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The Report of the President and Other Officers of Rutgers University

1925-1926

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THE REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT AND OTHER OFFICERS OF RUTGERS UNIVERSITY

1925-26

NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY

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REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

To the Trustees and the Board of Visitors of Rutgers University:

I submit herewith my annual report as President of Rutgers University, for the year ending June 30, 1926, which includes my personal service from September 1, 1925, the date on which I reported for duty.

The readers held in mind in preparation of this report are not learned and expert colleagues in sister institutions but citizens of New Jersey who may be concerned to know what is done with State appropriations for higher education, benefactors of the University who are interested in the usefulness of the institution to which they have contributed, alumni who follow loyally the fortunes of their alma mater, and parents of students, present and prospective, who have the best of all reasons for requiring full and frank information as to the resources, practices and ideals of the institution to which they entrust their children.

ATTENDANCE

During the year 1925-26 Rutgers University gave instruction in organized classes to 3951 individuals, an increase of 1360 over the previous year.

The attendance of strictly college undergraduate students, candidates for baccalaureate degrees, was as follows:

	1925-26	*1924-25*
Colleges for Men	868	753
College for Women	693	545
Total	1561	1298

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A more detailed statement is as follows:

	1925-26	*1924-25*
Graduate Students	39	35
College of Arts and Sciences	590	482
College of Engineering	171	172
College of Agriculture	84	77
College for Women	693	545
Short Course in Agriculture	131	92
Unit Courses in Agriculture	128	116
Department of Ceramics	23	22
Special Students	10	10
Summer Session (1925 & 1924)	991	754
Educational Extension	422	286
Industrial Extension	669	.....
Total	3951	2591

The growth of the University in recent years has been even more rapid than is generally realized. Not until 1920 did Rutgers graduate a class exceeding 100. The College for Women is entirely a development of the past eight years and the extension classes are also of recent origin. The number of freshman men received in September, 1925 was greater than the entire registration of Rutgers College at any period of the first century and a quarter of its history. A comparison of attendance of undergraduate men at recent five year periods may be interesting.

1900-01	191
1905-06	231
1910-11	338
1915-16	460
1920-21	678
1925-26	868

FACULTY

Rutgers University and the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station employ 282 persons engaged for their full time in academic pursuits, of whom 185 are connected with the agricultural divisions.

The calibre and quality of academic personnel determine the usefulness and strength of an educational institution. An institution of long and distinguished history, particularly one which has been noted among scientists and scholars for the name and fame of members of its staff, is greatly advantaged

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in the maintenance of a strong organization. Centers of large population are as attractive to college teachers as they are to other men. Library and laboratory facilities, opportunities for research and for publication of investigations, provision for retirement allowances, convenient homes at moderate cost, the character of administrative officers and their relations with members of the staff, teaching schedules which allow time for research are matters of importance to college teachers.

In several of the above respects, notably in its honorable history and in proximity to New York, Rutgers University is in especially favorable position. But these advantages should not be considered compensations for a low salary scale, but rather as favorable circumstances toward the building up of an exceptionally strong organization. In recent years college endowments have so largely increased that an institution which does not pursue a liberal policy toward its teachers is on the rapid road to inferiority.

Salaries at Rutgers have been low and such advances as have been made—and they were all that the resources of the institution allowed—have not kept pace with salary increases in leading American institutions. Our maximum in academic subjects has been $4000. In not a few universities the minimum salary of a full professor is $6000, and salaries of $7500 and more are by no means uncommon. One western tax-supported institution has paid its professor of English literature $10,000 a year.

In results in the development of students in the power which knowledge gives, which is the purpose of a college, the most efficient use of money is in payment of salaries large enough to attract and hold outstanding teachers. Dollar for dollar the institution receives greater benefit from the instructors who receive the larger stipends. The professor whose income is $6000, and who is worth it in the current market, is likely to be of more than three times the value of the teacher who is available at $2000.

I am not unmindful that many great college teachers have served without complaint for most inadequate reward, and undoubtedly many are still so serving. It is also true

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that in a large institution younger instructors of exceptional power will be found whose value is out of proportion to the payments made them. But such men of promise are most likely to be in universities whose rewards to outstanding scholars of established reputation are generous. The university which supports liberally its experienced men of eminent standing will get more for its money from those who serve in the lower ranks.

It is therefore gratifying to report that salary increases affecting more than 80 members of the faculty and aggregating over $20,000 were approved by the Trustees to go into effect July 1, 1926. In a number of instances full professors were advanced from $4000 to $4500. But these advances must be regarded only as a step toward a higher scale, particularly for heads of departments and men in key positions.

COURSES OF STUDY

As the land-grant college of New Jersey it is the obligation of Rutgers "to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life." Supplementing the established courses in agriculture, engineering, ceramics and home economics, new courses in education, journalism, and business administration were approved by the faculty during the year. These are open for the election of students in September, 1926.

For many years the public high schools of New Jersey have been chiefly dependent for their supply of teachers upon colleges of other states. Salaries have been relatively high and therefore there has been no special shortage. But it would certainly make for more earnest State patriotism if a large proportion of New Jersey school supervisors and teachers were educated in the State. One of the weaknesses of many New Jersey schools has been that their teachers have had little knowledge of New Jersey's great history or of her present industrial importance, and indeed little interest in New Jersey except as a pleasant place in which to live. It may take some time to make any change through New Jersey trained teachers, but the courses in education established this year may prove the real beginning of a college of education whose

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effects upon New Jersey will be far-reaching. All the elements of a strong teachers college are present in the University if administrative difficulties can be solved. So far as possible New Jersey supervisors and high school principals and teachers should be trained in New Jersey, and the place to train them is the State University. Certainly New Jersey students who wish to prepare for service in the schools for which college training is essential should find the opportunity in their own State.

The four-year curriculum in journalism is the outgrowth of a single course in journalism sponsored by the New Jersey Press Association and for which a small appropriation was made by the Legislature of 1924. That there is need of the graduates from a curriculum in journalism is demonstrated by the active interest in the enterprise on the part of newspaper men, which has continued now for several years. The project method, in which students are practiced in the actual processes of making up a newspaper, has commended itself strongly to the members of the New Jersey Press Association.

For several decades students in liberal arts colleges have made use of a liberal or general course as a preparation for business. The number of college graduates going into business, or to put it differently of business men taking a college course, has steadily increased. Surely the University should be able to devise a sequence of studies preparatory to a commercial life which will prove more useful to that purpose than the hit-or-miss choices of a student under a free elective system. The curriculum recommended need not be highly specialized or narrowly commercial. Such a course in business administration has been approved by the faculty and should prove as useful as it will undoubtedly prove popular.

Additional curricula should not be undertaken in advance of resources to provide for them but there are other fields in which service of great value could be rendered. In response to urgent demands both from prospective students and from growers of ornamental shrubs and trees the College of Agriculture has under consideration a curriculum in landscape architecture. The rapid development of chemical industries in New Jersey has suggested the need of a department of

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chemical engineering. Pressure for a department of architecture has also made itself felt. There are legitimate fields for a State University, and the attitude of Rutgers University is cordial toward such expansion of its service to the industries of the State.

STUDENT WELFARE

When I began my work at Rutgers in September I found a general sentiment among Trustees, faculty, alumni and students that a Dean of Men giving his full time to student welfare was needed. Dr. Fraser Metzger, formerly Chaplain of The Pennsylvania State College, was secured for the position and reported for duty November 1. The value of his services has been large, both in the maintenance of college regulations and in influence upon moral character.

Students come to college with serious purpose and with ambition to succeed both in college and in after life. They soon develop a strong loyalty to their own college, in which matter the football contests of the autumn are of great assistance. They are approachable, reasonable, interested in the experience of older men and cordial toward good counsel. The character generally prevailing among Rutgers students has impressed me as particularly good. It requires only a sufficient amount of effort to get close to students, and to help them as they really wish to be helped, in order to create and maintain sound moral standards and a healthful attitude toward the University and toward life in general.

A single administrative officer cannot make all the personal contacts desirable in a student body so large as that of our colleges for men. The American college tradition is that the college teacher is responsible for influence upon character as well as for his class room work. The doctrine may be old-fashioned but I am pleased to find it so strongly prevailing on the campus of Rutgers University. The teacher has a leverage in personal influence upon his students enjoyed by none other. The greater his name in science and his power in the class room, the larger his potential ability as a morale officer. In fact the greatest contribution which the University can make to student welfare is to place gifted

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teachers in its class rooms. No amount of welfare endeavor can equal in personal influence the kindling of fire in the halls where learning is imparted.

In no experience of life is a right start more important than in college. To enable freshmen to get a good start, Freshman Week, which has proved highly useful in several institutions, will be instituted for the men of the class of 1930. Four days of intensive contact of the new students with administrative officers, members of the faculty and student leaders, just at the opening of the college year, should prove most helpful in protecting the freshmen from the mistakes which college boys are apt to make and in starting them off with right habits of study and conduct.

The University is hardly doing its duty by the "commuters", students who live at home in nearby cities and who come to New Brunswick only for college appointments. The schedules of such students usually compel them to spend considerable time about the campus when they are not officially engaged, and no suitable place is available for them. For them and for the men who live in dormitories—indeed for all the men of the University—a Student Union with social rooms, cafeteria, and offices for student activities would greatly increase the value of college life. The experience of other institutions is that such student headquarters are invaluable.

Student mortality is a subject in which there has been keen interest at Rutgers as at other institutions. While some losses are inevitable, due to economic and personal reasons, it is certainly not to the credit of an institution when 20% drop out during freshman year and 40% of the entering class fail to graduate, which is approximately the experience of American colleges. It must be remembered that the college fixes the terms of admission, as to character and personality as well as in scholastic requirements. When a college admits a student it certifies its conviction that he has the mental ability to do college work. Just and reasonable admission requirements should be strictly enforced but every effort consistent with fair graduation requirements should be made to hold students once admitted who are not guilty of lapses in conduct.

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An experiment was made the past year as to the possibility of salvaging freshmen who according to previous rules would have been dropped at the close of the first semester. They were placed in a special class taught by heads of departments and were scheduled in three subjects only, with recitations five times a week. The students were allowed no academic credits for their courses but were promised re-admission as freshmen if they passed the subjects. The plan seems to safeguard sufficiently the standards of the University. It avoids the dismissal of students with the stigma of failure after a trial of only one semester and gives them opportunity to rehabilitate themselves. The project met with widespread public approval on its announcement, perhaps indicating that colleges have been more severely criticized for their treatment of delinquent students than they have realized.

LANDS AND BUILDINGS

Buildings to the value of approximately $1,000,000 were in process of erection on the several campuses of the University during the year.

The beautiful new colonial chapel of the College for Women, erected entirely from funds bequeathed by the late Mrs. Elizabeth R. Voorhees, is a noteworthy addition to the University plant. Its value in the life of the students attending our thriving College for Women is likely to be more and more appreciated as time goes on. The chapel is plainly visible both from the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Lincoln Highway.

The second recitation building provided for the College for Women by the State, to cost $250,000, was brought nearly to completion during the year. A further appropriation of $250,000 by the Legislature of 1926 for a third recitation and laboratory building will give the College for Women an academic equipment which will be a very pleasant contrast to the meagre quarters in which that part of the University was obliged to do its work in its early years.

References to other additions on the women's campus, including new cottage residences erected on the excellent financial plan pursued in former years, will be found in the report of the Dean of the College for Women.

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The heart of a University is its library and much gratification must be felt in the completion of the addition to the Ralph Voorhees Library building. The principal feature of the addition is a very attractive and well-lighted reading room with seats for 250 readers. The stacks will now accommodate 270,000 volumes. Under the careful supervision of Mr. George A. Osborn, Librarian, and with the efficient cooperation of Mr. Charles F. Berger, '94, of the contracting firm of The Edward Corning Company, savings were effected which allowed the expenditure of $16,604.15 on furnishing and re-decorating the original building, leaving an unexpended balance of $1555.71 of the funds provided by Mrs. Ralph Voorhees. The cost of the addition was $153,611.90.

The John Rogers Hegeman Hall will be ready for the accommodation of 93 men students in September, 1926. Located on the new Ford Campus (formerly called the Martin property) this substantial and well-planned structure commands a most beautiful view of the Raritan valley. It is an ideal home for college students and challenges the addition of other units on this superb site of 5.8 acres which was acquired with a view to a group of men's dormitories. The cost of the completed building and equipment will be approximately $200,000.

On the campus of the College of Agriculture alterations and improvements were made in the Administration Building at a cost of $39,600. The campus itself was greatly improved in appearance by grading and the construction of permanent roads at an expense of $33,000. Funds for these purposes were provided by State appropriation.

Looking into the future the purchase by the State of the Gebhardt farm of 90 acres for the use of the College of Agriculture is an event of importance. $25,000 was appropriated by the Legislature of 1926 for this purpose and the title vests in the State of New Jersey.

The most substantial addition to the land holdings of the University was the gift by Mr. James Neilson of thirteen acres for the use of the College for Women. On a bluff overlooking the Raritan and conveniently located with reference to the present buildings of the Women's College, the Gibbons

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Campus, as it has been named, is a welcome addition on both practical and athletic grounds. The property has been appraised at $200,000.

On College Avenue the Cowenhoven property was purchased for $28,218 toward which $7000 was received in gifts. With a frontage of 100 feet on College Avenue, reaching back to Neilson Field and near the Ford Campus, the acquisition of this property was necessary for the protection of other holdings of the University.

Aside from $21,218 due on this property the University has an obligation of $140,000 in connection with the purchase of the Ford Campus, both of which should be met as soon as possible, since the carrying charges are a load on current income.

The Legislature of 1926 added $172,500 to the $200,000 appropriated in 1925 for the erection and equipment of a physics laboratory on the Neilson Campus. The request of the University to the Legislature for $300,000 for a biological laboratory was not granted. The accommodations for these sciences in New Jersey Hall, erected in 1888, were long since outgrown and need of larger and more suitable quarters is most urgent. The same may be said of the University's provision for chemistry, engineering and the liberal arts and sciences. In all the above departments of the colleges for men not a single plant addition has been made since the erection of the Chemistry Building in 1910, when Rutgers was a college of 338 students.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

At my inauguration on October 14 I endeavored to state my grounds for the conviction that Rutgers University must expect a notable development as the State University of New Jersey and must largely increase its services to the industries of the State. The address was published under the title "The Expansion of Public Education in New Jersey" and had wide circulation.

During the year I delivered 60 addresses to public gatherings outside of New Brunswick. In many of these there was opportunity to present the idea of a State University and the economic reasons for public support of higher education.

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The apparent responses to the announcement of a policy of service to the State were gratifying.

The University submitted to the Budget Commission an asking budget of $1,371,000. The amount voted by the Legislature and approved by the Governor was $1,163,589. Important items were $250,000 for a recitation building for the College of Women, $171,500 additional for a physics laboratory, $71,000 for instruction in Arts and Sciences, $10,000 for Industrial Extension, $5,000 for maintenance of an Engineering Experiment Station, and increases for the maintenance of the University Library and of several important departments. The total was $191,840 more than ever before received.

State officers and members of the Legislature indicated a thorough and sympathetic interest in the educational enterprises of the University. Members of the Budget Commission and of the appropriation committees of the Legislature scanned each item carefully and were very generous in time allowed the officers of the University for explanation of its work.

During the year I met with Rutgers Alumni Associations in Newark, Trenton, the Oranges, New York, Albany, Philadelphia and Chicago. Everywhere I found keen interest in Rutgers happenings and projects and intense loyalty to alma mater. The well-managed Alumni Association and excellent Alumni Monthly have undoubtedly served to maintain the interest of the alumni. A biographical alumni catalogue prepared on the basis of the catalogue edited by Dr. John H. Raven, '91, and published in 1920 would further stimulate the interest of alumni and would be the strongest possible demonstration of the great service which Rutgers has rendered to the State and to the nation during more than a century and a half.

INDUSTRIAL EXTENSION

The possibilities of adult education are just coming to be realized. All of life should be an educational process, and in some respects persons of mature years are better advantaged than youth to take advantage of educational opportunity. Experience has taught them its value. The benefits to indus-

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try and to society in general from systematic endeavor to provide opportunities for intellectual growth and for improvement in one's occupation, especially for foremen and minor executives, have been abundantly demonstrated by the State universities which have undertaken such service. With its very pronounced industrial development in recent years New Jersey offers an inviting field for this type of education.

At their October meeting the Trustees of Rutgers authorized the establishment of a Department of Industrial Extension and Professor Norman C. Miller, who has had wide and successful experience in Pennsylvania, was secured as head of the Department. He began work in November and the results greatly exceeded expectations. The attitude of manufacturing organizations was cordial and there proved to be no difficulty in organizing all the shop classes for which teachers could be found. Letters reaching this office both from corporation officers and members of the classes are emphatic as to the practical benefit derived from the instruction. It is evident that the University has met a real need and has entered a new form of service which is destined to increase both its prestige and its benefits to the State.

GIFTS

The year has not passed without generous gifts to Rutgers University, some of which are recorded in other sections of the report. Mention has already been made of the valuable addition to the campus of the College for Women donated by Mr. James Neilson and of contributions toward the purchase of other property.

The Holland Society voted to erect on the University Campus a duplicate of the famous statue of William the Silent at The Hague. This gift will be valued not only as an object of distinction on the campus but also as a tribute to Rutgers as the principal monument to Dutch culture in the United States.

The report of the Librarian acknowledges a number of valuable donations, including a collection of approximately 1700 engravings and other historical items of Washington and Franklin from Mr. John Wyckoff Mettler.

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Two friends placed in the hands of the President $1500 for use in his discretion, which proved very helpful.

Mr. Harold Depew of Linden deeded to the University, subject to certain conditions, real estate in Linden which is likely to prove of large value.

The University was notified of a bequest of $50,000 from the late Mrs. Cornelia B. Van Pelt, and also of a bequest of $20,000 from the late Mr. Richard W. Herbert.

Grateful acknowledgment is made to all who have thus assisted the University. Such evidences of confidence stimulate to renewed effort to be worthy of continued support.

RELATIONS TO THE STATE

Rutgers University is the State University of New Jersey in process of development on the foundation of Queen's College chartered in 1766 by authority of George III and known as Rutgers College from 1825 to 1924.

The institution has gone a long way from the small college affiliated with the Reformed Dutch Church, which was Rutgers down to 1864. The ecclesiastical tie has been completely severed, although the debt of honor and gratitude to the builders of more than a century is not forgotten. The traditional fixed curriculum of the classical languages, mathematics, and a modicum of philosophy and science has been succeeded by more than twenty courses of study, many of which lead directly to agricultural and industrial pursuits. Research activities related to farm practice are prosecuted on large scale and members of the staff consult actively with dairymen, horticulturists, poultrymen and to a considerable extent with manufacturers. The Rutgers of today has a program of wider scope and a public service of greater extent than a large number of the state universities and state colleges of the United States, of whose national organizations Rutgers University is a full member. The statement which is sometimes made that Rutgers is only a private college is fifty years out of date.

The outstanding fact is that steadily since 1864, when by act of the Legislature Rutgers became the land grant college of New Jersey, the public relations of the College have increased. As educational needs have arisen, in agriculture,

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in engineering, in ceramics, in collegiate opportunities for young women, the people of the State have turned naturally to Rutgers, and Rutgers has undertaken the responsibilities cheerfully and with success. The actual functioning of the institution as the instrument of the State has constantly outstripped the formal recognition of its public character.

The accurate definition of Rutgers University is therefore a State University in process of development. That the development will go farther the experiences of more than sixty years amply demonstrate. That the progress toward a complete State University will be more rapid in the future than it has been in the past may reasonably be expected. But that the development will be orderly rather than revolutionary, and that advance steps will be taken in response to actual needs rather than in mere imitation of practices in other states, are guaranteed alike by the conservatism of the Rutgers tradition and by the intelligence of the people of New Jersey.

The Trustees of the University can carry on educational enterprises for the State only as funds are appropriated by the representatives of the people in the Legislature. Such appropriations are made in specific items for designated purposes. Trustees have no power to transfer from one item to another. Under this method of appropriation the Legislature exercises a real control over the University, determining in effect what departments shall be encouraged, what salary scale shall prevail, and what equipment shall be provided. Budget control is policy control, and in many western state universities there is a lesser degree of public control than is now exercised by the State of New Jersey over Rutgers University.

From the point of view of the University relations with the State are satisfactory, and there is every disposition to carry out with fidelity public obligations already assumed, and to undertake new duties proper to a University in whatever degree public sentiment may require.

ORGANIZATION AND GOVERNMENT

At the October meeting of the Board of Trustees an executive committee was elected, consisting of seven members in addition to the President of the University as chairman

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and the Secretary of the Board as secretary. Since the corporation of the University consists of 41 trustees who meet regularly only four times a year, it is important to have a smaller body who can give more time to consideration of University interests and who have authority to act for the Trustees in intervals between meetings. Such authority was granted to the executive committee. The committee included in its membership representatives of other important committees and thus served to unify the work of the University.

A similar purpose in administration matters was served by the organization of a University Council composed of the Deans of Colleges and Schools, the Dean of Men, and the Registrar, the President serving as chairman. The Council met weekly during the year. Endeavor was made to avoid questions of discipline and order and to encourage common counsel on larger matters of University policy and practice.

The managing committees of the College of Agriculture and the College for Women, in each case consisting of five Trustees and five representatives of the interests involved, have functioned actively and efficiently during the year. With frank and prompt recognition of the responsibility of the corporation for acts of its subordinate bodies, such committees are efficient agents in the government of an institution of broad scope and diverse interests. The success of divisions of the University which have been thus served indicate a precedent which may be followed in the case of other educational enterprises which may be incorporated in the University.

A joint committee of Trustees and Faculty was constituted during the year to prepare a plan of government for the faculties of the University and its coordinate colleges. A clear statement of the duties and responsibilities of the faculty of the entire University, with differentiation of prerogatives of administrative officers and the teaching staffs of the constituent colleges, is greatly needed. It is a waste of time for a large university faculty to consider matters of student conduct and discipline. The conclusions are not always wise nor do the debates promote harmony. Methods of academic procedure must be devised which will promote the

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unity of the University and efficiency of its operation and which will enable the faculties to legislate on matters for which they are responsible with least expenditure of time and patience.

FINANCIAL

The budget adopted by the Trustees for 1925-26 for the divisions of the University exclusive of the Agricultural Experiment Station and the College for Women contemplated a deficit of $24,455. Expenditures not provided for in the budget proved imperative, such as salaries of the President and Dean of Men, repairs to the President's house and to Van Nest Hall, and inauguration expenses. The large entering class made additional instructors necessary. The Industrial Extension Department was started without funds for its operation. Notwithstanding the addition of these items the year closed with a deficit of $17,795.08, bringing the accumulated operating deficiency to $40,084.52. In addition the University has obligations of $170,500 on lands purchased but not fully paid for.

The budget adopted for 1926-27 contemplates no deficit and includes a contingent fund which it is hoped will provide for all emergencies and leave a balance sufficient to wipe out at least a large fraction of the accumulated operating deficit.

To secure this result it was necessary in preparing the budget to cut out new projects except as specifically provided for by the Legislature, to keep salaries below a just scale, to refuse requests for major additions to equipment, and to postpone all but the most urgent repairs to buildings. In the latter item alone the amount approved in the budget was $125,075 below the estimate of the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds of the amount needed for protection of University property.

The first imperative is to balance the budget and to keep it balanced. But it is also imperative to provide for a larger income in order to pay more adequate salaries, to care for the increased numbers of students, to bring scientific equipment abreast of the times, and to place the buildings of the University in a proper state of repair.

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A complete statement of the financial condition of the University and of the operations of the year will be found in the Treasurer's report. The balance sheet of the College for Women is contained in the report of Mrs. Mabel S. Douglass, Dean of that College.

SURVEY OF THE UNIVERSITY

Rutgers University desires to conduct its work on the most efficient and economical basis, to perfect its internal organization and practice to that end, and to serve the needs of New Jersey in the field of higher education. Its officers and trustees desire to forecast the needs of the future, particularly in the matter of lands and buildings, in order that plans may be laid well in advance and that costly mistakes may be avoided.

The need of expert advice from the point of view of disinterested outsiders has been felt strongly. With the cordial approval of the Governor of the State and of the Commissioner of Education the Trustees invited the United States Bureau of Education to conduct a survey of the University, especially in its functions of public education. This invitation has been accepted and the survey will be made during the coming year. Results of great value both to the University and to the people of the State are confidently expected.

CONCLUSION

I desire to record my sincere appreciation of the opportunity afforded me to work for the people of New Jersey through such a noble instrument as Rutgers University. To all who have accorded me hearty welcome and who have given me generous cooperation I wish to express earnest thanks, and especially to my administrative colleagues whose reports will be found in the following pages.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN M. THOMAS,
President.

June 30, 1926.

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COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

To the President of Rutgers University:

In this report I shall take up for consideration two major topics:—

The Place and Function of the College of Arts and Sciences in the Educational Program of Rutgers University, and

The Immediate Needs and Future Development of this College.

THE PLACE AND FUNCTION OF THE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

Under this heading will be considered briefly (1) the general curriculum as an introduction to contemporary civilization, (2) our vocational and pre-vocational curricula, and (3) the service of the College to the other colleges of the University.

The General Curriculum. The place of the College of Arts and Sciences in the educational program of the University is central and fundamental. In general the curriculum of this College is planned to give an understanding of the history, the philosophy and the major problems of the world into which the student is shortly to take his place. It is an introduction to contemporary civilization. Such an introduction includes the developing of the student's insight into the historical genesis of our government and social institutions, of our customs, laws and morality, of our economic and industrial life, of our art, our religion and our ways of thinking, and finally of that accumulated body of knowledge and culture which we call science and literature. To our evolutionary way of thinking such an historical insight is indispensable to any real understanding of man, his affairs and his social and physical environment. But of course historical study alone is not enough; the curriculum for the larger part must include also a direct study of each of the aforementioned aspects of man's world on their present and living form.

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This general educational aim of a college of arts and sciences makes almost immediately evident its chief fields or departments of instruction. The earth, its surface structure and its history, will be studied in a department of geology and mineralogy. The nature or fundamental organization of all material objects and the laws describing the basic changes within the world of matter will be the object of study in departments of physics and chemistry. But logically prior even to these basic sciences is mathematics, the language in which our most precise thinking is formulated and the most powerful engine of reasoning man has discovered. Indeed there is science only as far as there is exact measurement and mathematical deduction to explain these data of measurement. Hence every science tends as it progresses beyond its vague embryological stages to become mathematical and hence mathematics holds a strategical position in our modern university curriculum.

Next in philosophical order comes the study of living matter; its origin and evolution, its forms and structure, and its physico-chemical explanation. To give this instruction the best organized colleges of arts and sciences have at least four departments; botany, zöology, physiology, and bacteriology. Following logically the study of life comes the study of man as a member of the animal world, which includes a study of his origin, his types or races, his mind or behavior, the primitive stages of his civilization, and the basic factors that explain civilization. To give this instruction every university today should have a strong, well equipped department of anthropology and psychology.

Having studied man and his physical and biological environment we come in logical order to the world of human affairs and of human interests. The study of man's social behavior, customs and institutions requires a department of sociology, the study of his political history and institutions a department of history and political science, the study of his economic development and life with their immense complexity a department of economics, the study of man's religious life, institutions and history with the major rôle they have played from the dawn of civilization a department of religion and

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religious history, and the study of man's intellectual enterprise, its history and fundamental changes, his ways of conceiving the world and life a department of philosophy.

But even this extended program would be seriously incomplete did it omit the study of man's languages and of his aesthetic interests and achievements. Every college of arts and sciences must therefore include departments of language, literature, and the fine arts. Of such departments seven are virtually indispensable; departments of the history of art, of music, of public speaking, of English, and of at least those three groups of foreign languages in which the world's greatest literatures have been written and in two of which the most important communication between peoples is today carried on, namely the classical languages, the Romance languages and the Germanic languages.

Of these 21 departments of study, Rutgers College of Arts and Sciences has all, except that in two instances two subjects are combined where separation would be desirable. The present department of Bible and sociology could with advantage become the two departments respectively of religion and of sociology, and the present department of philosophy and psychology the two departments respectively of anthropology and psychology, and of philosophy. In addition to the foregoing list of departments Rutgers has been most fortunate in the forming of a separate department of journalism, thus, for most important practical reasons, dividing the field of the department of English into the two parts, journalism, and English language and literature.

