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Report of John DeWitt Warner as Outgoing Alumni Trustee: with Concurring Memorandum of Trustee Harry L. Taylor.

In conformance with late custom, at the close of my current term as Alumni Trustee, I submit a summary of such matters as seem to me likely to be of most interest to the Alumni.

A RETROSPECT.

THE present Commencement will have completed forty years of active life for Cornell, a career which may be suggested, though not measured, by the fact that commencing with the classes of '69, '70, '71 and '72, who were represented at its opening, Cornell will have conferred in evidence of completed work in her classes some 9,500 first degrees; while in the same classes approximately an equal number of non-graduates have pursued University studies here for one or more years.

Comparing the "Catalogue" of 1868 with the Forty Year Book, I find that of the Board of Trustees of 1868 only General Woodford and ex-President White are yet with us; that of the members of the Faculty then present only Dr. Wilder and Professor Crane yet remain in active service; while of the then student body the dead are rapidly becoming a majority, and the 419 undergraduates of 1868 have been succeeded by the 4,500 of 1908.

Forty years ago the campus was a rocky and hilly rural farm, the rail fences of which had been breached for the drawing of stone from the quarry on a side hill in one field to the brow of the hill in another, where stood the one building—as yet unfinished—that had been raised for University purposes, and which, with the Cascadilla, a discarded sanitarium, were all Cornell then had. But in these had been provided dormitories for all students expected, and from the very opening a complete cadet régime was established, with company formation, in full uniform, at 7 a. m., march to breakfast for those quartered outside Cascadilla, entrance to dining room in rank and order by all, frequent stated drills and full uniform in class and all University functions and gathering of all undergraduates every morning in "Chapel."

Of the student body a large proportion asked for and received somewhat of work (generally at 15c. per hour)—mainly in excavating, ditching, road building and farm work—many having been attracted by promise of this, student opinion commending it, and scores of those who neither needed nor wished the rewards of labor finding it the best way to know their fellows and share the prevailing student life.

In short, so contrasting were the then conditions to present ones that the former can never be realized by those who did not share them; and though Cascadilla might still be recognized by an old student, and the an-

tiquity of Morrill hall admitted, the Cornell of today is too recent a creation to recall much else than the ideals of its past.

CORNELL'S ESSENTIAL.

But as to these, the greatness, the beauty, the richness of our broad campus; with its groups of massive buildings, its libraries and collections; with its rooted University community of faculty residences on the one hand and student lodges on the other, its thousands of students instead of the hundreds of days gone by—these are but the local sign of the extent to which they have been adopted and have flourished—until the best work of American universities, as a whole, has become a direct development of the Cornell principle—the equality of all beneficent culture, absolute freedom of thought, untrammelled search for truth—the conception of true culture as that which in its day makes the best leaders of men wherever leadership is most needed.

If vindication of her ideals were Cornell's only mission, it is ended. But in the spirit of our founder our Alma Mater's service must ever be, not so much to do, however well, what without her would be equally well done elsewhere, but to lead from present standards, as at her founding she led from those of that day; and promptly to supply that which, except for her, would be lost or postponed. Plain business honor, too, demanding, as it does, that we get the maximum of results from the talents entrusted to our hands, compels us to look in directions in which others are least likely to lead. For we hold our trust not to succeed in rivalry but most to profit the public.

CORNELL'S POLICY.

Our material resources consist of—

I. Invested funds, say.....	\$ 8,550,000
(Yielding annual income approximately 5 per cent., \$427,550.)	
II. Capitalization of income from State and nation (based on income receipts for current year, \$231,600).....	4,632,000
III. Campus and buildings, etc.....	3,833,000
Library, collections, apparatus, etc....	1,636,000
IV. Unproductive property (remnant western lands, growing in value while awaiting sale, etc.).....	50,000

Equivalent to a capital of.....\$18,701,000
(Our income includes \$300,000 tuition fees.)

So largely has investment in buildings been in so late construction as to be practically new; so great has been

the late increased cost of work and materials; so well selected are our library and collections and so rapidly has risen the demand for such and the cost of securing them that their total cost to date is approximately their present worth, and must be considered as a productive investment at current interest rates—in fact, as chosen instead of interest-bearing securities.

Our remaining western lands will add slightly to our interest-bearing funds; our annuities from state and nation are sure slowly to increase within the next few years; while interest rates, so long on the decline, have lately so risen as, for a few years at least, to guarantee a larger income rate than we had lately counted upon. We shall always want new buildings, but our departments are now so far well housed that for the next ten years demands for this purpose are likely to be much less in proportion than before since the University was founded. In short, while our enterprise has left our present financial condition "close," it is healthy, and calculations can now be made with somewhat more confidence than usual in Cornell affairs.

Two questions are always with us:

First—The grade of instruction for which Cornell shall provide; and

Second—The direction in which University education should be developed.

The former question is an even more practical one than it seems. For it involves that of how far the University should provide for great and ever increasing numbers of students—as distinguished from so raising standards and selecting students as simply to provide the best and most advanced instruction for those best capable of taking it. Also whether tuition should be kept so low as to be little obstacle to any student, or put at a higher figure (though still far within the amount expended upon each) for those who want the best and are able to pay for it, and scholarships, fellowships, etc., provided for those of such marked ability and character as to make their encouragement a matter of public concern. Should we encourage numbers we must soon provide at Ithaca for five thousand students. But, if the opposite course be taken, our present facilities for instruction (with but few material additions) would long provide for the but slightly larger student body that might be expected for many years to come.

I touch this but briefly from my belief that Cornell's tendency is already so markedly toward standard and quality, rather than numbers, that it may be considered as thus settled, though professors are human and may be expected to see excellence in such policy as helps their departments to gain or keeps them from losing students, and the local atmosphere will always favor large and growing numbers.

As to the directions in which university education should be developed: To the writer this seems our present crux. Other institutions are now doing, and more are likely soon to do as well as Cornell that in doing which Cornell once led; and if Cornell should be blotted out her work in these lines might be elsewhere well done. In short, this country is most indebted to Cornell not for certain hundreds of well instructed alumni but for leadership in seeing and meeting the educational needs of our land and time. It was this that, unless Cornell

had led when she did, must have waited for some other, the response to whose "Forward," when it came, would doubtless have been as prompt as to Cornell's. Great as has been our output of cultured men, it is comparatively unimportant. The true field for Cornell is at no time any achieved standard of culture, but always that which she shall have seen before others, and towards which she is privileged to lead.

THE DEPARTMENT.

As to these our Founder's ideal is becoming so far realized that Cornell is one of the few of the slowly growing number of existing institutions to which the term *universitas* is not a misfit.

Our Colleges of Law, Medicine, Veterinary Science, Agriculture, Architecture, Civil Engineering and Mechanical Engineering suggest a comprehensive scheme, supplemented and rounded out by our College of Arts and Sciences, with its courses in Language, English, Philosophy, Pedagogics, Music, History and Political Science, Mathematics, Astronomy, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Physiology, Geology, Physical Geography, Military Science and Physical Culture, of which English, Philosophy, History and Political Science, Chemistry, Botany and others are so manned and equipped as in these respects to be independent schools.

So far indeed is this the case that the organization of this college from the schools to which it has succeeded is a delicate task—dealing as it does with personal factors whose fulfillment of former conditions of efficiency leaves them less adjustable now, and with the need of such a focus of character, experience and executive qualities as leaves the demands upon its dean more onerous than twenty years ago were those which any but our leading universities made upon their presidents. The University has been fortunate in the tact and persistence with which successive deans have progressed so far without attempting too much; and this college, though as yet largely an aggregation, is rapidly becoming one of general culture, culminating in the "Humanities" as distinguished from professional or technical ability.

