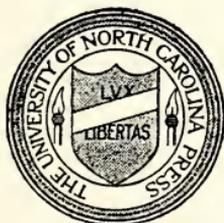


THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA RECORD



REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

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Report of the President

*To the Board of Trustees of
The University of North Carolina:*

I submit herewith my report, and the reports of the other University officials, for the current year.

I.

Since my last report, your board has lost by death Colonel Bennehan Cameron, member of the board for many years, active in the public life of North Carolina, a man of high ideals and fine spirit and character; in his passing the State has lost a distinguished citizen and the University a devoted and loyal alumnus and friend.

The following changes have taken place in the University faculty: Thornton Shirley Graves, Professor of English, died at his home on March 7, 1925. His career was one of successful devotion to scholarship and to teaching. Young in years, his reputation was already assured, and his sterling qualities of character had won him a high place in the esteem of his colleagues.

The following resignations took effect this fall: Dr. Edwin Greenlaw, Kenan Professor of English and Dean of the Graduate School; Oliver Towles, Professor of French; T. L. Kibler, Professor of Economics and Transportation; Edmund Brown, Jr., Associate Professor of Commerce and Resources (effective April first, 1925); R. R. Rosborough, Acting-Associate Professor of Latin; F. B. Simkins, Acting-Associate Professor of History; P. H. Schuyler, Acting-Associate Professor of Highway Engineering; R. I. Little, Assistant Professor of French; T. C. Pakenham, Assistant Professor of Economics; H. M. Taylor, Instructor in Pharmaceutical Chemistry; M. K. Brooks, Instructor in Romance Languages; H. S. Van Landingham, In-

structor in French; C. C. Edwards, Instructor in Mathematics; H. T. Shanks, Instructor in History; R. H. Taylor, Instructor in History; D. H. Gilpatrick, Instructor in History; J. M. Williams, Instructor in English; L. R. Sides, Instructor in Music; P. M. Gray, Instructor in Electrical Engineering; S. B. Smithey, Instructor in Mathematics; N. C. Giddings, Instructor in Romance Languages; M. K. Hearne, Instructor in Accounting; C. F. Hard, Instructor in Music; P. F. Saintonge, Instructor in French; C. H. Benson, Instructor in Mathematics; C. C. Norton, Instructor in History; P. L. Elliott, Instructor in English; J. F. Jost, Instructor in German; E. W. Atkins, Instructor in Psychology.

The following are on leave for the year: E. W. Knight, Professor of Rural Education; G. M. McKie, Professor of Public Speaking; E. C. Branson, Kenan Professor of Rural Social Economics (for fall quarter only); H. D. Meyer, Associate Professor of Sociology and Supervisor of Field Work; H. F. Janda, Associate Professor of Highway Engineering (for fall quarter only); A. S. Winsor, Associate Professor of Mathematics; W. B. Sanders, Assistant Professor of Sociology; K. C. Frazer, Assistant Professor of History; J. N. Couch, Assistant Professor of Botany. Professors D. D. Carroll, George Howe, W. W. Pierson, Associate Professor F. P. Graham, and Assistant Professor E. L. Mackie, on leave last year, have returned.

The following have been added to the faculty: English Bagby, Associate Professor of Psychology; H. M. Jones, Associate Professor of English; U. T. Holmes, Associate Professor of Romance Languages; D. M. Keezer, Associate Professor of Economics; M. S. Heath, Assistant Professor of Economics; John T. Kruplemann, Assistant Professor of German; Leon Wiley, Instructor in French; Lewis B. Stabler, Instructor in French; T. E. Wright, Instructor in French; F. M. Bell, Instructor in Engineering; T. B. Smiley, Instructor in Electrical Engineering; R. M. Brown, Instructor in Sociology; F. W. Hoffer, Instructor in Sociology; C. B. Robson, Instructor in History; F. C. Anscombe, Instructor in History; K. S. McCorkle, Instruc-

tor in Music; S. P. Trusselle, Instructor in Music; M. I. Barker, Instructor in French; W. H. West, Instructor in Botany; W. R. Abbot, Instructor in English; V. A. Hoyle, Instructor in Mathematics; C. W. Edwards, Instructor in History; R. H. Sherrill, Instructor in Accounting; J. W. Howe, Instructor in Pathology.

Promotions in rank among the faculty were made at commencement as follows: Dr. James F. Royster has been appointed Acting Dean of the Graduate School, and Mr. C. A. Hibbard Acting Dean of the College of Liberal Arts. Associate Professors C. P. Higby, G. A. Harrer, Willard E. Atkins, and E. W. Zimmerman were promoted to full professorships; Assistant Professors Albert Coates, H. R. Totten, F. H. Edminster, and M. D. Taylor to associate professorships; and Instructors Dougald Mac-Millan and J. N. Couch to assistant professorships.

II.

UNIVERSITY FINANCE

It seems apparent that there is a widespread lack of exact information as to the income and expenditures of the University. Accordingly I have thought it worth while to devote some space in this report to making available certain fundamental information which has to do with facts and policies of a financial character. The information herein contained is, of course, given in detail year by year in the report of the business manager contained in this volume, but certain summarized facts may be of value to the public as well as to your board. The fact that for a five-year period University accounting has been on such a basis as to permit comparable figures year by year makes this a natural time to review certain facts.

First, I would point out that the University operates definitely on a budget system, and has done so for years. Institutional accounting, in these days of large and complex institutions, is as carefully studied by the better organized institutions of the country as is business accounting by well organized corporations. It proceeds along certain well-known general lines; the system followed by the University

is that worked out and followed by the larger universities all over the United States.

Such a system of accounting as is followed here means that a budget system is a reality, not a mere name. Every one of the approximately 35 departments and administrative divisions of the University has at the beginning of the year a definite allotment of funds to carry out its work for the year; it receives monthly statements as to the condition of its funds, and must not exceed their total in its annual expenditure.

These budgets are made up annually, on the basis of the maintenance funds available for the University as a whole. Their making is a long and complex process, involving discussions on scores of questions of University policy, expansions in certain lines to be given precedence, of others to be held back, the study of student loads, registration trends; in short, not only must the status of each department be determined, but questions of balance and proportion involving the institution as a whole. There are, from the maintenance fund alone, 106 definite allotments to departments, offices, and agencies to be made year by year. Complete analysis of the maintenance accounts involves the carrying of some 2400 separate accounts in the business office.

Maintenance *income* may be divided into five general categories: State appropriation, trust and endowment funds, student fees, gifts, and sales and sundry receipts. For the current year the percentage of operating income derived from these various sources is as follows: State appropriation, 67.2; trust and endowment, 8.06; student fees, 18.79; gifts, 0.82; sales and sundries, 5.13. Just about two-thirds of the maintenance cost of the University, it will be seen, is borne by the State, the other third being derived from other sources, of which the most important is that of student fees.

More interesting, naturally, is a description of how the maintenance income is spent. Expenditures may be divided into six major classes: Instruction, physical plant operation and maintenance, student welfare, library, exten-

sion, administrative and general. To each of these a separate paragraph may well be devoted.

Largest of all, of course, is the item for instruction. This is, for the current year, 60.17 per cent of the total maintenance expenditure. Comparable records of expenditures have been kept since 1921. During that period the percentage for instruction has been very stable, varying between 58.24 per cent and 65.44 per cent as extremes. This item obviously reflects both the number of the faculty and the salaries paid. Its stability shows that there has been no marked variation in either of these elements, in proportion to the University's total income, during the five-year period. In considering the number of the faculty, what is significant, of course, is not the absolute number but the ratio of faculty members to students. It is perhaps surprising to see that this ratio was more favorable fifteen years ago than today. In 1909-10, the University had on its rolls one faculty member to every 12.7 students. Ten years later, at its time of greatest congestion and before the legislature of 1921 had come to its relief, there were 15.7 students to every faculty member. This ratio was, for last year, one to every 13.8 students. For this year, it cannot be calculated until the total enrollment for the year is known. It will be a bit less favorable, as the faculty numbers three less than last year and the student body has increased. In view of the fact that the University during this fifteen-year period has added new departments and schools of specialized character, strengthened its work materially in most of its fields of endeavor, and has been undergoing the transition from an institution of simple college type to one of complex university structure, the fact that the number of its faculty in proportion to its total resident enrollment for the regular session is slightly less today than fifteen years ago certainly is evidence enough that there has been no wild extravagance in the multiplication of faculty positions.

Next may be considered the item of physical plant operation and maintenance. The percentage of total expenditure devoted to this purpose has increased from 8.7

per cent in 1921 to 11.36 per cent for the current year. Naturally, this increased cost is a necessary consequence of the University's rapidly enlarging plant. Buildings, once completed, must be cared for in future from the maintenance funds of the institution. This does not include dormitories, the rents from which cover all costs of their upkeep, including overhead costs. It does include the teaching and administrative buildings of the University, which bring in no revenue, but which must be cared for, heated, lighted, janitored, kept in repair and in condition for effective use. It also includes the care of the campus of more than fifty acres, with trucks and watchmen service.

Next come administrative and general expenses, which include the expenses of all the offices, president's, business manager's, registrar's, deans of the various schools, with supplies, stenographic and secretarial service, etc., and such items of general expense as University publications (catalogue, bulletins, records, etc.), with expenditures for such lectures as those on the McNair and Weil Foundations, public occasions, such as commencement, etc. This general item, for the current year, includes 9.54 per cent of the University's total expenditure. During the past five years, this item has been relatively large in proportion to total expenditure. The reason is simple. It was because of a sudden growth in numbers that made necessary a complete reorganization of the University's methods of doing business at every point. A form of organization has now been developed which can easily be expanded without large increases in cost to care for an institution considerably larger in numbers. The relative expenditures for administrative purposes should therefore diminish as income and numbers grow.

For purposes summarized as "student welfare" the University expends 3.89 per cent of its total income. This proportion shows scarcely any variation during the five-year period. Expenditures here include the office of the dean of students, the contributions by the University to the Y. M. C. A., health and sanitation, gymnasium, and infirmary. The two latter are covered by receipts from

student fees. These expenditures are for absolutely essential factors in student life. The University spends no better money than that devoted to these purposes.

To the University library is devoted 4.88 per cent of maintenance income. In a modern university nothing is more important, for students and faculty alike, than an adequately equipped and maintained library. Such a library the University is making a serious effort to bring into being. The University's appropriation for this year is about equally divided between salaries and funds actually available for the purchase of books. The total amount expended for the current year on the University library is \$53,658. This may seem large in comparison with the amounts expended on the libraries of small colleges which do not need to serve the demands of a complex University constituency. When measured alongside the \$211,396 appropriated to its library by the University of Illinois, the \$197,410 of Yale, the \$241,455 of Michigan, the \$197,905 of Minnesota, the \$228,962 of Chicago—as representative of institutions doing first-rate university work—the modesty of the support extended by the University of North Carolina to this important agency of its work becomes apparent.

There remains the division of University extension. To point out, as the figures indicate, that 10.6 per cent of the University's total income goes to extension work of various sorts, is to make a statement which, while technically correct, is actually misleading. For a trifle more than half of the revenues of the Extension Division are derived from fees, sale of publications, etc.; in other words, it earns slightly more than one dollar for every dollar appropriated to it by the University. The actual appropriation from University funds to this division is, for the year, \$53,646, or just about 5 per cent of the University's total income. This income from the University the division a little more than doubles. On this appropriation the division has so far this year enrolled 2,823 students in extension and correspondence classes (approximately equal numbers in each), in a total of 3,969 course registrations, in addition

to maintaining the cost of its various bureaus rendering assistance to various phases of the life of the State.

The above facts may be summarized in the following table, showing the percentage of the University's total maintenance income expended for various purposes during the five-year period beginning in 1921, when records in the present form began to be kept.

EXPENDITURES, 1921-1925

	1921-2	1922-3	1923-4	1924-5	1925-6
Instruction	65.44	61.88	60.66	58.24	60.17
Physical plant	8.71	9.56	9.31	11.37	11.36
Administrative and general	10.67	12.48	12.77	11.46	9.54
Student Welfare	4.39	4.01	3.92	3.86	3.89
Library	5.43	5.99	5.52	5.04	4.88
Extension	5.36	6.08	7.82	10.03	10.16

Such a table shows, at any rate, that the University has been fairly consistent during the five-year period as to the purposes for which it has spent its income. The only wide variation in the five-year period is the doubling of the percentage expended by extension, and this, as explained above, is due to a large increase in the earnings of the division itself, not to any radical change in the University's proportionate contribution.

The University, in other words, has a fairly well-established financial policy, which has operated over a series of years, which has brought results, and which can be checked by interested people.

For the current year the maintenance income received by the University from the State is less by \$12,500 than that for last year. The total maintenance income, as the report of the business manager shows, is slightly greater. This, however, is due, first, to an increase in trust funds and gifts available only for special purposes, and, second, to an increase in the schedule for tuition fees. This increase, which it is estimated by the business office will produce about \$20,000, was put in effect by the board at its commencement meeting after hearing the report of a committee of the board as the result of a bill passed by the

legislature of 1925, placing the fixing of these fees in the hands of the board instead of naming them by statute, as previously. It will be recalled that there developed during the legislative session a rather widespread feeling that students, in these days of increasing costs all around, should be called upon to bear a somewhat larger proportion of the costs of instruction, and a bill had been introduced fixing a definite schedule of fees considerably higher than that in operation. The bill which finally passed was in the nature of a compromise, and the committee felt a moral obligation to consider this circumstance. The schedule adopted makes the following changes:

	<i>Old</i>	<i>New</i>
The College of Liberal Arts.....	\$ 60.00 a year	\$ 75.00
The School of Applied Science.....	60.00 a year	75.00
The School of Commerce.....	60.00 a year	75.00
The School of Education.....	60.00 a year	75.00
The Graduate School	60.00 a year	75.00
The School of Pharmacy.....	60.00 a year	85.00
The School of Law.....	75.00 a year	100.00
The School of Engineering.....	60.00 a year	100.00
The School of Medicine.....	201.00 a year	220.00

For students not resident in North Carolina a differential fee of twenty-five dollars was added.

As a part of its work, this committee made a careful study of fees charged at other institutions throughout the country. This study showed in the first place, a very definite difference in procedure between state institutions and endowed institutions throughout the United States. As a matter of almost universal practice, state institutions attempt to cover by fees a smaller proportion of the costs of education than do private institutions. This is in keeping with the general democratic theory on which state institutions have been founded and maintained, and the practice is one which must commend itself to any unprejudiced observer. The study showed, furthermore, that most state institutions had adopted the principle of making a difference in the scale of fees charged as between students from within the state and those from without its borders. While this item is not a large one at the University of North

Carolina (90 per cent of our students are from within the State), it is one which may assume increasing importance, and your committee thought it best to adopt such a differential, the justice of which is obvious.

A third important change had to do with new restrictions thrown around the giving by students of teachers' notes. The free tuition privilege for intending teachers has been administered for some years past on the basis of requiring the signing of notes by students who declare their intention to teach. On the basis of two years' actual teaching in the schools of North Carolina these notes are cancelled, otherwise they must be repaid.

The provision has also been made that such students must take sufficient work in the School of Education to fulfill the State requirements for the proper certificates. The change now put in effect by the board requires that all students who sign teachers' notes shall enroll definitely in the School of Education during the four years of their course, and become candidates for its degree of Bachelor of Arts in Education. The immediate effect of this restriction has been a considerable increase in enrollment in the School of Education and a corresponding decrease in that of the College of Liberal Arts. Details are shown in the reports of the deans of the two schools.

It is, naturally, too early to determine what the permanent effect of this change in regulations will be. It should be watched carefully for a few years in order to see whether modifications may be advisable. In the meantime, the School of Education has under consideration changes in its curricula which will tend more definitely to professionalize its work, and it is altogether possible that the operation of these may introduce into the situation a large modifying factor.

For building and permanent improvement during the biennium the legislature of 1925 appropriated to the University the sum of \$800,000. This has been budgeted to various projects, the most important being expansions of the service plant, including new heating mains, laundry and storage shops; the paving of Cameron Avenue through the

campus and of the Raleigh road from the dormitories east of the main campus to Franklin street; a renovation and fireproofing of the South Building for administrative purposes; the remodeling of the old Chemistry Building for the School of Pharmacy; the addition of wings to Phillips and Davie halls; and provision of more adequate facilities for the Department of Geology. Since my last report there have been finished and put in use Venable Hall of Chemistry, and a building to house the women students of the University. The former (dedicated on October 12th) is easily the best chemical laboratory at any Southern institution; the latter affords ample provision for the women in the present student body, containing attractive living quarters as well as dormitory facilities.

The University is midway in the necessary physical reconstruction which it found itself obliged to undertake five years ago. Its most careful estimates made in 1920 showed the necessity of expending approximately five and a half million dollars to bring its physical plant up to date and make it adequate for the service of a student body of three thousand. To date it has received: From the legislature of 1921, \$1,490,000; from that of 1923, \$1,650,000; and from that of 1925, \$800,000. Approximately \$1,500,000 will still be needed to carry through the program. Most pressing of all our needs, in the judgment of both of faculty and your building committee, is a new library. The present library building, inadequate in stack capacity, reading and reference room space, service quarters and rooms, and space for special collections and purposes, has been totally outgrown. For the current two-year period, the quarters vacated by the School of Pharmacy have been put at its disposal for overflow purposes, but this extension is a ridiculously inadequate provision for its needs. Other most serious and pressing needs for buildings the University has. I shall not enumerate them at this time, but rather shall attempt in my next report to you to give a full analysis of the situation on the basis of all the data in hand at that time.