The Vocational and Pre-Vocational Curricula. Besides the general educational function of a college of arts and sciences, the introducing of the student to contemporary civilization, this college has a second important function, for it is also a vocational college. This it is for two weighty reasons. First there must be a mother college within which develop the special vocational schools before these schools are organized as separate and independent branches of the University; and second there must be a college within which is given the prevocational training required for entrance into the graduate professional schools of the University.

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An evident example of the former type is our distinctly professional four year course in chemistry. As the University develops doubtless this course will become a separate school of chemistry parallel in function to the College of Engineering. The rapid and extensive growth of chemical industry in New Jersey requiring each year a large addition of younger men to their staffs of trained chemists will inevitably have two consequences affecting the State University. More and more young men will train themselves to meet this demand through the University which will correspondingly be called upon to offer every branch of training needed by the industrial chemist and the chemical engineer.

Besides the students in chemistry two other groups of undergraduates are now receiving at least part of their professional training in the College of Arts and Sciences; those preparing themselves in business administration and those pursuing the course in journalism. By providing through the department of economics a two year major curriculum in economics and business administration open to juniors and seniors with an introductory course in general economics and economic geography open to sophomores, Rutgers is meeting the demand for professional training from that large group of undergraduates who look forward to entering the business world. Similarly through the cooperation of the New Jersey Press Association and an appropriation from the State Legislature Rutgers was enabled during the past academic year to secure the valued services of Professor Will of the Columbia School of Journalism and to begin what will henceforth be a curriculum in journalism open to juniors and seniors in the College of Arts and Sciences. Here also the College is meeting a genuine need. On the one hand American newspapers are seeking able young men who have already passed the first stages of training in journalism, for the newspaper office itself can ill afford either the space or the time for this preliminary training and the accompanying process of selecting the capable. On the other hand college men are discovering in the career of the journalist a calling which demands high intellectual talents and training and a life full of stimulating interest and reward.

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Besides offering distinctly professional courses the College of Arts and Sciences is markedly a school for pre-vocational training. At Rutgers two such curricula stand out in relief, the pre-legal and the pre-medical. Not only do the best professional graduate schools require college graduation for admission but they are finding it necessary to specify certain branches of preliminary education. The medical student must have physics, chemistry and biology to take up the first year of the medical curriculum. The student of law without any background in political and social history and science, without any understanding of economic fact and theory, or without any acquaintance with human nature as studied in individual and social psychology finds that he is starting his legal education not at the beginning but at a middle point where intellectual confusion is inevitable. It is a pleasure to add that our graduates from these two pre-vocational courses have brought honor to their alma mater and have made for their college a high reputation at several of the best American law, medical and graduate schools.

But the College of Arts and Sciences gives the pre-vocational training of many other undergraduates besides. Preeminently it is the school in which the future scholar, writer, scientist and teacher find their bent and start on their life of study and research. Here also the young man called to the ministry gets both the general and special training needed before he enters upon his theological course.

In short, underlying every curriculum of the College of Arts and Sciences is a vocational motive. This motive and only this motive can awaken in young men from seventeen to twenty-two years of age the ambition, the interest, and the industry indispensable to serious higher education. Study for study's sake is not to be found even in the great scholar in his maturity, as has often been reported by such a scholar in visiting the laboratories, the museums or the libraries belonging to some branch of scholarship quite remote from his own or in listening to technical lectures quite outside of his chosen field. If this pedagogical principle is true, we should awaken fully to its implications. On the one hand our undergraduates must be shown and convinced that what they

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are asked to study in college is really connected with their future vocation and is indispensably a part of their life's preparation. On the other hand we must deal honestly with them and give them not only in general but in the details a curriculum that is closely connected with life's practice and truly indispensable to their vocation. Nothing can so quickly kill ambition in an undergraduate as scholasticism on the part of his teachers and the reports of alumni that what they studied in college played no part in the successful practice of their profession.

However, in emphasizing the vocational trend in education let me emphatically add that a most important part of every vocation is the wise and worthy enjoyment of leisure, and that the college of arts and sciences serves the gifted youth of America in no nobler and more needed way than by widening the field of their interests and by forming habits which will enable them to enjoy man's highest intellectual and esthetic achievements. Art, music and literature are in this way genuinely vocational. Therefore Rutgers must never be tempted in emphasizing the narrowly vocational to lessen its emphasis upon the cultural. And Rutgers must never fail to seek as teachers those rare men who have the personality, the broad and deep scholarship, the missionary zeal, and the educational skill necessary to win young men away from the love of infantile pleasures and the fondness for crude excitement so characteristic of the primitive mind born in every human being.

The Service of the College of Arts and Sciences to the other Colleges of the University. The central position of the College of Arts and Sciences is seen not only in its curricula but also in its service to other undergraduate colleges within the University. Of its total enrollment in courses, 6000, only 52% is made up of students registered as its members. Of the remaining 48%, 30% are students registered in the New Jersey College for Women, 12% in the College of Engineering, and 6% in the College of Agriculture. In other words most of its departments are university departments and besides serving in the two colleges of arts and sciences, that is to say, the College for Men and the College for Women, they render service also to the technical colleges by furnishing the general

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and basic training preliminary to the distinctly technical training of these schools. For example, the instruction in mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, English and foreign languages required in the engineering and agricultural curricula is given by the liberal college as is also such instruction as the technical student may elect in art, literature, psychology, history, political science and economics.

Whether or not holding strictly to the university department as the basic unit in university organization is wisest, is an open question. Probably the correct solution of this problem is complex, depending upon the many factors involved, such as the number of students in the separate schools, the character of the subject taught, the special need of the subject in the curriculum of the school in which the student is registered, the economical use of laboratories, and the distance from one another of the buildings. At Rutgers I believe we should do well to make gradually the following changes. The College for Women should have its own departments except in special cases where the character of the subject or the number of young women enrolled would make separate departments either less efficient or uneconomical. Between the two colleges the exchange of services of professors could remain a custom. The College of Engineering, the College of Agriculture and any other future technical school should include where the number of its students warrants so doing departments giving the basic non-laboratory courses required in their curricula. Examples of this would be the giving to the Dean and faculty of Engineering full control of the instruction in mathematics, English and foreign language required of their students. In the case of laboratory subjects the cost of duplicating departments and buildings would justify so doing only where there are very large enrollments or where several laboratory subjects can be efficiently taught in one building.

THE IMMEDIATE NEEDS AND THE FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

Under this heading three matters call for serious consideration: (1) The adjusting of our curricula and instruction methods to the individual differences to be found among

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our students, (2) The improving of our curriculum, and (3) The pressing need of additional buildings.

The Adjusting of our Curricula and Methods of Instruction to the Individual Differences of our Students. Few men even among college teachers appreciate fully the immense differences in native or inborn talent between the average undergraduate and the most highly gifted. Every objective test thus far invented by psychologists and used to measure these differences reveals a scale of five and often more levels differentiating the abler seventy-five percent of our students intellectually. That these differences are fundamental or inborn, and are not the accident of training and environment removable by effort, industry and better instruction seems true beyond reasonable doubt. As no known human agency can take the average boy and make of him one of the world's greatest musical artists or composers, so also it can not make of him a great scientist, a great writer, a great statesman or a great executive. Everywhere unusual talent is the *sine qua non* of unusual achievement. Correspondingly the aim of the school and college should not be relative but absolute achievement. It cannot make the untalented boy excel the talented but it can aim to make every student reach his peculiar highest level of excellence, be that level relatively low or high. To this fact our colleges have not adjusted themselves and probably no one has suffered more as a consequence than our gifted students who have been compelled to learn the same lessons, at the same rate, and by the same methods as their less intellectual classmates.

Two methods of adjustment can be employed. Colleges can select more and more carefully their entering students until there remains only one type of student admitted; or colleges can admit as they now do and afterward segregate their students more and more closely into like groups, each group to be cared for in a separate system within the University. Of these two methods the state universities at least must choose the latter. A democracy cannot afford to train only the highly talented. Democracy cannot do so, if for no other reason than because it needs a large body of citizens to support and to approve its higher civilization and to respect the talent

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which produces that civilization. This men cannot do unless they have been trained to understand and appreciate what they themselves cannot produce. Many a man can be taught about science and its achievements who lacks the talent to be a scientist. In short, our colleges of arts and sciences should divide into at least two parts; the one the training school of the intellectually talented, the other the school for those capable of general enlightenment and intellectual improvement. Whether or not we call these two parts, after the English tradition, "pass" and "honor" schools is a minor matter.

Such an honor school I should recommend our establishing in the College of Arts and Sciences by stages. It should differ from the pass school in the following respects. As far as feasible its members should always be segregated into classes or sections by themselves and should be given greater freedom than have pass students as regards attendance, recitations and examinations. The curriculum should be limited to fewer subjects which should be studied thoroughly with genuine mastery in view. This might be done by requiring only four subjects a year, each subject to be studied for at least two years with a comprehensive examination at the end. Two or three honor curricula might be planned similar to our present four year programs of study and printed in the catalogue. Indeed our present biological course and chemistry course are virtually already honor courses and might be made so explicitly. In starting such an honor school we should begin with a group of freshmen selected through competition by our intelligence test and by comprehensive examinations in mathematics, English and a foreign language.

Adjusting the College to the capacities of pass students is a far more difficult problem to solve, for these men too differ widely among themselves. As their number increases and as the resources of the College permit they can be segregated into sections of relatively like ability. A first step in this direction has been taken already by us in freshmen mathematics where as far as the schedule permits men are placed in sections not alphabetically but by examination. The basic difficulty here and elsewhere is the schedule. We could easily segregate

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students on the basis of proficiency and capacity if all sections in each course could be given at the same hour, for then a student could without conflict in his schedule be placed in any section in any course taken by him. At present this can be done only by greatly increasing the number of sections and consequently the average cost per student.

The Improving of the Curriculum. The greatest weakness, if I mistake not, in the American college curriculum is to be found in that of the freshman and sophomore years. In a sentence, this curriculum makes these years a "glorified" secondary school. Many of our freshmen come poorly or inadequately prepared in mathematics, English and foreign language and the college feels bound to try to make up the shortage. Venturesome though it may seem, I believe it would be better to overlook this shortage except where the subject is an indispensable prerequisite for some course to be taken by the student later in his college program. College should bring with it a radical change in the student's intellectual environment, for he should be treated as an adult and be at once introduced to the intellectual world of adult interest. Intellectual maturity is not dependent upon physiological age. A man can be kept an infant in his habits until he is fifty or more, and some boys of twelve or fourteen are little old men carrying the responsibility and the cares of mature life. On the one hand army experience found drafted men of thirty still so seriously infantile, because of continued dependence upon "nurses", that they had to be returned to their homes; and on the other hand the East Side of New York contains children of fourteen battling successfully alone in the world. Therefore I should recommend, apart from indispensable prerequisites, introducing freshmen at once into courses now held until sophomore and junior years. Where freshman English, algebra and first year French now fail to arouse in him any intellectual interest, perhaps economics, political sciences, sociology, psychology, literature and natural science might succeed. Though breadth of curriculum as against extreme specialization may be thoroughly justified "required courses" and "group requirements" are liable to be pedagogical superstitions.

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Besides this general recommendation toward the improving of our arts and science curriculum I venture to add as a list the following particular recommendations. We should endeavor, as far as our resources permit, to give our freshmen our ablest and most experienced instructors; we should establish, as previously recommended, a department of social science, and a department of anthropology and psychology; we should establish a department of ancient history or ancient civilization and offer courses in ancient mediterranean civilization; we should offer courses on religion, its nature, philosophy, and history; we should develop our art department and department of music; and we should, as the budget permits, strengthen our faculty by paying higher salaries to our ablest professors and by adding to our staff talented and experienced men instead of less mature instructors. Finally we should encourage research in all departments by adopting thoroughly systematic measures to foster it. These measures would be fourfold and necessarily gradually carried out, the selecting of the men who have real talent for research, the freeing them in part from other time consuming tasks, the providing in library and laboratory of all needed facilities, and the formulating of definite projects or subjects of investigation.

The Need of Additional Buildings. The work of our College of Arts and Sciences is seriously handicapped by our shortage of buildings and by the unsuitability of our oldest buildings. We need modern class rooms, laboratories and offices. With the exception of Geological Hall, which could be remodelled to house adequately the department of geology and the experiment station of the Bureau of Mines, no building on Queens Campus is fitted for class or laboratory instruction. On Neilson Campus the Biological Building has long since failed to be a proper home for the four departments of instruction now housed there, and our Chemistry Building is lamentably too small for the large number of students receiving instruction in this subject, an indispensable part of all the curricula in the University. Few members of our staff have rooms in which they can keep conference hours and be found by students outside of the classroom; whereas each instructor should have his own small office where he can meet his students

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individually and in private, where he can work, and where he can keep his books and papers undisturbed. Also the only way at present that we can keep safely our small art collection, our lantern and lantern slides for instruction in the history of art and architecture is to lock them up between classes in a corner of the Dean's office.

Fortunately the first step in meeting our extreme shortage in buildings will be taken this year in the erecting of the new Physics Building. But unless other buildings can come quickly I fail to see how we can instruct more students than we already have or improve our curriculum. The most pressing of these needed buildings are a biological building to house the departments of botany, bacteriology, zöology and physiology, two recitation, lecture and office buildings for our non-laboratory departments, an addition to our Chemistry Building and an art building to make possible any adequate instruction in this important field of general culture.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER T. MARVIN,
Dean.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

To the President of Rutgers University:

In accordance with your request I herewith transmit my report concerning the activities of the College of Engineering, its situation in regard to needed expansion and some recommendations for improvement.

First I wish to express my deep appreciation of your cordial attitude toward the College of Engineering and your expressions of opinion to the effect that its work is of primary importance to the industrial welfare of the State, and for your public utterances approving an increase in its facilities, in order that its contribution in service may be commensurate with its opportunities and its duty to the community. I also wish to report that the faculty of the College of Engineering has loyally carried on its work and I believe has successfully striven even with inadequate facilities to afford the students

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a fundamental engineering training of superior grade. I have nothing but praise for the earnest cooperation of my associates in the usual routine of the undergraduate work and also in the eager and able response of those who have been called upon to undertake increased responsibilities involved in new undertakings.

During the past year the work of the College of Engineering has been expanded and some new activities started which will eventually make its work of greater service to the community and lead to increased recognition of its place in the University and the State.

In general the undergraduate work is based on sound curricula which emphasize the fundamental sciences and the principles upon which all successful engineering practice is based. The Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education has however been investigating the whole field of engineering education and a series of exhaustive reports were made in June at the convention in Iowa City and are now available in printed form. I believe the time has arrived, in view of the large amount of data and expressions of opinion that have been collected, for the Engineering faculty to undertake a thorough study of our curricula, partly with the object of improving if possible the existing situation, but largely on account of the probable introduction of new curricula such as industrial engineering and architecture and building construction. The American Society of Civil Engineers considers "Construction Engineering" of great enough importance to form a committee on "Construction Engineering Education" in which building construction will be an important part. Courses in building construction have already been established at Yale and Union under the Starrett Foundation. In thickly settled parts of the country and particularly in the metropolitan district no engineering activity is of greater economic importance than the building industry. I believe Rutgers is advantageously situated to introduce such a curriculum although it is probably inadvisable to establish at once a complete course in architecture, particularly of the type found at Harvard or Princeton in which the principal emphasis is on art and archaeology.

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For three years a limited amount of graduate work has been carried on through the medium of one graduate assistant in each of the three engineering departments. This graduate work has proved to be extremely valuable and has resulted in some creditable accomplishment by the graduate students, but of even greater importance has been the general stimulation of upper classmen, and perhaps most important of all has been the opportunity for instructors who supervise graduate work to undertake more advanced and stimulating work than undergraduate instruction. I hope this small start in graduate engineering instruction can gradually be expanded especially as there will be excellent opportunity for research in the engineering experiment station problems.

During February, 1926, for the first time, a short course in highway construction was given to about 40 men, most of them experienced in actual construction, this number being practically the limit of our capacity. This course consisted of regular recitations, laboratory tests on road materials and lectures by national authorities. I wish to record here the very great assistance rendered by the State Highway Commission of New Jersey and the valuable cooperation of its officials and engineers, without whose aid this undertaking would have been difficult if not impossible. The success of the course was also largely due to careful planning and efficient administration by Professor S. A. Stephenson, Jr., whose duties were very largely increased during the three weeks of the course. If the number of short courses gradually increases, as seems desirable and probable, some means for carrying the additional burden of instruction must eventually be provided, as well as additional class rooms and laboratory space, the need of which can scarcely be over-emphasized.

One of the outstanding events of the year, due largely to your suggestion, was an all day conference of industrial leaders and engineers to consider the situation in the College of Engineering. Many prominent men willingly gave their time to attend, to deliver addresses, or to engage in the discussions. It is difficult to prophesy the actual benefits from any conference, but it is extremely gratifying to find that industrial leaders are interested in the problems of the Col-

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lege of Engineering. Many among those who attended freely offered their help and I am planning to assemble some of those who were present, and possibly some others, for a meeting in the early fall to consider in small sections plans for development and greater usefulness.

Soon after the University opened in the fall of 1925, the Engineering freshmen took the Iowa Placement Tests, which are examinations to show both the aptitude and attainment of entering freshmen. This was undertaken at the request of the directors of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education Investigation, who wished to learn something concerning the quality of students entering upon engineering courses. The results obtained in these tests were extremely pleasing, inasmuch as our freshmen made as high a record throughout all the tests as those from any of the other fifty-four institutions which took part. It is true, as some critics of the tests have stated, that most of the older endowed institutions were missing from these tests. Still there were many high grade institutions from all parts of the country represented, including a number of state universities, and I believe that in comparison with similar institutions throughout the country Rutgers is receiving a superior type of engineering freshmen.

The last State appropriation for the University contained a small item for Engineering Experiment Station purposes. This is a highly important development for the College of Engineering. The engineering section of the Association of Land Grant Colleges has been urgently advising establishing engineering experiment stations at all of the land grant colleges as a legitimate and extremely desirable activity for such institutions. Rutgers now becomes the twenty-ninth land grant college to undertake such work and I trust this activity can be fostered and encouraged so that in time it may prove as valuable to the industries of the State as the Agricultural Experiment Station has become to agriculture. The results of such experimental and research work in engineering in many of the states have been of inestimable economic value to those states and it is perfectly possible to make it of equal value in New Jersey. The legislative appropriation does not

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specificially establish an Engineering Experiment Station. I believe it is desirable that the Engineering Experiment Station be established as a department of the Engineering College and trust you will find it advisable to recommend to the Board of Trustees suitable action to accomplish this purpose. The first Experiment Station work to be undertaken must necessarily be such as can be done by our present staff with the equipment we now possess and such additional equipment as the present small appropriation permits. Professor Heck has already started an analytical study of the action of gases in internal combustion engines and has proceeded far enough to assure a successful and important contribution to this subject. Professor Stephenson has begun a study of the materials found in New Jersey that are suitable for cement building block manufacture and for highway construction. The manufacture of cement building block has been growing very rapidly in volume but without adequate knowledge in all cases on the part of the manufacturers, with the result that the product has been of widely different physical characteristics and suitability for building purposes. Standard specifications and a knowledge of how to use properly the materials at hand are urgently needed. Others of the Engineering staff have made studies of value that would be suitable for publication in bulletins, if funds were available.

It is interesting to note that the demands of industry for our engineering students is very largely in excess of the number of graduates. During the year the number of positions open for engineering graduates has been from three to four for every possible candidate.

Shortly before Commencement a very substantial gift of surveying instruments was received from Mrs. Evelyn W. Fox. These instruments had been used by her husband, the son of Sir Francis Fox of Wimbledon, England, on important engineering projects in many parts of the world. Not only do these instruments possess considerable intrinsic value, but they have in addition great historical interest.

Colonel Betts, a Rutgers graduate and at present engineer for the Public Utility Commission of New Jersey, has for many years been collecting the published reports of engineer-

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ing work and of all the various Public Utility Commissions so that at present his collection is very large and complete. He now proposes to make the Rutgers University Library the custodian of this extremely valuable collection, undoubtedly the most complete of its kind in New Jersey.

Under the law that went into effect in April, 1922, all professional engineers and land surveyors practicing in the State of New Jersey are now required to be licensed, and the State Board of Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors have discretionary power to require that applicants for licenses shall pass an examination in that branch of engineering which the applicant desires to practice. By request of the Board all examinations to practice engineering in New Jersey are now given under the supervision and control of the Dean of the College of Engineering of Rutgers University, and already three annual examinations have been given at Rutgers. Thus Rutgers has a very direct and important duty in relation to the standards of professional engineering practice in this State.

During the coming year the short course in highway construction will be repeated in substantially the same form as was given last January excepting that the lectures by visiting engineers will be in large part new. Some of the men who attended the former course have requested that certain electives such as the design of simple structures in steel and reinforced concrete be added for the men who are fitted to profit by them and who desire some additional courses in subjects not previously offered. It is planned to add this feature.

The New Jersey Sewage Works Association has requested the cooperation of the College of Engineering and the State Board of Health, in offering a short course for sewage plant operators and superintendents of sewers to be given under the direction of the College of Engineering. A joint committee, with representatives of these bodies and with Dean Rockwell and Professor Lendall to represent the College of Engineering, has been appointed and has already started to plan the program for this course which will be similar in arrangement to the short course in highway construction. With your approval it is proposed to put this project into operation during

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the coming year, with Professor H. N. Lendall in immediate supervision of the course.

It has also been suggested that another similar short course be given for meter men. The details of such a course have not been settled but it is quite certain that cooperation with the electrical companies can be secured even to the extent of their furnishing much of the needed apparatus which at present is lacking in our own equipment.

The present building and laboratory equipment of the College of Engineering is grossly inadequate for the ordinary work of the undergraduate courses, especially in view of the fact that a substantial part of the engineering building is being used by the department of mathematics. Notwithstanding this deficiency, many new activities have been started and others proposed such as the various short courses and the Engineering Experiment Station; all of which will greatly increase the congestion and make additional demands for room, equipment and teaching personnel. Room and apparatus are especially needed for a structural testing laboratory, which will be wanted almost immediately in the work of the Engineering Experiment Station. There is absolutely no room in the present building for any additional apparatus for this purpose. Therefore as a temporary measure I am suggesting that it may be possible to utilize some room in the new Physics Building when it is ready.

I am sure you fully realize the cramped situation in which the College of Engineering is placed and I do not need to emphasize it further than to say that the outstanding matter of importance to the College of Engineering is the adoption of some plan for its future growth and expansion. I shall be glad to cooperate with you in the consideration of this question, assuring you that the Engineering faculty will earnestly endeavor to carry into effect any carefully considered plan which the Trustees may adopt and which the Legislature may approve.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD H. ROCKWELL,

Dean.

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COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

To the President of Rutgers University:

The College of Agriculture must assume responsibility for a wide range of service. It must deal with soils and soil fertility, crops and crop production, animals and animal products, and economic questions relating to the production, transportation and distribution of agricultural commodities. It must take into consideration problems of human nutrition as well as certain phases of sanitation. Its educational activities must touch all of these, while its research organization must furnish data, facts and interpretations for a more efficient agriculture and a more advanced state of rural life.

ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

There are three functions of the College of Agriculture; resident teaching, extension teaching and research. The resident teaching provides instruction for advanced students, for undergraduates in the four year course and for those enrolled in the short and unit courses. The extension service carries information of the best agricultural practices to the farmers of the State. The research activities are the basis of both extension and class room teaching. They range from fairly simple tests and experiments related to local or regional questions in the field of agricultural production and marketing to long term investigations dealing in a fundamental way with problems in agricultural science.

There are in all 302 persons employed in the College of Agriculture and the Experiment Station. This includes 185 persons in the technical and extension staff, including the county agents, and 117 persons in the clerical and labor staff. Some devote their entire time to one type of service, e. g., research or extension. Others divide their time between teaching and research. Members of the College and Station staffs who are not classified as extension workers perform many tasks of an extension character in response to requests from farmers and others.

Employment is on a twelve months basis. The hours of the staff members are from 8:15 A. M. to 5:00 P. M. with an interval of one and one-half hours for luncheon. Vacations

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are arranged to suit the needs of the departments concerned. It is often necessary for members of the teaching and research staffs to lengthen the hours of daily service in order that they may fully meet their responsibilities. Thus in the case of the members of the extension staff attendance at evening meetings is quite frequent. In the same way members of the research staff carrying on experimental work away from New Brunswick are obliged occasionally to begin their work very early in the morning and to complete it late at night.

RESIDENT INSTRUCTION

The long course in agriculture came into being in 1864 with the designation of Rutgers as the Land Grant College of New Jersey in accordance with the Morrill Act of Congress approved by President Lincoln, July 21, 1862. It was primarily a course in the natural sciences with some specialized instruction in certain agricultural subjects. At the present time there are offered in the College of Agriculture courses in general agriculture, dairying, pomology, vegetable production, poultry husbandry and economic entomology. Adjustments are constantly made in the contents of the courses of instruction to the end that students may be enabled to adjust both their training and points of view to the shifting conditions in the agricultural industry. The faculty of the College is cognizant of the widening opportunities for employment of graduates from agricultural courses. Hence due consideration is given to preparation for service as teachers of agriculture, as members of research staffs of experiment stations, industrial organizations and the Federal Department of Agriculture. Students who aim to become practical farmers receive thorough training for that purpose, while undergraduates who expect to engage in agricultural journalism or commercial enterprises related to agriculture have suitable opportunity for the specialization desired. There were enrolled in the several agricultural four year courses in the fall of 1925 fifteen seniors, fourteen juniors, seventeen sophomores and thirty-eight freshmen.

Since 1915 there has developed a demand for the establishment of graduate courses. An increasing number of men

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have been coming to the College from institutions in other states as well as from foreign countries. In the fall of 1925 there were 28 graduate students pursuing their specialized work in the College of Agriculture. They came from ten different states and seven foreign countries. Most of them are specializing in soil science and plant physiology. Others are taking their majors in agricultural education, agricultural economics, bio-chemistry, entomology, plant pathology and dairy husbandry. Several of the graduate students are holding industrial research fellowships maintained by individuals or industrial organizations. The research activities thus supported usually deal with specific problems of moment to certain of our industries. During the year industrial research fellowships were maintained by the Chilean Nitrate Association, the Jacques Wolf Company, the American Trona Corporation, the National Fertilizer Association, the Dorr Company and the Chemical Foundation. International Education Board Fellowships were granted to students from England, Esthonia and Russia, and an American Scandinavian Foundation Fellowship to a student from Denmark who wished to carry on advanced work in soil science.

It is gratifying to note that graduate students of varying antecedents and training have obtained here the training which has made them acceptable for employment in responsible positions. Notwithstanding the fact that most of the graduate students in the College of Agriculture completed their training less than ten years ago, a number of them have already received appointments to professorships in the United States and in foreign countries. For instance, within the past year former graduate students received appointments at the Universities of Minnesota, North Carolina, Florida, Cornell, Rutgers, South Carolina, Tennessee, Wisconsin, Ohio State, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Barnard College, the Tropical Plant Research Foundation, the Rothamsted Experimental Station in England and a Farmers' Cooperative Association in Sweden.

The short courses in agriculture were established by an act of the Legislature in 1906. Since their inception they have been attended by 2321 students. Most of these were

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residents of New Jersey who on completing their courses at New Brunswick returned to active farm life. The character of the student body has not varied greatly during the past twenty years. By far the largest proportion are young men between the ages of seventeen and twenty-two, sons of progressive farmers, and very much in earnest about acquiring the professional knowledge essential to profitable farming and effective participation in the life of rural communities. A certain proportion of college graduates and of older and experienced farmers have helped to give to the short courses an atmosphere of industry and deep interest in the subjects taught. In the academic year 1925-26, there were offered three twelve weeks courses in general agriculture and dairy farming, fruit growing and market gardening, and poultry husbandry. There was a total enrollment of 67 students, most of whom completed the work scheduled for the period November 16, 1925, to February 19, 1926.