An obstacle to this is the tendency of the zealous professor to encourage in the student onesidedness toward his specialty, the danger of which has been increased by late conditions, slowly changed. To offset this the feeling that specialism has been overdone and that general culture should be more insisted upon and provided for is now so prevalent at Cornell, especially among the heads of our technical schools, and such steps have already been taken, that—though to the writer they do not seem enough—he is confident that adequate means will be found toward the end proposed.

As to the several departments, their generally good condition and the phenomenal success of many would make detailed review a peculiarly pleasant duty were one justified in thus supplementing the Register and the President's Report. As it is, these show a generally bright outlook—apparently limited only by the tact and ability (of which there is certainly no present lack) with which our present opportunities—some long waited for, others anxiously sought—shall be used.

Reference will, therefore, be made below only to such departments and in such regards as are called for by

discussion of what the writer considers the more important of live University questions.

FACULTY.

Not to name even the more prominent members of our Faculty, or late accessions thereto, it may now be considered in a far more striking sense than before the past three years a new one to the older students—both from growth and from change of personnel—the loss of those lately deceased, emeritus or retired, including Professors Caldwell, Law, Corson, Hart, Fuertes and Thurston, Tyler and Jones, who from Cornell's early days have most contributed to her character and repute. But so fortunately have their places been filled that, in its members of professorial rank—in which our Alumni are already the most prominent factor—our Faculty as a whole has probably never been more evenly efficient and distinguished.

Our present weak point is the extent to which—partly from necessity if advanced work is to be encouraged, partly from choice of Professors who naturally prefer it, instruction is increasingly done by instructors and "assistants." While the student often thus gains by more of comradeship than, even with smaller numbers, the old practice left practicable, he too frequently misses the impression and attraction that are so large a part of the influence and worth of an ideal teacher.

STUDENT MORALE.

This is good—above the general standard of the Universities of the northeast—better, I believe, in every respect but one than in the early days. The exception is the greater regard for superfluities that now prevails, including the assumption that most of those whose expenditure is smaller in amount will naturally belong together socially, and the result that to those of more limited means intimacy with those better provided with funds too often means a constant strain upon finances or self respect. This is in the air rather than intended or wished; it is subject to many exceptions; is less prevalent at Cornell than at some sister institutions; and not wholly without occasion. But, while it probably moderates the scale of expenditure of say one-third of the students, it tends to raise that of the remainder. It is bad for the students of straitened means and worse for others in narrowing the acquaintance with human nature each should get at college. A still worse effect is its tendency to lessen the independence and obstruct the career of our graduates; to a great majority of whom the ability to live comfortably on two-thirds or three-fourths of what they are now used to spending would mean the greater freedom of choice that means so much in the early years of a profession, and the greater freedom from financial obligation to others that is so important to one's standing with them. In short, with no desire unduly to "harp" on a theme on which I have already so trespassed on the attention of the Alumni, I note that the most vital of reform for students at Cornell, as well as elsewhere, is that which by simplicity and economy shall promote the high thinking and hearty and healthy social life that consist only with plain living.

ENGLISH.

For the general training that should characterize Cornell graduates, English—in the widest sense—is the first

essential. This has lately been our crux—somewhat as a result of the late organization of this department, justified by its repute and popularity as gained on the literary side under Professor Corson and on the rhetorical under Professor Hart. For, with the gradual retirement of Professor Corson, composition and rhetoric more and more engrossed the department, which at the time of Professor Hart's later retirement, was left too largely one of English construction rather than appreciation—against which the student disposition rebelled.

It would have been hard at any time to find a successor for either Professor Corson or Professor Hart; and, now that both were gone, it was harder to find one for both—the late trend of English study having been so far toward derivation, technique and analysis, rather than breadth of view or sympathetic acquaintance, that, with other leading institutions, Cornell found herself in lack of what it was hard to find at all.

After tantalizing delays, caused by refusal to be content with more commonplace provision, the Department has been so reorganized and added to as to include, with thoroughly efficient factors from the old staff, first rate new material, until though it has yet to gain its old repute outside, the Department is probably now doing as good work as it ever has done—and any late anxiety has been in spite of continuously better work in most important practical lines than during many of the years when its fame was growing.

ARCHITECTURE.

In architecture the situation is promising, but critical. In 1868, with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, we represented the pioneers of American instruction in architecture, in which for twenty years Cornell was America's leading school. The time since has been one of rapidly developing facilities until, with Harvard and the University of Pennsylvania added to the colleges that have earned prominence, and the establishment of others, including those on the Pacific coast and at New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago, the United States is fully occupied by schools that we may expect will engross the field for as long ahead as we need plan.

Our College of Architecture never stood better than now; it has lately been well housed for the first time; the number and grade of its students are greater and higher than ever before; and there has lately been called permanently to head the department a gentleman than whom none other in Cornell's history has been more deservedly promoted as a result of long, effective and successful work.

Certain tendencies have lately been marked—among them (I) that of architecture to be more sharply distinguished from engineering; (II) that of architecture to include more and more of the graphic and plastic arts, and (III) that toward provision of a center for post-graduate (atelier or other advanced) study and practice for the whole country. The recent unanimous report of the Committee on Architectural Education of the Institute of American Architects concludes:

"In scrutinizing the several schools to ascertain in how far each seemed to be working towards the development of the typical gentleman of general culture with special architectural ability, and acting on an unanimous opinion that design can best be taught, at least in its

higher aspects, only through the personal influence of practising architects, while the instinct for beauty may be best developed by personal contact with those who already possess this instinct and the power to communicate it, we took the ground that the work of the schools should be considered primarily as a means towards the development of a man of general cultivation and as an agency for establishing sound and basic principles of art, which, through intimate contact with architects themselves, should be developed to their highest estate. . . .

"We desire, therefore, to urge on many of our architectural schools consideration of the question, whether they may not advisably diminish the stress now laid on purely technical education and strengthen that placed on all that tends towards general culture.

" . . . At present, it seems to us, not only does the idea of general culture, as the indispensable basis, fail of its due recognition . . . but architectural education in the United States tends towards an undue individualism and centralization on the part of several schools. . . .

"We believe that, on the whole, architecture is being taught in America with a broader view, and in certain respects more effectively, than in any other country. . . . We object to considering our own schools merely as feeders for the Schools of Fine Arts in Paris, and we look forward to the time when a great post-graduate course shall be possible in America through a great central School of Fine Arts in Washington."

Without discussing prospects for a Fine Arts University at Washington, financed by Congress, or of a graduates' school at New York as headquarters for architectural expression in North America, we may frankly recognize that in her resources and education Columbia University is the one of our existing schools that could most promptly develop on so broad a foundation and with such local advantages as to compare with the Beaux Arts in these respects. While this should not discourage others from providing for graduate study, it does more clearly leave them to choose between turning out men less cultured in art, but more versed in construction, to be added to the modest ranks of those who are to be entrusted with our less important structures, or of giving the most liberal undergraduate culture to those who shall so build thereon by post-graduate study as to lead their profession.

As to this the writer submits that our School of Architecture should be developed toward the result which, by the report mentioned, is authoritatively demanded by the organized profession in the United States:

"The object of architectural education must be the breeding of gentlemen of cultivation, learning and broad sympathies; who understand the dignity and the significance of art both as beauty and as language; who are perfectly proficient in the technique of the art they follow, and who can inspire, organize and direct widely different classes of men."

Of our undergraduate schools of Architecture, the one that shall most nearly meet this ideal will have such usefulness and repute as to justify every effort to realize it. How to fill this place is the problem the school faces. Success will depend on how far enterprise can make

effective local conditions that attract or inspire students. As to these: While Harvard has such, Western New York is almost as fortunate; and Cornell peculiarly so. That is: If Cornell seizes this opportunity she can serve the public as can no other institution at anything like equal expense or effort; and, if she does not do so, others must do what they cannot do so well and economically.