III.

INTER-INSTITUTIONAL AGREEMENTS

During the year a committee from your board has worked out, with similar committees from the North Carolina College for Women and the State College of Agriculture and Engineering, understandings regarding various points in which there had been in the public mind some possibility of confusion as to the scope of the services of the respective institutions. The report of your committee adopted by the board, I am reproducing in this report, as it seems to me a document valuable for public record. It shows well the possibility of reaching, through friendly conference, adjustments that clarify, both to the institutions themselves and to the public, the functions of each in matters that might, if left to drift, result both in misunderstanding and in waste. The report follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON COÖRDINATION OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

To the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina:

Your Committee on Coördination of State Institutions reports that it met with the Committee of like character from the Board of Trustees of the State College of Agriculture and Engineering for the purpose of considering whether there are duplications of effort in the University of North Carolina and in North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, and if so, the nature of such duplication.

After a full and free discussion and a careful examination into the work of the two institutions the Committee is of the opinion that the major functions of the two institutions are well defined and operate in clearly distinct fields. However, within the province of the major interests of each institution there inevitably appear here and there certain overlapping of courses offered, which in the main are by-products of the organization and facilities of the two institutions. The Committee is convinced that such overlapping by no means constitutes any real duplication resulting in an unnecessary expenditure of funds.

What appears at first sight to be an outstanding case of duplication is illustrated by the two schools of engineering maintained by the two institutions. At the University the courses in Engineering are natural outgrowths of the courses in Science and Mathematics offered by the institution. These and other basic courses found in all institutions of recognized standing would have

to be given at the University in any event, and the application of principles taught constitutes the engineering course in the institution and is the natural outgrowth referred to above. As long as this principle is observed there can be no unnecessary duplication, since the cost to the State is not materially affected by the fact that the total number of engineering students in North Carolina is taught in two institutions instead of one. At the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering the School of Engineering embraces one of its major interests and the propriety of its engineering courses cannot be questioned.

The Committee also met with a like Committee from the Trustees of the North Carolina College for Women. The members of these two Committees were unanimous in their opinion that the facilities for higher education for women in North Carolina should be in every way comparable to those for men, but they were also of the opinion that unnecessary duplication should be avoided. A full and careful examination of the work of both institutions shows that except in special fields the work offered by the North Carolina College for Women in the Freshmen and Sophomore years compares in every way favorably with that offered for the freshmen and sophomore years at the University, and that the general admission of women students below junior standing at the University would bring about an unnecessary duplication. The Joint Committee therefore agreed to recommend to the respective Boards of Trustees of Education of an agreement embodying the following provisions:

1. In the College of Arts, and in other schools not specifically mentioned below, the University will not admit women students with less than junior standing. Girls who are registered students at North Carolina College for Women shall not transfer to the University, except for the summer session, without the consent of the authorities of North Carolina College for Women.

2. Women will be admitted to the professional schools of Law, Pharmacy, Medicine and Engineering at the University, and to its Graduate School, on the same basis as men. Since the University also makes special provision for premedical students, such as is made nowhere else in the State, women will be admitted to the pre-medical courses at the University as freshmen or sophomores to prepare for the study of medicine, and for the same reason they will be admitted as freshmen or sophomores to courses leading to such specialized scientific degrees as those in chemistry or geology. To the School of Public Welfare, which also represents a development not paralleled within the State, mature special students who cannot qualify for junior standing may occasionally be admitted for reasons which must be clear in any individual case.

3. As the University must take the responsibility of building up a strong graduate school, and as graduate work is necessarily expensive and should not be unnecessarily duplicated, it is agreed that in the case of graduate work the following arrangement shall obtain:

(a) In view of the large and increasing demand for teachers in the public school system in the State who have done advanced work in education, there is no duplication in the real sense of the term if graduate work in education is given by both institutions, and both shall be free to develop this work.

(b) Graduate work in music and household economics shall be developed freely at North Carolina College for Women.

(c) In other departments represented at both institutions, and in which graduate work is offered at the University of North Carolina, North Carolina College for Women will offer work for the master's degree only in special cases and in so far as this shall involve no material increase in its expenditures or facilities because of the offering of such work.

4. Because of the possible necessity of a modification of the terms of this agreement at some time in the future to meet changed conditions, this agreement shall be limited to a term of five years from the fall term next following the time of its ratification by the Trustees of both institutions concerned.

It was the opinion of the several Committees representing the three institutions that in order to provide against any real duplication as these institutions develop, and in order to insure proper coöperation in the major functions of the institutions to the end that the outstanding purposes of these institutions might have the fullest and freest opportunity to develop, it was advisable to have a standing committee appointed by each institution and that these committees meet jointly from time to time to consider any overlappings or any tendencies that might seem to lead toward unnecessary duplication.

IV.

FRESHMAN WEEK: STUDENT MORTALITY

An experiment in the reception of new students tried out by the University this fall proved most satisfactory, and will be continued. This was the initiation of the so-called "Freshman Week." All entering students were asked to report at Chapel Hill two days in advance of the date fixed for the return of the upper-classmen. Beginning on Tuesday, the entire week focussed on the new men. For their registration the class was split into squads of about thirty, each under the supervision of a faculty mem-

ber who acted as advisor, assisted by an upper-classman who had volunteered for the purpose. Conferences on student government, library tours, meetings with the deans of the schools, physical examinations, psychological tests, all formed parts of a program which included a general College Night assembly on Friday and finished with a University sermon on Sunday night. The unanimous testimony of those members of the faculty who participated in the various occasions was that the plan was successful, and it now becomes a part of the regular annual program of the University. Such a plan assures to new students personal attention during the often somewhat bewildering opening days, it hastens assimilation, promotes friendly feeling, lessens individual discouragement here and there in the midst of new and strange experiences, and in general tends to get men "off to a good start."

Not only is it of importance to give the new student a proper introduction to his environment and work; it is as well important to reduce so far as may be those forces which cause many students to drop out of college before the completion of their courses. With a view to a constructive study of this question, I appointed last year a "Committee on Student Mortality," which has begun a thorough investigation of the whole situation. Its first discovery, rather surprising as it will be to many, has been that the percentage of students who fail to graduate is no greater than twenty years ago, though the size of the institution has greatly increased during that period. The "normal percentage" of those remaining for the full four years time at the University during the twenty-year period is approximately forty, and comparative figures from other institutions have shown the committee that this figure is not unusual. At the same time, in this or any other institution, the fact that not quite half the students who enter will remain to complete a four-year residence means a large waste. It raises two questions, namely, can student mortality be reduced, and can the cases in which it will occur be predicted? Obviously, were it possible to tell before students enter college whether they will remain, there is no insti-

tution that would not prefer to center its resources on those who would remain for four years. In a careful study of one class, that entering in 1922, high-school records were found to be worthless in predicting success or failure in college. The psychological tests given the class at entrance formed a far better basis for prediction than did the high-school grades, and best of all were the grades received during the first term here at the University.

Obviously other causes than intellectual ones operate to determine whether or not a student remains at the University. Financial circumstances, moral fibre, personal and family matters of all sorts, health—all these enter in large ways into individual decisions. Many students leave for reasons quite beyond the control of the University. Some should not have come to the University—it may be possible over a series of years to develop methods suited to our status as a state university and to North Carolina public school conditions which may make it possible to prevent a considerable group of failures at the source, while a study of the causes of failure other than intellectual cannot but be fruitful in helping us to direct attention to holes through which men slip out.

I do not mean that everybody who comes to college *ought* to stay for four years. I have sometimes wondered whether, for a considerable number of students, a definite two-year course, correlated, directed toward certain objectives, and leading to some sort of certificate or degree, ought not to be established. Great as would be the difficulty of establishing a two-year course radically different from the present freshman and sophomore years, and attempting to carry out a curriculum unitary in itself, its results might be far better than those now reached by subjecting many men who leave college after two years to the discipline of a two-year sequence of courses which at present means little in itself and is conceivable only as a basis and preparation for further years of education that are assumed to follow. The values of two such years might, it seems to me, be made very considerable.

Such an investigation as this is an excellent illustration of an attitude which it seems to me clear that an institution like ours should maintain. I mean the attitude of mind toward its own life and processes which a university is assumed to maintain toward life in general, namely, that of the search for facts and the basing of policies on facts when they are determined. Universities are important social institutions, and research into their processes and products by competent people is surely as important as research into any other form of social organization. Here, as elsewhere, facts are illuminating; they are surer guides to good practice than hasty generalizations based on opinion, limited personal experience, and partial knowledge. The modern university is too complex an organization to be able to determine its policies without a steady and careful scrutiny of itself. The university of today must, furthermore, keep itself flexible. It must be experimentally-minded, willing to try procedures that seem promising, to watch results over a series of years, to maintain or discard practices as they prove good or bad. This is no time for a timid conservatism that holds that universities should do only what they have always done, that resists new departures from inertia and desire to let well enough alone.

V.

OBJECTIVES AND IDEALS

The question of student mortality, again, leads back to the debate as to the type of student who should go to college, a discussion which, once more, leads back itself to the question as to what sort of institution a college ought to be. By this I have in mind not so much the professional or graduate schools, the objectives of which themselves serve as definite agencies of selection. The question rather centers about the undergraduate years of student life. I do not think there is any particular question as to the way in which the American public looks at the matter. For it, the college is less a place of learning than a mode of living.

On the whole, in spite of much by way of criticism, the public believes, as shown by its patronage, that a college

environment is an excellent thing for youth. Perhaps it does not analyse very carefully the reasons for its belief, but of its fundamental faith there can be no question, as the enormous increases in institutions for higher education all over the country bears witness. The sort of life that has been developed in the American college, with its varied interests and contacts, its multiform activities, its moral influences, its attitudes and the rest, has been held altogether worthwhile.

On the other hand, the interest of those in academic circles is likely to be focussed on the intellectual work and worth of the college, to the exclusion sometimes of active consideration of the fact that students live, as well as work, in a collegiate atmosphere.

Neither a point of view which subordinates the intellectual concerns of the college nor one which makes them the sole object of its care should dominate our thinking. The public has a right to demand of a college that its moral influences be sound, its physical care for the students and the opportunities for their physical welfare adequate, its student activities healthful—in short, that the college campus be the best sort of place in which to live. It ought also to demand none the less insistently that it be a good place in which to learn, that adequate standards be enforced, proper guarantees of freedom to teach given and carried out, proper attention given to encouraging and stimulating those students who show signs of intellectual distinction. Certainly the public attitude toward the college makes no demand that students who enter it should be all students of high intellectual quality. Nor would anyone familiar with the organization and work of the American college claim that only students of high intellectual quality can or should profit by its life. Here is a distinction, fundamental in kind, between the American college and the European university, and while American life remains what it is, it is quite beside the point to think of the one in terms of the other. Students whose intelligence quotients are not of the highest do profit, and profit largely, by college life, and the communities to which they

go profit by the wider horizons, the enlarged interests, and the ideals and the view-points they have gained in college. To take any other position would be to refuse to look facts in the face. But it is none the less true that the college owes a peculiar duty to the man of high intellectual capacity. And it is also none the less true that a college without high intellectual standards, regard for truth and for intellectual achievement, fails in the very fundamentals for which it was created. Such an organization might appeal on other grounds, but certainly not as an educational institution.

The college has a right to expect the public not to lose sight of this fact; to ask that it cherish constantly and carefully conditions which make it possible for a college to carry on its intellectual work without hindrance or embarrassment. And, in return, the college owes the public constant vision of the fact that its attitude must be constructive, that it is engaged in the task of helping to fit men to live sanely, helpfully, and happily in the world, to keep themselves in tune with spiritual influences—to be, in the deepest and fullest sense of the term, religious beings.

VI.

PERSPECTIVE

This fall the University celebrated the semi-centennial of its reopening in 1875. This period of fifty years has seen an enormous growth and strengthening of the institution. Its student body has grown from sixty-nine to a total (counting summer, correspondence, and extension students) of nearly six thousand. Its buildings have increased from eight to nearly forty, its faculty from seven to a hundred and seventy-five. All this growth would be of little importance did it not stand for the ideals for which it has always stood, and for which educational institutions must always stand. That it does today stand for these ideals no informed observer of its processes can deny. Never throughout its history has the University escaped criticism. Never, as a public institution, should it expect to escape criticism, nor fail to welcome it when it is properly informed and

constructively meant. Just in proportion as the complexity of its life grows, and its points of contact with the State multiply, do possible points of criticism increase. This fact should not of itself be disturbing to anyone. The only sort of institutions that escape criticism are those in which the public is not interested.

But we ought always to remember that details are one thing, and fundamental conditions, policies, and trends are quite another. I do not know in what details the University of a generation or two ago may have been open to just criticism. I do know that fundamentally its life was sound, and I advance as ample proof of that fact the quality of citizen that it contributed to North Carolina. Just as firmly do I believe that today its life is sound, that the men it is sending out into North Carolina will mean every bit as much to the State as those of the past, that conditions on its campus are as fine and clean, the influences surrounding its students as constructive and helpful, as at any time in its entire history.

Because I believe that you, and the State of North Carolina, share this faith, I, and all of us at work here, take courage for the future and pledge to you and to the State our utmost service to the University and its cause.

Respectfully submitted,

H. W. CHASE, *President.*

Report of the Registrar

To the President of the University:

I beg to submit my report for the year ending November 30, 1925.

The total registration of students in all divisions of the institution for the year, June, 1924, to June, 1925, reached the number 6017.

At commencement, June 10, 1925, the honorary degree, Doctor of Laws, was conferred upon the following: Walter Murphy, George Gordon Battle, and Sylvester Hassell. On the same occasion degrees in course were conferred upon 312 persons. Later, in accordance with the action of the trustees and the faculty, degrees in course were conferred upon 19 others who had during the summer completed the requirements for their respective degrees. The degrees in course for the past five years with their distribution are shown in the following table:

Degrees	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
A. B.	90	67	94	96	100
A. B. in Education	1	1	3	1	23
S. B. (Technical)	27	38	24	29	44
S. B. (Commerce)	12	33	27	40	45
A. B.-LL. B.	2	3	2	0	0
LL. B.	3	8	4	9	11
Ph. G.	9	12	25	45	40
Ph. C. and P. D.	1	2	1	4	2
A. M.	25	25	31	44	50
S. M.	1	2	7	11	12
Ph. D.	2	1	4	6	4
Totals	173	192	222	285	331

Next is given a table showing for a period of five years the enrollment by schools.

ENROLLMENT BY SCHOOLS

Year	Under-graduates	Graduates	Law	Medicine	Pharm.	Summer School	Ext'n. Work	*Total
1921-'22	1343	65	170	83	72	483	69	2285
1922-'23	1511	99	137	76	95	682	244	2844
1923-'24	1843	108	177	71	108	944	1608	4859
1924-'25	1946	144	164	81	145	1009	1834	5323
Present	1859	148	154	80	114	1243	1650	5248

The distribution of undergraduates by schools and colleges this quarter is as follows:

College of Liberal Arts	646
School of Education	273
School of Commerce	516
School of Applied Science	237
School of Engineering	185

* Including students in the Summer School who were pursuing courses for certification credit only, these totals become 2882, 3510, 5407, 6017, and 5618.

The enrollment of women in this quarter is exactly the same, 97, as it was in the fall quarter of last session. For their distribution among the classes and schools reference is made to the report of Mrs. M. H. Stacy, Adviser to Women. As formerly the graduate and professional schools and the two upper classes have enrolled almost all of this group of students.

The enrollment of freshmen in the different divisions of the undergraduate schools for the past five years is given next.

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
*Liberal Arts and Education	198	277	321	345	317
Applied Science	114	126	117	114	112
Engineering	62	70	53	57	78
Commerce	146	156	196	175	190
Special students	14	13	21	8	13

Expressed proportionately, omitting the few special students, we have percentage figures as follows:

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Liberal Arts and Education	37	43	45.3	49.3	45.5
Applied Science	21	20	16.5	16.3	16.1
Engineering	12	11	7.5	8.1	11.2
Commerce	28	24	27.7	25.0	27.2

Of the whole student body this quarter North Carolina furnishes 90.3 per cent. From South Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Florida, New York, and Tennessee come the largest numbers from outside the State. Besides these there are representatives from eighteen other states and from Cuba, the Philippines, Persia, and China.

Of the one hundred counties of North Carolina all except one, Graham, have representatives here this quarter. Orange resumes the leading place which some years ago was taken from her by Guilford. The counties sending large delegations with the numbers from each follow: Orange 154, Guilford 134, Mecklenburg 94, Buncombe 92, Wake 80, Cumberland 57, Rowan 50, Forsyth 47, Johnston 43, Wayne 41, Gaston 40, Durham 38, Pitt 36, Alamance and Rockingham 35 each, Edgecombe, Iredell, and Lenoir 33 each, New Hanover 32, Cleveland 30, Nash and Wilson 29 each, Carteret and Davidson 28 each, Catawba 26, and Craven 25.

Different religious bodies are represented in the following numbers: Methodist 718, Baptist 625, Presbyterian 374, Episcopal 273, Christian 63, Lutheran 54, Jewish 44, Roman Catholic 20, Disciples of Christ 16, Reformed 13, Moravian 12, Friends 12, Congregational 10, Unitarian 4, Universalist 3, Pentecostal Holiness 3, Christian Science 2, Union 1, Church of England 1, no preference 34.