The establishment of vocational agricultural courses in high schools and unsatisfactory conditions in farming industry have decreased the enrollment in short agricultural courses. Our own institution has suffered less relatively than the colleges in other states. Information at hand shows that the enrollment could be greatly enlarged if the students' living expenses could be reduced and some form of financial assistance devised for deserving students. It has been suggested by the Director of the short courses that financial assistance may be given through reduction of expenses and through monetary loans. The average cost for room and board to short course students is about $12.00 a week. A very few accommodations can be secured for $10.00, some at $11.00, but for the most instances the cost is $12.00 per week or more. These prices appear almost prohibitive to many of our farmers who are ambitious to help their sons and daughters secure a better preparation for farm life. With a dormitory and provisions for boarding, the cost would probably be kept down to an average of $10.00 per week. A dormitory located on the campus of the College of Agriculture would also serve to increase the practical appeal of the work of the courses, since practice with herds and flocks could be admin-

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istered more effectively. Friends of the institution are interested in the problem and an effort is being made to secure funds for the erection of one or more cottages that would meet the problem for short course students.

During the spring and summer of 1925 a survey was made of the graduates of the short courses. A questionnaire was sent to each of the former students and replies were received from nearly 40% of these. An analysis of the information thus obtained shows that about two-thirds of the students came from the farm and that 77% of these returned to farm work. One-third of the students came from cities and 49% of these are engaged in agriculture. About 60% of the former students own their own farms. These are real farms, the average ranging in size from twenty-one acres in the case of poultry farms to one hundred and fifty for general and dairy farms. Pure bred stock and improved practices of one kind or another are found on most of them. It is significant that former students have attained prominence in the life of their communities. They hold leading positions not only in rural organizations but in the civic, political and governmental affairs of town, county and state.

Former short course students maintain an organization known as the E. B. Voorhees Agricultural Society. The members of the society meet at New Brunswick at a time of the graduation of the short course class in February. The executive committee of the society holds meetings bi-monthly and is trying to carry out a program looking toward more active participation of former students in supporting agricultural education and agricultural progress in general. An earnest effort is being made by the executive committee of the society to raise funds for the erection of one or more cottages on the College Farm for the housing of short course students.

Aside from the regular twelve weeks course there are offered in the College of Agriculture a number of shorter or so-called unit courses. A two-weeks course in dairy bacteriology was conducted during the period March 1 to 13, 1926. Of the one-week courses the following were held:

Poultry Feeding—October 19 to 24, 1925.

Poultry Management—October 26 to 31, 1925.

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Forage and Pasture Crops—December 8 to 13, 1925.
Marketing—January 25 to 30, 1926.
Milk Testing—February 22 to 27, 1926.
Dairy and Live Stock Feeding—February 22 to 27, 1926.
Flower Gardening—February 22 to 27, 1926.
Tractor Operation—March 1 to 6, 1926.
Incubation and Breeding—March 1 to 6, 1926.

Some of the unit courses just referred to have been quite popular. The two weeks course in dairy bacteriology was organized largely at the request of sanitary inspectors, health officials and managers of creameries and milk stations. There is also a keen interest in the one week course in flower gardening. It was attended by a large number of men and women from rural, suburban and urban communities. Altogether, there were enrolled in the two and one week shorter courses 128 students.

It is essential for the progress of agricultural industry that general and professional education be diffused more widely than it is today among farmers. We must look to a higher level of education and occupational training to meet fully and satisfactorily some of the puzzling and difficult questions that confront rural people. It happens at the same time that the scarcity and high cost of farm help on the one hand and the relatively limited income of the average farmer on the other tend to deny to the sons and daughters of farmers the opportunity for education which, for social and economic reasons, should be provided. Our leading farmers as well as business men, bankers, manufacturers and educational leaders are well aware of the situation. They have urged on the Trustees of the University that the students in the College of Agriculture, a part of the University largely State supported, be given the benefit of the minimum tuition fees. Accordingly the Trustees of the University have authorized the reduction of the fees to $140 per annum. It is likewise gratifying to note that the Monmouth and Sussex County Bankers' Associations have each appropriated the sum of $300 for the construction of a poultry house at the College Farm. There is a boy in each county who expects to enter the freshman class and to earn most if not all of his living expenses while

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in college by caring for a flock of poultry which he is to bring to New Brunswick. It is probable that other counties will take like action and that ultimately there will be ample opportunity for deserving sons of farmers to maintain themselves while pursuing their college studies.

AGRICULTURAL AND HOME ECONOMICS EXTENSION

Efforts to provide instruction to adult farmers were begun by Professor George H. Cook almost immediately after Rutgers entered the field of agriculture and have been continued without interruption according to the best practice of the time. The greatest advance in agricultural extension has come since the Legislature of New Jersey enacted the farm demonstration law early in 1913. This Act makes the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station responsible for the organization and conduct of the farm demonstration service in New Jersey. In 1914 the Congress of the United States passed the Smith-Lever Act which authorized the Federal Department of Agriculture to cooperate with the several states in carrying on agricultural extension teaching.

The Farm Demonstration Act of New Jersey provides for the establishment of farm bureaus in the counties of the State. Under the system which came into being after the passage of the Farm Demonstration Act in New Jersey and the Federal Smith-Lever Act, the Federal Government, the State and the counties cooperate in the conduct of the agricultural extension service. The entire budget of the extension service is equivalent approximately to $300,000 per annum, of which about one-third is appropriated by the State of New Jersey, rather more than one-third by the counties of the State, and somewhat less than one-third by the Federal Government. There are eighteen county agents, eight club agents and fifteen home demonstration agents distributed in eighteen counties of the State. Only one of the strictly agricultural counties, Hunterdon, has as yet no county agent, although it otherwise receives the benefit of the educational work carried on by the extension service. Aside from the county agents and assistant county agents located in the counties of the State, there is a group of extension specialists whose head-

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quarters are at New Brunswick and who are in constant touch with the county agents and with farmers' organizations and with groups as well as individual farmers. Definitely outlined demonstration projects are used as a means of effective extension teaching. Aside from the demonstration projects, instruction is being offered with the aid of meetings, demonstration experiments of various sorts, educational exhibits, bulletins, circulars and letters.

The system of agricultural teaching reaches into every rural community in the State. It has the support not only of the rural people but also of bankers, business men and manufacturers. The rural bankers particularly are giving evidence of keen interest in the agricultural extension service. They have contributed substantial sums of money by way of prizes for the sake of encouraging the introduction of new ideas and methods into farm practice. The extension service is not content with carrying on instruction among the farmers and the suburban population in the State but is cooperating with the other departments of the College and Experiment Station in formulating a broad policy of rural development for New Jersey.

The reduction in the administrative staff of the extension service to a director and two assistant directors has effected a saving in the cost of administration and supervision of $15,000 a year. One assistant director supervises all agricultural work with both adults and juniors, and the other supervises all home economics work with both adults and juniors. Girls' club work is now carried on by county home demonstration agents, thus requiring less supervision from the state extension office and releasing men county club agents for full time with boys' clubs.

Progress has been made during the past year in planning the work of the Extension staff on a more definite and constructive basis. Attention has thus been directed to the most fundamental problems, enabling the staff to do more work, reach more people, and resulting in more specific and greater accomplishment in building the foundation on which the future prosperity of agriculture must rest.

Cooperation with county boards of agriculture and with the United States Department of Agriculture has continued

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harmonious. The Director and Assistant Directors have attended as many of the meetings of the county boards of agriculture as possible. The success of extension work is in a large measure due to the cooperation of the county extension committees with the members of the extension staff in planning the county extension activities.

A survey to find out what farmers think of extension work was conducted in 1925, embracing 621 farms. 69% of the farmers believe in extension work, and 64% have changed their farm practices as a result of extension work. Only 3% were opposed to the Extension Service.

64% of the homemakers are favorable to home economics extension work, according to the survey. 48% of the village homes and 15% of the farm homes have adopted improved practices in homemaking as a result of extension teaching.

There are 1298 local women who cooperate with the county home demonstration agents and home economics extension specialists in spreading extension teaching in their respective communities. The local leaders devoted on an average of ten days' time to extension work during the year. This has been a most valuable contribution to their communities and has enabled the extension workers to reach thousands of homes which otherwise would not have been served.

The Extension Service, the Experiment Station, the State Department of Agriculture, the State Commission of Conservation and Development, the State Federation of County Boards of Agriculture and the State Grange are cooperating in a study to outline an agricultural policy for the State of New Jersey. The study has been going on for about a year, and preliminary reports are being prepared.

A convention of bankers interested especially in agriculture was held at the Agricultural College in December. In the spring of 1925 the chairman of the agricultural committee of the State Bankers' Association and the Director of the Extension Service visited sixteen counties for conference with bankers and the county agents for the purpose of developing closer cooperation between the bankers and the county extension agents.

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The third annual conference of New Jersey Feed Dealers held in 1925 had an attendance of 168.

The annual encampment of boys and girls in club work held in June, 1925, had an attendance of 244 for the three day period. The encampment is a reward for those who have done successful club work.

Cooperation by the Extension Service is given to the Trenton Fair by making exhibits of boys' and girls' club work in agriculture and home economics. The Legislature of 1925 made an appropriation of $10,000 for two buildings at the Trenton Fair grounds for the boys' and girls' club exhibits. It is not too much to say that this exhibit of the boys' and girls' club work is one of the best exhibits at the fair.

The dairy club animals at the National Dairy Show took first prize with the Holstein herd, first with the Guernsey herd, first with the Jersey herd, first in showmanship. Eight states were in competition, including the best dairy states in the country.

RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

The research projects of the Agricultural College and Experiment Station are supported in part by State and in part by Federal funds. In addition, there are funds from private sources provided for the maintenance of research fellowships. The State funds are appropriated as a part of the budget of the Agricultural Experiment Station, whereas the Federal funds are paid to the Trustees of the University in accordance with the terms of the Hatch, Adams and Purnell Acts. Endowments for the maintenance of temporary research fellowships come from different sources and vary in amount from year to year.

The research activities are being carried on in accordance with definite outlines prepared in each department and approved by the administration. Each department and project is being maintained in accordance with budgets prepared prior to the beginning of the fiscal year. Progress reports are called for from time to time. The list of projects on which work was done during the past year numbers 152.

For a number of years the Federal Department of Agriculture, the State Department of Conservation and Develop-

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ment and the New Jersey Experiment Station cooperated in making a survey of the soils of the State. Following the methods in vogue the different areas in the State have been located, their boundaries outlined and the extent of each type indicated on a soil map. The soil survey of New Jersey was recently completed. Together with the field surveys, chemical analyses have been made of representative samples taken from each soil type. Hence we are now in possession of accurate data on the soil resources of New Jersey, especially as they relate to soil texture, soil composition and crop adaptation.

Some of the research projects in soils deal with the chemical nature of the soil and the changes occurring in it. A study is being made of colloidal matter in soils, base exchange, the nature of soil acidity and the modification of the soil as a culture medium through the use of lime, fertilizers, green manures and tillage methods.

Since the establishment of the department of soil chemistry and bacteriology twenty-five years ago considerable emphasis has been laid on the study of soil microorganisms. In fact our institution is widely known in this and other countries because of its contributions in the field of soil microbiology. The problems under investigation include a critical investigation of methods used in the study of bacteria, fungi, actinomyces and protozoa. They deal with the influence of environmental conditions in their relation to competition among soil microorganisms and the various phases of antagonism and associative action. Special culture media have been devised for the study of specific organisms. Processes like nitrification, denitrification, nitrogen fixation and sulphur oxidation have been made the subject of inquiry and a considerable number of research papers have been published on these subjects. In more recent years considerable stress has been laid on the study of the decomposition of organic matter in soils and the formation of so-called humus. A number of new species of organisms of more or less importance as soil biochemical agents have been isolated and described.

With the more general introduction of commercial fertilizers in the last quarter of the nineteenth century the New

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Jersey Experiment Station found it necessary to conduct tests and to carry on investigations with chemical fertilizers. Also in this field the findings of the station are widely known. The first Director of the Station, George H. Cook, and his successor, E. B. Voorhees, gave particular attention to the subject. Fertilizer tests with different crops and with different fertilizer materials were carried out in different localities in the State. The work has been amplified in the past 25 years until there has accumulated a great mass of information on the influence of different constituents of commercial fertilizers on crop yields, the quality of the crops and the relations of fertilizer to soil type. On the basis of the investigations carried on by the Station, rational and economic methods of fertilizer practice have been established and the farmers of the State have been helped in determining the amounts and kinds of commercial fertilizers to employ for any particular purpose.

Aside from fertilizer questions proper, the department has carried on extensive investigations on the use of lime derived from different sources and of the physical, chemical and microbiological changes caused in the soil by applications of lime. In the same way a study has been made of so-called green manures, that is, crops used for purposes of soil improvement. The station has been responsible for the introduction and successful culture of some of our leading legumes, such as alfalfa, crimson clover, vetches, cowpeas, soybeans, sweet clover and others. Crop rotations and their relation to the maintenance of soil fertility, the significance of pastures and pasture vegetation, the value of inoculation with certain species of soil organisms, the effect of certain practices on soil deterioration and like matters have been made the subject of study.

A number of well defined research projects are being carried on in the department of plant physiology. The subjects under investigation include:

Iron availability and mobility in plants.

The relation between the vegetative pigments and the physiological activities in yield in corn.

Correlation studies between morphological characters and yield in wheat.

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Studies on the stimulatory effect of boron on plants in solution cultures.

The effect of seed mutilation and initial food reserve on the efficiency indices of the plants.

A number of research papers dealing with these investigations are in the process of publication and others will be prepared for publication in the near future.

The department of agronomy has taken under consideration the study of varieties of wheat, corn, barley, soybeans, oats, potatoes, grasses and other farm crops of importance. The adaptation of different varieties to climate and soil have been looked into and the variety tests at New Brunswick and elsewhere in the State have been made the basis of recommendations to growers. An effort is being made to improve the existing varieties by crossing. In fact the work of selection and breeding conducted by the agronomy department has already yielded results of considerable economic value. Emphasis has been laid on the study of cultural methods employed in potato growing. Definite projects dealing with the production of forage crops and of grasses have been outlined and conducted, and the botanical survey of the pastures of the State was initiated in the spring of 1926. The latter is an ecological survey of typical New Jersey pastures and is designed to indicate the more important factors which influence the carrying capacity of these pasture lands. Records from 135 farms have been obtained. All of these records are from farms on the coastal plains of the State while other records still to be obtained will be from glacial soils of the northern part of New Jersey. Progress is also reported on the establishment of vegetative and fertilizer studies of certain grasses, particularly the several strains of bent grass largely used on the better greens of golf courses. This work is being carried or in cooperation with the greens committee of the U. S. Golf Association.

The heavy tribute laid on the income of the farmer by plant diseases of various sorts compelled the Experiment Station to organize nearly forty years ago more or less definite investigations of plant diseases and possible methods of control. The late Byron D. Halsted was one of our national and

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international authorities on plant diseases caused by fungi and bacteria. His successors in this and other states built successfully on the foundation which he established. The significance of the problems dealt with by mycologists and plant physiologists may be well illustrated by the fact that of the sweet potato crop produced in the United States only about one-third, it is said, finally reaches the consumer. One-third is lost in storage on the farm and another third is destroyed by fungi and bacteria while it is being transported to market or stored by the jobbers and merchants. The research projects in plant pathology conducted in the College of Agriculture and Experiment Station naturally center about the crops of economic importance in this State. Diseases of potatoes, sweet potatoes, melons, peas, egg plants, peppers, celery, asparagus, small fruits, grapes, tree fruits and of other plants of economic importance are investigated. Cultural methods, methods of seed treatment and disinfection, spray materials and methods of spraying, the obtaining of more resistant varieties and types of plants by selection and breeding, are all a part of the research program of the plant pathology department. Notable results have been obtained by the Plant Pathologist and his associates in the control of certain diseases of potatoes, sweet potatoes and tree fruits.

The Entomologist and his associates are engaged in the study of the relations of insects to their environment. Temperature and humidity relations, life history of different insects, the nature and prevalence of insect parasites, the effect on insects of different insecticides and larvicides employed under different conditions are used as a means of establishing the facts of direct importance to agricultural industry. Particular attention is paid to the control of insect enemies of tree fruits. The Station has developed effective methods of controlling the peach tree borer, plant lice, codling moth and pear psylla. Methods have likewise been devised for the effective control of the strawberry weevil, the weevils occurring in stored grain, the European red mite, the raspberry crown borer and other insects. Very effective work has been carried on in connection with the control of insects affecting cranberries and blueberries. Methods have been developed

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for limiting the damage done by wire worms, white grubs and other soil infesting insects. The control of flies, the clothes moth and other domestic insects has been made a subject of study. Extensive investigations on the control of mosquitoes and the successful methods of control developed in this State have brought forth favorable comment from many sources in this and other countries. The Entomologist of the College and Station has been largely responsible for the development of ditch cleaning and ditch cutting machinery which has largely reduced the cost of controlling mosquito breeding on salt marshes. He has continued to maintain the leadership in mosquito control work established by his predecessor, the late John B. Smith. The county mosquito commissions of the coast counties of New Jersey have been organized into a state association known as the New Jersey Mosquito Extermination Association. The Entomologist of the Station is the secretary of the association. Thanks to the efforts of the Experiment Station, excellent cooperation is maintained among the county mosquito commissions. The far reaching changes produced in certain residential sections of the State by mosquito control are described in the publications of the Experiment Station. It is sufficient to note here that large areas in the State formerly quite unattractive for residential purposes have now become desirable sites for residences. As a result of this hundreds of millions of taxable values have been created. The Entomologist and his associates have been in communication with entomologists in neighboring States and have cooperated in dealing with the control of the Gypsy moth, the Japanese beetle, the corn borer and other imported insects. Since the insect problems dealt with by the Experiment Station are to a great extent more than local in character, cooperation with other states and with the Federal Department of Agriculture has been desirable and the results of the cooperative endeavors most gratifying.

The late Biologist of the Experiment Station, Julius Nelson, was one of the pioneers in the United States in the study of the biology of oyster propagation. His son, Thurlow C. Nelson, has effectively continued this work and has contributed to the large fund of information accumulated on the rela-

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tion of shell fish to their environment. The oystermen of New Jersey, whose industry represents an annual income of two to three million dollars, have not withheld their enthusiastic support of the service rendered by the Biologist. Some of them have largely profited by the results of the scientific investigations in this field. In order to make the work of oyster research most effective a laboratory is being maintained at Bivalve, New Jersey. Observation stations are also being maintained at Seaside Park and elsewhere.

Projects in human nutrition represent one of the newer phases of the activities of the institution. One of the research projects outlined and conducted by the department of biochemistry has to do with the influence of soil and soil treatment on the vitamin content of food crops. Another concerns the influence of soils and soil treatment on the ash content of food crops. The significance of these problems is obvious. Aside from his study of these specific projects, the Biochemist of the Experiment Station is cooperating with other departments of the College and Station in the conduct of animal nutrition studies. Laboratories have been equipped for the study of nutritional problems both from the biological and chemical points of view. The experimental animals used in the investigations are made to serve the needs of the departments of animal husbandry, dairy husbandry and poultry husbandry as well as of the department of biochemistry.

In a State like New Jersey whose population is largely urban or suburban, water supply and sewage disposal have become matters of great importance. Our surface waters are being polluted not only by domestic wastes but also by industrial wastes. This creates serious problems for municipalities and affects the value of our coastal waters for the propagation of fish and shell fish. This situation has justified the organization of sewage research at the New Jersey Experiment Station. The facilities and equipment of the sewage laboratories are amplified by the resources of the sewage disposal plant at Plainfield, New Jersey. Stress is laid on the study of the micro flora and micro fauna of the septic tanks and filter beds of sewage disposal plants. The significance of the different organisms in the decomposition of organic mat-

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ter and the purification of sewage is being established. Conditions affecting the activities of these organisms are being defined and methods developed for the more effective utilization of sewage disposal in protecting the health of the inhabitants of the State.

Aside from the departments dealing with more or less fundamental research there are several that concern themselves primarily with tests, experiments and investigations in which the applied side of agricultural problems is emphasized. The departments of dairy husbandry, animal husbandry, pomology, vegetable gardening, floriculture and poultry husbandry all belong to this group. The first of these, dairy husbandry, has its antecedents in the investigations in animal nutrition begun at the New Jersey Station soon after its establishment in 1880. In 1895 the department of dairy husbandry was established in the Experiment Station. The College Farm herd of dairy animals was placed in its charge. That date marks the beginning of important work in the developing of systems of soiling crops. The late Dr. E. B. Voorhees performed extremely valuable service in this field and the results of his investigations have been widely applied in the United States and in other countries. In pursuing soiling crops investigations, the department took under consideration new and promising forage crops such as some of the millets, soybeans, mixtures of oats, barley and rye with various legumes, Kafir corns and a number of varieties of ensilage corn. The New Jersey Station was one of the pioneers in studying the processes occurring in the silo and through its efforts the use of the silo in New Jersey and elsewhere was popularized. Considerable attention has been given in the past, as it is now being given, to tuberculosis control in dairy herds as well as the control of other diseases.

The research projects now conducted in the dairy department include the development of superior strains of dairy animals by breeding, the analysis of the factors which have to do with high production in dairy animals, nutrition problems relating to the raising of dairy calves and the determination of growth factors as they affect young dairy animals.

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The department of animal husbandry is making a study of feeding of swine, particularly the value of forage crops. An inquiry is being made into the significance of protein derived from different sources as a constituent part of feed ration for young and older animals. Investigation is also being made as to the cost of pork production, the control of internal parasites of swine, and the improvement of swine by means of selection and breeding. A small flock of sheep is used for experimental as well as educational purposes. The equipment of the animal husbandry department does not include milch goats or beef cattle. It is probable that there would be justification for acquiring a herd of milch goats since these animals are of more or less economic importance in the State. On the other hand the raising of beef cattle under existing economic conditions would hardly become of any practical moment in New Jersey. However, it would be desirable to have representative types of the different beef breeds included in the live stock equipment of the institution in order that the animals might be used for educational and demonstration purposes.

The horticultural division of the Station and College consists of the departments of pomology, vegetable gardening and ornamental horticulture. The more important research projects in pomology deal with the development of new types of peaches by crossing the better known types and varieties. As a result of this work, which has been in progress for a number of years, several new and superior types both of early, mid-season and late season varieties of peaches have been developed which in the course of time will displace some of the present day standard varieties. The peach growers in New Jersey have taken advantage of the opportunity to improve their orchards with the aid of these new varieties of peaches. An increasing demand is also coming from nurserymen in the State for bud wood. In the course of time peaches developed in New Jersey will find a place in all the peach growing regions of the world. The Pomologist and his associates are also giving consideration to the study of pruning of fruit trees and the principles underlying pruning. The control of injurious insects and fungi of fruit trees, cultural

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methods, the use of commercial fertilizers and green manures, apple varieties, the developing of a high finish on apples, the adaptations of apples, pears, peaches and cherries to different soil conditions and like questions are under investigation by the pomology department.

The department of vegetable gardening has been making a study of problems of direct interest to vegetable growers in New Jersey. Because of their economic importance in this State, tomatoes, sweet potatoes, sweet corn, asparagus, celery, melons, peppers, egg plants, cabbage and a number of other vegetables have received attention. The use of commercial fertilizers, particularly as to quantity and composition, has been a prominent feature of the investigations in the vegetable gardening department. It has been shown that earliness, quality, resistance to atttacks by fungi and insects and deterioration during transportation are more or less directly affected by the character of the soils in which the vegetables are grown as well as by the kinds and amounts of fertilizers employed. Much thought has been given to the question of varieties and types, and effective help has been given to the growers in the introduction of better varieties of sweet corn, tomatoes, cabbage and of other vegetables. Methods of insect and disease control have been a prominent part of the investigations in the department. The same is also true of variety studies. The use of mechanical power, particularly of garden tractors in vegetable growing, overhead irrigation and storage methods have been included within the scope of the experimental work.

The growth of our suburban population, the increasing interest in ornamental trees, shrubs and cut flowers, and the greater appreciation of the beauties of landscapes and gardens have been instrumental largely in inducing the College of Agriculture and the Experiment Station to expand its research work in the field of ornamental horticulture. An important service is rendered to our leading florists by establishing clearly the relation of soil composition to the color of flowers in hydrangeas. The investigations of the station have demonstrated that the color of hydrangeas may be controlled at will by proper adjustment of the chemical reaction of the

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soil. Extensive experiments have been carried on in connection with the use of commercial fertilizers for the growing of roses and carnations. New types of carnations have been developed by breeding, some of them of great commercial promise. Extensive collections of dahlias, peonies and of other popular flowers have been established. The dahlia growers of the State have been receiving cooperation from the Station in that the testing grounds for the State Dahlia Society are located at the College Farm. An increasing number of amateur gardeners and suburban residents in the State are turning to the College and Experiment Station for instruction and information on the growing of cut flowers and of ornamental shrubs and trees. At the urgent request of garden clubs the Legislature added $5000 to the budget of the Experiment Station in order that investigational work in floriculture may be developed in a more effective manner.

The poultry industry is one of the leading agricultural industries in the State. In fact New Jersey is prominent among other states because of the extent of commercial poultry keeping. There are many poultrymen in the State who maintain flocks of one, two and three thousand laying hens. Under intensive conditions like those found in the commercial poultry plants difficult problems as to housing, feeding and disease and parasite control develop almost invariably. For this reason the research and investigational projects of the department of poultry husbandry of the Station have to reckon with studies of poultry housing, feeding, hatching and brooding. Particular attention is paid by the pathologists of the Station to the character, spread and control of certain poultry diseases. A study is being made of the carriers of certain of the parasites. Better strains of laying hens are being developed by selection and breeding and various factors that affect the cost of producing eggs and poultry meat are being critically examined. The publications of the poultry department and its constant and effective contacts with poultry in this and other states show clearly that the service furnished by the department is well thought of.

From the experimental point of view the investigations now being conducted in the department of agricultural engi-

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neering are of recent origin. The Professor of Agricultural Engineering regarded and still regards resident teaching as his chief responsibility. Nevertheless he and his assistant are carrying on very effective work in dealing with problems of farm drainage, the architecture of farm buildings, the disposal of sewage on the farm and the installation and use of mechanical and electrical power. On the research side an interesting study is being made on the sources and cost of electric power in the farm homes. In cooperation with the vegetable gardening department of the Station there has been carried out by the department of agricultural engineering a survey of irrigation plants and irrigation practices in the State. A study is likewise being made of tractors, their construction, cost of operation, depreciation and like matters.

The department of agricultural economics and of rural sociology dealt at one time almost exclusively with questions in the field of farm management. Surveys were carried on in the counties of the State on the farm management systems in vogue in connection with the growing of potatoes, fruit and the production of milk and cows. The surveys have permitted the accumulation of valuable data which have been recorded in several of the bulletins of the station. Cost accounting studies have been in progress for a number of years. Within the past two or three years the department has been giving consideration also to markets, marketing cost and distribution of agricultural commodities originating in New Jersey. In cooperation with the Bureau of Markets of the Federal Department of Agriculture and other agencies investigations are being conducted on the trend of marketing and distribution costs as well as on the trend of prices. Data relating to marketing and distribution of agricultural commodities of interest to farmers in New Jersey are critically studied. Consideration is also given to certain social problems in our rural communities.

The manifold research activities of the institution result in a large number of publications, which include technical bulletins, circulars, extension bulletins, and miscellaneous pamphlets and leaflets of a popular character. Technical papers are constantly published in research and technical

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journals. The international journal devoted to the interests of soil science is also published by the University. The annual report of the Experiment Station contains a list of the bulletins and articles by members of the staff.

MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

Aside from resident teaching, extension teaching and research the College of Agriculture and Experiment Station deal with matters of very considerable general or special importance. The State Experiment Station, acting in close cooperation with the College of Agriculture, is the organization in the State responsible for the administration of a portion of the regulatory service. Samples of fertilizers, feeding stuffs, insecticides and limes are collected by the inspectors, analyzed in the Station's laboratories, and the results published in the control bulletins. Manufacturers and dealers failing to comply with the provisions of their respective laws are liable to prosecution and fine. Among other services of a regulatory kind rendered by the Station mention may be made of seed control, the inspection and examination of inoculants of leguminous crops and the inspection of creameries. In the seed laboratories of the Station examination is made of official seed samples collected by the inspectors as well as of unofficial samples sent in by citizens. The Seed Analyst of the Station is responsible to the Director and the Board of Control for the administration of the seed law as well as of that relating to the sale of legume inoculants. The creamery inspection law provides that creameries and milk stations purchasing milk on the butterfat basis must employ licensed testers and use calibrated glassware in the making of the tests on the basis of which payment is made to the patrons of creameries and milk stations. The Experiment Station is responsible for the examining and licensing of the testers and the calibrating of the glassware.