Concurring in the more expert judgment of those who have studied its conditions, the writer believes that the breadth of artistic culture thus called for can best be met by the development of our present School of Architecture into a College of Fine Arts, including Sculpture, Painting (especially mural), Illustration, Design and Music—the allied arts that in combination are the expression of civic culture, and provision for which our State is better fitted to assume than has been any other since Michael Angelo died.

FORESTRY.

One suggestion from the College of Agriculture deserves special notice. All will probably agree that Cornell's temporary abdication of leadership in Forestry by the closing of our courses in that study involved serious loss of usefulness and prestige—far more so probably than was appreciated by those who most regretted it—and that it was justified only by the "impossible" situation with which the University then had to deal. That crisis has passed; much of the opportunity yet remains; the opening of the State School of Agriculture adds new facilities and inducements; and I believe that we cannot too promptly follow the very conservative recommendation of its Dean:

"If nothing of larger scope can be undertaken I recommend that a beginning be made by the establishing of a single chair of Forestry. We have some forest on the University farm with which to begin as a laboratory. Land could be purchased in this part of the State on which to establish a commercial forest. We should then be in position to aid the State, in case our services were desired, in the State forests. In fact, I anticipate that the State forests would come to be in a very important sense laboratories and trial grounds for such department, the work always being done, however, under the administration of the regular State authorities provided for the care of the forests. Such a professorship ought to grow in importance year by year, rendering direct service both to the farmers and to the State government. It should be able to make a beginning towards meeting the economic needs of the people, providing one more agency to educate persons in terms of their daily lives, and to train professional foresters."

CO-EDUCATION.

The questions formerly most rife as to co-education in University studies have been made obsolete or grown less pressing from the wide choice that new colleges for women have given those who seek higher education. In this connection our most urgent problem is as to how far—to enable women to use our facilities, especially such as are not elsewhere offered—we shall perfect or extend provision for the dormitories and commons—indispensable to the majority of our women students. Not to discuss details, it is the writer's conviction that both at the University and in after life our women stu-

dents have too well justified the hopes of those who originally favored their admission, and that they are today too large a contingent of our best students for Cornell to omit any reasonable provision for them.

While this does mean that we must continue to provide dormitories and commons for women students—even while we cannot do so for others—and that this provision should be kept up to the best standards of comfort and health and safety, it does not mean that we should try thus to provide for all who might prefer Cornell to women's colleges equally well qualified to give them the instruction they need; but rather that accommodation in such regard should be offered to, and reserved for, such as seek and are best qualified to use the facilities in which Cornell is especially strong. In that way we shall do them most good by supplying them what they could least easily otherwise get; best serve the public by thus aiding to educate those who can most profit by what we give, and be most honored in turn by the careers and repute of our growing body of Alumnae.

PROFESSORS' SALARIES.

From the opening of the University the relations of our students to the Faculty and their appreciation of the instruction staff as the essential University have kept the Alumni scarcely less alert on the point of Faculty salaries than have been the professors themselves. Though somewhat offset by late increase in cost of living, the sabbatical year and the Carnegie provision for pensions—added to growing local advantages—have steadily improved matters until, while comparisons might be made that would show Cornell professors to be poorly treated, it would be as easy to show that they were specially favored in their calling. But our professors' salaries are in fact low, those of our instructors and assistants pitifully so; and this latter defect is made more damaging to the student body and more deterrent from a professor's career of those who should be attracted thereto by the growing extent to which teaching is done by instructors, and the chances for promotion are slight and slow.

It is probable that in scholastic attainments these underpaid teachers equal many of those formerly styled professors. But, even if they could do their best work under such conditions, it would be unfair to ask it. And the fact is that far too much—some of our best—teaching is done by those whose stay with us involves self-imposed vows of celibacy and poverty without even ghostly recompense. Whatever may have been the hopes with which they accepted their posts, or the zeal with which they now fill them, they must soon come to consider them as mere stopping places from which to enter other service—frequently other professions; and in which, therefore, their best should not be expected. Perfectly aware of inexorable financial conditions, the writer believes that this condition should be remedied—if not by the good fortune of added endowment, then by limiting the numbers of our students and increasing the proportion of direct teaching by better paid professors; and that no Alumni Committee has done better service than that of

Northern California, which has undertaken the study of this problem.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

In physical culture the University does all that but shortly since would have been considered its duty—more than long after it was opened would have been considered within its scope. But in gymnasium facilities, as well as other scarcely less important respects, we are behind the standard set by our more enterprising rivals and now accepted by the cultured public at large. Our combined gymnasium and armory has long been inadequate for what are the demands upon it, and more so for what they should be; and new and adequate buildings and equipment for these purposes are among the more urgent needs which the Trustees must soon supply if specially interested benefactors do not do so. The new playground and athletic field are examples of Alumni interest of the practical sort.

ATHLETICS.

In these, now most prominently represented by football, Cornell is as prominent and zealous as ever, so far as concerns her participation in local and intercollegiate contests, though to the graduate of thirty years ago the extent to which athletic sports are now materially shared in and mainly supported by less than one-sixth of the student body, as compared with a majority in the early seventies, marks a contrast between those days and the present.

Athletics were then a university atmosphere, toning up physically and morally the whole student body—student habits and ideals and thought being thus affected even for those least in conscious sympathy therewith. Though there were even then cases of such over-devotion to athletics as hurt class standing, these were rare, and “hippodroming,” betting, overflow of student tomfoolery into other localities and confusion as to culture ideals but very slight.

As now carried on, athletics at Cornell are justly charged with the main points of the indictment so generally found against them. But this statement alone would be most unfair. The lack of more general student participation is partly due to change in the maturity and aims of the students who enter Cornell, partly to the specializing of sport conditions which Cornell cannot control, partly to the lack of the expensive and elaborate organization and plant that alone could reach the great body of students; more than all else to the more attractive (if not better) social and living conditions that distract students from athletics. A more serious matter is the opening afforded in this connection to “sporting” vices. But in the main these are brought to the University rather than found there; are the failings of the community—which the University cannot entirely suppress; and are here more nearly controlled than under most other practicable conditions.

In short, athletic sports themselves are an escape valve for forces that must otherwise tend to vice and disorder; so that athletics should be regarded as a vital problem, not yet fully worked, rather than as a menace to be met.

In this regard Cornell's Faculty and Trustees have been tolerant and helpful to an extent well abreast of the most progressive public sentiment, in which, with the

growth of favoring public opinion, Cornell has been fortunate. But of late public opinion on this point has become so conservative and critical that somewhat more of stinting of out-of-town contests would probably be more in accord therewith. Those of the Faculty and Trustees who are dealing with this question have shown themselves at once so sympathetic and so watchful that they may well be trusted; and the presumption indulged that they have gone to the limit in favoring athletics, and should be supported in such restriction or regulation, definite or experimental, as they may see fit to impose.

THE CAMPUS.

Nothing could better illustrate how far and how fast we have progressed than the action taken by the Trustees last February when they directed the new University barns to be located east of the Judd's Falls Road and reserved the whole space west of such road, between Cascadilla and Fall Creek, "for campus development." For they thus dedicated to scholastic use and residence a tract of land half a mile wide and stretching more nearly three-fourths of a mile between the two great glens that bound it north and south to the brow of the hill four hundred feet below which stands the city by the head of the lake. The greater part of this area, eastward of President Avenue, was probably never traversed or its topography known by the majority of early students, and within a comparatively small corner of it was comprised all they knew or dreamed of as the campus. As a whole, it is incomparably the most spacious, beautiful and adaptable University site in existence.