On the basis of the business or profession of the father of each student we divide them into the following groups and numbers: Farmers 562, Merchants 355, Manufacturers 168, Lawyers 106, Physicians 101, Officials and

* These two schools are combined here, since until the present session the differentiation between them came usually at the beginning of the Junior year. This year 107 freshmen are registered in the School of Education.

Employees of Railroads 82, Salesmen 78, Public Officials 76, Ministers 62, Realtors 62, Teachers 53, Bankers 52, Dealers in Insurance, etc., 43, Lumbermen 39, Contractors 38, Civil, etc., Engineers 35, Mechanics 31, Druggists 31, Dealers in Tobacco 29, Auto and Garage Men 23, Newspaper Men 15, Brokers 15, Carpenters 14, Dentists 13, and with numbers smaller than ten: Tanners, Butchers, Photographers, Miners, Missionaries, Cafe and Hotel Proprietors, Baseball Players, Accountants, Book-keepers, Fruit Growers, Laundrymen, Dairymen, Fishermen, Clerks, Live Stock Ranchers, Live Stock Dealers, Secretaries, Barbers, Stonecutters, Architects, Cabinet Workers, Painters, Undertakers, Managers of Public Utilities, Managers of Western Union, Blacksmiths, Chemists, Picture Show Managers, Jobbers, Superintendents of Water Works and Tanning Companies, Warehousemen, Tailors, Army Officers and Veterinarians.

Our study of average grades for the past session has been continued. This study embraces such groupings as seem to afford most interest and to give figures that will enable one to compare the schools and classes. For the sake of comparison we give the figures for five complete sessions. The new system of markings, A, B, C, D, E, F has been translated into the figures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 for the purpose of making averages.

	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Freshmen	3.71	3.89	3.77	3.82	3.65
Upper Classes	3.31	3.37	3.30	3.28	3.18
Fraternity Members	3.49	3.44	3.39	3.36	3.11
Undergraduate Group	3.46	3.59	3.42	3.51	3.36
Liberal Arts and Education	3.30	3.42	3.41	3.42	3.15
Premed. and S.B. Med. Students	3.81	3.68	3.73	3.91	3.85
Other Applied Science and Engineering	3.30	3.30	3.01	3.26	3.04
School of Commerce	3.80	3.80	3.72	3.62	3.56

We consider it worthy of note that the average grade of each group above is an improvement over that of the previous session. Starting with the average grade of the whole undergraduate group—3.36—one may compare the average of any particular group. For each quarter the averages of the individual fraternities are calculated and the rankings established on the basis of the average for the undergraduate group for the quarter. Full reports on these are furnished to the fraternities, the President of the University, and other properly interested persons. These averages and rankings are made up for each whole session also.

Respectfully submitted,
THOS. J. WILSON, JR., Registrar.

Report of Dean of Students

To the President of the University:

It is my privilege to submit the seventh annual report from this office:

Developments in Student Life and Activities

Since the last report a number of changes have been made in the conduct of student organization and activities which indicate that the present student generation is interested in their problems and constructively at work to meet them. The Publications Union and the blanket fee for its support were approved by campus vote again last spring, after an experimental two years of operation. The *Tar Heel* began publication this fall as a tri-weekly, and is moving as fast as possible toward a daily issue basis.

Evidences of new vitality in class organization are the adoption by the four undergraduate classes of class insignia and a more systematic method of handling class finances.

The Inter-Fraternity Council brought to the faculty a request for further shortening the rushing season, and instituted a totally new scheme for notifying freshmen of their bids and giving them opportunity to exercise their choice. The essential features of this plan embodied the sending of bids to the freshmen through an impartial faculty committee, the complete cessation of all rushing for a 48-hour period just before notification, and a device which does not inform the freshman that he has received bids from any fraternity, except the one which he finally accepts. This plan seemed to work well at its first trial, and to avoid or diminish confusion among the freshmen and ill feeling among the fraternities.

The evolution of the dormitory toward a genuine community life advanced one step further last spring when the University set aside an interval during the period for the assignment of rooms during which assignment was made subject to the approval of the president of the dormitory. In some dormitories, at least, this resulted in a more congenial grouping this year. Old West Dormitory, for instance, limited its membership to those men who, for one reason or another, would probably be quiet in the evening and retire early—mainly engineering students, medical students, and athletes. This same dormitory also requested the setting aside of a dormitory club room, a petition which the University granted.

The German Club, finding itself rather deeply in debt, and in a rather vicious circle wherein the raising of admission charges to the dances reduced rather than augmented the income, has put through this fall a total reorganization of membership, a membership fee covering all formal dances during the year. It has by this measure paid off all debts and made other improvements in the conduct of its financial affairs.

On the whole, it seems to be the impression of most observers that the general tone of student life and government on the campus is very satisfactory. It is my impression, as I work with student leaders, that their type, their grasp on campus problems, their confidence in the University, and their

confidence in each other, seem to be wholly satisfactory and steadily improving. There is every indication of increasing activity and conscientiousness on the part of the Student Council during last year and this fall. In another section of this report I wish to say something about the educational significance of this situation.

Assimilation of Freshmen

My recommendation of last year, contained under this heading, has been in part carried out this year. A separate registration period for freshmen, with faculty counselors in charge of small registration groups of about thirty each, preliminary conferences between the freshmen and their counselors, based on a mass of personal information concerning the freshmen, the addition of library tours and English placement examinations to the program of registration period—these were the essential features of our "Freshman Week" this past fall. I have found no one who does not feel that this program was an improvement. The English Department reports a considerable saving in time in the organization of freshman English sections; the registrar reports a decrease in changes in registration during the fall quarter and an apparent decrease in the number of freshmen who have dropped out. This program was under the supervision of a committee composed of Dean Royster, Dr. T. J. Wilson, Jr., and myself. About twenty-five faculty members co-operated in the role of counselors, an equal number of upperclassmen assisted in handling the groups, and the Y. M. C. A. secretary and his staff were especially helpful in finding and handling cases of homesickness, confusion, and misunderstanding during the Freshman Week period, and the first few weeks of the quarter.

Personnel Work

During the period covered by this report, several rather fruitful advances have been made in *applying modern scientific methods to the personal problems of our students*. Mr. Whitener, with the co-operation of the Extension Division, has published a bulletin on College Education and Professional Opportunity, which is designed to give the high school senior and college freshman a birdseye view of the objectives of higher education, more specifically from the vocational point of view, although the cultural values are stressed deliberately in much of the material presented. This bulletin has gone out to a wide mailing list of other institutions of college grade, North Carolina high schools, etc. There have been many commendations of its makeup and nature, particularly from men in administrative work of this sort. There has been some demand for it from secondary schools in the State, and some student demand on the campus. It is too early yet, however, to say to what extent it has accomplished the purpose for which it was designed.

With the addition of Prof. English Bagby to the Psychology Department this fall, there has been initiated an ideal form of co-operation between that department and this and other administrative offices, a co-operation whose purpose it is to bring Dr. Bagby's very unusual knowledge of the psychology of personality to bear on some of the emotional and mental problems of our

students. Already about ten such cases have come under his study and treatment, and it is clear that this element in the University's personnel program will be increasingly important and fruitful, both to the University and to members of the student body who are concerned.

For the past four years this office has been experimenting with the various types of personnel record forms. Last summer I availed myself of the opportunity, presented by a fellowship, to take two courses at Columbia University—educational personnel administration and psycho-pathology for teachers and personnel workers. In each of these courses it was my particular problem to work out the general plan of a personnel record which would be suitable for our purposes here. We are beginning this year the compilation of such a personnel record, which with the passing of time will be a more and more valuable source of material for research on educational problems and of information to be of assistance in the University's advisory work with individual students.

Supervisory Functions

There has been no change in the conduct of chapel during the period covered by this report. There are added proofs of the value of a separate freshman chapel, such as we have had now for three years. The chapel committee has under consideration plans for altering some features of the chapel program in the near future. This office has continued co-operation with the Student Council in handling bad checks. This fall quarter we have most gratifying proof of the effectiveness of the plan, and the modifications made in it last spring and this fall. This can best be shown by the following figures: The number of students who had bad checks during the fall quarter last year was 286; this year it was reduced to 143. The number of bad checks given by these men—635 last year—was this year reduced to 338. Similarly the amount of money involved was cut just about in half. Only 19 of the men who have given bad checks this fall had any previous record of this sort last year. This whole situation is much better than it has been for many years. I think, when considered in the light of the facts, that more than 80 per cent of the men here have a perfectly clean record and, since these statistics include every student check which is returned, irrespective of the cause for its return, we can see that our students have a proper attitude toward the writing of checks.

The administration of student loan funds has continued to be an increasing task. This fall quarter was the third in which this office has had this responsibility. In the fall of 1923 we granted 67 applications, amounting to a little over \$3,000. This fall we granted 132 applications, amounting to nearly \$9,000. In addition to this increase in the number of applications handled, a further change in the method of application was made this year after consultation with you and Mr. Woollen. A rather comprehensive application blank has been prepared which gives more information concerning the applicant than we previously had and which also requires the applicant to prepare a budget, an exercise in itself of definite and educative value in its effect on the student. With this tightening up on the preliminary investigation of the applicant's standing as a risk there has gone a liberalization of policy,

increasing the amount which an applicant may borrow and the length of time for which he may keep the loan. With the advance in tuition rates and the general tendency to throw a greater portion of the cost of education on the student, the importance of funds such as these is greatly increased. Our funds are ample for the present, due largely to the business office's efficiency in collection. So far as I know there is no institution in the country that has more liberal provision of this sort. The cash investment value of an education is generally conceded to be about \$75,000. The University, then, is well within the bounds of wisdom in urging good students to avail themselves of loan fund privileges, rather than to discontinue their education. Such has been the policy of this office in the administration of the loans.

An administrative measure that I believe has a very genuine significance and will be definitely and increasingly fruitful was the calling by you, this fall, of a meeting of all those working in the field of student welfare: The deans of schools, University administrative officers dealing with health, athletics, and physical training, the Y. M. C. A. secretary, the ministers of the town, the registrar, and the dean of students. Such a meeting is important because it is based on a recognition of the unity of the field of student welfare and the University's responsibility to exercise leadership in providing for the direction of those forces which determine, to a large extent, the character, general attitude, and effectiveness of its graduates. The meeting will be fruitful, I believe, because it will engender in those people concerned a sense of this unity and so will lay the foundation for an increasing co-operation. The various viewpoints here represented will all be essential to any well-rounded program of student welfare. By this method of bringing them together the University will in the course of the next few years achieve, not a formal or forced unification of these elements in its program, but a genuine, spontaneous co-operation. So far as I know, no such marshalling of forces which make for physical, mental, and moral health has been attempted, or even conceived, in educational administration before.

The accuracy of our assumption that dormitory athletics and dormitory living conditions were related is to some extent indicated by the fact that Old West Dormitory, which has won the cross country race every year and several additional championships and which is at the same time the first dormitory to request a social room of its own initiative, was completely filled by its president last spring, as previously mentioned, with congenial men of similar habits with regard to bedtime and seems on the whole to be about the happiest dormitory on the campus.

National Association of Deans and Advisers of Men

One of the most agreeable features of the year's work was the privilege of having the National Association of Deans and Advisers of Men to meet here on April 23, 24, and 25. Twenty-eight institutions were represented—from as far west as Nebraska and as far north as Michigan. Princeton, Pennsylvania State, Vanderbilt, Tennessee, and Georgia Tech indicate the territory covered in the east. Officials from other institutions in the State, fulfilling similar functions, were present for the conference. Members of the

student body and faculty participated in some of the sessions. The University looked its best in its spring costume and members of the conference were unanimous in their good opinion of student behavior and the institution as a whole.

Changes in Staff

At the end of last year Mr. Whitener left the Bureau of Vocational Information to apply his knowledge of the organization of vocational guidance to the school system at the Thomasville Orphanage. Messrs. J. R. Purser, Jr., and F. S. Griffin, of the Department of Intramural Athletics, both graduated and left the University. Messrs. J. B. Wahmann and F. E. Butler have assumed responsibility for intramural athletics and dormitory organization. Mr. F. D. Bell, of the Class of '21, returned as an assistant in the office, and he and I together have continued part of Mr. Whitener's program of vocational information. The rest of Mr. Bell's time has been spent in general assistance to me in the execution of the other duties of the office. It is rather unfortunate that financial stringency prevented our replacing Mr. Whitener with a man who could give his whole time to carrying on the work of the Bureau. Part of that work will have to be built up again from the bottom when funds are available. To a considerable extent the ability of the office to stand such drastic changes in the staff without a severe decrease in efficiency is due to the faithfulness and good management of Miss Mabel Mallett, who continues as secretarial assistant.

Recommendations

Merely to keep them as matters for current consideration, I allude again to previous recommendations concerning the expansion of the work of the Bureau of Vocational Information, the development of a department of physical education, and the organization of a housing bureau. These matters have been elaborated in the reports of 1923 and 1924, scattered among other recommendations which, in the meantime, have been carried out.

I should like to add this year two items for your consideration. The first of these is the development of "a predictive examination." It is the opinion of some members of the faculty, who are in touch with such matters, and of the Committee on Vocational Information that it would be advisable and possible for the University to develop a battery of tests which, if validated in terms of University freshmen and administered to high school seniors who desire to enter the University, would indicate the probabilities of that high school senior's chances of success in the freshman class here. It is the conclusion of the Committee that if this were done, and the results given to the high school senior, the device would be a most helpful addition to the guidance information at hand for the high school senior at present as he tries to make up his mind about his educational future. I recommend that steps be taken to develop this type of examination in an experimental way.

The second recommendation which I had in mind would look toward the development of some type of orientation course for freshmen in the University. While there are undoubtedly some very valid objections to these courses as they have been worked out elsewhere, their continuation and extension in

institutions where they have been tried and the increasing number of institutions that require or offer some such course would indicate that they are meeting a very genuine need. I cannot but feel that this would fill a definite gap in our present program for assimilating the freshmen that come to us. I shall not attempt to suggest anything concerning the content or administration of such a course nor its relationship to the remainder of the freshman curriculum. I merely wish to testify to my feeling that from the vantage point of my work with freshmen such a course would seem to be advisable, and to submit the suggestion as one for the consideration of those who are proper judges as to its advisability and practicability from other points of view.

College Life and Its Critics

It seems to be fashionable, in many literary, political, industrial and religious circles now to indulge in rather extensive criticism of college life, its nature and effect on the character and personality of those men who go through it in a typical fashion. Colleges are said to be overcrowded, dealing in mass education, confusing the minds of their students, relaxing their moral standards, teaching them to be snobbish and idle, breeding irresponsible radicals of the parlor variety, wasting the public funds by attempting to give training to people unfit for it, or giving the wrong type of training. I cannot close my report without adding a word of testimony to the wholesomeness of conditions as they are. It would be extremely improbable that there should be no basis of fact for criticisms of this sort. However, such facts are vividly present to the minds of educational administrators in all sections of the country and, both here and elsewhere, it seems to me that the correctives for such conditions are gradually and clearly emerging from their experimental period.

The colleges have been crowded but the rate of growth is decreasing and the problem is not one of size so much as one of organization. A recent study of administrative measures designed to give room in educational procedure for individual differences in ability and interest testifies that in many cases the largest institution, most sensitive to the problem of bigness and more practised in meeting its conditions, has done most to make a place in its life for the individual student with his peculiar needs. Such items in our own program as Freshman Week, sectioning on the basis of ability to progress, the multiplication and extension of the academic deans' offices, are concrete evidence that we are awake to our problems and at work on their solution; and it is my carefully formulated judgment that in many ways this institution is more effective in its handling of the freshmen and preserves a better perspective in dealing with the individual student than it did in those fabulous days "before the war." Developments in the selection of students promise further improvement of this sort.

It is possible that universities will constantly receive criticism that they are breeding either radicals or ultra-reactionaries; that they represent either superficial theories of irresponsible reformers or the complacent self-glorification of vested interests. From an intimate first-hand, day-by-day contact with the mental attitude and furnishings of the undergraduate, I can only say that the undergraduates on this campus strike me as being peculiarly immune

to either point of view. Their fault would seem to me to lie rather in their lack of interest in relating the class work in Economics, for instance, to their fathers' business back home. Certainly they seem to have no decided tendencies to become inoculated here with any particular enthusiasm for upholding existing abuses or ushering in proposed Utopias. In other words, I think that this institution is sending young men out into the life of the State without any half-baked conclusions with regard to the functions that they are to perform or the causes they are to espouse in its life.

The accusation that the standards of life in the undergraduate group tend to emphasize that which is snobbish and idle certainly cannot apply to this campus, with nearly half of its students working part of their way, with hundreds of them borrowing from the funds to invest in their education, with constantly rising standards of classroom work, and with the fraternity group, which represents the group most usually thought to live a life of idleness, consistently averaging in scholarship above the undergraduate body as a whole. It is not difficult to find evidence on which to refute such an accusation with regard to this institution. I do not mean to say that every student is a democrat and industrious, but I do mean to say that the representative University student has both of these characteristics. In fact, we almost run the risk of over-emphasizing the glory of the self-help type of character until some of its representatives are inclined to expect too much approval from the community, irrespective of individual worth and performance. When in one year the president of the student body, the president of the senior class, the president of the Publications Union, and the president of the Pan-Hellenic Council are all men with scholastic averages of "B" or better for three years, the students themselves cannot be said to be giving their approval to the idlers.

