (LL.M.).....	8	4
Mines, Engineering and Chemistry (M.S.).....	22	14
Mines, Engineering and Chemistry (A.M.).....	1	2
Medicine.....	.....	2
<i>Total</i> .....	<i>6,105</i>	<i>4,943</i>

C. By Faculties, omitting Summer Session and Students registered primarily for a degree  
in the Faculties of Architecture, Law, Medicine, Mines, Engineering  
and Chemistry, Business and Journalism

	1922-1923	1921-1922
Political Science, Philosophy and Pure Science.....	1,872	1,520
Education and Practical Arts.....	1,646	1,325
<i>Total</i> .....	<i>3,518</i>	<i>2,845</i>



TABLE VIII

## A. SUBJECTS OF MAJOR INTEREST OF STUDENTS REGISTERED FOR THE HIGHER DEGREES

SUBJECTS	Political Science, Philosophy and Pure Science	Law	Mines, Engineer- ing and Chemistry	Architecture	Business	Journalism	Education and Practical Arts	Total
Anatomy.....	3							3
Anthropology.....	4							4
Bacteriology.....	9							9
Biological Chemistry..	10							10
Botany.....	25							25
Business.....	19				56			75
Chemical Engineering.	16		1					17
Chemistry.....	177							177
Economics.....	206							206
Education and Practi- cal Arts.....							1,646	1,646
Electrical Engineering	3		10					13
English and Compara- tive Literature.....	349							349
Geology.....	32							32
German.....	28							28
Greek.....	3							3
History.....	249							249
Indo-Iranian.....	7							7
Journalism.....						9		9
Latin.....	34							34
Mathematics.....	54							54
Mechanical Engineer- ing.....	1							1
Metallurgy.....	2							2
Mining.....	2		12					14
Philosophy (including Ethics).....	93							93
Physics.....	47							47
Physiology.....	6							6
Psychology.....	120							120
Public Law and Com- parative Jurispru- dence.....	59	36						95
Romance Languages..	134							134
Semitic Languages....	16							16
Slavonic Languages...	4							4
Social Science.....	115							115
Zoology.....	45							45
<i>Total.....</i>	<i>1,872</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>23</i>		<i>56</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>1,646</i>	<i>3,642</i>

TABLE VIII—(Continued)

## B. SUMMARY BY DIVISIONS

DIVISIONS	FACULTIES							Total
	Political Science, Philosophy and Pure Science	Law	Mines, Engineer- ing and Chemistry	Architecture	Business	Journalism	Education and Practical Arts	
Ancient and Oriental Languages.....	60							60
Biology.....	98							98
Business.....	19				56			75
Chemistry.....	177							177
Education and Practi- cal Arts.....							1,646	1,646
Engineering.....	20		23					43
Geology and Miner- alogy.....	32							32
History, Economics and Public Law....	629							629
Journalism.....						9		9
Law.....		36						36
Mathematics and Physical Science....	101							101
Mining and Metal- lurgy.....	4							4
Modern Languages and Literatures.....	515							515
Philosophy, Psychol- ogy and Anthropol- ogy.....	217							217
<i>Total</i> .....	<i>1,872</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>.....</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>1,646</i>	<i>3,642</i>

TABLE IX

## RESIDENCE OF STUDENTS

1922-1923		College	Law	Medicine	Mines, Engineering and Chemistry	Architecture	Journalism	Business	Dentistry	Graduate Faculties	Unclassified Students	Barnard College	Education and Practical Arts	College of Pharmacy	University Undergraduates	Total
UNITED STATES																
North Atlantic Division (75.17 per cent.).....																
	1,715	546	334	168	49	74	212	18	1,259	105	706	2,899	633	46	8,764	
Connecticut.....	40	15	13	3	4	2	8	1	17	2	17	114	11	2	249	
Maine.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	3	.....	.....	35	2	1	50	
Massachusetts.....	20	8	7	2	.....	6	6	.....	34	2	11	116	.....	.....	212	
New Hampshire.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	4	1	1	32	.....	.....	46	
New Jersey.....	238	73	39	17	1	9	15	3	151	12	106	671	49	4	1,388	
New York.....	1,358	435	268	137	40	48	167	14	971	82	546	1,654	569	35	6,324	
Pennsylvania.....	45	14	4	9	.....	8	8	.....	73	5	19	251	2	3	441	
Rhode Island.....	5	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	4	14	.....	.....	30	
Vermont.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	4	1	2	12	.....	1	24	
South Atlantic Division (94.07 per cent.).....																
	25	38	12	11	2	15	14	.....	86	4	27	230	8	.....	475	
Delaware.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	5	.....	1	10	
District of Columbia.....	2	2	.....	6	.....	1	2	.....	8	.....	4	18	1	.....	44	
Florida.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	25	
Georgia.....	2	15	4	1	.....	2	2	.....	13	1	6	39	.....	1	86	
Maryland.....	5	4	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1	2	31	.....	1	56	
North Carolina.....	2	8	3	1	.....	4	4	.....	13	1	4	37	.....	1	48	
South Carolina.....	1	3	1	.....	2	1	.....	11	.....	2	.....	19	.....	1	41	
Virginia.....	4	5	3	.....	2	4	3	.....	19	1	8	40	.....	3	92	
West Virginia.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	6	.....	.....	29	2	.....	43	
South Central Division (93.18 per cent.).....																
	29	25	12	2	2	10	15	.....	93	9	26	147	.....	1	371	
Alabama.....	3	4	3	1	.....	1	1	.....	8	1	4	17	.....	.....	43	
Arkansas.....	2	3	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....	23	
Kentucky.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	10	2	6	16	.....	.....	39	
Louisiana.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	11	.....	.....	18	
Mississippi.....	2	4	3	.....	1	1	2	.....	21	1	3	4	.....	.....	42	
Oklahoma.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	9	1	.....	19	.....	.....	36	
Tennessee.....	2	4	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	7	.....	1	26	.....	.....	45	
Texas.....	14	7	1	.....	.....	5	6	.....	32	4	6	49	.....	1	125	
North Central Division (99.70 per cent.).....																
	52	49	17	9	10	24	57	1	211	16	44	634	1	6	1,131	
Illinois.....	8	5	.....	2	2	4	5	.....	21	4	8	85	1	2	147	
Indiana.....	5	6	2	.....	.....	2	5	.....	18	.....	8	56	.....	1	103	
Iowa.....	5	4	3	2	.....	2	4	.....	52	.....	1	41	.....	.....	115	
Kansas.....	4	2	1	.....	.....	3	1	.....	16	1	1	35	.....	.....	64	
Michigan.....	7	2	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	11	1	4	70	.....	.....	100	
Minnesota.....	6	1	.....	1	1	2	3	1	10	2	3	56	.....	.....	86	
Missouri.....	3	5	1	1	.....	2	8	.....	14	2	3	83	.....	.....	122	
Nebraska.....	2	5	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	9	1	2	24	.....	1	46	
North Dakota.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	11	.....	.....	15	
Ohio.....	8	14	4	2	5	8	18	.....	47	3	11	117	.....	1	238	
South Dakota.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	1	3	.....	.....	10	
Wisconsin.....	3	4	3	1	2	.....	9	.....	8	.....	2	53	.....	.....	85	

TABLE IX—(Continued)

1922-1923	College	Law	Medicine	Mines, Engineering and Chemistry	Architecture	Journalism	Business	Dentistry	Graduate Faculties	Unclassified Students	Barnard College	Education and Practical Arts	College of Pharmacy	University Undergraduates	Total
Western Division															
(02.99 per cent.)	30	16	14	10	1	9	16		69	3	10	169		2	349
Arizona	3	2	1	1		1	3					6			17
California	13	5	6	1	1	6	4		28		4	74			142
Colorado	5	1	2			1			9	2	1	20			42
Idaho	1			1		1			4			5			11
Montana	2			1					2	1	1	11		1	19
Nevada				1					1			2			4
New Mexico												2			2
Oregon	1	2	1				1		6			10			21
Utah	3	1	4	2			2		2		1	9		1	25
Washington	2	5		2		1	5		16		3	28			62
Wyoming							1		1			2			4
Insular and Non-contiguous Territories															
(0.50 per cent.)	8	2	1			1	7		13		1	23	1	1	58
Canal Zone	2														2
Hawaiian Islands	3						1		1		1	6			12
Philippine Islands	2	1					6		11			12	1	1	34
Porto Rico	1	1	1			1			1			5			10
Totals	1,850	676	390	200	64	133	321	19	1,731	137	814	4,102	638	64	11,148
New York City															
(41.06 per cent.)	1,008	344	207	97	32	37	109	13	817	74	421	1,089	512	27	4,787
FOREIGN COUNTRIES															
Argentina									1						1
Australia									1		1	1		1	4
Austria	1								1			2			3
Belgium			1	1	1				1			10			14
Brazil	1														1
Bulgaria									1						1
Canada	2		2	1		6	2		16		2	37			68
Central America	1								3			1			5
Chile				1											1
China	13	1		9		2	21		72	3		71		1	193
Columbia									1						2
Cuba	1								1						1
Czechoslovakia			1						1						2
Denmark												1			1
Ecuador												2			2
Finland												2			2
France									3	1	1	11			16
Germany									1			5			6
Great Britain	1		1						1			5			8
Greece											1	4			5
Holland			1									2			3
India							3		6			18		1	28
Island of Cyprus	1		1												2
Italy												1			1
Japan			2	5			5		15	2		21		2	52
Java									1						1
Jugoslavia									1						1

TABLE IX—(Continued)

1922-1923	College	Law	Medicine	Mines, Engineering and Chemistry	Architecture	Journalism	Business	Dentistry	Graduate Faculties	Unclassified Students	Barnard College	Education and Practical Arts	College of Pharmacy	University Undergraduates	Total
Korea.....	I								2			2			5
Mesopotamia.....						I									1
Mexico.....		I	I						I			3			6
New Zealand.....												3			3
Norway.....									I						1
Palestine.....									2						2
Panama.....		I													1
Peru.....												I			1
Poland.....							I		I			2			4
Portugal.....				I											I
Rumania.....	I		I	I					2	I					5
Russia.....		I	I	I					I			9			13
Siam.....	I								I			2			4
South Africa.....									3			7			10
Sweden.....	2								I		I	2			6
Switzerland.....				I					I		I	4			7
Syria.....												I			1
Turkey.....									I	I		9			11
West Indies.....	2		I						I			I			5
<i>Total</i> .....	28	7	10	21	1	9	34	19	141	8	7	240	5		511
(04.38 per cent.)															
<i>Grand Total</i> .....	1,887 <sup>1</sup>	683	400	221	65	142	355	19	1,872	145	821	4,342	638	69	11,659
Duplicates.....															81
<i>Grand Total (Net)</i> ...															11,578

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of seniors exercising the professional option, included elsewhere in this table.



TABLE X

RESIDENCE OF THE STUDENTS OF THE ENTIRE UNIVERSITY (EXCLUDING SUMMER SESSION AND UNIVERSITY EXTENSION) FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS

	1913-1914	1914-1915	1915-1916	1916-1917	1917-1918	1918-1919	1919-1920	1920-1921	1921-1922	1922-1923
<b>UNITED STATES</b>										
North Atlantic Division...	5,515	5,004	6,128	6,325	5,514	5,286	6,704	7,174	8,273	8,764
Connecticut.....	110	125	143	153	143	135	183	214	243	249
Maine.....	31	29	15	32	36	23	30	49	64	50
Massachusetts.....	130	150	164	187	149	112	185	190	218	212
New Hampshire.....	16	23	21	20	18	19	34	30	25	46
New Jersey.....	627	752	752	864	742	709	938	1,028	1,291	1,388
New York.....	4,351	4,539	4,738	4,756	4,181	4,061	5,009	5,279	5,965	6,324
Pennsylvania.....	209	247	239	270	214	196	289	334	412	441
Rhode Island.....	18	16	19	17	7	11	20	23	22	30
Vermont.....	23	23	37	26	24	20	16	27	33	24
South Atlantic Division...	280	240	272	288	257	242	425	454	403	475
Delaware.....	5	4	5	5	3	3	15	10	12	10
District of Columbia.....	23	17	22	29	24	20	35	47	36	44
Florida.....	15	13	11	7	7	5	26	13	11	25
Georgia.....	51	34	55	65	48	54	85	90	70	86
Maryland.....	33	39	52	44	40	39	47	49	49	56
North Carolina.....	51	30	28	28	40	23	56	76	73	78
South Carolina.....	26	30	26	33	20	30	47	42	38	41
Virginia.....	59	61	64	58	50	47	77	85	79	92
West Virginia.....	17	12	9	19	25	21	37	42	35	43
South Central Division...	160	170	178	213	152	190	336	387	357	371
Alabama.....	25	20	23	26	22	18	36	37	41	43
Arkansas.....	6	14	12	17	6	16	22	23	23	23
Kentucky.....	19	25	30	33	30	31	44	42	46	39
Louisiana.....	9	11	9	9	8	13	23	22	20	18
Mississippi.....	13	15	9	8	8	11	17	37	31	42
Oklahoma.....	16	13	14	17	7	9	23	18	13	36
Tennessee.....	33	37	35	41	27	30	45	43	40	45
Texas.....	39	35	46	62	44	62	126	165	143	125
North Central Division....	577	603	661	751	630	579	913	928	1,063	1,131
Illinois.....	76	74	87	87	59	75	129	136	140	147
Indiana.....	71	62	85	76	49	51	80	70	104	103
Iowa.....	41	45	58	65	68	57	84	74	86	115
Kansas.....	36	34	51	46	32	38	49	45	64	64
Michigan.....	52	65	76	66	65	59	86	76	95	100
Minnesota.....	34	51	45	58	51	44	74	75	81	86
Missouri.....	42	64	46	82	59	38	80	94	103	122
Nebraska.....	22	28	25	25	22	29	44	46	47	46
North Dakota.....	18	12	9	7	12	8	11	13	9	15
Ohio.....	139	134	136	162	144	118	194	212	247	238
South Dakota.....	7	5	7	14	9	11	13	10	15	10
Wisconsin.....	39	29	36	63	69	51	69	77	72	85
Western Division.....	194	182	182	271	228	161	300	320	336	340
Arizona.....	4	1	3	4	9	3	8	16	11	17
California.....	71	67	61	103	73	45	100	114	139	142
Colorado.....	29	28	29	30	35	30	42	43	51	42
Idaho.....	5	4	11	9	7	5	9	10	17	11
Montana.....	9	7	10	8	13	8	14	20	13	19
Nevada.....	2	1	1	2	1	1	3	4	2	4
New Mexico.....	4	8	6	4	9	2	6	4	3	2
Oregon.....	18	11	14	36	20	17	40	37	36	21
Utah.....	27	19	17	19	21	19	24	24	15	25
Washington.....	22	32	29	53	35	29	45	48	44	62
Wyoming.....	3	4	1	3	5	2	9	9	5	4

TABLE X—(Continued)

	1913-1914	1914-1915	1915-1916	1916-1917	1917-1918	1918-1919	1919-1920	1920-1921	1921-1922	1922-1923
<b>Insular and Non-contiguous Territories.....</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>58</b>
Alaska.....	2	1	1					1	1	
Canal Zone.....						1	1	2	1	2
Hawaiian Islands.....	4	3	7	4	3	2	4	14	8	12
Philippine Islands.....	5	4	4	4	9	9	31	34	32	34
Porto Rico.....	6	5	5	11	6	7	12	14	10	10
Virgin Islands.....							1	1		
<i>Totals (United States).....</i>	<i>6,934</i>	<i>7,112</i>	<i>7,434</i>	<i>7,868</i>	<i>6,808</i>	<i>6,477</i>	<i>8,727</i>	<i>9,338</i>	<i>10,484</i>	<i>11,148</i>
New York City.....	3,368	3,613	3,509	3,670	3,091	3,163	3,702	4,094	4,424	4,787
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES</b>										
Albania.....						1				
Argentina.....		2	2	5	1		1	2	3	1
Armenia.....				3	5	6	3	5	5	
Australia.....	2	2	1	3	2	2	4	3	2	4
Austria-Hungary.....		1		2				2	5	3
Bavaria.....							1		1	
Belgium.....	3	2		1	1		2	3	3	14
Bermuda and Bahamas.....			1	1		1	1	2	1	
Brazil.....	2	1	2	1			1	2	2	1
Bulgaria.....				2	1					1
Canada.....	42	43	48	51	46	54	105	88	102	68
Central America.....							3	8	6	5
Chile.....			1	1	2	3	2	4	5	1
China.....	51	68	62	69	114	123	144	119	160	193
Colombia.....	2	2	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	2
Costa Rica.....	3	2		2	1					
Cuba.....	10	8	8	9	12	10	8	9	5	1
Czechoslovakia.....								4	2	2
Denmark.....		2		1	1	3	3	2	5	1
Dominican Republic.....									1	
Ecuador.....					1			1	1	2
Egypt.....			2	1					1	
Estonia.....								1	1	
Finland.....		2		1						2
France.....	3	2	2	1	2	3	12	7	11	16
Germany.....	6	3	8	6	3	3	2	1	4	6
Great Britain.....	8	7	11	8	4	5	12	15	20	8
Greece.....	2	2		1	1		2	2	5	5
Guatemala.....					1		1			
Holland.....				4				2	2	3
Iceland.....				1	1	2	1	1	2	
India.....	6	12	5	12	3	8	10	16	20	28
Ireland.....							1	2	1	
Isle of Cyprus.....							3	2	2	2
Italy.....	2	2	4	1	2	1	1		4	1
Japan.....	17	20	41	30	56	82	85	63	71	52
Java.....										1
Jugoslavia.....									3	1
Korea.....		1			1	2	4	3	3	5
Liberia.....					1	1	2		1	
Mesopotamia.....										1
Mexico.....	4	2	3	3	7	5	7	14	10	6
Newfoundland.....			2	1	1		1			
New Zealand.....	1	1							2	3
Nicaragua.....	2	1	2	1		1	2			
Norway.....	1		2	1	3	5	4	3	7	1
Palestine.....									1	2
Panama.....	2	4	4	3	4	3	3	1	1	1
Persia.....	1	1			3	3	1	1	1	
Peru.....	2	3	5		1	1	4	9	2	1

TABLE X—(Continued)

	1913-1914	1914-1915	1915-1916	1916-1917	1917-1918	1918-1919	1919-1920	1920-1921	1921-1922	1922-1923
Poland.....				2	1	2			5	4
Portugal.....				1	1			1	1	1
Rumania.....		1		2	2			1	3	5
Russia.....	2	4	5	5	9	6	6	10	8	13
Santo Domingo.....				1	2	2	2			
Siam.....		2		1	2	2	2	2	5	4
Singapore.....					1	1				
South Africa.....	2	4	4	3	3	3	7	15	14	10
Spain.....			1	8	1	1	3	2	3	
Sweden.....	2		2	2	2	2	4	7	7	6
Switzerland.....		1		1	1	2	2	11	4	7
Syria.....		3	1					2	2	1
Turkey.....	11	11	12	6	5	3	2	11	7	11
Uruguay.....			1	1		1				
Venezuela.....					2					
West Indies.....	2	1	1	2	5	2	4	3	9	5
Totals (Foreign Countries).....	191	222	245	262	318	361	477	465	557	511
Grand Total.....	6,934	7,334	7,679	8,130	7,126	6,838	9,204	9,803	11,041	11,659
Duplicates.....							87	62	90	81
Grand Total (Net).....							9,117	9,741	10,951	11,578

THE PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS FROM THE SEVERAL GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS  
DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS

North Atlantic Division.....	79.53	80.51	79.86	78.14	77.38	77.30	72.84	73.18	74.93	75.17
South Atlantic Division.....	4.03	3.27	3.55	3.56	3.61	3.54	4.62	4.63	3.65	4.07
South Central Division.....	2.30	2.32	2.30	2.63	2.13	2.78	3.65	3.95	3.23	3.18
North Central Division.....	8.32	8.22	8.62	9.28	8.97	8.47	9.92	9.47	9.63	9.70
Western Division.....	2.79	2.48	2.37	3.34	3.19	2.35	3.26	3.36	3.04	2.99
Insular Territories.....	0.24	0.17	0.17	0.25	0.31	0.28	0.53	0.66	0.47	0.50
Foreign Countries.....	2.75	3.02	3.13	3.22	4.41	5.28	5.18	4.75	5.05	4.38
New York City.....	48.57	49.26	45.70	45.14	43.38	46.26	40.22	41.76	40.40	41.06
Out of town.....	51.43	50.74	54.30	54.86	56.62	53.74	59.78	58.24	59.60	58.94







TABLE XI—(Continued)

1922-1923		College	Law	Medicine	Mines, Engineering and Chemistry	Architecture	Journalism	Business	Dentistry	University Undergraduates	Graduate Faculties	Unclassified University Students	Education and Practical Arts	Total
		Fargo College.....									1			1
		Findlay College.....										1		2
		Fisk University.....	1	1							1		1	4
		Flora McDonald College.....											1	1
		Florida State College for Women.....					1						1	9
		Fordham University.....	1	5	4						5	1	1	17
		Franklin College (Indiana).....									1	1	3	4
		Franklin and Marshall College.....									7		5	12
		Frederick College.....	1											1
		Friends University of Kansas.....									1			2
		Galloway College.....									1	1		2
		General Theological Seminary.....									2			2
		Geneva College.....									1	1		2
		Georgetown College (Kentucky).....									2			1
		Georgetown University.....	11											10
		George Washington University.....			1						14		5	21
		Georgia Military College.....		1										
		Georgia School of Technology.....			1					2				3
		Gettysburg College.....	1								1		3	5
		Goucher College.....									11		14	25
		Grand Island College (Nebraska).....											1	1
		Greensboro College.....											1	1
		Grinnell College.....									8		4	12
		Grove City College.....	1								2			3
		Guilford College.....									2			2
		Gustavus Adolphus College (Minn.).....									1			1
		Hamilton College.....	7				1				8		1	17
		Hamline University.....									2		2	4
		Hampden-Sidney College.....									1			1
		Hartford Theological Seminary.....									1			2
		Harvard University.....	21	7	2	5	3	3			37	6	18	102
		Hastings College.....									1			1
		Haverford College.....	1								8		3	12
		Heidelberg University (Ohio).....									1			1
		Hendrix College.....									4		1	5
		Highland College.....	1											1
		Hillsdale College.....									2		1	3
		Hiram College.....					1				2	1	4	8
		Hobart College.....		1							3		4	8
		Hollins College.....		1									3	4
		Holy Cross College.....	2	1			1							4
		Hood College.....									1		2	3
		Hope College.....											3	3
		Howard College (Alabama).....						1						1
		Howard Payne College (Missouri).....											1	1
		Howard University.....	5								2		1	8
		Hunter College.....		5			1	3			138	2	94	243
		Huron College.....									1		1	2
		Illinois College.....											1	1
		Illinois Wesleyan University.....									2	1		3
		Indiana State Normal School.....									3			3
		Indiana University.....	1	1							12	1	15	30
		Iowa State College (Ames, Ia.).....	1			1							5	7
		Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.....									2			2
		Iowa State Teachers College.....									6		5	11
		James Millikin University.....									1			1

TABLE XI—(Continued)

1922-1923	College	Law	Medicine	Mines, Engineering and Chemistry	Architecture	Journalism	Business	Dentistry	University Undergraduates	Graduate Facilities	Unclassified University Students	Education and Practical Arts	Total
Jefferson Medical College			I										I
John B. Stetson University										I			I
Johns Hopkins University			I	I						7	I	2	I2
Judson College												I	I
Juniata College										I	I		2
Kalamazoo College										I			I
Kansas City University										I	I	4	6
Kansas State Agricultural College		I								I		2	4
Kansas State Normal College			I							I		4	6
Kansas Wesleyan University												2	2
Kent State Normal College (Ohio)										I			I
Kentucky Wesleyan College												2	2
Kenyon College										I			I
Keuka College												I	I
Knox College		I								2		2	5
Lafayette College		I										10	II
Lander College (S. C.)										I			I
Lawrence College (Wisconsin)							2			I		3	6
Lebanon Valley College											I	3	4
Lehigh University										8			10
Leland Stanford University		I		I						4	I	9	16
Lenoir College													I
Lewis Institute												3	3
Lincoln Memorial University		I	4							I	I		7
Livingston College										I			I
Logan College										I			I
Long Island College Hospital Medical College			I										I
Louisiana Industrial Institute												I	I
Louisiana State University										2			2
Lutheran Theological Seminary													2
Macalester College										I			I
McCormick Theological Seminary										2		2	4
McKendree College												I	I
Manhattan College		I	4							I	5	I	I2
Marietta College		I								4	I		6
Marquette University										I			I
Martha Washington College										2			2
Marvin Collegiate Institute												I	I
Maryland College for Women												I	I
Maryville College										3			4
Massachusetts Agricultural College		I										3	4
Massachusetts General Hospital												2	2
Massachusetts Institute of Tech.		2		I						4		I	8
Medical College of Virginia			I										I
Mercer University			I							I			2
Meredith College												I	I
Meridian College							I						I
Miami University										2		I	3
Michigan College of Mines										2	2		4
Michigan State Agricultural College										I		3	4
Michigan State Normal College										I		7	8
Middlebury College		I	4							2	2	4	I3
Mills College										I		2	3
Milwaukee-Downer College										I		3	4
Mississippi College (Clinton)		I	I							2			4







TABLE XI—(Continued)

1922-1923	College	Law	Medicine	Mines, Engineering and Chemistry	Architecture	Journalism	Business	Dentistry	University Undergraduates	Graduate Faculties	Unclassified University Students	Education and Practical Arts	Total
Thiel College.....			1										1
Toledo University.....												1	1
Transylvania College.....										1		4	5
Trinity College (Connecticut).....		1											1
Trinity College (North Carolina).....		1								1		2	4
Trinity College (Washington, D. C.).....						1				5		4	10
Trinity University (Texas).....			1							1		1	2
Tri-State College.....											1		1
Tufts College.....						1				5		2	8
Tufts College Medical School.....												1	1
Tusculum College.....												1	1
Union Theological Seminary (New York City).....										6		4	10
Union Theological Seminary (Rich- mond, Va.).....												1	1
Union University.....		3	2							5		6	16
United States Naval Academy.....				22									22
University of Akron.....												1	1
University of Alabama.....		2	3							5		3	13
University of Buffalo.....												3	3
University of California.....		3	2			1	2			24	1	20	53
University of Chattanooga.....			1							1			2
University of Chicago.....		2	1				1	1		40		50	99
University of Cincinnati.....		1				1	1	1		15		8	26
University of Colorado.....							1			2	1	9	13
University of Delaware.....										1		1	2
University of Denver.....		1		2			2			14	1	6	25
University of Florida.....		1					1						2
University of Georgia.....		10	1			2				7			20
University of Hawaii.....										1			1
University of Idaho.....										3			3
University of Illinois.....		2	1	1		1				11		18	34
University of Kansas.....		1	1	1						4	1	6	13
University of Louisville.....				1						1			1
University of Maine.....										1		4	5
University of Maryland.....		1										1	2
University of Michigan.....			5				5			31		25	66
University of Minnesota.....		4					2	1	1	15	1	10	40
University of Mississippi.....		3	2							2		1	8
University of Missouri.....		1	2				1			23		28	55
University of Montana.....										2		2	4
University of Nebraska.....		1					1			15		9	26
University of Nevada.....												1	1
University of New Mexico.....												2	2
University of North Carolina.....		3				3	3			4	1	5	19
University of North Dakota.....			1									1	2
University of Notre Dame.....										3			3
University of Oklahoma.....			1							8	2	1	12
University of Oregon.....			1							1		3	5
University of Pennsylvania.....		5	1							18	1	11	37
University of the Philippines.....		1					1			5			7
University of Pittsburgh.....			1	1		1				7		5	15
University of Redlands.....												2	2
University of Rochester.....		1	3	1			1			6		7	19
University of the South.....		2								1			3
University of South Carolina.....		1				1				2			4
University of Southern California.....										7		3	10



TABLE XI—(Continued)

1922-1923	College	Law	Medicine	Mines, Engineering and Chemistry	Architecture	Journalism	Business	Dentistry	University Undergraduates	Graduate Faculties	Unclassified University Students	Education and Practical Arts	Total	
	University of Tennessee									5		7	12	
	University of Texas	3				1	3			15	2	4	28	
	University of Utah		2	2			2			4		2	12	
	University of Vermont		2				2			5			9	
	University of Virginia	2								5			7	
	University of Washington	3		1						16		14	36	
	University of Wisconsin	2	9			1	6			22		27	67	
	University of Wooster						2			5		3	10	
	University of Wyoming									1			1	
	Upper Iowa University									1			1	
	Upsala College		1							2			3	
	Ursinus College									1		2	3	
	Valparaiso University									2		4	6	
	Vanderbilt University					1				2	1	1	5	
	Vassar College		5							32		33	70	
	Virginia Military Institute	1											1	
	Virginia Union University	1											1	
	Wabash College									1			1	
	Wake Forest College	1	1	1		1				4			9	
	Washburn College					1				3			7	
	Washington College (Maryland)											3	3	
	Washington and Jefferson College									2			2	
	Washington & Lee University		1				1			3			5	
	Washington State College				1					1		2	4	
	Washington University (St. Louis)	1				2	1			1		2	7	
	Waynesburg College											3	3	
	Wellesley College					3				32		36	71	
	Wells College		1							3		3	7	
	Wesleyan College (Georgia)									1		2	3	
	Wesleyan University (Connecticut)		5	4		1				10		6	26	
	Western College for Women (Ohio)									4		3	7	
	Western Maryland College	1								1		2	4	
	Western Reserve University	1	1				1			3	1	3	10	
	Western Theol. Seminary (Chicago)									1			1	
	Westminster College (California)									1			1	
	Westminster College (Missouri)											1	1	
	Westminster College (Pennsylvania)											1	1	
	West Virginia University									3		7	10	
	West Virginia Wesleyan College											3	3	
	Wheaton College											3	3	
	Whitman College		1		1					3	1	4	10	
	Willamette University									1		3	4	
	William Jewell College									1		1	1	
	Williams College	10	1		1	1	1			4		1	19	
	Wilmington College (Ohio)					1						1	2	
	Wilson College									5		6	11	
	Winthrop Normal and Industrial College						1			4		1	2	
	Wittenberg College (Ohio)											1	1	
	Wofford College			1						1		1	3	
	Woman's College of Alabama									1			1	
	Yale University	22	21		4		1			14	3	9	74	
	Yankton College										1	1	2	
	York College											1	1	
<i>Total</i>		8	514	350	136	33	67	104	14	8	2,337	94	1,980	5,645



TABLE XI—(Continued)

1922-1923	College	Law	Medicine	Mines, Engineering and Chemistry	Architecture	Journalism	Business	Dentistry	University Under-graduates	Graduate Faculties	Unclassified University Students	Education and Practical Arts	Total
	Nippon University (Japan)									1			
Otago University (New Zealand)											2		2
Pei-Yang University (China)									1				2
Peking University (China)									14		1		15
Polytechnic University (Jugoslavia)							1						1
Psycho-Neurological Institute of Petrograd (Russia)			2										2
Punjab University (India)											2		2
Queen's University (Canada)						1			4		1		6
Real School Bogenoff (Moscow, Russia)			1										1
St. Francis Xavier University (Nova Scotia, Canada)									1				1
Shanghai College (China)											2		2
St. John's University (China)							1		8		2		11
St. Paul's College (Japan)									1				1
St. Stephen's College (India)												1	1
Seminary of St. Sava (Belgrade, Jugoslavia)			1										1
Soochow University (China)				1									1
Tohoku Imperial University (Japan)									1				1
Universidad Nacional (Colombia)		1											1
University of Aix-Marseilles (France)		1											1
University of Alberta (Canada)											1		1
University of Allahabad (India)									2		1		3
University of Bombay (India)									2		1		3
University of British Columbia (Canada)										1			1
University of Brussels (Belgium)				1									1
University of Cape Town (South Africa)												1	1
University of Chile (South America)									1				1
University College (New Zealand)											1		1
University of Hong Kong (China)													2
University of Kanazawa (Japan)											1		1
University of Kiev (Russia)			1										1
University of Leeds (England)									3				3
University of Leiden (Holland)		1											1
University of London (England)											1		1
University of Louvain (Belgium)			1										1
University of Lyon (France)											1		1
University of Manitoba (Canada)						1			1		3		5
University of Moscow (Russia)			1										1
University of Munich (Germany)									1				1
University of Nanking (China)									3		1		4
University of New Brunswick (Canada)												1	1
University of New Zealand											1		1
University of Odessa (Russia)			1										1
University of Ottawa (Canada)											1		1
University of Oxford (England)									1		1		2
University of Paris (France)		2							5		1		10
University of Petrograd (Russia)											1		1
University of Poland (Warsaw, Poland)										1			1
University of Prague (Czechoslovakia)										3			3



TABLE XI—(Continued)

## SUMMARY

1922-1923	College	Law	Medicine	Mines, Engineering and Chemistry	Architecture	Journalism	Business	Dentistry	University Undergraduates	Graduate Faculties	Unclassified University Students	Education and Practical Arts	Total
Total graduates of domestic institutions.....	8	514	350	136	33	67	104	14	8	2,337	94	1,980	5,645
Total graduates of foreign institutions.....	1	11	9	5	.....	3	5	.....	1	103	8	71	217
Grand total graduates of higher institutions.....	9	525	359	141	33	70	109	14	9	2,440	102	2,051	5,862
Deduct for graduates of more than one institution.....	1	25	35	2	1	7	9	2	.....	616	14	281	993
Total students holding degrees.....	8	500	324	139	32	63	100	12	9	1,824	88	1,770	4,869
Total students enrolled.....	2,054	683	400	221	65	142	355	19	69	1,872	145	4,342	10,367
Percentage holding degrees, 1923.....	0.39	73.21	81.0	62.90	49.23	44.37	28.17	63.16	13.04	97.44	60.69	40.76	46.97
Percentage holding degrees, 1922.....	0.82	70.11	77.71	64.56	44.91	45.20	26.43	76.92	11.11	97.23	62.04	36.29	43.13



TABLE XII

## TITLE OF DEGREES HELD BY STUDENTS

DEGREES HELD 1922-1923	College	Law	Medicine	Mines, Engineering and Chemistry	Architecture	Journalism	Business	Dentistry	University Undergraduates	Graduate Faculties	Unclassified University Students	Education and Practical Arts	Total
	Bachelier ès Lettres .....										2		
Bachelier ès Science .....										1			1
Bachelor of Architecture .....					2								2
Bachelor of Architectural Engineering .....					2								2
Bachelor of Arts .....	1	381	209	79	23	54	61	4	2	1,395	55	1,020	3,284
Bachelor of Business Administration .....			2				4						6
Bachelor of Chemistry .....		1								1			2
Bachelor of Civil Engineering .....										1			1
Bachelor of Commercial Science .....										1	1	1	3
Bachelor of Divinity .....			1							29	2	24	56
Bachelor of Education .....										2			2
Bachelor of Engineering .....				1						2		3	6
Bachelor of Journalism .....										1			1
Bachelor of Laws .....	3	16	1			2	1		1	25	4	6	59
Bachelor of Letters .....		4								9	1		14
Bachelor of Library Science .....						1							1
Bachelor of Literature .....		4	1			5				6		12	28
Bachelor of Mathematics .....				1									1
Bachelor of Music .....												4	4
Bachelor of Pedagogy .....			1							7		29	37
Bachelor of Philosophy .....		10	6		1		4			45	1	67	134
Bachelor of Sacred Theology .....		2								5			7
Bachelor of Science .....	3	86	103	28	5	4	32	7	5	325	18	572	1,188
Bachelor of Science in Journalism .....										1			1
Chemical Engineer .....			1					1		4			6
Civil Engineer .....				3						3		1	7
Doctor of Dental Science .....			1										1
Doctor of Dental Surgery .....								1					1
Doctor of Jurisprudence .....										3			3
Doctor of Laws .....		4	1				1					1	7
Doctor of Medicine .....			12							7	2	2	23
Doctor of Philosophy .....		3	2				1			14	6	13	39
Doctor of Sacred Theology .....										1			1
Doctor of Science .....			1									2	3
Electrical Engineer .....				4						7		1	12
Engineer of Mines .....										6	1		7
Graduate in Pharmacy .....	1		3							3			7
Graduate United States Naval Academy .....				22									22
Licentiate in Sacred Theology .....		1								1			2
Master of Arts .....		23	12	3	3	3	6		1	497	6	301	855
Master of Laws .....	1	1								4		1	7
Master of Mining Engineering .....												2	2
Master of Pedagogy .....						1						3	4
Master of Philosophy .....										1			1
Master of Sacred Theology .....										2			2
Master of Science .....		3	4	2						44		7	60
Mechanical Engineer .....		2		1				1	1	6	1	1	13
Pharmaceutical Chemist .....										2			2
<i>Total degrees held .....</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>543</i>	<i>350</i>	<i>144</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>2,463</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>2,073</i>	<i>5,920</i>
<i>Deduct for Students holding more than one degree .....</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>630</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>303</i>	<i>1,060</i>
<i>Total Students holding degrees, 1923 .....</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>324</i>	<i>139</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>1,824</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>1,770</i>	<i>4,860</i>
<i>Total Students holding degrees, 1922 .....</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>487</i>	<i>293</i>	<i>133</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>111</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>1,478</i>	<i>152</i>	<i>1,426</i>	<i>4,214</i>

TABLE XIII

## DEGREES AND DIPLOMAS GRANTED, 1922-1923

	Men	Women	Totals
<b>A. Degrees conferred in course:</b>			
Bachelor of Arts.....	348	157	505
Bachelor of Science.....	2	.....	2
Bachelor of Science (Business).....	90	24	114
Bachelor of Science (Practical Arts).....	38	429	467
Bachelor of Science (Medicine).....	10	.....	10
Bachelor of Science (Pharmacy).....	2	.....	2
Bachelor of Science (Dentistry).....	3	.....	3
Bachelor of Science (University Course).....	7	2	9
Bachelor of Architecture.....	9	.....	9
Bachelor of Laws.....	157	.....	157
Bachelor of Literature.....	27	22	49
Chemical Engineer.....	17	.....	17
Civil Engineer.....	1	.....	1
Electrical Engineer.....	9	.....	9
Engineer of Mines.....	4	.....	4
Doctor of Dental Surgery.....	3	1	4
Doctor of Medicine.....	83	12	95
Pharmaceutical Chemist.....	6	1	7
Master of Arts.....	269	253	522
Master of Arts (Education and Practical Arts).....	247	430	677
Master of Laws.....	4	.....	4
Master of Science (Applied Science).....	27	.....	27
Master of Science (Architecture).....	1	.....	1
Master of Science (Business).....	17	3	20
Master of Science (Journalism).....	1	1	2
Master of Science (Practical Arts).....	1	13	14
Mechanical Engineer.....	3	.....	3
Metallurgical Engineer.....	6	.....	6
Doctor of Philosophy.....	87	20	107
<i>Total</i> .....	<i>1,479</i>	<i>1,368</i>	<i>2,847</i>
Deduct duplicates <sup>1</sup> .....	15	4	19
<i>Total individuals receiving degrees in course</i> .....	<i>1,464</i>	<i>1,364</i>	<i>2,828</i>
<b>B. Honorary Degrees:</b>			
Doctor of Laws.....	3	.....	3
Doctor of Letters.....	3	.....	3
Doctor of Sacred Theology.....	2	.....	2
<i>Total</i> .....	<i>8</i>	.....	<i>8</i>
<b>C. Certificates and Teachers College Diplomas Granted:</b>			
Certificate of Proficiency in Architecture.....	1	.....	1
Certificate of Proficiency in Journalism.....	1	.....	1
Certificate in Optometry.....	23	3	26
Certificate in Secretarial Studies (Business).....	.....	8	8
Certificate in Secretarial Studies (University Extension).....	.....	33	33
Bachelor's Diploma in Education.....	29	257	286
Master's Diploma in Education.....	148	223	371
Doctor's Diploma in Education.....	6	.....	6
<i>Total</i> .....	<i>208</i>	<i>524</i>	<i>732</i>
<i>Total degrees and diplomas granted</i> .....	<i>1,695</i>	<i>1,892</i>	<i>3,587</i>
Deduct duplicates <sup>2</sup> .....	191	266	457
<i>Total individuals receiving degrees and diplomas</i> .....	<i>1,504</i>	<i>1,626</i>	<i>3,130</i>

<sup>1</sup> Distributed as follows: A.B. and A.M., 4 men; B.S. (Bus.) and A.M., 1 man; B.S. (Teachers Coll.) and A.M., 3 women; LL.B. and A.M., 7 men; LL.M. and A.M., 1 man; B.S. and M.S. (Business), 2 men, 1 woman.

<sup>2</sup> In addition to those noted under Note 1 (19) the following duplications occur: (438) (176 men, 262 women) A.B. and Teachers College Diploma, 4 men, 7 women; B.S. and Teachers College Diploma, 29 men, 143 women; A.M. and Teachers College Diploma, 137 men, 112 women; Ph.D. and Teachers College Diploma, 6 men.