Two egg laying contests are maintained by the Experiment Station, one at Vineland in Cumberland County and the other at Westwood in Bergen County. These are rendering valuable service to the poultrymen of New Jersey and of other states. The poultry department of the Station is likewise

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responsible for educational exhibits at State and county fairs and for the awarding of premiums to successful entrants in competitive exhibits. Among other activities of the College and Station may be noted cooperation with farmers' organizations in the State in arranging meetings and programs, the maintaining of collections of bacteria, fungi and plants, representation in various national scientific and agricultural societies, editorial service in connection with the publication of national and international journals and other activities possessing a more than local importance.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES

The members of the staff maintain contact with individuals and organizations both within and without the State. Many projects are carried on jointly by the College and Experiment Station and the United States Department of Agriculture. Within the State the institution cooperates occasionally or more or less regularly with the State Departments of Agriculture, Conservation and Development, Institutions and Agencies, Public Instruction, Public Health and Highways. Intimate contacts are maintained with the County Boards of Agriculture and with the producers' associations such as the State Horticultural Society, the State Poultry Association, Breeders' Associations, Potato Growers Association, Mosquito Extermination Association and a number of others. Individually the members of the staff are active in international and national organizations, among them the International Society of Soil Science, the World's Poultry Congress, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Society of Agronomy, the American Association of Phytopathology, the Association of Agricultural Engineers, the National Fertilizer Association, Economic Entomologists, United States Poultry Association, National Research Council, the Association of Land Grant Colleges and a number of others. Important offices have been held in these associations by members of the staff. The Director of the Experiment Station cooperates with the Directors of other northeastern stations in dealing with regional agricultural problems. Members of the staffs of these stations have been organized into regional

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groups to deal with research problems of importance to their states. Altogether, therefore, the service rendered by our College of Agriculture and Experiment Station does not stop at the boundaries of the State but attempts to make contributions to problems of national and international moment.

FIELD LABORATORIES AND EXPERIMENTAL AREAS

In carrying on its research and extension activities the institution maintains branch stations and laboratories at different points in New Jersey. Extensive experimental areas and a laboratory are maintained at Whitesbog. Important problems relating to the production of cranberries and blueberries are under investigation at this branch station. An oyster research laboratory is maintained at Bivalve. Egg laying contests are conducted at Westwood in Bergen County and Vineland in Cumberland County. At the latter a poultry pathology laboratory is maintained. Experimental orchards have been established at Bridgeton, Glassboro and elsewhere. A long term asparagus experiment is conducted in Gloucester County. Aside from these there are probably more than one hundred fields and areas in the State utilized for the conduct of experimental and demonstration work.

PHYSICAL RESOURCES

The original College Farm area acquired in 1864 consisted of 100 acres. Soon after the purchase, five acres of this area were transferred to the City of New Brunswick. From 1864 to 1905 the size of the land holdings of the College remained stationary. From that date on the area has been enlarged by gifts and purchases until it comprises today 530 acres. In addition there are about 200 acres of land owned by Mr. James Neilson but operated by the College of Agriculture. The total therefore is about 730 acres of land in crops, experimental plats, pasture, forest and campus controlled by the College. Progress is made from year to year in the developing of the campus, in the improvement of the land, of drainage and fertilization. Plans are under way for more definite treatment of the forest areas.

There are about 30 acres set aside for campus development. Roads, sidewalks, a drainage system and a sewage

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disposal system are being developed as rapidly as the resources of the institution will permit. The collection of shade trees, shrubs and various ornamental plantings is gradually being augmented. Indeed the campus of the College of Agriculture is ultimately to become a botanical garden of no mean proportions. It would be desirable to outline as soon as it may be practicable the land needs of the other colleges in the university in order that there may be a clearer understanding of the physical needs and land limits of each.

The original College Farm possessed a farm dwelling erected on the site of an earlier dwelling in 1796. There were also a few barns in a rather dilapidated condition. In 1895 funds were obtained for the erection of a small greenhouse. In the following year the Director's residence was built. The Short Course Building erected in 1906 was the first major construction at the College Farm. Later there came the Poultry Husbandry Building, now used as the Extension Building, the Floricultural Greenhouses, the Agricultural Administration Building, Horticultural Building, Poultry Building and the Dairy and Animal Husbandry Building. A number of minor buildings were also constructed during the period 1906 to 1925. Including New Jersey Hall, located at the corner of Hamilton Street and Bleecker Place and originally built by the State for the Experiment Station, there are controlled by the College of Agriculture eight major buildings, three groups of greenhouses, about forty farm service buildings of one type or another and eight dwellings. The major buildings are used for all of the four branches of the service, namely, resident teaching, extension teaching, research and regulatory work. Offices, classrooms and laboratories are provided within the resources of the institution. It is expected that the building and equipment facilities will be enlarged to meet the existing needs and those that will arise in the near future. Provision should be made for the completion of the Horticultural Building, the construction of an agricultural engineering building, and of special buildings of agricultural science and soil science. The campus should be cleared of such temporary buildings as now occupy it.

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The replacement value of the buildings controlled by the College of Agriculture and Experiment Station is equivalent to about $1,200,000. The scientific equipment, farm tools, implements and appliances have a replacement value of about $160,000 and the dairy herd and other live stock of about $40,000. The market value of the land controlled by the institution is about $300,000, making a total of about $1,700,000 as representing the property value under the control of the College of Agriculture and Experiment Station.

Respectfully submitted,

JACOB G. LIPMAN,
Dean of the College of Agriculture and Director of the Experiment Stations.

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

To the President of Rutgers University:

The School of Education organizes and administers the University program for the training of teachers. The aims of the School of Education are to prepare University students for teaching and supervisory positions in the schools of New Jersey, to offer a program of professional training for teachers engaged in service and to cooperate with the schools of New Jersey in the study of problems of teaching and administration. All teacher training extension including extension courses for teachers and field service of an extension character is organized as an integral part of the School of Education. The administration of the Summer Session constitutes an important activity of this School.

THE SUMMER SESSION

The program of instruction offered in the Summer Session of 1925 was designed to meet the needs of teachers, university undergraduates, graduate students and persons preparing for the professions. The Summer Session enrolled a total of 991 students, 274 men and 717 women.*

* Since the Report covers the year ending June 30, 1926, the figures are for the Summer Session of 1925. The attendance at the Summer Session of 1926 was 1148.

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The following analysis of the enrollment indicates the service which the Summer Session renders:

	Men	*Women*
Candidates for Elementary Certificates	29	385
Candidates for Secondary Certificates	18	22
Candidates for Supervisor's Certificates	5	5
Candidates for Special Certificates (Manual training, industrial vocational, public school drawing, music, etc.)	55	85
Candidates for undergraduate college credit	125	156
Candidates for graduate credit	16	13
Enrolled in Public Health Course	9	2
Enrolled in Nursing Course	0	22
Enrolled for "No Credit"	3	17
Enrolled for credit "Entrance to College"	14	10
Totals	274	717

The faculty was composed of 52 men and 32 women. Eighteen were members of the staff of Rutgers University and 66 were recruited from other institutions. Our visiting teachers came from other colleges and universities, from the State Department, from the county supervisory staffs and from public school systems. 142 courses which represented the work of 26 departments were offered.

The Summer Session maintains also a Demonstration School in which the newer methods of instruction are exemplified. During the Summer of 1925 one grade was organized on the Winnetka plan of instruction and the Dalton plan was developed in the English work of junior high school grade. The classes in the school were used by the various teachers of methods to illustrate principles of teaching and school management.

The personnel of the student body has improved very much in the past six years. Immediately following the war our enrollment was made up principally of students who were seeking state certificate credit or college credit to cover deficiencies. In the 1925 Summer Session nearly all of the students seeking credit for secondary certificates and those enrolled for advanced professional courses were candidates also for college credit. A large proportion of the students from Rutgers and other colleges were taking courses for the

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removal of deficiencies but the type of work done was decidedly of higher grade than heretofore. The other enrollments for college credit represented college students and teachers who were taking new courses for credit toward a degree. Although the number of persons enrolled for the first time to secure credit toward a Limited Elementary Certificate was 147, the students were earnest and industrious and there was a smaller percentage of failures than usual.

The enrollment in the courses which prepare for the various State certificates in manual training, music, public school drawing and the like is increasing each year. We have strengthened the staff and extended our offerings in these fields in the last few years. No summer training of any importance for manual training teachers is given in any other school in the State. The development of this work has been very gratifying. The knowledge and skill gained in the Summer Session classes is reflected in the work of the schools and it is my recommendation that provisions be made to extend and strengthen these courses in large measure.

In the Summer Session of 1925 we inaugurated two special courses in cooperation with the New Jersey State Department of Health. One was designed to give public health training to nurses employed by municipalities and the other to give an introductory training for health officers. Twenty-two nurses enrolled in the first course. Eleven persons completed the second course. The plan was pronounced one of the best in the country by no less an authority than Dr. Haven Emerson of New York who lectured in the courses.

TEACHER TRAINING EXTENSION

Extension courses based upon State Certificate requirements for the training of teachers in service have been offered by Rutgers University since 1913. These courses are organized as an integral part of the School of Education.

During the year 1925-26 the following types of courses have been offered: (a) Courses in education, (b) Courses in liberal arts for teachers and (c) Courses for the in-service training of industrial arts teachers and continuation school teachers. The courses under (a) and (b) included the fol-

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lowing: Contemporary English Fiction, American Literature, Development of the United States, Modern Progressive Movements in Education, Curriculum Construction, Problems in Individual Instruction, Oral and Written English in the Junior High School, and Mathematics in the Junior High School. These courses were taught by members of the regular staff of the University and by specialists from other institutions. The industrial arts and continuation school courses were offered by members of the State Department and one specialist who is a member of the Summer Session staff.

The extent to which the School of Education is serving the field may be estimated from the following summary: 777 individual students were enrolled; their election of courses resulted in 1031 course enrollments; instruction was given by four members of the regular staff and by four specialists; 27 thirty-hour courses were given.

The field of teacher training extension presents large opportunities to Rutgers University. We have developed groups of courses that meet many of the requests that come to us but we have a large field before us. We purpose to develop this by offering a larger program of courses and opening new centers as rapidly as possible. The regulation adopted during the year allowing Summer Session residence to count towards the residence requirements for the bachelor's degree will enable us to serve the teachers of New Jersey in a way not possible before.

RESIDENT INSTRUCTION

The four year curriculum for the training of teachers of agriculture is one of the curricula of the School of Education. The courses in Education which constitute a part of the curriculum are maintained by appropriations under the Smith-Hughes Act.

The teachers who offer these courses act also as supervisors of agricultural education for the State Department of Public Instruction. An important phase of their work is the itinerant training of teachers in service. This is accomplished by means of classroom visits and extended conferences at various centers in the State. The teachers were divided

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into four groups and each group met three times last year. These conferences were held on Saturdays during the winter months. A day was given over to each of the twelve regional meetings.

Two State wide conferences of the high school teachers of agriculture were held, one of a week's duration at the College of Agriculture during August, 1925, and one of three days' duration at Trenton during the sessions of the New Jersey State Agricultural Convention in January, 1926. The program presented at these State conferences included lectures by specialists and reports of studies made by the teachers.

During the past year a revised curriculum for the training of high school teachers and new curricula for superintendents, principals and supervisors were adopted. Registration in these curricula was opened for the Summer Session of 1926. Advance enrollments indicate that a large number of men and women students will begin their work with the opening of the Summer Session as candidates for the B. S. degree in Education. During the academic year twelve semester undergraduate courses in education, educational psychology, and agricultural education were offered. One graduate course was given throughout the year. The total number of different students enrolled in these courses was 153. The staff for resident instruction numbered five.

The enrollment in agricultural education remains small. It is true that the demand for agricultural teachers in New Jersey is not large due to the fact that the schools of the State employ only twenty-six teachers in the high schools and in the vocational agricultural schools and that the turnover is very small. Nevertheless we have the facilities for training more men and the officers of instruction in charge of this work are making every effort to expand it.

The School of Education conducts its practice teaching in the New Brunswick high schools. An arrangement with the Board of Education of New Brunswick enables the School of Education to offer its candidates superior facilities for practice teaching. Classes in the high schools are utilized for the purpose and the teachers of these classes assist in the supervision of the students.

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It is my conviction that the proper development of resident instruction in the School of Education at Rutgers, coordinate as it is with the other schools and colleges, requires a program of training open to men and women on equal terms in a plant designed for the work of such a school. This College of Education should include a demonstration school and provide in addition adequate space for all of the activities of the School of Education and for a Bureau of Educational Research.

STATE HIGH SCHOOL CONFERENCE

The State High School Conference was organized in 1918 by the College department of education working in cooperation with the various High School Teachers' Associations and the State Department of Public Instruction. From the beginning the Conference has emphasized studies dealing with the organization of subject matter in the secondary school and methods of teaching.

The responsibility for the organization and direction of this Conference has been placed in the School of Education. This is a most important extra-curricular activity because the Conference enables the School of Education to work in close cooperation with the secondary schools of the State.

Nearly 1200 delegates registered for the various sessions of the conference held this year. In addition about 250 visitors who did not register were present at one or more of the meetings.

THE KELLOGG LECTURES

This year the University Council voted to invite Dr. William Heard Kilpatrick, Professor of the Philosophy of Education in Columbia University, to give the lectures on the Luther Laflin Kellogg Foundation. Professor Kilpatrick gave a series of three lectures under the general title "Education for a Changing Civilization". The Dean of the School of Education was asked to secure the lecturer and to be responsible for the general arrangements. These lectures were attended by teachers, college students interested in education, and members of the faculty.

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THE INSTITUTE OF MATHEMATICS

In accordance with a suggestion made by the President an Institute of Mathematics will be inaugurated as a new project in the Summer Session of 1926. The teaching of mathematics in secondary schools is in an unsettled condition. It has seemed to us that we may make a contribution by organizing an Institute of Mathematics in which each year evaluation of the recent research in the field may be made and in which the most recent contributions to the teaching of the subject may be presented. An extended program of courses has been announced and provisions made for housing the Institute in a large fraternity house.

Comments which have been received concerning the plan indicate that this departure is regarded as an important contribution to University instruction.

A VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE SERVICE

High school administrators and teachers throughout the country are deeply interested in the problems of educational and vocational guidance. Recognizing that the proper guidance of the high school student is a problem of major importance, the School of Education will inaugurate on July 1 a comprehensive plan for vocational and educational guidance. This plan includes a consultation service for the schools of the State and the giving of courses in vocational guidance at the University and in various extra-mural centers.

Professor Clarence E. Partch who received his Doctor's degree in June from Harvard has been engaged to take charge of this work. During the summer session he will offer courses in the general principles of vocational guidance, tests, measurements and scales as applied to vocational guidance, and principles of vocational education.

I desire to express to all members of the staff my appreciation for their loyal cooperation during the past year. I wish also to thank the President for the interest which he has taken in the School of Education and for the support which he has given to all phases of its work.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES H. ELLIOTT,

Dean.

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NEW JERSEY COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

To the President of Rutgers University:

I have the honor to submit the following report on the progress and condition of the New Jersey College for Women during the eighth year of its existence, (July 1, 1925-June 30, 1926).

During the summer months of 1925 (the latter part of June, July, August and the first half of September) the customary building operations preparatory to the admission of an increased student body in the fall were carried forward with all possible speed. The original dormitory plan for the year 1925, that of erecting more dwellings similar to those already in use grouped in the form of a horseshoe and located across Nichol Avenue directly facing the present Douglass Campus, failed of fruition owing to the very high price placed upon the land needed. In this instance as in many others the College for Women found itself the victim of its own success, land in the neighborhood of the dormitory campus having more than trebled in value since the building of the first student houses.

In this emergency the Board of Managers decided to adopt the plan suggested by Mr. Henderson, Superintendent of Properties, of erecting four double houses on the Nichol Avenue end lots of the already existing horseshoes; each double house to accommodate 29 students, 116 in all, thus amply providing for an increased student body though sacrificing land originally intended solely as lawn.

Simultaneously with the erection of the new dormitories extensive alterations were made in the dining hall in order to increase its capacity. The kitchen which had been located in the front basement of Cooper Hall and the serving pantries on the floor immediately above were done away with. The space thus released was converted in the basement into a dining room for the help and on the main floor into an additional dining room for students, the latter decorated and furnished in a manner more elaborate than had been the dining rooms of the earlier days. A much enlarged and finely equipped kitchen was built in the rear of the building on the

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main floor with the necessary individual shops and storerooms below.

Work on a more extensive scale was begun at this time on three other buildings: the Dramatic Arts Building, (familarly known as the "Little Theatre") on the first horseshoe of Douglass Campus in a location similar to that occupied by "the Lodge" on the second horseshoe; the Memorial Chapel on College Hall Campus, funds for this purpose amounting approximately to a half million dollars having been left the College for Women through the bequest of Mrs. Elizabeth R. Voorhees; and the Recitation Building also on College Hall Campus for which the State Legislature of 1924 had appropriated $250,000.

The Gymnasium, temporary abode of the department of physical education, far-famed because of its construction immediately following the war from packing boxes originally built to ship Liberty Motors to American airmen in France, was destined again to come into the limelight. During the summer it was removed from its old foundations to make way for the Chapel, and placed on a new site by the side of the Glen on the edge of Antilles Field.

All construction work has been carried forward under the direct and constant supervision of Mr. Henderson for the College. The Chapel and the Recitation Building, requiring a year for completion, are still in course of construction. The Dramatic Arts Building completed in March has been in use during the second semester. The dormitory residences and the alterations to the dining hall were completed for the opening of College in the fall, furniture and equipment for them having been purchased in the summer.

Maximum registration for the year 1925 showed students enrolled as follows:

Seniors	(Class of 1926)	93
Juniors	(Class of 1927)	115
Sophomores	(Class of 1928)	197
Freshmen	(Class of 1929)	292
Total		697

Of this number 599 students were registered in the liberal arts course, 98 in the home economics course; 576 were resi-

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dents in the college dormitories, 121 were day scholars from New Brunswick and vicinity. As the College for Women early adopted the principle of not admitting special or short course students the above figures represent students regularly registered in full four year courses.

Owing to the continued growth of the College and the consequent difficulty involved in the scheduling of classes conducted by the professors teaching in more than one College of the University it has been found necessary from year to year not only to add new members to the teaching staff but also to increase the number of those giving instruction solely in the College for Women. The faculty for the past year has numbered 65; of this number 32 were University professors giving part time instruction, the remaining 33 were engaged on full time by the College for Women.

Membership on the Board of Managers has been as follows: President Thomas, whom the Board welcomed at its first meeting, Mr. Frelinghuysen, Mr. Gourley, Mr. Hobart, Mr. Loree, Mr. Neilson; Miss Cooper, President of the Associate Alumnae, elected to represent the alumnae on the Board during her term of office, Mrs. Eagleton, Mrs. Katzenbach, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Lippincott and Dean Douglass, chairman. The Board met for the transaction of business regularly throughout the college year on the first Friday of each month, October to June inclusive, with the exception of the month of April.

The most outstanding gift during the year has been land for a new dormitory campus deeded to the College by Mr. Neilson. This land is located beyond the present Music Building on the bluff overlooking the river and lying on both sides of the highway. It is thirteen acres in extent and conservatively valued at $200,000.

Land on Bishop Street adjoining College Hall Campus and on Jones Avenue adjoining Cooper Hall Campus has been acquired by purchase largely through gifts secured by Mr. Loree.

The State Legislature of 1925 granted for the use of the College for Women during the year 1926-27 an appropriation of $274,999 for general maintenance and of $250,000 for an

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additional Recitation Building, the latter to be begun after July 1, 1926, and to be completed if possible for the opening of college in September, 1927.

The State Federation of Women's Clubs has continued its endeavors under the able leadership of Mrs. Lee to raise the $150,000 necessary for the erection of the Music Building. To date $75,000 has been secured toward this fund. The Federation will make further efforts during the coming year.

Undergraduate interest in the securing of funds to aid the College has been as active as in the past. In the early fall $1700 was raised by an all-college flower sale for the beautifying of Douglass Campus with shrubbery. Enthusiasm was equally keen at the spring Rummage Sale. To date receipts netted from these annual sales conducted by the students amount to $3204.10. A general college community fund has also been started.

General satisfaction has been felt throughout the year in the development of certain departments. The department of music, with eight staff members and 233 students enrolled in practical as well as theoretical courses has maintained a high standard and achieved most gratifying results. The departments of chemistry and mathematics show an excellent registration in the advanced elective courses. The various courses in education have been re-organized, a liaison officer for the high schools and college has been working in the field and the Placement Bureau has been put upon a satisfactory basis. Exceptionally splendid results have been attained in the health of the students by the department of hygiene and physical education working in conjunction with the college nurses, the management of the dining hall and the dietitians of the home economics department. A new gymnasium, however, is very greatly needed to make possible continued excellent work by this department.

For the coming year steps have been taken which it is hoped will prove advantageous for the upbuilding of certain other departments and phases of college life. I will mention two. Professor de Visme of Pennsylvania State College, who some years ago established with marked success the French School at Middlebury College, has been secured to create a new

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department of French in the College for Women in which the direct method of teaching the foreign language will be employed. To secure a more individual attention to the needs of the students outside of class the duties hitherto borne by the Chairman of Residence will be divided for the coming year between two officers, a dean of women to have charge of the conduct and social life of the students and a supervisor of dormitories to have in charge the upkeep of the residences and the order of the individual student rooms.

On June 5, 1926, the fifth Commencement was held outdoors on Antilles Field under a large marquee. 93 students were given degrees, 79 in the Liberal Arts courses, 14 in the Home Economics course; of whom 11 had earned Phi Beta Kappa keys. The honorary degree of Master of Philanthropy was given to Mina C. Van Winkle of Washington, D. C., in recognition of her labors and accomplishments in the field of Social Service. The speaker of the day was Alice Ames Winter, well-known author and lecturer, ex-President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

The annual report compiled by the College Auditor, Mr. Philip F. Keebler, showed the financial condition of the College as of June 30, 1926, to be as follows:

BALANCE SHEET—JUNE 30, 1926

ASSETS

PLANT ASSETS			
Lands and Buildings (See Schedule 1)	$1,504,008.44		
Equipment, Furniture and Books (See Schedule 2)	260,896.08	$1,764,904.52	
Land and Buildings (State Property)			
Land (Science Building Tract)	29,651.40		
Science Building	244,780.81		
Recitation Building (See Schedule 3)	113,758.36	388,190.57	$2,153,095.09
BUILDING AND LOAN DUES (See Schedule 4)			36,954.24
INVESTMENT OF RESTRICTED FUNDS (See Schedule 5)			16,386.75
INVESTMENT OF WM. F. LEUPP TRUST FUND (See Schedule 6)			40,000.00

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CURRENT ASSETS

Cash in Bank and on Call (See Schedule 7)	$363,623.02	
Petty Cash	13.67	
Insurance on Elizabeth R. Voorhees Chapel (College to be reimbursed from income on remainder of bequest not used for construction of Chapel)	916.65	$364,553.34
Total Assets		$2,610,989.42

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL

PLANT CAPITAL

Invested in Plant:			
(a) From Gifts and Accumulations:			
Lands and Buildings	$992,548.28		
Equipment, Furniture and Books	57,619.85	$1,050,168.13	
(b) From N. J. State Appropriation:			
Lands and Buildings	$ 45.00		
Equipment, Furniture and Books	196,437.29	196,482.29	
Invested in Securities (See Schedule 5)		386.25	
Invested in Building and Loan Dues (See Schedule 4)		36,954.24	
Balance—Included in Cash Account (See Schedule 7)		21,963.52	
Land and Buildings (State Property)		388,190.57	
Total (See Schedule 8)			$1,694,145.00

RESERVE FOR DEPRECIATION (See Schedule 7)	36,680.49
BONDS AND MORTGAGES PAYABLE	344,050.00
RUTGERS COLLEGE LOAN (See Schedule 9)	166,000.00
DEPOSITS (See Schedule 10)	3,854.10
ENDOWMENT FUND (See Schedule 11)	5,000.00
RESTRICTED FUNDS (See Schedule 5)	21,331.50
UNUSED FUNDS FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES, ETC. (See Schedule 12)	276,347.54
WM. F. LEUPP TRUST FUND (See Schedule 6)	40,000.00

CURRENT LIABILITIES

Fund for Purchase of Books (See Schedule 13)	$ 9,908.32
Fund for Needy Students (See Schedule 14)	195.69

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Unused Income of "Restricted Funds" (See Schedule 15)	$ 432.43	
Students' Accounts	12,249.74	
Income held pending disposition by Board of Managers (See Schedule 16)	794.61	$23,580.79
Total Liabilities and Capital		$2,610,989.42

For detailed information, schedules may be consulted in the complete report of the auditor.

Respectfully submitted,

MABEL S. DOUGLASS,
Dean.

DEPARTMENT OF CERAMICS

To the President of Rutgers University:

The activities of the ceramics department for the fiscal year were devoted to research work, testing work and instruction in ceramics.

RESEARCH

An apparatus for the measurement of the reversible coefficients of expansion was completed and placed in operation. Numerous measurements of the coefficients of expansion of ceramic materials including the various types of clays, feldspars, glazes, glasses and refractory materials were made. As a result of the investigation valuable data was secured and three technical papers covering the various phases of the subject were presented as follows:

"Thermal Expansion of White Ware Materials", at the annual meeting of the New Jersey Clay Workers Association at Rutgers University, December, 1925.

"Reversible Thermal Expansion of Refractory Materials", American Refractories Institute, Philadelphia, May, 1926.

"Expansion of Pottery Materials", American Ceramic Society, Atlanta, Ga., February, 1926.

The expansivity apparatus has proven very satisfactory and the work is being extended and continued to cover new fields.

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Research work leading to the development of pottery bodies which are resistant to thermal shock was continued and completed. The final results of this investigation were presented in a paper read before the Annual Meeting of the American Ceramic Society in February at Atlanta, Georgia. Preliminary results were reported at the 1924 meeting of the N. J. Clay Workers Association and published in the *Ceramist.* The results of this investigation have proven valuable and have been utilized in a practical way in the industry.

The research work covering the study of the effect of the use of Cornwall Stone in pottery bodies was continued.

The research work covering the use of the Ph determination in the control of casting clip was completed. Papers on this subject have been presented before the N. J. Clay Workers Association and the American Ceramic Society, and the manuscript is now being prepared for publication.

All of the above researches have been carried out in a cooperative way with manufacturers in the State and the results have proven and will prove of practical value.

TESTING

A considerable number of tests on clays were made in the laboratories during the year. These tests were made upon samples from new deposits located in the State with a view to the determination of their commercial value.

Numerous tests were also made on clays being mined with a view to determining the causes and effects of inequalities occurring in the deposits.

Special tests on a wide variety of raw materials and manufactured ceramic products were made upon samples submitted by the various branches of the industry.

The facilities and apparatus of the laboratories were utilized to a considerable extent by manufacturers in the solution of problems arising in the industry.

The arrangement with the U. S. Bureau of Mines, involving the use of the laboratories and equipment of the ceramics department by the Nonmetallic Minerals Section of the Bureau, was continued with mutual satisfaction during the year.

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INSTRUCTION

The enrollment in the four year course in ceramics included four seniors, five juniors and six sophomores. The enrollment is not as large as desired and steps are being taken to increase the number of students electing this course. No difficulties have been experienced in placing the men graduated. All of the eighteen men graduated during the past three years are occuying positions of importance in the industry. Fourteen of the eighteen are employed in the ceramics industry in New Jersey, four having secured employment outside the State.

The Rutgers Club and Student Branch of the American Ceramic Society has held monthly meetings during the school year. These meetings have proved helpful in bringing the students in contact with technical men in the industry who have presented papers covering problems arising in connection with their employment in the industry.

The Department has maintained close relations with the ceramic industry of the State through the New Jersey Clay Workers Association, an organization devoted to the promotion of ceramic education and the advancement of the technique of the ceramic industry. The annual meeting of the association was held as usual in the Ceramics Building in December, 1925. More than 100 manufacturers were in attendance. The summer meeting was held in Trenton, in June of this year.

The staff of the Ceramics Department for the fiscal year was as follows:

G. H. Brown, Director and Professor of Ceramics.
W. L. Shearer, Assistant Professor of Ceramics.
G. C. Betz, Instructor and Research Assistant.
W. G. Wyckoff, Research Assistant.
M. G. Hartmann, Clerk-stenographer.