It is to be regretted that no worthy scheme for its comprehensive treatment has been adopted. It is perhaps more fortunate—in view of such plans as have from time to time found favor—that the location of each building has so generally made junk of those that had been provisionally settled upon; so that, while our beautiful campus has more of unused opportunity than of happy architecture or grouping, its future is not so thoroughly ruined as it might have been by more consistent action before what is now the near future could have been foreseen.

In one respect, that of redeeming and developing the unique beauty and often grandeur of Cascadilla Glen and Fall Creek Gorge, the Cornell Association of Brooklyn is rendering a service than which none could be more helpful to Cornell spirit, or Cornell memories.

STUDENT QUARTERS.

It is not easy to suggest how student life may be kept simple and elevating as well as hearty. But our experience has somewhat taught us. In the University's first years its normal was the dormitory system by which from two hundred and fifty to three hundred students were provided for—in a fashion and with results that would not now be tolerated. These can be better remembered than told. At Cascadilla and Morrill Hall destruction of furniture, defacement of the building and "rough house" geniality prevailed. On the whole, this was probably good for most of those who experienced it; and as the fraternity groups were formed these somewhat steadied the lawless conditions of the first year.

As these groups grew more coherent they withdrew from the University dormitories to lodging and boarding

places in town, each at first taking groups of rooms, but going elsewhere for meals; and with more and more tendency to board as well as room together, until the fraternity house with both chambers and commons became a rapidly multiplying type of student quarters.

At the same time—partly from the problem that student dormitories posed, and partly from need of their rooms for classes—the University reduced the accommodations it offered, until it has long furnished none whatever to men students, although their need of quarters had become more urgent and fraternity houses had increased to some twenty-five, housing some six hundred men students—twice as many as were ever provided for by University dormitories.

In short, after trial Cornell let her old dormitory system become extinct, obviously because it was a failure. On the other hand, with all its dangers and drawbacks and early bitter opposition to it, the fraternity house system has thrived and justified itself, until it is not merely a growing and flourishing one, but the only one that materially varies ordinary "boarding" experience for Cornell men students. In his last report the President thus suggests:

HALLS FOR STUDENTS.

"While the intellectual and scholarly spirit and organization of the University are on a high plane, the social life leaves much to be desired. The great majority of the young men—all except those in fraternities—are scattered in boarding and lodging houses throughout the city. . . . The experience of American students seems to show that the fraternity house, accommodating two or three dozen students, presents, in the matter of size and arrangement, an ideal for the residential hall; it is large enough for a community and not too large for intimate acquaintance and friendship; it provides studies, bedrooms, bathrooms, kitchen, dining room, and common rooms (the size and number of which might perhaps be reduced in houses owned by the University). Thirty of these houses would accommodate about 1,000 young men. The cost of building them would undoubtedly be greater than the cost of ten larger halls each accommodating one hundred students, with a separate dining hall, like the dormitories and halls of Harvard and Yale. But in this age of mechanism and bigness it is especially desirable that the universities should possess the most favorable conditions for the development of manhood—for the moulding of man moral and social as well as of man intellectual. . . .

"While in general they deserve encouragement, in the competition for superior buildings and furniture, which a watchful eye may now begin to discern, the Greek letter fraternities are liable to introduce into the University an element foreign to its comprehensive and democratic spirit and dangerous to its simple, earnest and healthful life. Whatever tends to the establishment of distinctions—to the separation, locally or socially—of the rich and the poor should be checked in its incipency. . . . All halls of residence should be plain, substantial and convenient buildings, and the students' rooms should not be further removed from the stringency of poverty than from the luxury of wealth. It is unnatural to disturb the free and generous intercourse of youth by reminders of artificial distinction; and it is little less

than criminal for a university to encourage or permit the classification of students according to their money. The uniform quadrangle of most of the Oxford and Cambridge colleges, wherein rich and poor dwell together—not the contrast of palatial and mean dormitories to be found nearer home—will serve as a moral, and it may be as an architectural, exemplar for the future halls of residence for Cornell.”

Fully appreciating how far this suggestion starts questions rather than settles them, I believe it to be in the right direction.

The proper course seems obvious—to adopt such of Greek letter experience as can be utilized outside the chapters, and to develop therefrom a system by reasonable requirement both of the fraternities and other student groups contemplated. This the writer believes might split the great body of students into self-governing and self-selecting groups, each a stimulus to its members—with chambers, library, common rooms and refectory, dignified but not sybaritic—perhaps of somewhat larger membership and even more highly developed than the present Greek Letter Chapter, but probably never exceeding fifty.

To the extent that friendly rivalry or Alumni remembrance may make these lodges more substantial, imposing and beautiful—as would be the constant tendency—there could be no objection, so long as effeminacy, luxury or frivolity was not thereby catered to. But appointments for personal use of undergraduates should be kept substantial and simple. The fraternities themselves could be asked to set an example—and to name each a *Praeses* who should represent the Chapter on a committee for the regulation of such matters. University plans would thus be aided by Chapter organization and discipline—as effective and noiseless as faculty rule must be weak and sensational—and a consistency given to the whole system that it might otherwise take many years to develop.

Of any University community such as shall be developed at Cornell, a central club—which might well include an Alumni Hall, with assembly, banquet, trophy and guest rooms on the one hand, and a campus restaurant on the other—is the natural focus, and one which is essential fitly to complement student chambers and commons. That two successively promising plans in this regard have accomplished so little has been unfortunate; but the loss of what such an institution would have meant in past years is largely offset by the better and broader plan on which it will doubtless soon be realized.

UNIVERSITY IDEALS.

We have to deal with conditions that will not be made worse by stating them. Since the older Alumni were students—largely during the last ten years—the public attitude has radically changed toward university bred men in general, and Cornell graduates in particular.

First: Instead of the old respect for college education, this is so frequently assumed to unfit a man for practical work that the graduate as such has slight prestige and is oftener rather at a disadvantage in directions where he seeks opportunity.

Second: The holder of a degree is no longer assumed to be one of specially broad outlook, or more public spirited or capable than others as a leader of men.

Third: At our leading universities, including Cornell,

there has lately been less of devotion to what may be grouped as the general culture courses or “humanities”. With Cornell the effect of this has been emphasized by the one-sided light in which the University has been put by its late development—which is in itself a cause for congratulation and probable, indeed, to strengthen it for liberal culture.

But on every hand the proof grows that the popular impression—though too little discriminating—is on the whole correct.

It is not easy to suggest how Cornell may earn the repute she wants. The special conditions (fortunate in themselves) that have misrepresented her are equally hard to deal with, but they are happily passing. While our State Agricultural Department will doubtless multiply its work and beneficence, and our Department of Physics keep pace with the most enterprising of its fellows, there is not likely again to come so long a period during which the public has been kept so disproportionately reminded of our College of Agriculture, of the Rockefeller benefaction for Physics and of the extent of our engineering work—though the Goldwin Smith Hall for the humanities was in fact the great focus of our thought and expenditure. Be this as it may, in stiffening our requirements for the humanities, especially in English and history, and in more full and prominent provision for them; in emphasizing and extending our courses in economics, sociology and politics, especially urban development; in associating courses in architecture and other fine arts in a department that shall be promptly developed and broadened; in keeping prominent our high standards in professional and technical courses; in promptly exploiting such lines as Pedagogy, Forestry and Commerce, in which the public has lately shown special interest, we can and will regain Cornell’s late prominence as a center of liberal culture—the instruction that produces men whose tastes, impulses and judgment are to be trusted, and to whom in every worthy cause their fellow citizens can look for leadership.