The statement that colleges are relaxing moral standards is a little harder to explain and harder to answer. It is certainly true that we are living in a period when the moral standards of preceding generations are being criticised and, to some extent, ignored by the rising generation. It should be clear to even the causal observer that the colleges are not responsible for this process and that it is by no means limited to that group of young men and women who attend college. On the contrary, it would seem to be more extensive among the community at large than among the students. Yet there is no possible way of raising young people so as to keep them out of touch with the spirit of their time, and hence it is not possible that the college campus should escape entirely the trends which are characteristic of every town and city from which the students come. The college can only be held responsible for the standards which it upholds and for the sum total of its impact on the life which passes through it; it cannot well be held responsible for the standards which young people bring to it. Judged from this point of view, I feel entirely satisfied with the direction in which we are traveling on this campus. With the background of thirteen years of close observation, I have no hesitation in saying that, in general, standards of moral conduct are higher in this student body now than at any other time embraced in the period in which I have known it. Those who are responsible for this fact, both faculty members

and students, deserve the confidence and support of the State. For so long has the college boy represented in the eyes of the sensational news reader a cross between Robin Hood and Jesse James that it is difficult for any statement as to conditions on a college campus to secure a fair reading. Of course youth is characterized by some degree of recklessness of consequences, and a great deal of our moral teaching that is based on a fear of punishment fails to reach the heart of young men. At the same time, I am confident that any accurate examination of what is going on here and, I presume, at similar institutions will indicate that we are exerting a tremendous and effective upward pull on our students and are gradually raising our own standards, and those of the State, in respect to many of the moral issues of this time.

I thoroughly second your statement that the "University recognizes her obligation to lead in maintaining the highest standards." I would not have her for one minute seek to pass part of her responsibility to other agencies. However, as one who is constantly making the effort to advise and counsel young men away from home for the first time in meeting the problems of manhood, I cannot escape the conclusion that one institution in our civilization that is not living up to its obligations, with respect to moral training, is the home. After the church and the school and the State have done all in their power through inspiration, teaching and legislation, to equip youth for its task, there remain certain peculiar functions with regard to religious standards, habits of thinking and feeling and acting with regard, for instance, to pleasure, money, sex, the rights of others, etc., which only the home can handle effectively, because the home is the only agency which in the final analysis can be said to deal with the individual child. Unquestionably, the state and the church and the school must help guide the home in meeting these problems, but our thinking will be clearer if we recognize frankly that it is impossible in this field of education for one agency altogether to repair the mistakes of another. No minister with a whole congregation to deal with, no harassed school teacher or administrator with hundreds of children under his care, no juvenile court judge with a snapshot glimpse of a boy or girl in difficulties, no social case worker with a few hours or, at the most, days or weeks to put at the service of a particular family, no college administrator or teacher can hope to perform the functions with regard to an individual child which can effectively be performed by a parent who knows that child from the cradle up, deals with him day and night, year after year, possibly for eighteen years, and has usually not more than two or three other personalities to care for and think about and work with. It seems clear to me that whatever moral breakdown may be imminent in our civilization finds its origin mainly in the changed conditions of home life. I believe that the critics of our other institutions would do well to turn their attention there; and it would be well for all institutions, both church, state, and school, to unite, not in performing the functions of parenthood but in helping to impress upon parents the importance of their functions, and training and directing them as to how to meet their problems.

If I may make just one more point in regard to the product of this particular institution, I would sum up all standards of judgment and ask

what is their fitness for leadership in a democratic state. It would seem to me justifiable to say that the ability which the campus has shown to meet its own problems of government, organization, and activity in the difficult period of adjustment after the war would be an indication that the institutions and traditions of student life which have grown up on this campus are feeding now, as heretofore, into the life of this State men who have more than a mere knowledge as to how things should be done, men who have that rarer and more difficult knowledge which is based on experience in trying to put knowledge to work in meeting the problems of their own life. This sort of experience tests not only ability to think but emotional balance and the discipline of will. The extent to which undergraduates at this institution are allowed to try their hand at the solution of their common problems of daily life is, to my mind, one of the unique features of education at the University of North Carolina and one which means that it is measuring up to its obligations to the democratic State which supports it.

I would not have these remarks on college life taken as a report of the activities of this office, because conditions which are here described draw their life and sustenance from roots running back generations into the past and are products of a spirit and a policy which this office has had only a small and recent part in sustaining. The occasional widespread condemnation of college life and the occasional apparent lack of confidence on the part of some elements of this State in the standards observed here on the campus, seem to me so completely at variance with conditions as I have observed them that my opportunities for observation appear to carry with them an obligation to testify to the facts.

Respectfully yours,

FRANCIS F. BRADSHAW, Dean.

Report of the Adviser to Women

To the President of the University:

The year which has elapsed since my last report has seen the close of a session marked by very difficult living conditions for women students. The fire, which early in the year destroyed the temporary dormitory, came as a climax, apparently, to the struggle for improved living conditions. The students were again scattered over town wherever rooms could be found and social life was disorganized. The present fall session, however, has seen the completion and opening of the new Woman's Building—the object for which we have long labored and of which we are justly proud. Into this building the women students have been gathered from the four corners of the town, and have been made comfortable and happy. They wish with me to express to you, to the trustees, and to the people of North Carolina genuine thanks and deep appreciation for this beautiful home.

The policy of the University in regard to the admission of women students has recently been changed and definitely fixed, for the immediate future, by the Board of Trustees. Women are admitted now to the two upper classes of the college, to the graduate and professional schools, and to special courses in work that is not given in colleges for women in the state. The women students now enrolled as freshmen and sophomores entered the University last year, or during the summer before the new ruling went into effect, and so were entitled to remain.

Ninety-seven women students have registered for this fall quarter. This registration falls below last year's total enrollment of one hundred and twenty—the largest number in the history of the University—but is identical with that of the fall quarter of 1924. Classification at present is as follows:

Graduates	28
Seniors	19
Juniors	21
Sophomores	5
Freshmen	6
Special Students	14
Medicine	2
Law	1
Pharmacy	1

In 1917, President Graham, in his report to the trustees, made this statement in regard to women students in the University: "In the twenty years that have passed an average of less than ten a year have entered. For the most part they have been specially qualified students and their work has been uniformly excellent and in some cases highly distinguished." It is gratifying to report after these eight years a very much larger registration of women students with continued high scholarship. The average grade of the entire group last year was 2.53. Seven women were elected to membership in the Phi Beta Kappa Society.

The women fraternities, Chi Omega and Pi Beta Phi, have maintained excellent scholarship. Chi Omega ranks first among all fraternities with an average of 2.38. "To encourage all women students in high scholastic attainment," Chi Omega has offered an annual prize of twenty-five dollars for the best piece of research in the field of social science. Pi Beta Phi with the average grade 2.40 follows, a close second to Chi Omega in scholarship. Pi Beta Phi offers an annual award to the member who makes the highest grade.

Literary achievement alone, however, does not guarantee the full end and aim of true education. A certain degree of efficiency in college work has been maintained but the greatest social and moral danger comes to the student, as well as to every one, in the off hours. The world-old problem of shaping and directing conduct remains. To provide special interests and activities in order to avoid the abuse of spare hours seems to be the task ahead.

The new and well-equipped churches of the town are doing much for the religious needs of the students. After registration a list of the students of each denomination is sent to the respective ministers. Each student is thus put in touch with her own church and is given a glad welcome into all church activities. With the present small group this plan seems wiser than attempting an organization of the entire group into a Young Women's Christian Association.

The social needs of the women students are being met more satisfactorily than ever before. With the spacious and beautiful social rooms of the new building there is every reason to believe that the much desired homelike atmosphere will pervade the dormitory life. The Student Council is already planning social evenings when all students may gather around the open fire to read or discuss college and community interests.

For social and business purposes each of the two national fraternities for women has rented a small house. The houses are used only for chapter meetings, informal parties, and teas which may be given during rushing season and week-ends. No students live in these houses.

While the intellectual, spiritual, and social energies of the students have been tapped, so to speak, nothing has been done to organize and direct the recreational activities which are needed not only to develop greater cooperation but to insure better health. Last year the importance of a gymnasium or recreation room was stressed. At that time, however, every energy was bent upon the completion of the Woman's Building. Now with that greatest of necessities met it is hoped that more attention may be given to the equipment necessary for the utilization of stored energies and ambitions.

The immediate urgent needs of the women's department may be thus stated:

1. Adequate gymnasium for indoor work and games; outdoor courts for tennis.

2. Funds for women's interests.

Two items of interest will have especial mention here. First, the living rooms of the Woman's Building have hardly the bare necessities in the way of furnishings. These rooms are to be used not only by the students but are to

serve as rest rooms for all visiting women on University occasions. There should be a fund available for furnishing these rooms adequately. The students themselves are planning to add, at intervals, a few ornamental bits that will help to give the rooms a more homelike personal touch. Second, there should be a fund available for lectures. It is important that women students should go out equipped to meet the problems that confront them. So throughout the country lectures for women students are commanding attention. These privileges are denied the students of the University of North Carolina on account of the lack of funds. An endowment for this purpose is much needed.

On July 4, 1925, the University and the community were shocked and saddened by the sudden death of Mrs. E. S. Johnson, Social Director of the Woman's Dormitory. The loss is felt not only by her circle of friends but also by the students with whom she lived. With persistent cheerfulness in troublous times, with a broad sympathy and an unflinching capacity for friendship, she early in the year, won a place in our hearts. Her deep personal interest in the students and her intense desire to serve resulted in an influence which was never questioned or resented but always sought and appreciated. She enriched our lives and we are grateful for her sojourn among us.

Mrs. J. J. Rogers of Kinston, North Carolina, has succeeded Mrs. Johnson as Social Director.

Respectfully submitted,
MRS. M. H. STACY, Adviser to Women.

The College of Liberal Arts

REPORT OF THE ACTING DEAN

To the President of the University:

As regards registration in the College of Liberal Arts for the year 1925-26, the fact most apparent is the decrease of 158 students. Growing steadily with the development of the University, the College of Liberal Arts for the past three years maintained an increase as great in proportion, or greater, than other schools and colleges. This year there is an actual decrease. The figures for the registration in each of the five classifications follow:

Class	Men	Women	Total
Freshman	*207	3	210
Sophomore	**176	4	180
Junior	***108	11	119
Senior	104	14	118
Special	12	7	19
Totals	607	39	646

The reason for this deflection is obvious. The new ruling requiring students who sign the "teachers' note" to be definitely registered for the degree of A. B. in Education has caused practically all students signing this note and formerly registered in the College of Liberal Arts to transfer this autumn to the School of Education. There have been actually eighty-eight such transfers. Another important factor in the decrease has been the increased registration in the School of Commerce this fall, many men entering that school directly who, in the past, would have taken some preliminary courses in this college.

What has, then, been the loss of one department has been the gain of another. So far as this indicates a sincere desire on the part of students to fit themselves for professional careers as teachers this is, of course, commendable. And in a number of cases this is the situation. But I must call your attention to the fact that conversations with students making this change of schools indicate that in many instances the change is not made because of a genuine desire to teach but simply to take advantage of what they consider to be, in effect, a subsidy allowed by the State that they may secure a college degree. The allotment of the subsidy to one school of the University would be more nearly justifiable if the curricular differences between the two schools were important or greater than they are. The differences appear small beyond the matter of administration. The six required courses in education, which they may not want, and the two years of

* 6 A.B.-LL.B. included.

** 4 A.B.-LL.B. included.

*** 1 A.B.-LL.B. included.

teaching, which the law demands as payment for the tuition fee granted, they look upon merely as interest paid on a loan. In several cases students stated that they intended to pay back the loan upon graduation without actually teaching. This last fact seems serious enough, in my judgment, to suggest that the whole situation of free tuition in a specialized school is not yet satisfactorily solved and that the question might well be reconsidered at a future meeting of the Board of Trustees.

The increased tuition fees took effect this past quarter for the first time, but I have found no reason to believe that the additional cost of registration has in any way served to keep students from the benefits of a state education. In the case of some few self-help students the burden has, naturally, been somewhat heavier than under the old fee; but these young men are not the ones to complain.

The system of supervision over the work of students begun last year by Dean Royster has been continued this fall and, in the light of the opening of college and the return of students, seems most decidedly to have resulted in a bettering of work done. Some few students who had not passed the required amount of work last year were readmitted by the committee of deans, and of these few all but one are justifying the action taken. As experience builds up, it is more and more obvious that the requirement on freshmen that they pass five courses and on sophomores and juniors that they pass seven is both equitable and reasonable.

That the student doing good work as well as the one failing in his standing may receive attention from this office, the faculty last year approved the creation of a "Dean's List" that juniors and seniors maintaining a high distinction in their class work may be excused from rigid attendance requirements. That scheme has now been tried out for two quarters. Something like fifty students were on the list each quarter. In the hundred chances for failure thus opened up—were rigid respect for attendance the essential for passing—only seven students dropped below their high average. It does not follow, of course, that these seven failed because restrictions had been removed; rather the number seems to represent a normal shifting from excellent to merely creditable work. In only one case—that of a senior—did the scheme go to the head of a man granted these privileges. To offset this one failure is very definite evidence that the list proved an incentive to numerous students to obtain a high scholarship standing and seemed, too, to those placed on the list an incentive to maintain their already high record. In view of this experience, it is my hope that the application of the principle may eventually be made wider.

For some time it has been my conviction that a weakness in the administration of our class work in the college exists in the great number of upper-classmen present in the undergraduate courses. To get the facts in the matter, I have asked the heads of the departments listed below to supply me with data concerning the numbers of juniors and seniors taking required freshman and sophomore courses. The following table will show results obtained for the present quarter:

Subject	Juniors-Seniors Registered	Percentage in Relation to Total Registration in the Subjects
Latin 1-2-3	23	29
English 1a-1-3	75	12
German 1-2-3-4-21	51	41
French 1-2-3-4-5	88	14

This represents only a few of the departments which have students in required courses. But the fact that an average of 24 per cent of the students registered in these freshman-sophomore subjects are actually juniors and seniors suggests that something is wrong with our entrance requirements or with the advisory attention given students by the special committees upon registration days. It is easy to imagine the effect on juniors and seniors of taking freshman-sophomore work—and yet in these departments where data were made available 24 per cent of the students are actually doing work one or two years below their presumed standard of attainment.

The problem is a real one needing study. Partially, at least, it derives from our entrance requirements in languages and the fact that high schools are not generally sending men here with the units in two languages which we require. This is further complicated by transfers from other institutions with less rigid language requirements. Failures, necessarily large among students beginning a new language, also add to the burden in junior-senior years. It is, furthermore, a conviction among students that a second language should not be carried until the first is well in hand. In some few instances schedule difficulties account for the late registration in elementary classes.

At this time it is unwise to suggest definite and formal regulations to prevent the evil. The problem needs more study. It is possible that the work of the committee on entrance requirements may in some way offer alleviation. At some future time it may be found necessary to fix a definite period in the student's curriculum when all required studies must have been passed satisfactorily. Such a step would perhaps be in harmony with the present tendency towards demarcation between junior and senior college. At present the most that can be asked is that committees in charge of registration insist rigidly on requirements being pursued before advanced electives are allowed.

I believe that in one respect the College of Liberal Arts is failing to meet the responsibilities rightly placed upon it by a progressive commonwealth and an eager student citizenship. I refer to the need for some definite organization to recognize the fine arts. For a state assuming leadership in material prosperity to neglect in her advance the cultural influences of art in its various forms is obviously dangerous. With the advance of this State and of the South in general a new civilization is building. Architecture is more than a cultural need; it is a material necessity. Painting, sculpture, music—all these should be given a new significance. Just what form this recognition should take is, perhaps, beyond the province of this report, but an art gallery, an art museum, even a school of fine arts, can not with safety much longer be delayed. Were I not to point out this lack in our facilities I should be negli-

gent not only of the needs of the University but also of those of the State it serves. With our present subordination of the arts to a more mechanistic education the College of Liberal Arts is only partially justifying its title.

This office appreciates the courtesy of the administration in providing the services of an assistant in the person of Mr. R. P. McClamroch. As the system of personal contact with good and poor students expands the services of two officers are in demand.

Respectfully yours,

ADDISON HIBBARD,

Acting Dean College of Liberal Arts.

The School of Applied Science

REPORT OF THE DEAN

To the President of the University:

I have the honor to present the report of the School of Applied Science for the year just ending.

The attendance to date—237—is slightly less than last year. This is accounted for in two ways—we have been more careful in weeding out the manifestly unfit among the premedical students, who undertake the course with little comprehension of what a modern course in medicine means in the way of time, expense and hard work, and with no special aptitude or liking for biology, chemistry or other subjects in it; second, more men headed for medicine are taking a full Bachelor of Arts course, with our advice and encouragement, as I stated in my last report.

New Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy Course

The new four-year course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy which was installed last year has started most encouragingly, as four men are regularly enrolled for it. This is, we believe, the beginning of a movement to secure complete and thorough training in the higher branches of pharmacy—the same kind of movement that has been seen here for years in our medical and law training. It is being more and more realized that men who go out with only the irreducible minimum in the way of training for these professions are almost hopelessly handicapped.