Respectfully submitted,

G. H. Brown,
Director.

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NONMETALLIC MINERALS EXPERIMENT STATION

To the President of Rutgers University:

The Station continued its work with the same regular personnel as during the previous year. A consulting chemist was in service at intervals for a total of nearly two months, and a consulting mining engineer for a short period. Service was also obtained through the Rolla, Mo., Station on a co-operative basis.

GENERAL NATURE OF WORK

As in previous years the activities of the Station were of two classes, field work and laboratory studies. The work was directed largely toward the structural nonmetallics, lime, gypsum, plaster of Paris, cement, slate and limestone in general. Other nonmetallics to which work was devoted include mica, fluorspar and asbestos. In conformity with a policy adopted by the Bureau to expand the nonmetallic work at Rolla, Mo., Station and at the Southern Station at Tuscaloosa, Ala., considerable study was given to the general nonmetallic field and to a survey of the most profitable problems to undertake. The industries served by this Station and the trade associations connected therewith have been very cordial toward the work, and have encouraged more extensive studies. Eight problems were actively in progress at the close of the year.

FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

Quarry problems at lime plants. A bulletin on quarry problems in the lime industry comprising the results of studies conducted for several years was completed and was in press at the end of the fiscal year.

Calcination of small-sized limestone. So much limestone under four-inch in size is wasted at lime plants that experiments were made to determine the feasibility of calcining it into lime with a singering machine. In 1924 tests were made with a small experimental mill and these were so promising that in 1925 a commercial-size machine was specially designed and many tests were made. The results bear sufficient

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promise to encourage plant tests under regular operating conditions. The experimental work was completed and a report covering the results was in press at the end of the fiscal year.

Limestone mining studies. Extensive field work involving visits to 52 limestone mines was completed in 1924 and most of the results compiled. The completed report, revised in some respects was in press on June 30, 1926.

Metallurgical limestone studies. A comprehensive study involving both the production and utilization of metallurgical limestone has been undertaken. Visits were made to quarries where the stone is produced and to furnaces where it is used. During the past year study has been devoted chiefly to utilization problems.

The mica industry. The need of a comprehensive report on mica, which is of growing interest on account of increasing use in radio and electrical equipment, led to a broad study involving visits to practically all the producing mines in the country. The work will include production, preparation and utilization.

Slate researches. Equipment has been ordered for experimental work on the use of the wire saw in slate quarries, but no actual work has yet been done. Many technical advances have been made in the slate industry since the publication in 1922 of the Bureau report on slate. A study of these developments and their influence on the industry was completed, and the report almost prepared for publication.

LABORATORY STUDIES

Anhydrite as a cement retarder. A study of the various calcium sulphates as cement retarders begun during the previous year was completed and the results published. It was found that mixed retarders in general gave better results than single retarders. Anhydrite alone is a poor retarder but mixed with gypsum it gives satisfactory results.

The effect of steam on limestone calcination. Most of the laboratory work conducted in New Brunswick during the year was devoted to an investigation of the effect of steam on the process of manufacturing lime from limestone. Many difficulties were encountered in getting apparatus to work

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properly under the exacting conditions. The work is still in progress.

X-ray studies on plaster of Paris and lime. A study of the re-use of plaster of Paris which was begun during the previous year was continued at Massachusetts Institute of Technology where a bureau employee was kindly permitted to use the excellent X-ray equipment of that institution. Some data has been worked out on the relation of structure to strength and some progress has been made toward possible methods of overcoming the weakness that ordinarily results from re-use.

The X-ray method has also been applied to lime to determine if there is any structural relationship between the lime and the stone from which it is obtained.

Fluorspar concentration. Cooperative work on the concentration of fluorspar tailings begun at Rolla, Mo., during the previous year was continued actively. So successful was the work that several mills have been remodelled in accordance with Bureau methods. The work is still incomplete.

Miscellaneous activities. The Station performed the usual service required in giving information to visitors or in answering letters. Various articles on nonmetallic subjects were prepared for outside publication. General studies were made of the needs of the nonmetallic industries and signficant developments in technique or utilization. The annual world-wide reviews of the mica and asbestos industries were prepared for mineral industry as heretofore.

Respectfully submitted,

OLIVER BOWLES,
Superintendent.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SCIENCE AND TACTICS

To the President of Rutgers University:

On Commencement Day, June 13, 1925, a telegram from the Adjutant General United States Army announced that for the first time Rutgers had been designated by the War Department as a Distinguished College for 1925, as the result

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of a thorough inspection of the military department made on April 27 and 28, 1925, by a War Department Board. This signal recognition by the War Department of the active support of military training by the Trustees, President and faculty, of the support of the student body, and of the constant work of the instructing personnel was most gratifying. In a similar manner word was received on Commencement Day, June 12, 1926, that Rutgers had a second time been designated as a Distinguished College, as result of an inspection made by a War Department Board on May 3 and 4, 1926.

ENROLLMENT

Due to a cut in Congressional appropriations for Reserve Officers' Training Corps (R. O. T. C.) work, the enrollment in basic (freshman and sophomore years) and advanced (junior and senior years) courses had to be limited. This left 80 freshmen eligible for basic R. O. T. C. work who could not be actually enrolled. As there was sufficient equipment on hand for them, they were given the basic instruction.

COLLEGE CREDIT FOR R. O. T. C. WORK

In rating institutions by War Department Boards, one of the questions is, "Is work in the Military Department given the same college credit as work in other departments?" If so, a perfect rating is given; if not, a deduction is made. For example, the basic course of three hours (one hour recitation and two hours drill) is given two credit hours; two hours of drill count as one credit hour, as two hours of laboratory work in other departments count as one credit hour. This is satisfactory for the basic course.

But the advanced course of five hours (three hours recitation and two hours drill) is given only three credit hours; this does not follow the University practice as to credit hours. The five hours work of the Advanced R. O. T. C. course should be given four credit hours; three hours recitation work should be given three credit hours and two hours of drill should be given one credit hour, making a total of four credit hours, instead of the present three credit hours, for the five hours work.

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In this increasingly stiff competition for the honor of being designated as a Distinguished College Rutgers has been at a serious disadvantage as compared with other universities in the matter of credit hours for the Advanced R. O. T. C. course, and recommendation is made that four credit hours be allowed for the five hours work in that course in junior and senior years.

AUDITORIUM AND ARMORY

For years one of the most pressing needs at Rutgers has been an adequate auditorium and armory where the entire University body could assemble; where the increasingly important meetings, conventions and societies connected with the University's work could be accommodated with comfort and dignity; where the annual commencements could be held on the campus instead of in a rented theater, and where the military department could have sufficient room and facilities for its work.

This department has in the past brought this matter to the attention of the Board of Trustees and has requested that an adequate site for an auditorium and armory be designated by the Board; for it is not believed practicable to secure State aid in the erection of such a building until an adequate site is offered to the State.

R. O. T. C. CAMPS

In past years not to exceed 5% of students in the basic course (freshman and sophomore years) could attend voluntarily a basic six weeks R. O. T. C. camp at end of freshman or sophomore years. This camp was very valuable for a student who took only the basic R. O. T. C. course, as it supplemented the work given him at his university; it was also very valuable for a student who elected the advanced R. O. T. C. course, as the required six weeks R. O. T. C. camp normally at the close of the junior year, together with the voluntary basic R. O. T. C. camp, gave the student twelve weeks in camp in addition to the four years work at his university and fitted him better for his reserve commission.

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Due to cuts in Congressional appropriations R. O. T. C. camp training could not be given to students in the basic course, but has been limited to the required six weeks R. O. T. C. camp training for advanced course students. Eighteen Rutgers advanced course students reported at Plattsburg Barracks June 18, 1926, for a six weeks course at camp training.

UNIVERSITY BAND

It is comparatively easy to maintain a band during the football season, but very difficult to maintain it throughout the year. A good university band is an important aid in developing and maintaining university spirit. The United States Government has furnished to this R. O. T. C. unit a set of musical instruments costing about $2800. A permanent band instructor is needed who lives here and can go with band on its trips. Lack of Congressional appropriations prevents the detail of a band instructor by the War Department, and probably the most economical method of obtaining a good band instructor would be for the University to employ a retired Army band leader, or bandsman, and pay him a suitable salary.

For the past year Mr. Angel del Busto, a former Army band leader, a graduate of the Army Music School and now connected with the music department of Columbia University, has come once a week to instruct the Rutgers band, and has done excellent work, but we should have a man here all the time.

Respectfully submitted,

S. E. SMILEY,
Colonel U. S. Army, Retired.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL TRAINING

To the President of Rutgers University:

The past year has shown an increase in undergraduate interest in intramural activities. This type of recreational physical training has become of great value to Rutgers. It offers attractive forms of athletic play, brings the entire undergraduate body closer together through a common rec-

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reational medium and is an aid in maintaining physical balance and good health. A summary of the department's activities for the year 1925-26 follows:

TOURNAMENTS CONDUCTED

Season	*Sport*	*No. Teams*	*No. Contestants*	*Winner*
Fall	Individual Tennis		64	Brown (Tritelion)
	Soccer	15	120	Ivy Club
Winter	Basketball	24	168	Beta Theta Pi
	Indoor Baseball	24	192	Phi Epsilon Pi
	Team Handball	13	52	Commuters' Varsity
	Handball (Singles)		16	Rabinowitz
	Handball (Doubles)	8	16	Arkin-Lipkowitz

Boxing Championships

	First	*Second*
125 Lb. Class	Mayers	Kaplowitz
135 Lb. Class	Ferris	Todd
145 Lb. Class	Nelson	Bole
155 Lb. Class	Greenberg	Pearsall
170 Lb. Class	Flachbarth	Jorgenses

Wrestling Championships

	First	*Second*
185 Lb. Class	Berkowitz	
175 Lb. Class	Djerf	
165 Lb. Class	McMillen	
155 Lb. Class	McClatchey	
135 Lb. Class	Glasser	Roberts

Spring	Baseball	18	162	Ivy Club
	Team Tennis	16	74	

Season	*Activity*	*No. Classes*	*No. in Activity*	*Instructor*
Entire	Beginners' Swim	9	101	James H. Reilly
Year	Advanced Swim	8	92	James H. Reilly
	Corrective Posture	6	63	Allan Compton
	Normal Training	5	43	Allan Compton
Winter	Boxing	3	37	Sid Hunter
	Wrestling	3	29	Mike Botsouras
Spring	Life Saving	3	32	James H. Reilly

The needs of the undergraduate in individual recreational games should be more fully met. Good results were obtained this past year in tennis, handball and swimming. Fencing, through the interest stimulated by Professor Gilmore

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attracted about 40 men. The aim of the physical training department is to foster an interest in games that can be played by the college man after graduation. Classified under this head are fencing, golf, tennis, handball, swimming, squash, rowing and canoeing. Lack of facilities prevent the development of golf and squash. I recommend the immediate construction of additional tennis courts and outdoor handball courts. College Field will accommodate eight tennis courts and there is room on the north side of Ballantine Pool for eight handball courts.

September, 1925, found 101 members of the class of 1929 unable to fulfill the requirement in swimming. At the present date 28 men are still in classes for beginners. All of these men swim but are not proficient enough to complete the tests. Their physical training requirement next year will be swimming instruction until these tests have been passed.

Excellent results have been secured in the posture classes. All members of these classes show marked improvement. The classes in flat feet have not been so fruitful in achievement. A pedograph has been added to our equipment and charts of the feet of students are taken monthly. To date but little progress has been noted. From correspondence with other colleges and universities it is learned that the results attained in this work are very slight, due to treatment being given at growth instead of in the formative stage. An intensive effort is planned in corrective work for flat feet next year.

Course No. 699, physical training for men unfit for or excused from military duty, enrolled a total of 43 students, 34 freshmen and nine sophomores, The work given was Theory and Practice in Physical Training for Secondary Schools. Mr. Compton conducted all classes this year and offered a comprehensive and complete outline of study.

I would like to suggest that one hour credit be added to the requirements for a degree, this credit hour being required in physical training and only obtainable through satisfactory participation in physical training work in freshman and sophomore years.

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Exercise in the open air is of far greater benefit to growing boys than any done indoors. From the point of view of this department one of the most urgent needs of Rutgers is more outdoor space for play and games. We could use extensive additions to our football and soccer fields. A number of baseball diamonds would be filled every afternoon if they were available. Tennis is a game which has proved to be permanently popular and valuable and it requires comparatively so little space that the University should provide all the courts which will be used. In some respects golf excels all other forms of exercise for the college man and is the sport in which early acquired skill is most likely to be highly valued in mature life. It would be a wise step for Rutgers to look about for ample acreage, much larger than our present athletic fields, for the proper development of recreational and athletic facilities for the men of the University.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES H. REILLY,
Physical Director.

RUTGERS UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

To the President of Rutgers University:

It gives me great pleasure to submit you the report of the Library for the year ending June 30, 1926. The year has been a most eventful one on account of the construction of the addition to the Library building, which was made possible by the generous gift of the late Mrs. Ralph Voorhees of Clinton, New Jersey.

I wish to thank you for your cordial cooperation and interest in all matters concerning the Library. That the Legislature increased greatly the appropriation for the purchase of books and for binding is very gratifying, and also that the Trustees included in the University budget for 1926-27 a much larger amount for the payment of salaries and administration.

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The beautiful addition to the Library building is practically completed. It will give more than 100% additional space for readers and books.

It is difficult adequately to express my appreciation and gratification that the dream and desire of years has finally been realized. The library and library building of a university or college mean much to it. The library expresses the quality of work done at an institution. We at Rutgers can congratulate ourselves on our library facilities, and the fine quality of work done at the University, but we must make every effort to add to these facilities. On account of the rapidly growing student body, the enlarged faculty and new courses the increased number of graduate students, and the addition to the Library building it will be necessary to increase still further the funds for the purchase of books and the employment of a larger staff of workers. There should also be provided for the College for Women a fine library building, and funds should be provided for the building up of an adequate library for study and reading by the students of the College for Women.

The building of the addition to the Library was accomplished with very little disturbance to the Library users, and it was not necessary to close the Library even for an hour during the year. This was due to the careful supervision of Mr. Charles F. Berger, of the class of 1894, a member of the contracting firm of Corning Company.

Mr. Berger gave constant personal attention to the construction of the building and has been able to save at least 12% on the contract price. The saving reverts to the University and has made it possible to furnish the addition out of the funds provided by Mrs. Voorhees.

Mr. John W. Mettler, of the class of 1899, Chairman of the committee on grounds and buildings of the Board of Trustees, gave constant attention to the building of the addition. Owing to his wide experience in building and his close study of colonial architecture and decoration he was able to give expert advice with the result that a beautiful building has been erected.

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Since the new building was an addition to an older one the planning and construction have been most difficult. The slightest mistake would have made an unsightly building, and it is almost entirely due to the interest and care of Mr. Mettler and Mr. Berger that the enlarged building has a beautiful and harmonious appearance and at the same time is planned for efficient work.

There have been catalogued during the year 6323 books, making the total of catalogued books 131,776. The sources of these books are as follows:

Appropriation for the Chemistry Department	8
Class of 1898 Library Fund	16
George H. Cook Fund	16
Sarah Cook Fund	10
Silas Cook Fund	15
General Physiology Fund	48
Byron David Halsted Fund	6
New Jersey State Appropriation	653
New Jersey State Appropriation for Chemistry Department	3
New Jersey State Appropriation for Experiment Station	26
New Jersey College for Women	250
Robert H. Pruyn Fund	208
P. Vanderbilt Spader Fund	73
Benjamin Stevens Gift	39
Sulphur Research Fund	48
Taylor Fund	18
Gifts	4888
	6323

The friends of the University have been most generous in their gifts. It is not possible in this report to list the many hundreds of items that have been presented but some of the more important are as follows:

From John Wyckoff Mettler, Esq., of the class of 1899, very notable collections of prints consisting of 976 Washington, 688 Franklin, 5000 Napoleon and 1581 miscellaneous. These were formerly the property of Mr. Warren Crane of New York City. Other gifts from Mr. Mettler include a complete set of Valentine's Manuals of the City of New York, and a letter from General Frederick Frelinghuysen written to Jonathan Rhea, Esq., Philadelphia, January 20, 1794.

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General Frelinghuysen was a member of the faculty in 1777 and a Trustee in 1782.

From the Hon. Charles W. Parker, a portrait of the late Professor James S. Cannon.

From Dr. Cornelius G. Coakley, the mathematical and astronomical library of the late Professor W. Coakley, of the class of 1836.

From Edward J. Muller, Esq., a number of valuable items including Indian pottery, fossils, shells, birds and books.

From Miss Anna B. Cook, 59 diaries and field notebooks of the late Professor George H. Cook. These books are from 1854-1888 and include his two trips to Europe, a book containing duplicate copies of his letters and a few miscellaneous notebooks.

From Mrs. H. Brewster Willis, educational books from the library of the late H. Brewster Willis, former County Superintendent of Schools.

From Mrs. Ralph G. Wright, Miss Elizabeth R. Bevier, and from Louis Bevier, Jr., Esq., of the class of 1906, the library of their father, the late Professor Louis Bevier, of the class of 1878.

From W. H. Richardson, Esq., of Jersey City, a rare catalogue of the Rutgers Medical School for the years 1828-29, and a copy of a lecture on anatomy by Dr. Godman, a Professor of the Rutgers Medical School.

From Mrs. Mary H. Scudder, widow of the Rev. William H. Scudder, of the class of 1878, a copy of the Breeches Bible.

From Miss Agnes Storer, portrait of Peter D. Vroom, and photographs of the class of 1866.

From Charles L. Edgar, Esq., of the class of 1882 and a Trustee of the University, charts issued by the National Industrial Conference Board.

From the Rev. William Elliot Griffis, L.H.D., of the class of 1869, many books and valuable manuscript material.

From Sydney P. Noe, Esq., of the class of 1910, his publications and also two rare and valuable Ming coins.

From Joseph G. Baier, Esq., of the class of 1896, portraits of President Theodore Frelinghuysen, and United States Secretary of State Frederick T. Frelinghuysen.

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From Dr. Oral Sumner Coad, of the faculty of the New Jersey College for Women, a copy of his book, "William Dunlap—A Study of His Life and of His Place in Contemporary Culture".

From Austin Moore, Esq., a stagecoach whip used on the stagecoach driven between New Brunswick and Princeton.

From the Woodberry Society, a six volume set of the collected essays of the late George Edward Woodberry.

From Professor Edward L. Stevenson, LL.D., large paper edition of the valuable work, "Autografos de Cristobal Colon y Papels de America. Los Publica. La Duquesa de Berwick y de Alba", 2 volumes, Madrid, 1892 and 1902.

The following items have been loaned to the Library:

From John Wyckoff Mettler, Esq., of the class of 1899, silhouettes of:

Ira Condict and Henry Rutgers. Cut by Charles Willson Peale, Philadelphia, 1798.

"Lord Cornbury", Edward Hyde, Governor of New Jersey from 1703-1708.

Edgar Allan Poe.

From John W. Dawson, Esq., of New Brunswick, a copy of the Gilbert Stuart portrait of President Washington made by his father, the late Arthur Dawson.

The friends who have given periodicals and books to the Library for very many years have continued their gifts. These persons are as follows: Professor Albert S. Cook, LL.D., '72; Rev. William H. S. Demarest, LL.D., '83; Miss Anna B. Cook; Mrs. Robert A. Cook; Professor William H. Kirk, Ph.D.; Professor William S. Myers, D.Sc., '89; Leonor F. Loree, LL.D., '77; James Neilson, Esq., '66; Edward G. Pearson, Esq., '68; Edwin G. McKeag, Ph.D., '96; George F. Scull, Esq., '95; Professor Ralph G. Wright, Ph.D.; John P. Wall, Esq.; William H. Benedict, Esq., and Alexander S. Graham, Esq.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE A. OSBORN,
Librarian.

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DEAN OF MEN

To the President of Rutgers University:

It is somewhat difficult to outline the work carried on in an office the function of which is almost exclusively in the sphere of human relations. When personal habits, tastes, eccentricities and ambitions are to be dealt with, there is not much place for definition. Each individual presents a separate problem and each instance that comes to the attention of the Dean of Men presents a different aspect. That very fact makes the task interesting and the element of character building involved makes it eminently worth while. Encouragement of honest effort, guidance over difficult places, friendliness in times of need are found to be as necessary to the morale of the student body as discipline in cases of infraction of rules or neglect of work. Equal emphasis may be placed upon the value of such service in the encouragement of better scholarship. It is assuming too much to expect that young men transferred from home influences can suddenly be thrown upon their own responsibility and make the most of their opportunities without friendly encouragement and guidance.

The special course undertaken for freshmen who failed to meet the requirements at the end of their first term has proved a very helpful factor in meeting such situations as their new college environment creates. Twelve members of the freshman class availed themselves of this privilege and fully 60% will doubtless be reinstated next Autumn. Freshman Week will be instituted next fall with the purpose of aiding the incoming student to understand his opportunities and responsibilities as a Rutgers man. The program for four days will be an intensive course in orientation. The freshman class will be required to attend and will be under the tutelage and guidance of members of the faculty and upper classmen. They will be given such instruction and information as will assist them in adapting themselves to their new associations.

The specific duties of the office of the Dean of Men involved in discipline, attendance records, supervision of chapel, scholarship assignments, public speaking appointments and

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general office routine have made their demands but are so organized as to be cared for with little or no friction.

One of the most valued opportunities afforded this office is to be found in the encouragement of the best possible relations between the members of the student body and the right attitude of the students to the faculty. Four years of living together requires a constant emphasis on mutual appreciation of the purposes and spirit of the men who constitute the college family. The spirit of cooperation has been fostered during the past year and it has been very gratifying to find the faculty and student body heartily working toward that end.

Our student body has been remarkably free from many of the evils now decried in so-called surveys, commissioners' reports and newspaper articles. Our most persistent evil is that involved in the break-down of the honor system, which was abandoned by an overwhelming vote of the student body early in the present college year. The reaction from that failure seems to evidence a growing resentment against dishonesty in examinations. There is good reason to believe that a public sentiment is being developed which will be a most effective means of holding in check this vicious tendency. This coupled with the support of the faculty in existing regulations concerning dishonesty in examinations is bound to bring about a very needed reform.

There is a real need for increased facilities for recreation of a healthy, normal type. The student needs to have a tired body as a result of healthy physical exercise. If he does not get it his condition comes to be that of a junior in excellent scholastic standing, who remarked last winter that "if something doesn't happen soon, I'll blow up." Students do "blow up" for lack of an outlet of sheer physical vigor. The department of physical education is doing its utmost to meet this need but it is unfortunately badly handicapped in its capacity for service because of lack of facilities.

The Dean of Men believes that the Trustees and alumni of Rutgers University desire that the University shall recognize as its first duty the development of a real manhood. The job of those of us who toil here on Rutgers campus is primarily that of making men. We also believe that the State of

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New Jersey can support this University by public taxation only on the condition that as a State institution Rutgers will develop a high type of citizen, contributing thereby to an intelligent and righteous constituency of the State itself. Parents who send their boys to Rutgers have the right to demand that the College shall recognize as its fundamental task the development of character bearing the marks of strength, culture and refinement.

This is more than a "glittering generality." It is a conviction that assumes the nature of a pledge to the State, tc the Trustees who represent Rutgers and her noble history, and to the parents of students who come to the University.

Respectfully submitted,

FRASER METZGER,
Dean of Men.

THE REGISTRAR

To the President of Rutgers University:

The following are the registration figures for the year 1925-26, 263 more undergraduate students having been enrolled in all departments for this year than for the year 1924-25.

	Class of 1926	*Class of 1927*	*Class of 1928*	*Class of 1929*	*Total*	
General Curriculum	87	108	135	175	505	
Curriculum in Chemistry	3	5	7	16	31	
College of Arts and Sciences						
Curriculum in Biology.....	5	4	13	32	54	590
College of Engineering						
Civil Engineering	9	12	11	....	32	
Electrical Engineering.....	12	10	14	....	36	
Mechanical Engineering..	9	6	7	....	22	
Mun. and San. Eng'g.....	....	2	2	....	4	
Engineering Freshmen	....	....	....	77	77	171
College of Agriculture.....	15	14	17	38	84	84
Course in Ceramics.....	4	5	6	8	23	23
N. J. College for Women....	93	115	194	291	693	693
Grand Total of Undergraduates.....						1561

39 graduate students were enrolled during the year, representing twelve states and seven foreign countries. Nine

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students were enrolled as special students, not candidates for degrees.

GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX OF UNDERGRADUATES, COLLEGES FOR MEN

	1926	*1927*	*1928*	*1929*	*Total*
Connecticut	....	1	....	4	5
Delaware	....	....	1	....	1
Florida	....	....	2	....	2
Iowa	....	....	1	....	1
Kentucky	....	....	1	....	1
Maryland	....	....	1	....	1
Massachusetts	1	....	....	....	1
Minnesota	....	1	....	....	1
New Jersey	115	139	169	282	705
New York	28	21	32	50	131
Ohio	....	1	1	1	3
Pennsylvania	....	2	2	8	12
Vermont	....	1	....	....	1
Virginia	....	....	1	....	1
West Virginia	....	....	....	1	1
South Africa	....	....	1	....	1
	144	166	212	346	868

NEW JERSEY STUDENTS BY COUNTIES, COLLEGES FOR MEN

	1926	*1927*	*1928*	*1929*	*Total*
Atlantic	3	3	2	5	13
Bergen	9	11	22	21	63
Burlington	....	1	1	6	8
Camden	2	1	3	2	8
Cape May	....	1	2	1	4
Cumberland	2	4	....	3	9
Essex	21	32	33	72	158
Gloucester	....	....	3	2	5
Hudson	6	7	8	21	42
Hunterdon	4	3	1	1	9
Mercer	8	11	6	11	36
Middlesex	28	28	33	57	146
Monmouth	6	8	15	13	42
Morris	4	2	7	9	22
Ocean	....	....	1	3	4
Passaic	7	2	1	10	20
Salem	2	1	....	6	9
Somerset	1	6	7	9	23
Sussex	1	....	1	....	2
Union	11	18	23	29	81
Warren	....	....	....	1	1
	115	139	169	282	705

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GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX OF STUDENTS, COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

	1926	*1927*	*1928*	*1929*	*Total*
California	....	....	....	1	1
Connecticut	3	1	....	3	7
Dist. of Columbia	....	....	....	1	1
Georgia	1	....	....	....	1
Illinois	....	....	1	....	1
Kentucky	....	....	....	1	1
Massachusetts	....	....	2	....	2
Michigan	....	....	1	....	1
Minnesota	....	....	....	1	1
New Hampshire	....	....	1	....	1
New Jersey	83	107	169	250	609
New York	4	3	12	31	50
Pennsylvania	1	3	7	2	13
Ohio	....	1	1	....	2
Porto Rico	....	....	....	1	1
India	1	....	....	....	1
	93	115	194	291	693

NEW JERSEY STUDENTS BY COUNTIES, N. J. COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

	1926	*1927*	*1928*	*1929*	*Total*
Atlantic	2	3	1	3	9
Bergen	6	8	12	25	51
Burlington	....	3	1	5	9
Camden	1	....	2	2	5
Cape May	....	....	....	1	1
Cumberland	1	1	2	4	8
Essex	18	18	50	55	141
Gloucester	....	1	1	1	3
Hudson	16	14	13	21	64
Hunterdon	....	....	2	3	5
Mercer	2	3	11	12	28
Middlesex	11	15	21	39	86
Monmouth	6	6	7	17	36
Morris	6	8	6	15	35
Ocean	....	4	....	2	6
Passaic	3	6	9	7	25
Salem	....	1	....	....	1
Somerset	3	5	7	5	20
Sussex	....	1	3	2	6
Union	8	8	19	28	63
Warren	....	2	2	3	7
	83	107	169	250	609

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The Registrar's Office prepares each year the scholastic rating of fraternities, clubs, and student activities for the colleges for men. These are given below in the order of rank for the year. No cups are given for high rating, except as they may be given by the various national fraternities, but the publication of the ratings each year undoubtedly stimulates greater effort on the part of the students belonging to fraternities and clubs.