It is not meant to suggest that Cornell is not turning out well equipped engineers, mechanics, architects, lawyers, physicians, teachers and scholars; or but that in fact her graduates compare favorably with those of her rivals in the general culture they carry into the world; or that from every point of view Cornell is not offering constantly greater facilities for general culture; but rather that Cornell’s degree does not carry with it the guaranty it should do of the general culture that fits men for citizenship or popular leadership; and that there is no other direction in which she can so well serve the public need and her own repute.

Of our departments that of Arts and Sciences is most concerned in this. Here we have to deal with practically independent schools in each of the humanities, the heads of which are specialists, each, generally speaking, with a conviction that his specialty is the first essential of well-rounded culture. This complicates the problem of turning out cultured men whose acquirements must be primary as considered from the standpoint of any one department, and in whom the sympathetic interest of the several professors (the first essential of ideal education) will be less than it should be until the very atmosphere in which these have been stimulated to turn out

specialists—teachers, investigators, authors—shall have been changed into one in which character and ability rather than expertness shall be the ends sought.

This involves no depreciation of special training. Assuming that the specialist is of peculiar value to his kind, the two ends of education are still distinct; they call for different methods and points of view. The first duty of our College of Arts and Sciences is to general culture; its energies should be organized to that end.

As to requirements: The only difficulty is sufficiently to limit these while including the minimum that a self-respecting university must ask the public to assume is possessed by every graduate. First comes good English—in propriety of diction, clearness of expression, consistency and propriety of punctuation, proficiency in rhetoric and debate; acquaintance with and appreciation of the masterpieces of its literature. This may be primary—some of it petty; but the average college graduate would be better off if he were made to devote to these so much of a year as his preparation leaves necessary; and this is peculiarly so for those in technical and professional courses.

Next after this might come such General, Ancient, English, and United States history as will make intelligible and illustrate our country's history and political organization and growth, and our systems and methods of remedial and penal justice. To these might be added an option between still others, a modicum of which are required—the point here insisted on being that at least the essentials named, and any others that may be considered such, should be *required* from each candidate for a degree; and that, except as covered by thorough entrance examinations, the most inspiring and competent instruction and drill therein should be provided by the College of Arts and Sciences for all students—this on the assumption that, while other items of general culture may be studied with somewhat of reference to the special career one has in view, these are too essential to one's usefulness as a citizen to be taught except in the way most thoroughly to ground the student therein, and that cultured citizenship is not merely the cause to which the College of Arts and Sciences is devoted, but the only basis Cornell recognizes as a fitting one for professional or technical requirements.

With every concession toward the equality, as general culture, of what has been called the "new learning" in natural science and the technical professions, and the value of option as to the special lines one is to follow, it seems to the writer that we may have somewhat missed the lesson of our Old College courses. For these were framed not so much for general culture as to give the student most promptly what he would most use in the profession for which he was fitting. In the centuries that have passed, so radically have changed the careers for which our colleges prepare students that, if we would emulate our forefathers' wisdom, we must select as wisely and require as strictly as did they the studies they thought essential to prepare their students for their life-work. That is, more should be *required*—rather than merely offered for choice—of the general preparation that now stands in the same relation to well equipped citizenship as did the old college to divinity, whether as a calling or a foundation for law, medicine or statesmanship.

I neither forget nor deprecate requirements in the "classics," nor do I minimize the worth of other studies, now classed as "humanities," as a result of having been so long ago selected as practical that we have forgotten why they were so chosen. Nor do I forget that in fact many of our students do get from our present system what all should have. My suggestion is only that we shall avowedly *require of all* the studies we consider of most practical use to the public whose charitable foundation we administer. If the public sees us thus steering between the Scylla of obsolete culture standards and the Charybdis of a system that sharpens tools rather than develops men, its regard will vindicate this reassertion of the old Cornell principle; and if to a repute for English teaching such as she late enjoyed is added public confidence that Cornell's degree—in whatever school—guarantees at the least all thus suggested to be required, her opportunity and success will be beyond measure.

CORNELL DEGREE STANDARDS.

Nine years since, in his report as Alumni Trustee, for the five-year term then closing, the writer suggested:

"First, that in view of the late advance in the quality of preparatory education, the standard for admission to a college course should be raised to a point somewhat higher than our best standard at present—that is to say, to a point which would leave to the academies and seminaries nearly all educational work which in its nature is such as can be properly handled by their methods. This would include part of the work of Freshman year.

"Second, that the college course be made three years instead of four, increasing electives after the first year, and insuring at the end of three years attainment now equivalent to that required for the first degree in our present four-year courses.

"Third, that there be provided post-graduate courses of two years in Law, Medicine, Pedagogy, Theology, Philosophy, Architecture, Engineering, Literature, Chemistry, English, etc., etc. In each case three years of special preparation could be provided by permitting the senior year of the college course to be scarcely less specialized than the first post-graduate year, and distinguished from it in the methods of study rather than in subject of work. . . .

"Five years of preparation is certainly none too much for professional work. Five years of time, however, is as much as, in the increasing competition, the American student can be expected to give after attaining a fair general education before commencing his life-work, and there is a natural division, between (a) the general education required for the business man and good citizen, who is not to be at a general disadvantage with educated fellows; (b) that which, even though laying the foundation for given professions, is pursued by methods applicable to general culture; and (c) that in which the special object is practical attainment in the direction of one's chosen career."

And such is still his impression as to how a normal university might best serve the public. But Cornell is not a normal university. In her enterprise—in Medicine—she has ventured far afield; and in her conservatism—in Law—she has let local conditions modify her ideals. It must also be recognized that there has of late developed such specialization in the technical professions

that added years of study can be profitably used, not merely as preparation for a professional career, but as steps directly within it.

In Medicine the case with us is still stronger. Not merely is the profession rapidly developing in special lines, but our medical school is located at New York city—just where, for the whole continent, there is most need and opportunity for advanced training and research. Therefore, while the writer is not qualified to judge whether the requirements for our degrees in Medicine and our technical courses are more or less than might profitably be insisted upon, he feels confident, not merely that Cornell is to be congratulated upon her late increase in requirements for certain of her degrees, but that there are other directions in which—though we may now be in good company—we might also well raise our standard.

Though this is true in the case of law, our first problem here is another one. Law School training ordinarily leaves each added year taken from office clerkship and active work after the student has reached, say, twenty-two years, a constantly more serious loss, hard ever to remedy, of the opportunity to become grounded in general practice at the only time when this can well be done at all. The extent to which Cornell has included more practical instruction in forms, procedure and office routine than have other law schools, might suggest that Law was thus exceptional only in the defects of the provision yet made for University instruction therein. But to assume this would be to ignore the conditions of the legal profession. They are a contrast to those of Divinity, Medicine, Teaching, Engineering in this: That in these the practitioner has to deal not with opponents but with patients, patrons or youth, association with whom helps little to develop him. But the active practice of law is so far the application of legal principles to the problems of every calling (from the needs of which these principles have developed), and also a continuous contest with one's professional brethren retained for one's defeat,

that—to an extent unapproached in any other profession—the practice of the Law is the best education therefor.

Though I believe Cornell's Law School to be one of but a small number either as practical or as thorough, I must not be understood to consider either the entrance requirements or degree standards as yet sufficiently high. My point—especially if we consider the class of students we should attract—is that our care should be ever better to select those whom we permit in our law classes, and to make the work of our Law School ever more *practical*, rather than to add to the time during which we shall keep the student from that better Law School—the profession of law.