Venable Hall

The most significant event of the year was the dedication of Venable Hall, the new chemistry building, on October 12. Nothing could be more fitting than to call the building after the man who has followed the growth of our department of chemistry from its scant beginnings to its present magnificent home, as professor of chemistry and president of the University, and who, more than anyone else, made that growth possible.

New Wing to Phillips Hall

On account of the crowded conditions in Phillips Hall, it was decided to proceed with the plan originated at the time the building was designed and throw back a wing to the south at the east end of the building. This has enabled the three departments of mathematics, physics, and engineering to extend their work and feel less cramped. The rooms on the top floor of the new wing have been assigned to mathematics, and for the first time serve to give that important department a local habitation approximately measuring up to what it should have.

But the mathematics department is occupying these rooms only until they are needed for new engineering expansion, and it is very desirable that we consider at once what the policy of the University will be in the matter of giving mathematics a real and adequate home, and physics the room necessary for increasing the size of its laboratories. Two alternative plans are suggested: (1) Throwing another wing back from Phillips Hall, this time from the west end, and turning it over to mathematics and physics; (2) erecting a carefully planned building on the Kendall "cross" for physics and mathematics and turning over Phillips Hall entirely to engineering and perhaps another department like psychology. Each plan has its advantages but I should like to stress the importance of an early consideration of the subject, so that plans may be prepared in advance of legislative action.

New Building Needed for Geology

The need for a new geology building has been so often stated and so thoroughly understood that it is not necessary to dwell on it here, except to ask that it be kept prominently before the authorities for serious consideration when the time arrives.

The Administrative Board

I wish to bear tribute to the efficiency of the machinery set in motion some years ago to administer the affairs of the University and of its schools by small groups of earnest and informed men, instead of by the general faculty. The Board of the School of Applied Science consists of Professors Bell, Cobb, Dashiell, Dey, Henderson, Howell, E. V., Manning, and Thrall, with the dean as chairman. I wish to thank these men for their work on the Board.

Needs of the School

Besides the need of new and more commodious quarters for geology, mathematics, psychology, and physics, there is constant need for more money to aid all these departments in purchasing apparatus, books, and journals, and in filling out their sets of journals—a most important thing for a University situated so far from the centers of information. Chemistry, too, of course, and pharmacy, which is now allied with the work of this school, will need much more money in their new quarters and their expanded departments than ever before. But as Dr. Herty said in his speech at the dedication of Venable Hall, the money expended by the State on these departments and others will come back a hundredfold to the people of North Carolina.

We have not yet got the workshop in Phillips Hall for which we have pleaded for six years, but we have not lost hope that this important adjunct may be added very soon.

Respectfully submitted,
A. H. PATTERSON, Dean.

The School of Commerce

REPORT OF THE DEAN

To the President of the University:

I have the honor to present the seventh annual report of the School of Commerce.

The enrollment of the School at the present time is 510. This is a slight increase over last year. The freshman class, however, is smaller, which justifies the conclusion that a larger proportion of the students of last year are continuing their work. There has also been a noticeable increase in the number of students from other institutions who have entered with advanced standing. A further increase of this sort is desired and expected as the junior colleges grow in numbers and importance. It will be almost clear gain if the burden of freshman instruction, direction, and discipline can be shifted to smaller educational units. The registration is distributed as follows by classes:

Freshmen	188
Sophomores	151
Juniors	91
Seniors	69
Special students	11

510

There is a noticeable difference between the numbers in the sophomore and junior classes this year. Some is to be expected but no adequate data are available as yet to explain this marked falling off in the membership of last year's sophomore group. The present second-year class lost less than 25% from its freshman registration. This is most encouraging and gives rise to the hope that the problem of high student mortality is beginning to be solved. Careful study of this matter in coöperation with the Psychology Department is planned for the coming year.

The Administrative Board has under consideration the revision of our curriculum in order to increase its breadth and effectiveness. Experience has indicated certain inadequacies and lack of balance which it is hoped may yield to careful study and adjustment. An effort is also being made to raise the standards of performance in our work and to make the penalties for neglect of duty more certain, prompt, and direct. A definite handicap in this effort has arisen in the failure of Professor Woosley's health to permit him to continue his work as dean of freshmen this year. He has made an excellent beginning in this work and it will be good fortune when he is able to take it up again. In the meantime, the dean's office is seeking to meet the problem by providing extra conference hours and by giving the secretary some responsibility in checking up on absences and clearing up confusion arising from ignorance of requirements and misapprehension of duty.

The energies and interest of the School have so far been almost entirely directed toward the development of a broad, thorough program of undergraduate work. When the revision and adjustment of the curriculum which are now under way have been completed and put into operation a more vigorous and comprehensive program of research should be undertaken. The opportunity for constructive studies in the business life and problems of this region is most compelling and the will to invest our energies awaits only the bare essentials of physical facility and clerical service. Every day's delay in gathering, classifying, and filing important data in orderly and accessible fashion will increase the cost and reduce the completeness of research material. It is not necessary to urge that the rapidity of the industrial developments around us makes it doubly important that provision for this work be made at the earliest possible moment. Specifically, this calls for additional and more spacious laboratories, up-to-date equipment, safe but readily accessible filing rooms, and competent statistical and clerical assistance.

It is a source of gratification that opportunities have come for enlarged and more effective co-operation with the School of Engineering, the Law School, the School of Public Welfare, the Extension Division, and the Institute for Research in Social Science. Such a degree of accomplished joint enterprise gives promise of large advances in the near future all along the frontier of social truth and achievement.

In policy, the wisdom of the original purpose in establishing the School is being vindicated. To send into the life of the commonwealth a continuing stream of socially-minded potential business leadership is worthy of our best efforts, and it is a high privilege to cooperate with your administration increasingly to this end.

Respectfully submitted,
DUDLEY D. CARROLL, Dean.

The Graduate School

REPORT OF THE ACTING DEAN

To the President of the University:

At the beginning of this report I should like to set down the recommendations I desire to make for the development of the Graduate School. I shall then urge the advantages of adopting the policy outlined in these recommendations as a part of the University's program. The recommendations are largely those which our former dean, Professor Edwin Greenlaw, laid before you in his report of last year. They have been fully discussed by the Administrative Board of the Graduate School and carry the full support of this Board.

1. *Fellowships and Loan Funds for Graduate Students.* At the present time we have only one or two fellowships which do not require a considerable return in service on the part of the beneficiaries. Our fellowships amount in practice to half-time teaching positions. In this respect we are far behind all but three other members of the Association of American Universities. The University of California, for example, offers fifty-two annual fellowships which pay from two hundred to eighteen hundred dollars a year; the University of Virginia, as an example nearer to us, has established thirteen special fellowships with an average income of five hundred dollars. The holders of these fellowships are free to devote themselves wholly to study and investigation and are exempt from tuition charges.

The University is fairly well provided with loan funds for students who are compelled to borrow money to meet their expenses. But, unfortunately, by the terms of the donations loans must apparently be restricted to undergraduate students. The restrictions were placed upon these grants before a graduate school had, in fact, been established in the University. It is more than probable that the donors would not have put this discrimination upon graduate students had the present conditions existed at the times when the donations were made.

It would be advisable to look carefully into the legal possibilities of using certain portions of our existing loan funds for the benefit of graduate students. Failing to secure the use of any of these funds, we should make a special effort to gain for this project the interest of private donors of funds for loans and fellowships for graduate students. No more inviting opportunity is in easy view by which any person or group of persons may benefit the cause of education in North Carolina at the present time than through this means. Such funds would be of especial benefit to women students, who are admitted to the Graduate School of the University upon an equal basis with men but who are not eligible for service fellowships.

2. *Books and a New Library Building.* In regard to the pressing need for additional books and a building in which even the present collection may

be adequately and safely housed, I shall take the liberty of repeating a paragraph from the report of the graduate dean for 1924.

"The Library is becoming increasingly valuable in its store of books; the new building will become a center of research. We should realize clearly that time is working against us in the matter of building a research library. The books we most need are not to be bought in open market like automobiles or tobacco. The world's stock of the books and documents essential to research is limited, and the multiplication of great universities is bringing competition for the possession of valuable books to an extent unknown a few years ago. To use but one illustration, the University of Minnesota the other day dedicated a magnificent new library building, erected at a cost of a million and a quarter dollars. They have about four hundred thousand volumes now; the capacity of the new building is more than a million, and they are buying the books necessary to fill the building. Multiply this by forty, and it becomes clear that in a very few years many books absolutely essential to a research library can be secured only at very high prices if at all. Every dollar spent wisely in the purchase of books now will multiply itself many times; there is no sounder investment for a University."

In the necessary curtailment of University income in the present year, the book purchasing fund has been reduced—just at a time when it should have been materially increased. Several state universities of the country spend twice as much for books per student registered as we do. The book purchasing funds of our Library should be at least doubled.

3. *Aids for Faculty Research.* The annual appropriation of five hundred dollars to aid special research projects, supplemented by the income of fifteen hundred dollars from the Robert H. Smith bequest, has had a stimulating effect upon research work in the University. This fund has been wisely administered by the Administrative Board of the Graduate School, under the direction of a committee of which Professor G. A. Harrer is chairman. Especially has the fund been a blessing to those who, in the absence of books from our Library which are absolutely essential to their investigations, have been given means to travel to libraries where these volumes are available. Money spent for the purchase of books for our own Library would lessen the necessity of going where they may now be found and would release some of the money derived from the Smith bequest for publication of investigations. The University appropriation of five hundred dollars should be increased to at least one thousand dollars.

4. *Publications.* In several departments of scholarship the University has for some time maintained journals of recognized excellence, in part supported by the annual dues of subscribers and in part by University subsidy. At the same time through their exchange lists these journals have been of decided financial help in providing the Library with books and periodicals which it would otherwise have had to purchase. If these journals are to maintain their eminence, they must receive from the University a more nearly adequate support than is now granted them.

5. *Teaching Staff.* Whether we adopt or reject the plan of a graduate staff separate from an undergraduate faculty, we should so arrange it that

in each department at least one member of its staff shall be in direct charge of graduate instruction and that his work be so fixed as to allow him sufficient freedom from other duties to direct the work of graduate students. In some departments not now well-equipped for graduate work an additional professorship should be established. Needless to say, such appointments should be carefully made, not alone for the benefit of the individual department, but also for that of the whole Graduate School. In order to make sure of the double benefit just suggested, it is recommended that in making such appointments the dean of the Graduate School be consulted and be given some authority. This is the basis and the meaning of the recommendation made in several previous reports of this School for a separate budget for the Graduate School, which is a practice generally recognized in American universities.

The Graduate School sustained in the year just passed a severe loss in the resignation of its dean, Doctor Edwin Greenlaw, who accepted an appointment last spring as Professor of English in Johns Hopkins University. Under the able leadership of Dean Greenlaw (1920-1925) the Graduate School of the University was brought to a position which has received, among other universities of the country, a remarkably quick and hearty recognition and which has placed us in almost undisputed primacy as a center for graduate work in the South.

My appointment as acting dean of the Graduate School has given me, I feel, a particularly good point of vantage for viewing the present situation of the School. I cannot refrain from taking advantage of this position to attempt to make clear my view of the place of the Graduate School in the University and of its relation to the life of the State. The statement to follow is to be taken in no sense as an apology, but I consider it advisable to make such a statement because the activities and the service of the Graduate School are not so readily grasped by the public, even by that part of it deeply interested in the University, as are the appeals of some other branches of the University organization which more easily gain public commendation of their activities.

It is extremely difficult to think of a *university* without a well-developed graduate school. A college may retain its self-respect in the use of its name if it restricts its instruction to undergraduates. A university with such a restricted curriculum should lose either its own respect or its name. We have in the University rightly stressed this distinction between a college and a university. We have put the emphasis upon the university idea as a collection of schools and colleges, especially of professional schools. In heartily upholding this conception of the university, I feel at the same time that sufficient stress has not been laid upon the graduate school as a necessary and unescapable function of a real university.

It is deadening to the spirit of a university to mark narrowly its bounds of instruction and to say to its students, "You may learn here up to this restricted point. For further knowledge and instruction in this subject you must go elsewhere." Such an attitude rears a spirit of intellectual isolation. It creates a feeling of being cut off from contact with the higher aspirations of learning. An opportunity for learning beyond the bare necessities, on the

other hand, cuts deeper down than the graduate school. It reaches into the upper classes of the college and of the other schools of the university. The adventures into learning which become the privileges of graduate students more easily carry down into the undergraduate work and tend to get that work away from the dogmatic lock-steps method of instruction which too frequently prevail there. The standards of undergraduate courses are more than likely to be tuned to a higher intellectual pitch in nearness to graduate instruction.

A graduate school may be a great incentive to the general teaching faculty. If a teacher comes to the end of his intellectual row with his preparation for teaching undergraduate courses, he is almost always doomed to stagnation. If his courses do not present to him an intellectual challenge, he will likely lose the inspiration which comes from the faster mental pace set by maturer students in advanced courses.

The Graduate School, it must be understood, has a dual function. On the one hand, it trains men in the methods and spirit of research. On the other, it prepares teachers for college and high school. As a matter of fact, the Graduate School is largely a professional and vocational college. Its graduates must, of course, find a means of livelihood. Except for certain graduates in industrial sciences, men from the Graduate School largely enter the public service, the majority of them in teaching positions.

The value of research to the State and to civilization generally in both a material and an intellectual way is so obvious that there is no need whatever to restate it here. As a teacher-producing institution the service of the Graduate School has not been so generally recognized. It is, however, none the less effective and widespread.

Records in the Graduate office of the occupations of those who have left the University with advanced degrees are complete for only the past three years. In this time, the reports show, a large number of our M. A. and Ph. D. graduates have gone into positions in our own faculty. Many are now engaged as superintendents, principals, and teachers in North Carolina high schools. Others are employed by the North Carolina Department of Engineering, the State Department of Education, the State Board of Charities, and the North Carolina Highway Commission. Many others are serving as teachers in North Carolina colleges: in the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, Queens College, Mitchell College, Elon College, Mars Hill College, Chowan College, Lenoir-Rhyne College, High Point College. Our higher degree graduates are also holding responsible positions in a large number of Southern colleges and universities outside of North Carolina. Among the southern institutions in which our graduates are teaching the following may be mentioned: University of South Carolina; University of Tennessee; Vanderbilt University; University of West Virginia; Virginia Polytechnic Institute; Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College; University of Chattanooga; University of Florida; Tulane University; Baylor University; University of Arizona; Converse College; Columbia College; Oklahoma Baptist University; Georgetown College (Ky.); Southwestern University (Texas);

Southwestern Louisiana University; Judson College; Maryland College for Women.

The criticism has not been unheard near us here that too large a number of teachers in Southern institutions of learning have received their training in universities far removed from us geographically. Most of these statements have been untrue in their statistical aspects, and the criticism has generally been given a crude and raucous provincial expression. But such a condition as has been charged may easily arise unless we soon take additional means to provide outstanding graduate instruction in the South; unless we promote a center where Southern men may receive first-rate graduate instruction in the South.

The opportunity for this center is ours. It is in our hands. As has been said upon an earlier page, our Graduate School may claim first rank among Southern institutions. We have securely built up a spirit of scholarship and a respect for learning. We have secured a nucleus in men trained for research and graduate instruction and a good start toward equipment in laboratory and library. To obtain such possessions has required intelligence and time in addition to money. No matter what the resources, these things can scarcely be acquired in a day or over-night. But we cannot hesitate here. In the remarkable progress we have made we must remember that we have stood out by comparison in these respects with institutions round about us, and that North and West, as well as somewhat also in the South, tremendous advances have been made by other institutions. We must not look upon the picture in a frame confined by our geographical boundaries.

From a meagre number of graduate students of just a few years ago the registration in the Graduate School has grown in greater proportion than that of the general student body. In the present year its increase over last year's registration is more than thirty-two per cent. The number of graduate students registered in the fall quarter is one hundred and forty-eight; in the summer quarter for 1925, three hundred and ten; in the two quarters, four hundred and fifty-eight. As many students will probably be granted the M. A. degree at the next commencement as will receive the B. A. degree. In this group of students, graduates of ninety-one institutions appear, seventy-three of them with a master's degree from one or another of twenty-five colleges and universities. Three hundred and thirty-one of our graduate students (about seventy per cent) are registered as North Carolinians. Another fifteen per cent come from other Southern states. The departments which carry the largest graduate enrollment are Education, English, Sociology, History, and Chemistry.

We may be reasonably sure that these numbers will increase. Several reasons for this expectation are obvious. As the numbers in the high schools are pushing the college enrollments, so the numbers in the colleges will surely move forward the graduate school enrollments. The demands for teachers who have had graduate training in the subjects which they are to teach are increasing every year. As college and high school faculties grow, the supply of teachers must be furnished by the educational agency which gives the teachers their training. Again, in an age when an increase in economic freedom is beginning to give some play for intellectual striving, contentment with

completing the period of formal education with the bachelor's degree will grow less and less. The usual undergraduate curriculum is today so diffused that opportunity for concentration upon a single subject of study is scarcely possible for those who genuinely desire to learn widely in a special field of knowledge. And if the college aims to stimulate intellectual curiosity and seeks to implant in its students a desire for knowledge, as it claims to do, it must provide the next step in organization for the acquirement of much of that knowledge—the Graduate School.