TABLE XIV

NUMBER OF DEGREES AND DIPLOMAS GRANTED, 1913-1914 TO 1922-1923

	1913-1914	1914-1915	1915-1916	1916-1917	1917-1918	1918-1919	1919-1920	1920-1921	1921-1922	1922-1923
<b>A. Degrees conferred in course</b>										
Bachelor of Arts (men).....	99	105	101	125	136	104	237	284	315	348
Bachelor of Arts (women)...	113	141	112	136	142	137	139	168	151	157
Bachelor of Laws.....	140	135	134	165	54	44	98	108	174	157
Bachelor of Science (Columbia College).....	77	85	75	110	76	49	28	9	1	2
Bachelor of Science (Barnard College).....	7	8	6	20	15	4	5	2	1	.
Bachelor of Science (Teachers College).....	218	357	337	326	345	330	399	452	428	467
Bachelor of Science in Practical Arts.....	5	19								
Bachelor of Science (Architecture).....	1									
Bachelor of Science (Business).....				2	4	13	45	73	99	114
Bachelor of Science (Dentistry).....									2	1
Bachelor of Science (Pharmacy).....				2			2	1	2	2
Bachelor of Science (Medicine).....						31	34	28	25	10
Bachelor of Science (University Course).....								1	9	9
Bachelor of Architecture.....	17	10	7	19	1	5	6	11	13	9
Bachelor of Music.....		3								
Bachelor of Literature.....	15	22	24	26	19	20	35	52	55	49
Chemist.....	3	4		1						
Chemical Engineer.....	18	20	18	36	3	7	17	17	21	17
Civil Engineer.....	27	37	33	33	8	4	8	2	2	1
Doctor of Dental Surgery.....									1	4
Electrical Engineer.....	8	15	17	25	3	1	4	6	9	9
Engineer of Mines.....	38	20	11	22	9	2	3	7	4	4
Mechanical Engineer.....	14	27	19	24			7	6	11	3
Metallurgical Engineer.....	8	6	5	3	1		3	2	3	6
Doctor of Medicine.....	71	85	73	90	118	138	101	117	68	95
Pharmaceutical Chemist.....	24	8	12	15	6	8	15	13	9	7
Doctor of Pharmacy.....	7	2	1							
Master of Arts.....	492	633	407	389	281	241	403	381	448	522
Master of Laws.....	3	1	2	3	3	3	1	1	1	4
Master of Arts (Teachers College).....			226	305	306	257	423	442	535	677
Master of Science (Applied Science).....			29	25	1		4	17	15	27
Master of Science (Architecture).....				2			1	2	2	1
Master of Science (Business).....				4	7	7	15	13	8	20
Master of Science (Journalism).....									2	2
Master of Science (Practical Arts).....				2	4	9	6	12	10	14
Doctor of Philosophy.....	65	71	88	82	83	52	69	82	81	107
<i>Total</i> .....	1,470	1,814	1,737	1,902	1,625	1,466	2,108	2,311	2,525	2,847
Deduct duplicates.....	18	13	21	8	3	4	11	12	19	19
<i>Total individuals receiving degrees</i> .....	1,452	1,801	1,716	1,984	1,622	1,462	2,097	2,299	2,506	2,828
<b>B. Honorary degrees</b>										
Master of Arts.....	3	2	2	2	3	3				
Master of Science.....	12									
Doctor of Science.....	1	2		3	1			3	2	
Doctor of Letters.....	1	1	1	1	1	2		1	2	3
Doctor of Sacred Theology.....	1		1	1		1			2	2
Doctor of Laws.....	5	5	2	8	5	2	7	3	7	3
Doctor of Music.....	1									
<i>Total</i> .....	24	10	6	15	10	8	7	7	13	8

TABLE XIV—(Continued)

	1913- 1914	1914- 1915	1915- 1916	1916- 1917	1917- 1918	1918- 1919	1919- 1920	1920- 1921	1921- 1922	1922- 1923
<b>C. Certificates and Teachers</b>										
College diplomas granted										
Certificate of Proficiency in Architecture.....	13	8	12	8	1	5	7	5	2	1
Consular Certificate.....		2								
Bachelor of Arts Certificate for Academic Record and National Service.....					58	69	17	3		
Certificate of Proficiency in Journalism.....									1	1
Certificate in Optometry....						7	19	36	32	26
Certificate in Secretarial Studies (Business).....					2	7	12	12	11	8
Certificate in Secretarial Studies (University Ex- tension).....								33	47	33
Bachelor's diploma in Education.....	253	323	268	238	226	199	236	253	256	286
Special diploma in Educa- tion.....	21									
Master's diploma in Educa- tion.....	174	226	199	199	187	162	240	267	307	371
Doctor's diploma in Edu- cation.....	13	5	5	4	7	3	12	2	5	6
<i>Total</i> .....	474	564	484	449	481	452	543	611	661	732
<i>Total degrees and diplomas granted</i> .....	1,068	2,388	2,227	2,456	2,116	1,926	2,658	2,920	3,190	3,587
Deduct duplicates.....	436	563	410	447	402	342	477	514	565	457
<i>Total individuals receiving degrees and diplomas</i> .....	1,532	1,825	1,817	2,009	1,714	1,584	2,181	2,415	2,634	3,130

TABLE XV

A. MAJOR INTEREST OF RECIPIENTS OF HIGHER DEGREES, 1922-1923  
EXCLUSIVE OF THE MASTER'S DEGREE IN EDUCATION  
AND PRACTICAL ARTS

SUBJECTS OF MAJOR INTEREST	A.M.		Ph.D.		M.S.		LL.M.		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Anatomy.....	1			1					1	1
Anthropology.....			2						2	
Architecture.....					1				1	
Bacteriology.....	2	3	2	1					4	4
Biological Chemistry..			2						2	6
Botany.....	1	5	1	1					2	3
Business.....					17	3			17	8
Chemical Engineering	6		2						8	
Chemistry.....	39	11	18	7					57	18
Civil Engineering.....	1								1	
Classical Philology:										
Latin.....	2	14							2	14
Education and Practi- tical Arts.....			13	1					13	1
Electrical Engineering.					10				10	
English and Compara- tive Literature.....	34	70	3						37	70
Geology.....	12	1							12	1
Germanic Languages..	4	2					4		4	2
History.....	35	58	10	2					45	60
Journalism.....					1	1			1	1
Mathematics.....	6	8	2						8	8
Mechanical Engineer- ing.....	1				12				13	
Industrial Engineering.					5				5	
Music.....	1								1	
Philosophy.....	5		1						6	
Physics.....	4	1	2						6	1
Physiology.....		1	1						1	1
Political Economy....	50	13	6						56	13
Psychology.....	10	20	7	4					17	24
Public Law and Juris- prudence.....	21		3				4		28	
Romance Languages..	6	24	2	3					8	27
Semitics.....	1		1						2	
Slavonic Languages..		1								1
Social Science.....	19	17	4						23	17
Zoology.....	8	4	5						13	4
<i>Total</i> .....	<i>269</i>	<i>253</i>	<i>87</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>		<i>406</i>	<i>277</i>



TABLE XV—(Continued)

## B. HIGHER DEGREES GRANTED UNDER EACH FACULTY

FACULTIES	A.M.		Ph.D.		M.S.		LL.M.		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Political Science, Philosophy and Pure Science.....	269	253	87	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	356	273
Applied Science.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	27	.....
Architecture.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Business.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	3	.....	.....	17	3
Journalism.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
Law.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....
<i>Total 1923.....</i>	<i>269</i>	<i>253</i>	<i>87</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	.....	<i>406</i>	<i>277</i>
Education and Practical Arts.....	247	430	.....	.....	1	13	.....	.....	248	443
<i>Total 1923 (including Teachers College)...</i>	<i>516</i>	<i>683</i>	<i>87</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>4</i>	.....	<i>654</i>	<i>720</i>
<i>Total 1922 (including Teachers College)...</i>	<i>451</i>	<i>532</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>1</i>	.....	<i>530</i>	<i>563</i>
<i>Total 1921 (including Teachers College)...</i>	<i>364</i>	<i>459</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>1</i>	.....	<i>459</i>	<i>491</i>

TABLE XVI

CLASSIFICATION OF STUDENTS ATTENDING ONE OR MORE COURSES OF INSTRUCTION IN THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS

Department	1922-1923										Total
	College	Law	Medicine	Mines, Engineering and Chemistry	Architecture	Journalism	Business	Dentistry	University Undergraduates	Graduate Faculties	
Anatomy (including Histology and Embryology)			200				12		5		217
Anthropology	1								11		12
Architecture	9				65					1	75
Astronomy	91	1		6							98
Bacteriology			97					5	12	1	115
Biological Chemistry			103					7	10	1	130
Botany	20			7				1	34	3	65
Business	134	2		19		2	309		3	109	583
Chemical Engineering	5			110					1	22	139
Chemistry	477			62					16	193	762
Civil Engineering	6			97						1	104
Classical Philology:											
Greek	13								1	14	29
Latin	33								1	43	79
Classical Civilization	14								1		15
Contemporary Civilization	677						1		7		685
Dentistry								19			19
Dermatology and Syphilology			180								180
Diseases of Children			180								180
Drawing	11										11
Economics	601	5		1		4	138		12	291	1,068
Education	25	1		3			3		3	195	239
Electrical Engineering	3			181						10	195
Engineering Drafting	66			24							90
English and Comparative Literature	1,376	9			1	11	29		23	354	1,833
Fine Arts	92				2				2	6	102
Geography	109			49			31			5	145
Geology	91		49				1		1	32	174
Germanic Languages and Literatures	145	1				2	18		3	41	213
Government	363					1	5		9	77	456
Gynecology and Obstetrics			180								180
History	496	4			2	1	7		12	252	783
Hygiene and Preventive Medicine	57								1		58
Industrial Engineering				7						1	8
Journalism	2	1				141				21	27
Laryngology and Otology			180								180
Mathematics	681			2	10		10		8	76	795
Mechanical Engineering	3			198					1	11	213
Mechanics (Mathematical Physics)	58			80	12				1	1	153
Metallurgy				102						18	120
Military Science	68									1	69
Mineralogy	9			43					1	8	62
Mining				37						2	39
Music	76	1				1				7	87
Neurology			380								380
Ophthalmology			180								180
Oriental Languages:											
Chinese									8	3	11
Indo-Iranian									12		12
Semitic	2							1	16	3	22
Orthopedic Surgery			180								180
Pathology			183					7			191

TABLE XVI—(Continued)

1922-1923	College	Law	Medicine	Mines Engineering and Chemistry	Architecture	Journalism	Business	Dentistry	University Undergraduates	Graduate Faculties	Unclassified Uni- versity Students	Total
<i>Department</i>												
Pharmacology, Materia Medica and Therapeutics.....			97					9				106
Philosophy.....	302	2			1	1	1		7	125	13	452
Physical Education (including Hygiene)	1,185	12		9	1	2	8		4	10		1,231
Physics.....	350			102					10	86	7	555
Physiology.....	30		102					9	1	7	1	150
Practice of Medicine.....			277									277
Private Law.....	11	683				5			1	7		707
Psychology.....	186					1			4	113	8	312
Public Health Administration.....			94									94
Public Law and Jurisprudence.....	3	117				1	4			86	2	213
Religion.....	43	1							1	1		46
Romance Languages and Literatures:												
French.....	687	5			2	11	54		11	111	7	888
Italian.....	12									9	1	22
Spanish.....	213	1			1	5	50			45		315
Slavonic Languages and Literatures:												
General Slavonic.....											1	1
Russian.....	1									4		5
Social Science (including Statistics)...	53	2				3	9		3	257	21	348
Surgery.....			277									277
Zoology.....			180									180
Zoology.....	152								4			156

TABLE XVII

AGGREGATE ATTENDANCE IN ALL COURSES, 1922-1923 (EXCLUDING COURSES  
IN SUMMER SESSION, UNIVERSITY EXTENSION, TEACHERS COLLEGE,  
BARNARD COLLEGE AND THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY)

1922-1923	Number of Half-Year Courses	Number of Registrations
<i>Department</i>		
Anatomy (including Histology).....	10	847
Anthropology.....	6	26
Architecture.....	54	578
Astronomy.....	3	125
Bacteriology.....	13	357
Biological Chemistry.....	15	258
Botany.....	24	152
Business (including Accounting).....	79	2,666
Chemical Engineering.....	20	381
Chemistry.....	70	1,994
Civil Engineering.....	23	180
Classical Philology:		
Greek.....	17	63
Latin.....	24	209
Classical Civilization.....	4	30
Contemporary Civilization.....	4	1,257
Dentistry.....	36	152
Dermatology and Syphilology.....	3	266
Diseases of Children.....	7	586
Economics.....	38	2,619
Electrical Engineering.....	38	542
Engineering Drafting.....	9	197
English and Comparative Literature.....	82	4,944
Fine Arts.....	8	168
Geography.....	2	248
Geology.....	37	388
Germanic Languages and Literatures.....	43	484
Gynecology and Obstetrics.....	4	361
History.....	38	2,041
Industrial Engineering.....	6	39
Journalism.....	30	1,288
Laryngology (including Otology).....	4	379
Mathematics.....	32	1,347
Mechanical Engineering.....	52	736
Metallurgy.....	26	309
Military Science.....	16	110
Mineralogy.....	9	94
Mining.....	17	100
Music.....	12	298
Neurology and Psychiatry.....	15	1,012
Ophthalmology.....	3	266
Oriental Languages:		
Chinese.....	4	21
Indo-Iranian.....	17	43
Semitic.....	22	76
Orthopedic Surgery.....	4	360
Pathology.....	3	209
Pharmacology, Materia Medica and Therapeutics.....	1	110
Philosophy (including Ethics).....	44	990
Physical Education (including Hygiene).....	10	2,907
Physics (including Mechanics).....	44	1,412
Physiology.....	7	152
Practice of Medicine.....	17	1,548
Private Law.....	50	5,343
Psychology.....	19	639
Public Health Administration.....	2	188

TABLE XVII—(Continued)

1922-1923	Number of Half-Year Courses	Number of Registrations
<i>Department</i>		
Public Law, Government, and Comparative Jurisprudence:		
Constitutional and Administrative Law .....	7	185
Government .....	18	782
International Law and Diplomacy .....	6	148
Roman Law and Comparative Jurisprudence .....	6	41
Religion .....	3	61
Romance Languages and Literatures:		
French .....	51	2,282
Italian .....	6	56
Spanish .....	16	612
Slavonic Languages:		
General Slavonic .....	4	9
Russian .....	5	10
Social Science .....	22	854
Surgery .....	12	1,086
Urology .....	4	368
Zoology .....	26	516
<i>Total</i> .....	1,363	49,104



## UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

1922-1923

June 20, 1923

## A. STUDENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX

	Morning-side	Extra-Mural	Home Study	Total
Men.....	4,916	398	521	5,835
Women.....	4,402	2,846	310	7,558
<i>Total</i> .....	<i>9,318</i>	<i>3,244</i>	<i>831</i>	<i>13,393</i>
Duplicate Registrations Summer Session (1922).....				583
<i>Total attendance in University Extension only</i> .....				<i>12,810</i>

Note: Matriculated students taking courses in University Extension are not included in the above figures.

## B. STUDENTS CLASSIFIED AS OLD AND NEW

	Morning side	Extra-Mural	Total
Number of new students.....	5,746	2,163	7,909
Number of old students.....	3,572	1,081	4,833
<i>Total</i> .....	<i>9,318</i>	<i>3,244</i>	<i>12,742</i>

Note: Home Study students are not included in this table.

## C. REGISTRATIONS IN SPECIAL CLASSES (NOT INCLUDED IN OTHER TABLES)

	Winter Session	Spring Session	Both Sessions	Total
Agriculture.....		41		41
Fine Arts.....	179	166	119	464
Government.....		18		18
Music.....	27	3		30
Neuro-otology.....	53			53
Recreation Courses (at Barnard).....	114	92	76	282
Spoken Languages.....	256	149	73	478
Swimming (at Barnard).....	3	1	2	6
<i>Total</i> .....	<i>632</i>	<i>470</i>	<i>270</i>	<i>1,372</i>

## D. STUDENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO FACULTIES

	Morning-side	Extra-Mural	Home Study	Total
<b>1. Non-matriculated:</b>				
Columbia.....	8,911	3,244	831	12,986
Teachers College (exclusively).....	407			407
<b>2. Matriculated:</b>				
Columbia College.....	653			653
Barnard College.....	59			59
Law School.....	46			46
Mines, Engineering and Chemistry.....	39			39
Architecture.....	42			42
Journalism.....	21			21
Business.....	265			265
Graduate Faculties.....	799			799
Teachers College.....	810			810
University Undergraduate.....	44			44
<i>Total</i> .....	<i>12,096</i>	<i>3,244</i>	<i>831</i>	<i>16,171</i>

## UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

## E. STUDENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO RESIDENCE

	Morning- side	Extra- Mural	Home Study	Total
<b>New York City:</b>				
Manhattan and Bronx.....	4,658	33	58	4,749
Brooklyn.....	1,168	129	18	1,315
Queens.....	267	4	5	276
Richmond.....	49	.....	2	51
New York State (outside New York City).....	827	492	89	1,408
New Jersey.....	1,071	860	57	1,988
<i>Totals.....</i>	<i>8,040</i>	<i>1,518</i>	<i>229</i>	<i>9,787</i>
<b>Other States:</b>				
Alabama.....	14	.....	4	18
Arizona.....	2	.....	6	8
Arkansas.....	8	.....	5	13
California.....	24	.....	29	53
Colorado.....	15	.....	10	25
Connecticut.....	186	429	31	646
Delaware.....	5	.....	6	11
District of Columbia.....	26	378	9	413
Florida.....	9	.....	7	16
Georgia.....	15	.....	17	32
Idaho.....	1	.....	5	6
Illinois.....	35	.....	21	56
Indiana.....	22	.....	12	34
Iowa.....	16	.....	16	32
Kansas.....	10	.....	7	17
Kentucky.....	18	.....	3	21
Louisiana.....	5	.....	4	9
Maine.....	28	.....	5	33
Maryland.....	20	.....	8	28
Massachusetts.....	120	383	32	535
Michigan.....	23	.....	24	47
Minnesota.....	24	.....	13	37
Missouri.....	18	.....	11	29
Mississippi.....	5	.....	4	9
Montana.....	2	.....	5	7
Nebraska.....	10	.....	3	13
New Hampshire.....	12	.....	7	19
New Mexico.....	.....	.....	2	2
North Carolina.....	23	.....	15	38
North Dakota.....	.....	.....	4	4
Ohio.....	52	.....	42	94
Oklahoma.....	9	.....	13	22
Oregon.....	9	.....	5	14
Pennsylvania.....	151	536	75	762
Rhode Island.....	19	.....	6	25
South Carolina.....	9	.....	3	12
South Dakota.....	1	.....	1	2
Tennessee.....	20	.....	5	25
Texas.....	44	.....	21	65
Utah.....	9	.....	4	13
Vermont.....	10	.....	5	15
Virginia.....	35	.....	14	49
Washington.....	5	.....	14	19
West Virginia.....	9	.....	11	20
Wisconsin.....	24	.....	8	32
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	5	5
<i>Total.....</i>	<i>9,142</i>	<i>3,244</i>	<i>786</i>	<i>13,172</i>

## UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

## E. STUDENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO RESIDENCE—(Continued)

	Morning- side	Extra- Mural	Home Study	Total
<b>Foreign Countries and Territories</b>				
Argentina.....	1			1
Alaska.....			1	1
Australia.....	3		1	4
Bahamas.....	1			1
Belgium.....			1	1
Bolivia.....	1			1
Brazil.....	1		1	2
British West Indies.....	2			2
Canada.....	36		19	55
Canal Zone.....	2		1	3
Central America.....	1		1	2
Chili.....	1			1
China.....	25		4	29
Cuba.....	3		4	7
Czechoslovakia.....	1			1
Estonia.....	1			1
Finland.....	5			5
France.....	7			7
Germany.....	2			2
Greece.....	1			1
Hawaii.....	1		5	6
Honduras.....	1			1
India.....	1		1	2
Ireland.....	2			2
Japan.....	33			33
Maupl.....			1	1
Mexico.....	7		3	10
New Zealand.....	1			1
Panama.....	1			1
Peru.....	2			2
Philippine Islands.....	3			3
Poland.....	2			2
Porto Rico.....	9		2	11
Roumania.....	1			1
Russia.....	2			2
Santo Domingo.....	1			1
Scotland.....	3			3
South Africa.....	2			2
Spain.....	2			2
Sweden.....	4			4
Turkey.....	3			3
Venezuela.....	1			1
<i>Totals.....</i>	<i>176</i>		<i>45</i>	<i>221</i>
<i>Grand Totals.....</i>	<i>9,318</i>	<i>3,244</i>	<i>831</i>	<i>13,393</i>

## UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

## F. AGGREGATE ATTENDANCE ON COURSES

SUBJECT	Number of Half-Year Courses			Number of Registrations		
	Morn-ingside	Extra-Mural	Total	Morn-ingside	Extra-Mural	Total
Administration.....	7		7	16		16
Advanced Dentistry.....	11		11	105		105
Agriculture.....	14		14	101		101
Anthropology.....	3		3	10		10
Arabic.....	1		1	11		11
Architecture.....	43		43	931		931
Astronomy.....	4		4	95		95
Auto-Engineering.....	3		3	34		34
Biology.....	6		6	18		18
Bookkeeping.....	4		4	155		155
Botany.....	2		2	143		143
Business.....	109		109	4,380		4,380
Business English.....	4		4	358		358
Chemical Engineering.....	1		1	20		20
Chemistry.....	20	4	24	683	240	923
Chinese.....	6		6	28		28
Civil Engineering.....	4		4	44		44
Clothing.....	26		26	221		221
Comparative Literature.....	8		8	447		447
Cookery.....	17		17	68		68
Czechoslovak.....	2		2	10		10
Drafting.....	7		7	66		66
Drawing.....	2		2	34		34
Economics.....	15		15	832		832
Education.....		38	38		3,121	3,121
Electrical Engineering.....	9		9	200		200
English.....	102	5	107	6,411	310	6,721
Filing.....	2		2	27		27
Fine Arts.....	42	2	44	378	54	432
French.....	32	4	36	1,819	118	1,937
Geography.....	2		2	59		59
Geology.....	7		7	73		73
German.....	16	4	20	467	100	567
Government.....	10		10	283		283
Greek.....	7		7	28		28
Gujarati.....	2		2	3		3
Hindustani.....	2		2	5		5
History.....	25	6	31	1,884	239	2,123
Household Economics.....	4		4	13		13
Hygiene.....	4		4	52		52
Industrial Arts.....	2		2	4		4
Irish.....	3		3	5		5
Italian.....	4		4	138		138
Japanese.....	3		3	6		6
Journalism.....	2		2	115		115
Latin.....	14		14	169		169
Law.....	6		6	84		84
Mathematics.....	20		20	1,142		1,142
Metal Working.....	4		4	6		6
Motion Pictures.....	2		2	45		45
Music.....	21		21	153		153
Neurology.....	2		2	87		87
Nursing.....	5		5	28		28
Nutrition.....	2		2	11		11
Optometry.....	18		18	746		746
Oral Hygiene.....	23		23	1,235		1,235
Persian.....	2		2	4		4
Philosophy.....	18	2	20	657	85	742
Phonetics.....	10		10	144		144
Photoplay Composition.....	4		4	146		146

## UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

## F. AGGREGATE ATTENDANCE ON COURSES—(Continued)

SUBJECT	Number of Half-Year Courses			Number of Registrations		
	Morn- side	Extra- Mural	Total	Morn- side	Extra- Mural	Total
Physical Education.....	33		33	296		296
Physical Training.....	8		8	96		96
Physics.....	3	2	5	173	125	298
Physiology.....	2		2	156		156
Polish.....	4		4	6		6
Portuguese.....	3		3	4		4
Psychology.....	18		18	1,060		1,060
Public Law.....	9		9	81		81
Roumanian.....	1		1	1		1
Russian.....	8		8	58		58
Secretarial Correspondence.....	4		4	174		174
Semitic.....	1		1	4		4
Serbian.....	3		3	3		3
Slavonic.....	2		2	3		3
Slovene.....	2		2	2		2
Sociology.....	24		24	412		412
Spanish.....	36		36	1,252		1,252
Speech.....	8		8	45		45
Stenography.....	18		18	584		584
Structural Mechanics.....	6		6	89		89
Teachers College Chemistry.....	8		8	13		13
Teachers College Drawing.....	7		7	21		21
Teachers College Hygiene.....	2		2	4		4
Teachers College Mathematics.....	1		1	2		2
Teachers College Music.....	21		21	81		81
Teachers College Physics.....	2		2	3		3
Textiles.....	9		9	124		124
Turkish.....	1		1	1		1
Typewriting.....	12		12	441		441
Typography.....	2		2	117		117
Zoology.....	3	4	7	139	248	387
<i>Total</i> .....			<i>1,082</i>			<i>35,521</i>



## UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

## G. AGGREGATE ATTENDANCE ON HOME STUDY COURSES

Subject	Number of Courses	Number of Registrations
Agriculture.....	1	1
Ancient Christianity.....	1	1
Biblical Literature.....	1	14
Bookkeeping.....	1	5
Business.....	13	86
Business English.....	1	17
Comparative Literature.....	1	3
Drafting.....	1	7
Economics.....	2	22
English.....	21	253
French.....	13	17
German.....	1	2
Government.....	1	1
Greek.....	2	3
History.....	1	6
Italian.....	3	5
Latin.....	3	4
Mathematics.....	11	42
Actuarial Mathematics.....	6	34
Philosophy.....	3	8
Psychology.....	3	53
Scouting.....	2	173
Secretarial Correspondence.....	1	1
Sociology.....	1	4
Spanish.....	11	40
Typewriting.....	1	1
Typography.....	1	7
Photoplay Composition.....	1	18
<i>Total.....</i>	<i>108</i>	<i>828</i>

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY  
 SUMMER SESSION, 1923  
 SUMMER SESSION ENROLLMENT

1900-1923

Year	Total Enrollment	Percentage of Increase Over Preceding Year
1900	417	.....
1901	579	38.85
1902	643	11.05
1903	993	54.43
1904	961	- 3.22
1905	1,018	5.93
1906	1,041	2.26
1907	1,395	33.72
1908	1,532	10.05
1909	1,971	28.65
1910	2,632	33.54
1911	2,973	12.96
1912	3,602	21.16
1913	4,539	26.01
1914	5,590	23.14
1915	5,961	6.63
1916	8,023	34.59
1917	6,144	- 23.42
1918	6,022	- 1.99
1919	9,539	58.40
1920	9,780	2.52
1921	11,809	20.75
1922	12,567	6.42
1923	12,675	.86

SUMMER SESSION, 1923

Classification	Numbers	Percentages
<b>A. STUDENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX</b>		
Men.....	4,122	32.52
Women.....	8,553	67.48
<i>Total</i> .....	<i>12,675</i>	<i>100.00</i>
<b>B. STUDENTS CLASSIFIED AS OLD AND NEW</b>		
Previously registered.....	5,888	46.45
New Students.....	6,787	53.55
<i>Total</i> .....	<i>12,675</i>	<i>100.00</i>
<b>C. STUDENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO FACULTIES</b>		
I. Non-Matriculated.....		
II. Matriculated.....		
	7,317	57.73
	5,358	42.27
	<i>12,675</i>	<i>100.00</i>
1. Columbia		
a. Columbia College.....	347	
b. University Undergraduates.....	23	
2. Barnard College.....		
	100	
3. Mines, Engineering and Chemistry.....		
	17	
4. Law.....		
	186	
5. Medicine.....		
	1	
6. Architecture.....		
	13	
7. Political Science.....		
	280	
8. Philosophy.....		
	562	
9. Pure Science.....		
	255	
10. Ph.D. in Education.....		
	68	
11. Journalism.....		
	13	
12. Business.....		
	90	
13. Dentistry.....		
	1	
14. Pharmacy.....		
	2	
15. Teachers College		
a. Undergraduates.....	1,076	
b. Graduates.....	1,972	
c. Unclassified.....	352	
<i>Total I and II</i> .....	<i>12,675</i>	
<b>D. STUDENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO TEACHING POSITIONS</b>		
I. Not engaged in Teaching.....		
II. Engaged in Teaching.....		
	4,229	33.36
	8,446	66.64
	<i>12,675</i>	<i>100.00</i>
Elementary Schools.....	3,410	
Secondary Schools.....	2,745	
Higher Educational Institutions.....	652	
Normal Schools.....	269	
Industrial Schools.....	18	
Principals (Schools).....	476	
Assistant Principals (Schools).....	43	
Supervisors.....	223	
Superintendents.....	229	
Special Teachers.....	107	
Private School Teachers.....	93	
Private Teachers.....	29	
Librarians.....	12	
Technical Schools.....	18	
Business Schools.....	36	
Vocational Schools.....	40	
Institutes.....	46	
<i>Total I and II</i> .....	<i>12,675</i>	

## SUMMER SESSION, 1923

Classification	Numbers	Percentages
<b>E. STUDENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO RESIDENCE</b>		
<i>North Atlantic Division:</i>		
Connecticut . . . . .	346	
Maine . . . . .	103	
Massachusetts . . . . .	387	
New Hampshire . . . . .	75	
New Jersey . . . . .	940	
*New York:		
Outside of New York City . . . . .	1,344	
Manhattan and Bronx . . . . .	1,873	
Brooklyn . . . . .	703	
Queens . . . . .	201	
Richmond . . . . .	26	
*Total, 4,147		
Pennsylvania . . . . .	1,086	
Rhode Island . . . . .	35	
Vermont . . . . .	55	
<i>Total North Atlantic Division . . . . .</i>	<i>7,174</i>	<i>56.60</i>
<i>South Atlantic Division:</i>		
Delaware . . . . .	47	
District of Columbia . . . . .	110	
Florida . . . . .	87	
Georgia . . . . .	271	
Maryland . . . . .	278	
North Carolina . . . . .	269	
South Carolina . . . . .	174	
Virginia . . . . .	283	
West Virginia . . . . .	156	
<i>Total South Atlantic Division . . . . .</i>	<i>1,675</i>	<i>13.21</i>
<i>North Central Division:</i>		
Illinois . . . . .	214	
Indiana . . . . .	282	
Iowa . . . . .	106	
Kansas . . . . .	136	
Michigan . . . . .	267	
Minnesota . . . . .	144	
Missouri . . . . .	243	
Nebraska . . . . .	97	
North Dakota . . . . .	16	
Ohio . . . . .	661	
South Dakota . . . . .	36	
Wisconsin . . . . .	171	
<i>Total North Central Division . . . . .</i>	<i>2,373</i>	<i>18.72</i>
<i>South Central Division</i>		
Alabama . . . . .	168	
Arkansas . . . . .	52	
Kentucky . . . . .	107	
Louisiana . . . . .	53	
Mississippi . . . . .	52	
Oklahoma . . . . .	42	
Tennessee . . . . .	116	
Texas . . . . .	235	
<i>Total South Central Division . . . . .</i>	<i>825</i>	<i>6.51</i>

SUMMER SESSION, 1923

Classification	Numbers	Percentages
<i>Western Division</i>		
Arizona.....	20	
California.....	93	
Colorado.....	58	
Idaho.....	4	
Montana.....	12	
Nevada.....	2	
New Mexico.....	3	
Oregon.....	15	
Utah.....	14	
Washington.....	37	
Wyoming.....	3	
<i>Total Western Division.....</i>	<i>261</i>	<i>2.06</i>
<i>Insular and Non-Contiguous Territories</i>		
Alaska.....	1	
Canal Zone.....	4	
Hawaiian Islands.....	8	
Philippine Islands.....	13	
Porto Rico.....	30	
<i>Total Territories.....</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>.44</i>
<i>Totals (United States).....</i>	<i>12,364</i>	<i>97.54</i>
<i>Foreign Countries</i>		
Argentina.....	1	
Austria.....	2	
Australia.....	1	
Belgium.....	1	
Bolivia.....	2	
Canada.....	121	
Chile.....	2	
China.....	93	
Colombia.....	3	
Czecho-Slovakia.....	1	
Denmark.....	1	
Ecuador.....	1	
Egypt.....	1	
Cuba.....	6	
Finland.....	1	
France.....	4	
Germany.....	2	
Greece.....	1	
Hungary.....	2	
India.....	4	
Ireland.....	2	
Italy.....	2	
Japan.....	29	
Java.....	1	
Mexico.....	1	
New Zealand.....	2	
Nicaragua.....	3	
Poland.....	4	
Russia.....	3	
Serbia.....	1	
Siam.....	2	
South Africa.....	5	
Sweden.....	1	
Syria.....	1	
Switzerland.....	2	
Turkey.....	2	
<i>Total Foreign Countries.....</i>	<i>311</i>	<i>2.46</i>



## SUMMER SESSION, 1923

## F. STUDENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DEGREES HELD

6,576 degrees are held by 5,324 of the students as follows:

Degree	Number	Degree	Number	Degree	Number
A.A.	10	B.O.	3	M.B.A.	5
A.B.	3,596	Bp.D.	1	M.C.S.	2
A.M.	789	B.R.E.	2	M.D.	32
B.Agric.	1	B.S.	1,338	M.E.	16
(Denmark)		B.S.A.	2	M.E.L.	3
B.Arch.	2	B.S.D.	2	M.Litt.	1
B.B.A.	4	B.S.S.	15	M.O.	1
B.B.S.	2	B.Th.	5	M.S.	62
B.C.	3	C.E.	14	M.S.A.	1
B.Ch.	2	D.D.	1	M.S.E.	1
B.C.S.	14	D.D.S.	4	M.Th.	2
B.D.	37	D.J.	5	Pd.B.	78
B.E.	18	D.M.D.	1	P.M.	12
B.Ed.	10	D.O.	2	Ph.B.	210
B.F.A.	1	D.Pharm.	1	Ph.C.	1
B.H.	3	Dr.P.H.	1	Ph.Ch.	6
B.H.Ec.	1	D.V.M.	1	Ph.D.	30
(Canada)		E.E.	10	Ph.G.	10
B.J.	1	G.G.	1	Ph.J.	1
B.L.	35	J.C.L.	2	Ph.M.	5
B.L.I.	1	L.D.	3	R.N.	25
B.Litt.	2	L.I.	20	S.A.V.	1
B.L.S.	2	L.L.B.	56	(India)	
B.M.	13	L.L.D.	5	S.J.B.	1
B.M. (Chile)	1	L.L.M.	4	St.B.	8
B.M.E.	1	L.T.C.M.	1	St.L.R.	1
B.Mus.	12	(Canada)			
					<i>Total...6,576</i>

964 students hold 2 degrees

116 students hold 3 degrees

15 students hold 4 degrees

2 students hold 5 degrees

## SUMMER SESSION, 1923

Subjects	Number of Courses	Number of Registrations
<b>G. AGGREGATE ATTENDANCE ON COURSES:</b>		
Accounting .....	1	34
Administration .....	6	129
Anatomy .....	1	11
Anthropology .....	2	51
Architecture .....	11	108
Assyrian .....	3	6
Astronomy .....	2	58
Biological Chemistry .....	5	35
Bacteriology .....	1	23
Biology .....	5	120
Bookkeeping .....	1	31
Botany .....	5	75
Business .....	18	405
Business English .....	1	31
Cancer Research .....	1	5
Chemical Engineering .....	4	29
Chemistry .....	50	635
Chinese .....	1	3
Clothing .....	14	320
Comparative Literature .....	4	311
Contemporary Civilization .....	2	39
Cookery .....	14	382
Economics .....	8	357
Education .....	218	16,247
Electrical Engineering .....	4	90
Engineering Drafting .....	3	23
English .....	41	2,209
Fine Arts .....	34	959
French .....	27	1,098
Geography .....	9	159
Geology .....	4	31
German .....	10	152
Government .....	5	171
Greek .....	3	15
Hindustani .....	1	1
History .....	23	1,090
Household Economics .....	6	123
Hygiene .....	4	165
Italian .....	5	102
Japanese .....	2	9
Journalism .....	2	43
Latin .....	11	320
Law .....	17	461
Library Economy .....	5	123
Mathematics .....	15	596
Metallurgy .....	3	36
Metalworking .....	1	15
Music .....	10	235
Neurology .....	1	9
Nursing .....	8	173
Nutrition .....	5	97
Philosophy .....	6	150
Penmanship .....	1	64
Phonetics .....	2	17
Photoplay Composition .....	2	35
Physical Education .....	36	1,447
Physical Training .....	7	813
Physics .....	14	239
Physiology .....	5	112
Portuguese .....	1	1
Practice of Medicine .....	1	17
Psychology .....	10	432
Public Health .....	1	23

## SUMMER SESSION, 1923

Subjects	Number of Courses	Number of Registrations
G. AGGREGATE ATTENDANCE OF COURSES ( <i>Continued</i> ):		
Public Health Administration.....	1	14
Public Law.....	4	58
Religion.....	2	40
Russian.....	2	5
Secretarial Correspondence.....	2	28
Social Science.....	4	116
Sociology.....	7	200
Spanish.....	12	369
Speech.....	3	222
Statistics.....	2	46
Stenography.....	4	150
Teachers College Chemistry.....	9	93
Teachers College Drawing.....	1	17
Teachers College Music.....	5	99
Textiles.....	2	48
Typewriting.....	2	100
Zoology.....	2	71
<i>Total</i> .....	787	33,976

Respectfully submitted

EDWARD J. GRANT

*Registrar**September 1, 1923*

# REPORT OF THE ACTING LIBRARIAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1923

*To the President of the University*

SIR:

As Acting Librarian of the University, I have the honor to submit the following report for the year ending June 30, 1923.

The principal matter of importance to note during the year under review in the administration of the general Library system, and much more important than at first sight would appear, is the separation of the Bindery Department from the supervision of the stacks with which it has been traditionally connected. The change concerned some of the serious problems of the Library in the determination of the manner of distribution of the books on the shelves, their replacement after use, and particularly the need of planning in advance measures to meet the complex problem of growth.

The matter has two sides. The increase of the cost of binding in labor and materials in itself demands fuller and more careful supervision. Added to this there has been a notable increase in the number of pamphlets that have come into the Bindery for use and preservation, and a large development in the demands for photostat service which is at present a part of its duties. In point of fact, it is already an open question whether there should not be a further subdivision, and whether the care of pamphlets does not call for an individual responsibility.

From the point of view of the control of the shelves, an immediate change was necessary in order to make any sort of effective supervision a physical possibility. The change to a new division in charge of the stacks, and the close and undivided attention to the special problems involved in their care, has amply justified itself in a better understanding on the part of the page service of the location of sets or sections of books from lack of space crowded out of their regular sequence,

and, as a consequence of the difficulty in finding them, a constantly recurring source of dissatisfaction on the part of the borrower with the service of the Loan Desk, where a book should arrive from the shelves with reasonable promptitude.

The connecting link between the shelves and the borrower is an adequate and capable page service—a matter that at the present time and under present conditions demands the most serious consideration as a problem that has been only inadequately solved. The success of a library in serving its public can be greatly augmented or hampered by a good or bad page service. To make it good, it is necessary to have a more or less permanent staff of intelligent boys, who have had their duties properly defined, and who are made to feel the importance of carrying them out. A plan has been put into operation during the year, in a renewed attempt to stabilize and consequently to improve the page service of the stacks and the Loan Desk, by making the hours of service, as had not been the case, uniform throughout; by granting a half-holiday weekly to all pages, where in previous years, as a tradition, weekly half-holidays were not allowed until after a three-months' service; and by increasing the pay of all pages. Under this arrangement the costs of general operation have been increased, but it is certain that the Library service has been greatly, and it is hoped permanently improved in a fundamentally important direction. The Loan Desk, more than any other part of the Library system, comes into direct contact with the public, and the work of the Library staff as a whole will be open to a justified criticism so long as Loan Desk methods and its dependent page service are not reasonably efficient. Some reorganization of the Loan Desk, both in matter and method, is still needed in other directions to improve its service in accuracy and speed, but in spite of its limitations, which here and elsewhere in the Library building are largely of space, that under original conditions was not provided to take care of an expansion of use that could not possibly have been foreseen, it has by no means inadequately fulfilled its purposes. The Library, it may confidently be stated, is being used more than ever before as a living part of



the life of the University. Too often, however, it may be that there are still to be found traces of a tacit acceptance of the existence of the Library as a landmark on the campus and an obvious external incident of student life, instead of the hoped for realization that the Library of the University—of any university—is not a building only, but the material expression of a service.

An embarrassment that with the normal growth of the Library collections continually becomes greater is the pressure on the stacks, not only in the Main Library, but in many of the department libraries in the various buildings of the University. The growth, for instance, of the collection of trade catalogues used in instruction in Engineering and Chemistry calls for some radical enlargement of space or for a strenuous revision of policy, and conditions are as crucial elsewhere. The pressure in the Main Library continues and presently will become critical. If a whole section of stacks can presently be set up in University Hall, in connection with the library plans for that building, where the Proceedings of Scientific Societies and long files of the seldom or less frequently consulted periodicals can be kept, the exhaustion point will be averted for some time to come. A general use of dummies in the Main Library would under such circumstances be necessary, and some addition to delays would arise, but a serious problem would not be unsatisfactorily solved.

This year it has been possible to view the matter of the purchase of periodicals from a post-war point of view. It has been complicated by mortalities among the periodicals themselves, by a general increase of prices, and by the fluctuations of foreign exchange. A very serious state of affairs was shown, and it is clear that the budget appropriation that was adequate ten years ago is at least deficient to the extent of one-third to one-half in order to maintain the same standards to-day. Additional appropriations accordingly are needed to keep the Library abreast of the essential material. There is need, also, of a general increase in the amount available for the purchase of books. An increased and increasing sum must be expended for the purchase of extra copies of books, new and old, to

keep pace with the increasing demands of readers. If there is need of five copies of a book, four copies are not sufficient. The Library in the interest of the University cannot adopt a policy of an inadequate supply of extra copies, and the only alternative is to purchase duplicates to a sufficient number to supply all reasonable demands.

Larger appropriations are needed to fill in the deficiencies that have naturally arisen in years of growth, in some directions sporadic, in our collections, and the time has come in the necessary development of the Library as a supremely important adjunct of instruction in the University to take the systematic completion of incomplete material seriously into consideration. New courses in graduate subjects of study are developed from year to year, and it should be made possible to have at least fundamentally complete collections of material necessary to the proper conduct and pursuit of all such work by instructors and students. Library resources are the result of time, care and money, and each element is essential to their development.

As a new element of growth in research material a number of photostat copies of manuscripts and rare books have been added to the Library during the year, and the plan under way whereby these reproductions through the libraries of the country are to be systematically catalogued for general use is full of possibilities.

Reference work with advanced students shows more clearly each year that one of the greatest needs is wider information about the existence and accessibility in other libraries of material needed by our students that is not available either in our own Library or in the libraries of the City. Large as our own collection is, however, and rapidly as it is growing, it is still true that practically any research work soon leads outside our walls, and the investigator is fortunate if he can readily locate the missing material. To supply this information we need to purchase all possible printed aids, i.e., all good printed catalogues of books and manuscripts available in other collections, and we should support, on our part, the production of new catalogues and union lists. Our depository

catalogue is an invaluable aid which is continually growing more useful. It now contains all the printed cards of the Library of Congress and the various other government libraries at Washington, the cards within two years of the important John Crerar Library, the cards so far as issued of Harvard and the University of Chicago, and also an increasing number of cards for rare copies in various American libraries which have been added as a result of efforts to find needed books.

Additions have been made during the year to various special collections as opportunity offered. It has been satisfactory, for instance, to be able to add odd volumes to our important Grotius collection from second-hand catalogues, where, however, in this case as in others it is rare to find a missing third volume of an early publication that fits into two possibly at hand. The presentation to the University of the valuable Marvyn Scudder Financial Library, described more fully in this report in connection with other gifts, has given the School of Business a full equipment in an important direction. No better celebration of the tercentenary of the First Folio Shakespeare could have been had, to accompany our own beautiful copy of that edition, than the acquisition of a fine copy of the 1632 Second Folio which was bought in London through a special appropriation generously made to the Library for this particular purpose. Prospects of other additions to our Shakespeare collection have also developed from extra budget sources. The interest awakened by the Kent celebration by the Law School, elsewhere referred to, has resulted in the purchase of a number of Chancellor Kent's books that are of political rather than of purely legal interest. Several volumes of the Proceedings of the New York State Legislature, for example, have been added through this means to the General Library. Rare in themselves, they have Kent's notes in his own hand and as documents have a real historical value. Doubtless the most noteworthy single addition of the year is the original manuscript of John Stuart Mill's "Autobiography," purchased by cable in London by members of the Department of Philosophy and presented by them to the

Library. The manuscript is written in two periods: the part corresponding to pages 1-251 of the printed edition of 1873 before or during the year 1861; the last sixty pages during 1870. There are few other books, it may be said, that possess a greater intrinsic value in themselves to an educational institution, and it is no mere sentimentality to regard this manuscript of the "Autobiography" as a most notable addition to our collections.

As a University Library we stand in a position of particular interest toward smaller colleges whose libraries are insufficient for their needs, and towards institutions which, as sometimes occurs, have suffered losses from fire. In a number of instances we have been able to help in this direction from our duplicate material. These duplicates, which come to us from many sources, have as a rule small financial value if sold to a dealer in second-hand books, but prove of great value to other libraries and are gratefully received. Besides smaller gifts of the kind, 225 volumes were presented to the Tuskegee Institute; 155 volumes to Elon College, North Carolina; 130 volumes to the Library of the Franciscan Sisters, Bozeman, Montana; and 468 volumes to the Boston College Library.

After an experimental ten months' work with the Columbia University Press Bookstore as the purchasing medium for American books in print, the practice was discontinued by the Library as inadvisable and we returned to the older method of buying, wherever possible, directly from the publisher. Discounts that had been assumed as greater through the mediation of the Bookstore amounted in the end to a sum that was more than absorbed by added overhead charges needed to take care of special Library service.

Until the proposed plans for additional Library space in University Hall are carried out, there would seem to be no practical way, except in a single direction, to relieve the continually increasing pressure on the Loan Desk of the General Library, and to provide, as a consequence, to no small extent a better general library service. During the academic year under review it is estimated that the College Study served 300,000 readers, who borrowed by actual



count 188,747 volumes from the reserved and open shelves in the two libraries located in 301 and 312 Hamilton Hall. These figures indicate a greatly increased use of the College Study in every phase of its service. They do not include books loaned from the General Library; nor do they include volumes borrowed from the Journalism Library and from Barnard College, where the collections parallel to a certain extent those of the College Study and an opportunity is at times at hand to borrow additional duplicate copies for periods when the pressure of demand for a certain book in these libraries is low and when in the College, on the other hand, it may reach its height.

To fulfil its purpose, however, as the College library, in direct contact with the undergraduate student in his own environment and calculated for his particular needs, the Study should have a considerably increased collection on its shelves independent of the General Library and of uncertain supply from other sources. With its empty shelves better filled, the Study would become infinitely more valuable, not only to the College itself, but also in its effect to the library scheme of the University. The advantage of making the library of the College study reasonably self-sufficient for College use and independent of the General Library except for the occasional borrowing of a book rare or out-of-print would be quite as great for the General Library as it would be for the College, since it would bring about a relief to a not inconsiderable extent in the demands upon the Loan Desk and immediately react upon its service.

In this same connection attention may be called to conditions at hand in the Johnston Memorial Library in Livingston Hall. This collection which comprises about 500 superannuated popular novels was open during the academic year to residents of the three South Field dormitories for two hours one evening each week, at a cost of \$50 from College Study funds. If no other provision can be made for it, the collection, its shelving and equipment, should be moved to a corner of 301 Hamilton Hall, where there is room for it and where the expense of a separate attendant can be eliminated and its



books be readily issued by those on duty in the College Study. The books would then be on daily view and at all times available for borrowing; the last days of the collection would be active and the problem solved by putting it to its utmost use and honorably wearing it out in intensified service. The only other solution, and possibly a better one, would be to secure funds for the accession of an adequate number of volumes of recent fiction, and to enable the library thereby to fulfil the purpose to students in the dormitories for which it was originally intended.

During the year 6,271 volumes have been added to the Law Library, of which number 2,827 were by purchase, 2,884 by gift, and the others by binding and transference from the General Library. To all classes of books which compose the Law Library substantial additions have been made. The largest increase in any special subject has been in foreign law to which particular attention has been given. Gaps have been filled in British and British Colonial reports, especially those of India, in Latin-American law, British Colonial and American session laws. Several considerable shipments of foreign dissertations, especially those of French and German universities, have also been received. To keep pace with the increased use of the Library, it has been found necessary in several instances to add duplicate sets of American law reports and periodicals.

A notable event in connection with the Law Library was the exhibition at the Kent Centennial Celebration, held on June 4, of memorabilia relating to the life of Chancellor Kent which immediately brought with it, as has already been indicated, the addition of a number of Kent's books to the Library collections. By gift through Mr. Alrick H. Man, came, in particular, two interesting documents which relate directly to Kent as Professor of Law in Columbia College: they are the original manuscripts in Kent's own hand of lecture 52 on "Real Actions" and 53 on the "Action of Ejectment," read to his students on April 18 and 19, 1825, as a part of the "two private lectures in each week on the college lectures" described in the notes on the fly leaves of volume I of Kent's own copy of his "Commentaries" now in the Law Library. The exhibition

comprised the Kent Collection consisting of 750 volumes of law books formerly in the law library of Chancellor Kent, presented to the Law School in 1911 by Mr. Edwin C. Kent, and numerous manuscripts in his own handwriting beginning with the year 1793, and including representative documents from various periods of his life down to his death in 1847, partly owned by the Law Library and partly loaned by Mr. Hampton L. Carson of Philadelphia and Mr. Edwin C. Kent. The collection also contained photostat copies of manuscripts in the Library of Congress.