This is the same point of view to which in seeking Cornell's best opportunity I have so repeatedly come—an outlook over a world in which there is to be no dearth in the chances for scholastic or technical instruction for every capable student who seeks it; but in which the demand for leadership and the qualifications therefor must steadily increase; and to which that institution will have given most that shall sacrifice so far as need be every other aim to that of contributing to each calling for which she fits her sons the men in that calling whose influence is least limited by it. The tendency of the times is toward onesidedness. Cornell's ideal is the well-rounded man who is also thoroughly trained for the special work he shall have chosen.

JOHN DEWITT WARNER.

I am greatly indebted to Trustee Warner for allowing me to examine the above report before its submission to the Alumni. I believe that I will serve those whom I have the honor to represent better at this time by noting my approval of what Mr. Warner says and my full concurrence therein than by making a separate report.

Very respectfully, HARRY L. TAYLOR.

June 17, 1908.

Faculty Appointments.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees on July 7 the following appointments were made for the year 1908-09:

Robertson Matthews and Armin George Kessler, instructors in power engineering.

M. L. Lovell, instructor in experimental engineering.

Charles Henry Lewis and John Floyd Stevens, instructors in machine design.

Samuel C. Hatch, assistant in machine shop.

Robert Lee Cochran, assistant in machine design.

Earl Sunderville, assistant in veterinary anatomy.

Michael A. Lane, assistant in histology and embryology.

H. O. Taylor, assistant in physics.

In the College of Agriculture:

Lewis J. Cross, assistant in chemistry; M. M. McCool, assistant in plant physiology.

In the agricultural experiment station: C. F. Clark, assistant in plant breeding; Harry H. Love, E. P. Humbert and Fred J. Pritchard (detailed by the United States Department of Agriculture), assistants in plant breeding; A. W. Gilbert, assistant in plant breeding from July 1 to September 1; H. W. Teeter, superintendent of plant breeding work; H. W. Coon and J. C. Morgan, assistants in soil investigation.

In the summer school of New York University Professor Hollis E. Dann is giving a course in the training of teachers for public school music work.

There are about thirty Cornell men at Northfield this summer.

"College Avenue" Now.

There is no longer any Huestis street in Ithaca. At a recent meeting the Common Council decided to change the name of that thoroughfare to "College Avenue." This action followed the receipt of a petition, signed by almost all the residents of the street, requesting that the change in name be made. It was explained that the character of the street had changed in recent years for the better and that it was no longer given up almost entirely to boarding houses. It was becoming a residence section and the people who lived there desired a name more significant of situation next to the campus.

A fund of more than \$100,000 has been raised by the class of '83 of Harvard University for the university's general endowment.

806 ARE ENROLLED.

Attendance at Opening of Summer Session Greater than Ever Before.

The seventeenth Summer Session of the University opened on Monday, July 6. All records for summer attendance at Cornell were eclipsed during the first week, the registration up to Saturday morning being 806. This is fifty-one more than the total registration at the Summer Session last year.

On Monday evening, in Sibley Dome, President Schurman delivered the first public lecture of the session. His subject was "Science and Education." He began by praising Professor George P. Bristol, the director of the Summer Session, and predicting that before many years the session would enroll more than a thousand students. He said in part: "Ideas are the creation of the human spirit; science deals with things, but only through the medium of ideas. If we were mere beings of senses, physical science would be the end. But we have imagination and conscience. Because we are human we should not neglect the humane."

On Thursday evening Professor G. E. Condra delivered a lecture in which he described the great irrigation projects of the West.

On Wednesday evening was held the formal opening of the third session of the Graduate School of Agriculture, which will continue through this month. This school is under the auspices of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. It is held at Cornell this summer for the first time. The first session was held at Ohio State University in 1902 and the second at the University of Illinois in 1906, when the total enrollment was 131. The faculty this year is large and includes many distinguished scientists and teachers. At the opening exercises, in the auditorium of the College of Agriculture, addresses were given by Director Bailey, President Schurman, Dr. W. H. Jordan, director of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva; Dr. J. L. Snyder, president of the Michigan Agricultural College, and Dr. A. C. True, dean of the

Graduate School. In the course of his talk on agricultural education, Director Bailey said that he was opposed to the granting of separate degrees in agriculture. "Degrees should not represent vocations," he said. "They should represent work and study. Education by means of agriculture is only a part of general education. Agricultural students must attain the standards of educated men. They cannot do this by setting up their own standards." President Schurman commented on the great change which has taken place in the public attitude toward agricultural education since Cornell was founded and spoke with pride of Cornell's school, saying that in its departments devoted solely to research work it is alone among all the colleges of the University. Director Jordan pointed out several economic problems which educators in agriculture must solve.

President Snyder praised the facilities offered by Cornell to the Graduate School and spoke of Cornell as "this great university to which we always feel like taking off our hats." He said in part: "There are no classes in this country because everybody eats the same food. But in fifty years the population of the country will have grown so that it will require twice the production to meet the demand. The function of the agricultural colleges is to make this possible, and therefore they are highly important to the welfare of the nation. If the time comes when one family eats wheat bread and another corn bread they no longer will attend the same church, no longer attend the same clubs or societies; they will live apart and act apart; there will be real classes; and then democracy will be tested as never before."

Assistant Professor George N. Lauman, '97, has resigned his office as secretary of the Faculty of the College of Agriculture and registrar of the college and will hereafter devote all his time to the department of rural economy. His place as secretary has not yet been filled. Director Bailey will drop the title of professor of rural economy. He has been nominally the head of that department, although the work of instruction has been done by Professor Lauman.

A COLLEGE PRESIDENT.

C. A. Duniway, '92, Elected Head of the University of Montana.

Clyde Augustus Duniway, '92, has recently been elected president of the University of Montana. Mr. Duniway has been associate professor of history in Stanford University since 1899. He was born in Albany, Ore., on November 2, 1866. After studying at the Portland High School and the State University of Oregon, he entered Cornell and graduated in 1892 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then went to Harvard, where he took the degree of Master of Arts in 1894 and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1897. In the year 1896-7 he was instructor in history in Harvard and Radcliffe and in the fall of 1897 he became assistant professor of history at Stanford, being promoted to an associate professorship two years afterward. He was married in Oakland, Cal., in 1901, to Caroline N. Cushing.

Mr. Duniway is a member of the American Historical Association, the American Academy of Political and Social Science and the American Political Science Association. He is the author of a Handbook of Graduate Courses (1895-6-7) and has contributed to the *American Historical Review* and to the proceedings of the American Historical Association. While he was at Cornell he was editor-in-chief of the *Era*, a competitor for the '86 Memorial Prize in declamation and a number of the Phi Beta Kappa society.

The University of Montana is situated at Missoula and was organized in 1895. Last year the faculty numbered twenty-six and there were 392 students in attendance. The university has a library of 21,000 volumes. Mr. Duniway succeeds Oscar J. Craig, A. M., Ph. D., in the presidency.

Charles Edward Nammack, M. D., professor of clinical medicine in the Cornell University Medical College in New York, received the degree of Doctor of Laws on June 17 from Fordham College.

LINCOLN HALL'S GROWTH.

Important Changes in the Staff of the College of Civil Engineering.

Several appointments to the Faculty of the College of Civil Engineering, made at the latest meeting of the University Board of Trustees, are significant of that college's growth in recent years. The Trustees created one new professorship and five assistant professorships. A new division, that of surveying, is created in the college and a considerable addition is made to the teaching staff in the department of applied mechanics and hydraulics. Within the past five years the attendance of students in the college has doubled; during the past year 1,392 students took courses in the department of applied mechanics and hydraulics. Several of these courses are required for students in Sibley College. The burden upon the head of the department, Professor I. P. Church, '73, and his assistants was very great. Four new assistant professors have been appointed in this department.