Fraternities	*1st Term*	*2nd Term*
Tritelion Lodge	78.4	77.1
Theta Zeta	78.0	77.5
Alpha Sigma Rho	77.5	77.6
Phi Epsilon Pi	77.9	75.6
Chi Phi	75.0	76.9
Kappa Sigma	76.0	75.5
Delta Upsilon	75.8	74.93
Raritan Club	75.5	74.92
Zeta Psi	75.1	74.8
Evergreen Club	75.2	73.9
Phi Gamma Delta	75.4	73.3
Lamda Chi Alpha	73.75	73.6
Beta Theta Pi	73.84	73.1
Chi Psi	73.0	72.6
Ivy Club	72.4	72.7
Pi Kappa Alpha	72.8	71.7
Delta Phi	70.7	72.5
Delta Kappa Epsilon	69.2	70.1
All Fraternity Men	74.8	74.4
All Non-Fraternity Men	76.2	77.4
Difference	1.4	3.0
Activities		
Rifle	78.6	77.9
Swimming	78.6	77.5
Musical Clubs	77.7	76.6
Basketball	77.1	75.0
Queen's Players	75.9	75.2
Tennis	76.0	74.7
Baseball	76.0	74.2
Track	75.8	73.8
Football	75.3	72.3
Lacrosse	74.5	73.1
Average of activities	76.2	74.4

235 students in the colleges for men held State Scholarships under the Act of 1890, covering tuition and course fees;

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38 held State Scholarships under the Act of 1864, covering the tuition fee; 98 held College scholarships, covering part of the tuition fee; the remainder, 497 students, paid full tuition and fees to the University.

A new method of competition for the State Scholarships under the Act of 1890 was inaugurated in June, 1925. This method provided that each competitor must take the examination in English, but that the other subjects were optional, three to be taken from the following group: mathematics, history, natural science, Latin, and modern foreign language. The old method required examinations in English, algebra, plane geometry and two optional units. As a result of this change, 275 candidates appeared for the examinations in 1925, or more than 100 in excess of the number competing in 1924. The 60 scholarships were all taken up in June, whereas in all previous years considerably less than 60 had qualified in June, additional examinations to fill vacancies being given in September. Again in June, 1926, 260 candidates appeared for the examinations and the 60 scholarships available for the class of 1930 were filled.

The largest class in the history of the Colleges for Men was admitted in September, 1925, 343 being registered at that time. Of this number, 326 were admitted by certificate. Ten students were admitted with entrance conditions, most of these coming by examination.

The number of students dropped because of low scholarship was somewhat less during the past year than usual. Eight sophomores and twenty freshmen were dropped during the first term, and one senior, six juniors, nine sophomores and fourteen freshmen during the second term. Of the twenty freshmen dropped at the end of the first term twelve were admitted to a special class with an opportunity to regain freshman standing. 39 students, one senior, five juniors, eleven sophomores, and twenty-two freshmen, withdrew from college during the year because of financial difficulties, illness or scholastic reasons.

Students rating in the lowest quarter of their classes at graduation from high school are not admitted to the Colleges for Men, and a study of the results obtained during the

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last two years by students who ranked in the third quarter at graduation from high school and who entered the College of Engineering would indicate the doubtful wisdom of admitting such students to that college, and perhaps to the other colleges.

Respectfully submitted,

LUTHER H. MARTIN,
Registrar.

INDUSTRIAL EXTENSION

To the President of Rutgers University:

Although some surveys had been made during September and October the actual starting of the Industrial Extension Division was on November 17, 1925, when the preliminary office was finished and opened. The time of the year offered some handicaps since much preliminary work was necessary to formulate courses, bulletins and policies but it was felt that it would permit a good program for the second term of the college year. This conclusion was more than justified by the results later obtained.

By January 1, 1926, the Division was in position to begin the offering of extension service. It had selected and outlined 50 courses of study, prepared bulletins describing them, purchased supplies to handle class and correspondence students and formulated policies on organization and administration.

INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE

In order to place its program before the industries of the State a conference was called on January 5 and invitations sent to a selected list of industries. Numerous firms accepted and representatives from them met in the Engineering Building of the University to study the extension program and to offer advice as to methods to employ in New Jersey. The proposed plans of the Division were well received and several companies made immediate arrangements for the offering of extension courses to their employees.

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FIELD ACTIVITIES

The organization of groups began at once. On January 12 the first class was organized at the factory of Johnson and Johnson in New Brunswick with 53 foremen and foreladies studying foreman training. Three days later it was followed by a similar class at the Plainfield plant of the International Motors Corporation with 83 enrollments, and others came in rapid succession. By the end of January groups had been started also in the shops of the Central Railroad of New Jersey at Elizabethport, in the Hercules Powder Company of Parlin, in the Westinghouse Lamp Company of Bloomfield, and in the New Brunswick plant of the International Motors Corporation.

During this same period a request was received for correspondence service to the employees of the Adirondack Power and Light Corporation of Schenectady, New York, and surrounding territory and 184 enrollments accepted. It was felt that the Division was justified in going out of the State at this time because it was necessary to develop its work on a quantity basis in order to reduce overhead costs. The income from this outside project was upwards of $2300 and supplied the Division with necessary funds for other work.

During February numerous correspondence students were added to the enrollment lists and a class in shop sketching organized at the Calco Chemical Company at Bound Brook.

STUDENTS AND ENROLLMENTS

As a result of these various projects 669 students were enrolled for a total of 903 subjects. Of these 426 were in class instruction with the remainder, 243, following the correspondence study method. All classes were met by members of the Extension Division.

COURSES GIVEN

Altogether thirty-four different subjects were taught during the year, a complete list being as follows: Shop Sketching, Mechanical Drawing, Kinematics, Machine Design, Shop Arithmetic, Business Arithmetic, Arithmetic for Carpenters

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and Builders, Algebra, Trigonometry, Calculus, Direct Current Electricity, Alternating Current Electricity, Radio, Mechanics of Machines, Strength of Materials, Applied Mechanics, Machine Shop Practice, Foreman Training, Automobiles, Practical Steam Engineering, Heat, Steam Boilers, Steam Engines, Principles of Industrial Engineering, Bookkeeping, Accounting, Business English, Paragraphing and Punctuation, Commercial Correspondence, Salesmanship, Advertising, Business Economics, Public Utility Economics, and Business Law.

COMPLETIONS

Of the 426 who enrolled for class room instruction 308 completed their courses and were awarded certificates. This record of 72% was high and indicated the care and effort put forth by the Division. Since correspondence students require at least a year to complete most courses, no records of completions in this branch of service will be available until next year. Several completions have already been recorded, however, indicating that the final percentage will be very good for this branch of service.

OTHER CONTACTS

Upwards of twenty firms have been visited and a study made of their educational needs. Thirteen addresses or talks were given before various industrial groups or conventions with a total audience of about 1500. About 200 letters of inquiry have been received in the office from companies and individuals interested in educational work. Upwards of 100 major and minor executives of various plants have been interviewed with reference to courses for their employees.

QUALITY OF EXTENSION STUDENTS

It is of interest to note the character of individuals enrolling for extension courses. Nearly two-thirds of all students are foremen, which accounts for the fact that the average age of the students is high, being 39 years. Numerous higher executives are among the list and include superintendents, assistant managers, personnel directors and technical men.

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Numerous university and college graduates appear among the enrollment lists and include not only Rutgers graduates but also those of Princeton, Yale, Cornell, Syracuse, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Penn State, University of Texas, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Union College, Rose Polytechnical Institute and others.

FINANCES

The annual appropriation of $7500 to be prorated over the period of operation provided only enough funds to set up the office, pay the salary and incidental expenses of the Director and provide a stenographer. As fees came in from students, however, it became apparent that many things could be done which had not been provided for in the budget with the result that an associate professor was appointed in January, a liberal supply of extension texts and class supplies placed in stock, further office equipment provided, bulletins printed, practically all being paid for from student fees.

The income from fees reached the total of $9477 which when added to the appropriation gave the Division a working capital of $14,810 instead of the small sum originally provided. The expenses were correspondingly large since each enrollment necessitated certain expenses. A summary of income and expenses follows:

FUNDS RECEIVED		
From Appropriation ($7500.00 prorated)	$5333.34	
Fees from Class Students	5750.00	
Fees from Correspondence Students	2985.00	
From sale of Special Material	742.00	
Total Income		$14,810.00
EXPENDITURES		
Salaries and Wages	$5783.33	
Books and Class Supplies	5243.19	
Travel	1023.00	
Office Furniture, Supplies, Printing	1051.19	
Miscellaneous	24.00	
Total Expenditures		$13,228.13
Balance July 1		$ 1581.87

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In addition to the above there are books and materials on hand for class use having a value of $2500 and paid for out of these funds.

OUTLOOK

With the increase in appropriation for next year and the corresponding increase in the Extension staff material expansion in all directions may be looked for. Shop classes, night schools and correspondence study projects will all be given further impetus, and a great increase in publicity will be brought about by the publication of a monthly periodical, *Industrial Extension Record,* which will be mailed to a selected mailing list of students, business and industrial executives, secretaries of organizations and others interested in the educational welfare of their community.

CONCLUSION

In general it may be said that the results of the first year in Industrial Extension are much better than had been expected. The remarkable interest displayed by the industries and the excellent work done by students both indicate that the Division is rendering a service much needed in New Jersey. If reasonable financial provisions can be made for its growth the Industrial Extension Division can soon develop its plans to place Rutgers and the State of New Jersey among the foremost of institutions and states which are offering this branch of service to the adult population.

Respectfully submitted,

N. C. MILLER,
Director.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

To the President of Rutgers University:

Expenditures for ordinary repairs during the year have come within the budget allowance of $13,242.63. The cost of making unforeseen repairs and alterations during the year has exceeded that for ordinary repairs and maintenance, amounting to about $23,000. The items covered by this amount comprise repairs for two fires in Winants Hall, one

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in Queen's Building and one in the Greenhouse (all covered by insurance); repairs and alterations of the President's house; repairs and alterations on Ford Campus; rebuilding the cornice on Van Nest Hall; fitting up office for the Dean of Men in Queen's Building; repairs and alterations of 139 College Avenue (not completed); repairs and alterations 43 College Avenue; new hot water heater in the Ballantine Gymnasium.

The following new building work has been started during the year:

Addition to Voorhees Library. Architect, Edward S. Tilton of New York City; General Contractors, Edward Corning Company of New York City. Contract signed June 4, 1925. Excavation started June 22, 1925. The work was practically completed before June 30, 1926, and the addition put into use.

Hegeman Dormitory. Architects, York and Sawyer of New York City; General Contractors, George B. Rule, Inc., of New Brunswick. Contract signed August 26, 1925. Excavation started September 10, 1925. The time of final completion will be about the middle of August.

Physics Building. Plans and specifications by the state architect; General Contractors, George B. Rule, Inc., New Brunswick. Contract awarded April 6, signed May 19, 1926. Excavation started June 2, 1926. The general excavation was completed June 11.

Prospective Work. In addition to ordinary repair work there is authorized for the coming year the following: Completion of Physics Building; grading and layout of College Field for tennis, baseball, football and lacrosse; completion of alterations on 139 College Avenue, which has been rented to the Raritan Club; grading and approaches at the Hegeman Dormitory.

Important work needed. The Schanck Observatory should be thoroughly repaired. The woodwork of all the windows and doors is in very bad condition and does not furnish adequate protection from the weather. Heavy storms are liable to damage seriously the valuable instruments therein. I would recommend that authority be given to

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replace all window and door material with new, or that all the openings be boarded up tight.

The Alumni and Faculty House is in need of extensive repairs inside and out.

Much money could be spent on Queen's Building to put it in a safe and satisfactory condition. The entire roof should be replaced and the tower rebuilt, preferably of fireproof construction. I recommend also that the whole interior be made fireproof. The exterior woodwork, cornice and windows have badly deteriorated from neglect of yearly repairs and need considerable work to put them in good condition.

FIRE PROTECTION AND EGRESS

Considerable work has been done in remedying conditions but much more is needed to put all of the buildings in safe condition for the occupants and for protection of property.

In Winants Hall lighting by gas has been eliminated and the whole building is now lighted by electricity. An unused and dangerous staircase at the south end has been taken out. Before the building can be considered fairly safe as a dormitory sufficient exterior fire escapes should be installed to enable the occupants to get out without using the staircases, which are a distinct source of danger. The boiler room ceiling should be so protected as to prevent or retard the spread of a fire starting there.

In Van Nest Hall the conditions are dangerous and outside fire escapes should be put on. The only means of egress from the top floor is by a single narrow staircase which in any event should be rebuilt in a better form.

Authority has been given to change the entrance doors of the Kirkpatrick Chapel to swing outward and to fireproof the boiler room ceiling, which work will be done this summer.

A change in the entrance of the Ballantine Gymnasium has also been authorized to make the egress conditions safer.

All of the buildings on Queen's Campus and some of the others are old and inflammable for a rapid spread of fire. Since September last there have been seven fires of varying

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magnitude,—four in Winants Hall and one each in Queen's Building, Ballantine Gymnasium and the Greenhouse. The only reason why most of these fires did not cause more serious damage was because they happened to be discovered in an early stage. Had they occurred on Sundays, holidays or late at night, the consequences would have been more serious and in case of two in Winants Hall dangerous to life.

Respectfully submitted,

WINTHROP ALEXANDER,
Superintendent.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

To the President of Rutgers University:

This Department was established by action of the Board of Trustees on February 1, 1925. Previous to that time news stories of the University were sent to the papers by a group of local newspaper correspondents the majority of whom were not connected with the institution, and occasionally, when other duties permitted, by the Assistant to the President. But there was no organized system of news distribution and a large percentage of the residents of New Jersey were only casually aware of the existence of the State University.

NEWSPAPER PUBLICITY

In the sixteen months which have elapsed since its establishment the Department has developed in the office of the Director a news distributing center to which all correspondents report daily for news. Rutgers correspondents have been secured for the Associated Press, the Standard News Association, the *New York Times, New York World, New York Herald-Tribune, New York American, New York Evening Post, New York Sun, New York Telegram, Philadelphia Public Ledger, Philadelphia Inquirer, Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Newark Evening News, Newark Sunday Call, Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Elizabeth Daily Journal, New Brunswick Daily Home News* and *New Brunswick Sunday Times.* All of these correspondents depend upon the office of the Director for the great majority of their news stories.

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Through the cooperation of the President and the departmental heads of the faculty, all news of importance is first reported to the Director, is then typewritten in approved newspaper form, and carbons of the stories placed in the correspondents' file. The correspondents then rewrite the stories in conformity with the needs of their individual papers and submit them with proper release dates. On special occasions such as the President's Inauguration, the New Jersey Newspaper Institute, the State High School Conference and the Interscholastic Debating Conference, the Director has secured advanced copies of important speeches and has made them available for the correspondents.

The Director himself acts as Rutgers correspondent for the Associated Press, and the Standard News Association. Through personal contact very friendly relations have been established between the University and these two large distributing agencies, with the result that Rutgers stories have been given much larger circulation than would have been possible without the cooperation and aid of the "A. P." and Standard. On occasion feature stories have been prepared for distribution, with pictures, by the Newspaper Enterprise Association, known more familiarly as NEA Service. "Spot" stories in connection with the College of Agriculture and the Agricultural Experiment Station have also been handled by this Department.

In addition to the handling of so-called "spot news" a definite service to the newspapers of New Jersey has been organized whereby at least four stories of the State University are sent each week to approximately 150 papers in the State. It is the purpose of these stories to acquaint the citizens of New Jersey with the activities of the University; to make known to as large a public as it is possible to reach the ideal of service to the State as outlined by President Thomas in his Inaugural Address. The subject matter of the stories therefore has been concerned not with athletics but with the enrollment of the University, the subjects offered, the appointment of new professors and the activities of the faculty, developments in industrial extension, highway engineering, and the Summer Session, and matters pertaining to

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scholarship, research and academic accomplishments. The newspaper editors have been most generous in the printing of such news and have made it possible to spread word of the work the University is doing and the opportunities it offers to every section of the State. In this connection it may be noted that the press of New Jersey is extremely favorable to Rutgers and has been instrumental, through the New Jersey Press Association, in the establishment and development of our courses in journalism.

The Department has attempted whenever possible to prepare special stories of the activities of Rutgers undergraduates for use in their local newspapers, and has been able in spare moments to send out 175 such stories.

The Director has been in almost daily contact with the University photographer and has had taken approximately 225 pictures during the year, which have been distributed through agencies to scores of newspapers. One photograph of a railroad class in industrial extension appeared in the newspapers of 28 states, and another of some prize stock at the College Farm was very widely distributed. The *New York Times* and the *Newark Sunday Call* have been especially generous in the use of Rutgers photographs. On occasions such as the President's Inauguration, the Military Exhibition Drill and Commencement, the Director has arranged for the presence of photographers from nationally known agencies and from leading metropolitan papers who have taken from 12 to 35 pictures for general distribution.

The Department, working in conjunction with the Graduate Manager of Athletics, has handled all athletic publicity during the past twelve months. The Director has been in close touch with the sporting editors of some dozen papers in New York and Philadelphia, has supervised the work of the press box on the Neilson Athletic Field, has arranged for the installation of telegraph wires at the field without cost to the University and has personally covered athletic contests for a number of publications. In addition he has written more than 75 feature athletic stories and carried on a special publicity campaign for the Rutgers-Holy Cross football game.

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Special campaigns have also been conducted in connection with the Industrial Extension Division, the Summer Session, the Short Courses in Highway Engineering, the New Jersey Newspaper Institute, the State High School Conference and the State Scholarship examinations. Approximately one hundred feature stories have been prepared, varying in length from 200 to 4000 words, chiefly at the request of newspaper and magazine editors.

The following table gives the number and classification of news articles sent out from July 1, 1925, to July 1, 1926:

General News	236
Agricultural	26*
Industrial Extension	21
New Jersey College for Women	13
Summer Session	24
Feature Stories	99
Local News Stories	175
Athletics	370
	1064
Mimeographed Stories	134
Telegraphic Stories	623
Total	1821

* Exclusive of stories sent out by the College of Agriculture.

The Department subscribes to a newspaper clipping bureau which contracts to supply the University with clippings of all Rutgers news appearing in papers throughout the country. The experience of the Association of College and University Publicity Bureaus shows however that such agencies manage to collect only about one-seventh the total stories printed. The figures given below, which are taken from the actual clippings in the departmental scrap book, are therefore by no means complete and should be multiplied many times in order to gauge correctly the actual newspaper publicity received by the University. Our scrap book shows that 215 editorials about the work of the University and its staff were printed during the past year in the newspapers of fifteen states; and 272 Rutgers pictures appeared in the press of 31 states. Our clippings total 109,000 inches, which

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represents approximately 160 solid newspaper pages. In May, 1926, the *New York Times* alone used 960 inches of Rutgers matter, which is equivalent to five pages. These figures do not include the publicity sent out by the College of Agriculture.

GENERAL PUBLICITY

Through the courtesy of the Board of Trade of New Brunswick the University participated in the "New Brunswick Night" radio broadcasting program of Station WBPI, Newark, N. J., on January 4. Selections were rendered by the College Musical Clubs and addresses setting forth the service which the University is offering the State were made by Dean Walter T. Marvin, Dean J. G. Lipman, and Professor Norman C. Miller, Director of Industrial Extension. The annual concert of the musical clubs at the Hotel Astor was broadcast by Station WJY on February 5.

By arrangement with Pathe Exchange, Incorporated, of New York City, a series of motion pictures of the Rutgers Campus was taken in the summer of 1925. These pictures, printed in color, were released on January 24, 1926, as a part of the Pathe Review, Number 4, and constituted the second of a series under the general title, "American Colleges". It is estimated that since the date of release, the film has been viewed by 16,000,000 persons in the United States. The pictures will also be shown in Great Britain and her colonies, France and South America to an additional 14,000,000 persons.

There was also shown throughout the United States during the past six months a motion picture called "The Pinch Hitter", featuring Glenn Hunter, the exterior views of which were taken on the Rutgers campus and athletic field. 25,000,000 persons are expected to view this picture before its withdrawal.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Within the past year the office of the Department has gradually assumed the functions of a general information bureau in connection with matters pertaining to the University. Daily requests are received for information of various kinds, the answers to which vary in length from a brief state-

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ment of fact to an article of a thousand words. Newspapers call the Department frequently for confirmation of rumors of faculty changes or new plans for development; visitors at the University depend chiefly upon the Director for information about buildings, etc.; undergraduates visit the office to report names of prospective students, and questionnaires to the number of one hundred or more have been answered and dispatched to their senders.

President Thomas' Inaugural Address was printed in the November issue of *School and Society;* and twenty thousand copies of the Address, outlining the plans and purposes of the University, have been mailed to the leading citizens of the State, including state officials, bankers, agriculturists, engineers, manufacturers, ministers, doctors, lawyers, teachers and others.

During the past year the Director has acted as secretary of the Irving S. Upson Memorial Scholarship Committee and has been in personal touch with more than 350 prospective Rutgers freshmen. On occasion, he has arranged for the sending of Rutgers speakers to high schools in New Jersey and New York.

PUBLICATIONS

The Director has acted as editor and compiler of the Rutgers University catalogue, and the Digest of Information. He has also served in an advisory capacity in connection with the printing of the President's Inaugural Address, the Handbook of the Council on Athletics, and the publications of the Summer Session, the Highway Engineering courses, and the Industrial Extension Division. He has been editor of the *Rutgers Alumni Monthly* since its establishment in 1920, and on July 1 of this year will assume the editorship of the *Industrial Extension News.*

Appended herewith is a brief report of the publicity work carried on by the College of Agriculture.

Respectfully submitted,

EARL REED SILVERS,
Director.

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AGRICULTURAL PUBLICITY

The Department of Publications of the College of Agriculture and Agricultural Experiment Stations is in charge of the publications and information service involved in the three major branches of activity of this part of the University—resident instruction, extension and research. During the past year 21 bulletins, 21 circulars, the annual report, (a volume of 421 pages), and 12 issues of the monthly circular, "Hints to Poultrymen", besides several reprints, were added to the regular series of Experiment Station publications. In addition 50 papers were contributed by members of the Station staff to numerous technical journals, and reprints of the same were entered in the file of Journal Series papers, now numbering approximately 300.

The international journal, *Soil Science,* established at Rutgers by Dr. J. G. Lipman in 1916, is now in its eleventh year, 21 volumes having been completed with the issue of June, 1926. Since its beginning it has been edited in the Station department of publications.

As a part of the Extension Service, ten extension bulletins were published during the year. Through the weekly news service, 208 articles from the several departments were distributed to the farm press, the newspapers of the State, and the nearby metropolitan dailies. Cooperation was given the county extension agents in maintaining a news service for their local newspapers. As a result of the activities of the extension forces, 60 newspapers in the State carried regular farm and home departments. The Department cooperated with the University Director of Publicity in furnishing material for special news stories, most of which were issued through the Associated Press and other news bureaus.

The monthly journal, *New Jersey Agriculture,* completed its seventh year with the issue for December, 1925. It is devoted to the service given by the University to the agriculture of the State, in the three fields of research, extension and instruction. A monthly edition of 15,000 is distributed free to residents of New Jersey, former students and certain special lists of addresses. The complete mailing list of the Department numbers about 17,000 addresses.

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Large numbers of specific requests for publications are received daily from this and other states, as well as from foreign lands. During the period from March 16 to April 30, when a record was kept, 691 publications per day on the average were mailed from the department in response to special requests and for distribution through county agricultural agents.

The fourth annual Newspaper Institute was held at the University September 28 and 29, 1925. The Editor was chairman of the committee in charge. The institute was the most successful ever held, from the standpoint of attendance, interest shown and quality of program. There were 126 regularly registered delegates and the total attendance was estimated at about 200. Special features of the institute were the competitive newspaper exhibit which was judged by Prof. Bristow Adams of Cornell University, addresses by prominent journalists, and a New Jersey grown dinner served by the home economics department of the College for Women.

It is planned to hold the 1926 institute on October 4 and 5. The success of the institute is an indication of the growing friendly relations between the University and the New Jersey Press Association. The course in journalism is an outgrowth of the Newspaper Institute, an appropriation for the work having been procured for the University through the efforts of the Press Association.

Respectfully submitted,

CARL R. WOODWARD,
Editor.

THE ASSOCIATION OF THE ALUMNI

To the President of Rutgers University:

There have been no important changes in the personnel and management of the Alumni Office during the past year. We have two clerks on a full time basis as assistants to the Alumni Secretary and from two to four students running our print shop on a part time basis. This is the first year that the Alumni Secretary has acted as both Secretary and Treasurer of the Association. It has worked out well, as the Secre-

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tary now knows at all times just how the bank account stands and can act quickly and intelligently on all matters that may determine future precedents or expenses.

Perhaps the most important news to report is that regarding the Annual Alumni Fund. On the success of this fund depends the kind of an Alumni Association that will function for the benefit of Rutgers and her Alumni. On June 30, 1926, the Annual Alumni Fund stood as follows:

Number of subscribers	1668
Amount subscribed	$14,483.50
Average subscription	8.69

This is over 300 subscribers and about $2500 more than ever before. The figure 1668 includes approximately 23% new subscribers.

Most of the 1668 subscribers are graduates. 60% of our alumni who hold degrees are subscribing to the Annual Alumni Fund. Only 10% of our non-graduates contribute. 40% of our alumni are now willing and able to furnish the means whereby our Alumni Office becomes an effective organization. It should also be mentioned that this support has been rendered in response to rather elementary methods of raising funds, consisting chiefly of form letters by the Secretary although some time, effort and thought have been given to reaching non-subscribers through class organizations.

$8.69 in an encouraging average when one considers that about half of our alumni (1896) have been in college since 1915. The remaining alumni (1905) graduated from 1915 to 1852, a period of over 65 years. In other words half of our alumni have not been in the business world long enough really to make their mark. A large proportion of the other half are in the ministry which we all know is not the most lucrative profession. Rutgers alumni are as interested and are doing as well if not better than alumni of many other colleges and are to be congratulated. Our problem is with the distinterested alumni. However now that we have a going Alumni Office and the alumni have demonstrated their willingness and ability to support it, we can look forward to a period of constructive endeavor.

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Our print shop with its addressograph, multigraph, mimeograph, folding, sealing and other machines continues to be of great service to the general alumni body, clubs, classes, and the University. The work done in the shop for the Alumni Office represents a saving for this year of over $500.

The *Rutgers Alumni Monthly,* so far as advertising, circulation and finance are concerned, is handled entirely by the Alumni Office. The editorial work is done by Mr. Silvers, Director of Public Information. The Alumni Association pays Mr. Silvers for his editorial services and also pays part of the salary of one of his assistants, altogether about $1000 a year. One week out of every month is taken up with tasks pertaining to the *Rutgers Alumni Monthly.* It is the best interest builder we have and certainly worth many times its cost. Before renewing the printing contract for this year competitive bids were secured and a new contract signed representing a saving of approximately $400 under last year's cost.

For years unknown addresses of alumni have been a problem for the Alumni Office. Usually we could go no further than the lost one's family for information. In most cases that address was the same as that of the lost alumnus. We now have a printed card which each student fills out as he matriculates. On this we ask for the name and address of the student's best friend, his family physician, minister and, if he has one, family lawyer. Now when we lose a man we can write to one or all of his close associates and should stand a very good chance of locating him. The value of this system will be better realized ten years from now.

The Alumni Office has now over 4000 names on addressograph plates. Mailings go out every few weeks on various matters. The item of postage became such a considerable one that it was found necessary to "tab" the addressograph plates and mail notices of general interest only to those who have subscribed to the Annual Alumni Fund. Consequently there are many alumni who have not received reports on subjects which might have been of interest to them, for example "The Hand Book of the Council on Athletics of

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Rutgers University", an illustrated forty-page booklet outlining the entire athletic system at Rutgers, containing rules, by-laws, expenses, etc., a very thorough and unusual piece of work conceived and executed by William P. Garrison. This was an expensive pamphlet. The Athletic Office could not afford to have more copies printed than it needed for its own purposes. The book had much of value to our alumni and therefore the Alumni Office paid for 1600 extra copies and mailed them to our interested alumni. Only those who are paid up members of the Alumni Association received printed football schedules, application blanks for reserved seats and the new college catalogue. Please understand that we were forced to run the Alumni Office along these lines. We would like to be able to mail everything free to everyone; we used to be able to do it in the old days, but with three hundred new alumni being added every year it is an economic impossibility to continue the practice.