Unfortunately many of those who personally desire to learn more and who may through further training become useful to our civilization are not of means sufficient to grant them the opportunities for development and for service. Equally unfortunately, they may not in the majority of cases look forward to possibilities of anything like a fair financial reward as may technical school graduates. The one who will teach or spend his time as a searcher for hidden truths or in the service of the State anticipates a long apprenticeship and even after that a slender monetary reward. As much as any department of education, then, in education for citizenship graduate instruction demands the support of the democratic state. It is well that it should be thus, for it would be a dangerous proceeding for higher education to become the possession of the well-to-do only. Learning might become again, as it has been in the past, a caste institution. Its acquisition should never be allowed to grow too expensive for the average individual. We have definitely committed ourselves to this principle in the lower forms of our educational system and in the undergraduate departments of our state-supported institutions of learning. Granting a fair opportunity to obtain a serviceable higher training beyond the generalized average of instruction is, in the light of our history, a cardinal principle of democracy and a responsibility of the state which in fairness to its chance of continuance it cannot entrust too fully to private agencies and individual means.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES F. ROYSTER, Acting Dean.

The School of Law

REPORT OF THE DEAN

To the President of the University:

I have the honor to submit the report of the Law School for the year ending November, 1925.

There have been no changes in the personnel of the faculty of the Law School since my report one year ago. It still consists of Professors A. C. McIntosh, P. H. Winston, R. H. Wettach, F. H. Rowley, and Albert Coates, besides the dean. Miss Lucille Elliott also has continued in her position as law librarian and secretary. Mr. Robt. A. McPheeters, A.B., LL.B., while not a member of the faculty, is teaching our course in Evidence during the current year. This arrangement was made in order to lighten the teaching load of Professor McIntosh who is engaged in preparing a book on North Carolina Practice. Mr. McPheeters is a research assistant appointed and maintained by the Institute for Research in Social Science. A part of his assignment is to aid Professor McIntosh in the preparation of his book; and one of the most effective means of rendering such aid is found in his taking over the course in Evidence.

The Summer School of 1925 extended over a period of nearly twelve weeks. The work offered was of two distinct kinds: (1) We offered a comprehensive review course similar to that given in past summers; (2) we offered six subjects which might be counted as credits toward a degree. The review course was conducted by Professors McIntosh and Winston during the first term of the Summer School, and by Judge W. P. Stacy and Professor McIntosh during the second term. The courses for credit were conducted by Professors Wettach and Rowley of our regular staff and Mr. Fred B. McCall, lawyer, of Charlotte, N. C., during the first term; and by Professors Rowley, Wettach, and Coates during the second term. The attendance in the Summer School was as follows: Review course, 27; credit courses, 15 in the first term, and 9 in the second term.

The academic work of the year 1924-25 is summarized in the accompanying table.

TABLE SHOWING SCHOLARSHIP WITH PRELIMINARY EDUCATION, CLASSES AND WOMEN STUDENTS OF LAW SCHOOL FOR 1924-1925

1. Classified for Comparison	STUDENTS WHO COMPLETED THEIR WORK AND WERE EXAMINED ON FULL OR ONE-HALF YEAR'S WORK										No. AND PERCENTAGE MAKING AVERAGE GRADE OF						Left—Students who did not complete work in fall				Graduated							
	Sem. Hours		Students who completed work and examined on full or ½ year's work		Passed all work		Conditioned in one or more subjects		Failed in one or more subjects		A		B		C		D		E		F		No. who did not complete work in fall		No. and Pct. Graduated			
	No.	Av.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.		
2. All Law Students..	110	25.1	81	73.6	57	51.8	5	4.5	19	17.2	5	4.5	15	13.6	34	30.9	18	16.3	7	6.3	2	1.8	29	26.3	70	63.6	10*	9.09
3. 3rd Year Class....	16	19.8	13	81.2	13	81.2	1	6.2	2	12.5	8	50	2	12.5	2	12.5	2	12.5	2	6.6	2	6.6	8	18.7	13	81	10*	62.5
2nd Year Class....	30	24	18	60	10	33.3	5	11.1	8	26.6	1	3.3	3	10	6	20	6	20	2	6.6	2	6.6	12	40	16	53.3		
1st Year Class....	45	27.8	40	88.8	29	64.4	5	11.1	6	13.3	3	6.6	8	17.7	18	40	8	17.7	3	6.6	2	4.4	5	11.1	35	77.7		
Specials.....	19	22	10	52.6	5	26.3			5	26.3			2	10.5	2	10.5	2	10.5	2	10.5	2	10.5	9	47.3	6	31.4		
4. College Grads....	18	23.8	13	72.2	11	61.1	1	5.5	1	5.5	2	11.1	5	27.7	4	22.2	2	11.1	2	11.1	2	11.1	5	27.7	13	72.2		
Under Grads....	73	25.3	58	79.4	41	56.1	4	5.4	13	17.8	3	4.1	8	10.8	28	38.3	14	19.1	5	6.8	2	2.7	15	20.5	51	69.8		
H. S. Students....	19	22.9	10	52.6	5	26.3			5	26.3			2	10.5	2	10.5	2	10.5	2	10.5	2	10.5	9	47.3	6	31.4		
5. Women 3rd Year..	1	14	0																				1	100				
Women 2nd Year..	1	31	1																				1	100				
Women 1st Year..	0																											

*One student entered just to graduate—making the total number 11.

Again the relation between preliminary education and the ability to master law courses appears. It will be observed that 61 per cent of the college graduates who entered passed in all their work, while only 26 per cent of the men without college training passed in all their work; and that 72 per cent of the college graduates who were in the Law School last year passed enough of their work to be eligible to return in the fall of 1925; while only 31 per cent of the men without college training were eligible to return.

We now require that every regular student shall have had at least two years of college work before he enters the Law School, and there seems to be a growing tendency for students to present more than the amount required. There are 43 per cent of the class which entered in the fall of 1925 who have baccalaureate degrees, as compared with 16 per cent of the class entering in 1924. The better preparation of students who have entered lately and our exclusion of students who did poor work last year have produced a marked improvement in the morale of our student body and in the quality of work they are doing. We have at present a student body of able, industrious men worthy of the facilities the University provides for them. A separate paragraph is appended which indicates the extent to which students who entered the Law School dropped out during the year. It will be observed that the size of the first- and third-year classes remained nearly constant through the year. There was, however, a striking decline, as the year advanced, in the number of special and second-year students. The shrinkage in the special student group is apparently due to the lack of preliminary training and aptitude. They gradually realize that the work is more than they can master and, one by one, they drop out. The special students who succeeded in carrying the work are mostly men of mature years and extensive experience. Some of these men did their work remarkably well. The situation points out the need of a further limitation in the number of special students. Only those whose age and past experience especially fit them should be admitted.

The shrinkage in the second-year class appears by this graph to be a precipitate drop in February; and is due to a reason external to the Law School. The drop occurs, it will be noted, just after the winter examinations for admission to the bar. Nearly one-half of the second-year class took the bar examination last winter, and, with one exception, all passed it. A few of the men who took the examination returned to School, but most of them did not. We rejoice in the ability of our students to pass the bar examination, but their admission to the bar when they have finished less than half of a standard law course is unfortunate. The second-year men who took the examination had *finished* the subjects of only the *first year* and had had no part of a number of important culminating third-year subjects. A three-year law course is not only urged by the American Bar Association and prescribed by the Association of American Law Schools, but 67 per cent of all the states require three years of law study before a student may be admitted to the bar. Ten states require four years study if it be in a part time law school, and a number require more than three years if the study be in an office. North Carolina provides here in her University a standard three-year program of law study with subjects arranged in what seems the most advan-

tageous sequence. A small but increasing number of students realize that their self interest demands such a course, but a vast majority of law students in the State merely comply with the requirements for admission to the bar. By a principle very analogous to "Gresham's Law," so long as scant and abbreviated preparation passes current very few applicants are likely to tender thorough and extensive training. This great progressive State will probably soon join the majority of states who now bring to the bar only those men who have a thorough grounding in legal principles on which to build their professional careers. It will be a bright letter day in the history of legal education when this State elects to safeguard her law students and her administration of justice by requiring that each person admitted to the bar shall have had a thorough three-year law course. This school will be hampered in the fulfillment of its mission, to adequately prepare men for the bar, so long as present conditions prevail.

I beg to repeat my recommendation of last year regarding our law library. It is our workshop and should be built up as soon as funds can be obtained for the purpose. Our every day work is hampered and our relations with outside associations are likely to be embarrassed by the lack of books. It would require the expenditure of at least \$20,000 to bring our library up to a par with the libraries of other schools that are otherwise in about our class.

I beg to recommend also that, as soon as possible, we add a man to the faculty whose principal work will be to organize and conduct a moot court. Law schools have long realized the importance of having students actively participate in trial work, but the difficulty of providing such instruction without consuming an inordinate amount of time has been a hard problem in didactics. Moot courts in which students can be put through the trial of cases have passed the experimental stage in a number of schools, and we could, in the light of their experience, institute one with assurance of its utility.

The *Law Review* has been carried forward under the editorship of Professor Wettach. It has increased its circulation under the new plan of distribution to about 1,400. It receives favorable comment and seems to be of increasing usefulness to the bar of the State.

The law clubs have come to be valuable adjuncts to the School. They have recently been reorganized and improved under the direction of Professor Coates. During the year 1924-25 they carried on a series of moot court arguments, which culminated in an argument near the close of the year before a bench composed of Justice George Connor, Judge Robert Winston, and Judge J. Lloyd Horton.

A notable gift has come to the Law School from the West Publishing Company. It consists of six sets of Southeastern Reporters and six sets of the Southeastern Digest. These sets are, according to the terms of the gift, for use in the offices of the members of the faculty.

The American Bar Association has declared that in its opinion no one should be admitted to practice law who has not graduated from a law school having certain fixed standards. The Association has classified the law schools of the country with reference to these standards. Those fully complying comprise class "A". I am glad to report that, during the past year, our law school was admitted to class "A".

Respectfully submitted,

M. L. FERSON.

The School of Medicine

REPORT OF THE DEAN

To the President of the University:

I have the honor of submitting the following report of the School of Medicine:

Thirty-six students completed the medical course with us last June. They were all satisfactorily placed in graduating schools in September. It appears now that the difficulty in placing our students, which has been a matter of serious anxiety during the past few years, is definitely passing and unless there should be unforeseen developments we may feel reasonably secure on this score.

The most important problem confronting the administration of the School is the elimination of the unfit student. Obviously this is not exclusively a medical school problem, but it is one of very vital importance to us. The transfer of our students to graduating schools is largely a matter of replacement. The vacancies occurring in the upper classes exist because of the elimination of the unfit students. Applicants accepted for such replacements are subjected to unusual criticism and the school sponsoring them cannot escape full responsibility. In the event of the failure of such students the reaction is unfavorable to the further admission of students from the sponsoring school.

Thus far we have found no safe rule to guide us in the admission of students. Theoretically the collegiate record should be a safe guide, but practically it has been disappointing. Frequently we have found students with mediocre collegiate records to be excellent medical students and vice versa. In the absence of a better guide, however, we have given more emphasis in the selection of students to their scholastic standing.

The acceptance of a student for admission is usually interpreted as presumptive evidence that he is entirely qualified to study medicine. Medical schools have never made it clear that he is admitted "on trial." Moreover the student feels that if he can make a passing grade on the various subjects of the curriculum he should be promoted without further question. It frequently happens that a given student will make passing grades on all subjects, yet in the opinion of the faculty his work is of such a mediocre character that he should not be promoted. The medical faculty would like, I am sure, the authority to refuse re-admission to students of this type.

Respectfully submitted,

I. H. MANNING, Dean.

The School of Pharmacy

REPORT OF THE DEAN

To the President of the University:

I have the honor to submit my annual report of the School of Pharmacy.

The registration is as follows: Fourth year, 1; second year, 74; first year in course leading to the degree of Ph.G., 39; and first year in course leading to the degree of B.S. in Pharmacy, 4. The total registration is 118.

The enrollment is slightly lower than the total registration for the year 1924-25. This decrease in numbers was to be expected for two reasons: (1) Beginning this fall, three years instead of two, are required for graduation with the Ph.G. degree; and (2) in 1924-25 the registration was abnormal, as a great many students matriculated then in order to enter under the two-year graduation requirement. It should be pointed out, however, that the registration this year is already larger by nine than the highest total enrollment for any session previous to 1924-25.

It is interesting to note that a great majority of our students are North Carolinians, only eight having registered from other states. Three are from South Carolina, two from Virginia, and there are one from Indiana, one from Tennessee, and one from New York.

The outstanding features in the school for the year are, (1) the requirement of a minimum three-year course for graduates in pharmacy and the inclusion of a four-year course for B.S. in Pharmacy; (2) the remodeling of the former chemical building into ample quarters for the School; and (3) the inauguration, at your suggestion, of scholarships for pharmacy students.

This year for the first time scholarships are available for students in our School. During the past year five scholarships have been established to be awarded yearly to deserving students. These scholarships are as follows: The Richardson scholarships, three in number, given annually by Mr. H. S. Richardson to members of the first, the second, and the third year classes; the Howell scholarship given each year by E. V. Howell to a member of the second-year class for excellence in scholarship; and the Phi Delta Chi scholarship given by the Phi Delta Chi fraternity yearly (beginning commencement 1927) to the rising third-year student who has made the highest average during the two previous years of study. Each of these scholarships covers the student's tuition for the year.

The quarters for the School are now equal to any in the South. This year finds the School of Pharmacy after twenty-seven years with sufficient room for its work. The activity of our local branch of the A.Ph.A. continues with our program of public lectures by specialists in research work. The State Board of Pharmacy will hold its sessions here and have made donations of apparatus to us. Manufacturers have also become interested and two tons of pharmaceutical manufacturing machinery have been donated by the

Wm. S. Merrell Co., of Cincinnati. Recognition of the department has been received in the allotting of funds to continue research that had been inaugurated. From one room and two instructors to the present building and twelve instructors is such an advance that the University and the State today can be proud of the provision made for its School of Pharmacy. In the national association last year members of our School held important positions.

Respectfully submitted,

E. V. HOWELL, Dean.

The School of Education

REPORT OF ACTING DEAN

To the President of the University:

I have the honor to submit herewith my report as Acting Dean of the School of Education for the year ending November 30, 1925.

Registration Statistics

Registration 1924-25. For the year 1924-25 the total number of registrations for education courses given in residence was 675, representing 390 individual students. The registration for the year was distributed, by quarters, as follows: Fall quarter, 213; winter quarter, 220; spring quarter, 242.

Registration, Fall Quarter 1925-26. For the fall quarter of the current year there are 248 registrations for Education courses given in residence, representing 195 individual students.

Comparative Figures Summarized

COMPARATIVE FIGURES SUMMARIZED

	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Fall Quarter	158	213	248
Winter Quarter	173	220	
Spring Quarter	201	242	
Total Registration	532	675	248*
No. individual students	271	390	195*

The foregoing figures include students registered in the several schools of the University, the School of Education, the College of Liberal Arts, the School of Commerce, and the Graduate School, who are now pursuing, or have pursued during the past two years, courses in Education in residence. The figures for students registered in the School of Education are shown below.

Registration Statistics for the School of Education

For the fall term of the current year there are 270 students registered in the School of Education proper; that is, students whose programs of study leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Education are administered by the School of Education. The distribution by classes is as follows:

Freshmen	96
Sophomores	85
Juniors	59
Seniors	30
Total	270

Prospective Teachers and the Free Tuition Exemption

At the present time there are in residence 327 students availing themselves of the free tuition privilege for teachers, as against 378 such students for

* Fall term only.

the fall quarter of the previous year. Fifty of these have already taught for two or more years in the schools of North Carolina, and, under state law, are entitled to free tuition. Two hundred and seventy-seven have given teachers' notes and have thus agreed to teach in the schools of North Carolina for a period of at least two years after finishing their courses at the University. A distribution of students availing themselves of the free tuition privilege for teachers for the past two years is shown by classes in the following tables.

Students Accepting Teachers' Free Tuition Privilege

	STUDENTS ACCEPTING TEACHERS' FREE TUITION PRIVILEGE								
	1923-24				1924-25				1925-26
	Fall	Winter	Spring	Total	Fall	Winter	Spring	Total	Fall
Graduate Students	19	1	4	24	20	4	11	35	29
Seniors	42	4	4	50	62	6	5	73	64
Juniors	75	6	9	90	67	9	3	79	55
Sophomores	100	11	4	115	102	11	6	119	85
Freshmen	127	13	5	145	121	11	7	139	94
Specials	1	0	2	3	6	6	0	6	0
	364	35*	28*	427	378	41*	32*	431	327

At their annual meeting in June, 1925, the trustees passed a resolution limiting the free tuition exemption for undergraduates to students registered in the School of Education. For the current year this regulation was to be administered with some degree of flexibility. Seniors in the College of Liberal Arts who had previously given teachers' notes for their tuition were not to be required to transfer to the School of Education in order to avail themselves of the free tuition exemption, if the reordering of their program of work necessitated by the transfer would operate to prevent their graduation in June, 1926. The accompanying tables show, by schools and by classes, the number of students who availed themselves of the teachers' free tuition exemption in the fall quarter of 1924 and in the fall quarter of 1925. A comparison of the two tables reveals in a striking way the effect this resolution had on our registration in the fall of 1925.