Hereafter all the work in surveying in the college will be grouped in a separate division and for this new division a professorship has been created, that of topographic and geodetic engineering. To this chair the Trustees have appointed David A. Molitor. Mr. Molitor is about forty years old. For the past three years he has been employed by the Isthmian Canal Commission at Washington in designing the moveable locks for the Panama Canal. He has had a long experience in surveying and construction. In the same department Samuel L. Boothroyd has been appointed assistant professor. Mr. Boothroyd graduated at the Colorado State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts with the degree of B. S. in 1893 and in 1904 the same college gave him a master's degree. He is experienced in teaching. From 1897 to 1899 he was assistant astronomer in the Lowell Observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz. In 1902 he became assistant professor in the department of civil engineering at Colorado College, and since 1904 he has been an instructor in civil engineering at Cornell. This new department will take care of the instruction in surveying throughout the course—the freshman

and sophomore work, the junior camp and the senior work in geodesy and astronomy. Professor C. L. Crandall, '72, will be left free for his work in the department of railway engineering.

The four new assistant professors in the department of applied mechanics and hydraulics are Ernest William Rettger, Sidney G. George, Charles L. Walker and Kenneth B. Turner. Dr. Rettger graduated at Indiana University in 1893 with the degree of A. B. and has been engaged in teaching ever since. In 1898 Clark University gave him the degree of Ph. D. He was a special student at Cornell in the year 1906-07, and during the past year he has been an instructor in the college. Messrs. George, Walker and Turner are all graduates of the College of Civil Engineering at Cornell, being members respectively of the classes of '05, '04 and '03. Mr. George was an instructor in the college for two years after his graduation and during the past year he has been engaged in practical work. Mr. Walker was employed by the United States Lake Survey in 1904-05, and since then he has been an instructor in the college. Mr. Turner has also been an instructor since the fall of 1906. He took the degree of M. C. E. at Cornell in 1905, and was then employed for a year on hydraulic work under the United States Lake Survey.

Another change just made in the college is the promotion of Henry N. Ogden, '89, from an assistant professorship to the professorship of sanitary engineering.

The property at the northwest corner of Seneca and Tioga streets in Ithaca was recently sold by the receiver of the Ithaca Publishing Company to Albert Buchman, '79, of New York city. It is reported that Mr. Buchman and capitalists associated with him will soon erect on the plot a large modern hotel. The property is well situated for such a purpose and the increase of the hotel accommodations of the town would make it much pleasanter for alumni returning to Ithaca, especially at reunion time.

President Schurman is spending the summer vacation at his home in East Hampton, Long Island.

OBITUARY.

R. A. WALES, '02.

Ralph Avery Wales was drowned in the Chemung River near Elmira about half-past nine o'clock on the evening of July 7. His body was recovered. Wales had gone up the river from Elmira in a canoe, landed and then gone in bathing. Persons who were boating near by heard his calls for help, but reached the spot too late to save him. He was a strong swimmer and how he came to lose his life is not known. Mr. Wales was twenty-nine years old and was a son of Dr. and Mrs. Theron Wales of Elmira. He was prepared for college at Cascadilla School and graduated from Sibley College in 1902. Of late he had been a clerk in the Second National Bank of Elmira.

J. R. W. BONNER, '04.

John Richard Worthington Bonner died in Cooperstown, N. Y., on June 13, after a year's illness, of tuberculosis of the lungs. Mr. Bonner was twenty-five years old. He was a native of Cooperstown and was prepared for college in the high school of that village. He entered the College of Arts and Sciences at Cornell in 1900 and graduated in 1904. He was employed by the brokerage firm of Wardwell & Adams, in New York, until a year ago, when he had to give up work on account of ill health. He was a member of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity. His mother survives him.

W. K. TOMPKINS, '08.

Ward Kellogg Tompkins, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Myron N. Tompkins, of Ithaca, died on Thursday evening, July 9, after an illness of two weeks. The cause of his death was blood poisoning resulting from an internal disorder which the physicians were unable to locate. Mr. Tompkins was born in Ithaca twenty-one years ago. He graduated from the Ithaca High School in 1905 and in the same year entered the College of Law; he received his diploma at the recent Commencement. He was a member of the high school fraternity of Alpha Zeta and was elected state president of the fraternity at the annual convention last fall. His parents and one sister survive him.

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WOODFORD PATTERSON, '95,
Editor.

GEORGE C. PIERCE, '09,
Business Manager.

Entered as Second-Class Matter at Ithaca, N. Y.

Ithaca, N. Y., July, 1908

One more number remains to complete the present volume of the ALUMNI NEWS. It will be published in August. About the same time there will be printed a title page and index of the volume; subscribers may obtain these free of charge by making application for them.

A LARGE ALUMNI FUND.

Contributions to the Yale Alumni Fund reported this year, including interest, aggregate \$94,554.25. This is more than \$22,000 in excess of the sum reported last year. In eighteen years the fund has grown to more than half a million dollars. The interest on the principal fund now represents in itself a very considerable income, being reported this year as \$9,360. This annual interest, says the *Yale Alumni Weekly*, is now more than was contributed to the fund in each of the first five years of its existence.

It may not have been true once but it is certainly true now that our own alumni as a body are able and willing to contribute generously toward in-

creasing the general endowment of Cornell University. The only reason they do not do so as a body is because no opportunity is given. The advantages of a general fund over the present lack of system have been enumerated on this page before. In May, 1907, the Alumni General Committee recommended that a system similar to Yale's be adopted. Since then there have been two meetings of the Associate Alumni, but we have yet no general fund. It might be well if the Association of Class Secretaries, which meets oftener than the Associate Alumni and has a more compact and in some respects a more efficient organization, would take up this matter.

Under the plan proposed there would be as little soliciting as possible—less than there is now. Each class would select an "agent," who would receive contributions and turn them over to a general treasurer. No one would be badgered into giving money, but any sum one might be willing to give would be welcome, however small. Probably no one of the projects to which we are now asked to contribute appeals to every Cornellian; but a fund which could be applied to any University need should appeal to all.

'97 Class Secretary.

Professor George N. Lauman, of the College of Agriculture, has succeeded Jervis Langdon, of Elmira, N. Y., as secretary of the class of '97. This class has undertaken not only the compilation of exhaustive class records but the raising during the next ten years of a considerable fund through the annual payment of dues by all members of the class that will join the movement. It has therefore been thought best to divide the class duties between two men. Mr. Langdon will continue the work of securing subscribers to the class fund and of collecting these subscriptions as class treasurer.

A fund of \$75,000, to be used to found scholarships for worthy students in the academic department, is bequeathed to Yale University by the will of George Bliss Griggs, who graduated from Yale in 1872 and who died on May 22.

CORNELL ALUMNI NOTES.

'86, B. S.—H. E. Summers, of Iowa State College, has been elected treasurer of the Iowa Academy of Science for the coming year.

'88, B. S.—Dr. George Reeves White was married at Prosperity, S. C., on June 30 to Miss Lulu Caroline Moseley. Dr. White is a surgeon in the United States Army.

'89, M. E.—Lee H. Parker, railway engineer, of the Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation, of Boston, delivered an address on June 11 before the Chamber of Commerce of Chattanooga, Tenn., on the subject of "Interurban Possibilities." While in Chattanooga Mr. Parker made a preliminary investigation of several interurban projects radiating from that progressive Southern city.