During the past year the Alumni Office has made a real effort to interest sons of Rutgers alumni in Rutgers. Our records showed that there were 48 sons of Rutgers alumni who by their respective ages should be about ready for college next year. Letters were sent to the respective fathers to find out where the boy was, what course he was taking and when he would be ready for college. Several personal letters were written to the sons, they were placed on the complimentary list of our *Rutgers Alumni Monthly,* they were sent a Rutgers calendar, a phonograph record of "On the Banks of the Old Raritan", a catalogue, circulars of information, one on "Working Through College", one on fraternities, the Athletic Handbook, the inaugural address, application blanks and invitations to Alumni Day. In other words they were rather intensely "followed up", the above literature being sent out at intervals of about every two weeks. We have replies from 34 of these 48 prospects. 24 of these 34 say they are planning to come to Rutgers next year. Should they do so we can consider our efforts exceptionally well rewarded, for this number is exactly four times the number of Rutgers sons in the freshman class today, there being six sons of Rutgers alumni in the class of 1929. Of the remain-

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ing 24 one is not going to any college, 14 we have not heard from, 2 plan to enter Yale, 2 Cornell, one each to Dartmouth, Alfred, Williams, Princeton and Purdue. In addition to the sons of Rutgers alumni, the Alumni Office has sent all the above literature to 36 boys who have been especially recommended by alumni as the type of student we want at Rutgers.

There are now only a few alumni who still feel that the old days of our Association were the best. Then the dues were a dollar a year, there was no alumni office, no overhead, and the $600 or $700 collected each year was turned over to the College. These few evidently fail to realize that the keeping of alumni records up to date is of any importance, that class and club organization is of any value, that a monthly alumni magazine helps in any way to hold interest and keep alumni informed as to current university problems.

Taking into due consideration the growth of Rutgers, the Alumni Office can report much progress. This progress may be briefly summarized in the facts that more alumni read our *Rutgers Alumni Monthly* than ever before, that more sons of Rutgers alumni expect to enter Rutgers than in any previous year, that we have more Rutgers Clubs, that more ballots for Alumni Trustee were cast than ever before, that we have more names and correct addresses on our files, that more alumni have contributed to the Annual Alumni Fund, that we have more and larger class reunions—all of which shows increased activity and interest on the part of our alumni and can be traced directly to the efforts of the Alumni Office.

The alumni of Rutgers University can feel that their Alumni Office is of service to the alumni as individuals and groups and of material and substantial benefit to the University, which are two of the main reasons for its existence.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR C. BUSCH,
Alumni Secretary.

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THE REPORT OF THE TREASURER
July 1, 1925-June 30, 1926

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Trustees of Rutgers University:

The following report shows income for the year of $871,-012.87 which is $108,707.72 in excess of income of 1924-25. The operating deficit was $17,785.08 as against an estimated budget deficit of $24,455.00. Obligations of $25,881.31 incurred through the purchase of properties and the deficit of 1924-25 brings the total deficit to $65,965.83.

The report does not include accounts of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station for Agricultural Research and Extension, nor of the College for Women except such funds as have passed through my hands.

(Signed) HENRY P. SCHNEEWEISS,
Treasurer.

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE

We hereby certify that we have audited the accounts of the Treasurer of Rutgers University for the year ended June 30, 1926.

Income receivable from securities, students, etc., was checked, the total thereof appearing in the general account submitted herewith.

Satisfactory evidence was produced for all disbursements, and the balance in bank at June 30, 1926, was duly confirmed by the depository bank.

The securities or other evidence of ownership representing the investment of the endowment funds were produced to us and found in order.

We have compared the annexed summaries and relative schedules with the books of the University and certify that same are in agreement therewith and that the balance sheet correctly sets forth the financial position of the University at June 30, 1926.

(Signed) BARROWS, WADE, GUTHRIE & Co.,
Auditors.

New York, September 9, 1926.

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SUMMARIES

INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

For the Year Ending June 30, 1926

Total income for the year (Schedule A)	$871,012.87
Total expenditures for the year (Schedule A)	888,807.95
Deficit current expenses for year	$ 17,795.08
Deficit June 30, 1925	22,289.44
	$ 40,084.52

ENDOWMENT AND EDUCATIONAL PLANT

Endowment Funds (Schedule C)		$2,013,433.82
Educational Plant (Schedule D)	$3,118,686.07	
Equipment Account	297,256.85	
Net value of Equipment and Plant		3,415,942.92
Total Educational Plant, Equipment and Endowment		$5,429,376.74
Reserved for buildings under construction		107,752.82
		$5,537,129.56

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GENERAL ACCOUNT

SCHEDULE A

Operating Expenses

University General Maintenance (R)		$310,863.64
College of Arts and Sciences (S)		167,271.18
College of Engineering (T)		40,690.23
College of Agriculture (U)		265,645.32
School of Education (V)		64,342.97
Independent Departments (W)		33,855.38
		$882,668.72
College for Women—		
Endowment Income (H-9)	$134.75	
Rutgers Preparatory School—		
Income (H-10)	8.50	
		143.25
Total Operating Expense		$882,811.97
Income transferred to Principal		1,372.25
Special Funds Income—		
Unexpended balances of this year (H-15)		4,623.73
		$888,807.95

Income

Student Income (F-1)	$256,504.89
Endowment Income (F-2)	94,963.30
Real Estate Income (F-3)	4,200.00
Miscellaneous Income (F-4)	9,857.51
Gifts (F-5)	21,343.01
	$386,868.71
Federal Appropriations (F-6)	186,573.81
State Appropriations (F-7)	295,703.82
Student Loans Returned (F-8)	1,866.53
Total Income	$871.012.87
Deficit (to Schedule E)	17,795.08
	$888,807.95

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BALANCE SHEET

SCHEDULE C

RESOURCES

ENDOWMENT FUNDS PRINCIPAL

Endowment Assets

Securities Investments (I-1)	$1,851,875.21
Cash awaiting investment	40,558.61
Held in trust by State of New Jersey	116,000.00
Held in trust by Reformed Church	5,000.00
	$2,013,433.82

SCHEDULE D

EDUCATIONAL PLANT

Plant Assets

Lands and Buildings		$3,118,686.07
Equipment		297,256.85
Reserve for buildings under construction		
Securities	$90,002.50	
Cash	17,750.32	
		107,752.82
		$3,523,695.74

SCHEDULE E

STATEMENT

Current Assets

Cash		$ 39,185.80
Sundry Debtors		9,815.98
Deferred Expenses		16,537.67
Call Loans		225,000.00
Inventories		28,382.88
Deficit Current Year (A)	$17,785.08	
Deficit Lands and Buildings (D)	25,881.31	
	$43,676.39	
Deficit 1924-25	22,289.44	
Total Deficit to date		65,965.83
		$ 384,888.16

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BALANCE SHEET

SCHEDULE C

LIABILITIES

ENDOWMENT FUNDS PRINCIPAL

Endowment Capital

General Funds (H-1)	$1,438,734.88
Special Funds (H-2)	85,100.00
Library Funds (H-3)	33,550.00
Fellowship Funds (H-4)	26,057.42
Prize Funds (H-5)	23,400.00
Beneficiary Funds (H-6)	87,406.72
Student Aid Funds (H-7)	70,000.00
Annuity Funds (H-8)	116,884.80
College for Women Funds (H-9)	10,900.00
Preparatory School Funds	400.00
Held in trust for University (H-10)	121,000.00
	$2,013,433.82

SCHEDULE D

EDUCATIONAL PLANT

Plant Capital

Gift (for Cowenhoven property)	$7,000.00	
State Appropriation	5,055.28	
Total gifts and appropriation		$ 12,055.28
Voorhees and Hegeman	$387,117.37	
Ford Campus gifts	48,335.00	
Unexpended gifts	4,639.31	
		440,091.68
Educational Plant and Equipment July 1, 1925		3,045,667.47
Plant expenditures from current funds		25,881.31
		$3,523,695.74

SCHEDULE E

STATEMENT

Current Liabilities

Sundry Creditors	$ 18,423.29
Deferred Income	28,311.08
Notes Payable	30,000.00
College for Women, Voorhees and Leupp bequests	225,000.00
Smith-Lever balance	686.19
Balance Special Funds Income	24,158.67
Due endowment (Schedule C)	40,558.61
Due Educational Plant (Schedule D)	17,750.32
	$ 384,888.16

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INCOME SCHEDULES

SCHEDULE F

STUDENT INCOME

SCHEDULE F-1

Matriculation and Diploma Fees	$ 2,715.00	
Tuition	102,425.00	
Public Room Service	51,844.37	
Board Regular Students	26,318.98	
Course Fees	7,366.47	
Repeat Course Fees	2,804.50	
Re-examination Fees	934.00	
Tutoring Fees	555.00	
Late Registration Fees	102.00	
Late Filing Fees	205.50	
Deposit Card Account	500.00	
Total Undergraduate Fees		$195,770.82
Short Course, Highway Engineering Fees	$ 289.00	
Transcript Fees	80.00	
Extension Course Fees	8,163.00	
Short Course in Agriculture Fees	915.75	
Practical Farming Fees	362.67	
Higher Degrees Fees	283.00	
Total other fees		10,093.42

SUMMER SCHOOL 1925

Course Fees	$2,222.50		
Swimming Fees	311.00		
Tuition	447.00		
Registration	9,893.00		
Summer School Fees 1925		$ 12,873.50	
Summer School Room Rent		4,373.75	
Total Summer School Income			17,247.25
Dormitory Winants Hall		$ 8,050.22	
Dormitory Ford Hall		17,900.38	
Dormitory 24 College Avenue		120.00	
Total Dormitory Rents			26,070.60
Board Summer School 1925			7,322.80
To Schedule A			$256,504.89

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ENDOWMENT FUNDS INCOME

SCHEDULE F-2

General Funds (H-1)	$75,846.48	
Special Funds (H-2)	4,451.76	
Library Funds (H-3)	1,677.50	
Fellowship Fund (H-4)	1,302.89	
Prize Fund (H-5)	1,170.00	
Beneficiary Funds (H-6)	4,499.38	
Student Aid Funds (H-7)	3,302.79	
Annuity Funds (H-8)	2,569.25	
College for Women Funds (H-9)	134.75	
Preparatory School Funds (H-10)	8.50	
To Schedule A		$ 94,963.30

RENT FROM REAL ESTATE

SCHEDULE F-3

Residence 35 College Avenue	$ 600.00	
Residence 39 College Avenue	600.00	
Residence 41 College Avenue	900.00	
Residence 43 College Avenue	900.00	
Residence 502 George Street	1,200.00	
To Schedule A		$4,200.00

INCOME SCHEDULES

MISCELLANEOUS INCOME

SCHEDULE F-4

Income from Banquets	$5,678.71	
Refund Account	459.10	
Education Sales and Service	203.07	
Copyrights	670.74	
Use of Chapel Organ	37.50	
Rent of Gymnasium	112.40	
Rutgers Legacy Income	227.19	
Fire Loss (Insurance)	2,468.80	
To Schedule A		$ 9,857.51

GIFTS FOR CURRENT PURPOSES

SCHEDULE F-5

Temporary Fellowship (H-12)	$8,093.01	
Temporary Scholarships (H-13)	2,725.00	
Sundry Funds (H-14)	4,975.00	
Gifts for Sundry Purposes	5,550.00	
To Schedule A		21,343.01

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FEDERAL APPROPRIATIONS

SCHEDULE F-6

Land Grant	$ 5,800.00	
Morrill	50,000.00	
Hatch, Adams & Purnell	50,000.00	
Smith-Lever	63,735.67	
Smith-Lever Supplemental	17,038.14	
To Schedule A		186,573.81

STATE APPROPRIATIONS

SCHEDULE F-7

E-1-a	State Scholarships	$47,000.00	
E-1-b	Short Courses	24,093.77	
E-1-c	Reference Books and Periodicals	4,875.42	
E-1-d	Long Courses	52,595.71	
E-1-e	Summer Session	28,455.05	
E-1-f	Farm Buildings—Maintenance and Repair	4,580.54	
E-1-g	Clay Working and Ceramics	16,437.87	
E-1-h	Agricultural Building	2,926.73	
E-1-i	Horticultural Building — Maintenance	1,933.46	
E-1-j	Poultry Building—Maintenance	2,329.93	
E-1-k	Dairy Building—Maintenance	4,082.02	
E-1-l	Courses in Engineering	30,800.00	
E-1-m	Courses in Chemistry	17,998.44	
E-1-n	Courses in Sanitary Science	3,017.44	
E-1-o	Courses in Military Science	2,711.32	
E-1-p	Courses in Education	12,566.08	
E-1-q	Courses in Biology	4,982.10	
E-1-u	Completion of Dairy Building (of 1923-24)	45.00	
E-1-r	Courses in Journalism	2,000.00	
E-1-t	Board of Visitors	199.24	
E-1-x	Campus Roads	32,073.70	
	To Schedule A		$295,703.82
E-1-v	Physics Building	To Schedule D	5,055.28

STUDENT LOANS REPAID

SCHEDULE F-8

Student Aid Funds (H-7)	$1,511.53	
Upson Memorial Loan Fund (H-15)	355.00	
To Schedule A		1,866.53

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DISBURSEMENT SCHEDULES

SCHEDULE R

UNIVERSITY GENERAL

SCHEDULE R-1

State Board of Visitors	$ 199.24	
Office of President	15,255.34	
Office of Dean of Men	4,794.42	
Office of Registrar	10,784.92	
Office of Treasurer	13,986.36	
Office of Director of Publications	9,838.30	
Office of College Physician	3,293.54	
University Library	32,958.36	
University Chapel	2,446.00	
Y. M. C. A.	1,522.02	
Superintendent Lands and Buildings	6,264.19	
Dining Hall	40,606.83	
		$141,949.62

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

SCHEDULE R-2

Advertising	$ 477.00	
Biological Scholarship	75.00	
Commencement	3,733.35	
Committee on Student Activities	.25	
Entertainment	225.75	
Forensic Board	483.94	
Freshman Week	106.50	
Freshman Reception	343.38	
Insurance	4,788.64	
Interest	8,709.59	
Interscholastic Debating	775.37	
Inauguration of President	5,510.33	
Loss and Gain	331.87	
Membership	409.50	
Newspaper Institute	196.80	
Portrait Repairs	5.00	
Retiring Allowance	966.00	
Research Committees	152.20	
Repairs to General Equipment	25.80	
State Scholarship Examination	497.23	
Telephone	2,039.31	
		29,852.81

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EXPENSES PAID FROM FUNDS

SCHEDULE R-3

Annuities (H-8)		$1,232.00	
Beneficiary Aid (H-6)		3,258.63	
Fellowships (H-4)	$1,537.49		
Fellowships (H-12)	7,160.16		
		8,697.65	
Kellogg Lectures (H-2)		262.68	
President's Private Funds (H-2)	$381.00		
President's Private Funds (H-14)	700.00		
		1,081.00	
Prizes (H-5)	$811.51		
Prizes (H-14)	340.22		
		1,151.73	
Student Aid (G-9)		7,430.73	
			$ 23,114.42

CARE OF LANDS AND BUILDINGS

SCHEDULE R-4

Salaries and Wages	$29,933.55	
Coal	15,243.56	
Gas	1,425.17	
Electricity	6,240.86	
Water	2,247.50	
Telephone	2.88	
Repairs (ordinary)	40,293.00	
Equipment	907.07	
Janitor Supplies	3,296.32	
Sundries	16,356.98	
		115,946.89
To Schedule A		$310,863.64

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DISBURSEMENT SCHEDULES

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

SCHEDULE S

Dean's Office	$ 3,047.71	
Bacteriology	5,124.12	
Bible and Sociology	1,350.98	
Botany	8,841.20	
Classical Languages	3,933.54	
Chemistry	31,937.84	
English	19,911.01	
Economics	7,656.78	
Geology and Mineralogy	4,799.22	
German	4,928.27	
History of Art	446.34	
History and Political Science	9,671.06	
Journalism	2,198.30	
Mathematics	18,343.96	
Music	1,584.95	
Philosophy and Psychology	4,772.12	
Physics	11,078.46	
Physiology	5,163.51	
Romance Languages	12,676.38	
Zoology	9,805.43	
To Schedule A		$167,271.18

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

SCHEDULE T

Dean's Office	$ 2,286.99	
Civil Engineering	19,935.14	
Mechanical Engineering	10,828.83	
Electrical Engineering	7,639.27	
To Schedule A		40,690.23

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COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

INSTRUCTION

SCHEDULE U

Administration	$ 9,056.80	
Agricultural Economics	3,990.81	
Agricultural Biochemistry	461.26	
Agronomy	3,955.08	
Animal Husbandry	4,107.54	
Dairy Husbandry	10,086.80	
Entomology	3,785.44	
Editorial and Publicity	6,705.63	
Pomology	8,787.27	
Poultry Husbandry	5,498.33	
Rural Engineering	5,192.27	
Soil Chemistry	4,192.55	
Vegetable Gardening	5,124.92	
Rehabilitation Course for Veterans	283.22	
Total Long and Short Courses		$ 71,227.92

RESEARCH

Salaries and Wages	$38,933.66	
Materials and Supplies	4,876.55	
Miscellaneous	4,856.39	
		48,666.00

EXTENSION

Agricultural and Home Economics Extension Service	$80,173.81	
Agricultural Field Day	261.25	
		80,435.06

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COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

SCHEDULE U

Lands and Buildings

Agricultural Building	$ 5,994.14	
Agronomy Building	6.75	
College Farm	39,699.96	
College Farm Store Room	217.69	
Dairy Building	5,939.79	
Dairy Farm Barn	588.72	
College Farm House	125.00	
Director's House	600.83	
Horticultural Building	2,142.71	
Horticultural Farm House	509.15	
Judging Pavilion	1,659.28	
Piggery	67.84	
Plant Pathology Greenhouse	60.73	
Poultry Building	2,484.38	
Rural Engineering Building	1.50	
Sheep Barn	6.93	
Short Course Building	2,184.13	
Short Course Greenhouse	1,374.45	
Slaughter House	6.98	
Storage Building	337.50	
Vegetable Greenhouse	1,300.00	
Water Tower	7.88	
Total Care of Buildings		$ 65,316.34
To Schedule A		$265,645.32

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DISBURSEMENT SCHEDULES

LIBRARY

SCHEDULE G-5

Library Account	$31,017.15	
Library Funds Income Account (H-3)	1,907.17	
Sundry Temporary Funds (H-14)	34.04	
To Schedule R		$32,958.36

STUDENT AID

SCHEDULE G-9

Student Aid Funds Income (H-7)	$4,016.67	
Upson Memorial Fund Income (H-15)	1,038.50	
Upson Scholarship (H-13)	1,950.00	
Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid (H-13)	425.56	
To Schedule R		7,430.73

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	Principal Cr.			*Income* Dr.		*Income* Cr.	
	Balances	Additions	Totals	Balances June 30, 1926	Expenses	Income	Balances July 1, 1925
Schedule H-1							
GENERAL FUNDS							
Alumni Endowment Fund	$70,685.26		$70,685.26		$3,534.26	$3,534.26	
Baldwin Memorial Fund	4,500.00		4,500.00		225.00	225.00	
Beardslee Fund	2,500.00		2,500.00		125.00	125.00	
Bell Scholarship Fund	10,000.00		10,000.00		500.00	500.00	
Blair Trust Fund	6,050.00		6,050.00		302.50	302.50	
Bookstaver Fund	17,500.00		17,500.00		875.00	875.00	
Cantine Mem. Scholarship	3,000.00		3,000.00		150.00	150.00	
Chambers Memorial Fund	2,500.00		2,500.00		125.00	125.00	
Class of 1921 Fund	488.00		488.00				
Class of 1874 Fund	1,470.00		1,470.00		73.50	73.50	
Simeon DeWitt Professorship Fund	25,000.00		25,000.00		1,250.00	1,250.00	
Duryee Memorial Fund	7,000.00		7,000.00		350.00	350.00	
Elmendorf Memorial Fund	5,000.00		5,000.00		250.00	250.00	
150th Anniversary Fund	257,460.91	$4,021.00	261,481.91		12,891.39	12,891.39	
Gen. Education Board Gift	100,000.00		100,000.00		5,000.00	5,000.00	
Gould Memorial Fund	20,000.00		20,000.00		1,000.00	1,000.00	
H. J. Hardenbergh Fund	20,000.00		20,000.00		1,000.00	1,000.00	
W. P. Hardenbergh Fund	10,000.00		10,000.00		500.00	500.00	

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Schedule H—Continued ENDOWMENT FUNDS SCHEDULES—Continued

	Principal Cr.			*Income* Dr.		*Income* Cr.	
	Balances	Additions	Totals	Balances June 30, 1926	Expenses	Income	Balances July 1, 1925
Heckscher, Anna Atkins, Fd.	$200,000.00		$200,000.00		$12,000.00	$12,000.00	
Hill Professorship Fund	75,000.00		75,000.00		3,750.00	3,750.00	
Hobart Fund	10,000.00		10,000.00		500.00	500.00	
Kingston 1st Dutch Church Scholarship	3,000.00		3,000.00		150.00	150.00	
Lansing Bequest	20,000.00		20,000.00		1,000.00	1,000.00	
Egbert LeFevre Scholarship Fund	15,000.00		15,000.00		750.00	750.00	
Leupp Residuary		$75,000.00	75,000.00		1,875.00	1,875.00	
Nevius Scholarship Fund	3,000.00		3,000.00		150.00	150.00	
Mary B. Pell Estate					1,500.00	1,500.00	
Permanent Endowment Fd.	288,353.21		288.353.21		17,202.99	17,202.99	
Rahway Scholarship Fund	505.00		505.00		25.25	25.25	
Raven Fund	11,000.00		11,000.00		550.00	550.00	
Sage Bequest	100,000.00		100,000.00		5,000.00	5,000.00	
Steele Scholarship Fund	5,000.00		5,000.00		250.00	250.00	
Suydam Bequest	16,000.00		16,000.00		800.00	800.00	
Upson Trust (1/3)	7,820.18		7,820.18		391.00	391.00	
Urbano Scholarship Fund	800.00	200.00	1,000.00		45.00	45.00	
Van Pelt Fund	3,000.00		3,000.00		150.00	150.00	
Voorhees Professorship Fund	21,525.00		21,525.00		1,076.24	1,076.24	

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First Reformed Church of Paterson Scholarship—Vernoll Bequest		4,600.00	4,600.00				
Wortendyke Mem. Fund	2,100.00	400.00	2,500.00		115.50	115.50	
Premium Reserve Fund	6,869.56	2,386.76	9,256.32		406.86	406.86	
	$1,352,127.12	$86,607.76	$1,438,734.88 Sched. C		$75,846.48	$75,846.48 Sched. F-2	

Schedule H-2

SPECIAL FUNDS

Bergen, Rebecca M., Memorial Fund	$20,000.00		$20,000.00	$ 485.00	$1,055.00	$1,200.00	$ 340.00
Class of 1886	4,935.00	$65.00	5,000.00	246.76		246.76	
Canfield Museum Fund	2,000.00		2,000.00	550.00		100.00	450.00
Alfred H. Demarest Memorial Fund	1,500.00		1,500.00	27.55		75.00	*(47.45)
S. Due Bois Demarest Memorial Fund	1,500.00		1,500.00	28.55		75.00	*(46.45)
Ballantine Gymnasium Fund	11,000.00		11,000.00		550.00	550.00	
Herbert Memorial Fund	21,000.00		21,000.00	861.76	(1)381.00	1,050.00	192.76
Horton Music Fund	3,000.00		3,000.00		(2)150.00	150.00	
Kellogg Lectureship Fund	5,000.00		5,000.00	64.77	(1)262.68	250.00	77.45
Library Lights (Class of '88)	600.00		600.00		30.00	30.00	
Queens Maintenance Fund	3,000.00		3,000.00		150.00	150.00	
Sleght Fire-Fighting Fund	1,500.00		1,500.00	600.00		75.00	525.00
Winants Hall Maintenance Fund	10,000.00		10,000.00		500.00	500.00	
	$85,035.00	$65.00	$85,100.00 Sched. C	$2,864.39	$3,078.68	$4,451.76 Sched. F-2	$1,491.31

*Overdraft.

(1) To R-4
(2) Other items to account as indicated

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Schedule H—Continued ENDOWMENT FUNDS SCHEDULES—Continued

	Principal Cr.			*Income* Dr.		*Income* Cr.	
	Balances	Additions	Totals	Balances June 30, 1926	Expenses	Income	Balances July 1, 1925
Schedule H-3							
LIBRARY FUNDS							
Class of 1898 Library Fund	$50.00		$50.00	$2.50		$2.50	
George H. Cook Fund	1,000.00		1,000.00	19.62	$61.90	50.00	$31.52
Sarah Cook Fund	1,000.00		1,000.00	13.61	35.15	50.00	*(1.24)
Silas Cook Fund	1,000.00		1,000.00	2.73	50.07	50.00	2.80
Halsted Memorial Fund	1,000.00		1,000.00	12.99	56.95	50.00	19.94
Library Endowment Fund	1,500.00		1,500.00		75.00	75.00	
Patterson Memorial Fund	500.00		500.00		25.00	25.00	
Pruyn Library Fund	10,500.00		10,500.00	14.63	534.24	525.00	23.87
Spader Library Fund	10,000.00		10,000.00	36.05	468.92	500.00	4.97
Stephens Gift	5,000.00		5,000.00	77.66	186.50	250.00	14.16
Taylor Memorial Fund	1,000.00		1,000.00	6.80	44.09	50.00	.89
Weston Memorial Fund	1,000.00		1,000.00	54.27	369.35	50.00	373.62
	$33,550.00		$33,550.00 Sched. C	$240.86	$1,907.17 Sched. G-5	$1,677.50 Sched. F-2	$470.53
Schedule H-4							
FELLOWSHIP FUNDS							
Blodgett Fellowship	$2,000.00		$2,000.00	$478.76	$599.99	$100.00	$978.75
Van der Poel Fellowship	24,057.42		24,057.42	1,499.40	937.50	1,202.89	1,234.01
	$26,057.42		$26,057.42 Sched. C	$1,978.16	$1,537.49 Sched. R-4	$1,302.89 Sched. F-2	$2,212.76

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Schedule H-5

PRIZE FUNDS

Appleton Memorial Prize Fd	$500.00		$500.00	$246.51		$25.00	$221.51
Brodhead Prize Fund	700.00		700.00	350.00		35.00	315.00
Brooks Memorial Prize Fd	1,000.00		1,000.00	50.00	$50.00	50.00	50.00
Bussing Prize Fund	1,000.00		1,000.00	25.00	50.00	50.00	25.00
Class of 1876 Prize Fund	1,000.00		1,000.00	410.00	50.00	50.00	410.00
Cooper Prize Fund	6,000.00		6,000.00	*(53.78)	266.51	300.00	*(89.27)
Doolittle Prize Fund	1,000.00		1,000.00	175.00		50.00	125.00
Smith Prize Fund	500.00		500.00		25.00	25.00	
Society of Colonial Wars Prize Fund	2,000.00		2,000.00	135.00	100.00	100.00	135.00
Spader-Quick Prize Fund	1,000.00		1,000.00	333.48	35.00	50.00	318.48
Suydam Book Fund	2,000.00		2,000.00	150.00		100.00	50.00
Suydam Prize Fund	1,000.00		1,000.00	100.00	50.00	50.00	100.00
Upson Prize Fund	1,000.00		1,000.00		50.00	50.00	
Vail Prize Fund	1,000.00		1,000.00	150.00	50.00	50.00	150.00
Van der Poel (John) Prize Fd	1,000.00		1,000.00	134.20		50.00	84.20
Van der Poel (S. Oakley) Prize Fund	1,000.00		1,000.00	125.00	50.00	50.00	125.00
Van Doren Prize Fund	700.00		700.00	245.00	35.00	35.00	245.00
Van Vechten Prize Fund	1,000.00		1,000.00	377.50		50.00	327.50
	$23,400.00		$23,400.00 Sched. C	$2,950.91	$811.51 Sched. R-4	$1,170.00 Sched. F-2	$2,592.42

*Deduct

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Schedule H—Continued ENDOWMENT FUNDS SCHEDULES—Continued