A movement in Library ethics of somewhat unusual interest, and worthy of emulation elsewhere in the Library system, was set on foot during the year by the student "Law Library Association" (organized in 1921) in cooperation with the administration of the Law Library "in an effort to foster and where necessary to create a feeling of responsibility for the proper use of the library." A committee of the Association to carry this out drew up a series of "Canons of Law Library Ethics" which were printed and ultimately signed in approval by nearly every member of the School. The "Canons" are as follows:

Recognizing that the value of a library is largely dependent upon the conduct of the users thereof, a committee of the Columbia University Law Library Association has drafted the following canons of Law Library ethics, the observance of which it recommends to all readers. 1. Books should not be mutilated or disfigured. This includes the cutting or tearing out of pages or parts thereof, and all underlining and annotating. 2. Books should not be secreted either within or without the library. 3. Books borrowed for home use should be returned within the time for which they were loaned. Reference books for use within the library should be returned promptly to the loan desk. Read the slip which you sign. 4. Talking, whispering or any other unnecessary noise or commotion in the library should be avoided by each in the interest of all.

Important gifts were received from the Equitable Life Assurance Society 352 volumes; Columbia University Law Library Association 23 volumes and two permanent exhibition cases to contain the Kent Collection; Harold W. Buchanan 21 volumes; Roger Foster 70 volumes; Albert Mayer 23 volumes; estate of John B. Pine 805 volumes; John C. Rowe

61 volumes. Of special interest is the gift by Frederick H. Man, Law '66, Henry H. Man, Law '76, and Aldrich N. Man, Law '79, of the two manuscripts of lectures delivered by Chancellor Kent in 1825 already referred to. Three gifts of money were received during the year: \$2,173.95 from F. Trubee Davison, Law '22, for rebinding and completing the Kent Collection; \$250 from William G. Low, Law '69, for the purchase of books in maritime and international law; and \$100 from Dean Harlan F. Stone for the purchase of books for the Officers' Library of the Law School.

The Law Librarian gave as in previous years a course of instruction in legal research and the use of law books.

The need of additional bibliographical material has become increasingly apparent in the Avery Library, as elsewhere, in order to keep pace with the increasing demands made by advanced and research workers in its particular field. What is actively needed is a special depository catalogue to contain the titles of books and monographs in Art and Architecture in the chief libraries of the country, but which are not represented in the Avery collection. As a beginning of such outside aid the Library of Congress has supplied on subscription in these particular subjects 21,000 printed cards and will furnish subsequent issues.

Important gifts to the Avery Library received during the year, among many others, were 81 volumes from Mrs. Hicks Arnold including 23 volumes of Piranesi (in a better state than the set in hand), works of Salvator Rosa (1640), La Fage (1689), the Carracci (1690), LeBrun (1752) and other large volumes, pamphlets and periodicals. From John C. Travis came a set of the sixteen portfolios of Detaille's "L'armée Française;" from the Princepsa di Venosa, the fine folio descriptive of the Villa Venosa in Albano Laziale, Italy; from J. C. Cebrain, V. Lamperez y Romeo's "Arquitectura Civil Española" in 2 volumes.

The following exhibitions were held in the Avery Library during the year: Etchings and their processes (loan exhibition from the Keppel Galleries), and Art reproductions for teaching purposes, August; Pencil drawings of houses in Deerfield,

Massachusetts, by Perry C. Smith, September; Water-colors and drawings of Armenian art by Mr. Fetvadjian, October; Early Chinese paintings from the collection of Professor V. G. Simkhovitch, November; Water-colors by Joseph Lauber, December; Architectural studies in the École des Beaux-Arts by F. C. Hiron, January; Drawings in color by Albert E. Flanagan, February; Work of the School of Architecture, March; Exhibition on the 450th Anniversary of Copernicus: books, manuscripts, and astronomical instruments from the collection of Professor David E. Smith, April; McKim Traveling Fellowship competition: "A civic art center" and other work of the School of Architecture, June; also at intervals were shown plates from books on the architecture of Constantinople, primitive ornament, and others.

The year marks, again, a notable increase in the use of the Medical Library and its various branches. A movement, begun in 1921 in the Department of Histology and Pathology and now extended to other departments of instruction, assigns as a part of the course of the first and second years a certain amount of library research, the student being given a subject upon which he is asked to write a paper involving a general review of its literature, with abstracts of original articles and a bibliography. This procedure has made necessary a greatly extended use particularly of journals contained variously in the libraries of the several departments and the Library of the Alumni Association, in the Sloane Hospital, and in the Janeway Library at the Presbyterian Hospital. As a consequence of these unusual demands, the departmental libraries, and especially those of Physiology and Pathology, were confronted with a new problem for which no adequate provision has been made. One department, in fact, refused the use of material and access to its library on the ground that it was not equipped to render the assistance required. The situation is an acute one, and under the library conditions that prevail at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and will continue to prevail until relief is provided in the new buildings projected, it must be met by other arrangements than those now at hand. Both of the departmental libraries mentioned and others have



been formed from private sources, and were originally intended solely for the use of the staff or for research workers in the department itself. Care and general upkeep have been furnished from departmental appropriations, but no provision has been made for assistance to students in work required by other departments. In these departmental libraries and the others involved the time has come when it is imperatively necessary, in the interest of the educational scheme of the School in present day instruction in medicine and the accompanying extended use of library material, to provide as a matter of general Library administration for the supervision necessary in the departmental libraries where they are used by undergraduate students.

There is a unity of purpose and a spirit of cooperation in those in charge of the administration of the medical libraries to make their resources more available to those who desire to use them that has not been realized to the extent actually demanded and deserved, and additional Library funds, and a more general, and consequently a more unified administrative control should at an early date be provided to bring this in reasonable measure about. As an important part of such provision University control over the Alumni Library is especially urged in order to make its important contents more generally usable than is at the present time the case.

During the year there were added to the medical libraries 1,284 volumes, exclusive of pamphlets and reprints, journal numbers and dissertations. Important gifts were as follows: From Dr. Samuel W. Lambert 3 volumes, 211 reprints; Dr. Adrian V. S. Lambert 7 volumes, 148 reprints; Dr. Gardner Hiron 98 volumes; Dr. G. M. Swift 45 volumes; Dr. Russell Burton-Opitz 6 volumes, 143 reprints; Dr. J. F. Hinckley 57 volumes; Dr. A. M. Jacobus 165 volumes; Dr. Haven Emerson 4 volumes, 365 reprints; Library of the Chemists Club 28 volumes; The Breitenbach Company 25 volumes, 300 journal numbers.

The statistics for the year also show an increase in the use of the library of Barnard College both in readers and circulation due partly to the student request to have it open the whole day of Saturday, instead of the morning only, and on



Sunday afternoons. The total number of readers was 66,330 and the total circulation 118,513 volumes. Accessions to the library were 1,904 volumes. The total number of volumes in the library is 18,800.

The number of bound volumes added to the various libraries of Teachers College during the year was 3,030. Including the Horace Mann School library, the total number of volumes is 79,477, exclusive of those belonging to the University Library, but shelved in Teachers College because of their educational content. The total number of volumes loaned was 114,842; the total recorded use was 524,272.

Until the new addition to the building of the College of Pharmacy now being erected is completed the library will only be partly available for use, a condition that has existed since the end of March. The new library as planned will occupy greatly increased space on the main floor of the annex, where an ample general library and reading-room is provided together with a stack-room, and an alcove for special work. No statistics for the year are at this time available.

The University Bibliography for 1922, compiled by the Reference Librarian, was issued as a pamphlet of 85 pages, containing 1,576 titles. The list of Essays submitted for the Master's degree in 1922, compiled by the Supervisor of the Catalogue Department, was printed as a pamphlet of 39 pages. Both are now issued as Columbia University Bulletins of Information.

An unusual number of valuable gifts have been made to the Library during the year from individuals, learned societies, corporations, and foreign governments directly or through their consular and diplomatic representatives.

The largest and most valuable of these gifts to the Library of the University, intended in its particular use for the purposes of the School of Business, was the collection of books, pamphlets, and other material "relating to business, to the history and organization of large industrial and financial corporations, and to allied topics" known as the Marvyn Scudder Financial Library and presented by the Investors' Agency, Inc., of this City. The collection consists of upwards of 7,000 bound

volumes, together with many thousands of reports, circulars and prospectuses, letters, newspaper clippings and catalogue cards of various sorts partly contained in sixty-six filing cabinets. The library offers unexampled facilities for the study of original material, either not obtainable except in private offices of industrial companies or else scattered in special libraries throughout the country. As a subject library it has found immediate use as one of the important parts of the Library system of the University. Pending the completion of the School of Business building, the library has been temporarily housed in Schermerhorn Hall.

Among the most notable in a long list of gifts are the following:

From officers of the University and their representatives the following gifts were received: From President Butler 203 books, 150 pamphlets; Provost Carpenter 59 books, 93 pamphlets; from Professors Barnouw 5 books, 46 pamphlets; Berkey 2 valuable scrap-books containing unpublished material consisting of typewritten reports, maps, blue-prints, photographs and drawings made in connection with the New York Water Supply Survey; Brissenden 3 books, 528 pamphlets; Roscoe Brown 63 volumes of the *Niles Weekly Register*; Chaddock 250 books, 500 pamphlets; Estate of Professor W. A. Dunning 550 books, 31 pamphlets; Estate of Professor Thomas Egleston 2,000 reprints of journal articles of his authorship; Erskine, the complete set in 16 volumes of the collected edition of Lafcadio Hearn; Harold Jacoby 187 pamphlets, 30 maps; Kemp 68 books, 15 pamphlets; Brander Matthews 60 books, 15 pamphlets, among them an interesting collection of early books and plays on the English stage; Montgomery a valuable collection of 54 early books on accounting; O. S. Morgan 518 reprints; Robert Peele Washington Irving's "Life of Washington" in 66 parts; Seligman 142 books and pamphlets; Simkhovitch 87 books, periodicals and pamphlets; Munroe Smith 10 books, 300 pamphlets; Wilson 4 books, 594 pamphlets. From individuals, among many others were received the following gifts: Mrs. Hicks Arnold 205 books, 680 pamphlets, and 500 photographs and 11 watercolors illustrating the

*Orchidaceae*; the Italian Ambassador, Gelasio Caetani, the fine folio *Caietanorum Genealogia*; J. Ackerman Coles 10 volumes *Demosthenes et Aeschinis quae extant omnia*; R. B. Cornell 128 volumes, 2 cases maps "Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, War of the Rebellion;" Mrs. Arthur Wesley Dow 113 Chinese fascicules from the library of Professor Dow; Edward M. Earle 54 pamphlets comprising complete sets of the publications of the Société Impériale ottomane du Chemin de Fer de Bagdad; Allan Forman 48 volumes of the *Journalist*; Mrs. Orline Foster 150 pamphlets; Roger Foster 186 books, 2 pamphlets; Miss M. L. Irwin 35 books, 17 librettos; Duc du Loubat 2 copies of his *Choix d'inscriptions de Palmyre*; Mrs. F. A. MacCluer 48 books; D. A. Nichols 120 maps of the Canadian Geological Survey; Rev. Alexander Pavlak 11 books, 2 pamphlets in the Ukranian language; Otto Reiner 20 books, 112 parts *Handbuch der Weberei*; Marie Waldisberg 52 books, 1 pamphlet. From the Czech Ministry of Education came 56 Czech operas and music; Denmark—Kommissionen for ledelsen af degeologiske og geografiske undersøgelser i Grønland 73 parts of *Meddelelser om Grønland*; France—Ministry of Instruction and Fine Arts 61 *Carte photographique du ciel*, 3 *Carte archéologique des environs de Carthage*; Poland—Ministry of Foreign Affairs 549 books and pamphlets, Service Polonais des Echanges Internationaux a collection of 105 books, pamphlets and periodicals of Poland, Polish National Committee of America 6 parts Polish Encyclopedia; Russia—Commission for the Investigation of Natural Resources 58 pamphlets; Koningin Wilhelmina Lectoraat, Holland 107 books; American Museum of Natural History 61 books, 102 pamphlets; Museum of the American Indian 6 volumes notes and monographs; E. L. Stevenson, Hispanic Museum, his Facsimiles of the 16 "Portolan Charts;" Columbia University Press 35 books, 71 pamphlets; Carnegie Endowment for International Peace 66 books; U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey 145 maps; U. S. Bureau of Railway Economics 1 book, 71 pamphlets; the University Club 277 books, 775 pamphlets. From anonymous sources came in all 1,079 books, 317 pamphlets, 1 map and 30 plates. Gifts of money were the annual

amount for material on Labor of \$175 from James Loeb; and \$73.02 from Mrs. Clement A. Griscom to be expended for the Joan of Arc collection.

The Library distributed in the usual way, doctoral dissertations, pamphlets and duplicate material not desired for preservation among the following local institutions: New York Public Library, New York Botanical Garden, New York University, American Museum of Natural History, Union Theological Seminary, and the Chemists Club. Thirty-three mail sacks containing duplicates of U. S. Government documents were returned to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington. In addition to the regular list of exchanges, dissertations and duplicates were sent out, among others, to the Bibliotheca Rio-Grandense, Rio Grande, Brazil, 69; London School of Economics, 51; the Notgemeinschaft der deutsche Wissenschaft, Berlin, 100; Instituto Storico Italiano, Rome, 13; the newly formed State Library at Oaxaca, Mexico, upon the application of the Smithsonian Institution, 456; the University of Lithuania, 1,409; the Poland Ministry of Foreign Affairs, for distribution, 121; the Poland Institute for Agricultural Research, 15; Library U.S. Public Health Service, 32; Library U.S. Department of Agriculture, 12; Dove Marine Laboratory, 30; Boston Medical Library, 13; Henry E. Huntington Library, 10.

In conclusion I would submit the following general statistics:

*Accessions:*

Volumes added:

General Library and Departments . . . . .	21,905
School of Law . . . . .	6,271
School of Medicine . . . . .	1,284
Barnard College . . . . .	1,904
Teachers College . . . . .	3,030

---

Total . . . . . 34,394

Total volumes in Library, June 30, 1923 . . . . .	863,671
Estimated unbound pamphlets in Library . . . . .	50,000
Gifts: 5,026 volumes, 10,437 pamphlets, 320 journals . . . . .	15,783

Exchanges:

Pieces received . . . . .	11,823
Pieces sent out . . . . .	8,492

---

Total . . . . . 20,315

Orders placed . . . . . 10,177

*Cataloguing:*

Cards made and filed in the General Library and Departments:

New cards . . . . .	72,478
Cards replaced . . . . .	9,321

Total . . . . . 81,799

Volumes recatalogued . . . . .	5,154
Volumes lost and withdrawn . . . . .	822

*Binding:*

In Library Bindery:

Books and pamphlets bound . . . . .	14,175
Volumes repaired . . . . .	6,278
	<hr/>
	20,453

Outside of Library:

Volumes bound . . . . .	8,189
Volumes rebound . . . . .	4,082
	<hr/>
	12,271

Total . . . . . 32,724

*Circulation:*

Volumes supplied from Loan Desk for outside use (including 30,641 renewals) . . . . .	156,674
Supplied from Loan Desk for use in building . . . . .	55,963
Loaned from Reading Rooms for outside use . . . . .	168,459
Used in Reading Rooms . . . . .	772,426
	<hr/>

Total recorded use of libraries . . . . . 1,153,522

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM H. CARPENTER,  
*Acting Librarian*

June 30, 1923





## REPORT

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

The Treasurer makes the following report of the financial affairs of the Corporation for the year ended June 30, 1923.



## INDEX

Income and Expense Account	379
Income of the Corporation	380-381
Expenses—Educational Administration and Instruction	382-399
Expenses—Buildings and Grounds	400-401
Expenses—Library	402-404
Expenses—Business Administration	405
Expenses—Annuities	406
Expenses—Interest	407
Expenses—Summary	408
Students Loan Funds	409
Balance Sheet	410-411
Summary of Capital Account	412
Auditors' Certificate	413
Payments by Allied Corporations	414
Arrears of Rent	415
Receipts and Disbursements of Income of Special Endowments	416-423
Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes; Receipts and Disbursements	424-431
Securities Owned for Account of Special Endowments and General Funds	432-458
Summary of Investments	459
Redemption Fund	460-461
University Land, Buildings and Equipment	462-466
Other Property	467
Special Endowments	468-498
Permanent Funds	499-501
Gifts and Bequests received during 1922-1923	502-506





**INCOME AND EXPENSE ACCOUNT (GENERAL FUNDS)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1923**

INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES

From Students:	
Fees (see page 380).....	\$2,679,987.70
Other Income (see page 380).....	44,558.67
	\$2,724,546.37
From Endowments:	
Rents (see page 381).....	773,262.13
Income from Investments in Personal Property (see page 381).....	83,970.68
Investment of Redemption Fund (see page 381)	63,757.42
Transferred from Income of Special Endow- ments (see page 381).....	1,090,906.39
	2,011,896.62
From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes (see page 381).....	
	140,051.82
From Allied Corporations (see page 381).....	
	696,694.05
From Presbyterian Hospital	
[Clinical Services] (see page 381).....	50,541.64
From Presbyterian Hospital	
[Laboratories] (see page 381).....	31,500.00
From Miscellaneous Sources (see page 381).....	
	188,007.92
Total Income .....	\$5,843,238.42

EXPENSES

Educational Administration and Instruction (see page 399).....		4,507,981.46
Buildings and Grounds—Maintenance (see page 401)		601,132.45
Library (see page 404).....		222,466.70
Business Administration of the Corporation:		
Salaries and Office Expenses (see page 405)....	122,324.05	
Insurance on Academic Buildings (see page 405)	24,929.53	147,253.58
Annuities (see page 406) .....		20,400.00
Interest on Corporate Debt, etc. (see page 407) ..		145,217.42
Total Expenses exclusive of provision for Re- demption Fund.....		5,644,451.61
Balance being excess of Income over Expenses before providing for Redemption Fund.....		198,786.81
Deduct: Amount transferred to Redemption Fund for retirement of 4 per cent Mortgage Bonds.....		100,000.00
Balance, being excess of Income over Expenses for Maintenance for fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, after providing for Redemption Fund...		\$98,786.81

## INCOME OF THE CORPORATION, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1923

## FROM STUDENTS:

## Fees:

## Morningside:

University.....	\$58,500.96	
Entrance and Special Examinations.....	14,843.00	
Late Registration.....	3,012.00	
Graduation.....	38,465.00	
Tuition.....	875,459.80	
Residence Halls.....	201,333.70	\$1,191,614.46

## Summer Session:

## Morningside:

University.....	\$75,456.00	
Tuition.....	605,446.00	
Less Teachers College pro- portion.....	350,675.00	254,771.00
Camp Columbia.....	1,258.00	
Excursions.....	2,255.00	333,740.00

## University Extension:

University.....	76,632.00	
Tuition.....	767,517.11	
Home Study.....	28,160.58	
School of Business.....	77,238.40	
Institute of Arts and Sciences.....	35,990.74	
American Institute of Banking.....	34,294.08	
School of Dentistry.....	6,632.00	1,026,464.91

## Medical School:

University.....	4,644.00	
Late Registration.....	456.00	
Tuition.....	120,933.33	
Graduation.....	1,887.00	
Examination.....	168.00	
B. S. Degree.....	80.00	128,168.33
		\$2,679,987.70

## Other Charges:

## Morningside:

Deposits for Breakage and Supplies....	43,540.45	
Electric Light Breakage and Keys.....	558.50	44,098.95

## Medical School:

Supplies and Materials furnished to Students.....		459.72	44,558.67
--	--	--------	-----------

## FROM ENDOWMENT:

## Rents:

Upper and Lower Estates.....	644,942.21
618 Fifth Avenue.....	22,567.29
620 Fifth Avenue.....	17,318.67
626 Fifth Avenue.....	25,000.00
2 West Fiftieth Street.....	7,186.81
4 and 6 West Fiftieth Street.....	Dr. 4,050.54
19 West Fiftieth Street.....	5,375.52

Carried forward.....

\$2,724,546.37

Brought forward.....			\$2,724,546.37
6 West Fifty-first Street.....	\$2,446.64		
83 Barclay Street.....	1,720.00		
72 Murray Street.....	2,509.88		
41 West Forty-seventh Street.....	6,999.97		
18 East Sixteenth Street.....	4,708.30		
West 117th Street Houses.....	6,081.57		
Claremont Avenue Properties.....	30,455.81	\$773,262.13	
<b>INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS IN PERSONAL PROPERTY:</b>			
Interest:			
On General Investments.....	25,470.91		
On Deposits of General Funds.....	4,555.21		
On Notes Receivable.....	5,634.59		
On Rents.....	710.43		
On Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes.....	10,584.43		
On 503-11 Broadway, etc.....	37,015.11	83,970.68	
Investment of Redemption Fund.....		63,757.42	920,990.23
FROM INCOME OF SPECIAL ENDOWMENTS.....		1,090,906.39	
FROM GIFTS AND RECEIPTS FOR DESIGNATED PURPOSES.....		140,051.82	
FROM PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL (CLINICAL SERVICES).....		50,541.64	
FROM PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL (LABORATORIES).....		31,500.00	
FROM PAYMENTS BY ALLIED CORPORATIONS:			
For Salaries and Annuities:			
Teachers College.....	372,210.00		
Barnard College.....	251,800.00		
Carnegie Foundation.....	72,684.05	696,694.05	2,009,693.90
<b>FROM MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES:</b>			
University Commons.....		127,389.69	
Barnard College:			
Heat, Light and Power.....		19,760.95	
Civil Engineering:			
Receipts from Testing Laboratory.....		16,159.56	
Telephone Service.....		16,462.22	
Bureau of Purchases and Supplies.....		2,148.59	
Consents.....		1,237.00	
Income from Tennis Courts.....		1,163.00	
Post Office.....		1,000.00	
Rental of Typewriters.....		1,040.00	
Jobbing Account—Overhead.....		678.21	
Sundries.....		906.72	
Annual Catalogue.....		61.98	188,007.92
			<u>\$5,843,238.42</u>

## EXPENSES—EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND INSTRUCTION

	Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
<b>GENERAL UNIVERSITY ADMINISTRATION</b>					
Salaries.....	\$214,999.98	.....	\$181,099.98	\$3,500.00	\$30,400.00
Bureau of Supplies .....	20,247.93	.....	20,247.93	.....	.....
Budget.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00	.....	.....
President's Emergency Fund.....	9,931.90	.....	9,687.06	.....	244.84
President's Fund.....	12,000.00	.....	12,000.00	.....	.....
Printing.....	33,250.00	.....	32,750.00	500.00	.....
Public Ceremonies.....	1,450.00	.....	1,450.00	.....	.....
Alumni Records.....	2,500.00	.....	2,500.00	.....	.....
Columbia University Press.....	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00	.....	.....
Special Publication Fund.....	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00	.....	.....
Fund for Research.....	11,255.70	.....	11,200.00	.....	55.70
Course in Contemporary Civilization.....	1,545.05	.....	1,545.05	.....	.....
Courses in Applied Science.....	631.29	.....	631.29	.....	.....
State Aid for Blind Pupils.....	1,200.00	.....	.....	2,500.00	1,200.00
Columbia Law Review.....	2,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Special Convocations.....	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00	.....	.....
American Council on Education.....	500.00	.....	300.00	.....	200.00
American University Union.....	500.00	.....	500.00	.....	.....
Dramatic Museum.....	428.48	.....	.....	.....	428.48
Alumni Federation.....	5,000.00	.....	.....	.....	5,000.00
President's House Furnishing.....	2,420.75	.....	.....	2,086.75	334.00
Lectures.....	378.34	.....	.....	.....	378.34
Illustrative Apparatus.....	237.50	.....	.....	.....	237.50

<b>EARL HALL</b>				
Maintenance and Salaries.....	2,371.22			2,371.22
<b>OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR</b>				
Salaries.....	17,610.00			17,610.00
Diplomas.....	6,534.19			6,534.19
Conduct of Examinations.....	3,490.85			3,490.85
Summer Session.....	4,900.00			4,900.00
University Extension.....	11,000.00			11,000.00
<b>ADVISER TO GRADUATE WOMEN STUDENTS</b>				
Departmental Appropriation.....	500.00			500.00
<b>OFFICE OF UNIVERSITY ADMISSIONS</b>				
Departmental Appropriation.....	7,200.00			7,200.00
Preparation and Rating of Examination Books.....	2,750.00			2,750.00
<b>OFFICE OF STUDENT APPOINTMENTS</b>				
Departmental Appropriation.....	2,000.00			2,000.00
Salaries.....	4,199.84		76.95	4,122.89
Shoemaker Fund.....	212.28		212.28	
<b>UNIVERSITY MEDICAL OFFICER</b>				
Supplies.....	1,800.00			1,800.00
Residence Halls Service.....	4,919.57			4,919.57
Rent of Infirmary.....	750.06			750.06
<b>UNIVERSITY COMMONS</b>				
Maintenance.....	114,302.87			114,302.87
		524,517.80		
<b>INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS</b>				
Salaries.....		1,000.00		1,000.00
<b>COLUMBIA HOUSE</b>				
Departmental Appropriation.....		2,000.00		2,000.00
<b>MAISON FRANÇAISE</b>				
Departmental Appropriation.....		2,698.82		2,698.82



	Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
<b>INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC HEALTH</b>					
Salaries.....	\$7,600.00		\$6,700.00		\$900.00
Departmental Appropriation.....	722.02		722.02		
		\$8,322.02			
<b>INSTITUTE OF CANCER RESEARCH</b>					
Salaries.....	42,370.82			\$42,370.82	
Departmental Expenses.....	28,653.86			28,653.86	
		71,024.68			
<b>ANTHROPOLOGY</b>					
Salaries.....	8,339.39		1,000.00	6,339.39	1,000.00
Departmental Appropriation.....	50.00			50.00	
Research on the Indians of British Columbia.....	703.83				703.83
International Journal of American Linguistics.....	1,104.03			1,104.03	
Publication of Books.....	30.00			30.00	
		10,227.25			
<b>ARCHITECTURE</b>					
Salaries.....	36,550.00		36,550.00		
Equipment.....	2,565.52		2,565.52		
		39,115.52			
<b>ASTRONOMY</b>					
Salaries.....	6,800.00		6,800.00		
Departmental Appropriation.....	106.37		106.37		
Observatory: For Apparatus.....	91.91		91.91		
		6,998.28			
<b>BOTANY</b>					
Salaries.....	26,000.00		13,000.00		13,000.00
Departmental Appropriation.....	1,393.36		1,393.36		
Gardener.....	1,500.00		1,500.00		
		28,893.36			

<b>BUSINESS (SCHOOL OF)</b>					
Salaries.....	94,024.44		88,024.44	6,000.00	
Equipment.....	3,000.00	97,024.44	3,000.00		
<b>CHEMICAL ENGINEERING</b>					
Engineering Chemistry Salaries.....	24,800.00		24,800.00		
Laboratory Servants.....	4,495.00		4,495.00		
Equipment.....	7,498.04		7,498.04		
Assistance, Summer Course.....	950.00		950.00		
		37,743.04			
<b>CHEMISTRY</b>					
General and Inorganic: Salaries.....	55,099.94		55,099.94		
Organic: Salaries.....	16,400.00		16,400.00		
Physical: Salaries.....	6,000.00		6,000.00		
Analytical: Salaries.....	9,000.00		9,000.00		
Food: Salaries.....	18,400.00		11,600.00	6,800.00	
Barnard: Salaries.....	14,000.00			14,000.00	
Research					
Salaries.....	5,663.80			5,663.80	
Supplies.....	1,000.00			1,000.00	
Laboratory Servants.....	3,612.00		3,612.00		
Equipment and Supplies.....	8,000.00		8,000.00		
Breakage and Supplies.....	48,288.87		48,288.87		
Laboratory Costs.....	27,000.00		27,000.00		
		212,464.61			
<b>CHINESE</b>					
Salaries.....	6,000.00			6,000.00	
Departmental Appropriation.....	160.98			160.98	
Lectures.....	826.75			826.75	
Tour of Inspection.....	1,000.00			1,000.00	
		7,987.73			

	Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
<b>CIVIL ENGINEERING</b>					
Salaries.....	\$17,200.00		\$17,200.00		
Departmental Appropriation.....	750.00		750.00		
For Research.....	1,426.31			\$1,426.31	
Testing Laboratory.....	10,758.85		10,758.85		
Fire Testing Station.....	1,553.96				\$1,553.96
		\$31,689.12			
<b>DENTISTRY (SCHOOL OF)</b>					
Salaries.....	18,324.08		18,274.08	50.00	
Laboratory and Infirmary Expenses.....	5,550.67			5,550.67	
		23,874.75			
<b>ECONOMICS</b>					
Salaries.....	72,100.00		60,100.00		12,000.00
Departmental Appropriation.....	999.47		999.47		
Equipment.....	600.00		600.00		
		73,699.47			
<b>ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING</b>					
Salaries.....	26,999.86		26,999.86		
Equipment.....	5,000.00		5,000.00		
		31,999.86			
<b>ENGINEERING DRAFTING</b>					
Salaries.....	12,600.00		12,600.00		
Drawing Appropriation.....	199.61		199.61		
		12,799.61			

ENGLISH AND COMPARATIVE LITERATURE

Salaries.....	127,246.23	88,521.23	5,125.00	33,600.00
Departmental Appropriation.....	400.00	400.00		

127,646.23

FINE ARTS

Salaries.....	4,800.00		4,800.00	
Equipment.....	1,000.00		1,000.00	

5,800.00

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY

GEOLOGY

Salaries.....	39,500.00	27,000.00	5,000.00	7,500.00
Departmental Appropriation.....	2,299.19	2,299.19		
Summer Field Work.....	500.00	500.00		
Crosby Collection of Lantern Slides.....	176.66		176.66	

MINERALOGY

Salaries.....	8,050.00	8,050.00		
---------------	----------	----------	--	--

50,525.85

GERMANIC LANGUAGES

Salaries.....	31,725.00	19,350.00	1,875.00	10,500.00
Departmental Appropriation.....	250.00	250.00		
Lectures.....	62.50		62.50	
Card Catalogue.....	31.50	31.50		

32,069.00

GREEK AND LATIN

Salaries.....	48,000.00	29,200.00		18,800.00
Greek: American School at Athens.....	328.75	250.00	78.75	
Latin: American School at Rome.....	250.00	250.00		
Equipment.....	541.26		541.26	
Departmental Appropriation.....	61.57	61.57		

49,181.58

HISTORY

Salaries.....	65,699.99	51,699.99		14,000.00
Departmental Appropriation.....	500.00	500.00		

66,199.99

	Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
<b>INDO-IRANIAN LANGUAGES</b>					
Salaries.....	\$8,000.00	.....	\$6,825.00	\$675.00	\$500.00
Departmental Appropriation.....	50.00	.....	50.00	.....	.....
		\$8,050.00			
<b>INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING</b>					
Salaries.....	10,500.00	.....	10,500.00	.....	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	1,772.62	.....	1,772.62	.....	.....
		12,272.62			
<b>JOURNALISM</b>					
Salaries.....	34,699.98	.....	.....	34,699.98	.....
Lectures.....	100.00	.....	.....	100.00	.....
Equipment.....	1,200.00	.....	.....	1,200.00	.....
Supplies.....	1,500.00	.....	.....	1,500.00	.....
Laboratory Costs.....	800.00	.....	.....	800.00	.....
Distribution of Journalist.....	300.00	.....	.....	300.00	.....
		38,599.98			
<b>LAW SCHOOL</b>					
Salaries.....	95,625.00	.....	87,350.00	6,000.00	2,275.00
Departmental Appropriation.....	602.00	.....	300.00	.....	302.00
Legislative Drafting Research Fund.....	5,591.42	.....	.....	.....	5,591.42
Legislative Drafting Contingent Fund.....	1,125.00	.....	.....	1,125.00	.....
Intelligence Tests.....	955.55	.....	955.55	.....	.....
		103,898.97			
<b>MATHEMATICS</b>					
Salaries.....	59,999.96	.....	46,299.96	.....	13,700.00
Departmental Appropriation.....	125.00	.....	125.00	.....	.....
		60,124.96			



<b>MECHANICAL ENGINEERING</b>					
Salaries.....	31,600.00	.....	31,600.00	.....	.....
Laboratory Machinist.....	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00	.....	.....
Laboratory Helper.....	1,500.00	.....	1,500.00	.....	.....
Laboratory Laborer.....	1,200.00	.....	1,200.00	.....	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00	.....	.....
		39,300.00			
<b>MINING AND METALLURGY</b>					
<b>MINING</b>					
Salaries.....	19,500.00	.....	19,500.00	.....	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	1,730.00	.....	1,730.00	.....	.....
<b>METALLURGY</b>					
Salaries.....	20,600.00	.....	20,600.00	.....	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	950.00	.....	950.00	.....	.....
Summer Field Work.....	100.00	.....	100.00	.....	.....
Special Equipment.....	91.59	.....	91.59	.....	91.59
		42,971.59			
<b>MUSIC</b>					
Salaries.....	14,600.00	.....	14,600.00	.....	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	1,200.00	.....	1,200.00	.....	.....
University Chorus.....	1,500.00	.....	1,500.00	.....	.....
		17,300.00			
<b>PHILOSOPHY AND PSYCHOLOGY</b>					
<b>PHILOSOPHY</b>					
Salaries.....	42,071.63	.....	42,071.63	.....	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	150.00	.....	150.00	.....	.....
		20,925.00		9,146.63	12,000.00
<b>PSYCHOLOGY</b>					
Salaries.....	24,000.00	.....	24,000.00	.....	.....
Laboratory Helper.....	500.00	.....	500.00	.....	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	1,200.00	.....	1,200.00	.....	.....
		67,921.63		5,637.60	8,500.00

	Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
<b>PHYSICAL EDUCATION</b>					
Salaries.....	\$45,900.00	.....	\$32,600.00	.....	\$13,300.00
Equipment.....	1,498.91	.....	1,498.91	.....	.....
Care of Swimming Pool.....	1,428.00	.....	1,428.00	.....	.....
	\$48,826.91	\$48,826.91			
<b>MILITARY SCIENCE AND TACTICS</b>					
Departmental Appropriation.....	.....	1,519.44	1,519.44	.....	.....
<b>PHYSICS</b>					
Salaries.....	72,524.98	.....	64,024.98	.....	8,500.00
Laboratory Helpers.....	7,100.00	.....	7,100.00	.....	.....
Departmental Equipment.....	1,075.00	.....	1,075.00	.....	.....
Apparatus and Equipment.....	4,980.00	.....	4,980.00	.....	.....
Research Laboratory.....	443.99	.....	.....	.....	443.99
Physical Science Research.....	710.93	.....	.....	.....	710.93
	86,834.90	86,834.90			
<b>PUBLIC LAW AND JURISPRUDENCE</b>					
<b>GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS</b>					
Salaries.....	19,800.00	.....	11,300.00	\$8,500.00	.....
<b>PUBLIC LAW</b>					
Salaries.....	30,200.00	.....	24,689.52	5,510.48	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	117.17	.....	117.17	.....	.....
Julius Beer Lectures.....	1,217.41	.....	.....	1,217.41	.....
Blumenthal Lectures.....	39.16	.....	.....	39.16	.....
	51,373.74	51,373.74			
<b>RELIGION</b>					
Salaries.....	8,210.00	.....	5,500.00	.....	2,710.00
Chapel Services.....	5,400.00	.....	4,850.00	550.00	.....

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

391

Chapel Music.....	155. 07	13,765.07	.....	155.07	.....
<b>ROMANCE LANGUAGES</b>					
Salaries.....	80,775.00	.....	61,375.00	.....	19,400.00
Departmental Appropriation.....	350.00	.....	350.00	.....	.....
Phonetic Laboratory.....	.86	81,125.86	.86	.....	.....
<b>SEMITIC LANGUAGES</b>					
Salaries.....	7,000.00	.....	6,000.00	700.00	300.00
Departmental Appropriation.....	43.64	.....	43.64	.....	.....
American School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem.....	100.00	7,143.64	100.00	.....	.....
<b>SLAVONIC LANGUAGES</b>					
Salaries.....	4,000.00	.....	2,500.00	.....	1,500.00
Equipment.....	35.71	4,035.71	.....	.....	35.71
<b>SOCIAL SCIENCE</b>					
Salaries.....	25,700.00	.....	.....	22,900.00	2,800.00
Departmental Appropriation.....	250.00	.....	.....	250.00	.....
Bulletin of Social Legislation.....	967.95	26,917.95	.....	967.95	.....
<b>SUMMER SESSION</b>					
Administration and Instruction.....	192,507.51	.....	192,457.51	.....	50.00
<b>CAMP COLUMBIA</b>					
Administration and Instruction.....	2,867.92	.....	2,867.92	.....	.....
Equipment.....	1,000.00	196,375.43	1,000.00	.....	.....
<b>UNIVERSITY EXTENSION</b>					
Administration and Instruction.....	437,071.33	.....	437,071.33	.....	.....
Fee Courses.....	110,400.00	.....	110,400.00	.....	.....
Institute of Arts and Sciences.....	26,993.02	.....	26,993.02	.....	.....
Agriculture.....	227.82	.....	.....	.....	227.82

	Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
School of Business.....	\$1,717.34				\$1,717.34
Home Study.....	30,000.00	\$606,409.51	\$30,000.00		
ZOOLOGY					
Salaries.....	59,150.00		41,069.07	\$3,280.93	14,800.00
Departmental Appropriation.....	3,200.00		3,200.00		
Marine Table, Wood's Hole.....	500.00		500.00		
Biological Research.....	525.00			525.00	
New Equipment.....	500.00		500.00		
		63,875.00			
Medical School					
ADMINISTRATION					
Salaries.....	28,323.54		27,823.54	500.00	
Alcohol.....	719.51		719.51		
Office Supplies and Sundries.....	3,538.17		3,538.17		
		32,581.22			
ANATOMY					
Salaries.....	36,940.00		36,940.00		
Departmental Appropriation.....	5,581.19		5,581.19		
Equipment.....	600.00		600.00		
		43,121.19			
BACTERIOLOGY					
Salaries.....	25,182.86		25,182.86		
Departmental Appropriation.....	5,108.99		5,108.99		
		30,291.85			

<b>BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY</b>					
Salaries.....	17,350.00				2,650.00
Departmental Appropriation.....	3,721.98			14,700.00	
Biochemical Research.....	1,225.80			3,721.98	1,225.80
		22,297.78			
<b>CLINICAL INSTRUCTION</b>					
DERMATOLOGY AND SYPHILOLOGY					
Salaries.....	1,600.00			1,600.00	
Departmental Appropriation.....	2,481.50			2,481.50	
LARYNGOLOGY AND OTOTOLOGY					
Salaries.....	2,497.73			2,497.73	
OPHTHALMOLOGY					
Salaries.....	1,300.00			1,300.00	
LIFE INSURANCE EXAMINATION					
Salaries.....	100.00			100.00	
		7,979.23			
<b>DISEASES OF CHILDREN</b>					
Salaries.....	14,587.76			12,587.76	2,000.00
Departmental Appropriation.....	1,600.00			1,600.00	
Dispensary Development.....	762.50				762.50
		16,950.26			
<b>NEUROLOGY</b>					
Salaries.....	14,600.00			14,600.00	
Departmental Appropriation.....	3,043.73			3,043.73	
		17,643.73			
<b>OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY</b>					
Salaries.....	15,550.00			12,050.00	3,500.00
Departmental Appropriation.....	1,000.00			1,000.00	
Pathologist and Pathological Equipment.....	6,064.80			6,064.80	
		22,614.80			



	Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
<b>PATHOLOGY</b>					
Salaries.....	\$31,892.53	.....	\$31,892.53	.....	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	3,898.68	.....	3,898.68	.....	.....
Rickets Investigation.....	6,436.41	.....	.....	.....	\$6,436.41
		\$42,227.62			
<b>PHARMACOLOGY</b>					
Salaries.....	8,760.00	.....	8,760.00	.....	.....
Mechanic and Special Equipment.....	1,061.43	.....	1,061.43	.....	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	2,500.00	.....	2,500.00	.....	.....
		12,321.43			
<b>PHYSIOLOGY</b>					
Salaries.....	35,626.22	.....	35,626.22	.....	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	2,460.50	.....	2,460.50	.....	.....
Equipment.....	3,165.74	.....	1,500.00	\$1,665.74	.....
		41,252.46			
<b>PRACTICE OF MEDICINE</b>					
Salaries.....	82,736.64	.....	82,736.64	.....	.....
Laboratory Appropriation (Clinical Pathology).....	1,300.00	.....	1,300.00	.....	.....
Departmental Appropriation (Bellevue Hospital).....	453.28	.....	453.28	.....	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	1,604.00	.....	1,604.00	.....	.....
		86,093.92			
<b>SURGERY</b>					
Salaries.....	92,745.82	.....	89,455.82	.....	3,290.00
Departmental Appropriation.....	2,695.71	.....	2,695.71	.....	.....
Supplies (Research Laboratory).....	2,453.45	.....	.....	.....	2,453.45
Surgical Research.....	1,238.95	.....	.....	1,238.95	.....
		99,133.93			

HOSPITAL INSTRUCTION.....	1,025.00	1,025.00	1,025.00	.....	.....
CLINICAL INSTRUCTION—PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL.....	50,541.64	50,541.64	50,541.64	.....	.....
SLOANE HOSPITAL.....	41,497.50	41,497.50	41,497.50	.....	41,497.50
PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL LABORATORIES.....	61,772.19	61,772.19	61,772.19	.....	.....
VANDEBILT CLINIC.....	6,849.07	6,849.07	6,849.07	.....	6,849.07
TEACHERS COLLEGE					
Salaries.....	366,090.00	366,090.00	366,090.00	.....	366,090.00
EAST RIVER HOMES GIFT					
To be applied toward the work in Tuberculosis at the Medical School..	20,870.24	20,870.24	20,870.24	.....	20,870.24
<b>Miscellaneous</b>					
RETIRING ALLOWANCES					
Adams (Assistance for Fellowship).....	500.00	500.00	500.00	.....	500.00
Adams (Ernest Kempton) Research.....	1,250.00	1,250.00	1,250.00	.....	1,250.00
Bakelite.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
Curtis.....	725.00	725.00	725.00	.....	725.00
Cutting.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00
Drisler.....	650.00	650.00	650.00	.....	650.00
Du Pont.....	750.00	750.00	750.00	.....	750.00
Emmons.....	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	.....	1,500.00
Ferguson.....	500.00	500.00	500.00	.....	500.00
Garth (Political Economy).....	825.00	825.00	825.00	.....	825.00
WIDOWS' ALLOWANCES					
Adams (Ernest Kempton) Research.....	23,091.64	23,091.64	23,091.64	.....	23,091.64
ANNUITIES					
Adams (Ernest Kempton) Research.....	4,180.81	4,180.81	4,180.81	.....	4,180.81
FELLOWSHIPS					
Adams (Assistance for Fellowship).....	500.00	500.00	500.00	.....	500.00
Adams (Ernest Kempton) Research.....	1,250.00	1,250.00	1,250.00	.....	1,250.00
Bakelite.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
Curtis.....	725.00	725.00	725.00	.....	725.00
Cutting.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00
Drisler.....	650.00	650.00	650.00	.....	650.00
Du Pont.....	750.00	750.00	750.00	.....	750.00
Emmons.....	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	.....	1,500.00
Ferguson.....	500.00	500.00	500.00	.....	500.00
Garth (Political Economy).....	825.00	825.00	825.00	.....	825.00

	Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
Gilder (Political Science).....	\$2,400.00			\$2,400.00	
Goldschmidt (Chemistry).....	825.00			825.00	
Mitchell (William) (Letters or Science).....	500.00			500.00	\$250.00
New York Diocesan.....	250.00				
Perkins (Architecture).....	1,626.50			1,626.50	
Proudfit (Letters).....	750.00			750.00	
Roberts.....	30,698.72			30,698.72	
Schurz.....	1,000.00			1,000.00	
Trowbridge (Engineering).....	500.00			500.00	
Tyndall.....	972.00			972.00	
University.....	9,000.00	\$58,222.22	\$9,000.00		
<b>SCHOLARSHIPS</b>					
Aldrich (James Herman) (College).....	250.00			250.00	
Alumni Association (College).....	1,000.00		1,000.00		
Alumni Competitive (College).....	950.00		950.00		
Barker.....	1,200.00			1,200.00	
Beck (College).....	250.00		150.00	100.00	
Beck Prize (Law).....	400.00			400.00	
Benefactors' Fund for Student Aid.....	23,116.44		22,123.86	992.58	
Brooklyn (College).....	3,000.00		775.22	2,224.78	
Brooklyn (Barnard College).....	1,800.00		1,800.00		
Burgess (Annie F.) (College).....	250.00			250.00	
Burgess (Daniel M.) (College).....	250.00			250.00	
Butler (Richard).....	271.22			271.22	
Campbell (College).....	500.00			500.00	
Class of 1848 (College).....	500.00			330.00	
Class of 1885, School of Mines.....	530.00		170.00	360.00	

Class of 1892, Arts and Mines.....	390.00			390.00	
Class of 1896.....	600.00			600.00	
Collins (Perry McDonough) (College)	30,962.53			30,962.53	
Curtis (University).....	960.00		960.00		
De Witt (George G.) (Law School)	765.88			765.88	
Dunn (Gano) (Applied Science).....	350.00		1,740.46		350.00
Emergency Fund for Student Aid.....	2,650.00		5,260.25		
Faculty.....	5,260.25				
Hall (George Henry) (College)	718.16			718.16	
Harper (College).....	500.00			500.00	
Hewitt (College).....	500.00			500.00	
Jones (John D.) (Pure Science).....	200.00				200.00
McClymonds (Louis K.) (College).....	1,300.00				1,300.00
Moffat (College).....	500.00		390.00		110.00
New York State Scholarships.....	36,524.00				36,524.00
President's Scholarship.....	1,494.68		1,494.68		
Professors (Sons of).....	6,004.00		6,004.00		
Pulitzer Scholarships.....	11,940.00				11,940.00
Journalism.....	150.00				150.00
Law School.....	200.00				200.00
Class of 1917.....	200.00				200.00
Howland.....	800.00				800.00
Sackett.....	150.00				150.00
Pulitzer Scholars.....	10,000.00		10,000.00		
Saunders (Leslie M.) (College).....	300.00			300.00	
Schermerhorn (College).....	1,250.00		975.00		275.00
Society for Promotion of Religion and Learning.....	1,995.00		1,995.00		
Stuart (College).....	500.00		147.50		352.50
Turner (Charles Wesley) (College).....	255.00				255.00
University.....	6,360.00		6,360.00		
Wheeler (John Visscher) College.....	680.00				680.00
			158,727.16		

	Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
<b>PRIZES AND MEDALS</b>					
Alumni Association.....	\$50.00				\$50.00
Alpha Kappa Psi Fraternity Prize.....	50.00				50.00
Brainard (Edward Sutliff).....	60.00			\$60.00	
Butler (Nicholas Murray) Medals.....	25.00			25.00	
Chandler Medal.....	540.24			540.24	
Chanler Historical Prizes.....	650.00			55.00	595.00
Columbia Hudson-Fulton Prizes.....	150.00			150.00	
Deutscher Verein Prize.....	40.00			40.00	
Earle Prize in Classics.....	50.00			50.00	
Eisberg Prize.....	95.00			95.00	
Green (Albert Asher) Prize.....	50.00			50.00	
Illig Medals.....	140.00			140.00	
Montgomery Prize.....	50.50			50.50	
Ordronaux Prize (Law).....	152.50			152.50	
Philolexian Prize.....	70.00			70.00	
Pulitzer Prizes.....	17,445.00			17,445.00	
Pulitzer Prizes (For Administration).....	2,000.00			2,000.00	
Rolker (Charles M. Jr.) Prize.....	50.00			50.00	
Toppan Prize.....	150.00			150.00	
Van Amringe Mathematical Prize.....	255.00			255.00	
Van Buren (John Dash, Jr.) Prize.....	275.00			275.00	
Bennett.....	50.00			50.00	
Class of 1869.....	70.00			70.00	
Loubat.....	1,400.00				1,400.00
Romaine.....	75.00			75.00	
		\$23,943.24			



FELLOWSHIPS, SCHOLARSHIPS, AND PRIZES AT THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

Benefactors' Fund for Student Aid.....	9,700.00				1,448.21	
Blumenthal (George Jr.) Scholarships.....	700.00				700.00	
Devendorf (David M.) Scholarship.....	325.00				325.00	
Doughty (Francis E.) Scholarship.....	500.00				500.00	
Emergency Fund for Student Aid.....	628.00			628.00		
Faculty Scholarships.....	1,400.00			1,400.00		
Harsen Scholarships.....	1,566.25				1,566.25	
Hartley (Frank) Scholarship.....	221.25				221.25	
Huber (Francis) Scholarship.....	250.00				250.00	
Huber (Viola B.) Scholarship.....	250.00				250.00	
Jacobi (Abraham) Scholarship.....	1,000.00				1,000.00	
McAneny (Marjorie) Scholarship.....	250.00				250.00	
Meierthoff Prize.....	50.00				50.00	
Clark.....	762.50				762.50	
	17,603.00					
	\$4,507,981.46	\$3,254,863.47	\$443,730.29			\$809,387.70

## EXPENSES—BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

	Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
<b>MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS</b>					
Salaries.....	\$16,700.00	.....	\$13,900.00	.....	\$2,800.00
Wages.....	107,250.00	.....	107,250.00	.....	.....
Care of Boat House.....	1,975.00	.....	1,975.00	.....	.....
Fuel.....	80,400.00	.....	80,400.00	.....	.....
Gas.....	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00	.....	.....
Maintenance of Buildings.....	39,572.00	.....	39,572.00	.....	.....
Supplies.....	19,500.00	.....	19,500.00	.....	.....
Water.....	7,000.00	.....	7,000.00	.....	.....
Telephone Service.....	17,500.00	.....	17,500.00	.....	.....
Maintenance of Residence Halls.....	113,500.00	.....	113,500.00	.....	.....
Maintenance of Journalism.....	13,397.00	.....	.....	\$13,397.00	.....
Public Ceremonies.....	1,500.00	.....	1,500.00	.....	.....
Summer Session: General Expense.....	14,000.00	.....	14,000.00	.....	.....
University Extension: Evening Attendants.....	1,350.00	.....	1,350.00	.....	.....
Urgent Repairs.....	12,085.41	.....	12,085.41	.....	.....
Care of Class of 1881 Flagpole.....	69.50	.....	.....	69.50	.....
<b>SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS</b>					
Study of Building Program.....	1,251.22	.....	1,251.22	.....	.....
Maintenance of Faculty House.....	2,500.00	.....	2,500.00	.....	.....
Bronze Tablet, Philosophy Building.....	300.00	.....	300.00	.....	.....
<b>Baker Field:</b>					
Maintenance.....	1,263.07	.....	1,263.07	.....	.....
Development.....	1,200.00	.....	1,200.00	.....	.....
Renovation of Manor House.....	1,200.00	.....	1,200.00	.....	.....
Heating Manor House.....	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00	.....	.....
Earl Hall—Repairs and Furnishings.....	3,880.42	.....	3,000.00	.....	880.42

Structural Changes in Kent Hall.....	800.00			800.00	
Restoring Turf on the Green.....	1,302.60			1,302.60	
Changes in Social Room of Hartley Hall.....	1,500.00			1,500.00	
Redecorating Social Room of Hartley Hall.....	5,240.52			5,240.52	
Changes in 401 Kent Hall.....	550.00			550.00	
Oil Burning Equipment.....	27,516.71			27,516.71	
Furnald Hall Equipment.....	2,500.00			2,500.00	
Steel Lockers for Gymnasium.....	1,500.00			1,500.00	
Additional Benches for Summer Concerts.....	1,500.00			1,500.00	
Additional Lockers for Department of Oral Hygiene.....	100.00			100.00	
Resetting Bust of Dean Van Amringe.....	130.00			130.00	
		\$505,033.45			
<b>MEDICAL SCHOOL</b>					
Wages.....	43,284.00			43,284.00	
Fuel.....	34,000.00			34,000.00	
Gas.....	1,500.00			1,500.00	
Maintenance.....	5,224.00			5,224.00	
Supplies.....	5,186.00			5,186.00	
Water.....	2,665.00			2,665.00	
Urgent Repairs.....	4,000.00			4,000.00	
Additional Stools for Department of Anatomy.....	240.00			240.00	
		96,099.00			
		\$601,132.45		\$578,615.01	\$13,466.50
					\$9,050.94

## EXPENSES—LIBRARY

	Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
LIBRARY					
Salaries.....	\$92,297.23	\$92,297.23	\$90,297.23	\$2,000.00	.....
APPLIED SCIENCE READING ROOMS					
Salaries.....	5,994.20	5,994.20	5,994.20	.....	.....
ARCHITECTURAL LIBRARY					
Salaries.....	349.84	349.84	349.84	.....	.....
AVERY LIBRARY					
Salaries.....	3,902.31	.....	3,902.31	.....	.....
Purchase of Books.....	2,583.56	.....	365.50	2,218.06	.....
		6,485.87			
BARNARD COLLEGE					
Salaries.....	2,700.00	2,700.00	.....	.....	\$2,700.00
BUSINESS (SCHOOL OF) READING ROOM					
Salaries.....	2,313.35	2,313.35	2,313.35	.....	.....
CARPENTER LIBRARY					
Salaries.....	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	.....	.....
COLLEGE STUDY					
Salaries.....	7,491.92	7,491.92	7,491.92	.....	.....

<b>JOURNALISM LIBRARY</b>									
Salaries.....	4,090.00				4,090.00				
Books and Binding.....	1,979.13			109.99	1,867.89				1.25
Newspapers.....	346.45				346.45				
Incidentals.....	99.94				99.94				
				6,515.52					
<b>KENT HALL READING ROOM</b>									
Salaries.....	1,200.00			1,200.00					
<b>LAW SCHOOL LIBRARY</b>									
Salaries.....	6,800.00				6,800.00				
Books and Binding.....	12,000.00			148.23	11,826.77				25.00
				18,800.00					
<b>MARVIN SCUDDER LIBRARY</b>									
Maintenance.....	750.00			750.00					
<b>MEDICAL SCHOOL LIBRARY</b>									
Salaries.....	1,736.00				1,736.00				
Books and Binding.....	1,622.05				1,622.05				
E. G. Janeway Library.....	1,075.99			72.44	1,003.55				
Purchase of Books.....	402.50			77.55	324.95				
				4,836.54					
<b>PHILOSOPHY READING ROOMS</b>									
Salaries.....	3,200.00			3,200.00					
<b>PHYSICS LIBRARY</b>									
Salaries.....	1,050.00			1,050.00					
<b>SCHERMERHORN HALL READING ROOM</b>									
Salaries.....	3,770.00			3,770.00					
BOOKS AND SERIALS.....	28,516.25			26,394.51	1,442.00				679.74
<b>PURCHASES FROM SPECIAL FUNDS</b>									
Art Professorship.....	786.20				786.20				
Barnard.....	1,979.47				1,979.47				
Cotheal (Alexander).....	574.05				574.05				
Carpentier (J. S.).....	274.35				274.35				
Dean Lung.....	2,804.00				2,804.00				



	Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
Hamilton.....	\$150.00			\$150.00	
Reisinger.....	360.00	\$6,928.07		360.00	
<b>PURCHASES FROM GIFTS</b>					
American Law Reports.....	141.59				\$141.59
Butler Library—Furnishings.....	400.37				400.37
Committee of Fifty.....	52.86				52.86
Crane (Charles R.).....	1.60				1.60
Griscom (Acton).....	10.00				10.00
Legislative Drafting.....	836.54				836.54
Loeb (James).....	285.40				285.40
Low (William G.).....	269.14				269.14
Chemistry Library.....	10.00				10.00
Law Library Association.....	200.00				200.00
Medical School Library.....	10.00				10.00
Shakespeare Class of 1893.....	65.69				65.69
Apter Memorial.....	99.34				99.34
Law Alumni.....	1,501.30				1,501.30
Davison.....	2,000.00	5,883.83			2,000.00
<b>EMERGENCIES.</b> .....	4,819.41		\$2,702.90	100.00	2,017.41
<b>BINDING.</b> .....	12,000.00		12,000.00		
<b>PRINTED CATALOGUE CARDS.</b> .....	864.67		864.67		
<b>SUPPLIES.</b> .....	4,500.00	22,184.08	4,500.00		
		\$222,466.70	\$178,911.79	\$32,247.68	\$11,307.23

EXPENSES—BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Expenditures	Depart- mental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
Salaries.....	\$57,198.19	\$48,198.19	\$2,000.00	\$7,000.00
Attorney's Office Expenses.....	1,254.47	1,254.47		
Extraordinary Legal Expenses.....	1,908.32	1,458.32	450.00	
Clerk's Office Sundries.....	1,355.31	1,355.31		
Treasurer's Office Sundries.....	999.96	999.96		
Auditing Accounts.....	6,500.00	5,000.00	1,500.00	
Special Corporation Expenses.....	3,691.32	2,497.52	1,193.80	
Office Rent.....	4,550.04	4,550.04		
116th Street Tunnels—Franchises.....	630.41	630.41		
Insurance.....	24,929.53	24,929.53		
New York Life Insurance & Trust Co. Services.....	194.85		194.85	
CirSCO Service.....	82.50	82.50		
Amsterdam Avenue Franchise.....	187.95	187.95		
	\$103,482.85			
Chaplain's House (413 West 117th Street) Taxes.....	590.15			
Dean's House (415 West 117th Street) Taxes.....	590.15	1,180.30		
Eno Properties.....	11,990.43		11,990.43	
OFFICE OF THE BURSAR				
Clerical Assistance.....	23,100.00	23,100.00		
OFFICE OF THE PURCHASING AGENT.....	7,500.00	7,500.00		
	\$147,253.58	\$122,924.50	\$17,329.08	\$7,000.00

## EXPENSES—ANNUITIES

	Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
John W. Burgess Fund.....	\$4,000.00	.....	.....	\$4,000.00	.....
Edward R. Carpenter Fund.....	2,700.00	.....	.....	2,700.00	.....
H. W. Carpenter Fund.....	7,500.00	.....	.....	7,500.00	.....
W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., Fellowship Fund.....	600.00	.....	.....	600.00	.....
Seidl Fund.....	600.00	.....	.....	600.00	.....
Waring Fund.....	5,000.00	.....	.....	5,000.00	.....
		\$20,400.00			
		\$20,400.00		\$20,400.00	

## INTEREST ACCOUNT

## INTEREST PAID:

On Columbia College Bonds.....	\$120,000.00	
On Ledoux Account.....	577.42	
On 503-11 Broadway.....	24,640.00	
	<hr/>	\$145,217.42

## DEDUCT INTEREST RECEIVED AS FOLLOWS:

503-11 Broadway.....	36,081.85	
620 Fifth Avenue.....	750.00	
George Crocker Research Fund.....	183.26	
	<hr/>	37,015.11
		<hr/>
		<u>\$108,202.31</u>

## EXPENSES—SUMMARY

	Total	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes	From Allied Corporations
Educational Administration and Instruction.....	\$4,507,981.46	\$3,254,863.47	\$443,730.25	\$809,387.70	
Buildings and Grounds.....	601,132.45	578,615.01	13,466.50	9,050.94	
Library.....	222,466.70	178,911.79	32,247.68	11,307.23	
Business Administration.....	147,253.58	122,924.50	17,329.08	7,000.00	
Annuities.....	20,400.00		20,400.00		
Interest.....	145,217.42	145,217.42			
	<b>\$5,644,451.61</b>	<b>\$4,280,532.19</b>	<b>\$527,173.55</b>	<b>\$836,745.87</b>	
Transferred from Income of Special Endowments:		563,732.84			
Burgess (J. W.).....			156.95		
Carpentier (H. W.).....			64,330.13		
De Lamar (Joseph R.).....			220,046.36		
Fire Insurance.....			2,000.00		
Harkness Funds.....			120,390.14		
Hepburn (A. Barton).....			24,334.74		
Kennedy (John Stewart).....			100,296.08		
Van Cortlandt (Robert B.).....			32,178.44		
Transferred from Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes.....				696,694.05	696,694.05
	<b>\$5,644,451.61</b>	<b>\$3,716,799.35</b>	<b>\$1,090,906.39</b>	<b>\$140,051.82</b>	<b>\$696,694.05</b>



STUDENTS LOAN FUNDS

	Principal at June 30, 1922	Additions	Principal at June 30, 1923	Loans	Balance
Blumenthal (George, Jr.).....	\$10,452.81	\$1,431.63	\$11,884.44	\$8,168.50	\$3,715.94
Class of 1879 School of Mines.....	3,864.81	67.61	3,932.42	1,804.90	2,127.52
Class of 1886.....	583.82	3.10	586.92	390.83	196.09
Class of 1887 School of Mines.....	8,330.75	58.62	8,389.37	5,989.17	2,400.20
Class of 1904.....	1,072.55	8.30	1,080.85	849.00	231.85
Class of 1908.....	967.80	6.93	974.73	965.64	9.09
Class of 1910.....	850.25	8.21	858.46	858.00	.46
Collins (Perry McDonough).....	4,286.17	122.08	4,408.25	3,801.25	607.00
Kearney (Phil).....	1,934.89	60.84	1,995.73	1,572.24	423.49
Law School.....	81.36		81.36	105.00	Dr. 23.64
Payne.....	2,555.44	225.14	2,780.58	2,220.00	560.58
Shoemaker (William Brock).....	3,306.09	473.90	3,779.99	3,061.76	718.23
Students.....	12,688.83	917.33	13,606.16	12,173.53	1,432.63
University Extension.....	2,967.85	67.04	3,034.89	2,748.90	285.99
	\$53,943.42	\$3,450.73	\$57,394.15	\$44,708.72	\$12,685.43

LOANS TO STUDENTS

Special Funds, as above.....	\$44,708.72
General Funds (Special 1914-1915 Loan Account).....	1,337.50
	<hr/>
Less Reserves.....	46,046.22
	475.04
	<hr/>
Net.....	\$45,571.18

## BALANCE SHEET AT JUNE 30, 1923

	General Funds	Special Endowments and Funds	Total
ASSETS			
Cash at Banks and on Hand.....	\$156,484.65	\$235,815.67	\$392,300.32
Notes Receivable.....	20,000.00		20,000.00
Accounts Receivable:			
Sundry Debtors.....	\$462,286.31		
Accounts Receivable—Students, less Reserve....	41,084.85		
Arrears of Rent (see page 415).....	14,358.09		
	<hr/>		
Loans to Students less Reserve (see page 469).....	1,288.24	44,282.94	45,571.18
Inventories of Materials and Supplies less Reserve.....	126,824.81		126,824.81
Rents Accrued—not due.....	107,750.46		107,750.46
Deferred Charges:			
Unexpired Insurance.....	63,758.79		
Miscellaneous.....	1,135.41		
	<hr/>		
Joint Administrative Board Expenses—Deferred.....	43,315.30		43,315.30
(New Medical School Site)			
Advances and Charges against Future Appropriations and Requests, net.....	22,651.84		22,651.84
Advances on Account of Income of Special Endowments and Gifts (see pages 423 and 431):			
Special Endowments.....	172,275.59		
Gifts.....	20,324.38	192,599.97	192,599.97
	<hr/>		
Securities Owned—Book Value (see page 458).....	293,298.92	23,385,609.35	23,678,908.27
Investment of Contract Deposit—Book Value (see Contra \$33,218.24).....	33,192.64		33,192.64
Real Estate:			
University Land Buildings and Equipment—at cost (see page 466).....	18,429,469.03		
Rental Properties:			
Upper and Lower Estates—at 1922 Assessed Valuation....	\$19,544,500.00		
Other Property at Book Values	8,263,153.90 27,807,653.90	41,095,447.93	5,141,675.00 46,237,122.93
	<hr/>		
Redemption Fund:			
Securities.....	1,395,045.01		
Cash at Bank (see page 461).....	4,954.99	1,400,000.00	1,400,000.00
	<hr/>		
	43,648,579.57	29,234,281.60	72,882,861.17
Loans—Due from Special Endowments and Funds per contra....	49,366.27		49,366.27
	<hr/>		
	\$43,697,945.84	\$29,234,281.60	\$72,932,227.44
	<hr/>		

Included in the assets of Special Endowments is real estate, investments, etc., amounting to \$5,774,006.96 (together with the income therefrom amounting to \$33,740.24) turned over to Columbia University by the Executor of the Estate of Amos F. Eno, subject to a contingent liability to refund part of this amount to the Estate of Amos F. Eno should any unforeseen claims arise for which the Executor has not provided.

BALANCE SHEET AT JUNE 30, 1923

	General Funds	Special Endowments and Funds	Total
<b>LIABILITIES, FUNDS, RESERVES AND CAPITAL</b>			
Accounts Payable.....	\$247,312.74		\$247,312.74
Deposits:			
Contract Deposit—(see Contra \$33,192.64)....	\$33,218.24		
Students Deposits.....	22,850.76	56,069.00	56,069.00
Payments Received in Advance:			
From Students—for Fees.....	35,953.73		
Prepaid Rentals—Rental Properties.....	22,784.96	53,061.02	\$5,677.67
Accrued Interest:			
Mortgages Payable.....	7,446.80		
Columbia College Bonds.....	10,000.00	17,446.80	17,446.80
Reserves:			
Stadium Site Expenses.....	3,813.60		
Contingent Items.....	1,000.00		
Requisitions Outstanding: Estimated			
Vendors.....	\$107,325.63		
Interdepartmental.....	42,494.39	149,820.02	154,633.62
Deferred Income.....		6,850.00	6,850.00
Unexpended Income (see page 423).....		408,648.71	408,648.71
Unexpended Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes (see page 431).....		713,643.86	713,643.86
Mortgages—New York City Property:			
Loubat Fund Property.....	448,000.00		
Claremont Avenue Properties.....	845,500.00		
626 Fifth Avenue.....	339,000.00	1,632,500.00	1,632,500.00
Columbia College 4% Mortgage Bonds.....	3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00
Endowments and Funds:			
Special Endowments (see page 499).....		27,992,700.94	27,992,700.94
Students Loan Endowments (see page 409).....		57,394.15	57,394.15
Permanent—For Purchase of Land, etc. (see page 502).....	10,639,320.25		10,639,320.25
Capital Account (see page 412).....	26,497,602.41		26,497,602.41
Principal of Redemption Fund.....	1,400,000.00		1,400,000.00
Loans due to General Funds per contra.....	43,697,945.84	29,184,915.33	72,882,861.17
		49,366.27	49,366.27
	<b>\$43,697,945.84</b>	<b>\$29,234,281.60</b>	<b>\$72,932,227.44</b>

## CAPITAL ACCOUNT AS AT JUNE 30, 1923

Balance at July 1, 1922.....	\$26,430,836.76
------------------------------	-----------------

## ADJUSTMENTS:

## ADD:

Arrears of Rent less adjustments.....	\$4,696.32
Old outstanding checks unclaimed, written back.....	332.54
Adjustment of Permanent Funds.....	5,221.75
Miscellaneous.....	153.50
Profit on sale of Williamsbridge Property.....	29,410.12
	<hr/>
	\$39,814.23

## DEDUCT:

Annuity payments applicable to previous years (net).....	\$ 493.50
Insurance premiums applicable to previous years (net).....	3,863.38
Accounts receivable written off.....	1,049.67
Transfer of balance of Fayerweather Legacy to University Publication Fund.....	7,843.97
Transfer to Income of Harkness Fund.....	52,000.00
Transfer to President's House Furnishing and Equipment Fund.....	6,584.87
	<hr/>
	71,835.39

Net Deductions.....	32,021.16
---------------------	-----------

Adjusted Balance at July 1, 1922.....	\$26,398,815.60
---------------------------------------	-----------------

## ADD:

Excess of Income over Expenses for Maintenance for fiscal year ended June 30, 1923.....	98,786.81
--	-----------

Balance at June 30, 1923.....	\$26,497,602.41
-------------------------------	-----------------

# REPORT OF THE TREASURER

LONDON OFFICE: ELDON STREET HOUSE, ELDON STREET, E.C.2. CABLE ADDRESS "PREF" LONDON.

ROBERT T. LINGLEY, C.P.A.  
JOHN J. BAIRD, C.A.  
JAMES ADDISON  
FRANK E. DIXON, F.C.A.

LINGLEY, BAIRD, ADDISON & DIXON  
ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS  
MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTANTS  
CABLE ADDRESS "AUDITORS" NEW YORK

No. 120, BROADWAY, NEW YORK      October 11, 1923.

## C E R T I F I C A T E

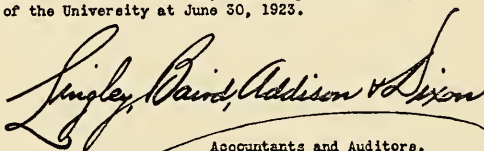
We have examined the books and records of the Treasurer of Columbia University in the City of New York for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923 and we are satisfied as to the general correctness of the accounts and have submitted our detailed report thereon to the Treasurer.

The cash at Banks and on hand has been verified and the securities representing the invested endowments and funds have either been produced to us or verified by certificates received from the depositories. We have tested and substantially verified the income receivable from invested endowments and funds and all other income shown by the books of the University and are satisfied that the disbursements therefrom have been sufficiently vouched.

The securities owned are carried either at their purchase price or at the market value at the date of their acquisition by gift.

The Academic Properties, covering Land, Buildings and Equipment are carried in the accounts at cost. The properties known as The Upper and Lower Estates are carried at 1922 New York City Assessed Valuations. The other properties of the University, mainly rental properties, are carried either at cost or cost plus carrying charges, and in a few instances at nominal values. These valuations, for the purposes of the accompanying Balance Sheet, appear to us to be proper. From the active rental properties, reserves for depreciation have been deducted.

On the basis stated above, WE HEREBY CERTIFY that the Balance Sheet submitted herewith is in accordance with the books and, in our opinion, fairly reflects the financial status of the University at June 30, 1923.



Accountants and Auditors.



### Payments by Allied Corporations

(1) Salaries Account Barnard College. Credited to the following Departments.

General University Administration.....	\$30,400.00	
Anthropology.....	1,000.00	
Botany.....	13,000.00	
Chemistry.....	14,000.00	
Economics.....	12,000.00	
English and Comparative Literature.....	33,600.00	
Geology.....	7,500.00	
Germanic Languages.....	8,500.00	
Greek and Latin.....	18,800.00	
History.....	14,000.00	
Mathematics.....	13,700.00	
Philosophy and Psychology.....	17,500.00	
Physical Education.....	13,300.00	
Physics.....	8,500.00	
Religion.....	2,100.00	
Romance Languages.....	19,400.00	
Zoology.....	14,800.00	
Library.....	2,700.00	
Business Administration.....	7,000.00	\$251,800.00

(2) Salaries Account Teachers College. Credited to the following Departments:

Food Chemistry.....	1,200.00	
Philosophy and Psychology.....	1,500.00	
Social Science.....	1,800.00	
Biological Chemistry.....	720.00	
Education and Practical Arts.....	366,090.00	
Institute of Public Health.....	900.00	372,210.00

(3) Carnegie Endowment. Credited to the following:

Retiring Allowances.....	53,992.41	
Widows' Allowances.....	18,691.64	72,684.05
		<u>\$696,694.05</u>

## ARREARS OF RENT, JUNE 30, 1923

## UPPER ESTATE

39 West 49 Street.....	\$1,129.00	
62 West 51 Street.....	1,487.50	
18 West 50 Street.....	1,382.50	
		<u>\$3,999.00</u>

## RENTAL PROPERTY

21 Claremont Avenue.....	156.25	
39-41 Claremont Ave.....	404.17	
		<u>560.42</u>
		<u>\$4,559.42</u>

## ENO ESTATE

19 South William Street.....	60.00	
430 West Broadway.....	50.00	
434 West Broadway.....	68.00	
434½ West Broadway.....	122.00	
33 Fifth Avenue.....	416.67	
1558 Broadway.....	125.00	
46 West 64 Street.....	45.00	
163 West 46 Street.....	100.00	
1556 Broadway.....	160.00	
Broadway, Seventh Ave., 52nd and 53rd Streets .....	8,652.00	
		<u>9,798.67</u>
		<u>\$14,358.09*</u>

\* Since June 30, 1923, this amount has been reduced to \$3,989.17.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF INCOME OF SPECIAL ENDOWMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING  
JUNE 30, 1923

	Debit Balances June 30, 1922	Credit Balances June 30, 1922	Received 1922-1923	Total Credits	Expended 1922-1923	Debit Balances June 30, 1923	Credit Balances June 30, 1923
Adams, .....	\$262.62		\$2,100.00	\$1,837.38	\$1,750.00		\$87.38
Aldrich Scholarship, .....		\$25.00	250.00	275.00	275.00		
Alumni Federation of Columbia University, .....		3.08	593.06	596.14			596.14
Anonymous for Church and Choral Music, .....		387.41	5,223.07	5,610.48	5,571.38		39.10
Art Professorship, .....		9,592.57	9,458.01	19,050.58	7,586.20		11,464.38
Avery Architectural, .....	281.54		2,300.00	2,018.46	2,218.56	\$199.60	
Baier, .....	15.00		916.67	901.67			901.67
Barker (Clarence) Musical Scholarship, .....		2,086.25	1,395.56	3,481.81	(1) 1,204.37		2,277.44
Barnard Fellowship, .....		1,648.81	500.00	2,148.81			2,148.81
Barnard Library, .....	1,630.94		3,792.50	2,161.56	(10) 2,019.47		142.09
Barnard (Margaret), .....			812.50	812.50	(2) 812.50		
Beck Prize, .....		377.36	400.00	777.36	400.00		377.36
Beck Scholarship, .....		10.00	100.00	110.00			
Beekman (Gerard), .....		50.00	500.00	550.00	550.00		
Beer Lecture, .....		2,794.87	500.00	3,294.87	1,217.41		2,077.46
Bennett Prize, .....		208.63	50.00	258.63	50.00		208.63
Bergh, .....		5,377.63	5,000.00	10,377.63	8,142.95		2,234.68
Blumenthal, .....		2,414.87	6,129.72	8,544.59	(3) 9,361.20		
Bondy (Emil G.), .....		9,338.89	5,000.00	14,338.89	6,907.35		7,431.54
Boring Fellowship, .....		54.36	310.00	364.36			364.36
Brainard(Edward Sutliff) Memorial, .....		6.20	60.00	66.20	60.00		6.20
Bridgham Fellowship, .....		\$26.16	1,400.00	1,626.16			1,626.16
Bunner Prize, .....		213.83	62.35	276.18			276.18
Burgess (Annie P.), .....			3,168.25	3,168.25	(5) 3,168.25		
Burgess (Annie P.) Scholarship, .....		19.14	250.00	269.14	269.14		
Burgess (Daniel M.) Scholarship, .....		30.85	280.85	280.85	(6) 280.85		
Burgess (John W.), .....	72.70		4,251.50	4,178.80	4,178.80		
Butler (Nicholas Murray) Medal, .....		201.30	150.00	351.30	25.00		326.30
Butler Scholarship, .....		98.11	275.00	373.11	365.55		7.56

Campbell Scholarship.....	30.00	300.00	330.00	500.00	170.00	.....
Carpentier (E. R.).....	1,450.00	12,500.00	11,050.00	11,050.00	.....	.....
Carpentier (H. W.).....	.....	71,830.13	71,830.13	71,830.13	.....	.....
Carpentier (J. S.).....	3,659.96	15,000.00	18,659.96	14,304.87	.....	4,355.09
Castner.....	.....	3,283.66	3,283.66	.....	.....	3,283.66
Center Fund.....	4,532.13	9,000.00	13,532.13	11,728.62	.....	1,803.51
Chamberlain (Joseph).....	323.35	7,500.00	7,176.65	7,125.00	.....	51.65
Chamberlain (Lydia C.).....	.....	50,000.00	50,000.00	31,148.72	.....	18,851.28
Chandler (C. F.).....	141.19	375.00	516.19	540.24	24.05	.....
Chanler Prize.....	232.45	55.00	287.45	55.00	.....	232.45
Chapel Music.....	208.06	52.50	260.56	105.07	.....	155.49
Cheesman (T. M.).....	.....	500.00	500.00	500.00	.....	.....
Class of 1848 Scholarship.....	50.00	500.00	550.00	417.50	.....	132.50
Class of 1881 Arts and Mines.....	6.39	100.00	106.39	69.50	.....	36.89
Class of 1885 Mines.....	54.80	530.00	584.80	582.77	.....	2.03
Class of 1888 Arts and Mines.....	92.73	20.00	112.73	.....	.....	112.73
Class of 1889 Medal.....	90.83	25.00	115.83	70.00	.....	45.83
Class of 1892 Arts and Mines.....	75.04	330.00	405.04	390.00	.....	15.04
Class of 1895 Arts and Mines.....	743.75	212.50	956.25	.....	.....	956.25
Class of 1896 Arts and Mines.....	38.33	600.00	638.33	638.33	.....	.....
Class of 1901 Decennial.....	7.31	70.00	77.31	76.95	.....	.36
Class of 1905.....	116.04	61.25	177.29	.....	.....	177.29
Collins (Perry McDonough).....	3,651.18	30,694.04	34,345.22	31,872.07	.....	2,473.15
Columbia Hudson-Fulton Prize.....	100.00	50.00	150.00	150.00	.....	.....
Columbia University Football Association.....	.....	310.04	310.04	310.04	.....	.....
Convers Prize.....	.87	55.00	55.87	.....	.....	55.87
Cothral.....	407.22	851.25	1,258.47	574.05	.....	684.42
Crocker Research.....	38,151.25	77,514.17	115,665.42	(9) 68,373.06	.....	47,292.36
Crosby Collection of Lantern Slides.....	156.11	85.00	241.11	176.66	.....	64.45
Currier.....	2,905.08	2,500.00 Dr.	405.08	.....	405.08	.....
Curtis (Carlton C.).....	951.43	813.02	1,764.45	.....	.....	1,764.45
Curtis Fellowship.....	1,420.22	500.00	1,920.22	725.00	.....	1,195.22
Curtis Medal.....	192.22	65.00	257.22	.....	.....	257.22
Cutting.....	6,341.78	.....	6,341.78	2,000.00	.....	4,341.78

	Debit Balances June 30, 1922	Credit Balances June 30, 1922	Received 1922-1923	Total Credits	Expended 1922-1923	Debit Balances June 30, 1923	Credit Balances June 30, 1923
Cutting, Jr., Fellowship.....			\$600.00	\$600.00	\$600.00		
Da Costa Professorship.....	\$1,047.91		4,330.00	3,282.09	3,280.93		\$1.16
Darling Prize.....		\$77.39	53.50	130.89			130.89
Dean Lung.....	46,238.34		11,310.00	57,548.34	10,791.73		46,756.61
Deutscher Verein Prize.....	54.19		50.00	104.19	40.00		64.19
De Witt Scholarship.....	75.70		765.09	840.79	842.37	\$1.58	
Drisler Classical.....	1,137.54		537.50	1,675.04	541.26		1,133.78
Dyckman.....	1,053.55		525.00	1,578.55	525.00		1,053.55
Earle Prize.....	69.12		66.25	135.37	50.00		85.37
Eaton Professorship.....	510.48		5,000.00	5,510.48	5,510.48		
Einstein.....	777.45		250.00	1,027.45			1,027.45
Elsberg.....			90.00	90.00	95.00	5.00	
Emmons Memorial.....	3,385.35		700.00	4,085.35	1,500.00		2,585.35
Eno.....			47,730.67	47,730.67	13,990.43		33,740.24
Ferguson Fellowship.....		586.09	500.00	1,086.09	500.00		586.09
Fine Arts Endowment.....			11,127.97	11,127.97	(11)11,127.97		
Fire Insurance.....			2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00		
Frank.....			50.43	50.43			50.43
Garth.....	1,001.20		825.00	1,826.20	825.00		1,001.20
Gebhard.....	100.00		1,000.00	1,100.00	1,100.00		
Germanistic.....	75.00		700.00	775.00	775.00		
German Lecture.....	115.62		62.50	178.12	62.50		115.62
Gilder.....	1,881.61		2,400.00	4,281.61	2,400.00		1,881.61
Goldschmidt Fellowship.....	373.62		825.00	1,198.62	825.00		373.62
Gottheil Lectureship.....	121.25		513.75	635.00	700.00	65.00	
Gottsberger Fellowship.....	407.79		475.00	882.79			882.79
Green Prize.....	50.00		50.00	100.00	50.00		50.00
Hall Scholarship.....	125.67		718.16	843.83	843.83		
Hamilton (Adelaide).....	100.00		50.00	150.00	200.00	50.00	





	Debit Balances June 30, 1922	Credit Balances June 30, 1922	Received 1922-1923	Total Credits	Expended 1922-1923	Debit Balances June 30, 1923	Credit Balances June 30, 1923
Proudfit (A. M.)		\$1,538.96	\$750.00	\$2,288.96	\$750.00		\$1,538.96
President's House—Furnishing and Equipment			666.67	666.67	2,086.75	\$1,420.08	
Psychology		637.60	5,000.00	5,637.60			
Pulitzer for School of Journalism	\$129.34		64,322.06	64,192.72	68,201.26	4,008.54	
Pulitzer Prize		57,389.50	42,076.50	99,466.00	(20) 40,783.25		58,682.75
Pulitzer Scholarship		4,759.12	13,800.00	18,559.12	15,164.78		3,394.34
Reisinger (Hugo)		394.41	205.55	599.96	(21) 844.67	244.71	
Rolker Prize		30.11	50.00	80.11	50.00		30.11
Romaine			173.25	173.25	153.75		19.50
Ross			12.13	12.13	7.55		4.58
Sandham (Anna M.)		235.62	500.00	735.62			735.62
Saunders (Leslie M.) Endowment		52.50	300.00	352.50			
Saunders (Mary Ellen)			371.67	371.67			371.67
Schermerhorn (F. Augustus) Fellowship		2,521.16	625.00	3,146.16			3,146.16
Schermerhorn Scholarship		25.00	250.00	275.00	275.00		
Schiff		12,988.05	5,000.00	17,988.05	12,800.00		5,188.05
Schiff Fellowship		705.91	750.00	1,455.91			1,455.91
School of Dentistry			6,550.00	6,550.00	5,600.67		949.33
Schurz Fellowship		886.27	500.00	1,386.27	1,000.00		386.27
Schurz Library		532.20	535.00	1,067.20			1,067.20
Seidl			600.00	600.00	600.00		
Shoemaker	353.43		500.00	146.57	(22) 462.28	315.71	
Slavonic			37.50	37.50			37.50
Social and Political Ethics Professorship	386.72		1,921.62	1,534.90	2,721.63	1,186.73	
Stokes Prize		1,193.77	1,000.00	2,193.77	1,250.00		943.77
Stuart Scholarship		52.50	300.00	352.50	352.50		
Toppan Prize	4.75		210.00	205.25	150.00		55.25
Trowbridge		2,042.04	500.00	2,542.04	500.00		2,042.04
Turner Scholarship			255.00	255.00	255.00		

Tyndall.....	1,616.77	575.00	2,191.77	972.00	1,219.77
University Publication.....	.....	244.03	244.03	.....	244.03
Van Amringe.....	83.69	255.00	338.69	255.00	83.69
Van Cortlandt (Robert B.).....	.....	32,219.45	32,219.45	(23) 32,219.45	.....
Van Praag.....	1,540.28	250.00	1,790.28	.....	1,790.28
Waring (Mrs.).....	.....	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	.....
Waring (Miss).....	.....	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	.....
Webber (John).....	.....	50.00	50.00	(24) 50.00	.....
Wheeler (John Visscher) Scholarship.....	380.00	680.00	1,060.00	1,060.00	.....
Wheeler (H. A.) Scholarship.....	.....	135.83	135.83	.....	135.83
Special Investments, Account Unassigned In- come.....	56,830.48	Dr. 6,207.48	50,623.00	(25) 4,154.00	46,469.00

Medical School

Blumenthal (George, Jr.).....	1,227.91	2,889.56	1,661.65	(26) 2,144.78	483.13	1,094.55
Bull Memorial.....	997.56	1,335.94	2,333.50	1,238.95	.....	.....
Carpenter (R. S.).....	500.00	5,000.00	5,500.00	5,500.00	.....	.....
Clark Scholarship.....	1,621.43	762.50	2,383.93	764.96	.....	1,618.97
Cock Prize.....	217.12	56.25	273.37	.....	.....	273.37
Cragin.....	1,433.54	2,431.62	3,865.16	3,865.16	.....	.....
De Lamar (Joseph R.).....	146,557.98	205,052.65	58,494.67	(28) 220,507.65	162,012.98	.....
Devendorf Scholarship.....	16.44	325.00	308.56	358.56	50.00	.....
Doughty Scholarship.....	50.00	500.00	550.00	550.00	.....	.....
Du Bois Memorial.....	1,925.00	900.00	2,825.00	.....	.....	2,825.00
Goldschmidt (Henry Philip).....	.....	Dr. 59.86	Dr. 59.86	8.89	.....	.....
Grosvenor (Robert) Memorial.....	34.95	125.00	90.05	90.05	.....	.....
Harkness Funds.....	64,200.00	224,006.02	159,806.02	(29) 159,806.02	.....	.....
Harsen.....	.....	1,566.64	1,723.29	1,722.89	.....	.40
Hartley Scholarship.....	156.65	250.00	290.91	221.25	.....	69.66
Huber (Francis) Scholarship.....	40.91	250.00	422.22	422.22	.....	.....
Huber (Viola B.) Scholarship.....	172.22	250.00	422.22	422.22	.....	.....
Jacobi Library.....	256.26	201.06	457.32	206.20	.....	251.12

	Debit Balances June 30, 1922	Credit Balances June 30, 1922	Received 1922-1923	Total Credits	Expended 1922-1923	Debit Balances June 30, 1923	Credit Balances June 30, 1923
Jacobi Scholarship.....		\$688.89	\$1,000.00	\$1,688.89	\$1,688.89		
Janeway Library.....	\$605.42		1,337.50	732.08	1,003.55	\$271.47	
Lee.....		1,329.70	1,000.00	2,329.70	1,569.67		\$760.03
McAneny (Marjorie).....		172.22	250.00	422.22	422.22		
Martin (Frederick Townsend).....		699.07	500.00	1,199.07	1,199.07		
Meierhoff (H. L.) Prize.....			50.00	50.00	50.00		
Miller.....			500.00	500.00	500.00		
Proudfit (M. M.) Scholarship.....		5,709.27	750.00	6,459.27			6,459.27
Sloane Hospital for Women.....		39.70	37,133.75	37,173.45	37,173.45		
Smith Prize.....		339.79	175.00	514.79			\$14.79
Steers (James R.).....			450.00	450.00	450.00		
Stevens Prize.....		1,163.25	95.00	1,258.25			1,258.25
Swift Memorial.....		281.56	397.50	679.06	96.07		582.99
Vanderbilt Clinic.....			5,650.00	5,650.00	5,650.00		
Watson (Dr. William Perry).....		87.24	222.50	309.74			309.74
Weinstein Memorial.....		30.00	40.00	70.00			41.30
Wheelock.....	44.78		208.45	163.67	28.70		163.67
	\$241,538.98	\$340,928.22	\$1,329,411.02	\$1,428,800.26	\$1,192,427.14	\$172,275.59	\$408,648.71
			Less Transfer.....		101,520.75		
					1,090,906.39		

INCOME OF SPECIAL FUNDS—NOTES

TRANSFERS

(1) To Premium Account Clarence Barker Fund.....	4.37
(2) To Income Barnard Library Fund.....	812.50
(3) To Income Blumenthal Scholarship Fund.....	601.19
(4) To Premium Account George Blumenthal Endowment Fund.....	220.85
(5) To President's Emergency Fund.....	3,168.25
(6) To General Income.....	21.85
(7) To Principal T. M. Cheesman Fund.....	500.00
(8) To Investment Columbia University Football Association Fund.....	310.04
(9) To University Land, Buildings and Equipment.....	4,255.73
(10) To Barnard Medal Fund.....	40.00
(11) To Principal Fine Arts Endowment Fund.....	11,127.97
(12) To Premium Account Ellen C. Harris Fund.....	5.07
(13) To Principal Charles Frederick Hoffman Fund.....	250.00
(14) To Premium Account John Stewart Kennedy Fund.....	3,454.34
(15) To President's Emergency Fund.....	250.00
(16) To Law Alumni Gift.....	25.00
(17) To Principal Sara E. Mower Fund.....	5,977.10
(18) To Principal Mary B. Pell Legacy.....	20.00
(19) To President's Emergency Fund.....	4,311.71
(20) To Pulitzer Fund for School of Journalism.....	21,038.25
(21) To Principal Hugo Reisinger Fund.....	92.67
(22) To Shoemaker Loan Fund.....	250.00
(23) To Premium Account Robert B. Van Cortlandt Fund.....	41.01
(24) To Principal John Webber Fund.....	50.00
(25) To Premium Account Special Investments.....	1,512.33
(26) To Blumenthal Loan Fund.....	1,444.78
(27) To Investment Phoenix Fund.....	1,900.00
(28) To Premium Account Joseph R. DeLamar Fund.....	461.29
(29) To Principal Harkness Funds.....	39,374.45
	<b>\$101,520.75</b>



**GIFTS AND RECEIPTS FOR DESIGNATED PURPOSES. RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1923**

ACCOUNTS	Debit Balances June 30, 1922	Credit Balances June 30, 1922	Received 1922-1923	Total Credits	Expended 1922-1923	Debit Balances June 30, 1923	Credit Balances June 30, 1923
<b>EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION:</b>							
Lectures.....		\$501.09		\$501.09	\$378.34		\$122.75
President's Emergency Fund.....		222.76	\$15,596.01	15,818.77	(*) 8,088.81		7,729.96
Columbia Alumni Fund—Fales Gift.....		1,000.00		1,000.00			1,000.00
Columbia University War Hospital.....		2,944.60		2,944.60			2,944.60
Seligman (Isaac N.) Bequest.....		3,909.85		3,909.85			3,909.85
Columbia Service Bureau in France.....		486.88		486.88			486.88
American Council on Education.....			200.00	200.00	200.00		
State Aid to Blind Pupils.....		43.45	1,200.00	1,243.45	1,200.00		43.45
State Aid to Deaf Pupils.....		6.00		6.00			6.00
Alumni Federation.....		2,500.00	10,000.00	12,500.00	5,000.00		7,500.00
Comparative Literature, Dramatic Museum Dramatic Museum, Graduate Class in Shakespeare.....		267.25	77.23	344.48	344.48		
James (Mrs. Walter B.).....			84.00	84.00	84.00		
Class of 1917 Student Aid.....			1,000.00	1,000.00	237.50		762.50
Columbia College—Dean's Fund.....			200.00	200.00	200.00		
Columbia University Athletic Association General Support.....			9.00	9.00			9.00
Columbia University Athletic Association for Tennis.....			10.00	10.00			10.00
Columbia Law Review.....			5.00	5.00			5.00
Hepburn, A. Barton.....			55.00	55.00			55.00
			150,000.00	150,000.00			150,000.00