DISTRIBUTION, BY SCHOOLS AND BY CLASSES, OF STUDENTS AVAILING THEMSELVES OF THE FREE TUITION PRIVILEGE FOR TEACHERS IN THE FALL QUARTER OF 1924 AND THE FALL QUARTER OF 1925

	FALL QUARTER, 1924							Total
	College of Arts	School of Education	School of Commerce	School of Applied Sci.	Special	Graduate School		
Freshmen	66	48	6	1			121	
Sophomores	75	15	11	1			102	
Juniors	47	14	6				67	
Seniors	39	17	6				62	
Specials					6		6	
Graduates						20	20	
Totals	227	94	29	2	6	20	378	

* Additional students who did not avail themselves of the free tuition privilege in the previous quarter.

FALL QUARTER, 1925

	College of Arts	School of Education	School of Commerce	School of Applied Sci.	Special	Graduate School	Total
Freshmen		94					94
Sophomores		85					85
Juniors		55					55
Seniors	38	24	2				64
Specials							0
Graduates						29	29
Totals	38	258	2			29	327

Extension Work in Education

At the present time our Extension instructors in Education, Dr. Mosher, Dr. Terry, and Professor Stevens, are conducting 19 classes in 10 communities of the State, for which classes there are 549 registrations.

In the spring term of 1924-25, our Extension instructors in Education, assisted by two of our resident staff, conducted 25 classes in 19 communities for which classes there were 553 registrations.

Changes in Staff

There are few changes in our staff for the current year.

Dr. E. W. Knight is on leave of absence for the year on the Kenan Fund. He is at present studying the educational system of Denmark.

Miss Elsa Beust, formerly teacher in the Horace Mann School and Assistant Professor of Elementary Education in Teachers College, Columbia University, has been added to our staff. She is in charge of the work in Elementary Education conducted by correspondence through the Extension Division.

Mr. A. K. King, who graduated from the University in June, 1925, has been added to our staff as instructor in Education and assistant to the dean.

Mr. R. W. Morrison is teaching fellow in Education for the year 1925-26.

Extra Classroom Activities

Correspondence Courses. Our correspondence courses in Education are conducted through the Extension Division. (For details, see report of Director of the Extension Division.)

Extension Classes in Education. Our extension classes are also conducted through the Extension Division.

The High School Journal. The High School Journal is published 8 times a year from October to May inclusive.

Orange County School News. The Orange County School News, published monthly, is edited by Dr. E. W. Knight, for the Orange County school officials.

Teachers Bureau. The Teachers Bureau operated by the School of Education assisted 500 teachers in securing positions in 250 schools.

Orange County Schools. The School of Education has for several years cooperated with the officials of Orange County in the administration and su-

pervision of the public schools of the county. In the absence of Dr. Knight, who has been serving without pay as assistant to the county superintendent of schools, Dr. Trabue is meeting the teachers of the county each month and is directing them in their professional work.

Other Supervisory Service. The twelve-year project in curriculum reconstruction, in the direction of which Dr. Trabue is coöperating at Raleigh, has developed rapidly and hopefully. Each field of study now has a committee of local teachers organized voluntarily for the collection, arrangement, and experimental trial of appropriate materials and activities.

Service similar to that being given in Raleigh has been requested by several other schools in the State, but it has been impossible thus far to respond, except in the case of the Salisbury city schools. Dr. Trabue is meeting about once each month with the supervisors and principals in Salisbury, who are undertaking the same type of long-time program of revision of the curriculum as is now under way in Raleigh.

A committee of citizens in Granville County has undertaken to survey the educational facilities and administration in their county and has asked Dr. Trabue to direct their investigations. This type of investigation by local citizens under the direction of an expert in educational administration should be encouraged in North Carolina, chiefly because of the opportunity which it offers for educating the public to the needs of the public schools.

Mr. Stevens is this year giving one day each week to the observation and supervision of instruction in Stanley county, where the registrations in his extension classes number approximately two hundred teachers.

Dr. Jordan is conducting an investigation of the mental and physical growth of school children in one of the industrial cities of the State. The investigation is to extend over a period of three years, of which this is the second year. Associated with him in this study are two of our graduate students, Mr. W. D. Glenn, who is in charge of the mental tests, and Mr. A. M. Moser, who is in charge of the physical tests. This study is made possible by a grant to the University from the Laura Spellman Rockefeller Memorial Foundation.

Bureau of Educational Research. In establishing, in 1923, a bureau for directing and conducting education research, it was assumed that adequate funds would be made available by the legislature of 1925 for conducting this work. The failure to obtain such funds has limited the service of the organization to the supplying of test materials to the public schools of the State and to the conduct of such occasional research enterprises as the director can find time to carry forward himself or through his graduate students.

During the year covered by this report more than three hundred different school officials have purchased test materials through the bureau, in addition to scores of students who have purchased samples for class study. More than two hundred different school systems in the State have been served, several of them repeatedly, and probably thirty schools in other states. In all cases the bureau directs and selects as well as distributes the materials for public-school testing programs. Only the most scientifically constructed scales and tests are carried in stock, and care is taken to see that each purchaser obtains

as nearly as possible the materials most appropriate and effective for his particular purposes. The value of the tests sold by the bureau during the past year is somewhat greater than \$4850.

Research projects now under way include an objective study of the efficiency with which elementary school principals distribute their time, a thorough analysis of the rate of progress of pupils through the public school grades, an inquiry into the specific needs of the State for more adequate teacher-training agencies, and a thorough investigation of the vocational groups which are keeping their children in the public schools of the State. There are also a number of minor research projects under way and two projects of statewide scope awaiting funds for publication.

The director of the bureau is this year the president of the Educational Research Association and has had the responsibility of arranging a three-day program for this national organization to be given at Washington, D. C., February 22-24, 1926. The membership in this association and the speakers scoured for the program come from all parts of the Nation. One of the most interesting reports to be made this year concerns the use of the radio as an instrument in the supervision of classroom instruction in the public schools of California.

This national committee on Modern Foreign Language Study has assigned more than a hundred teachers of French in the colleges and secondary schools of the United States and Canada to assist Dr. Trabue in the construction and standardization of a scale in French composition. The report of this undertaking will be published in *The Modern Language Study* early in the spring.

The Bureau of Educational Research has found it almost impossible to trace accurately the educational history of any particular pupil in the State on account of inadequate records. In order to correct this situation, the bureau has undertaken to design and publish a series of child accounting forms for use in the State. The forms have been very carefully designed to include only the most necessary facts, to cost as little as possible, and to preserve the required information in the most useful and economical manner. These record cards will be sold to the schools by the bureau at cost.

In Conclusion

I am not including in this report an enumeration of the present needs of the School of Education, nor am I making specific recommendations respecting sorely needed facilities that we have not as yet had funds to provide. I presume it is best to withhold such recommendations now and present them along with our budget requests for the next biennium. Moreover, the more important of them have been presented in previous reports and need not be repeated in detail at this time.

Respectfully submitted,
N. W. WALKER, Acting Dean.

The School of Engineering

REPORT OF THE DEAN

To the President of the University:

I have the honor to present the report of the School of Engineering for the year ending December 1, 1925. Notwithstanding the increase in tuition from \$60 to \$100 per year for resident and to \$125 per year for non-resident students, the enrollment for 1925-26 is larger than for previous years. In 1924-25 the total enrollment for the three major departments in the School of Engineering was 155, whereas for 1925-26 the number has increased to 188, or a gain of over 20 per cent. It is believed that by maintaining its high scholarship standards, the School of Engineering will continue to attract a class of students who prefer to receive a broad professional education rather than a narrow vocational training and that our rate of increase will continue on a normal, healthy basis.

The following table shows the division of students by classes and departments for the scholastic year 1925-26.

	Freshmen	Sophomores	Juniors	Seniors	Graduate Students
B.S. in Civil Engineering.....	37	20	13	14	3
B.S. in Electrical Engineering.....	43	15	18	16	1
B.S. in Mechanical Engineering..	6	2			

Among the entering class of 1925, and indeed of other years too, there will be found students who have attended a liberal arts college for a certain period and apply for advanced standing in such subjects as Chemistry, English, Mathematics, Physics and others, which are generally included in the first two years of the engineering curriculum. Since the contents of the curriculum are fixed, it is sometimes difficult to arrange a schedule for these advanced students and allow them adequate credit for the time spent in the college preparatory to entering the School of Engineering, and it is the exception when one can complete the engineering course in less than the allotted four-year period. To meet this condition it is contemplated that there be arranged a pre-engineering schedule for this class of students so as to permit them to complete readily the engineering course in three years. In other words, for those students who wish to obtain a liberal arts training before registering as engineering students, we are suggesting certain subjects which should be included in their general preparatory course so that they may experience no difficulty in arranging for advanced standing in the School of Engineering. This is a trend in the direction of providing a broader cultural training in the engineering curriculum. However, it should be distinctly emphasized that it is purely optional and that in no way would it interfere with the regular four-year engineering curriculum as it is now offered in the School of Engineering. It is believed that if this plan is given wide publicity among the liberal arts colleges of North Carolina and adjoining states it will bring to our school a most excellent class of students.

Coöperative Course

When the coöperative phase of education was introduced in the School in 1922, it was contemplated that when a certain stage of operation had been reached, it would require the help of a "Co-ordinator." In accordance with this plan, therefore, we enlisted in September of the current year the services of Mr. F. M. Bell, a graduate of the University of North Carolina and a former coöperative student, to perform the duties of this office. For a successful operation of the coöperative course, it is necessary to have a close tie-up between the University, the students, and the industrial firms. Visits should be made to the industrial firms at least during each period by one connected with the University, so as to obtain first-hand information concerning the environment, progress, and adaptability of the students for their outside work. Much valuable information is gained from these contact visits and furthermore they assure much closer coöperation between the industrial firms and the University. The person who performs these coöperative duties is called the Co-ordinator and it is a pleasure to report that Mr. Bell is filling this position in a very satisfactory manner.

The students of the junior class only alternate between the University and the industrial firms, and the periods of alternation are of eight weeks duration. It is not claimed that the plan of coöperation as adopted at the University of North Carolina is the best that can be devised, but it can be stated without fear of contradiction that the advantages of this system of training are far greater than the few disadvantages that are set up against it.

S. P. E. E.

The investigation of engineering education undertaken by the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education is being continued through its second year. A great amount of data has already been collected by the Director of Investigation and was partly presented at the annual meeting of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education last summer in Schenectady. Engineering teachers, as well as practical engineers, are confident that some valuable suggestions will be forthcoming as soon as the investigation is completed and a study is made of the collected material. It is expected that a final report will be presented at the annual meeting to be held during the coming summer.

Laboratories

The construction of the east wing to Phillips Hall has permitted the needed expansion of the Electrical and Mechanical Departments by providing more suitable and adequate laboratory space. The Mechanical Department has transferred its equipment to the lower basement floor of the new wing and this will constitute the location of the future laboratories. A small part of the basement floor is occupied by the Materials Laboratory, containing such equipment as the 200,000-lb. testing machine, which has been installed by the State Highway Commission for coöperative testing and research purposes. The entire second floor, including other space, will constitute the laboratories of the Electrical Department.

It has been the aim of the Engineering faculty to provide modern and sufficient laboratory equipment so as to maintain a high order of class instruction, and thus it becomes necessary to add to constantly or replace this equipment if the School of Engineering expects to retain its place among the better institutions. I am happy to say that our efforts in this connection have met with the hearty coöperation of the University authorities.

When the new water filter plant is completed and in operation the present filter plant will be turned over to the School for use as a hydraulic and experimental water laboratory. This plant will be equipped with sufficient small-scale apparatus to make laboratory instruction in the elementary course in hydraulics of a very high order, but as stated in a memorandum submitted by Professor Saville (from which I am freely quoting), it will not provide for any large-scale investigations in hydraulics, as mentioned in my report of 1923. However, it will become necessary in the next few years to construct a dam on Morgan's Creek to provide a sufficient water supply for the increased demand of the University and the town of Chapel Hill and it is urgently recommended, as outlined in my report of 1923, that we should not overlook the opportunity to construct a modern hydraulic laboratory in connection with this dam. Through the acquisition of the present filter plant the Sanitary Division of the School of Engineering will be offered the exceptional opportunity of carrying on experiments in water purification on a large scale. Indeed, the possibility of such experimental work on a large filter plant is extremely rare and it is hoped that the School will be able to take advantage of its opportunities. The pollution of streams in the State of North Carolina, because of the rapid development of industries, is becoming, or has become, a question of considerable importance, and a study of corrective measures as affecting water purification could be closely correlated with experiments on this large-size filter plant. I would recommend, when funds again become available, that additional personnel be added to our staff, in order to permit an extensive study of this question of water purification, sewage treatment, and stream pollution. I would recommend also the addition of needed teaching facilities for this important branch of engineering.

Research

In connection with stream pollution studies it might be of interest to state that through the coöperation of the State Department of Conservation and development, Professor Thorndike Saville and Mr. R. S. Dearstyne, a graduate student, are conducting some experiments on the pollution of Moccasin Creek, into which is discharged the sewage from the town of Zebulon. These are probably the first studies on stream pollution that have been undertaken in the state.

The first series of experiments on the determination of culvert pipe pressure, which are being conducted as a coöperative research problem between the University of North Carolina and the State Highway Commission, have been completed. The data thus far obtained will be of much economic value in the design of culvert pipes, which constitute an appreciable percentage of road construction. The next series of experiments will commence in the spring

of 1926 and will be carried on as a joint research project between the State Highway Commission, the United States Bureau of Public Roads, and the University of North Carolina. The funds required for the continuance of this undertaking will be furnished by the State Highway Commission and the United States Bureau of Public Roads. The direction of the experiments will be under the control of the Engineering faculty, supplemented by consultation and advice from the other two agencies. Suggestions and consulting advice, which have been contributed by Dr. William Cain, have been of inestimable value. The two Highway Research Fellows, Mr. Cantey and Mr. Holmes, who have been directly in charge of the details of this experimental work, have performed their duties in a very satisfactory manner.

Concerning the activities of the Electrical Department, Professor Daggett reports as follows: Mr. C. E. Ray is undertaking a study of some unusual conditions of unbalance in polyphase circuits, while Mr. T. B. Smiley has under way a study of multiplex reception of radio waves of high and low frequencies.

Radio

During the fall a new short-wave transmitter has been designed and built in the Radio Laboratory for use in the Department's Radio Station 4 WE. This transmitter has been operated practically every day since the middle of October, handling regular traffic of the American Radio Relay League, of which 4WE is an official Relay Station. In addition, the regular operators, Mr. Smiley and Mr. G. M. Rose of the sophomore class, have been doing some excellent work in long-distance communication with this set. Communication has so far been established with all but six states, with three Canadian districts, Porto Rico, Panama, Brazil, Chile, Argentine, England, France, Sweden, Morocco and Cape Town, South Africa. The strength of our signals in Cape Town was reported to be quite remarkable, as Mr. Swart Milnerton, with whom we established communication, reported that the sun had been up for over an hour at the time.

Because of the resignation of Associate Professor P. K. Schuyler, who wished to return to active practice, the teaching load on certain members of the Engineering faculty has been somewhat heavy, but I am glad to report that this additional burden will be relieved upon the return of Professor H. F. Janda, who will resume his active duties again with the commencement of the winter quarter in January. As noted elsewhere in this report, Mr. F. M. Bell has been added to our staff, and in addition to his duties as co-ordinator, he also serves as instructor in Drawing.

In closing I would like to express my deep and sincere appreciation of the kindly consideration extended to me by yourself and the Board of Trustees during my illness last fall.

Respectfully submitted,

G. M. BRAUNE, Dean.

The School of Public Welfare

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

To the President of the University:

I have the honor to submit a report on the School of Public Welfare for the year 1924-25.

The total enrollment in Sociology and Social Work has been 855, distributed as follows: Fall quarter, 131; winter quarter, 99; spring quarter, 187; summer quarter, 438. Of these twenty were graduate students, of whom eleven are candidates for the doctor's degree. For the same period last year the total enrollment was 683.

Most of these are, of course, enrollments only in courses in Sociology and not special students in Social Work.

You may be interested to note a summary of some of the facts concerning the students who have come to the School of Public Welfare primarily for special or general professional training since the School was organized in 1920. The total number is 164, exclusive of the county superintendents of public welfare who have come regularly for the last four years and have made an aggregate enrollment of more than 150. While no University credit is given for this work, the institutes have proved most interesting and stimulating, and are among the most valued of the opportunities offered by the School of Public Welfare. Of the 164 graduate or professional students, more than half of whom were in summer sessions, 18 are now teaching, 12 are continuing advanced study, 12 are superintendents or assistant superintendents of public welfare, 60 have been engaged in Red Cross activities, and others are employed as attendance officer, assistant to superintendent of schools, or in secretarial, psychological, recreational work, and other aspects of social work, such as family case work, child welfare work, community work, juvenile court judges, probation officers, and others.

These students have had the following geographical distribution: 73 from North Carolina, 15 from Tennessee, 15 from Georgia, 10 from Alabama, 10 from Virginia, 8 from South Carolina, 6 each from Louisiana and Florida, 3 from the District of Columbia, 2 each from Mississippi, Texas and Pennsylvania, and one each from Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts and Michigan.