	Principal Cr.			*Income* Dr.		*Income* Cr.	
	Balances	Additions	Totals	Balances June 30, 1926	Expenses	Income	Balances July 1, 1925
Schedule H-6 BENEFICIARY FUNDS							
Brownlee Memorial Fund	$3,000.00		$3,000.00		$150.00	$150.00	
Hedges Scholarship Fund	6,000.00		6,000.00		300.00	300.00	
Hopper Fund	3,000.00		3,000.00		150.00	150.00	
Knox Fund	3,000.00		3,000.00	$260.00	470.00	150.00	$580.00
Mandeville Fund	7,000.00		7,000.00		350.00	350.00	
Smock Fund	1,000.00		1,000.00		50.00	50.00	
Van Bunschooten Fund	20,000.00		20,000.00	1,500.00	2,500.00	1,000.00	3,000.00
Van Liew Fund	1,000.00		1,000.00		50.00	50.00	
Voorhees Residuary Legacy	36,000.00		36,000.00	55.12	1,865.59	1,800.00	120.70
Vreeland Residuary Legacy	3,876.89	$500.00	4,376.89	55.33	407.84	387.68	75.49
Repayment Fund	1,437.43	1,592.40	3,029.83	82.19	111.70	111.70	82.19
	$85,314.32	$2,092.40	$87,406.72 Sched. C	$1,952.64	$6,405.13 (R-4 3,258.63)	$4,499.38 Sched. F-2	$3,858.39
Schedule H-7 STUDENT AID FUNDS							
Sandham Student Aid Fund	$42,806.33	$193.67	$43,000.00	$7,989.77	$178.10	$2,140.29	$6,027.58
Sandham Loan Fund				*(6,354.79)	2,788.57	1,511.53	*(5,077.75)
				$1,634.98	$2,966.67	$3,651.82	$949.83

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Johnson Memorial Fund	1,000.00		1,000.00		50.00	50.00	
Reid Memorial Fund	1,000.00		1,000.00	500.00		50.00	450.00
Rev. I. W. Gowen Educational Endowment	25,000.00		25,000.00	1,512.49	1,000.00	1,062.50	1,449.99
	$69,806.33	$193.67	$70,000.00 Sched. C	$3,647.47	$4,016.67 Sched. G-9	$4,814.32 F-8 1,511.53 F-2 3,302.79	$2,849.82

Schedule H-8

ANNUITY FUNDS AND CLASS FUNDS

Class of 1924 Fund	$700.00	$70.00	$770.00		$70.00	$35.00	$35.00
Class of 1925	400.00	20.00	420.00		20.00	20.00	
Elmendorf Trust Fund	8,772.21		8,772.21		450.00	450.00	
Upson Trust Fund (2/3)	15,640.34		15,640.34		782.00	782.00	
Leupp Bequest—College for Women		40,571.25	40,571.25		571.25	571.25	
Leupp Bequest—University		50,711.00	50,711.00		711.00	711.00	
	$25,512.55	$91,372.25	$116,884.80 Sched. C		$2,604.25 Sched. R-4 1,232.00 A 1,372.25	$2,569.25 Sched. F-2	$35.00

*Deduct

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Schedule H—Continued ENDOWMENT FUNDS SCHEDULES—Continued

	Principal Cr.			*Income* Dr.		*Income* Cr.	
	Balances	Additions	Totals	Balances June 30, 1926	Expenses	Income	Balances July 1, 1925
Schedule H-9 COLLEGE FOR WOMEN FUNDS							
Minnie Smith Memorial Fd.	$5,000.00		$5,000.00				
Permanent Endowment N.J. College for Women	5,900.00		5,900.00		$134.75	$134.75	
	$10,900.00		$10,900.00 Sched. C		$134.75 Sched. A	$134.75 Sched. F-2	
Schedule H-10 PREPARATORY SCHOOL FUNDS							
Student Asso. Fund		$200.00	$200.00		$4.25	$4.25	
Endowment Fund		200.00	200.00		4.25	4.25	
		$400.00	$400.00 Sched. C		$8.50 Sched. A	$8.50 Sched. F-2	
Balance July 1, 1925	$1,711,802.74						
Increase during year to June 30, 1926		$180,631.08					
Total of Funds June 30, 1926			$1,892,433.82				

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	Income			
	Dr.		Cr.	
	Balance June 30, 1926	Expenses	Income	Balance July 1, 1925
Schedule H-12				
TEMPORARY FELLOWSHIPS (Gifts)				
Cel-O-Glass Research Fellowship	$600.00	.....	$600.00	.....
Industrial Fertilizer Research Fellowship	.....	$625.00	625.00	.....
Borax Research Fellowship	150.00	600.00	750.00	.....
International Education Fellowship	250.00	1,250.00	1,500.00	.....
Kay Research Fellowship	423.73	476.27	900.00	.....
Niagara Sprayer Research Fellowship	.23	104.90	.....	$105.13
Nitrogen-Fixation Research Fellowship	37.50	.....	.....	37.50
Poultry Nutrition Research Fellowship	.....	600.00	875.00	*(275.00)
Sewage Research Fellowship	252.81	2,103.99	2,243.01	113.79
Sodium Nitrate Fellowship	2,694.85	900.00	.....	3,594.85
Urea Research Fellowship	50.00	.....	.....	50.00
Zuzi Research Fellowship	600.00	500.00	600.00	500.00
	$5,059.12	$7,160.16 Schedule R-4	$8,093.01 Schedule F-5	$4,126.27

*Overdraft

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	Income			
	Dr.		Cr.	
	Balance June 30, 1926	Expenses	Income	Balance July 1, 1925
Schedule H-13 TEMPORARY SCHOLARSHIPS (Gifts)				
Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid	$30.56	$425.56	$200.00	$256.12
Short Course Poultry Husbandry	149.60			149.60
Summer School Scholarship	265.00		75.00	190.00
Upson Memorial Scholarships	500.00	1,950.00	2,450.00	
	$945.16	$2,375.56 Schedule G-9	$2,725.00 Schedule F-5	$595.72
Schedule H-14 SUNDRY TEMPORARY FUNDS (Gifts)				
Class of 1884 Gift	$105.97			$105.97
Class of 1890 Gift	1,000.00		$1,000.00	
Class of 1896 Gift	51.42			51.42
Class of 1897 Gift	162.00			162.00
Class of 1898 Gift	27.54	(1)$34.04		61.58
Class of 1900 Gift	1,800.00		1,800.00	
Class of 1901 Gift	500.00		500.00	

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Donation Prizes	*(150.05)	(2) 340.22	175.00	15.17
Philosophy and Psychology	10.01			10.01
Pack Fund	800.00	(2) 200.00	1,000.00	
President's Private Fund		(2) 500.00	500.00	
	$4,306.89	$1,074.26	$4,975.00	$406.15
	1—Schedule G-5		Schedule F-5	
	2—Schedule R-4			

Schedule H-15

UPSON MEMORIAL FUND

Fund	$6,010.00		$105.00	$5,905.00
Upson Loan Account	*(5,796.93)	$1,038.50	250.00	*(5,008.43)
	$213.07	$1,038.50	$355.00	$896.57
		Sched. G-9	Sched. F-8	
Grand Total Balance from last year				$19,534.94
Grand Total Income and Gifts this year			$112,622.84	
Grand Total Expenditures this year		$107,999.11	107,999.11	
Grand Total Unexpended balances (Schedule E)	$24,158.67			
Unexpended balances this year (Schedule A)			4,623.73	

*Out Standing Loans

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Schedule I-1 SECURITIES

Par Value	Railroad Bonds	Book Value	Market Value
$12,000.00	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co. General Mtge. Gold Bonds 4% due 1995	$10,212.50	$10,980.00
9,000.00	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. Gold Bonds 5% due July 1, 1944	9,000.00	9,360.00
15,000.00	Alabama, Great Southern R. R. Co. 1st Consolidated Mtge. Gold Bonds due Dec. 1, 1943	14,800.00	15,525.00
10,000.00	Baltimore and Ohio Equipment Trust of 1923 5% due February 1, 1930	9,950.00	10,000.00
15,000.00	Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co. Refunding and General Mtge. Bonds (Series C) 6% due December 1, 1995	14,966.25	16,200.00
10,000.00	Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co. Refunding & General Mtge. Bonds 5% (Series A) due December 1, 1995	10,000.00	9,850.00
10,000.00	Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Ry. Co. 1st Consolidated Mtge. Bonds 5% due April 1, 1934 (Registered)	9,800.00	10,100.00
4,000.00	Canada Southern Railway Co. Consolidated Guaranteed Gold Bonds 5% due Oct. 1, 1962	4,000.00	4,180.00
5,000.00	Central of Georgia Ry. Co. Consolidated Mtge. Gold Bonds 5% due Nov. 1, 1945	5,000.00	5,162.50
14,000.00	Central Pacific Ry. Co. 1st Refunding Mtge. Gold Bonds 4% due Aug. 1, 1949	11,200.00	12,775.00
12,000.00	Central R. R. of New Jersey Gen. Gold Bonds 5% due July 1, 1987	11,000.00	12,223.75
2,000.00	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co. Gen. Mtge. Bonds 4% due March 1, 1958	2,000.00	1,845.00
27,000.00	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. R. Illinois Div. Bonds 4% due July 1, 1949	21,771.25	25,177.50
10,000.00	Chicago & Erie R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. Bonds 5% due May 1, 1982	8,250.00	10,525.00
10,000.00	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co. Gen. & Refunding Bonds 4½% due Jan. 1, 2014, Series A	8,464.46	5,300.00
14,000.00	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co. Gen. and Refunding Gold Conv. Bonds 5% due 2014	13,919.46	7,420.00
6,000.00	Delaware & Hudson Co. 20 yr. Conv. Gold Bonds 5% due Oct. 1, 1935	6,000.00	6,750.00
4,000.00	East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia R. R. Co. Con. Mtge. Gold Bonds 5% due Nov. 1, 1956	4,160.00	4,240.00

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10,000.00	Erie & Jersey R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. Gold Bonds 6% due July 1, 1955	10,000.00	10,987.50
1,000.00	Erie Railroad Co. 1st Gen. Lien Gold Bonds 4% due January 1, 1996	1,000.00	715.00
10,000.00	Georgia & Alabama Ry. 1st Mtge. Cons. 50 yr. Gold Bonds, due Oct. 1, 1945 5%	9,662.50	9,825.00
2,300.00	Hudson & Manhattan R. R. Co. 1st Lien Refunding Mtge. Bonds 5% due Feb. 1, 1957, Series A	1,421.66	2,228.12
24,000.00	Illinois Central R. R. Co., & Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans R. R. Co., New Joint Refunding Mtge. Bonds 5% due Dec. 1, 1963, Series A	23,427.50	24,630.00
10,000.00	Lehigh Valley Harbor Terminal Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. Gold Bonds, Series due 1954 5%	9,867.50	10,450.00
3,000.00	Long Island R. R. Co. 1st Cons. Mtge. Gold Bonds 4% due July 1, 1931	2,411.57	2,786.25
1,000.00	Long Island R. R. Co. 1st Cons. Gold Bonds 5% due Oct. 1, 1932	1,000.00	1,000.00
5,000.00	Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co. 1st and Refunding Mtge. Gold Bonds 5% (Series B) due April 1, 2003	4,775.00	5,275.00
6,500.00	Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. Co. Adjustment Mtge. Gold Bonds 5% due Jan. 1, 1967, Series A	3,526.25	6,012.50
3,000.00	Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. Co. Prior Lien Mtge. Gold Bonds 5% due July 1, 1962, Series A	2,325.00	3,037.50
3,000.00	Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. Co. Prior Lien Mtge. Gold Bonds 4% due July 1, 1962, Series B	1,920.00	2,565.00
11,000.00	Missouri Pacific Ry. Co. 1st and Refunding Mtge. Gold Bonds 5% due Feb. 1, 1965, Series A	10,325.00	10,890.00
8,000.00	New York Central & Hudson River R.R. Co. 1st Mtge. Gold Bonds 3½% due July 1, 1997	5,240.00	6,400.00
15,000.00	N. Y., Pa. & Ohio R. R. Co.'s Reorganization Prior Lien Bonds 4½% due March 1, 1935	13,489.00	14,550.00
4,000.00	Norfolk & Western Ry. Co. 1st Cons. Gold Bonds 4% due Oct. 1, 1996	4,000.00	3,700.00
20,000.00	Oregon & California R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. Gold Bonds 5% due July 1, 1927	19,338.75	20,100.00
7,000.00	Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co. Cons. Mtge. Bonds 4% due June 1, 1946	5,355.00	6,448.75
5,000.00	Paterson Ry. Co. Cons. Mtge. Bonds 6% due June 1, 1931	5,000.00	4,000.00
10,000.00	Pennsylvania Railroad Co. Gen. Mtge. Bonds 4½% due June 1, 1965, Series A	8,100.00	9,775.00
10,000.00	Port Arthur Canal & Dock Co. 1st Mtge. Bonds (Series A) 6% due Feb. 1, 1953	9,867.50	10,400.00
10,000.00	St. Louis, Iron Mt. & Southern Ry. Co. Gen. Cons. & Land Grant Mtge. Bonds 5% due April 1, 1931	10,000.00	10,025.00

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Schedule I-1—Continued SECURITIES—Continued

Par Value	Railroad Bonds	Book Value	Market Value
$10,000.00	Southern Pacific R. R. Co.'s 1st Refunding Mtge. Gold Bonds 4% due Jan. 1, 1955	$7,812.50	$9,125.00
5,000.00	Southern Railway Co. 1st Cons. Gold Mtge. Bonds 5% due July 1, 1994.....	5,000.00	5,350.00
5,000.00	Southern Railway Equip. Trust due March 1, 1933, 5% Series Y.....	5,070.74	5,000.00
10,000.00	Toledo & Ohio Central Ry. (Western Div.) 1st Mtge. Gold Bonds 5% due Oct. 1, 1935....	9,512.50	10,150.00
9,000.00	Union Pacific R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. and Land Grant Gold Bonds 4% due July, 1947.....	7,885.00	8,370.00
10,000.00	Union Pacific Railroad Co., due June 1, 2008, 1st Lien & Refunding Gold Bonds 5%.....	9,950.00	10,775.00
10,000.00	United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co. 1st Mtge. Bonds 4% due March 1, 1944.....	8,900.00	9,300.00
5,000.00	Wabash Ry. Co. Equip. Trust Bond 5½% due July 1, 1935, Series C.....	5,105.82	5,100.00
10,000.00	Wabash R. R. Co. 2nd Mtge. Bonds 5% due Feb. 1, 1939.....	10,000.00	10,150.00
20,000.00	Wabash R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. Gold Bonds 5% due May 1, 1939	19,125.00	20,600.00
9,500.00	West Shore R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. Guaranteed Bonds 4% due Jan. 1, 2361.....	9,077.50	8,122.50
6,000.00	Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R. Co. (Wheeling Div.) 1st Mtge. Bond 5% due July 1, 1928....	5,811.25	6,000.00
	Total.....	$439,796.46	$461,456.87

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Schedule I-1—Continued SECURITIES—Continued

Par Value	Stocks	Book Value	Market Value
$3,000.00	Buckeye Pipe Line Co. Capital Stock—60 Shares	$5,580.00	$1,530.00
600.00	City & Surburban Homes Co. Capital Stock—60 Shares	600.00	480.00
1,100.00	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Ry. Co. Common—11 Shares	1,100.00	880.00
600.00	Cuba Cane Sugar Corp. Deferred Stock—6 Shares—7%	550.50	228.00
600.00	Freehold & Jamesburg Agricultural R. R. Co. Capital Stock—6 Shares	600.00	126.00
6,000.00	Green Bay & Western R. R. Co. Capital Stock—60 Shares	6,000.00	4,860.00
10,000.00	Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Ry. Co. Preferred Capital Stock—100 Shares	12,400.00	14,462.50
10,000.00	Standard Oil Company of New Jersey Preferred Capital Stock 7%—100 Shares	11,450.00	11,650.00
10,000.00	United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co., 10% Guaranteed Stocks—100 Shares	18,000.00	20,000.00
700.00	United States Trust Co. of New York Capital Stock—7 Shares	8,050.00	12,110.00
800.00	West Virginia Surety Co. Capital Stock—8 Shares	800.00	.....
	Total	$65,130.50	$66,326.50

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Schedule I-1—Continued SECURITIES—Continued

Par Value	Other Bonds	Book Value	Market Value
$25,000.00	Bell Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania 5% 1st Refunding 25 Yr. Mtge. Bonds (Series B) due January 1, 1948	$25,250.00	$25,750.00
1,000.00	Bluff Point Land Improvement Co. 1st. Mtge. Bonds 4% due Jan. 1, 1940	1,000.00	830.00
5,000.00	Commonwealth Edison Co. 1st Mtge. Collateral Gold Bonds 5% due July 1, 1953, Series A	4,787.50	5,175.00
10,000.00	Consumers Aqueduct Co. of N. J. 1st Mtge. Gold Bonds 5% due July 1, 1937	10,000.00	10,000.00
5,000.00	Cuba Cane Sugar Corp. Convertible Debenture Bonds 8% due Jan. 1, 1930	5,000.00	4,775.00
8,000.00	Home Telephone & Telegraph of Spokane 1st Mtge. Sinking Fund 30 yr. Gold Bonds, due May 15, 1936—5%	7,802.00	8,000.00
5,000.00	Illinois Bell Telephone Co. 1st and Refunding Mtge. Bonds 5% (Series A) due June 1, 1936	4,700.00	5,150.00
10,000.00	Illinois Northern Utilities Co. 1st and Refunding Mtge. Gold Bonds 5% due April 1, 1957	9,226.25	9,600.00
5,000.00	Memphis Power & Light Co. 1st and Refunding Mtge. Gold Bonds 6% (Series B) due Jan. 1, 1948	4,975.00	5,250.00
1,000.00	Middlesex Water Co. Consolidated Mtge. Gold Bonds 5% due Feb. 1, 1950	1,000.00	930.00
10,000.00	New England Telephone Co. 5% 1st Mtge. 30 yr. Gold Bonds (Series A) due June 1,1952	10,100.00	10,250.00
10,000.00	Penn Public Service Corp. 1st and Refunding Mtge. Gold Bonds (Series D) due Dec. 1, 1954—5%	9,400.00	9,850.00
10,000.00	Philadelphia Suburban Water Co. 1st Mtge. Gold Bonds 5% due May 1, 1955	9,750.00	10,000.00
10,000.00	Pacific Power & Light Co. 5% 1st and Refunding 20 yrs. Gold Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1930	10,000.00	9,987.50
5,000.00	United Electric Co. of New Jersey 1st Mtge. Bond 4% due 1949	4,162.50	4,450.00
800.00	West Monmouth Water Co. 1st Mtge Bonds 6% due July 1, 1946	800.00	.....
10,000.00	West Penn Power Co. 1st Mtge. Gold Bonds (Series E) due March 1, 1963—5%	9,750.00	10,200.00
	Total	$127,703.25	$130,197.50

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Schedule I-1—Continued SECURITIES—Continued

Par Value	Separately Invested Funds	Book Value	Market Value
	NEW JERSEY COLLEGE FOR WOMEN		
$1,000.00	Anaconda Copper Mining Co. 10 yr. Gold Bonds 6%—due Jan. 1, 1929	$1,000.00	$1,025.00
5,000.00	Hudson County Gas Co. 1st Mtge Gold Bonds 5% due 1949	5,000.00	5,125.00
4,900.00	Real Estate Mortgages—5½%	4,900.00	4,900.00
	HECKSCHER FUND		
200,000.00	Anahma Realty Corp.—2,000 Shares	200,000.00	200,000.00
	BERGEN FUND		
10,000.00	Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. 10 Yr. Secured Gold Bonds 6%	10,000.00	10,250.00
10,000.00	Public Service Corp. of New Jersey Perpetual Interest Bearing Certificates, 6%	10,000.00	10,500.00
	ANNUITY FOR FIVE YEARS		
15,800.00	Farmers Loan and Trust Co. Capital Stock—158 Shares	89,270.00	86,110.00
	Total	$320,170.00	$317,910.00

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Schedule I-1—Continued SECURITIES—Continued

Par Value	Government Bonds	Book Value	Market Value
$6,000.00	U. S. of A. Treasury Bonds 4¼%	$6,000.00	$6,000.00
27,300.00	2nd Liberty Loan—Convertible 4¼%	27,300.00	27,504.75
5,000.00	3rd Liberty Loan—Convertible 4¼%	5,000.00	5,061.00
86,250.00	4th Liberty Loan—Convertible 4¼%	86,250.00	88,440.76
	Total	$124,550.00	$127,006.50
	FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS		
5,000.00	Imperial Japanese Government 6½%	$4,625.00	$4,856.25
10,000.00	Kingdom of the Netherlands 30 yr. 6% External Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, due April 1, 1954	9,825.00	10,425.00
10,000.00	Kingdom of Sweden 30 yr. Gold Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1954	9,950.00	10,375.00
10,000.00	Dominion of Canada, Province of Manitoba 20 yr. Gold Debentures, due May 1, 1945	9,675.00	10,000.00
	Total	$34,075.00	$35,656.25
	TEMPORARILY INVESTED FUNDS		
	Building		
	Voorhees Library Gift (Schedule D)	$4,800.00	.....
	Hegeman Dormitory Gift (Schedule D)	85,202.50	.....
	Special Investment N. J. C.		
	Call Loans	225,000.00	.....
	Total	$315,002.50	.....

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Schedule I-1—Continued SECURITIES—Continued

Real Estate Mortgages	$571,550.00	.....
Certificates of Deposit	4,700.00	.....
Advances on Real Estate (College for Women)	166,000.00	.....
Total	742,250.00	742,250.00
Total Investments to Schedule C	$1,862,875.21	$1,890,803.62

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LANDS AND BUILDINGS

SCHEDULE I-2

		Lands	Buildings	Totals
100	Queen's Campus	$ 92,000.00		
101	Queen's Building		$ 75,000.00	
102	Van Nest Hall		25,000.00	
103	Geological Hall		58,750.00	
104	Kirkpatrick Chapel		59,737.67	
105	Alumni and Faculty House		15,000.00	
106	Winants Hall		78,500.00	
107	Schanck Observatory		2,700.00	
200	Neilson Campus	210,185.26		
201	Ballantine Gymnasium		107,500.00	
202	Voorhees Library		191,739.80	
203	New Jersey Hall		90,000.00	
204	Entomology Building		9,600.00	
205	Entomology Greenhouse		800.00	
206	Engineering Building		75,000.00	
207	Chemistry Building		66,860.00	
208	President's House		12,150.00	
209	Ford Dormitory		112,000.00	
210	Professorial Residence (35 College Ave.)		8,000.00	
211	Professorial Residence (39 College Ave.)		6,750.00	
212	Professorial Residence (41 College Ave.)		10,000.00	
213	Professorial Residence (43 College Ave.)		10,800.00	
214	Neilson Dormitory (502 George St.)		11,000.00	
215	Van Zandt Hall (542 George St.)		20,000.00	
216	Ceramics Building		84,148.14	
218	*Physics Building		5,055.28	
219	Garage (rear President's House)		500.00	
		$302,185.26	$1,136,500.89	$1,438,776.15

* Under construction.

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COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

		Lands	Buildings	Totals
300	College Farm Campus	$187,002.75		
301	Short Course Building		$ 20,250.00	
302	Short Course Greenhouse		10,000.00	
303	Experiment Station Greenhouse		20,000.00	
304	Poultry Administration Building		12,000.00	
305	Poultry Killing House		1,000.00	
308	Poultry Building		75,643.03	
309	Horticultural Building		78,905.66	
310	Administration Building		100,000.00	
311	Agronomy Field House		2,700.00	
313	Farm House		5,400.00	
314	Farm Director's House		10,800.00	
315	Machinery Shed		725.07	
316	Judging Pavilion		9,112.00	
317	Horse Barn		10,125.00	
318	Manure Pit		335.00	
319	Rural Engineering		1,500.00	
320	Plan Physiology Greenhouse		15,000.00	
321	Soil House		1,080.00	
322	Tractor Laboratory Building		1,500.00	
323	Storage Building and Fruit Cellar		4,995.00	
324	Piggery		4,550.37	
325	Dairy Barn and Silos		50,421.98	
326	Dairy and Animal Husbandry Building		196,554.02	
327	U. S. Veterans Poultry Houses (8)		636.96	
328	Silos		1,215.00	
329	Hay Barrack		135.00	
330	Slaughter House		5,951.49	
331	Water Tower and Power House		4,812.55	
332	Sheep Barn		1,144.26	
333	Farm House		2,025.00	
334	Poultry Brooder House		3,000.00	
	Cow Barn		12,150.00	
	Storage Building		5,530.67	
	Work Shop		5,171.82	
	Barn		1,080.00	
	Greenhouses		6,879.86	

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401	Dairy Farm Barn		$22,000.00	
402	Dairy Farm Milk House		2,000.00	
403	Dairy Farm Bull Barn		4,000.00	
404	Dairy Farm House		4,000.00	
	Cow Manure House		135.00	
501	Horticultural Farm House		7,000.00	
502	Horticultural Farm Barn		1,500.00	
503	Horticultural Farm Greenhouse		300.00	
504	Horticultural Farm Water Tower		1,000.00	
		$187,002.75	$724,264.74	$911,267.49
600	Ford Campus	$152,041.79		
601	The Mansion		$ 45,000.00	
602	The Stables		5,000.00	
603	*Hegeman Dormitory		146,814.06	
620	Bishop Place Lots	9,000.00		
		$161,041.79	$196,814.06	357,855.85
700	Neilson Field and Upper College Avenue	$ 30,000.00		
701	Field House			
702	Bleachers			
710	Residence (139 College Ave.)	20,000.00	$ 8,218.00	
800	College Field	66,836.95		
		$116,836.95	$ 8,218.00	125,054.95
900	Preparatory School Campus	$29,000.00		
901	Y. M. C. A. Building		$ 7,000.00	
902	Preparatory School Annex (30 College Avenue)		10,000.00	
903	Preparatory School Building		22,000.00	
904	Elementary School Building		12,500.00	
905	Garage and Storage Sheds		1,000.00	
906	Carpenter Shop		5,000.00	
1000	Preparatory School Dormitory Campus	38,445.60		
1001	Preparatory School Alpha House		8,500.00	
1002	Preparatory School Beta House		10,500.00	

* Under construction.

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1003	Preparatory School Gamma House		$8,500.00	
1004	Preparatory School Delta House		9,500.00	
1005	Headmaster's House		28,872.30	
1006	Garage (rear 690 George St.)		500.00	
1007	Garage (North side Huntington St.)		500.00	
1100	College Park	8,115.00		
1101	Preparatory School Gymnasium		24,489.21	
		$75,560.60	$148,861.51	$224,422.11

NEW JERSEY COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

		Lands	Buildings	Totals
1200	College Hall Campus	$36,012.92		
1201	Senior Hall		$ 17,008.05	
1203	Garage		53.03	
	Science Hall		10,426.00	
1300	Cooper Hall Campus	10,000.00		
	Recitation Building		143,809.52	
		$46,012.92	$171,296.60	217,309.52
	Grand Totals	$888,640.27	$2,386,045.80	
	Final Grand Totals of Lands and Buildings			$3,274,686.07
	Less Mortgages			
	Ford Campus		$140,000.00	
	139 College Ave.		16,000.00	
				156,000.00
	To Schedule D			$3,118,686.07

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SUB-SCHEDULES

K-1 SUMMER SCHOOL 1925

State Appropriation—		
July 1 to June 30, 1925	$ 3,052.41	
July 1 to December 31, 1925	25,034.50	
Total from State		$28,086.91
Fees from Students (Schedule F-1)	$12,873.50	
Room rents, Students (Schedule F-1)	4,373.75	
		17,247.25
		$45,334.16
Expenses of the Session 1925		44,763.13
Balance		$ 571.03

K-2 EXTENSION COURSES FOR TEACHERS

Fees from Students	$8,163.00	
Expenses of Instruction	5,374.28	
Balance		$2,788.72

K-3 INDUSTRIAL EXTENSION

Budget Appropriation	$ 5,000.00	
Fees from Students	10,603.23	
	$15,603.23	
Expenses of Instruction	14,499.40	
Balance		$1,103.83

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K-4 DINING HALL

Board from Students (Schedule F-1)	$33,641.78		
From Banquets (Schedule F-4)	5,678.71		
Total Income	$39,320.49		
Inventory June 30, 1926	1,739.30		
		$41,059.79	
Expenses—			
Provisions	$29,537.62		
Salaries and Wages	8,337.99		
Supplies and Equipment	1,688.53		
Sundries	1,042.69		
		40,606.83	
Balance			$ 452.96

K-5 DORMITORIES

	Income	Expense	Balance	
Ford Hall	$17,900.38	$ 8,320.49	$9,579.89	Gain
Winants Hall	8,050.22	11,219.43	* 3,169.21	Loss
	$25,950.60	$19,539.92	$6,410.68	Net Gain

* Deficit.

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