ACCOUNTS	Debit	Credit	Received	Total	Expended	Debit	Credit
	Balances June 30, 1922	Balances June 30, 1922	1922-1923	Credits	1922-1923	Balances June 30, 1923	Balances June 30, 1923
Ore Dressing Laboratory.....		913.66		913.66			913.66
Music: Anonymous Gift for Choir.....		280.97		280.97			280.97
Philosophy, Mediaeval: Salaries.....			1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00		
Philosophy: Wendell T. Bush Gift.....			500.00	500.00	500.00		
Physics, Experimental: Marcellus Hartley							
Research Laboratory.....		1,425.70	2,000.00	3,425.70	443.99		2,981.71
Physics: Research.....		2,691.80	10.00	2,701.80	710.93		1,990.87
Poland. Government of.....			1,200.00	1,200.00	1,100.00		100.00
Religion: Chaplain's Assistant.....		110.00	500.00	610.00	610.00		
Romance Languages: Lectures.....		40.00		40.00			40.00
School of Mines, Engineering and Chem-							
istry.....		190.00	105.00	295.00			295.00
Semitic Languages: Gottheil Lectureship..			300.00	300.00	300.00		
Slavonic Languages: Czecho-Slovak Gov-							
ernment Gift.....			500.00	500.00	400.00		100.00
Slavonic Languages: Stanoyevickey Gift..		3.90	50.00	53.90	35.71		18.19
Social Science: Salaries.....	2,000.00			Dr. 2,000.00	1,000.00	3,000.00	
Social Science: Humane Education.....		4,000.00		4,000.00			4,000.00
Summer Session: French Summer School..			6,775.77	6,775.77	50.00		6,725.77
Summer Session: Gift for Entertainment..			1,500.00	1,500.00			1,500.00
Zoology: Naples Zoological Station.....		500.00		500.00			500.00
UNIVERSITY EXTENSION:							
Department of Agriculture.....		393.98		393.98	227.82		166.16
School of Business: Anonymous.....		3,000.00	127.50	3,127.50			3,127.50
School of Business: Montgomery Gift.....		717.34		717.34	717.34		
MEDICAL SCHOOL:							
General Support of the Medical School....		345.00	833.50	1,178.50			1,178.50

Biological Chemistry: Biochemical Research Fund.....	2,559.85	3,000.00	5,559.85	2,975.80	2,584.05
Biological Chemistry: Clerical Assistance.....	180.00	.....	180.00	180.00	.....
Biological Chemistry: Special Printing.....	533.50	.....	533.50	.....	533.50
Diseases of Children: C. H. Crane Gift.....	.....	900.00	900.00	.....	900.00
Diseases of Children: Dispensary Development.....	.....	900.00	900.00	762.50	137.50
Oto-Laryngological Gift.....	50.00	.....	50.00	.....	50.00
Pathology: Columbia Bellevue Rickets Fund.....	.....	3,600.00	3,600.00	3,131.67	468.33
Pathology: Commonwealth Gift.....	665.11	4,000.00	4,665.11	3,304.74	1,360.37
Pathology Fund for Research.....	.....	55.70	55.70	55.70	.....
Pharmacology: Special Instrument Fund.....	9.14	.....	9.14	.....	9.14
Physiology: Lee Gift.....	247.35	.....	247.35	.....	247.35
Psychiatry: Hartley Corporation Gift.....	.....	2,400.00	2,400.00	.....	2,400.00
Surgery: Mackay Fund for Surgical Research.....	6,000.00	6,000.00	.....	5,743.45	.....
Vanderbilt Clinic: East River Homes Gift.....	.....	20,870.24	20,870.24	20,870.24	.....
Vanderbilt Clinic: Salaries.....	.....	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	.....
<b>FELLOWSHIPS, SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES:</b>					
All America Cables Scholarship.....	6.00	.....	6.00	.....	6.00
Alumni Association Prize.....	100.00	.....	Dr. 100.00	150.00	.....
Alpha Kappa Psi Fraternity Prize.....	50.00	.....	50.00	50.00	.....
Bakelite Research Fellowship.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Barnard Medal.....	80.00	40.00	120.00	.....	120.00
Chanler Historical Prize.....	.....	600.00	600.00	595.00	5.00
Columbia College Scholarship.....	.....	2.00	2.00	.....	2.00
Dupont Fellowship.....	750.00	.....	750.00	750.00	.....
Borzikowski Research Fellowship.....	1,200.00	.....	1,200.00	.....	1,200.00
Hartley Scholarship.....	.....	28.75	28.75	( <sup>1</sup> ) 28.75	.....
Howland (Charles P.) Prize.....	.....	800.00	800.00	800.00	.....
Industrial Research Fellowship, Chemical Engineering.....	414.83	.....	414.83	.....	414.83

ACCOUNTS	Debit		Received 1922-1923	Total Credits	Expended 1922-1923	Credit	
	Balances June 30, 1922	Balances June 30, 1923				Balances June 30, 1922	Balances June 30, 1923
Dunn (Gano) Prize.....			350.00	350.00	350.00		
Greek Prize.....			250.00	250.00			250.00
Jones Scholarship.....			200.00	400.00	200.00		200.00
Law School.....			200.00	200.00	200.00		
Loubat Prizes.....			5,441.82	5,441.82	1,400.00		4,041.82
McClymonds Scholarship.....			1,300.00	1,401.25	1,300.00		101.25
Mutual Welfare League.....			314.62	314.62	214.62	(7)	100.00
New York Diocesan Fellowship.....			250.00	250.00	250.00		
New York State Scholarships.....			36,524.00	36,574.00	36,524.00	(8)	50.00
Perkins Fellowship.....			800.00	800.00	800.00		
Research Fellowship in Medicine.....			141.68	141.68			141.68
Research Fellowship in Physiology.....			1,000.00	1,000.00			1,000.00
Sackett Scholarship.....			500.00	800.00	300.00		500.00
Smith (Edna L.) Scholarship.....			5,020.83	5,020.83			5,020.83
Special Alumni Association Scholarships.....			6.25	6.25			6.25
Special Scholarships.....			52.00	52.00			52.00
Special University Scholarship in History.....			150.00	150.00			150.00
Van Amringe Prize.....			6,500.00	6,500.00			6,500.00
<b>BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS:</b>							
Medical and Surgical Equipment.....			232.04	232.04			232.04
Gift for Stadium.....			1,721.63	1,900.15			1,900.15
School of Business Building Construction			24,189.00	492,372.76	(17) 81,794.15		410,578.61
Van Amringe Memorial.....			577.96	577.96	130.00		447.96
Barnard and Lawrence Memorial Windows			4,700.00	24,700.00			24,700.00
Schermerhorn Bequest, Faculty House.....			198,485.96	220,092.88	219,146.35	(10)	946.53



Earl Hall Furnishings.....	904.55	82.25	986.80	880.42	.....	106.38
Member of Class of 1903 (for Hartley Hall)	.....	5,500.00	5,500.00	5,240.52	.....	259.48
Douglas (Mrs.) for furnishing Manor House.....	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00
Carnegie Foundation for New Medical School Construction.....	.....	8,333.34	8,333.34	( <sup>6</sup> ) 8,333.34	.....	.....
Rockefeller Foundation for New Medical School Construction.....	.....	8,333.33	8,333.33	( <sup>7</sup> ) 8,333.33	.....	.....
General Education Board for New Medical School Construction.....	.....	.....	.....	( <sup>8</sup> ) 8,333.33	8,333.33	.....
1882 Memorial Windows.....	.....	65.00	65.00	.....	.....	65.00
Class of '97 Boathouse.....	798.76	.....	798.76	( <sup>11</sup> ) 798.76	.....	.....
University Hall Fund Gift.....	10.00	.....	10.00	.....	.....	10.00
<b>LIPRARY:</b>						
Alumni Association for School of Architec- ture.....	.....	218.00	218.00	203.00	.....	15.00
Apter (Abram) Memorial.....	100.00	.....	100.00	99.34	.....	.66
Purchase of Books and Serials.....	7.95	532.29	540.24	476.74	.....	63.50
Butler Library Furnishings.....	101.69	348.16	449.85	400.37	.....	49.48
American Law Reports.....	182.46	12.00	194.46	141.59	.....	52.87
Committee of Fifty.....	220.39	.....	220.39	52.86	.....	167.53
Crane (Charles R.) Fund.....	11.81	.....	11.81	1.60	.....	10.21
Emergencies.....	150.04	1,769.77	1,919.81	2,017.41	.....	.....
Griscom Gift.....	10.00	73.02	83.02	10.00	.....	73.02
Janeway Gift.....	182.00	.....	182.00	( <sup>9</sup> ) 182.00	.....	.....
Joan of Arc Library.....	.....	20.00	20.00	.....	.....	20.00
Journalism Library: Books and Binding...	.....	1.25	1.25	1.25	.....	.....
Loeb (James) Fund.....	197.11	175.00	372.11	285.40	.....	86.71
Law Library Association.....	200.00	.....	200.00	200.00	.....	.....
Law School Alumni Fund.....	.....	1,526.30	1,526.30	1,526.30	.....	.....
Low (William G.) Gift.....	219.47	250.00	469.47	269.14	.....	200.33
Medical School Library.....	10.00	.....	10.00	10.00	.....	.....
Law Library.....	.....	2.00	2.00	.....	.....	2.00
Law Library: Davison Gift.....	.....	2,173.95	2,173.95	2,000.00	.....	173.95

ACCOUNTS	Debit Balances June 30, 1922	Credit Balances June 30, 1922	Received 1922-1923	Total Credits	Expended 1922-1923	Debit Balances June 30, 1923	Credit Balances June 30, 1923
Chemistry Library.....		10.00		10.00	10.00		
Purchase of Law Books.....			100.00	100.00			100.00
Law Library: Books and Binding.....			5.00	5.00			5.00
Library: Legislative Drafting Fund.....		839.03		839.03	836.54		2.49
Montgomery (Robert H.) Gift for Purchase of Books for the Library.....		11.21	1,000.00	1,011.21	1,000.00		11.21
Shakespeare Class of 1893.....		65.69		65.69	65.69		
Library: Support.....			5.00	5.00			5.00
Law School: G. W. Murray Gift.....			5,000.00	5,000.00			5,000.00
Anonymous Gift for Current Needs.....		13,706.67	6,627.33	20,334.00	(*) 20,334.00		
Chandler Museum.....		702.21		702.21			702.21
Crane Gift for Lectures in Summer Session.....		200.00		200.00			200.00
Flagler Gift for University Orchestra.....		50.00		50.00			50.00
	\$9,100.00	\$767,972.92	\$430,306.98	\$1,189,179.90	\$495,860.42	\$20,324.38	\$713,643.86
			Less transfers.....		\$355,808.60		
					\$140,051.82		

NOTES

TRANSFERS

(1) To Income, Hartley Scholarship Fund.....	\$28.75
(2) To President's House Furnishing and Equipment.....	20,000.00
(3) To University Land Buildings and Equipment.....	8,333.34
(4) To University Land Buildings and Equipment.....	8,333.33
(5) To University Land Buildings and Equipment.....	8,333.33
(6) To Capital Account.....	182.00
(7) To General Income.....	214.62
(8) To Income, Perkins Fellowship Fund.....	800.00
(9) To University Publication Fund.....	7,843.97
(10) To University Land Buildings and Equipment.....	219,146.35
(11) To University Land Buildings and Equipment.....	798.76
(12) To University Land Buildings and Equipment.....	81,794.15
	<u>\$355,808.60</u>

**SECURITIES OWNED FOR ACCOUNT OF SPECIAL ENDOWMENTS, GENERAL ENDOWMENTS  
AND DESIGNATED FUNDS**

	At June 30, 1922	Increase 1922-1923	Decrease 1922-1923	At June 30, 1923
<b>Bonds</b>				
<b>SCHEDULE I—RAILROAD</b>				
\$100,000 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Ry. Co.'s California Arizona Lines 4½ per cent First and Refunding 50 Year Gold Bonds, due 1962	\$98,500.00			\$98,500.00
33,000 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Ry. Co.'s 4 per cent 100 Year Adjustment Bonds, due 1995.....	26,215.00			26,215.00
57,000 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Ry. Co.'s 4 per cent General Mortgage 100 Year Bonds, due 1995.....	46,351.25			46,351.25
30,000 Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co.'s 4 per cent First Consolidated 50 Year Mortgage Bonds, due 1952.....	27,475.00			27,475.00
10,000 Augusta-Aiken Ry. & Electric Corp.'s 5 per cent Sinking Fund Bonds, due 1935.....	6,000.00		\$6,000.00	
1,500 Augusta-Aiken Ry. & Electric Corp.'s 5 per cent Gold Coupon Notes, due 1924.....	1,500.00		1,500.00	
23,000 Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s 3½ per cent Prior Lien Bonds, due 1925.....	21,307.50			21,307.50
2,000 Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s 4 per cent First Mortgage 50 Year Bonds, due 1948....	2,000.00			2,000.00
50,000 Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s 4 per cent Refunding Mortgage Bonds, due 1941 (Pittsburgh, Lake Erie & West Virginia System)...	44,687.50			44,687.50
3,000 Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s 5 per cent Refunding & General Mortgage Bonds, Series A, due 1995.....	1,882.50			1,882.50
50,000 Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s 6 per cent Equipment Trust Gold Notes, due 1933.....	50,811.25		73.75	50,737.50

25,000 Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s 6 per cent Equipment Trust Gold Notes, due 1934. . . . .	25,438.46			36.54	25,401.92
25,000 Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s 6 per cent Equipment Trust Gold Notes, due 1935. . . . .	25,468.93			36.07	25,432.86
4,000 Belleville & Carondelet R. R. Co.'s 6 per cent First Mortgage Bonds, due 1923. . . . .	3,571.80			3,571.80	
18,000 Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh R. R. Co.'s 5 per cent General Mortgage Bonds, due 1937	17,940.32				17,940.32
127,000 Central Pacific Ry. Co.'s 4 per cent First Refunding Mortgage Bonds, due 1949. . . . .	106,932.50				106,932.50
2,000 Central R. R. Co. of New Jersey 5 per cent	1,945.00				1,945.00
26,000 Central R. R. Co. of New Jersey 5 per cent Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, due 1987. . . . .	27,298.59			19.98	27,278.61
1,000 Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. Co.'s 5 per cent First Mortgage Bonds, due 1940 (Craig Valley Branch). . . . .	1,000.00				1,000.00
50,000 Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. Co.'s 4½ per cent General Mortgage Bonds, due 1992. . . . .	53,621.67			51.74	53,569.93
1,000 Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. Co. 5 per cent First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, due 1939	878.75				878.75
10,000 Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. Co.'s 4 per cent First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, due 1989 (Richmond & Allegheny Division). . . . .	10,000.00				10,000.00
100,000 Chicago and Alton Ry. Co.'s 3½ per cent First Lien Bonds, due 1950. . . . .			\$48,000.00		48,000.00
11,000 Chicago and Northwestern Ry. Co.'s Gen- eral Mortgage Bonds, due 1987. . . . .			8,415.00		8,415.00
250,000 Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co.'s 5 per cent Sinking Fund Debenture Bonds, due 1933	250,000.00				250,000.00
12,000 Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co.'s 4 per cent Extension Bonds, due 1926. . . . .	11,685.00				11,685.00



	At June 30, 1922	Increase 1922-1923	Decrease 1922-1923	At June 30, 1923
1,000 Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co.'s 5 per cent General Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1987	\$1,048.75			\$1,048.75
10,000 Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co.'s 6½ per cent 15 Year Secured Gold Notes, due 1936..	9,925.00			9,925.00
3,000 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R. Co.'s 3½ per cent Mortgage Bonds, due 1949		\$2,490.00		2,490.00
50,000 Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Ry. Co.'s 4 per cent First Mortgage Bonds, Series A, due 1949.....	48,059.92			48,059.92
50,000 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co.'s 4 per cent 25 Year Gold Bonds, due 1934....	46,040.00			46,040.00
2,000 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co.'s 4 per cent General Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1989.....	1,200.00			1,200.00
400,000 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co.'s 4½ per cent General Mortgage Bonds, due 1989.....		339,500.00		339,500.00
1,000 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co.'s 5 per cent General Refunding Mortgage Conv. Gold Bonds, due 2014.....	967.50			967.50
67,000 Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co.'s 4 per cent General Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1988.....	53,668.75			53,668.75
50,000 Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Railway Co.'s 4 per cent 50 Year General First Mortgage Bonds, due 1936.....	48,000.00			48,000.00
1,000 Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western Railroad Co.'s 5 per cent 50 Year First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1965.....	800.00			800.00

2,000 Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Ry. Co.'s 6 per cent General Mortgage Cons. Gold Bonds, due 1934.....	1,900.00				1,900.00
50,000 Cleveland & Mahoning Valley Ry. Co.'s 5 per cent 50 Year Gold Bonds, due 1938.....	50,000.00				50,000.00
6,000 Columbus & Toledo Railroad Co.'s 4 per cent First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, due 1955.....	4,515.00				4,515.00
30,000 Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Co.'s 4 per cent First Consolidated Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1936.....	30,000.00				30,000.00
15,000 Des Moines & Fort Dodge Railroad Co.'s 4 per cent 30 Year First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1935.....	15,000.00				15,000.00
100,000 Des Plaines Valley Railroad Co.'s 4½ per cent First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1947 (Guaranteed by Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co.).....	100,000.00				100,000.00
85,000 Duluth & Iron Range Ry. Co.'s 5 per cent First Mortgage Bonds, due 1937.....	85,176.46			\$11.77	85,164.69
10,000 Grand Trunk Railway Co.'s 6½ per cent Equipment Trust Certificates, due 1936.....	9,515.00				9,515.00
35,000 Grand Trunk Railway Co.'s 7 per cent 20 Year Debenture Bonds, due 1940.....	35,248.43			13.81	35,234.62
100,000 Great Northern Ry. Co.'s 5½ per cent General Mortgage Gold Bonds, Series B, due 1952.....	96,425.00				96,425.00
6,000 Illinois Central R. Co.'s 3½ per cent First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1951.....			4,965.00		4,965.00
9,000 Illinois Central R. Co.'s 4 per cent First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1951.....			8,347.50		8,347.50
24,000 Illinois Central Railroad Co.'s 4 per cent Gold Bonds, due 1953.....	21,950.67				21,950.67
25,000 Illinois Central Railroad Co.'s 7 per cent Bonds, due 1933.....	26,230.45			111.87	26,118.58

	At June 30, 1922	Increase 1922-1923	Decrease 1922-1923	At June 30, 1923
22,000 Illinois Central Railroad Co.'s 7 per cent Bonds, Series F, due 1935.....	\$22,297.00	.....	\$99.00	\$22,198.00
2,000 International Great Northern Railroad Co.'s 7 per cent Purchase Money First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1922.....	1,905.00	.....	1,905.00	.....
25,000 Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad Co.'s 6 per cent Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, due 1928.....	26,285.12	.....	214.19	26,070.93
7,000 Lake Erie & Western Railroad Co.'s 5 per cent First Mortgage 50 Year Gold Bonds, due 1937.....	5,600.00	.....	.....	5,600.00
3,000 Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Ry. Co.'s 3½ per cent Gold Bonds, due 1997.....	.....	\$2,385.00	.....	2,385.00
28,000 Lehigh Valley Railroad Co.'s 4½ per cent First Mortgage Bonds, due 1940.....	28,000.00	.....	.....	28,000.00
9,000 Lehigh Valley Railroad Co.'s 4 per cent General Consolidated Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 2003.....	2,352.00	.....	.....	2,352.00
10,000 Lehigh Valley Terminal Ry. Co.'s 5 per cent First Mortgage Bonds, due 1941.....	10,000.00	.....	.....	10,000.00
25,000 Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.'s 6½ per cent Equipment Trust Certificates, due 1933.....	25,144.89	.....	13.18	25,131.71
52,000 Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.'s 7 per cent Bonds, due 1930.....	52,879.30	.....	109.91	52,769.39
225,000 Michigan Central Railroad Co.'s 5 per cent First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1931 (Detroit & Bay City Division).....	225,000.00	.....	.....	225,000.00

2,000 Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.'s 4 per cent First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1949.....	850.00	.....	.....	850.00
3,000 Missouri Pacific Railroad Co.'s 5 per cent First and Refunding Gold Bonds, due 1965..	2,685.00	.....	.....	2,685.00
100,000 Missouri Pacific Railroad Co.'s 6 per cent Equipment Trust Notes, due 1934 and 1935..	101,380.64	.....	111.36	101,269.28
100,000 Montana Central Railroad Co.'s 6 per cent First Mortgage Bonds, due 1937.....	112,125.03	.....	1,208.33	116,916.70
26,000 Morris and Essex R. R. Co.'s 3½ per cent General Mortgage Bonds, due 2000.....	.....	.....	19,760.00	19,760.00
107,000 Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Ry. Co.'s 5 per cent First Consolidated Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1928.....	106,345.00	.....	.....	106,345.00
50,000 New Orleans, Texas & New Mexico Railroad Co.'s 6 per cent First Mortgage Bonds, due 1925.....	47,293.75	.....	.....	47,293.75
50,000 New Jersey Junction Railroad Co.'s 4 per cent First Mortgage Bonds, due 1986.....	39,494.45	.....	.....	39,494.45
3,000 New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co.'s 6 per cent Conv. Debenture Bonds, due 1935.....	2,805.00	.....	.....	2,805.00
25,000 New York Central Railroad Co.'s 7 per cent Equipment Trust Gold Bonds, due 1933.....	24,875.00	.....	.....	24,875.00
36,000 New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co.'s 3½ per cent First Mortgage Bonds, due 1997.....	32,940.00	.....	.....	32,940.00
3,000 New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co.'s 4 per cent First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1937.....	2,265.00	.....	.....	2,265.00
4,000 New York and Harlem R. R. Co.'s 3½ per cent Gold Bonds, due 2000.....	.....	.....	3,130.00	3,130.00

	At June 30, 1922	Increase 1922-1923	Decrease 1922-1923	At June 30, 1923
1,000 New York, Lackawanna & Western Ry. Co.'s 5 per cent Construction Mortgage Bonds, due 1923.....	\$955.00	.....	.....	\$955.00
50,000 New York, New Haven & Hartford Rail- road Co.'s 6 per cent Conv. Debenture Bonds, due 1948.....	50,000.00	.....	.....	50,000.00
10,000 New York, Ontario & Western Railroad Co.'s 4 per cent Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1992.....	10,000.00	.....	.....	10,000.00
1,000 New York, Susquehanna & Western Rail- road Co.'s 5 per cent First Mortgage Gold Refunding Bonds, due 1937.....	500.00	.....	.....	500.00
50,000 Norfolk & Western Railroad Co.'s 4 per cent Divisional First Lien and General Mort- gage Gold Bonds, due 1944.....	46,222.50	.....	.....	46,222.50
13,000 Norfolk & Western Railway Co.'s 4 per cent First Consolidated Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1996.....	12,632.50	.....	.....	12,632.50
5,000 Norfolk Terminal & Transportation Co.'s 5 per cent Terminal First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1948.....	5,089.02	.....	\$3.43	5,085.59
363,000 Northern Pacific Great Northern (C. B. & Q. Coll.) 6½ per cent Joint Bonds, due 1936..	350,295.00	.....	350,295.00	
363,000 Northern Pacific Railway Co.'s Refunding and Improvement 6 per cent Mortgage Bonds, due 2047.....		\$350,295.00	.....	350,295.00
590,000 Northern Pacific Railway Co.'s 3 per cent General Lien Ry. Land Grant Gold Bonds, due 2047.....	421,111.67	.....	.....	421,111.67
137,000 Northern Pacific Railway Co.'s 4 per cent Prior Lien Railway Land Grant Gold Bonds, due 1997.....	135,780.42	.....	9.14	135,771.28



25,000 Northern Pacific Railway Co.'s 7 per cent Railway Equipment Bonds, due 1929.....	25,000.00			25,000.00
50,000 Oregon & California Railroad Co.'s 5 per cent First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1927..	45,077.50			45,077.50
50,000 Oregon Short Line Railroad Co.'s 5 per cent Consolidated First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1946.....	54,701.91		195.92	54,505.99
9,000 Pennsylvania R. R. Co.'s 4 per cent Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, due 1943.....		8,280.00		8,280.00
3,000 Pennsylvania R. R. Co.'s 4 per cent Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, due 1948.....		2,790.00		2,790.00
75,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s 5 per cent General Mortgage Gold Bonds, Series B, due 1968.....	66,406.25			66,406.25
5,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s 4½ per cent General Mortgage Bonds, Series A, due 1965.	4,456.25			4,456.25
50,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s 7 per cent Secured Gold Bonds, due 1930.....	50,845.18		113.46	50,731.72
30,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s 6½ per cent Secured Gold Bonds, due 1936.....	29,750.00			29,750.00
20,000 Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad Co.'s 6½ per cent Equipment Trust Certificates, due 1933.....	19,572.00			19,572.00
37,000 Reading Co. & Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co.'s 4 per cent General Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1997.....	30,549.45			30,549.45
2,000 Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad Co.'s 5 per cent First Consolidated Conv. Mortgage Bonds, due 1922.....	1,900.00		1,900.00	
5,000 St. Louis & San Francisco Ry. Co.'s 5 per cent General Mortgage Bonds, due 1931.....	4,600.00			4,600.00
13,000 St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Ry. Co.'s 4 per cent (River & Gulf Division) First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1933.....	9,815.00			9,815.00

	At June 30, 1922	Increase 1922-1923	Decrease 1922-1923	At June 30, 1923
15,000 St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Ry. Co.'s 4 per cent Unifying and Refunding Gold Bonds, due 1929.....	\$15,000.00			\$15,000.00
50,000 St. Louis, Peoria & Northwestern Ry. Co.'s 5 per cent First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1948.....	51,566.96		\$60.27	51,506.69
33,000 St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad Co.'s 4½ per cent Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, due 1933.....	28,857.50	\$3,740.00		32,597.50
150,000 St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad Co.'s 6 per cent Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, due 1933.....	173,100.00		2,100.00	171,000.00
33,000 San Antonio & Arkansas Pass Ry. Co.'s 4 per cent First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1943.....	20,501.25			20,501.25
70,000 Scioto Valley & New England Railroad Co.'s 4 per cent Gold Bonds, due 1989.....	70,000.00			70,000.00
2,000 Southern Pacific Railroad Co.'s 4 per cent 20-year Convertible Bonds, due 1929.....		1,840.00		1,840.00
6,000 Southern Pacific Railroad Co.'s 7 per cent Temporary Certificates, Series E, due 1929..	6,013.25		1.90	6,011.35
15,000 Southern Pacific Railroad Co.'s 7 per cent Bonds, due 1934.....	15,065.74		5.48	15,060.26
3,000 Southern Pacific Company (Central Pacific Stock Collateral) 4 per cent Gold Bonds, due 1949.....	2,099.33			2,099.33
250,000 Southern Pacific Railroad Co.'s 4 per cent First Refunding Bonds, due 1955.....		223,750.00		223,750.00
6,000 Southern Railway Co.'s 5 per cent First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1996 (Memphis Division).....	6,000.00			6,000.00

14,000 Southern Railway Co.'s 5 per cent First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, due 1994.....	12,011.39				12,011.39
12,000 Texas & Pacific Railroad Co.'s 5 per cent First Mortgage Bonds, due 2000.....	12,000.00				12,000.00
25,000 Toledo, Peoria & Western Ry. Co.'s 4 per cent First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1917.....	25,000.00				25,000.00
48,000 Union Pacific Railroad Co.'s 4 per cent First Mortgage Railway and Land Grant Gold Bonds, due 1947.....	19,639.11	25,920.00	1.87		45,557.24
50,000 Union Pacific Railroad Co.'s 4 per cent 20 Year Conv. Gold Bonds, due 1927.....	50,000.00				50,000.00
27,000 United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co.'s 4 per cent General Mortgage Bonds, due 1944.....		21,870.00			21,870.00
79,000 Wabash Railroad Co.'s 5 per cent 50 Year First Mortgage Bonds, due 1939.....	75,673.94		1.78		75,672.16
116,000 Wabash Railroad Co.'s 5 per cent 50 Year Second Mortgage Bonds, due 1939.....	117,168.51		134.61		117,033.90
30,000 Wabash Railroad Co. (Omaha Division) 3½ per cent First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1941.....	30,000.00				30,000.00
8,000 Western Maryland Railroad Co.'s 4 per cent First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1952.....	5,460.00				5,460.00
136,000 West Shore Railroad Co.'s 4 per cent First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 2361.....	111,631.42				111,631.42
15,000 Wilkes Barre & Eastern Railroad Co.'s 5 per cent First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1942.....	15,000.00				15,000.00
50,000 Wisconsin Central Railroad Co.'s 4 per cent First Mortgage Bonds, due 1949.....	45,750.00				45,750.00
	<u>\$4,709,502.18</u>	<u>\$1,075,477.50</u>	<u>\$369,911.16</u>		<u>\$5,415,068.52</u>

	At June 30, 1922	Increase 1922-1923	Decrease 1922-1923	At June 30, 1923
<b>Bonds</b>				
<b>SCHEDULE II—PUBLIC UTILITY</b>				
3,000 Adams Express Co.'s 4 per cent Collateral Trust 50 Year Gold Bonds, due 1948.....	\$1,680.00			\$1,680.00
66,000 American Telephone & Telegraph Co.'s 4 per cent Collateral Trust Bonds, due 1929.....	59,965.00			59,965.00
10,000 Augusta-Aiken Railway and Electric Corporation's 5 per cent Sinking Fund Bonds, due 1935.....		\$6,000.00		6,000.00
1,500 Augusta-Aiken Railway and Electric Corporation's 5 per cent Gold Coupon Notes, due 1924.....		1,500.00		1,500.00
1,000 Broadway & Seventh Avenue Railroad Co.'s 5 per cent First Consolidated Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1943.....	400.00			400.00
2,000 Broadway Surface R. R. Co.'s 5 per cent Mortgage Bonds, due 1924.....		1,400.00		1,400.00
200,000 Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.'s 4 per cent First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 2002.....	200,000.00			200,000.00
50,000 Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co.'s 5 per cent First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1939.....	50,338.34		\$19.91	50,318.43
2,000 Columbus & Ninth Avenue Railroad Co.'s 5 per cent First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1993.....	600.00			600.00
100,000 Kansas City Power & Light Co.'s 5 per cent First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1952.....		89,750.00		89,750.00
10,000 Kings County Elevated Railroad Co.'s 4 per cent First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1949.....	10,000.00			10,000.00

65,000 Laclede Gas Light Co.'s 5 per cent Refunding and Extension Bonds, due 1934.....				60,575.00	60,575.00
1,000 Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry Railroad Co.'s 5 per cent First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1993.....	300.00		300.00		
25,000 Louisville Gas and Electric Co.'s 5 per cent First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds, Series A, due 1952.....				22,171.2	22,171.2
109,000 Manhattan Railway Co.'s 4 per cent Consolidated Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1990.....	107,948.75				107,948.75
71,000 Milwaukee Gas Light Co.'s 4 per cent First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1927.....	14,240.00			51,781.25	66,021.25
1,666.66 New England Investment & Security Co.'s Certificate of Indebtedness.....	166.67				166.67
5,000 New York & East River Gas Co.'s 5 per cent First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1944..	4,200.00				4,200.00
105,000 New York Edison Co.'s 6½ per cent First Lien and Refunding Mortgage Bonds, due 1941.....				115,392.63	115,392.63
100,000 New York Gas, Electric Light, Heat & Power Co.'s 4 per cent Purchase Money Mortgage Bonds, due 1949.....	88,702.50				88,702.50
125,000 New York Telephone Co.'s 4½ per cent First and General Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, due 1939.....	119,687.50				119,687.50
25,000 Niagara Falls Power Co.'s 5 per cent First Mortgage Bonds, due 1932.....	22,500.00				22,500.00
25,000 Northern New York Utilities, Inc., 5 per cent First Mortgage and Refunding Bonds, due 1963.....				22,312.50	22,312.50
65,000 Ohio Power Co.'s 5 per cent First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds, due 1952.....				57,015.00	57,015.00
15,000 Public Service Corporation of New Jersey 6 per cent Perpetual Interest Bearing Certificates.....	13,200.00				13,200.00



	At June 30, 1922	Increase 1922-1923	Decrease 1922-1923	At June 30, 1923
3,000 St. Louis Transit Co.'s 5 per cent 20 Year Improvement Gold Bonds, due 1924.....	\$1,575.00			\$1,575.00
41,000 Toledo Edison Co.'s 7 per cent First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1941.....		\$43,485.90		43,485.90
2,000 United Electric Railways Co.'s 4 per cent Prior Lien Mortgage Bonds, Series B, due 1946	2,000.00			2,000.00
2,500 United Electric Railways Co.'s 4 per cent General Refunding Mortgage Bonds, Series B, due 1951.....	2,500.00			2,500.00
	\$700,003.76	\$471,383.53	\$13,519.91	\$1,157,867.38
<b>Bonds</b>				
<b>SCHEDULE III—STATE AND MUNICIPAL</b>				
2,000 City of New York 3½ per cent Consolidated Stock, due 1922.....	\$1,942.80		\$1,942.80	
17,000 City of New York 4½ per cent Corporate Stock, due 1957.....	17,000.00			\$17,000.00
500 City of New York 4 per cent Corporate Stock, due 1958.....	400.63			400.63
56,000 City of New York 4¼ per cent Corporate Stock, due 1960.....	1,000.00			1,000.00
8,500 City of New York 4¼ per cent Corporate Stock, due 1962.....	500.00			500.00
25,000 City of Norfolk, Va., 4½ per cent Tax Notes, due 1923.....		\$25,039.06		25,039.06
5,000 District of Columbia 3.65 per cent Funding Bonds, due 1924.....	4,850.00		4,850.00	
15,000 State of New York 4 per cent Erie, Oswego & Champlain Canal Bonds, due 1961.....	15,000.00			15,000.00

109,600 State of West Virginia 3½ per cent 20 Year Gold Bonds, due 1939..... \$140,840.43

**Bonds**

**SCHEDULE IV—INDUSTRIAL**

4,000 American Smelting & Refining Co.'s 5 per cent First Mortgage Bonds, Series A, due 1947 \$3,480.00  
 24,000 American Sugar Refining Co.'s 6 per cent Gold Bonds, due 1937..... 23,736.00  
 5,000 Bethlehem Steel Co.'s 7 per cent 15 Year Marine Equipment Trust Certificates, due 1935 4,725.00  
 10,000 Bush Terminal Building Co.'s 5 per cent First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, due 1960 7,525.00  
 20,000 Bush Terminal Company's 4 per cent First Mortgage 50 Year Gold Bonds, due 1952..... 20,000.00  
 36 500 Columbia University Club's 5 per cent Mortgage Bonds, due 1942..... 36,500.00  
 4,000 Consolidation Coal Co.'s 6 per cent 10 Year Conv. Secured Gold Bonds, due 1923... 4,000.00  
 29,000 Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.'s 8 per cent First Mortgage 20 Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, due 1941..... 33,346.01  
 1,500 The Lenox Club, Second Mortgage Income Bonds, due 1934..... 300.00  
 3,000 Liggett & Meyers Tobacco Co.'s 7 per cent Gold Bonds, due 1944..... 3,000.00  
 3,000 P. Lorillard Company's 7 per cent Gold Bonds, due 1944..... 3,096.26  
 10,000 Pacific Fruit Growers Express 7 per cent Equipment Trust Bonds, due 1934..... 10,000.00  
 10,000 Pacific Fruit Growers Express 7 per cent Equipment Trust Bonds, due 1929..... 10,000.00

100,147.00	\$25,039.06	100,147.00	
\$140,840.43		\$106,939.80	\$58,939.69
\$3,480.00			\$3,480.00
23,736.00			23,736.00
4,725.00			4,725.00
7,525.00			7,525.00
20,000.00			20,000.00
36,500.00			36,500.00
4,000.00		\$4,000.00	
33,346.01		1,370.71	31,975.30
300.00		300.00	
3,000.00			3,000.00
3,096.26		4.37	3,091.89
10,000.00			10,000.00
10,000.00			10,000.00

\$58,939.69

	At June 30, 1922	Increase 1922-1923	Decrease 1922-1923	At June 30, 1923
4,000 Park & Tilford's 6 per cent Debenture Gold Bonds, due 1936.....	\$3,160.00			\$3,160.00
25,000 Standard Oil Company of California 7 per cent Gold Debenture Bonds, due 1931.....	25,000.00			25,000.00
25,000 Standard Oil Company of New York 7 per cent Gold Debenture Bonds, due 1929.....	24,937.50			24,937.50
3,000 William W. Stevenson 5 per cent Bonds, due 1928.....		\$3.00		3.00
8,000 Union Iron Works Dry Dock Co.'s 6 per cent Sinking Fund Bonds, due 1929.....	7,122.67		\$475.00	6,647.67
1,000 United States Steel Corporation 5 per cent 10 to 60 Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, due 1963.....	1,000.00			1,000.00
25,000 J. H. Williams Co.'s 7 per cent Sinking Fund Bonds, Series A, due 1925.....	24,000.00		24,000.00	
	<u>\$244,928.44</u>	<u>\$3.00</u>	<u>\$30,150.08</u>	<u>\$214,781.36</u>
	\$244,928.44	\$3.00	\$30,150.08	\$214,781.36
<b>Bonds</b>				
<b>SCHEDULE V—FOREIGN GOVERNMENT</b>				
50,000 Dominion of Canada 5 per cent <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> Gold Bonds, due 1926.....	\$49,281.25			\$49,281.25
974 Imperial Japanese Government Bonds, 4½ per cent Sterling Loan, due 1924.....	740.00			740.00
25,000 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland 5½ per cent Bonds, due 1937.....	25,615.24		\$41.01	25,574.23
	<u>\$75,636.49</u>		<u>\$41.01</u>	<u>\$75,595.48</u>
	\$75,636.49		\$41.01	\$75,595.48

Bonds						
SCHEDULE VI						
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT						
22,000 United States of America First Liberty Loan 3½ per cent Bonds, due 1947.....	\$6,370.00	\$15,000.00			\$21,370.00	
16,300 United States of America First Liberty Loan 4½ per cent Bonds, due 1947.....	14,503.98				14,503.98	
5,000 United States of America Second Liberty Loan 4 per cent Bonds, due 1942.....	4,873.00				4,873.00	
167,100 United States of America Second Liberty Loan 4½ per cent Conv. Bonds, due 1942....	94,941.80	60,307.41			155,249.21	
1,424,600 United States of America Third Liberty Loan 4½ per cent Bonds, due 1928.....	1,304,577.07	1,996.80			1,306,573.87	
942,150 United States of America Fourth Liberty Loan 4½ per cent Bonds, due 1938.....	877,525.01		\$20,931.17		856,593.84	
100 United States of America Victory Loan 4¾ per cent Notes, due 1923.....	150.00		50.00		100.00	
18,800 United States of America 4¾ per cent Treasury Notes, due March 15, 1926.....	511,243.50		493,172.73		18,070.77	
10,000 United States of America 4¾ per cent Treasury Notes, due March 15, 1925.....		10,156.24			10,156.24	
6,000 United States of America 4½ per cent Treasury Notes, due June 15, 1925.....		6,000.00			6,000.00	
657,000 United States of America 4¼ per cent Treasury Notes, due September 15, 1926....		657,628.43			657,628.43	
333,000 United States of America 4¾ per cent Treasury Notes, due March 15, 1927.....		333,000.00			333,000.00	
	<u>\$2,814,184.36</u>	<u>\$2,814,184.36</u>	<u>\$514,153.90</u>		<u>\$3,384,119.34</u>	
						<u>\$3,384,119.34</u>

	At June 30, 1922	Increase 1922-1923	Decrease 1922-1923	At June 30, 1923
<b>Stocks</b>				
<b>SCHEDULE I—RAILROAD</b>				
32 shares Albany & Susquehanna Railroad Co. Capital.....	\$4,160.00	.....	.....	\$4,160.00
1,000 shares Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Co. Preferred.....	3,975.00	\$85,381.25	.....	89,356.25
300 shares Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line Railroad Co. Capital.....	51,337.50	.....	.....	51,337.50
510 shares Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. Common.....	\$46,690.00	.....	.....	46,690.00
9,551 shares Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. Preferred.....	2,743.75	592,625.00	.....	595,368.75
145 shares Boston & Albany Railroad Co. Capital.....	18,530.00	.....	.....	18,530.00
1,333 shares Canada Southern Railway Co. Capital.....	67,983.00	.....	.....	67,983.00
19 shares Catawissa Railroad Co. Preferred (\$50. par value).....	1,083.00	.....	.....	1,083.00
1,000 shares Central Railroad Co. of New Jersey Capital.....	295,000.00	.....	.....	295,000.00
366 shares Chicago Great Western Railroad Co. Preferred.....	11,620.50	.....	.....	11,620.50
166 shares Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Co. Common.....	16,268.00	.....	.....	16,268.00
20 shares Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western Railroad Co. Common.....	100.00	.....	.....	100.00
20 shares Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western Railroad Co. Preferred.....	300.00	.....	.....	300.00
234 shares Delaware & Hudson Co. Capital.....	23,760.59	.....	.....	23,760.59
2,622 shares Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Co. Capital.....	256,322.50	.....	.....	256,322.50



3,710 shares Great Northern Railway Co. Preferred.....	264,100.00				394,105.00
445 shares Illinois Central Railroad Co. Capital	47,798.15	130,005.00			47,798.15
45 shares Illinois Central Railroad Co. Preferred.....	4,503.90				4,503.90
21 shares Lackawanna Railroad Co. of New Jersey, Capital.....	2,117.50				2,117.50
812½ shares Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. Capital.....	64,750.00				64,750.00
83 shares Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co. Capital.....	1,265.75				1,265.75
33 shares Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Co. Capital.....	198.00		198.00		2,680.00
40 shares Morris & Essex Railroad Co. Capital	2,680.00				12,091.50
138 shares New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co. Capital.....	12,091.50				3,650.00
50 shares Norfolk & Western Railroad Co., Adjustment Preferred.....	3,650.00				407,200.00
3,200 shares Northern Pacific Railway Co. Capital	407,200.00				425,050.00
7,500 shares Pennsylvania Railway Co. Capital (\$50. par value).....	315,362.50	109,687.50			664.00
83 shares Peoria & Eastern Railway Co. Capital.....	664.00				120.00
12 shares Pere Marquette Railway Co. Common.....	120.00				2,688.00
48 shares Pere Marquette Railway Co. Preferred.....	2,688.00				3,960.00
93 shares Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Co. Capital.....	18,285.00		3,960.00		7,931.00
33 shares Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Co. Preferred.....		3,960.00			6,148.91
206 shares Reading Company, First Preferred (\$50. par value).....	7,931.00				
38 shares Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad Co. Capital.....	6,148.91				

	At June 30, 1922	Increase 1922-1923	Decrease 1922-1923	At June 30, 1923
70 shares Southern Railway Co. Common.....	\$1,942.50			\$1,942.50
6 shares Southern Railway Co. Preferred.....	339.00			339.00
33 shares Texas & Pacific Railway Co. Capital	561.00			561.00
3,312 shares Union Pacific Railway Co. Preferred	93,525.00	\$173,400.00		266,925.00
304 shares United New Jersey Railroad & Canal Co. Capital.....	53,616.43			53,616.43
15 shares Wabash Railway Co. Common.....	166.87			166.87
16 shares Wabash Railway Co. Preferred.....	784.00			784.00
	\$2,112,362.85	\$1,095,058.75	\$4,158.00	\$3,203,263.60
<b>Stocks</b>				
<b>SCHEDULE II—PUBLIC UTILITY</b>				
3,155 $\frac{5}{100}$ shares American Light & Traction Co. Common.....	\$359,482.20	\$11,079.00		\$370,561.20
180 shares Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company Preferred.....		18,326.00		18,326.00
270 shares Cleveland Railway Co. Capital.....		26,460.00		26,460.00
1,428 shares Consolidated Gas Co. Capital.....	66,636.03			66,636.03
127 shares Denver Union Water Co. Preferred	1.00		\$1.00	
32 shares Denver Union Water Co. Common	1.00		1.00	
5 shares Lenox Water Co. Preferred.....	500.00			500.00
1,052 $\frac{1}{2}$ shares Manhattan Railway Co. Capital	129,312.50	5,250.00		134,562.50
21 shares Milwaukee Electric Railroad & Light Co. Preferred.....	1,344.00		1,344.00	
12 shares Third Avenue Railroad Co. Com- mon.....	204.00		204.00	
33 shares Tri-City Railway & Light Co. Pre- ferred.....	2,796.75			2,796.75
5 shares United Electric Railways Co. Cap- ital.....	500.00			500.00

25 shares Wells Fargo & Co. Capital.....	1,337.50				668.75	668.75
166 shares Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Co. First Preferred.....	8,326.26				8,326.26	8,326.26
	<u>\$570,441.24</u>	<u>\$570,441.24</u>	<u>\$61,115.00</u>	<u>\$2,218.75</u>	<u>\$629,337.49</u>	<u>\$629,337.49</u>
<b>Stocks</b>						
SCHEDULE III—INDUSTRIAL						
450 shares American Linseed Co. Preferred.....			\$25,200.00		\$25,200.00	\$25,200.00
30 shares American Smelting & Refining Co. Preferred.....	\$2,426.25				2,426.25	2,426.25
166 shares American Sugar Refining Co. Preferred.....	19,422.00				19,422.00	19,422.00
39 shares Central Syndicate Building Co. Capital.....	3,705.00				3,705.00	3,705.00
88 $\frac{1}{2}$ shares Consolidation Coal Co. of Maryland. Capital.....	7,034.90				7,034.90	7,034.90
450 shares Corn Products Refining Co. Preferred.....	51,750.00		51,750.00		51,750.00	51,750.00
100 shares Cuba Cane Sugar Co. Preferred.....	8,000.00				8,000.00	8,000.00
63 shares Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Co. Capital.....	3,200.00			\$1,900.00	1,300.00	1,300.00
400 shares Endicott, Johnson Co. Preferred.....	47,197.50		47,197.50		47,197.50	47,197.50
1,311 shares Glen Alden Coal Co. Capital.....	6,555.00				6,555.00	6,555.00
290 shares B. F. Goodrich Co. Preferred.....	7,377.20				7,377.20	7,377.20
1,300 shares Great Northern Iron Ore Certificates.....	81,250.00				81,250.00	81,250.00
13 shares The Hutchins Securities Co. Preferred.....	\$1,300.00				1,300.00	1,300.00
280 shares Jewel Tea Co. Preferred.....	7,122.80				7,122.80	7,122.80
12 shares Lawyers Mortgage Co. Capital.....	1,500.00			60.00	1,440.00	1,440.00
1,700 shares Mackay Co. Preferred.....			112,200.00		112,200.00	112,200.00
10 shares Manati Sugar Co. Common.....	971.43				971.43	971.43
13 shares National Sugar Refining Co. Capital.....	909.00				909.00	909.00
10 shares Samuel Parsons Inc. Preferred.....	2,170.00			33.66	2,170.00	2,170.00