'96.—There has recently been held before a provisional court composed of five officers of the United States Army at Camp Columbia, Cuba, a trial of two soldiers of the 11th Cavalry for murder. The men were accused of having murdered two Cubans in a small boat at a point near the bay of Coloma, on the southern coast of the province of Pinar del Rio. First Lieutenant Edward Davis, 11th Cavalry, was appointed by the military authorities as counsel for the prisoners. Mr. Davis had the court name as civilian counsel to assist in the defense Mr. J. M. W. Durant, of the law firm of Wright & Durant. The decision of the court has not been announced, and it is now pending review at the Department of State and Justice of Cuba, in Havana. The counsel for the defense have great hopes of having secured an acquittal for the two soldiers. Both Mr. Davis and Mr. Durant are members of the class of '96. Mr. Davis after graduation practiced law in Illinois, and served in the war against Spain and afterward as captain of United States Volunteers in the Philippines. Mr. Davis was afterward transferred to the regular army, where he is now first lieutenant and adjutant of the 11th Cavalry. Mr. Durant studied, after leaving Cornell, at Harvard and the University of Paris, and has been practicing law in Havana for several years and is a member of the firm of

Wright & Durant, Mercaderes 4, Havana, Cuba.

'99, B. S. A.—Heinrich Hasselbring is chief of the botanical division of the agricultural department of the Republic of Cuba. His address is Santiago de las Vegas.

'00.—The July number of the *American Review of Reviews* contains a technical but interesting article entitled "A Practical Campaign for Smoke Prevention." It describes at length the work that is being done by Paul P. Bird, smoke inspector of the city of Chicago.

'00, B. S.—Karl F. Kellerman, bacteriologist in the Bureau of Plant Industry at Washington, has an article in *Science* of July 10 on "Pure Cultures for Legume Inoculation."

'01, Sp.—J. O. Duke has become marine superintendent of the Sun Oil Company. His address is Marcus Hook, Pa.

'01, B. S. A.—D. L. Van Dine, entomologist of the Hawaii Experiment Station, is a member of a committee, of which the governor of Hawaii is chairman, recently organized to bring the American Association for the Advancement of Science to Hawaii for its 1910 convention and to provide for the entertainment of members who come. Dr. L. O. Howard, '77, is the permanent secretary of the American Association.

'02, A. B.—Agnes Garfield Smith was a member of this year's graduating class at the Emerson College of Oratory in Boston and was the author of the class poem.

'02, A. B.—Walter W. Hoover, who is a missionary in British West Africa, writes from Langtang, Muri Province, Northern Nigeria, as follows: "I have been engaged for some months in building an iron-roofed bungalow at this station, and it may interest some of my Cornell friends to know that the shop work which I took at Cornell has been invaluable to me. A good deal of our iron was lost or stolen and a number of parts have had to be forged from bar iron which we had in stock. This would have been very difficult if not impossible had I not had some forge practice under Mr. Head while at Cornell."

'03, A. B.; '06, Ph. D.—George Holland Sabine has been promoted

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(Late Examiner, Electrical Division, U. S. Patent Office)

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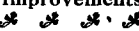
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from an instructorship to an assistant
professorship of philosophy in Stan-
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'03, C. E.—C. S. Gelser is assist-
ant superintendent of the Copper
Creek Mining Company, Copper
Creek, Ariz.

'03, A. B.—Charles L. Dibble has
opened a law office in the Kalamazoo
National Bank building, Kalamazoo,
Mich. Since he graduated from the
University of Michigan law depart-
ment, in 1906, he has been in Chi-
cago, connected first with the law
firm of Holt, Wheeler & Sidley, then
with Frank Schoenfeld. The June
number of the *Michigan Law Review*
contains an article by him entitled
"The Corporation in the Street,"
dealing with the rights of public ser-
vice corporations using the street as
between themselves and toward the
abutting property owner.

'04, A. B.—A farewell dinner was
given at the Pretoria Club, in Pre-

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toria, Transvaal, on May 18, by the staff of the Agricultural Department of the colony, to C. W. Howard, formerly entomologist of the department, on the occasion of his appointment as government entomologist to Portuguese East Africa. Mr. Smith, Director of Agriculture, was in the chair, and among the guests were Senhor Valdez, consul general for Portugal, and Mr. Snodgrass, the American consul. The chairman read a letter from General Botha, regretting that through a cabinet meeting on the same night he was unable to attend, and congratulating Mr. Howard on his new appointment. General Botha referred to the good work Mr. Howard had done, especially in the campaign against locusts. Mr. Smith, in proposing the health of Mr. Howard, referred to his splendid work as a secretary to the Intercolonial Locust Bureau and also as an organizer and administrator. Other speakers were Senhor Valdez, Mr. Snodgrass, and William Macdonald, '01, editor of the *Transvaal Agricultural Journal*. After the toasts Mr. Smith, in the name of the Agricultural Department, handed to

Mr. Howard a handsome silver inkpot as a souvenir. The particulars here printed regarding the dinner are taken from a column account published in *O Futuro*, of Lourenço Marques.

'05, A. B.—Burt P. Kirkland has changed his address to 611 Eitel building, Seattle, Wash.

'05.—Clark Morrison, jr., is assistant city editor of the *Daily Palladium*, Oswego, N. Y.

'05, M. E.—Mrs. John K. Taggart announces the marriage of her daughter, Ethel, to Horace H. Chandler on June 24, at Ardmore, Pa.

'05, A. B.—Ross G. Marvin is a member of Commander Robert E. Peary's Arctic expedition, which sailed from New York on Monday morning, July 6, on board the steamship Roosevelt. The expedition will go to Sydney, Cape Breton, thence to Hawks Harbor, thence across Davis Strait to Holstenborg, from there up the western coast of Greenland to Cape York and thence to the northern coast of Grant Land, which is 82 deg. north latitude. There Commander Peary will take

to sledges in his dash for the Pole. Mr. Marvin was a member of the Peary expedition of 1905-06. During the past year he has been an instructor in the College of Civil Engineering. He has received leave of absence from the University for three years.

'05, D. V. M.—W. W. Dimock is chief of the veterinary division of the national sanitary department of the Republic of Cuba. His present address is Santiago de las Vegas.

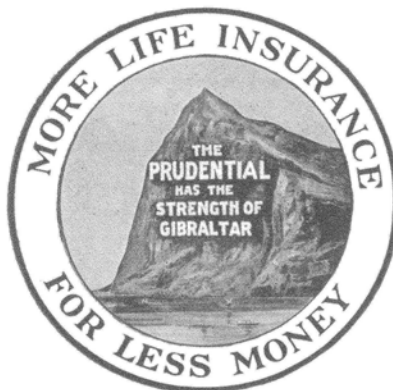
'05, M. E.—Mrs. Ellis M. H. Hanson, of Germantown, Pa., announces the engagement of her niece, Miss Amy Whipple Peacock, of Chestnut Hill, to Erskine P. Wilder, of Chicago.

'06, A. B.—Mr. and Mrs. Peter Shinbourne announce the marriage of their daughter, Florence, to Maximilian C. Albrecht on July 8 at Croghan, N. Y.

'06, M. E.—The Denver office of Frederic A. C. Perrine, consulting engineer, of which Chris. J. Walbran, jr., was manager, has been closed, and the new address of Mr. Walbran is in care of Vail, Walbran & Read,

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'06, M. E.—Harold G. Stern has resigned from the Bradley Engineering & Machinery Company, of Spokane, Wash., and has removed to Seattle, where he is employed by the Caldwell Brothers Company, machinery merchants. His address in Seattle is The Stetson, 907 Boren avenue.

'07, M. E.—D. C. Mackintosh is with the Otis Elevator Company. His address is 39 Ravine avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.

'08, B. S. A.—John James Deshon, formerly pitcher on the 'varsity nine, and Miss Meta Ozmun, daughter of Mrs. M. M. Ozmun, of Ithaca, were married on Wednesday, June 24, at the Catholic rectory in Ithaca. Mr. and Mrs. Deshon will make their home at Chinandega, Nicaragua, whither they sailed from New York last Saturday, going by way of Colon, Panama.

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