	At June 30, 1922	Increase 1922-1923	Decrease 1922-1923	At June 30, 1923
4 shares Samuel Parsons Inc. Common.....	\$868.00	.....	\$868.00	
400 shares F. W. Woolworth Co. Preferred....	50,450.00	.....	50,450.00	
	<u>\$204,261.58</u>	<u>\$236,347.50</u>	<u>\$55,481.66</u>	<u>\$385,127.42</u>
<b>Stocks</b>				
<b>SCHEDULE IV—BANK AND TRUST COMPANY</b>				
266 shares Bankers Trust Co. Capital.....	\$86,608.00	.....	.....	\$86,608.00
70 shares Bank of Manhattan Co. Capital.....	8,050.00	.....	.....	8,050.00
50 shares Bank of New York, Capital.....	22,580.00	.....	\$22,580.00	
69 shares Bank of New York & Trust Co. Capital	.....	\$25,200.00	.....	25,200.00
1,050 shares Chase National Bank in the City of New York and Chase Securities Corporation in the City of New York, Capital.....	448,000.00	.....	.....	448,000.00
100 shares Columbia Trust Co. in the City [of New York, Capital.....	39,000.00	.....	39,000.00	
100 shares Irving Bank-Columbia Trust Co. Capital.....	.....	33,000.00	.....	33,000.00
1 certificate, Beneficial Interest Columbia Trust Co.....	.....	100.00	.....	100.00
34 shares National Bank of Commerce in New York, Capital.....	5,563.50	.....	.....	5,563.50
5 shares New York Life Insurance & Trust Co. Capital.....	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00	
	<u>\$612,801.50</u>	<u>\$58,300.00</u>	<u>\$64,580.00</u>	<u>\$606,521.50</u>

SCHEDULE V							
Miscellaneous							
Trust Agreements.....	2.00						2.00
Notes: Columbia University Athletic Association.....	3,836.83				310.04		3,526.79
Acceptances.....				256,515.03			256,515.03
	<u>\$3,838.83</u>	<u>\$3,838.83</u>		<u>\$256,515.03</u>	<u>\$310.04</u>		<u>\$260,043.82</u>
<b>Bonds and Mortgages</b>							
On northwest corner of Avenue "A" and East 13th Street, New York, at 5 per cent, due 1924....	\$64,000.00				\$1,000.00		\$63,000.00
On 117-119 Allen Street, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1926.....	18,000.00						18,000.00
On 218 Avenue "B" New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1923.....	10,000.00				10,000.00		
On property at Bayshore, Long Island, at 6 per cent, due 1922.....	500.00				500.00		
On 26-28 Beaver Street, at 5 per cent, due 1924....	325,000.00						325,000.00
On 113-115 Broad Street, New York, at 7 per cent to 1925, 6 per cent, thereafter, due 1930....	362,000.00				8,000.00		354,000.00
On 354 Broadway, New York, at 6 per cent, Open Mortgage.....	62,700.00				62,700.00		
On 503-11 Broadway, New York, at 5½ per cent, Open Mortgage.....	448,000.00						448,000.00
On 924-926 Broadway, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1923.....	80,000.00						80,000.00
On 15 Claremont Avenue, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1927.....	232,500.00				2,500.00		230,000.00
On 29-31 Claremont Avenue, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1924.....	138,000.00				3,000.00		135,000.00
On 141-147 Columbus Avenue, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1928.....				\$250,000.00			250,000.00
On 349 Convent Ave., New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1924.....	12,500.00						12,500.00



	At June 30, 1922	Increase 1922-1923	Decrease 1922-1923	At June 30, 1923
On 32 East Broadway, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1922.....	\$25,000.00			\$25,000.00
On property at East Marion, Suffolk County, L. I., at 6 per cent, Open Mortgage.....	3,000.00			3,000.00
On 158-160 Eldridge Street and 62 Delancey Street, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1926.....	32,000.00			32,000.00
On Eleventh Avenue between Fifty-fifth and Fifty- sixth Streets, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1933.....		\$375,000.00		375,000.00
On 31-33 Fifth Avenue, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1928.....		25,000.00		25,000.00
On 580 Fifth Avenue, New York, at 4½ per cent, due 1923.....	400,000.00			400,000.00
On 582 Fifth Avenue, New York, at 4½ per cent, due 1927.....	233,000.00			233,000.00
On 584 Fifth Avenue, New York, at 4½ per cent, due 1927.....	252,000.00			252,000.00
On 586 Fifth Avenue, New York, at 4½ per cent, due 1927.....	215,000.00			215,000.00
On 626 Fifth Avenue, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1937.....	352,000.00		\$13,000.00	339,000.00
On 1006 Fifth Avenue, New York, at 7 per cent to 1925, 6 per cent thereafter, due 1927.....	120,000.00		2,500.00	117,500.00
On 1045 Fifth Avenue, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1924.....	80,000.00			80,000.00
On 106-108 Fulton Street, New York, at 5 per cent, due 1930.....		430,920.00		430,920.00
On 286 Fulton Street, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1926.....		18,250.00		18,250.00
On 12 Gold Street and 14-20 Platt Street, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1927.....	292,500.00		6,000.00	286,500.00

On 18 Gramercy Park, New York, at 6 per cent, Open Mortgage.....	26,525.00			7,265.88	19,259.12
On 18 Gramercy Park, New York, at 6 per cent, Open Mortgage.....		100,000.00			100,000.00
On 609-13 Greenwich Street, 120-128 Leroy Street, New York, at 5 per cent, due 1924.....	225,000.00				225,000.00
On 644-654 Greenwich Street, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1923.....	150,000.00				150,000.00
On southeast corner of Lenox Avenue and 117th Street, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1923..	155,000.00			155,000.00	
On southeast corner of Lenox Avenue and 130th Street, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1923..	48,000.00			48,000.00	
On 712 Madison Avenue, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1923.....	30,000.00				30,000.00
On 1723 Matthews Avenue, Bronx, New York, at 6 per cent, Open Mortgage.....	2,800.00				2,800.00
On 195 Monroe Street, at 6 per cent, Open Mortgage	2,100.00			2,100.00	
On 57 Morton Street, New York, at 6 per cent, Open Mortgage.....	19,000.00			19,000.00	
On 91-93 Ninth Avenue, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1923.....	20,750.00			1,500.00	19,250.00
On 29-33 Park Place, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1923.....	172,500.00			2,500.00	170,000.00
On property at Pralls Island, New York, at 6 per cent, Open Mortgage.....	15,000.00			15,000.00	
On southwest corner of Prince and Thompson Streets, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1924.....	47,875.00			1,250.00	46,625.00
On Railroad and 26th Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., at 6 per cent, due 1923.....	13,500.00			13,500.00	
On 136-138 Rivington Street, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1923.....	39,000.00			39,000.00	
On Second Avenue and 12th Street at 5½ per cent due 1927.....		7,306.05			7,306.05
On 117-125 Seventh Avenue, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1927.....	200,000.00			2,000.00	198,000.00

	At June 30, 1922	Increase 1922-1923	Decrease 1922-1923	At June 30, 1923
On 46-50 West Street, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1924.....	\$200,000.00		\$13,000.00	\$187,000.00
On 745-747 East 6th Street, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1926.....	37,200.00		37,200.00	
On 607 East 14th Street, at 5 per cent, Open Mortgage	2,293.22		2,293.22	
On 238 East 15th Street, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1925.....	17,000.00			17,000.00
On 220 East 24th Street, New York, at 6 per cent, Open Mortgage.....	8,000.00			8,000.00
On 2 East 46th Street, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1927.....	137,500.00	\$10,000.00		147,500.00
On 1 East 64th Street, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1923.....	338,750.00		7,500.00	331,250.00
On 746-748 East 180th Street, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1922.....	18,250.00		18,250.00	
On 421 West 18th Street, New York, at 6 per cent, Open Mortgage.....	6,000.00		6,000.00	
On 549-557 West 23rd Street, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1927.....	350,000.00	65,000.00		415,000.00
On 124 West 42nd Street, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1923.....	150,000.00			150,000.00
On 4 to 16 West 43rd Street, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1930.....	23,175.00		3,000.00	20,175.00
On 321 West 30th Street, New York, at 5½ per cent, Open Mortgage.....		14,000.00		14,000.00
On 7-11 West 47th Street, New York, at 4 per cent, due 1924.....	180,000.00			180,000.00
On 17 West 47th Street, New York, at 6 per cent, Open Mortgage.....	40,500.00		40,500.00	
On 47 West 47th Street, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1924.....	58,800.00		58,800.00	

On 67 West 47th Street New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1924.....	31,750.00	.....	.....	.....	500.00	31,250.00
On 69 West 47th Street, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1924.....	31,750.00	.....	.....	.....	500.00	31,250.00
On 12 West 48th Street, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1922.....	53,000.00	.....	.....	.....	3,000.00	50,000.00
On 30 West 48th Street, New York, at 6 per cent, Open Mortgage.....	30,000.00	.....	.....	.....	30,000.00	
On 38 West 48th Street, New York, at 6 per cent, Open Mortgage.....	32,750.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,750.00
On 40 West 48th Street, New York, at 6 per cent, Open Mortgage.....	33,350.00	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00	32,350.00
On 56 West 48th Street, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1924.....	31,500.00	.....	.....	.....	1,500.00	30,000.00
On 61 West 48th Street, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1923.....	4,500.00	.....	.....	.....	4,500.00	
On 66 West 48th Street, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1925.....	24,500.00	.....	5,500.00	.....	.....	30,000.00
On 5 West 50th Street, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1923.....	6,000.00	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00	
On 245 West 50th Street, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1924.....	34,000.00	.....	.....	.....	34,000.00	
On 645½-649 West 50th Street, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1928.....	.....	.....	29,700.00	.....	.....	29,700.00
On 234-6 West 53rd Street, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1928.....	.....	.....	43,000.00	.....	.....	43,000.00
On 27-31 West 55th Street, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1923.....	7,306.05	.....	.....	.....	7,306.05	
On northeast corner 69th Street and Columbus Avenue, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1922.....	95,000.00	.....	.....	.....	95,000.00	
On 131 West 85th Street, New York, at 6 per cent, Open Mortgage.....	6,000.00	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00	
On 106 West 90th Street, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1925.....	22,000.00	.....	.....	.....	250.00	21,750.00

	At June 30, 1922	Increase 1922-1923	Decrease 1922-1923	At June 30, 1923
On 205 West 101st Street, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1927.....	\$105,000.00	.....	\$16,800.00	\$88,200.00
On 542 West 114th Street, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1925.....	4,000.00	.....	.....	4,000.00
On Northwest Cor. Morningside Avenue and 115th Street, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1924....	140,000.00	.....	.....	140,000.00
On 420 West 116th Street, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1928.....	.....	\$180,000.00	.....	180,000.00
On 508-510 West 180th Street, at 5½ per cent, due 1924.....	38,000.00	.....	38,000.00	.....
On 163-173 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, at 5½ per cent, due 1923.....	33,000.00	.....	33,000.00	.....
On property at Wakefield, New York City, at 5 per cent, Open Mortgage.....	120,200.00	.....	.....	120,200.00
On property at Wakefield, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1926.....	19,800.00	.....	.....	19,800.00
On 106-108 West End Avenue, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1928.....	.....	40,000.00	.....	40,000.00
On property at Whitestone, Long Island, at 6 per cent, Open Mortgage.....	1,500.00	.....	750.00	750.00
On property at Williamsbridge, New York, at 4½ to 6 per cent, due 1925.....	.....	221,407.50	.....	221,407.50
	<u>\$7,397,124.27</u>	<u>\$1,815,083.55</u>	<u>\$879,965.15</u>	<u>\$8,332,242.67</u>
Totals.....	\$19,585,925.93	.....	.....	\$23,722,908.27
Less Reserve Wakefield Mortgage.....	16,000.00	.....	.....	44,000.00
	<u>\$19,569,925.93</u>	.....	.....	<u>\$23,678,908.27</u>



SECURITIES—SUMMARY

	At June 30, 1922		Increase 1922-1923	Decrease 1922-1923	At June 30, 1923	
<b>BONDS</b>						
Schedule I—Railroad.....	\$4,709,502.18	.....	\$1,067,977.50	\$369,911.16	\$5,407,568.52	
Schedule II—Public Utility.....	700,003.76	.....	471,383.53	13,519.91	1,157,867.38	
Schedule III—State and Municipal.....	140,840.43	.....	25,039.06	106,939.80	58,939.69	
Schedule IV—Industrial.....	244,928.44	.....	3.00	30,150.08	214,781.36	
Schedule V—Foreign Government.....	75,636.49	.....	.....	41.01	75,595.48	
Schedule VI—United States Government.....	2,814,184.36	.....	1,084,088.88	514,153.90	3,384,119.34	
	\$8,685,095.66	.....				\$10,298,871.77
<b>STOCKS</b>						
Schedule I—Railroad.....	2,112,362.85	.....	1,102,558.75	4,158.00	3,210,763.60	
Schedule II—Public Utility.....	570,441.24	.....	61,115.00	2,218.75	629,337.49	
Schedule III—Industrial.....	204,261.58	.....	236,347.50	55,481.66	385,127.42	
Schedule IV—Bank and Trust Co.....	612,801.50	.....	58,300.00	64,580.00	606,521.50	
	3,499,867.17	.....				4,831,750.01
	3,838.83	.....	256,515.03	310.04	.....	260,043.82
	7,381,124.27	.....	1,815,083.55	907,965.15	.....	8,288,242.67
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.....</b>						
<b>BONDS AND MORTGAGES, Less Reserve.....</b>						
Total.....	\$19,569,925.93	.....	\$6,178,411.80	\$2,069,429.46	.....	\$23,678,908.27
<b>DISTRIBUTION</b>						
Special Endowments—Principal.....	\$18,353,089.66	.....	\$4,119,106.98	.....	.....	\$22,472,196.64
Special Endowments—Income.....	235,785.53	.....	.....	44,744.78	.....	191,040.75
Student Loans.....	3,060.00	.....	7,084.37	.....	.....	10,144.37
Gifts.....	763,423.89	.....	.....	51,196.30	.....	712,227.59
General Endowment.....	214,566.85	.....	221,407.50	142,675.43	.....	293,298.92
Total.....	\$19,569,925.93	.....	\$4,347,598.85	\$238,616.51	.....	\$23,678,908.27

## REDEMPTION FUND

Balance in Fund at June 30, 1922.....	\$1,300,000.00
Add: Securities deposited with Trustees of Fund.....	100,000.00

Balance in Fund at June 30, 1923.....	\$1,400,000.00
---------------------------------------	----------------

Composed of:

BONDS	
\$ 10,000.00 American Telephone and Telegraph Co.'s 6 per cent. Gold Bonds, due 1924.....	\$ 10,000.00
30,000.00 Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s (P. L. E. & W. Va. System) 40-year 4 per cent. Refunding Bonds, due 1941.....	27,450.00
50,000.00 Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s (S. W. Divi- sion) 3½ per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, due 1925	44,937.50
40,000.00 Central New England Ry. Co.'s 50-year 4 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, due 1961.....	37,211.25
50,000.00 Chicago Union Station Co.'s 4½ per cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1963.....	49,875.00
25,000.00 Grand Trunk Ry. Co.'s 7 per cent. Deben- ture Bonds, due 1940.....	25,000.00
50,000.00 Northern Pacific Ry. Refunding and Im- provement Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, due 2047..	48,250.00
30,000.00 St. Louis, Southwestern Ry. Co.'s 4 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, due 1989.....	27,750.00
700.00 United States of America First Liberty Loan 4¾ per cent. Converted Bonds, due 1947.....	700.00
20,600.00 United States of America Second Liberty Loan 4¾ per cent. Converted Bonds, due 1942.....	20,600.00
128,700.00 United States of America Third Liberty Loan 4¾ per cent. Bonds, due 1928.....	116,786.51
150.00 United States of America Fourth Liberty Loan 4¾ per cent. Bonds, due 1938.....	150.00
69,000.00 United States of America 4¾ per cent. Treasury Notes, due 1926.....	68,440.80
100,000.00 United States of America 4¾ per cent. Treasury Notes, due 1927.....	100,000.00
	577,151.06

BONDS AND MORTGAGES	
On 90-92 Avenue B, New York, at 6 per cent., due 1924	47,500.00
On 212 Grand Street, New York, at 5½ per cent., due 1927	24,000.00
On 91 and 93 Park Row, New York, at 5½ per cent., due 1928.....	30,000.00
On 136-138 Rivington Street, New York, at 6 per cent., due 1923.....	39,000.00
On Northwest corner Second Avenue and 12th Street, New York, at 5½ per cent. due 1927.....	80,000.00
On 163-173 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, at 5½ per cent., due 1926.....	30,000.00
On 745 East Sixth Street, New York, at 6 per cent., due 1926.....	36,600.00
On 1-5 West 47th Street, New York at 4¾ per cent., due 1924.....	220,000.00
On 47 West 47th Street, New York, at 6 per cent., due 1924	57,600.00
Carried forward.....	577,151.06

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

461

Brought forward.....		\$577,151.06
On 30 West 48th Street, New York, at 5 per cent., Open Mortgage.....	\$ 30,000.00	
On 534-550 West 58th Street, New York, at 6 per cent., due 1924.....	87,500.00	
On 106th Street corner West End Avenue, New York, at 6 per cent., due 1924.....	105,000.00	
On 508-510 West 180th Street, New York, at 5½ per cent., due 1924.....	38,000.00	825,200.00
Cash.....		4,954.99
		<hr/>
		1,407,306.05
Less deposit with the United States Trust Co.....		7,306.05
		<hr/>
		<b>\$1,400,000.00</b>

## UNIVERSITY LAND, BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT

	At June 30, 1922	Additions 1922-1923	Deductions 1922-1923	At June 30, 1923
Land: 114th to 116th Streets, Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway	\$2,022,440.06			\$2,022,440.06
Improvements to Grounds	53,239.90			53,239.90
	\$2,075,679.96			\$2,075,679.96
116th to 120th Streets, Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway	2,000,000.00			2,000,000.00
Improvements to Grounds	429,601.17			429,601.17
	2,429,601.17			2,429,601.17
116th Street, north side, Morningside Drive to Amsterdam Avenue				
117th Street, south side, Morningside Drive to Amsterdam Avenue				
Baker Field, Broadway, 218th Street and Harlem Ship Canal		\$82,330.57		
	610,608.15			692,938.72
Avery Library Building:				
Construction				
Boathouse at Highland, N. Y.				
Construction	339,021.42			339,021.42
Crocker Research Building:				
Construction		30,040.00		
Interest	39,525.85			39,525.85
	9,546.62			9,729.88
	49,072.47			49,255.73
Charged off to Income Crocker Research Fund	45,000.00		\$4,255.73	49,255.73
	4,072.47			
X-Ray Equipment	18,465.53			18,465.53
	22,538.00			18,465.53





## COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

	At June 30, 1922		At June 30, 1923	
			Additions 1922-1923	Deductions 1922-1923
Philosophy Building:				
Construction.....	\$349,694.66			
Construction.....	\$196,830.82			\$196,830.82
Furnishing.....	24,410.17			24,410.17
President's House:				
Construction.....	221,240.99			221,240.99
Equipment.....	266,676.54			266,676.54
Equipment.....	29,846.62			29,846.62
St. Paul's Chapel:				
Construction.....	296,523.16			296,523.16
Schermerhorn Hall:				
Construction.....	457,658.17			457,658.17
Equipment.....	35,786.35			35,786.35
School of Business:				
Construction.....	493,444.52			493,444.52
Equipment.....	297.89		\$81,794.15	82,092.04
School of Journalism:				
Construction.....	534,863.38			534,863.38
Equipment.....	28,637.83			28,637.83
School of Mines Building:				
Construction.....	305,506.29			305,506.29
Equipment.....	19,760.85			19,760.85
University Hall:				
Construction.....	983,657.05			983,657.05
Equipment.....	17,214.26			17,214.26
Power House Equipment.....	118,828.52			118,828.52
Gymnasium Equipment.....	43,149.23			43,149.23
Commons Equipment.....	16,028.06		1,831.71	17,859.77
Women's Residence Hall:	1,178,877.12			1,180,708.83
No. 411 West 117th Street, New York (Maison Française):			66,839.01	66,839.01
No. 413 West 117th Street, New York:	33,291.39			33,291.39
No. 415 West 117th Street, New York:	23,439.12			23,439.12
No. 419 West 117th Street, New York (Columbia House):	23,439.12			23,439.12
Class of 1880, Gates:	30,000.00			30,000.00
	2,000.00			2,000.00

Class of 1881, Flagstaff	4,600.00			4,600.00
Class of 1885, Sun-Dial		10,000.00		10,000.00
Class of 1886, Granite Exedra		5,000.00		5,000.00
Class of 1888, Gates		2,000.00		2,000.00
Class of 1889, Mines "Hammer Man"		5,000.00		5,000.00
Class of 1891, Gates		15,000.00		15,000.00
Class of 1897, Boat-house	7,201.24	798.76		8,000.00
Class of 1893, Chapel Bell	5,114.84			5,114.84
Class of 1906, Clock	1,159.16			1,159.16
Fountain of the God Pan	12,013.50			12,013.50
Granite Posts for Class of 1891 Gates	2,563.00			2,563.00
Hamilton Statue	10,900.00			10,900.00
Lighting University Grounds	1,035.00			1,035.00
Pylon (Class of 1890 Arts and Mines Gift)	8,598.72			8,598.72
Setting Bust of Professor Egleston (Class of 1883. Mines, Gift)	390.00			390.00
Seth Low Memorial Tablet	1,010.00			1,010.00
Van Amringe Memorial	20,738.34			20,738.34
Hegeler Furnace		2,000.00		2,000.00
Model of Buildings and Grounds	19,972.70			19,972.70
Model of Coal Mine		250.00		250.00
Repairs and Equipment of Old Buildings:				
East Hall	5,113.34			5,113.34
South Hall	4,490.42			4,490.42
West Hall	11,452.67			11,452.67
South Court Fountains	21,056.43			21,056.43
Students Army Training Corps Equipment	4,932.88			4,932.88
	850.00			850.00
Assessments:				
Boulevard Sewer	2,579.90			2,579.90
129th Street Sewer	749.25			749.25
Opening and acquiring title to Addition to Riverside Park	8,168.98			8,168.98
Opening 116th Street	2,882.77			2,882.77
Opening 120th Street	38,033.59			38,033.59
Opening Riverside Drive and Parkway	4,814.55			4,814.55
	57,229.04			57,229.04

	At June 30, 1922	Additions 1922-1923	Deductions 1922-1923	At June 30, 1923
Expenses During Construction and Removal to New Site— (Net).....	\$372,058.68			\$372,058.68
Outside Street Work.....	107,140.39			107,140.39
Vaults: East.....	\$30,382.79			\$30,382.79
West.....	37,316.40			37,316.40
Medical School:				
Buildings.....	628,969.31			628,969.31
Equipment.....	14,950.26			14,950.26
Library.....	1,400.00			1,400.00
Roof Laboratory.....	14,938.07			14,938.07
School of Dentistry.....	39,084.92			39,084.92
Sloane Hospital for Women.....	399,263.14			399,263.14
New Site.....	\$1,180,000.00			1,180,000.00
New Buildings.....	25,000.00			25,000.00
Camp Columbia, Morris, Conn.....	1,098,605.70			2,303,605.70
	39,765.27			39,765.27
	\$16,704,652.67	\$1,736,763.71	\$4,255.73	\$18,437,160.65
Less Reserve for Depreciation of Commons Equipment.....	5,457.66			\$7,491.62
" " Baker Field.....				200.00
	\$16,699,195.01			7,691.62
				\$18,429,469.03

OTHER PROPERTY

	At June 30, 1922	Increase	Decrease and Depreciation	At June 30, 1923
83 Barclay Street.....	\$1.00			\$1.00
503/11 Broadway (Less Reserve \$794.91).....	679,239.76	\$5,066.73		684,306.49
21 Claremont Avenue.....	364,062.56		\$4,474.70	359,587.86
21 Claremont Avenue Equipment.....	2,656.71	965.87		3,622.58
29/35 Claremont Avenue (Less Reserve \$43.00).....	491,329.05		12,540.29	478,788.76
29/35 Claremont Avenue Equipment.....	42,343.29	1,180.50		43,523.79
39/41 Claremont Avenue.....	459,405.57		2,877.20	456,528.37
18 East 16th Street.....	167,109.75			167,109.75
618 Fifth Avenue.....	131,663.81		6,599.31	125,064.50
620 Fifth Avenue.....	109,122.11		5,847.93	103,274.18
626 Fifth Avenue.....	352,008.77		12,293.77	339,715.00
72 Murray Street.....	7,203.48		240.12	6,963.36
41 West 47th Street.....	61,750.72		1,313.15	61,750.72
2 West 50th Street.....	21,010.36	145,590.00		145,590.00
4 and 6 West 50th Street.....	11,240.78		624.48	10,616.30
19 West 50th Street.....	1,000			1,000
6 West 51st Street.....	22,863.64		262.12	22,601.52
407 West 117th Street.....	22,486.18		249.54	22,236.64
421 West 117th Street.....	24,285.45		309.51	23,975.94
431 West 117th Street.....	23,403.47		280.11	23,123.36
433 West 117th Street.....		23,400.57		23,400.57
435 West 117th Street.....	274,070.63		274,070.63	
Williamsbridge Property.....				
Real Estate (Amos F. Eno Endowment).....	\$3,267,258.09	\$176,203.67	\$321,982.86	\$3,121,478.90
		5,141,675.00		5,141,675.00
	\$3,267,258.09	\$5,317,878.67	\$321,982.86	\$8,263,153.90

## SPECIAL ENDOWMENTS

	At June 30, 1922	Additions 1922-1923	At June 30, 1923
<b>(A) For General Purposes</b>			
<b>BURGESS (ANNIE P.) FUND:</b> Bequest of the late Annie P. Burgess to the general endowment of the University. Established 1913.	\$63,365.00	.....	\$63,365.00
<b>BURGESS (JOHN W.) FUND:</b> Gift of Anonymous Donors to the general endowment of the University. Established 1910.	100,000.00	.....	100,000.00
<b>CARPENTIER (H. W.) ENDOWMENT FUND:</b> Legacy of the late Horace W. Carpentier, the income to be expended in such manner and for such purposes as the Trustees may from time to time direct. Established 1918.	1,289,550.78	\$1,623.05	1,291,173.83
<b>CHEESMAN (T. M.) FUND:</b> Bequest of the late Dr. T. M. Cheesman, formerly a trustee of the University, for the general purposes of the University. Established 1920.	10,000.00	500.00	10,500.00
<b>CLASS OF 1895 ARTS AND MINES FUND:</b> Gift of the Class of 1895 Arts and Mines to inaugurate the Columbia University Permanent Alumni Fund, the income to be expended in such manner and for such purposes as the Trustees may from time to time direct. Established 1919.	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
<b>COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PERMANENT ALUMNI FUND</b> Gift of the Alumni Federation of Columbia University, the income to be expended in such manner and for such purposes as the Trustees may from time to time direct. Established 1922.	7,500.00	14,854.11	22,354.11
<b>DE LAMAR (JOSEPH R.) FUND:</b> Bequest of the late Joseph R. De Lamar, the income to be expended in such manner as the Trustees may from time to time direct in accordance with the terms of the bequest. Established 1919.	3,566,673.79	325,000.00	3,891,673.79



<p><b>ENO (AMOS F.) ENDOWMENT FUND:</b> Bequest of the late Amos F. Eno, the principal and income to be expended in such manner and for such purposes as the Trustees may from time to time direct. Established 1923.....</p>	5,774,006.98	5,774,006.98
<p><b>FRANK (JOHN) FUND:</b> Bequest of the late John Frank, the principal and income to be expended in such manner and for such purposes as the Trustees may from time to time direct. Established 1923.....</p>	2,389.85	2,389.85
<p><b>HARKNESS (EDWARD S.) FUND:</b> Gift of Edward S. Harkness, the income to be used for medical education and research. Established 1922.....</p>	1,013,278.00	1,013,278.00
<p><b>HARKNESS (MRS. STEPHEN V.) FUND:</b> Gift of Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness, the income to be used for medical education and research. Established 1922.....</p>	1,328,368.40	1,328,368.40
<p><b>HARRIMAN (REVEREND ORLANDO) FUND:</b> Gift of the children of the late Reverend Orlando Harriman, of the Class of 1835, as a memorial to their father. the income, until further action by the Trustees, to be applied to the salary of the Professor of Rhetoric and English. Established 1908.....</p>	102,500.00	102,500.00
<p><b>HEPBURN (A. BARTON) ENDOWMENT FUND:</b> Gift of A. Barton Hepburn, formerly a trustee of the University, the income to be applied, as the Trustees may from time to time provide, to the maintenance and conduct of the School of Business. Established 1918.....</p>	480,000.00	480,000.00
<p><b>HOFFMAN (CHARLES FREDERICK) FUND:</b> Bequest of Charles Frederick Hoffman, for the general purposes of the University. Established 1921</p>	250.00	5,250.00
<p><b>JAMES (D. WILLIS) FUND:</b> Bequest of D. Willis James, the income to be applied until further action by the Trustees, to the salary of the Professor of Geology. Established 1908.....</p>	100,000.00	100,000.00

	At June 30, 1922	Additions 1922-1923	At June 30, 1923
<b>KENNEDY (JOHN STEWART) ENDOWMENT FUND</b> Bequest of the late John Stewart Kennedy, a Trustee of Columbia University 1903 to 1909. Established 1910. ....	\$2,220,000.00	.....	\$2,220,000.00
<b>LANGELOTH (JACOB) FUND:</b> Bequest of the late Jacob Langeloth. Established 1915. ....	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
<b>MANNERS (EDWIN) FUND:</b> Legacy of the late Edwin Manners to establish this Fund. Established 1914. ....	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00
<b>MILLER (GUY B.) FUND:</b> Bequest of the late Guy B. Miller, of the Class of 1898, College of Physicians and Surgeons, for general purposes of the Medical School. Established 1904. ....	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
<b>MOWER (SARA E.) FUND:</b> Bequest of the late Sara E. Mower as a memorial to Mandeville Mower. The principal and income to be expended in such manner and for such purposes as the Trustees may from time to time direct. Established 1919. ....	89,092.64	\$5,977.10	95,069.74
<b>PELL (MARY B.) LEGACY:</b> Bequest of the late Mary B. Pell, the income to be expended in such manner and for such purposes as the Trustees may from time to time direct. Established 1914. ....	400.00	20.00	420.00
<b>PHOENIX LEGACY:</b> On account of two-thirds part of the residuary estate of the late Stephen Whitney Phoenix, bequeathed to Columbia College, for the purpose of scientific instruction and research. Established 1881. ....	363,762.65	.....	363,762.65

521,447.91	169,844.98	691,292.89
1,000.00	50.00	1,050.00
8,943,292.77	8,636,162.47	17,579,455.24
50,000.00		50,000.00
5,000.00		5,000.00
100,859.36		100,859.36
105,000.00	5,000.00 Decrease	100,000.00
50,000.00		50,000.00

**VAN CORTLANDT (ROBERT B.) FUND:**  
 Bequest of the late Robert B. Van Cortlandt, the income to be expended in such manner and for such purposes as the Trustees may from time to time direct. Established 1918.....

**WEBBER FUND:**  
 Bequest of the late John Webber, for the general purposes of the University. Established 1918....

**(B) For Designated Purposes**

**ADAMS (ERNEST KEMPTON) FUND FOR PHYSICAL RESEARCH:**  
 Gift of Edward D. Adams, in memory of his son, the late Ernest Kempton Adams. Such part of the income as shall be designated by the Trustees to be applied to the stipend of the Research Fellow pursuing researches in the Physical Sciences or in their practical applications; the income received in excess of such stipend to be used in the publication and distribution of the results of the investigation carried on by such Fellows. Established 1904.....

**ALDRICH (JAMES HERMAN) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:**  
 Gift of James H. Aldrich, of the Class of 1863, to establish this fund in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of his graduation. Established 1913.....

**ANONYMOUS FUND FOR CHURCH AND CHORAL MUSIC:**  
 Gift of an Anonymous donor to establish this fund; the income to be used to maintain a Professorship in Church and Choral Music. Established 1913.....

**ART PROFESSORSHIP FUND:**  
 Bequest of Hugo Reisinger to found a professorship of the History of Arts. Established 1916.....

**AVERY ARCHITECTURAL FUND:**  
 Gift of Samuel P. Avery and Mary Ogden Avery in memory of their deceased son, Henry Ogden Avery. The income of the fund to be applied to the purchase of books relating to architecture, decorations and allied arts. Established 1890, and augmented in 1910 by \$20,000.....

	At June 30, 1922	Additions, 1922-1923	At June 30, 1923
<p><b>BAIER (VICTOR) FELLOWSHIP FUND:</b> Request of the late Victor Baier to establish a fellowship in church music to be governed by such rules and regulations as may be determined by the Trustees. Established 1922.....</p>		\$19,950.67	\$19,950.67
<p><b>BARKER (CLARENCE) MUSICAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND:</b> Request of the late Mrs. Virginia Purdy Bacon, to establish a graduate scholarship in the Department of Music. Established 1921.....</p>	\$20,173.75		20,173.75
<p><b>BARNARD FELLOWSHIP FUND:</b> Legacy from the late President Barnard to establish the 'Barnard Fellowship for encouraging Scientific Research.' Established 1889.....</p>	10,000.00		10,000.00
<p><b>BARNARD LIBRARY FUND:</b> The residuary estate of the late President Barnard was left to the Trustees of Columbia College to constitute a fund under the name of the 'Barnard Fund for the Increase of the Library,' the income of which is to be devoted to the purchase of books, especially those relating to physical and astronomical science; but out of the income of this fund so much as may be necessary is to be applied in procuring a gold medal of the bullion value of not less than \$200, to be styled the 'Barnard Medal for Meritorious Service to Science,' to be awarded every five years on the judgment of the National Academy of Science of the United States. The medal will be next awarded in June, 1925. Established 1889.....</p>	59,600.00		59,600.00
<p><b>BARNARD (MARGARET) FUND:</b> The residuary estate of the late Margaret Barnard, widow of the late President Barnard, was left to the Trustees of Columbia College, 'to augment the sum left by my late husband.' Established 1892.....</p>	16,250.00		16,250.00

**RECK FUNDS:**

The late Charles Bathgate Beck bequeathed the sum of \$10,000 to be applied as follows: \$2,000 to found one free scholarship, the income to be applied to the free yearly tuition and education in said College of one student forever, under such terms and conditions as the rules of said College and said Trustees shall prescribe.' The income of the remaining \$8,000 to be used for an annual prize to the student in the Law School who shall pass the best examination in Real Estate Law. Established 1899. . . . .

Beck Scholarship Fund. . . . . \$2,000.00  
 Beck Prize Fund. . . . . 8,000.00

10,000.00

**BEEKMAN (GERARD) FUND:**

Bequest of the late Gerard Beekman, formerly a Trustee of Columbia University, the income to be used in connection with the work of the Chaplain. Established 1920. . . . .

10,000.00

10,000.00

**BEER (JULIUS) LECTURE FUND:**

Bequest of the late Julius Beer, the income of which is to be applied to providing lectures at intervals not exceeding three years, by lecturers nominated by the Faculty of Political Science and confirmed by the Trustees. Established 1903. . . . .

10,000.00

10,000.00

**BENNETT PRIZE FUND:**

Gift of James Gordon Bennett, the income, or a medal of equal value, to be given for an essay in English prose upon some subject of contemporaneous interest in the domestic or foreign policy of the United States.' Established 1893. . . . .

1,000.00

1,000.00

**BERGH (HENRY) FUND:**

Anonymous Gift, the income to be used for the inculcating of a spirit of kindness and consideration toward the lower animals. Established 1907. . . . .

100,000.00

100,000.00

**BLUMENTHAL ENDOWMENT FUND:**

Gift of George Blumenthal for the endowment of a Chair of Politics. Established 1906. . . . .

108,424.83

108,424.83

**BLUMENTHAL (GEORGE, JR.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:**

Gift of Mr. and Mrs. George Blumenthal, the income to be awarded to students of Medicine to cover the cost of tuition, or for other purposes. Established 1909. . . . .

19,667.50

19,667.50



	At June 30, 1922	Additions, 1922-1923	At June 30, 1923
<b>BONDY (EMIL C.) FUND:</b> Bequest of the late Emil C. Bondy, the income of which is to be applied, first, toward investigation into the cause, prevention and cure of cancer, and second, toward general research in medicine and surgery and their allied subjects. Established 1916.	\$100,000.00	.....	\$100,000.00
<b>BORING FELLOWSHIP FUND:</b> Gift of Mr. Edward C. Moore, Jr., to establish a Fellowship in the school of Architecture. Established 1922.	6,200.00	.....	6,200.00
<b>BRAINARD (EDWARD SUTLIFF) MEMORIAL PRIZE FUND:</b> Gift of Miss Phoebe T. Sutliff in memory of her nephew Edward Sutliff Brainard of the Class of 1921, the income to be awarded annually to that student in the graduating class of Columbia College who is adjudged by his class mates, according to such rules as the Faculty may prescribe, as most worthy of distinction on the ground of his qualities of mind and character. Established 1920.	1,200.00	.....	1,200.00
<b>BRIDGHAM (SAMUEL WILLARD) FUND:</b> Gift of Mrs. Fanny Bridgham to establish a fund, in memory of the late Samuel Willard Bridgham, of the Class of 1867, School of Mines, the income to be applied to the support of a Fellowship to be awarded annually by the Faculty of Applied Science. Established 1915.	22,000.00	.....	22,000.00
<b>BULL (WILLIAM T.) MEMORIAL FUND:</b> From the William T. Bull Memorial Fund Committee in honor of the late William T. Bull, M. D., the income to be applied to meet the cost of conducting original research under the direction of the Department of Surgery. Established 1911.	32,250.00	.....	32,250.00
<b>BUNNER PRIZE FUND:</b> Gift of friends of the late Henry Cuyler Bunner, the income to be used to provide every year the 'H. C. Bunner Medal,' to be given to the student who shall present the best essay on an assigned subject in American literature. Established 1896.	1,247.00	.....	1,247.00

<b>BURGESS (ANNIE P.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:</b> Bequest of the late Annie P. Burgess to establish a fund, the income to be applied to the tuition and expenses each year of a worthy and deserving young man of good habits and Christian character. Established 1913.	5,000.00	5,000.00
<b>BURGESS (DANIEL M.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:</b> Bequest of the late Annie P. Burgess to establish a fund, the income to be applied to the tuition and expenses each year of a worthy and deserving young man of good habits and Christian character. Established 1913.	5,000.00	5,000.00
<b>BUTLER (NICHOLAS MURRAY) MEDAL FUND:</b> Gift of Archer M. Huntington to establish a fund, the income to be used in providing a gold medal every five years for the most distinguished contribution made anywhere in the world to philosophy, or to educational theory, practice or administration. Established 1914.	3,000.00	3,000.00
<b>BUTLER (RICHARD) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:</b> Gift of Mrs. Richard Butler in memory of her deceased husband, Richard Butler. Open to students born in the State of Ohio. Established 1903.	5,500.00	5,500.00
<b>CAMPBELL SCHOLARSHIP FUND:</b> Gift of \$3,000 each from Miss Maria L. Campbell and Miss Catherine B. Campbell to establish two scholarships in Columbia College in memory of Robert B. Campbell, of the Class of 1844, and Henry P. Campbell, of the Class of 1847. Established 1900.	6,000.00	6,000.00
<b>CARPENTIER (EDWARD R.) FUND:</b> Gift of Mrs. Maria H. Williamson for the endowment of a 'Professorship, or an endowed lectureship, on the origins and growth of civilization among men.' Established 1906.	250,000.00	250,000.00
<b>CARPENTIER (JAMES S.) FUND:</b> 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.	300,000.00	300,000.00

	At June 30, 1922	Additions, 1922-1923	At June 30, 1923
<b>CARPENTIER (R. S.) FUND:</b> Gift from General H. W. Carpenter towards a professorship in the Medical School, in memory of Reuben S. Carpenter. Established 1904. ....	\$100,000.00	.....	\$100,000.00
<b>CASTNER (HAMILTON YOUNG) FUND:</b> Bequest of the late Cora M. Perkins, the income to be invested by the Trustees of Columbia University in such manner as shall in their judgment most effectively encourage chemical investigation and research. Established 1923. ....	.....	\$231,524.06	231,524.06
<b>CENTER FUND:</b> Gift of Mary E. Ludlow, in memory of her son, the late Robert Center, the income to be applied either to the salary of a Professor of Music, or of other Instructors of Music, or to Fellowships, Scholarships in Music, or to be used in any one or more of these or such other ways as shall, in the judgment of the Trustees, tend most effectually to elevate the standard of musical instruction in the United States, and to afford the most favorable opportunity for acquiring instruction of the highest order. Established 1896. ....	180,000.00	.....	180,000.00
<b>CHAMBERLAIN (JOSEPH P.) ENDOWMENT FUND:</b> Gift of Mr. Joseph P. Chamberlain for the endowment of a chair of legislation. Established 1917. ..	150,000.00	.....	150,000.00
<b>CHANDLER (CHARLES FREDERICK) FUND:</b> From the Alumni of Columbia University to establish this fund in honor of Professor Charles Frederick Chandler, the income to be applied to the delivery and publication of at least one public lecture each year on some phase of the science of Chemistry, etc. Established 1910. ....	7,500.00	.....	7,500.00
<b>CHANLER PRIZE FUND:</b> Bequest of J. Winthrop Chanler, of the Class of 1847, to found an annual prize for 'the best original manuscript essay in English prose on the History of Civil Government of America, or some other historical subject.' Established 1877. ....	1,100.00	.....	1,100.00

CHAPEL MUSIC FUND: Gift of Gerard Beckman of the Class of 1864 to establish this fund, the income to be applied to the purchase of suitable music for use in the services in St. Paul's Chapel. Established 1913. . . . .	1,050.00	1,050.00	1,050.00
CLARK SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of the late Alonzo Clark, M. D., formerly President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, for the purpose of promoting the discovery of new facts in medical science. First prize bestowed October 1, 1894. . . . .	15,250.00	15,250.00	15,250.00
CLASS OF 1848 SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of an anonymous friend, for the endowment of two Scholarships in Columbia College. Established 1902. . . . .	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
CLASS OF 1881 ARTS AND MINES FUND: Gift of the Class of 1881 Arts and Mines in commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of their graduation, for the maintenance of the class of 1881 flagpole and for the purchase of Columbia flags. Established 1921. . . . .	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
CLASS OF 1885 SCHOOL OF MINES FUND: Gift of the Class of 1885 School of Mines in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their graduation, the income to be applied to the maintenance of a Scholarship in the Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry. Established 1910. . . . .	10,600.00	10,600.00	10,600.00
CLASS OF 1888 ARTS AND MINES FUND: For the maintenance of the Class of 1888 Gates. Established 1917. . . . .	400.00	400.00	400.00
CLASS OF 1889 MEDAL FUND: Gift of the Class of 1889 School of Mines in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their graduation, the income to be applied to the cost of a medal to be awarded triennially to a graduate of the School of Mines, or of any of the schools of applied science or architecture, who shall have distinguished himself by eminent achievement in any sphere of human effort. Established 1915. . . . .	500.00	500.00	500.00
CLASS OF 1892 ARTS AND MINES FUND: Gift of the Class of 1892 Arts and Mines for the endowment of rooms 633 Hartley and 431 Fernald, the occupancy thereof to be awarded as provided in the deed of gift. Established 1917. . . . .	6,600.00	6,600.00	6,600.00

	At June 30, 1922	Additions, 1922-1923	At June 30, 1923
<b>CLASS OF 1896 ARTS AND MINES SCHOLARSHIP FUND:</b> Gift of the Class of 1896 Arts and Mines, in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their graduation. Established 1921.....	\$12,000.00	.....	\$12,000.00
<b>CLASS OF 1901 DECENNIAL FUND:</b> Gift of the Class of 1901 College and Applied Science, the income to be applied toward the expenses of maintaining the work of the Committee on Employment of Students. Established 1911.....	1,400.00	.....	1,400.00
<b>CLASS OF 1905 FUND:</b> Gift of the Class of 1905 College and Science, the income to be disposed of yearly by direction of the Class, the accumulated interest being added to the principal if the Class make no direction. In 1930 the entire fund with accumulations and additions shall be applied to some University, athletic or alumni, activity as directed by the Class and if the Class make no direction, the entire fund with accumulations and additions shall become the property of the University, as a gift from the Class. Established 1915.....	1,225.00	.....	1,225.00
<b>COCK (THOMAS F., M. D.) PRIZE FUND:</b> Bequest of the late Augustus C. Chapin, the income to be used to provide an annual prize to be known as the 'Thomas F. Cock, M. D., Prize' for the best thesis on puerperal fever. Established 1915.....	1,125.00	.....	1,125.00
<b>COLLINS (PERRY McDONOUGH) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:</b> Bequest of the late Kate Collins Brown; the annual income to be divided into amounts of Three hundred dollars (\$300) to be paid annually under such rules and regulations as the Board of Trustees of the College may from time to time establish, to each of those undergraduates in the academic and scientific courses of the College whose pecuniary condition and resources are, in the judgment of the Board of Trustees, insufficient to defray the expenses of his college education; and if the College is unable in any year to use the entire income of the said Fund for the purposes aforesaid, after making every proper effort so to do, the balance of the income from the Fund in that year, not needed for the aforesaid purposes, shall be applied to the general purposes of the academic and scientific departments of the College. Established 1918.....	563,975.00	\$91.72 Decrease	563,883.28



**COLUMBIA HUDSON-FULTON PRIZE FUND:**

Gift of the representatives of the various Committees having charge of the reception given on the University grounds in October, 1909, under the auspices of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission, the income to be used for an annual prize or prizes, to be known as the Columbia Hudson-Fulton Prize or Prizes, for an athletic event. Established 1909.....

1,000.00

1,000.00

**COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION FUND:**

From the Trustees of the trust created by the Columbia University Football Association, the income to be applied towards the support of athletic teams or crews representing Columbia University in intercollegiate sports. Established 1911.....

10,037.72

10,037.72

**CONVERS (E. B.) PRIZE FUND:**

Gift of Miss Alice Convers and Miss Clara B. Convers to endow, in memory of their brother, Ebenezer Buckingham Convers, of the Class of 1866, a prize in the Columbia Law School, established 1906.....

1,100.00

1,100.00

**COTHEAL FUND:**

Gift of Mrs. James R. Swords and Mrs. Samuel Lawrence as a memorial to their brother, Alexander I. Cotheal, the income to be used for the purchase of books in the Oriental Languages, or relating to Oriental countries. Established 1896.....

17,025.00

17,025.00

**CRAGIN (E. B.) ENDOWMENT FUND:**

Gifts of various donors to establish this fund in memory of the late Dr. Edwin B. Cragin, the net income to be applied to the support of the Social Service work of the Sloane Hospital for Women, or, in the event that the Social Service work of the said Hospital is otherwise provided for or discontinued, then such net income shall be expended in such other manner as the Board of Managers of the Hospital may from time to time direct. Established 1919.....

60,409.05

60,409.05

**CROCKER (GEORGE) SPECIAL RESEARCH FUND:**

Request of the late George Crocker, the income to be used in Cancer Research. Established 1911..

1,455,000.00

1,455,000.00

	At June 30, 1922	Additions, 1922-1923	At June 30, 1923
<b>CROSBY (WILLIAM O.) COLLECTION OF LANTERN SLIDES FUND:</b> Gift of \$1,800 from friends of Professor William O. Crosby, of Boston, to establish and maintain the collection of geological lantern slides in the Department of Geology known by above title. One hundred dollars was made immediately available and \$1,700 is to constitute a permanent fund, the income only to be used for above purposes. Established 1913.....	\$1,700.00		\$1,700.00
<b>CURRIER (NATHANIEL) FUND:</b> Request of Laura Currier, to establish the Nathaniel Currier Fund, the income to be used for the purchase of books for the Library. Established 1908.....	50,000.00		50,000.00
<b>CURTIS (CARLTON C.) FUND:</b> Gift of Carlton C. Curtis for the endowment of a branch of creative investigation under the terms and conditions as set forth in the deed of gift. Established 1921.....	13,577.72	\$3,500.00	17,077.72
<b>CURTIS FELLOWSHIP FUND:</b> Gift of the George William Curtis Memorial Committee to establish a fellowship in the School of Political Science in Columbia University, to bear the name and to perpetuate the memory of the late George William Curtis; the holder of the fellowship to devote himself to the study of the science of government, with a special view to its application to the then existing condition of the United States, or the State or City of New York, and to publish a monograph on some subject relating to the then existing condition of the United States, etc. Established 1899.....	10,000.00		10,000.00
<b>CURTIS (GEORGE WILLIAM) MEDALS FUND:</b> Gift from an associate of George William Curtis in the Civil Service Reform work. Established 1902.....	1,300.00		1,300.00
<b>CUTTING (W. BAYARD) FUND:</b> Gift of Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting and her children to establish this fund in memory of the late W. Bayard Cutting, of the Class of 1869, the income to provide traveling fellowships. Established 1913.....	200,000.00		200,000.00

<b>CUTTING (W. BAYARD, JR.) FELLOWSHIP FUND:</b>	<p>Gift of W. Bayard Cutting, to establish the 'W. Bayard Cutting, Jr. Fellowship Fund'. The income of the fund (to be not less than \$600) is payable to the Graf Erwein von Wurmbraund and the Gräfin Eva von Wurmbraund during their lifetime; thereafter, the income shall be used to provide a fellowship in International Law, to be awarded annually at the pleasure of the Trustees, to that student, who, in their judgment, shall have attained a standard of excellence to justify the award. Established 1912.</p>	15,000.00	.....	15,000.00
<b>DACOSTA PROFESSORSHIP FUND:</b>	<p>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.</p>	86,600.00	.....	86,600.00
<b>DARLING (EDWARD A.) PRIZE FUND:</b>	<p>Bequest of the late Edward A. Darling, formerly Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, the income to be awarded as a prize each year at Commencement to that student of the senior class in Engineering whose work during his course of study is voted by his classmates to have been the most honest and thorough. Established 1903.</p>	1,070.00	.....	1,070.00
<b>DEAN LUNG PROFESSORSHIP OF CHINESE FUND:</b>	<p>Gift of an anonymous friend to found a department of Chinese Languages, Literatures, Religion and Law, and especially for the establishment of a Professorship to be known as the Dean Lung Professorship of Chinese. Established 1901.</p>	226,200.00	.....	226,200.00
<b>DEUTSCHER VEREIN PRIZE FUND:</b>	<p>Gift of the Deutscher Verein in Columbia University to establish an annual prize in German. Established 1917.</p>	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
<b>DEVENDORF (DAVID M.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:</b>	<p>Gift of Mrs. David M. Devendorf, to establish the 'David M. Devendorf Scholarship Fund' as a memorial to her deceased husband, David M. Devendorf; the income of which is to provide a scholarship in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Established 1911.</p>	6,500.00	.....	6,500.00

	At June 30, 1922	Additions 1922-1923	At June 30, 1923
<b>DEWITT (GEORGE C.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:</b> Gift of Mrs. George C. Dewitt of New York to establish this fund, the net annual income to be awarded as a scholarship by the Faculty of Law to any graduate of Columbia College, of Christian parentage and of good mental and moral standing in his class, who may need such assistance to enable him to pursue the three-years' course at the Law School and who, in the judgment of the Faculty of Law, shall be worthy of such privilege; provided that the holder of this scholarship shall reside in one of the Residence Halls of the University during his period of study. Established 1917.....	\$15,301.75		\$15,301.75
<b>DOUGHTY (FRANCIS E. M. D.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:</b> Bequest of Phebe Caroline Swords to establish the 'Francis E. Doughty, M. D., Scholarship Fund' in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, open to members of any class. Established 1912. . .	10,000.00		10,000.00
<b>DRISLER CLASSICAL FUND:</b> Gift of Seth Low, formerly President of the University, for the endowment of the 'Henry Drisler Classical Fund' for the purchase of books, maps, charts, busts and such other equipment as will tend to make instruction in the classics more interesting and effective. Established 1894. ....	0,750.00		10,750.00
<b>DU BOIS (DR. ABRAM) MEMORIAL FUND:</b> Gift of William A. Du Bois, Matthew B. Du Bois and Katharine Du Bois, in memory of their father, Doctor Abram Du Bois, the income to be applied to the maintenance of a fellowship to be known as the Doctor Abram Du Bois Fellowship, to be open to a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons devoting himself to the subject of diseases of the eye. Established 1910. ....	18,000.00		18,000.00
<b>DYCKMAN FUND:</b> Gift of Isaac Michael Dyckman in memory of his uncles, Dr. Jacob Dyckman and Dr. James Dyckman, both of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, to establish the 'Dyckman Fund for the Encouragement of Biological Research,' the interest derived therefrom to be devoted annually to such object consistent with the purposes of the gift, as shall be recommended by the Department of Zoology and approved by the President. Established 1899. ....	10,500.00		10,500.00

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

EARLE PRIZE FUND: Gift of the Earle Memorial Committee to establish the Earle Prize in Classics. Established 1907..	1,325.00	.....	1,325.00
EATON PROFESSORSHIP FUND: Bequest of the late Dorman B. Eaton to endow and maintain a Professorship of Municipal Science and Administration in the College. Established 1903.....	100,000.00	.....	100,000.00
EINSTEIN FUND: Gift of Dr. and Mrs. Charles Waldstein, as a memorial to Mrs. Waldstein's parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Einstein; the income of which is to be awarded annually to that graduate student doing the best and most original work in the field of American Diplomacy. Established 1911..	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
ELSBURG (ALBERT MARION) PRIZE FUND: Gift of Mrs. Albert Elsberg to establish this fund as a memorial to her son, Albert Marion Elsberg, of the Class of 1905, the income to provide the 'Albert Marion Elsberg Prize in Modern History.' Established 1912.....	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00
EMMONS (SAMUEL FRANKLIN) MEMORIAL FUND: Amount collected by the Committee of the Emmons Memorial Fund for a fellowship in Scientific Research. Established 1913.....	14,000.00	.....	14,000.00
FERGUSON (DAVID W. AND ELLEN A.) FELLOWSHIP FUND: Gift of William C. Ferguson of the Class of 1887 School of Mines to establish a fellowship in the Department of Chemistry, the holder of the fellowship to devote himself to investigation upon the subject of synthetic drugs and medicines. Established 1921.....	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
FINE ARTS ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of an anonymous donor to establish this fund for the benefit of the School of Architecture. Established 1913.....	282,806.84	\$11,127.97	293,934.81
GARTH MEMORIAL FUND: Gift of Horace E. Garth to establish a fellowship in Political Economy in memory of his son, the late Granville W. Garth. Established 1904.....	16,500.00	.....	16,500.00



	At June 30, 1922	Additions, 1922-1923	At June 30, 1923
<b>GEBHARD FUND:</b> Bequest of Frederick Gebhard to found a Professorship of German Language and Literature. Established 1843.....	\$20,000.00	.....	\$20,000.00
<b>GERMANISTIC FUND:</b> Gift of the Germanistic Society and other donors, the income to be applied to the maintenance of instruction and research into matters relating to the German peoples. Established 1920....	14,700.00	.....	14,700.00
<b>GERMAN LECTURE FUND:</b> Gifts for an endowment for Public Lectures in German at the University, the income to be used for advertising, printing, slides, etc. Established 1901.....	1,250.00	.....	1,250.00
<b>GILDER (RICHARD WATSON) FUND FOR THE PROMOTION OF GOOD CITIZENSHIP:</b> Contributions by the friends of the late Richard Watson Gilder to establish this fund in his honor, the income to be used to enable succeeding classes of students to devote themselves as 'Gilder Fellows' to the investigation and study of political and social conditions in this country and abroad, etc. Established 1911.....	48,000.00	.....	48,000.00
<b>GOLDSCHMIDT (H. P.) FUND:</b> Bequest of the late Henry Philip Goldschmidt, the income and principal to be used for the benefit of the Sloane Hospital for Women. Established 1923.....	.....	\$5,000.00	5,000.00
<b>GOLDSCHMIDT (SAMUEL ANTHONY) FELLOWSHIP FUND:</b> Gift of George B. Goldschmidt, to establish this fund, as memorial to Samuel Anthony Goldschmidt, of the Class of 1871, the income to be used for the maintenance of a fellowship in Chemistry. Established 1908.....	16,500.00	.....	16,500.00
<b>GOTTHEIL (GUSTAV) LECTURES FUND:</b> Gift from Temple Emanu-El to establish a lectureship, the holder of which is to be nominated by the Professors in the Department of Semitic Languages, subject to confirmation by the Trustees. Established 1903.....	10,275.00	.....	10,275.00

<p><b>GOTTSBERGER (CORNELIUS HEENEY) FELLOWSHIP FUND:</b> Bequest of Ellen Josephine Banker to establish a fellowship to bear the name and be in memory of her deceased brother, Cornelius Heeney Gottsberger. Established 1904.</p>	<p>9,500.00</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>9,500.00</p>
<p><b>GREEN PRIZE FUND:</b> Gift of Mr. and Mrs. Asher Green to establish this fund, in memory of their son, a member of the Class of 1914, the income to provide the Green Prize in the College. Established 1913.</p>	<p>1,000.00</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>1,000.00</p>
<p><b>GROSVENOR (ROBERT) MEMORIAL FUND:</b> Gift of Mr. William Grosvenor of Providence, R. I., in behalf of his mother and her family, in memory of Robert Grosvenor, deceased, a former member of the Class of 1918 in the Medical School. The income to be used for the purchase of books for the Library at the Medical School. Established 1920.</p>	<p>2,500.00</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>2,500.00</p>
<p><b>HALL (GEORGE HENRY) FUND:</b> Bequest of the late George Henry Hall to establish this fund, the income of which is to be used to maintain continuously one scholar in the University for the full term of four years, such scholar to be selected by the Trustees. Established 1913.</p>	<p>14,363.22</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>14,363.22</p>
<p><b>HAMILTON (ADELAIDE) BEQUEST:</b> Gift of Miss Adelaide Hamilton to be set apart as a fund for the purchase of books, as a memorial to her father, John Church Hamilton, a son of Alexander Hamilton, a proper book-plate to be set in each volume purchased with the income of the fund. Established 1917.</p>	<p>1,000.00</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>1,000.00</p>
<p><b>HARRIS (ELLEN C.) FUND:</b> Bequest of the late Ellen C. Harris for the erection and endowment of a building as a memorial to her mother, the late Evelina M. Harris. Established 1922.</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>513,999.11</p>	<p>513,999.11</p>
<p><b>HARSEN SCHOLARSHIP FUND:</b> Founded by the late Jacob Harsen, M. D., in 1859, the income to be given in prizes. Under an order of the N. Y. Supreme Court in 1903, the income is thereafter to be used for scholarships in the Medical School, to be known as the Harsen Scholarships.</p>	<p>31,332.73</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>31,332.73</p>
<p><b>HARTLEY (FRANK) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:</b> Gifts from friends of the late Frank Hartley, M. D., to endow a scholarship in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, as a memorial. Established 1914.</p>	<p>4,425.00</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>4,425.00</p>

	At June 30, 1922	Additions, 1922-1923	At June 30, 1923
<b>HEPBURN (A. BARTON) PROFESSORSHIP FUND:</b> Bequest of the late A. Barton Hepburn, formerly a trustee of the University, to found or aid in founding a professorship in either economics or history. Established 1922. ....	\$75,000.00	\$75,000.00	\$150,000.00
<b>HUBER (FRANCIS) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:</b> Gift of Francis Huber to establish a scholarship to be awarded to a student entering the Medical School from an institution other than Columbia College, Barnard College or Hunter College. Established 1921. ....	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
<b>HUBER (VIOLA B.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:</b> Gift of Francis Huber to establish a scholarship to be awarded to a student entering the Medical School from Hunter College. Established 1921. ....	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
<b>ILLIG FUND:</b> Bequest of William C. Illig, of the Class of 1882 School of Mines, the income to be applied to the purchase of prizes to be awarded to students of the graduating class of the School of Mines, who shall, in the judgment of the Faculty, have merited the same by commendable proficiency in such scientific subjects as the Faculty may designate. Established 1898. ....	2,300.00	.....	2,300.00
<b>INDO-IRANIAN FUND:</b> Gift of an anonymous donor to found this Fund, the income to be used for the maintenance of the Department of Indo-Iranian Languages. Established 1908. ....	15,000.00	.....	15,000.00
<b>JACOBI (ABRAHAM) LIBRARY FUND:</b> Gift of Francis Huber, the income thereof to be expended for the purchase of books and journals on pediatric subjects for the Library of the Medical School. Established 1921. ....	4,021.28	.....	4,021.28

<p><b>JACOBI (ABRAHAM) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:</b>                      Gift of Francis Huber to establish four scholarships, two of which shall be awarded to students entering the Medical School from Columbia College and two to students entering the Medical School from the College of the City of New York. Established 1921.....</p>	<p>20,000.00</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>20,000.00</p>
<p><b>JANEWAY (E. G.) LIBRARY ENDOWMENT FUND:</b>                      Gift of Mrs. Russell Sage to establish the E. G. Janeway Library Endowment Fund, the income of which is to be devoted to the maintenance and extension of the Janeway Library in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Established 1912.....</p>	<p>26,750.00</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>26,750.00</p>
<p><b>JEFFERSON STATUE MAINTENANCE FUND:</b>                      For the care and repair of the Statue of Thomas Jefferson. Established 1917. Original gift, \$1,589.92, to which has been added the accrued income of the Fund.....</p>	<p>1,800.00</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>1,800.00</p>
<p><b>LASHER (JOHN K.) FUND:</b>                      Bequest of the late John K. Lasher, Jr., the income to be applied toward the support of the work of the Columbia University Christian Association. Established 1920.....</p>	<p>1,000.00</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>1,000.00</p>
<p><b>LAW ALUMNI LIBRARY FUND:</b>                      The income to be applied, as the Trustees may from time to time determine, for the improvement of the Law Library. Established 1916.....</p>	<p>1,500.00</p>	<p>.....                      1,500.00                      Decrease</p>	<p>.....</p>
<p><b>LAW LIBRARY FUND:</b>                      Created by act of the Trustees on March 5, 1900, by the consolidation of the Alexander Cole gift (\$1,500); John J. Jenkins Legacy (\$500), John McKeon Fund (\$1,000), Samson Simpson Fund (\$1,000); and Edgar J. Nathan Gift (\$250), the income to be applied to the purchase of law books. Augmented by act of the Finance Committee, October 2, 1907, by adding the Pyne Law Gift (\$1,000).....</p>	<p>5,250.00</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>5,250.00</p>

	At June 30, 1922	Additions 1922-1923	At June 30, 1923
<b>LEE (THE) FUND:</b> Gift of Dr. and Mrs. Frederic S. Lee to establish this fund, the income to be used to meet the cost of equipment and research in the Department of Physiology. Established 1914.....	\$20,000.00	.....	\$20,000.00
<b>LIBBEY (JONAS M.) FUND:</b> Bequest of the late Jonas M. Libbey, the income to be used to promote and support research and to publish and distribute the results of such research in regard to the application of the principles of biological and pathological chemistry, and of electro-chemistry and electro-physics to human need and welfare. Established 1923.....	.....	\$29,297.75	29,297.75
<b>LOUBAT FUND:</b> Gift of Joseph F. Loubat for prizes to be given every five years for works in the English Language on the History, Geography, Archaeology, Ethnology, Philology or Numismatics of North America. First prize, \$1,000; second prize, \$400. Established 1892.....	7,000.00	.....	7,000.00
<b>LOUBAT PROFESSORSHIP FUND:</b> Gift of Joseph F. Loubat to establish the Loubat Professorship in American Archaeology. Established 1903.....	100,000.00	.....	100,000.00
<b>MAISON FRANCAISE ENDOWMENT FUND:</b> Gift of Robert Bacon, the income to be used in defraying the running expenses of the Maison Francaise. Established 1913.....	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
<b>MARTIN (FREDERICK TOWNSEND) FUND:</b> Bequest of the late Frederick Townsend Martin, the income to be applied to the care and cure of tuberculosis cases through the medium of the Vanderbilt Clinic. Established 1919.....	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00



<b>MATHEMATICAL PRIZE FUND:</b> Gift of Mrs. Louis T. Hoyt, to establish this fund in memory of her nephew John Dash Van Buren, Jr., of the Class of 1905. Established 1906.....	5,500.00	5,500.00
<b>MCANENY (MARJORIE) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:</b> Gift of Francis Huber to establish a scholarship to be awarded to a student entering the Medical School from Barnard College. Established 1921.....	5,000.00	5,000.00
<b>MCKIM FELLOWSHIP FUND:</b> Gift of Charles F. McKim for two traveling fellowships in the Department of Architecture. The fellowships are awarded in odd-numbered years. Established 1889.....	20,000.00	20,000.00
<b>MEIERHOF (DR. HAROLD LEE) MEMORIAL PRIZE FUND:</b> Gift of Dr. and Mrs. Edward Lee Meierhof, as a memorial to their son, Dr. Harold Lee Meierhof, the income of which is to be awarded annually, in recognition of some meritorious piece of research accomplished in the Department of Pathology. Established 1921.....	1,000.00	1,000.00
<b>MEMBER OF CLASS OF 1885 FUND:</b> Gift of Grant Squires, of the Class of 1885, the income to be awarded every five years to defray the expenses of a sociological investigation that promises results of a scientific value. Established 1895.....	1,050.00	1,050.00
<b>MITCHELL (WILLIAM) FELLOWSHIP FUND:</b> Bequest of the late Benjamin D. Silliman to establish, in honor and memory of his friend, William Mitchell, deceased, the William Mitchell Fellowship Fund in Letters or Science. Established 1908.....	10,000.00	10,000.00
<b>MOFFAT SCHOLARSHIP FUND:</b> Bequest of William B. Moffatt, M. D., of the Class of 1838, 'for the purpose of one or more scholarships for the education and instruction of one or more indigent students.' Established 1862....	2,000.00	2,000.00

	At June 30, 1922	Additions 1922-1923	At June 30, 1923
<b>MONTGOMERY (ROBERT H.) PRIZE FUND:</b> Gift of Robert H. Montgomery to establish this fund, the income to be awarded as a prize to the member of the graduating class of the School of Business who has specialized in accounting and who is deemed by the staff of the School of Business to be most proficient in all courses. Established 1916. ....	\$1,010.00	.....	\$1,010.00
<b>MOSENTHAL FELLOWSHIP FUND:</b> Gift of the friends of the late Joseph Mosenthal, to found a fellowship in Music. Established 1898	7,500.00	.....	7,500.00
<b>ORDRONAUX (JOHN) FUND:</b> Bequest of Dr. John Ordronaux, to establish prizes in the Law School, to be presented annually. Established 1909. ....	3,050.00	.....	3,050.00
<b>PERKINS FELLOWSHIP FUND:</b> Bequest of Willard B. Perkins, the income to be expended every four years for a traveling fellowship in the Architectural Department. Established 1898. ....	5,700.00	.....	5,700.00
<b>PETERS (WILLIAM RICHMOND, JR.) FUND FOR ENGINEERING RESEARCH:</b> Gift of Mr. and Mrs. William R. Peters to establish this fund as a memorial to their son, William Richmond Peters, Jr., of the Class of 1911, Civil Engineering, the income of which is to be applied to the work of research in the Department of Civil Engineering. Established 1912. ....	50,000.00	.....	50,000.00
<b>PHILOLEXIAN CENTENNIAL WASHINGTON PRIZE FUND:</b> Gift of the Philolexian Society from J. Ackerman Coles, of the Class of 1864, the accumulated income to be expended every four years for a duplicate of the life-size bronze bust of George Washington, modeled from life at Mount Vernon, by Jean Antoine Houdon. Bust to be cast at the Barbadienne Foundry, Paris, France, and to be given to that member of the Philolexian Society, who, in the opinion of the President of the University, the President of the Society, and a third man of their choosing, shall be deemed most worthy, upon his delivery of an original patriotic address. Established 1902. ....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00

<b>PHILEXIAN PRIZE FUND:</b> From the Philolexian Society, the income to be paid to the Society for prizes. Established 1903-1904.....	1,400.00	.....	1,400.00
<b>PRESIDENT'S HOUSE (FURNISHING AND EQUIPMENT) FUND:</b> Created by act of the Trustees on November 6, 1922, by the transfer of \$13,415.13 remaining in the anonymous gift of \$30,000.00 reported to the Trustees on March 6, 1911, and increased from the general funds of the University to \$20,000.00, this sum to constitute the principal of a special fund for the furnishing and equipment of the President's House, the income of which, and if necessary any portion of the principal, to be expended as may be needed under the direction of the President. Established 1922.....	.....	\$20,000.00	20,000.00
<b>PROUDFIT (ALEXANDER MONCIEF) FELLOWSHIP FUND:</b> Bequest of the late Alexander MoncR Prikoudfit, of the Class of 1892, to found a fellowship for the encouragement of study in English Literature, to be known as the 'Alexander Moncrief Proudfit Fellowship in Letters,' to be held only by such persons as, being the sons of native-born American parents, shall have taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts after a three years' residence in Columbia College, and shall, while enjoying such fellowship, or the income thereof, remain unmarried. Established 1899.....	15,000.00	.....	15,000.00
<b>PROUDFIT (MARIA McLEAN) FELLOWSHIP FUND IN MEDICINE:</b> Bequest of the late Alexander Moncrief Proudfit, of the Class of 1892, to found a fellowship to be known as the 'Maria McLean Proudfit Fellowship,' to be held only by such persons as, being the sons of native-born American parents, shall, under the direction of the Medical Faculty of Columbia College, pursue advanced studies in Medicine, and shall, while enjoying such fellowship, or the income thereof, remain unmarried. Established 1899.....	15,000.00	.....	15,000.00
<b>PSYCHOLOGY FUND:</b> Gift of John D. Rocketteller, as an endowment of the head professorship of the Psychological Department of Columbia University. Established 1899.....	100,000.00	.....	100,000.00
<b>PULTIZER (JOSEPH) FUND FOR SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM:</b> Gift from Joseph Pulitzer to establish and endow a School of Journalism in Columbia University. Established 1903.....	1,796,206.07	.....	1,796,206.07

	At June 30, 1922	Additions, 1922-1923	At June 30, 1923
<b>PULITZER SCHOLARSHIP FUND:</b> Gift of \$100,000 by Joseph Pulitzer to found thirty scholarships for graduates of City Grammar Schools; one-half the sum to be used on improvements on the new site at 116th Street. Established 1893. Augmented in 1912.....	\$302,000.00		\$302,000.00
<b>REISINGER (HUGO) FUND:</b> Request of the late Hugo Reisinger, the income to be applied in the discretion of the Trustees to the purchase of books, periodicals, and other material for instruction and research in matters relating to the German peoples. Established 1919.....	3,600.00	\$11,400.00	5,000.00
<b>ROLKER (CHARLES M., JR.) PRIZE FUND:</b> Gift of Mrs. Charles M. Rolker, the annual income to constitute a prize to be publicly awarded on Class Day of each year to that member of the graduating class in Columbia College who, in the judgment of his classmates, has proven himself most worthy of special distinction as an undergraduate student, either because of his industry and success as a scholar, or because of his helpful participation in student activities, or because of pre-eminence in athletic sports. Established 1909.....	1,000.00		1,000.00
<b>ROMAINE (BENJAMIN F.) PRIZE FUND:</b> Gift of Benjamin F. Romaine to establish a prize for proficiency in the Greek language and literature. Established 1922.....	1,500.00		1,500.00
<b>ROSS (GEORGE) FUND:</b> Request of the late Catherine A. Ross, the income to be used for the advancement and development of athletics at Columbia University. Established 1923.....		21,275.36	21,275.36
<b>SANDHAM (ANNA M.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:</b> Request of the late Anna M. Sandham to establish a scholarship at Barnard College. Established 1922.....	10,000.00		10,000.00

<b>SAUNDERS (ALEXANDER) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:</b>	Request of the late Mary Ellen Saunders in memory of her husband Alexander Saunders to establish an undergraduate scholarship for the benefit of an American boy of Scotch, English or Irish parentage, to be nominated by the superintendent, principal and teachers of the Yonkers High School, in Yonkers, New York. Established 1922.....	12,000.00	12,000.00
<b>SAUNDERS (LESLIE M.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:</b>	Bequest of the late Alexander Saunders to establish a scholarship for the benefit of the youth nominated therefor by the principal and teachers of the Yonkers High School in Yonkers, N. Y. in the first instance, and thereafter to fill a vacancy as it may occur from time to time perpetually; and upon such conditions as such principal and teachers may determine, with such power and authority to them to fill such scholarship for a term of either one year, two years, three years, or four years, as they may from time to time determine. Established 1917.....	6,000.00	6,000.00
<b>SCHERMERHORN (F. AUGUSTUS) FUND:</b>	Established by the Trustees for a traveling fellowship in the Department of Architecture in recognition of the liberality of Mr. F. Augustus Schermerhorn of the Class of 1868, to this Department. This fellowship is awarded in even-numbered years. (Name changed from Columbia Fellowship Fund.) Principal reduced from \$13,000.00 to \$12,500.00. Established 1889.....	12,500.00	12,500.00
<b>SCHERMERHORN SCHOLARSHIP FUND:</b>	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	5,000.00
<b>SCHIFF FELLOWSHIP FUND:</b>	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	15,000.00



	At June 30, 1922	Additions, 1922-1923	At June 30, 1923
<b>SCHIFF (JACOB H.) ENDOWMENT FUND:</b> Gift of Jacob H. Schiff for the endowment of a Professorship of Social Economy in order to make possible a close affiliation between Columbia University and the New York School of Philanthropy. Established 1905.....	\$100,000.00		\$100,000.00
<b>SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY ENDOWMENT FUND:</b> Gift of James N. Jarvie for the partial endowment of a Dental School. Original gift \$100,000, to which has been added \$5,000 on account of interest on the above principal to April 15, 1917. Gifts of Anonymous Donors, \$26,000. Established 1916.....	131,000.00		131,000.00
<b>SCHURZ (CARL) FELLOWSHIP FUND:</b> From the Carl Schurz Fund Committee in honor of Carl Schurz. Established 1900.....	10,000.00		10,000.00
<b>SCHURZ (CARL) LIBRARY FUND:</b> From the Carl Schurz Fund Committee in honor of Carl Schurz, the income to be devoted to the purchase of books, maps, pamphlets and the like, in the field of the German Language and Literature. Established 1900.....	10,700.00		10,700.00
<b>SEIDL FUND:</b> The proceeds of a memorial performance held at the Metropolitan Opera House on March 23, 1899, in honor of the late Anton Seidl, the income of the fund to be paid to Mrs. Seidl during her lifetime, and thereafter 'to be awarded at least every second year to the most promising candidate, either man or woman, prepared to devote himself, or herself, to the study of musical composition at Columbia University, or elsewhere in this country or abroad'.....	12,000.00		12,000.00
<b>SHOEMAKER (WILLIAM BROCK) FUND:</b> Gift as a memorial to the late William Brock Shoemaker, of the Class of 1902, in Columbia College, established jointly by his wife, Ella de Peyster Shoemaker, and his father, Henry F. Shoemaker, the income to be used for the benefit of self-supporting students. Established 1908....	10,000.00		10,000.00

SLAVONIC FUND OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY: Anonymous Gift, the income of which is to be used for the support of Slavonic publications dealing with the philology, literature, history, economics, sociology and cultural achievements of the Slavonic nations. Established 1923.	.....	\$3.00	3.00
SLOANE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN FUND: Gift of William D. Sloane and Emily Thorn Sloane, his wife, as an endowment to the Sloane Hospital for Women. Established 1889.....	757,000.00	.....	757,000.00
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 for the year by an alumnus of the College. Established 1894.....	3,500.00	.....	3,500.00
SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ETHICS PROFESSORSHIP FUND: To endow a chair of Social and Political Ethics. Established 1918.....	45,315.64	.....	45,315.64
STEERS (JAMES R.) FUND: Bequest of the late James R. Steers of the Class of 1863 Law, to found a free bed in the Sloane Hospital for Women in the name of his daughter, Fannie Steers Reeve. Established 1919....	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
STEVENS PRIZE FUND, SCHOOL OF MEDICINE: Established by the late Alexander Hodgson Stevens, formerly President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The income of the fund is to be awarded every three years for the best medical essay covering original research as determined by the committee in charge of the prize. Established 1891.....	1,900.00	.....	1,900.00
STOKES (CAROLINE PHELPS) FUND: Bequest of the late Caroline Phelps Stokes, the income to be used for lectures, prizes or essays by the students of Columbia, Barnard and Teachers Colleges. Established 1910.....	20,000.00	.....	20,000.00

	At June 30, 1922	Additions, 1922-1923	At June 30, 1923
<b>STUART SCHOLARSHIP FUND:</b>			
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		\$6,000.00
<b>SWIFT MEMORIAL FUND:</b>			
Gift from the Trustees of the Association of the Alumni of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, representing the principal sum and accrued income as of December 31, 1920 of the Swift Memorial Fund, created in 1883 by Dr. James T. Swift as a memorial to his brother, Dr. Forest Swift, of the Class of 1857. Established 1921.....	6,589.00		6,589.00
<b>TOPPAN PRIZE FUND:</b>			
Gift of Mrs. Sarah M. Toppan, to establish this fund in memory of her late husband, Robert Noxon Toppan; the income to be used annually in providing the Robert Noxon Toppan Prize in the School of Law. Established 1904.....	4,200.00		4,200.00
<b>TROWBRIDGE FELLOWSHIP FUND:</b>			
Gift of the Alumni Association of the School of Mines as a Memorial of the late Professor Trowbridge, to establish the 'William Petit Trowbridge Fellowship in Engineering.' Established 1893.....	10,000.00		10,000.00
<b>TURNER (CHARLES W.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:</b>			
Gift of Wallis S. Turner, of the Class of 1900, to establish, in memory of his father, Charles W. Turner, a scholarship in Columbia College, to aid the education of a needy or deserving student, to the end that through the advantages of such education the recipient may aspire to the highest type of American Citizenship. Established 1920.....	6,000.00		6,000.00
<b>TYNDALL FELLOWSHIP FUND:</b>			
Gift of the late Professor John Tyndall, of London, the income to be applied to the support of 'American pupils who may have shown decided talent in Physics,' etc. Established 1885.....	11,500.00		11,500.00

<p><b>UNIVERSITY PUBLICATION FUND:</b> Created by act of the Trustees November 6, 1922, from part of the bequest of the late Daniel B. Fayerweather, the income of such fund, and if necessary any portion of the principal, to be expended under the direction of the President, to meet the cost of publishing works of scholarship and research through the Columbia University Press. Established 1922.</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>7,843.97</p>
<p><b>VAN AMRINGE (PROFESSOR) MATHEMATICAL PRIZE FUND:</b> Gift of George G. DeWitt, of the Class of 1867, to establish this fund, the annual income to constitute the Professor Van Amringe Mathematical Prize in Columbia College. Established 1910. . .</p>	<p>5,100.00</p>	<p>5,100.00</p>
<p><b>VANDERBILT CLINIC ENDOWMENT FUND:</b> Gift of Cornelius, William K., Frederick W., and George W. Vanderbilt, as a perpetual memorial to their father, the late William H. Vanderbilt, as an endowment for the Vanderbilt Clinic. Established 1896. ....</p>	<p>115,000.00</p>	<p>115,000.00</p>
<p><b>VAN PRAAG (L. A.) FUND:</b> Bequest of L. A. Van Praag to be used by the Trustees, at their discretion for research into the causes and cure of cancer. Established 1915. ....</p>	<p>5,000.00</p>	<p>5,000.00</p>
<p><b>WARING FUND:</b> The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, in the latter part of the year 1898, raised by public subscription the sum of \$100,000 to perpetuate the memory of the late George E. Waring. The income of the fund (to be not less than \$4,000 per year) is to be paid semi-annually to the widow and daughter of Colonel Waring during their lifetime, and thereafter the income shall be devoted to the purpose of instruction in municipal affairs in such manner as the President and Board of Trustees of such College may direct. For Mrs. Waring..... \$50,000.00 For Miss Waring..... 50,000.00</p>	<p>100,000.00</p>	<p>100,000.00</p>
<p><b>WATSON (DR. WILLIAM PERRY) FOUNDATION IN PEDIATRICS:</b> Gift of Dr. William Perry Watson, to establish a permanent fund, the annual income of which shall be given in cash to that member of the graduating class showing the most efficient work in the study of the Diseases of Infants and Children. Established 1921. ....</p>	<p>5,000.00</p>	<p>5,000.00</p>

	At June 30, 1922	Additions, 1922-1923	At June 30, 1923
<b>WEINSTEIN (ALEXANDER) MEMORIAL FUND:</b> Gift of the classmates and friends of the late Alexander Weinstein, a member of the Class of 1921 College of Physicians and Surgeons, to establish this fund, the income from which is to be used in purchasing annually for the library of the Medical School additional copies of those reference books which are in greatest demand among the students. Established 1921.....	\$800.00		\$800.00
<b>WHEELER (H. A.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:</b> Gift of H. A. Wheeler of the Class of 1880, School of Mines, to establish a scholarship for students in mining, engineering or geology who need financial assistance to carry on their work in the undergraduate department of Columbia University. Established 1923.....	.....	\$6,000.00	6,000.00
<b>WHEELER (JOHN VISSCHER) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:</b> Bequest of the late Susan E. Johnson Hudson to establish this fund, the income to provide a schol- arship in the University. Established 1914.....	12,000.00		12,000.00
<b>WHEELLOCK (GEORGE G.) FUND:</b> Gift of Mrs. George G. Wheelock and William H. Wheelock, to establish this fund in memory of the late Dr. George G. Wheelock, the income to be used to meet the needs of the Department of of Physiology. Established 1907.....	5,027.07		5,027.07
<b>FIRE INSURANCE FUND:</b> For the purpose of meeting the cost of repairing damage due to fire in those academic buildings which are not specifically insured.....	50,000.00		50,000.00
	\$18,405,208.30	\$9,587,492.64	\$27,992,700.94



PERMANENT FUNDS

ESTABLISHED BY GIFT FOR THE PURCHASE OF LAND AND EQUIPMENT AND  
ERECTION OF BUILDINGS

	At June 30, 1922	Additions 1922-1923	At June 30, 1923
Adams (Edward D.), Deutsches Haus.....	\$ 30,000.00		\$30,000.00
Additions to the Medical School.....	117,842.07		117,842.07
Alumni Fund for the General Purposes of the University.....	198,464.22		198,464.22
Alumni Memorial Hall, University Hall En- largement.....	100,756.41		100,756.41
Anonymous, toward erection of Philosophy Building.....	350,000.00		350,000.00
Anonymous, for Hamilton Statue.....	1,000.00		1,000.00
Anonymous, for Trophy Room Equipment....	980.00		980.00
Association of the Alumni of Columbia College, Hamilton Statue.....	10,000.00		10,000.00
Avery (Samuel P.), Avery Architectural Library Building.....	339,250.00		339,250.00
Babcock and Wilcox, Steam Boilers for Power House.....	3,250.00		3,250.00
Baker (George F.), Baker Field.....	610,804.90	\$5,221.75	605,583.15
Clark (Edward Severin), Fountain of Pan....	12,013.50	Decrease	12,013.50
Class of 1874, Marble Columns in Library....	1,678.00		1,678.00
Class of 1880, Hamilton Hall, Gates.....	2,020.00		2,020.00
Class of 1881, Flagstaff.....	4,600.00		4,600.00
Class of 1881, Gemot in Hamilton Hall.....	1,000.00		1,000.00
Class of 1882, 120th Street Gates.....	1,500.00		1,500.00
Class of 1883, Torcheres, St. Paul's Chapel....	5,280.00		5,280.00
Class of 1883, Mines, Torcheres for School of Mines Building.....	1,000.00		1,000.00
Class of 1883, Mines, Setting of Bust of Pro- fessor Egleston.....	390.00		390.00
Class of 1884, Arts, Marble Clock, Hamilton Hall.....	1,913.90		1,913.90
Class of 1884, Mines, Grading South Field....	5,000.00		5,000.00
Class of 1885, Stained Glass Windows.....		1,000.00	1,000.00
Class of 1885, Sun Dial.....		10,000.00	10,000.00
Class of 1886, Granite Exedra.....		5,000.00	5,000.00
Class of 1888, Gates.....		2,000.00	2,000.00
Class of 1889, Mines "The Hammerman".....		5,000.00	5,000.00
Class of 1890, Arts and Mines, Pylons.....	8,598.72		8,598.72
Class of 1891, Gates.....		15,000.00	15,000.00
Class of 1891, Stained Glass Windows.....		1,000.00	1,000.04
Class of 1893, Chapel Bell.....	5,120.84		5,120.80
Class of 1897, Arts and Mines, Boathouse....	7,201.24	798.76	8,000.04
Class of 1899, Grading South Field.....	5,000.00		5,000.00
Class of 1906, Class of 1906 Clock.....	1,159.64		1,159.60
Class of 1909, College, Class Shield in Hamilton Hall.....	20.00		20.00
Columbia University Athletic Association, Poughkeepsie Boathouse.....		30,000.00	30,000.00
<i>Carried forward</i> .....	\$1,825,843.44	\$64,577.01	\$1,890,420.45

	At June 30, 1922	Additions 1922-1923	At June 30, 1923
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$1,825,843.44	\$64,577.01	\$1,890,420.45
Contributions to Bloomingdale Site.....	331,150.00		\$331,150.00
Contributions to Buildings, Medical School....	71,551.05		71,551.05
Contributions to Medical School, Removal and Rebuilding Fund.....	53,000.00		53,000.00
Cragin (Mrs. E. B.) Publications.....	1,400.00		1,400.00
Crocker Research Laboratory, X-ray Equip- ment.....	18,465.53		18,465.53
Dodge (Marcellus Hartley) and Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins, Hartley Hall.....	350,000.00		350,000.00
Dodge (William E.), Earl Hall.....	164,950.82		164,950.82
Duriron Castings Co., Castings.....	75.00		75.00
East Field, 116th Street and Amsterdam Avenue	420,000.00		420,000.00
Faculty House (F. Augustus Schermerhorn)...	49,805.32	219,146.35	268,951.67
Fayerweather Legacy, Fayerweather Hall.....	330,894.03		330,894.03
Furnald (Estate of Francis P. Furnald and Mrs. S. Ella Furnald), Furnald Hall.....	350,000.00		350,000.00
Hamilton Hall, Anonymous.....	507,059.16		507,059.16
Harkness (Edward S.) New Medical School Site		1,180,000.00	1,180,000.00
New Medical School.....		25,000.00	25,000.00
Havemeyer Gift, Havemeyer Hall.....	414,206.65		414,206.65
Havemeyer Hall Laboratory.....	600.00		600.00
Hepburn (A. Barton), Maison Française.....	33,300.00		33,300.00
Jones (James Elwood), Model of Coal Mine ...		250.00	250.00
Kent Hall			
Anonymous.....	\$100,000.00		
Charles Bathgate Beck.....	385,672.57		
Francis Lynde Stetson.....	10,000.00		
	495,672.57		495,672.57
Lengwitz (E. G.), Apparatus (Engineering)....	450.00		450.00
Lewisohn (Adolph), School of Mines Building..	250,000.00		250,000.00
Long Island College Hospital, Apparatus.....	3,500.00		3,500.00
Low (Seth), Library Building.....	1,100,639.32		1,100,639.32
Livingston (Edward de Peyster), Memorial Window, Livingston Hall.....	1,124.00		1,124.00
Medical and Surgical Equipment Fund.....	14,912.80		14,912.80
Members of Department of Philosophy, Auto- biography of John Stuart Mill.....		100.00	100.00
Memorial Windows.....	9,600.00		9,600.00
Model of Buildings and Grounds.....	19,972.70		19,972.70
Morgan (William Fellowes), Illuminating Uni- versity Grounds.....	1,035.00		1,035.00
New Jersey Lime Co., Hegeler Furnace.....		2,000.00	2,000.00
Oliver Continuous Filter Co., Rotary Filter....	1,000.00		1,000.00
Optical Instruments.....	2,830.00		2,830.00
President's House, Furnishing, Anonymous....	14,410.17		14,410.17
St. Paul's Chapel, Anonymous.....	250,000.00		250,000.00
St. Paul's Chapel Furniture, Anonymous.....	2,846.62		2,846.62
St. Paul's Chapel Organ and Case.....	27,000.00		27,000.00
Schermerhorn Gift, Schermerhorn Hall.....	458,133.18		458,133.18
School of Business Building Construction Fund	297.89	81,794.15	82,092.04
School of Dentistry Building Fund.....	33,500.00		33,500.00
<i>Carried forward</i> .....	\$7,609,225.25	\$1,572,867.51	\$9,182,092.76

	At June 30, 1922	Additions 1922-1923	At June 30, 1923
<i>Brought forward</i> .....	\$7,609,225.25	\$1,572,867.51	\$9,182,092.76
School of Dentistry Equipment .....	5,584.92	.....	5,584.92
School of Journalism Building (Pulitzer) .....	563,501.21	.....	563,501.21
Sloan Torcheres, Library Building .....	6,000.00	.....	6,000.00
Sloane (Mr. and Mrs. William D.), Additions and Alterations to Sloane Hospital for Women	399,263.14	.....	399,263.14
South Court Fountain .....	4,932.88	.....	4,932.88
South Field Fund .....	54,707.00	.....	54,707.00
South Field Grading, Anonymous .....	1,500.00	.....	1,500.00
Stabler (Edward L.) .....	1,200.00	.....	1,200.00
Stephens (Mrs. W. B. and daughter), Dufourcq collection of mineral specimens .....	300.00	.....	300.00
Van Amringe Memorial .....	20,238.34	.....	20,238.34
Vanderbilt Gift, Vanderbilt Clinic .....	350,000.00	.....	350,000.00
Villard (Henry) Legacy .....	50,000.00	.....	50,000.00
	<u>\$9,066,452.74</u>	<u>\$1,572,867.51</u>	<u>\$10,639,320.25</u>

## GIFTS AND BEQUESTS RECEIVED DURING 1922-1923

## PERMANENT FUNDS

## Alumni Fund Committee:

For the Stadium.....	\$ 75.00	
From Mrs. Benjamin B. Lawrence for Barnard and Lawrence Memorial Windows.....	20,000.00	20,075.00
Carnegie Corporation of New York for the New Medical School.....		8,333.34
Harkness (Edward S.) for the New Medical School Site....		1,180,000.00
Members of the Department of Philosophy for Autobiography of John Stuart Mill (Butler Library).....		100.00
Rockefeller Foundation for the New Medical School.....		8,333.33
Student Body through the Student Board and Spectator for the Stadium.....		1,646.63
		<b>\$1,218,488.30</b>

## PRINCIPAL OF SPECIAL ENDOWMENTS:

Alumni Fund Committee for the Permanent Alumni Fund..	\$ 10,000.00	
Anonymous for the Slavonic Fund of Columbia University..		3.00
Class of '95 College & Science for the Columbia University Permanent Alumni Fund.....		4,854.11
Curtis (Carlton C.) for the Curtis (Carlton C.) Fund.....		3,500.00
Executors of the Estate of Victor Baier for the Baier (Victor) Fund.....		19,950.67
Executors of the Estate of H. W. Carpentier for the Car- pentier (H. W.) Fund.....		1,623.05
Executors of the Estate of Joseph R. DeLamar for the DeLamar (Joseph R.) Fund.....		325,000.00
Executors of the Estate of Amos F. Eno for the Eno (Amos F.) Fund.....		5,817,575.00
Executors of the Estate of Dr. John Frank for the Frank (Dr. John) Fund.....		2,389.85
Executors of the Estate of Henry Phillip Goldschmidt for the Goldschmidt (Henry Phillip) Fund.....		5,000.00
Executors of the Estate of Ellen C. Harris for the Harris (Ellen C.) Fund.....		515,166.58
Executors of the Estate of A. Barton Hepburn for the Hep- burn (A. Barton) Professorship Fund.....		75,000.00
Executors of the Estate of Jonas M. Libbey for the Libbey (Jonas M.) Fund.....		29,497.75
Executors of the Estate of Cora M. Perkins for the Castner (Hamilton Young) Fund.....		231,524.06
Executors of the Estate of Hugo Reisinger for the Art Pro- fessorship Fund.....		502.63
Executors of the Estate of Hugo Reisinger for the Reisinger (Hugo) Fund.....		25.13
Executors of the Estate of Catherine A. Ross for the Ross (Catherine A.) Fund.....		21,565.36
Executors of the Estate of Mary E. Saunders for the Saunders (Mary E.) Fund.....		12,000.00
Executors of the Estate of Robert B. Van Cortlandt for the Van Cortlandt (Robert B.) Fund.....		169,844.98
Harkness (Edward S.) for the Harkness (Edward S.) Fund..		1,002,384.75
<i>Carried forward</i> .....		<b>\$1,218,488.30</b>

<i>Brought forward</i> .....		\$1,218,488.30
Harkness (Mrs. Stephen V.) for the Harkness (Mrs. Stephen V.) Fund.....	\$1,300,000.00	
Wheeler (H. A.) for the Wheeler (H. A.) Scholarship Fund..	6,000.00	9,553,406.92

DESIGNATED GIFTS:

(a) For the General Purposes of the University:		
Alumni Fund Committee for the general support of the Medical School.....	833.50	
Alumni Fund Committee for the current expenses of the University.....	10,000.00	
Executors of the Estate of A. Barton Hepburn for the general purposes of the University.....	150,000.00	160,833.50

(b) For Special Purposes:		
Adams (Edward D.) for the French Summer School Fund	100.00	
Alumni Association of the School of Architecture for the purchase of books for the Ware Memorial Library	203.00	

Alumni Fund Committee:

For Columbia College Dean's Fund for Needy Students.....	\$9.00	
For Columbia College Scholarship Aid.....	2.00	
For the School of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry.....	105.00	
For the School of Architecture.....	4.50	
For the Law School.....	318.00	
For the Law Library.....	2.00	
For the Columbia Law Review.....	55.00	
For the General Support of the Columbia University Athletic Association.....	10.00	
For the Columbia University Athletic Association for Tennis.....	5.00	
For Classical Languages, Columbia University.....	4.50	
For Physics Research.....	10.00	
From the Class of 1917 for the Fund for Needy Students.....	100.00	
From a Member of the Class of 1903 for decorating and improving the Social Room of Hartley Hall.....	5,500.00	
From Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Douglas for furnishings and fittings of the Manor House at Baker Field.....	1,000.00	
For the purchase of Law Books.....	100.00	
For the Renovation of '82 Memorial Windows	65.00	
For the Library.....	5.00	
For the Support of the School of Architecture	15.00	
For the Joan of Arc Library Fund.....	20.00	7,330.00

Anonymous for the French Summer School Fund.....	500.00	
Anonymous for Law School Scholarship.....	200.00	
Anonymous for Class of 1917 Student Aid Fund.....	100.00	
Anonymous for furnishings for the Butler Library of Philosophy.....	348.16	

<i>Carried forward</i> .....		\$10,932,728.72
------------------------------	--	-----------------



<i>Brought forward</i> .....	\$10,932,728.72
Anonymous for the Law School.....	300.00
Anonymous for the Hartley Scholarship.....	28.75
Baylies (Mrs. Edmund) for the French Summer School Fund.....	100.00
Baylies (Walter) for the French Summer School Fund..	2,000.00
Bedford (A. C.) for the French Summer School Fund...	500.00
Bliss (Mrs. Robert Woods) for the French Summer School Fund.....	1,000.00
Blumenthal (George) for the French Summer School Fund.....	100.00
Borden's Condensed Milk Co. for Research in Food Chemistry and Nutrition.....	15,000.00
Bush (Wendell T.) for furnishings for Earl Hall.....	82.25
Bush (Wendell T.) for salaries in the Department of Philosophy.....	500.00
Calvocoressi (L. J.) for Greek Prize.....	50.00
Chaloner (John Armstrong) for the Chanler Historical Prize.....	600.00
Chamberlain (Joseph P.) for the Legislative Drafting Research Fund.....	7,600.00
Claffin (Avery) for the French Summer School Fund....	150.00
Cochrane (Alexander Smith) for publication of the Indo-Iranian Series edited by Professor Jackson.....	1,000.00
Committee on Dispensary Development for Improving the Service in the Out-Patient Department of Bellevue Hospital.....	900.00
Commonwealth Fund for carrying on investigations in the disease of Rickets in the Department of Pathology.....	7,600.00
Cook (Alfred A.) for the French Summer School Fund..	100.00
Coudert (Frederic R.) for Mediaeval Philosophy Salaries	250.00
Crane (Clinton A.) for special salaries in the Department of Diseases of Children.....	900.00
Czecho-Slovak Legation for support of courses given in the Department of Slavonic Languages.....	500.00
Davison (F. Trabue) for binding, preservation and completion of the Kent Collection.....	2,173.95
Dunn (Gano) for the Dunn (Gano) Scholarship.....	350.00
East River Homes for tuberculosis work in the Vanderbilt Clinic.....	20,870.24
Fish (Stuyvesant) for Greek Prize.....	100.00
General Bakelite Company for the General Bakelite Company Research Fellowship for 1923-1924.....	1,000.00
Gilbert (Cass) for the French Summer School Fund....	50.00
Grace (Joseph P.) for Mediaeval Philosophy Salaries..	250.00
Graduate Class in English (Shakespeare) for the Upkeep of the Dramatic Museum.....	84.00
Griscom (Acton) for the purchase of books for the Library	73.02
Gunari (A. P.) for Greek Prize.....	50.00
Guthrie (William D.) for the French Summer School Fund.....	100.00
Hartley (The) Corporation for salaries in the Department of Psychiatry.....	2,400.00
Hartley (The) Corporation for the Marcellus Hartley Research Laboratory.....	2,000.00

*Carried forward*

\$10,932,728.72

<i>Brought forward</i>	<b>\$10,932,728.72</b>
Hastings (Thomas) for the French Summer School Fund	20.00
Hess (Sara Straus) for the French Summer School Fund	100.00
Howland (Charles P.) for Travelling Scholarships in Political Science.....	800.00
Howland (Charles P.) for the French Summer School Fund.....	500.00
Howland (Miss Frances) for the French Summer School Fund.....	200.00
Jackson (A. V. Williams) for Indo-Iranian Languages salaries.....	500.00
James (Mrs. Walter B.) for the purchase of illustrative apparatus for use in lecture rooms and laboratories of the University.....	1,000.00
Kahn (Otto H.) for the French Summer School Fund..	200.00
Kane (Mrs. John Innes) for the religious work of the University.....	500.00
Lamont (Thomas W.) for the French Summer School Fund.....	500.00
Legation of Poland for lectures in Polish History and Literature.....	1,200.00
Loeb (James) for the Loeb Library Fund. ....	175.00
Low (William G.) for the purchase of books on International and Maritime Law.....	250.00
Mackay (Clarence H.) for Surgical Research.....	6,000.00
Mackay (Clarence H.) for Mediaeval Philosophy Salaries	250.00
Mathews (Professor Brander) for the Dramatic Museum	77.23
Members of the Class of 1898 for bronze die for the Van Am Prize Medal and for Medal.....	6,500.00
Metz (Herman A.) for support of research on vitamins	3,000.00
Miller (Spencer) for the Mutual Welfare League Scholarship.....	100.00
Montgomery (Professor Robert H.) for the purchase of books for the School of Business Library.....	1,000.00
Murray (George Wellwood) for the Law School.....	5,000.00
Mutual Welfare League for the Mutual Welfare League Scholarship.....	214.62
Myers (Wayne V.) for the Student Loan Fund.....	30.00
McClymonds (Mrs. Annie M.) for the Louis K. McClymonds Scholarship.....	1,300.00
Nomico (O. G.) for the Greek Prize.....	50.00
Price (Walter B.) for Mediaeval Philosophy Salaries..	250.00
Sackett (Henry W.) for Scholarships in Journalism....	500.00
Stanoyevich (Dr. M. S.) for equipment for the Department of Slavonic Languages.....	50.00
Schiff (Mortimer L.) for the French Summer School Fund	500.00
Smith (Mrs. Selma G.) and Sencenbaugh (Mrs. Stella Smith) for the Edna L. Smith Fellowship.....	5,000.00
Snowden (H. Fahnestock) for the French Summer School Fund.....	50.00
Students of the Summer Session of 1922 for Fund for Entertainment for the Students of the Summer Session .....	1,500.00
Troy (Richard H.) for the benefit of the Law School....	2.00

*Carried forward***\$10,932,728.72**

<i>Brought forward</i>		<b>\$10,932,728.72</b>
University Press Book Store for Contemporary Civilization .....	93.59	
Wawapex Society for the John D. Jones Scholarship	200.00	
Wise (Dr. Stephen S.) and others for the salary of the Gustav Gotthiel Lecturer .....	300.00	<u>115,455.81</u>
		<u><u>\$11,048,184.53</u></u>

NEW YORK, June 30, 1923

FREDERICK A. GOETZE

*Treasurer*

FINANCIAL REPORT  
OF  
BARNARD COLLEGE  
1922-1923





# BARNARD COLLEGE—BALANCE SHEET—JUNE 30, 1923

ASSETS	LIABILITIES
Land, Buildings and Equipment . . . . .	Principal: Permanent Funds . . . . .
Investment of Special Funds . . . . .	Principal: Special Funds . . . . .
	Unexpended Money for Designated Purposes:
	Balances: Income Trust Funds . . . . .
Cash at Banks:	
New York Trust Company . . . . .	
United States Trust Company . . . . .	
Corn Exchange Bank . . . . .	
45,323.50	
Loans:	Accounts Payable:
To Students Aid Committee . . . . .	Students' Deposits for Rooms . . . . .
Greek Games—Undergraduate Association . . . . .	
3,500.00	
1,495.50	
	Surplus . . . . .
Accounts Receivable . . . . .	
Advance Rent Payments for Summer Session . . . . .	
46.00	
1,045.76	
\$7,009,534.76	\$7,009,534.76

## BARNARD COLLEGE—INCOME AND EXPENSE ACCOUNT—1922-1923

RECEIPTS		DISBURSEMENTS	
Schedule I		General Purposes:	
Balance—July 1, 1922		Educational Administration	\$281,683.84
New York Trust Company	\$22,538.79	Buildings and Grounds	223,015.20
United States Trust Co.	174,930.02	Ella Weed Library	10,807.57
Corn Exchange Bank	10,286.79	Business Administration	9,739.78
	<u>\$207,764.60</u>	Residence Halls	28,041.74
Dividends	217,304.26	Annuitiess	13,900.00
Fees	327,479.83	Investments	212,753.53
Gifts for Designated Purposes	3,787.50	Loans Repaid	25,500.00
Miscellaneous Sources	97,980.97	Miscellaneous	21,516.05
Schedule II		Balance—June 30, 1923:	
Gifts for Permanent Funds	17,966.05	New York Trust Company	\$34,666.03
		United States Trust Co.	1,434.47
		Corn Exchange Bank	9,225.00
			<u>45,325.50</u>
	<u>\$872,283.21</u>		<u>\$872,283.21</u>

# BARNARD COLLEGE

## PRINCIPAL OF SPECIAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 1923

### *A. For General Endowment*

ANDERSON (MRS. ELIZABETH MILBANK) FUND:		
Legacy from the estate of Mrs. E. M. Anderson. Established 1922 . . .	\$40,000.00	
BURGESS (ANNIE P.) FUND:		
Legacy from the estate of Mrs. Annie P. Burgess. Established 1913 . . .	60,098.33	
CARPENTER (HENRIETTA) FUND:		
Gift of General H. W. Carpentier, in memory of his mother toward the Endowment Fund of Barnard College. The income of the fund is to be used for the payment of three annuities. Established 1898, 1900, 1911, 1913, 1914, and 1915 . . . . .	452,607.06	
CARPENTIER (H. W.) ENDOWMENT FUND:		
Legacy from the estate of General H. W. Carpentier. Established 1919	1,292,145.79	
CHOATE (MRS. JOSEPH H.) ENDOWMENT FUND:		
Gift of Mrs. Joseph H. Choate for endowment. Established 1918 . . .	35,000.00	
FISKE FOUNDERSHIP FUND:		
Gift of the late Mrs. Martha T. Fiske-Collord, in memory of Mr. Josiah M. Fiske. The income of the fund to be applied to the running expenses of the College . . . . .	5,188.08	
FISKE HALL FUND:		
Legacy from the late Mrs. Martha T. Fiske-Collord, the income of which is to be applied to the care, maintenance, and improvement of Fiske Hall. Established 1910 . . . . .	181,047.46	
GEER FUND:		
A memorial to Helen Hartley Jenkins Geer made by the Class of 1915. Established 1920 . . . . .	5,000.00	
GENERAL ENDOWMENT FUND . . . . .		420,741.41
GIBBES FUND:		
a. Legacy of the late Emily O. Gibbes. The income of the fund is to be used for the general needs of the College. Established 1908 . . . . .		
b. Legacy of the late Emily O. Gibbes. The income of the fund is paid for life to Edwina M. Post. Established 1908 . . . . .	346,958.45	
HARRIMAN FUND:		
Gift of Mrs. E. H. Harriman to establish a fund, the income therefrom to be used for physical education and development, or to meet the deficit in running expenses. Established 1914 . . . . .	98,878.50	
HERRMAN FOUNDERSHIP FUND:		
Gift of the late Mrs. Esther Herrman. The income of the fund is to be applied to the general needs of the College . . . . .	4,841.29	
KENNEDY (JOHN STEWART) FUND:		
Legacy from the estate of the late John Stewart Kennedy. Established 1910 . . . . .	49,918.90	

## MUNN (ANNE ELDER) MEMORIAL FUND:

Gift of Mrs. I. Sheldon Tilney in memory of her mother. The income is to be used at the discretion of the Trustees. Established 1918 . . . 7,280.40

## ROCKEFELLER (JOHN D.) ENDOWMENT FUND:

Gift of Mr. John D. Rockefeller toward the permanent endowment of Barnard College. Established 1901 . . . . . 244,678.11

## SAGE FUND:

Legacy from the Estate of Margaret Olivia Sage. Established 1920 . . . 429,045.44

## SANDERS (ELEANOR BUTLER) FOUNDERSHIP FUND:

Legacy from the estate of the late Mrs. Henry M. Sanders. The income of the fund is used for the current needs of the College. Established 1908 . . . . . 5,000.00

## SMITH (ANNA E.) FUND:

Legacy from the estate of Anna E. Smith. Established 1916 . . . . . 10,048.00

## STRAIGHT FUND:

Gift of Mrs. Willard Straight. Established 1920 . . . . . 20,000.00

## TILLOTSON (EMMA A.) ENDOWMENT FUND:

Legacy from the estate of Emma A. Tillotson. Established 1910 . . . . . 5,000.00

## WOERISHOFFER FUND:

Gift of Mrs. Charles Woerishoffer for endowment. Established 1913, 1917 . . . . . 10,000.00

---

\$3,723,477.22

*B. For Designated Purposes*

## ALDRICH (MARY GERTRUDE EDSON) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:

Gift of Mrs. James Herman Aldrich. Established 1916 . . . . . 1,004.80

## ALUMNAE SCHOLARSHIP FUND:

Gift of the Class of 1912 the income of which is to be used for scholarships. Established 1923 . . . . . 605.00

## BARNARD (ANNA E.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:

Gift of Miss Emily H. Bourne in honor of the late Mrs. John G. Barnard, for a scholarship to be awarded annually at the discretion of the founder in conference with the representatives of the College. Established 1899 . . . . . 3,078.72

## BARNARD SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIP FUND:

Gift of the Alumnae of the Barnard School for girls. Established 1916 . . . 4,019.20

## BOGERT (ANNA SHIPPEN YOUNG) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:

Legacy from the estate of Mrs. Annie P. Burgess. The annual income is to defray the tuition and expenses of a worthy pupil who is unable to pay her own expenses. Established 1913 . . . . . 4,739.6

## BOGERT (CHARLES E.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:

Legacy from the estate of Mrs. Annie P. Burgess. The annual income is to defray the tuition and expenses of a worthy pupil who is unable to pay her own expenses. Established 1913 . . . . . 2,999.25

## BREARLEY SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIP FUND:

Gift of pupils of the Brearley School for a scholarship to be awarded annually to a student who deserves assistance. Established 1899 . . . 3,000.00

**BRENNER (MARTHA ORNSTEIN) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:**

Gift in memory of Martha Ornstein Brenner, Class of 1899, by her friends.  
Established 1915 . . . . . 4,000.00

**BROOKS (ARTHUR) MEMORIAL FUND:**

Gift of Miss Olivia E. Phelps Stokes as a memorial of the late Reverend Arthur Brooks, D.D., Rector of the Church of the Incarnation, and Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Barnard College during the first six years of the existence of the College. The income of the fund is to aid needy and deserving students of the College.  
Established 1897 . . . . . 3,976.25

**CARPENTIER SCHOLARSHIP FUND:**

Legacy from the estate of General H. W. Carpentier for scholarships.  
Established 1919 . . . . . 200,000.00

**CHISHOLM (ELIZA TAYLOR) MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND:**

Gift of the Alumnae Association of Miss Chisholm's School for a scholarship, to be awarded annually by the Committee on Scholarships of the Faculty to a student in need of assistance, said Alumnae Association reserving the privilege of precedence for such candidates as they may recommend. Established 1901 . . . . . 1,556.75

**CLARKSON (JENNIE B.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:**

Gift of the late Mrs. W. R. Clarkson for a scholarship to be awarded annually to a student who deserves assistance. Established 1898 . . . . . 2,969.33

**COE (MRS. HENRY CLARKE) SCHOLARSHIP FUND.**

Gift of the National Society of New England Women for a scholarship to be awarded on the nomination of the Chairman for the Scholarship Committee of the above society, to a student from New England or of New England parentage. Established 1904 . . . . . 3,600.00

**ENGLISH SCHOLARSHIP FUND:**

An anonymous gift. Established 1920 . . . . . 5,000.00

**FISKE SCHOLARSHIP FUND:**

Gift of the late Mrs. Martha T. Fiske-Collord, the income of which is to be placed at the disposal of the Dean of Barnard College. Established 1895 . . . . . 5,698.32

**FISKE (MARTHA T.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:**

Gift of Miss Anna E. Smith for a non-resident scholarship in memory of Mrs. Martha T. Fiske-Collord. Established 1911 . . . . . 2,895.00

**GALWAY FUND:**

Gift of an anonymous donor for a scholarship. Established 1912 . . . . . 2,555.33

**GOLDFRANK (IRMA ALEXANDER) FUND:**

Gift of friends of Mrs Irma Alexander Goldfrank, the income of which is to help deserving students in time of special need. Established 1919 . . . . . 2,105.55

**GRAHAM SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIP FUND:**

Gift of the Alumnae Association of the Graham School. The income of the fund is to be applied to the tuition of a student. Established 1907 . . . . . 3,000.00

**HEALTH FUND:**

Gift from an anonymous donor to promote the physical health of the students and officers of the College. Established 1917 . . . . . 5,000.00



**HERRMAN BOTANICAL PRIZE FUND:**

Gift of the late Mrs. Esther Herrman, for a prize to be awarded annually to the most proficient student in Botany . . . . . 1,000.00

**HERTZOG (EMMA) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:**

Gift to establish a scholarship in memory of Miss Emma Hertzog, who for a long period of years was prominently identified with the intellectual life of Yonkers. The income is awarded annually to a graduate of the Yonkers High School. Established 1904 . . . . . 3,000.00

**KAUFMANN (JESSIE) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:**

Gift of Mr. Julius Kaufmann to establish a scholarship in memory of his daughter, Jessie Kaufmann. The annual income of the fund is awarded on the merits of the entrance examinations to a student who, after careful investigation, is found to have no relative able to assist her financially. Established 1902 . . . . . 4,000.00

**KINNICUTT (ELENORA) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:**

Gift of friends of the late Mrs. Francis P. Kinnicutt, a trustee of the College, to establish a scholarship. The income is awarded to a student who needs assistance. Established 1911 . . . . . 5,000.00

**KOHN MATHEMATICAL PRIZE FUND:**

Gift of Mrs. S. H. Kohn for a prize to be awarded annually to a senior for excellence in Mathematics . . . . . 1,062.08

**McLEAN (MRS. DONALD) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:**

Gift of the New York Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The income of the fund is awarded in conference with a representative of the Chapter to a deserving student who agrees to pursue the study of history (chiefly that of the United States) continuously throughout her college course. Established 1906 . . . . . 2,739.23

**MOIR (WILLIAM) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:**

Legacy from the estate of Mrs. Emily H. Moir in memory of her husband. Established 1912 . . . . . 10,000.00

**MURRAY (CAROLINE CHURCH) FUND:**

Gift of Mr. George Welwood Murray in memory of his wife, Caroline Church Murray. The income of this fund is to be used in aid of needy and deserving students. Established 1918 . . . . . 5,000.00

**OGILVIE (CLINTON) MEMORIAL FUND:**

Gift of Mrs. Clinton Ogilvie. The income of this fund is to be applied to the salaries of assistants in the Department of Geology. Established 1914 . . . . . 10,000.00

**POPE (MARY BARSTOW) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:**

Gift in memory of Miss Mary Barstow Pope, sometime teacher in Miss Chapin's School, by her friends, her fellow teachers, and her pupils. Established 1913 . . . . . 4,318.15

**PRINCE (HELEN) MEMORIAL PRIZE FUND:**

Gift of Mr. Julius Prince, in memory of his daughter Helen C. Prince, Class of 1922, to establish a prize to be awarded each year to the undergraduate student who submits the best piece of creative English composition. Established 1922 . . . . . 1,200.00

**PULITZER (LUCILE) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:**

Gift of the late Mr. Joseph Pulitzer in memory of his daughter, Lucile Pulitzer. The income of the fund is to be used for scholarships. Established 1899 and 1903, 1915 and 1916 . . . . . 172,085.59

<b>REED (CAROLINE GALLUP) PRIZE FUND:</b>	
Gift of Mrs. William Barclay Parsons. Established 1916 . . . . .	1,004.80
<b>SANDERS (HENRY M.) FUND:</b>	
Legacy from the estate of Rev. Henry M. Sanders to establish a scholarship to be known as and called the Eleanor Butler Sanders Scholarship. Established 1922 . . . . .	10,000.00
<b>SCHOLARSHIP FUND:</b>	
Gift of friends of Barnard College. The income of the fund is applied toward helping deserving students through college. Established 1901	9,698.75
<b>SHAW FUND:</b>	
A memorial gift to Anna Howard Shaw. Established 1920 . . . . .	6,204.30
<b>SMITH (EMILY JAMES) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:</b>	
Gift of Miss Emily H. Bourne in honor of Miss Smith, Dean of Barnard College. The income of the fund is awarded in conference with the founder. Established 1899 . . . . .	3,029.43
<b>SMITH (GEORGE W.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:</b>	
Gift of the late Mrs. Martha T. Fiske-Collord, in memory of Mr. George W. Smith, a Trustee of Barnard College. The income of the fund is placed at the disposal of the Dean of Barnard College. Established 1906 . . . . .	5,435.19
<b>SPERANZA (CARLO L.) PRIZE FUND:</b>	
Gift from an anonymous donor for the founding of a prize in memory of Professor Carlo Leonardo Speranza, to be awarded annually to a student in Barnard College for excellence in Italian. Established 1911 . . . . .	1,000.00
<b>TALCOTT (JAMES) FUND:</b>	
Gift of Mr. James Talcott, to found a professorship for Religious instruction. Established 1915 . . . . .	100,000.00
<b>TATLOCK PRIZE FUND:</b>	
Gifts in memory of Jean Willard Tatlock, Class of 1895, by her friends to found a prize to be awarded annually to the undergraduate student most proficient in Latin. Established 1917 . . . . .	1,250.00
<b>TILLOTSON (EMMA A.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:</b>	
Legacy from the estate of Emma A. Tillotson. Established 1910 . . .	4,242.54
<b>VELTIN SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIP FUND:</b>	
Gift of the Alumnae of Mlle. Veltin's School. Established 1905 . . . .	2,739.23
<b>VON WAHL PRIZE FUND:</b>	
Gift from the friends of Constance Von Wahl, 1912, to found a prize to be awarded annually to a senior who has rendered the highest type of service to the College. Established 1915 . . . . .	1,300.00
<b>WEED (ELLA) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:</b>	
Gift of the pupils of Miss Anne Browne's School, in memory of Miss Ella Weed, who was Chairman of the Academic Committee of the Board of Trustees of Barnard College during the first five years of its existence. Established 1897 . . . . .	3,392.51
<b>WHITMAN MEMORIAL FUND:</b>	
Gift of Mr. Malcolm Whitman, in memory of his wife, Janet McCook Whitman, a former student and graduate of Barnard College. The income of the fund is to be used towards the support of a chair of Philosophy. Established 1920 . . . . .	5,000.00



FINANCIAL REPORT  
OF  
TEACHERS COLLEGE

1922-1923





# TEACHERS COLLEGE, FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1922-1923

Having audited the Accounts of Teachers College for the year ended June 30, 1923, we hereby certify that the following Statement of Funds and Revenue Account with accompanying Schedules, show the true financial condition of the Corporation at June 30, 1923.

LESLIE, BANKS & CO.  
*Auditors*

## STATEMENT OF FUNDS AT JUNE 30, 1923

### FUNDS:

#### I. *Income Producing:*

Applicable to General Purposes . . . . .	\$2,933,648.86
Restricted to Special Purposes . . . . .	641,624.26
Applicable to Administration and Library Building . . . . .	\$1,613,239.35
Less: Expended on Building to Date . . . . .	771,348.31
Applicable to Liquidation of Mortgages on Dormitories . . . . .	\$41,801.04
Applicable to Teachers Retirement Fund . . . . .	213,433.80
. . . . .	68,609.95
. . . . .	\$4,698,667.91
<i>Total Income Producing Funds</i> . . . . .	
<b>II. <i>Other Funds:</i></b>	
For Designated Purposes . . . . .	\$326,225.41
For Student Loans . . . . .	24,555.44
Surplus Income on Funds Restricted to Special Purposes . . . . .	17,991.29
. . . . .	368,772.14
. . . . .	\$5,067,440.05

### ASSETS:

#### I. *Income Producing:*

Stocks and Bonds . . . . .	\$2,450,576.17
Dormitories . . . . .	\$2,199,373.32
Less: Mortgage . . . . .	787,500.00
Uninvested—Due by General Fund . . . . .	1,411,873.32
. . . . .	836,218.42
. . . . .	\$4,698,667.91

#### II. *Other Funds:*

Uninvested—Due by General Fund . . . . .	368,772.14
--	------------

#### III. *General Fund:*

Cash . . . . .	\$671,903.24
Secured Call Loan (Through Speyer & Co.) . . . . .	550,000.00
Accounts Receivable . . . . .	44,523.03
Supplies and Prepaid Expenses . . . . .	34,914.39
. . . . .	\$1,301,341.26
<i>Deduct:</i>	
Accounts Payable . . . . .	\$27,109.79
Prepaid Rentals, Expenses, Etc . . . . .	25,137.93
. . . . .	52,247.72
. . . . .	\$1,249,993.54
<b>Net Liquid Funds</b> . . . . .	
Applicable to:	
Income Producing Funds . . . . .	\$836,218.42
Other Funds . . . . .	368,772.14
General Fund—Surplus . . . . .	44,102.98
. . . . .	1,249,993.54
. . . . .	\$5,067,440.05

*Note:* The College Property, Land and Buildings are not included herein.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1923

INCOME

	General Fund	Special Funds	Designated Funds	Total
College Earnings	\$1,327,448.96		\$81,076.85	\$1,408,525.81
Investments	140,764.14		20,014.71	160,778.85
Educational Administration and Instruction		\$37,843.11	310,891.80	348,734.91
Bureau of Publications			95,275.40	95,275.40
Miscellaneous			21,885.77	21,885.77
Appropriated from General Fund:				
For Alterations and Repairs of Teachers College Halls			150,740.73	150,740.73
For Horace Mann School Experimentation			6,000.00	6,000.00
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	<b>\$1,468,213.10</b>	<b>\$37,843.11</b>	<b>\$685,885.26</b>	<b>\$2,191,941.47</b>

EXPENDITURE

	General Fund	Special Funds	Designated Funds	Total
Educational Administration and Instruction	\$937,754.71	\$25,610.51	\$354,205.80	\$1,317,571.02
Buildings and Grounds	145,084.01	2,950.63		148,034.64
Bryson Library	23,833.43	3,001.94	206.47	26,041.84
Bureau of Publications			80,855.68	80,855.68
Educational Service Bureau	22,368.68			22,368.68
Business Administration	94,998.83			94,998.83
Income from Investments Applied to:				
Mortgage Reserve Fund			16,198.60	16,198.60
Teachers Retirement Fund			3,816.11	3,816.11
Appropriated from General Fund:				
For Alterations and Repairs of Teachers College Halls	150,740.73			150,740.73
For Horace Mann School Experimentation	6,000.00			6,000.00
Purchase of Real Estate (North of Bancroft Hall)	63,433.31			63,433.31
Miscellaneous			3,160.26	3,160.26
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>\$1,444,213.70</b>	<b>\$33,623.08</b>	<b>\$458,442.92</b>	<b>\$1,936,279.70</b>
<b>UNEXPENDED BALANCE FOR YEAR</b>	<b>\$23,999.40</b>	<b>\$4,220.03</b>	<b>\$27,442.34</b>	<b>\$255,661.77</b>

SURPLUS ACCOUNT GENERAL FUND

Deficit of Income at June 30, 1922	\$23,244.84	Surplus Income 1922 1923 as above	\$23,990.40
Adjustment of Income, 1921-1922	1,804.56	Sale of Heating Plant Equipment	1,050.00
			\$25,049.40

## FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS

AS PER STATEMENT OF FUNDS AT JUNE 30, 1923

	At June 30, 1922	Additions During Year	At June 30, 1923
GENERAL FUND . . . . .	\$1,845,700.51	\$1,087,048.35	\$2,933,648.86
FUNDS RESTRICTED TO SPECIAL PURPOSES:			
Anderson (General Robert) Scholarship Fund . . . . .	\$5,000.00	*\$6.07	\$4,993.93
Army and Navy Scholarship Fund . . . . .	3,159.56	*3.83	3,155.73
Bryson Library Fund . . . . .	83,985.97	*101.97	83,884.00
Bryson Library Fund—Avery Collection . . . . .	2,104.02	*2.56	2,101.46
Caroline Scholarship . . . . .	5,036.54	*6.12	5,030.42
Darche Kimber Scholarship Fund . . . . .	5,627.86	325.05	5,952.91
Dodge (Grace H.) Welfare Fund . . . . .	60,474.18	*53.42	60,420.76
Hartley (Helen) Endowment Fund . . . . .	150,270.23	182.44	150,087.79
Household Administration Fund . . . . .	1,230.00	71.16	1,301.16
Hoadley Scholarship Fund . . . . .	3,005.57	*3.65	3,001.92
Hoe (Margaret) Memorial Scholarship Fund . . . . .	5,014.72	*6.09	5,008.63
Kemp Estate Legacy Fund . . . . .	34,447.26	*41.82	34,405.44
Kingsland (Mary J.) Bequest (for Macy Building Maintenance) . . . . .	50,040.05	*60.75	49,979.30
Macy (Caroline L.) Bequest . . . . .	197,909.45	*242.28	197,669.17
Morrey (Henry Doherty) Scholarship Fund . . . . .	5,015.22	*6.09	5,009.13
Norsworthy (Naomi) Memorial Fund . . . . .	3,840.56	221.64	4,062.20
The Isabel Hampton Robb Fellowship Fund . . . . .	11,811.40	*14.34	11,797.06
Runyan Scholarship Fund . . . . .	1,130.92	*1.36	1,129.56
Sachs (Julius) Library Fund . . . . .	10,029.36	*12.18	10,017.18
Tennyson (Alfred) Prize Fund . . . . .	100.72	*.12	100.60
Tileston Scholarship Fund . . . . .	2,518.97	*3.06	2,515.91
	\$641,752.56	*\$128.30	\$641,624.26
FUND FOR ADMINISTRATION AND LIBRARY BUILDING . . . . .	\$968,805.82	**\$126,914.78	\$841,891.04
FUND FOR MORTGAGE RESERVE . . . . .	\$402,568.71	***\$189,134.91	\$213,433.80
TEACHERS RETIREMENT FUND . . . . .	\$64,832.41	\$3,237.54	\$68,069.95
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>\$3,923,660.01</b>	<b>\$775,007.90</b>	<b>\$4,698,667.91</b>
INVESTMENT OF ABOVE FUNDS			
Stocks and Bonds . . . . .		\$2,450,576.17	
Dormitories (Net) . . . . .		1,411,873.32	3,862,449.49
UNINVESTED FUNDS AT JUNE 30, 1923 . . . . .			\$836,218.42

\* Decrease

\*\* Less \$718,368.44 expended in 1922-1923. Total expended to date amounts to \$771,348.31

\*\*\* Less \$305,000.00 applied in part liquidation of mortgages

## TEACHERS COLLEGE, FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1922-1923

Having audited the Accounts of Teachers College for the Year ended June 30, 1923, we hereby certify that the following statements of Funds and Revenue Account with accompanying Schedules, show the true financial condition of the Corporation at June 30, 1923.

LESLIE, BANKS & COMPANY  
Auditors

## BALANCE SHEET—JUNE 30, 1923

ASSETS	Total	LIABILITIES AND FUNDS	Total
Cash at Banks and on Hand . . . . .	671,903.24	Accounts Payable: Sundry Creditors . . . . .	27,109.79
Second Call Loan . . . . .	550,000.00	Unexpected Income from Funds for Special Purposes . . . . .	17,991.29
Accounts Receivable:		Unexpected Gifts for Designated Purposes . . . . .	326,225.41
Students' Fees Receivable, less Reserve. . . . .	8,440.30	Mortgages on College Dormitories . . . . .	787,500.00
Sundry Debtors . . . . .	36,083.33		
	44,523.63	Funds (Principal):	
		Permanent—For Purchase of Land and	
		Erection of Buildings . . . . .	\$6,857,368.74
		Special Funds . . . . .	923,128.01
		General Funds . . . . .	2,933,648.86
		Students' Loans . . . . .	34,533.99
			44,102.98
		Surplus of Income from General Funds . . . . .	44,102.98
			\$11,951,608.17
Supplies, Equipment, and Prepaid Expenditure (less Prepaid Income) . . . . .	9,776.46		
Loans to Students . . . . .	9,977.65		
Securities Owned (Book Value) . . . . .	2,450,576.17		
Real Estate:			
Academic Properties Land, Buildings and Equipment . . . . .	6,015,477.70		
Rental Properties . . . . .	2,199,373.32		
	8,214,851.02		
			\$11,951,608.17

FINANCIAL REPORT  
OF  
COLLEGE OF PHARMACY  
1922-1923





COLLEGE OF PHARMACY—BALANCE SHEET—JUNE 30, 1923

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Real Estate:		Plaut Fellowship . . . . .	\$17,800.00
Land . . . . .	\$147,500.00	Seabury Scholarship . . . . .	5,800.00
Building . . . . .	150,000.00	Breitenbach Prize . . . . .	5,000.00
	\$297,500.00	Depreciation . . . . .	62,000.00
Equipment:		Breitenbach Fund . . . . .	21,100.00
Library . . . . .	\$50,000.01	Excess of Assets over Liabilities . . . . .	403,681.17
Herbarium . . . . .	10,000.00		
Furniture & Fixtures . . . . .	32,500.00		
Apparatus & Chemicals . . . . .			
Materialia Medica . . . . .	\$22,781.54		
Chemistry . . . . .	9,195.23		
Analytical Chemistry . . . . .	12,012.64		
Pharmacy . . . . .	9,743.02		
Dispensing Pharmacy . . . . .	57,783.85		
	\$150,283.85		
Investments			
Interboro R. T. Bonds . . . . .	\$5,000.00		
New York Central R. R. Bonds . . . . .	5,000.00		
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Bonds . . . . .	5,000.00		
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. Bonds . . . . .	5,000.00		
Northern Pacific R. R. Bonds . . . . .	3,600.00		
U. S. Liberty Bonds . . . . .	26,100.00		
	\$49,700.00		
Cash			
Mechanics & Metals National Bank . . . . .	\$5,293.37		
Garfield National Bank . . . . .	4,198.02		
American Savings Bank . . . . .	2,742.01		
West Side Savings Bank . . . . .	4,627.99		
Union Square Savings Bank . . . . .	985.93		
Petty Cash . . . . .	50.00		
	\$17,897.32		
	\$515,381.17		\$515,381.17

## COLLEGE OF PHARMACY—INCOME AND EXPENSE ACCOUNT—1922-1923

RECEIPTS		DISBURSEMENTS	
Schedule I		General Purposes	
	Balance, July 1, 1922	Educational Administration . . . . .	\$70,696.48
	Mechanics & Metals National Bk.	Business Administration . . . . .	11,807.93
	Garfield National Bank . . . . .	Building Maintenance . . . . .	10,902.27
	American Savings Bank . . . . .	Library . . . . .	695.46
	West Side Savings Bank . . . . .	New Building Account . . . . .	48,711.19
	Union Square Savings Bank . . . . .	Miscellaneous . . . . .	211.37
	Cash Undeposited . . . . .		<u>\$142,934.70</u>
	Petty Cash . . . . .	Fellowship Payment . . . . .	\$450.00
		Refunds of Fees . . . . .	2,586.15
			<u>3,036.15</u>
Schedule II		Balance, June 30, 1923	
	Bequests and Gifts . . . . .	Mechanics & Metals National Bank . . . . .	\$5,293.37
	Dividends & Bank Interest . . . . .	Garfield National Bank . . . . .	4,198.02
	Fees . . . . .	American Savings Bank . . . . .	2,742.01
	Miscellaneous . . . . .	West Side Savings Bank . . . . .	4,627.99
	Temporary Loan . . . . .	Union Square Savings Bank . . . . .	985.93
		Petty Cash . . . . .	50.00
			<u>17,897.32</u>
			<u>\$163,868.17</u>

FINANCIAL REPORTS  
OF  
VANDERBILT CLINIC  
AND  
SLOANE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN  
1922-1923





# VANDERBILT CLINIC—INCOME AND EXPENSE ACCOUNT—1922-1923

RECEIPTS	EXPENSES
<p style="text-align: center;">VANDERBILT CLINIC</p> <p>Balance, June 30, 1923 . . . . . \$1,885.34</p> <p>Sale of Prescriptions, Surgical Dressings, etc. . . . . \$51,491.12</p> <p>Interest on Investments . . . . . 5,912.21</p> <hr/> <p>Balance, June 30, 1922 . . . . . \$14,345.25</p> <p>Frederick Townsend Martin Fund—Income, Jan. 8, 1919, to June 30, 1923 . . . . . \$1,199.07</p> <p>Interest on Balances in Irving Bank—Columbia Trust Co. (2½%) June 26, 1922, to June 25, 1923 . . . . . 61.90</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>\$115,196.86</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">VANDERBILT CLINIC</p> <p>Furniture . . . . . \$1,885.34</p> <p>Salaries and Wages . . . . . 55,149.12</p> <p>Drugs, etc. . . . . 12,027.69</p> <p>Medical and Surgical Appliances, etc. . . . . 3,772.36</p> <p>Apothecaries Dept. . . . . 2,001.41</p> <p>Hospital supplies . . . . . 5,511.17</p> <p>Washing and Cleaning . . . . . 271.00</p> <p>Janitor's Supplies . . . . . 691.70</p> <p>X-Ray . . . . . 4,389.88</p> <p>Stationery . . . . . 2,686.19</p> <p>Glasses . . . . . 3,147.92</p> <p>Current Repairs and Improvements . . . . . 2,517.72</p> <p>Electric Current and Gas . . . . . 781.76</p> <p>Insurance . . . . . 595.59</p> <p>Telephone . . . . . 266.30</p> <p>Wasserman Account . . . . . 693.90</p> <p>Appropriation to Ladies' Auxiliary . . . . . 1,000.00</p> <p>Other Expenses . . . . . 1,408.03</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>\$98,797.17</b></p> <p>Balance, June 30, 1923 . . . . . 12,173.20</p> <p>With Treasurer in Irving Bank—Columbia Trust Co. . . . . 4,226.40</p> <p>With Superintendent . . . . . 16,399.69</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>\$115,196.86</b></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">VANDERBILT CLINIC DAY CAMP</p> <p>Pay Roll . . . . . \$6,995.22</p> <p>Food . . . . . 3,647.90</p> <p>Other Expenses . . . . . 1,145.18</p> <hr/> <p>Balance, June 30, 1922, with Superintendent . . . . . \$11,788.30</p> <p style="text-align: right;">2,015.96</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>\$13,804.26</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">VANDERBILT CLINIC TUBERCULOSIS CAMP FUND</p> <p>Appropriation to Ladies' Auxiliary . . . . . 5,420.00</p> <p>Appropriation to N. Y. Tuberculosis Ass'n. . . . . 500.00</p> <p>Physicians' Services and Salaries . . . . . 5,955.30</p> <p>Sundry Supplies, etc. . . . . 173.80</p> <hr/> <p>Balance, June 30, 1923: . . . . . \$11,149.10</p> <p>With Treasurer in Irving Bank—Columbia Trust Company . . . . . \$1,411.47</p> <p>With Superintendent . . . . . 577.91</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>\$13,137.58</b></p>



SLOANE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN—INCOME AND EXPENSE ACCOUNT—1922-1923

	DEFICIT	EXPENSES
July 1st:		
Pay patients—Ledger . . . . .	\$ 3,411.75	
Accounts payable . . . . .	21,068.10	
	<u>\$24,419.85</u>	
Less		
Cash in Bank and Office . . . . .	5,581.07	
New York City Account . . . . .	200.80	
	<u>\$18,637.98</u>	
	RECEIPTS	
Received for Board, Care, etc.:		
Pay patients . . . . .	\$177,372.04	
New York City Patients . . . . .	451.90	
Endowment Interest . . . . .	36,069.84	
Maintenance Interest . . . . .	1,625.00	
United Hospital Fund . . . . .	17,644.42	
Sundry Receipts . . . . .	1,755.71	
Donations:		
Mrs. H. White . . . . .	22,500.00	
Mrs. J. A. Burden . . . . .	2,000.00	
Mrs. J. H. Hammond . . . . .	2,000.00	
Mrs. W. B. O. Field . . . . .	3,000.00	
Malcolm D. Sloane . . . . .	2,000.00	
Wm. B. O. Field . . . . .	239.67	
Interest on Deposits . . . . .	197.65	
Less Exchange on Checks . . . . .	2.00	
	<u>\$266,854.23</u>	
<i>Social Service Department</i>		
Donations . . . . .	8,935.00	
Interest on Investments . . . . .	3,865.16	
Babies Alumni . . . . .	646.00	
Sundry Receipts . . . . .	1,228.98	
	<u>14,675.14</u>	
Total Receipts . . . . .	281,529.37	
Less Deficit as Above . . . . .	18,637.98	
	<u>\$262,891.39</u>	
Salaries . . . . .		\$54,564.00
Wages . . . . .		51,055.47
Medical Supplies . . . . .		8,638.11
House Supplies . . . . .		13,583.95
Ward Supplies . . . . .		19,052.79
Groceries . . . . .		39,499.67
Meats . . . . .		28,992.06
Bread . . . . .		2,942.64
Milk . . . . .		12,366.34
Ice . . . . .		4,272.60
Gas . . . . .		1,597.81
Stationery . . . . .		4,600.78
Repairs—Ordinary . . . . .		9,205.27
Machinery . . . . .		2,227.14
Liability Insurance . . . . .		1,060.46
		<u>\$253,719.99</u>
<i>Social Service Department</i>		
Salaries . . . . .		10,343.63
Expenses . . . . .		2,083.34
		<u>\$12,426.97</u>
Total Expenses . . . . .		\$266,146.96
Pay Patients—Ledger . . . . .		\$7,301.95
Accounts Payable . . . . .		11,700.07
Less		
Cash in Bank and Office . . . . .		15,746.45
		<u>\$262,891.39</u>
	DEFICIT	





