To a large extent the work of the School of Public Welfare last year has been of a rather theoretical nature with greater emphasis upon comprehensive studies of rural social problems than on practical work in the field. Some substantial results have been achieved in the Four-County Plan of Public Welfare Demonstration, one part of which is being done by the State Board of Charities and Public welfare.

We were somewhat handicapped during the Spring quarter by lending Professor Steiner to the University of Chicago. During the absence of Mr. Meyer for the fall and winter quarters this year at Columbia University, and of Mr. Sanders for the year at the University of Chicago, Mr. Frank

W. Hoffer and Mr. Roy M. Brown are assisting in giving certain undergraduate courses. The supervision of family case work and general field supervision has been done by Mr. George Lawrence, Superintendent of Public Welfare, and Miss Lily E. Mitchell of the State Department of Public Welfare at Raleigh. Upon the return of Professors Meyer and Sanders next year it is planned to undertake a larger amount of practical training and field work, for which there seems to be increasing demand.

Studies and work in the Four-County Coöperative Plan are proceeding slowly but with apparently substantial success. The State Board of Charities and Public Welfare is concentrating its efforts in Wake and Cherokee Counties in somewhat the same way that the University is in Orange and Chatham, provision being made for interchange of services as far as possible in the four counties. A report of the three years' work will be submitted next year.

The usual extension courses, talks, and studies have been made by the various members of the staff. A number of studies and volumes have been published during the year in the field of social work, including Professor Steiner's *Community Organization*, published by the Century Company, *Systems of Public Welfare* by Odum and Willard, published by the University of North Carolina Press, *Sociology and Social Problems*, published by the American Library Association. Other studies and papers are appended. *The Journal of Social Forces* completed its third year, having published some 576 contributions by 331 authors, exclusive of book reviews, of which more than 400 have been presented. These contributions have come from three score universities and from many social workers and educators throughout the states.

The members of the staff of the School of Public Welfare are working upon a number of problems looking towards a better organization of the teaching and field work and the discovery of better technique for rural school work. In addition to the coöperation with the State Department of Public Welfare in the Four-County Plan of Public Welfare, there are studies of rural social case work, studies of poor relief, studies of social agencies in North Carolina, studies of crime, special Negro studies, studies of coordination between the State Departments of Public Instruction and Public Welfare, together with coöperation with the Institute for Research in Social Science in a number of southern background studies.

Respectfully submitted,
HOWARD W. ODUM, Director.

The Summer School

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

To the President of the University:

I have the honor to submit herewith my report as Director of the University Summer School for the year 1925. There are two terms of the Summer School of approximately six weeks each. The first term began June 12 and ended July 21; the second on July 21 and ended August 29. Summary of the registration statistics is given herewith.

Registration Statistics

There were enrolled 1384 students in the first term and 717 in the second, a total of 2101. Deducting duplicates, the total number of different individuals in attendance was 1733 as compared with 1700 for the summer quarter of 1924.

DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS BY GROUPS AND BY TERMS

	First Term	Second Term	Total Registrations
Graduates	269	126	395
Undergraduates	800	460	1260
Normal Students	291	131	422
Music (special)	24*	...	24*
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1384	717	2101

	Graduates	Undergraduates	Normal	Music (Special)
For First Term only	182	475	239	24*
For Second Term only	39	135	79	..
For Both Terms	87	325	52	..
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Different Individuals	308	935	370	24*

Miscellaneous Statistics

In the first term there were enrolled 593 men and 787 women, in the second term 394 men and 323 women. Eight hundred and ninety in the first term and 163 others in the second—total individuals 1053—had taught. One hundred and forty-five in the first term and 38 others in the second—total individuals 183—were preparing to teach.

One thousand two hundred and three in the first term and 209 others in the second—total individuals 1412—or 81.4 per cent of the total number of individuals had received training above high school, as compared with 85.1 per cent in 1924. One thousand and sixty-nine in the first term and 174 others in the second—total individuals 1243—or 71.1 per cent of the total, were pursuing work for college or graduate credit. Last year, 59.3%. Three hundred

* Includes 4 who were registered as regular students in the Summer School.

and eighty-nine in the first term and 65 others in the second—total individuals 454—or 26.2 per cent of the total, held degrees. Last year, 20.5%. The numbers holding the various degrees follow: A.B. 323, A.B. in Education 5, B.S. in Educ. 1, B.S. 62, B.L. 12, Ph.B. 3, LL.B. 2, S.B. in Comm. 6, B.D. 1, B.P. 2, B.J. 1, B.E. 1, A.M. 32, S.M. 3.

One thousand, five hundred and sixty-one students indicated their church affiliation as follows: Methodist 477, Baptist 474, Presbyterian 305, Episcopal 107, Christian 72, Lutheran 45, Friends 19, Reformed 14, Jewish 13, Roman Catholic 10, Moravian 9, Holiness 4, Universalist 4, Christian Science 3, Congregationalist 2, Adventist 2, Unitarian 1.

There were 1503 students from North Carolina representing all counties except Alleghany, Dare, Graham, Swain, and Yancey. Orange County as usual led, sending 109 students. In order followed Guilford with 49, Sampson with 40, Alamance with 39, Duplin and Wake with 37 each, Mecklenburg with 35, Wayne with 34, Johnston with 33, Union with 32, Robeson with 29, Cumberland and Rowan with 28 each, and Forsyth with 27.

Two hundred and thirty or slightly more than 13% came from outside North Carolina as follows: South Carolina 110, Virginia 40, Georgia 35, Florida and Tennessee 9 each, Alabama 5, Cuba, Mississippi and New York 3 each, Missouri and Persia 2 each, California, District of Columbia, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Texas, and West Virginia 1 each.

Extra-Curricular Activities and Functions

The extra-curricular activities that we have usually been carrying on in previous sessions were continued in 1925, though there were some changes in the administration of many of these. For example, the secretary of the Y. M. C. A. and his assistants took over the supervision and direction of the entire social program and assumed responsibility for financing it. Mr. Comer and his assistants conducted the social program in an admirable way and succeeded in raising sufficient funds to finance their program without expense to the Summer School. We also made some important changes in the methods of financing our program of attractions by selling season tickets at reduced prices to students registered in the Summer School. Both our social programs and our program of attractions, such as lectures, concerts, dramatic performances, etc., have been put on a better basis than hitherto. The plans for both that worked out so well in 1925 will be continued in 1926.

Degrees Awarded

For the first time in the history of the Summer School degrees were awarded at the close of the second term in 1925. Twenty degrees were awarded, distributed as follows: A.B., 7; A.B. in Education, 3; M.S., 1; M.A., 9.

Two New Enterprises

Two new enterprises undertaken by the Summer School in 1925 were a Scout Patrol Leaders' Camp and a conference on Elementary Education.

The Scout Patrol Leaders' Camp was held June 18, 19, 20 under the auspices of the Summer School in coöperation with the Boy Scouts of America. About 125 leading boy scouts of the State camped on Emerson Field and participated in an intensive course of study for patrol leaders. The course was conducted by regional and national executives of the Boy Scouts of America. Professor Harold D. Meyer of our faculty was responsible for our undertaking this enterprise and, from the standpoint of the Summer School, was the man responsible for its success. It is our hope that with the assistance and coöperation of the regional and national officials, the camp may be continued in 1926.

A three day conference on Elementary Education, sponsored jointly by the State Department of Public Instruction and the Summer School, was held at Chapel Hill, July 9, 10, and 11. This conference was well attended by many of the State's leading principals, supervisors, and superintendents. This conference proved so successful and so promising of fruitful results that it will be continued in 1926, and possibly made a permanent feature of the Summer School.

In conclusion, I am pleased to report that the Summer School continues to hold the esteem and respect of the educational profession, as is attested by the increasing numbers of the better trained teachers and more advanced students who come to us for summer study.

Respectfully submitted,

N. W. WALKER, Director.

The University Extension Division

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

To the President of the University:

I have the honor to submit the thirteenth annual report of the University Extension Division for the period from November 1, 1924, to October 31, 1925.

There have been no unusual developments in the program of the Division during the year; rather there has been a gradual growth in all of the fourteen bureaus in both scope and efficiency. A reorganization of our office space in the Alumni building relieves temporarily the pressing need for more office space. Now that the South building is to be remodeled as the administration and extension building, it is expected that the greater space available there will provide an opportunity for a most effective type of extension organization.

A study of the finances of the Extension Division for the last five years since the present director has been in charge brings out some interesting facts. In the table presented below it will be seen that the per cent of self-support has gradually risen from 17.2 per cent until now the Division earns more than a dollar to go with each dollar allowed it by the University. On the other hand, in studying the relation between the appropriation which the University receives each year from the legislature and the amount which it contributes to the budget of the Division, we note that the Division has for the last two years received a diminishing proportion of the total University appropriation. It is not to be expected that the per cent of self-support will go any higher for a few years, for as far as the director knows, this is the only extension division which is as much as 50 per cent self-supporting.

Fiscal Year	Per cent Self-support	Per cent of University Appropriation
July 1, 1921 - June 30, 1922	17.2	6.0
July 1, 1922 - June 30, 1923	33.8	6.6
July 1, 1923 - June 30, 1924	37.8	8.1
July 1, 1924 - June 30, 1925	46.8	7.8
July 1, 1925 - June 30, 1926	54.0*	7.1

The Department of Extension Teaching has been taxed to its very limit in attempting to provide for the many requests for extension classes and correspondence courses. Only one-third of the applications for extension classes were taken care of because of lack of finances. When it became known that the budget of the University for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1925, was to be smaller than the previous year, the director volunteered a ten per cent cut in the extension budget in order to assist in relieving embarrassment in residence departments. Therefore, the number of extension class students shows practically no increase over the previous year, but the number of registrations for correspondence courses was allowed to increase because cor-

* Estimated.

respondence instruction is more nearly self-supporting. This year for the first time the total number of students in the Extension Division exceeds those in residence by over three hundred. There were 2,823 individual students who registered for 3,969 courses. The figures for the Department of Extension Teaching in comparison with those for other years are as follows:

Individual Students	FOR YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31ST						Total for six Years
	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	
Extension Class	46	199	901	1,257	1,341	3,744
Correspondence	24	111	202	376	835	1,482	3,030
Total	24	157	401	1,277	2,092	2,823	6,774
Course Registrations							
Extension Class	46	199	901	1,406	1,660	4,212
Correspondence	24	111	245	609	1,232	2,309	4,530
Total	24	157	444	1,510	2,638	3,969	8,742

Bureau of Class Instruction

Mr. George B. Zehmer, associate director in charge of the Department of Extension Teaching, handed in his resignation, effective July 1, 1925, in order to become director of the University of Virginia Extension Division. This position has not as yet been filled and the director is acting as head of the department. The three instructors in Education who taught extension classes for the Extension Division last year, Professor E. R. Mosher, Professor Paul W. Terry, and Associate Professor B. A. Stevens, have continued with us and all are doing most effective work. Twelve extension classes in Pediatrics were conducted for practicing physicians. One hundred and sixty-two physicians registered and paid the thirty dollars' tuition fee, and of these 108 received certificates for attending nine or more of the lectures and clinics. The instructors were Dr. Jean V. Cooke and Dr. A. F. Hartmann in the western part of the state, and Dr. Wayne A. Rupe in the east.

A complete report of the extension class work is given:

Individual students enrolled spring semester, 1925	623
Individual students enrolled fall semester, 1925	556
Physicians enrolled in medical classes summer, 1925	162
Total number of individual students enrolled during year	1,341
Course registrations spring semester, 1925	759
Course registrations fall semester, 1925	739
Course registrations in medical classes summer, 1925	162
Total number of course registrations during year	1,660
Full-time instructors	8
Residence instructors	14
Medical instructors	3
Total number of instructors	20
Number of extension classes	82
Communities in which classes were held spring, 1925	29
Communities in which classes were held fall, 1925	18
Communities in which medical classes were held summer, 1925	12

We are pleased with the steadily increasing number of students who complete the courses for which they register. During the year 1922-1923 the percentage of completions was 65; in 1923-1924, 77; and during the spring semester of the year just closing, 89. We interpret this to mean that the students who register for extension classes really want the service which we desire to render them, and that they find these courses to be of definite value to them. The medical classes are not included in the percentage given because no final examinations are held in these.

Bureau of Correspondence Instruction

The volume of work handled by this bureau is again more than double that of the previous year. Last year 12,613 lesson assignments were corrected, while this year the total reached 34,204. Of the 2,309 course registrations 1,482, or 64.2 per cent, were completed. This is considered an exceptionally high percentage, since there is always a large registration in the fall just before our report year closes and these courses are not completed until some time in the new year. Next year a more accurate record will be made of course completions by studying each individual registration and allowing twelve months as the maximum time in which a course may be completed. This will bring out the actual facts as to what per cent of courses are completed and what per cent fail.

A visible filing system has been devised and installed to provide an efficient method of keeping all records of correspondence students. Several office operations, such as records of lesson assignments sent to the student and returned, grades, examinations, scholastic records, and other information concerning the students, courses completed, financial accounts, etc., have been combined in two operations or filing systems. The same system will be installed in the Bureau of Class Instruction early next year.

A complete report of correspondence instruction work includes:

Total number of individual students	1,482
Total number of course registrations	2,309
Number of courses completed during year	1,483
Number of courses offered	94
Number of instructors	52
Lesson assignments corrected	34,204

The Extension Division and the School of Education have been fortunate in securing the services of Miss Elsa Beust, who has charge of developing the correspondence courses that parallel the normal school courses offered in the summer school. The great need for more and better trained teachers in the primary and grammar grades of our public school system has led the State Department of Public Instruction to outline uniform curricula for securing primary and grammar grade certificates. The correspondence courses provided by the University in this field are enabling many teachers to qualify themselves for better teaching positions.

Bureau of High School Debating and Athletics

Mr. E. R. Rankin, associate director, has been in charge of the high school debating and athletic work since its origin in 1912.

Two hundred and thirty-five high schools in 86 counties took part in the thirteenth annual contest of the High School Debating Union of North Carolina. Sixty-five high schools won both of their triangular debates in the state-wide contest on March 27th and sent their teams, numbering 260 debaters, to the University to take part in the finals on April 9th and 10th. The query discussed was: Resolved, That North Carolina should ratify the port terminals and water transportation act. In the final debate on April 10th the Wilson High School for the second time in succession won the award of the second Aycock Memorial Cup and so, under the rules of the contest, came into permanent possession of this trophy, which was presented to the High School Debating Union by the inter-collegiate debaters of the University.

The number of high school enrollments for the various high school athletic contests conducted during the year was 217 in 61 counties. The Rockingham high school won the football contest; the Durham high school, the basketball contest; the Shelby high school, the baseball contest; the Charlotte high school, the track meet; the Greensboro high school, the doubles, and the Lexington high school, the singles of the tennis tournament.

The high school athletic contests which were conducted for a number of years simply under University auspices are now regular state contests of the High School Athletic Association of North Carolina. The number of high schools which are now members of this association is 192. Membership in the association is open to all accredited public high schools of the State.

Seventy-eight high school students in 42 high schools submitted essays in the fourth annual state high school essay on the subject, "*Economics Resulting from Highway Improvement.*" The essay submitted by Henry E. Biggs, Jr., of the Greensboro high school, was voted the best by the judges and hence the award of the trophy cup went to the Greensboro high school.

In the annual state high school typewriting contest the Charlotte high school was successful in winning the award of the trophy offered by the University Extension Division.

For the use of the schools taking part in the contest of the High School Debating Union there was published a 100-page debate handbook, entitled *Port Terminals and Water Transportation* (Volume IV, Number 7, of the University of North Carolina Extension Bulletin, December 1, 1924).

The fourth annual coaching school for high school athletic coaches was conducted at the University from August 24 until September 5. Messrs. R. A. Fetzer and W. McK. Fetzer were in charge of the school as joint directors. The staff of instructors and special lecturers for the coaching school numbered eight men. Instruction was given in the coaching of football, baseball, basketball, track and tennis. Sixty school officials and athletic directors from seven states, these men being alumni of 19 colleges and universities, were regular students in the coaching school.

In the second annual contest in high school journalism for North Carolina high schools the Durham school won the award of the trophy cup for the high school newspaper adjudged the best, and the Asheville high school won the award of the trophy cup for the high school magazine adjudged the best. Eight high schools took part in the newspaper contest, and five high schools took part in the magazine contest.

Sixty high schools participated in the first annual Latin contest for North Carolina high schools. The paper submitted by Walter Spearman of the Charlotte high school was voted the best by the faculty members of the Latin Department of the University, and the award of the trophy cup went to the Charlotte high school.

Bureau of Commercial and Industrial Relations

The Bureau of Commercial and Industrial Relations, through which the School of Commerce functions in its extension service, reports the following activities during the past year: (1) Twenty-one lectures to chambers of commerce, civic organizations, merchants' institutes, and special groups of business men; (2) continuation of consulting service; (3) seven extension classes.

In addition to the above activities, the School of Commerce, with the aid of faculty members and graduate students in two other departments of the University, made an industrial and social survey of Hickory, North Carolina. This survey was directed by Walter J. Matherly, Professor of Business Administration. Those assisting him were C. T. Murchison, Professor of Business Economics; Edgar Thompson, Assistant Professor of Rural Social Economics; Paul Wager, J. J. Rhyne, and C. L. Moore, assistants and graduate students.

The School of Commerce, in conjunction with the Extension Division and the North Carolina Commercial Secretaries' Association, has continued the publication of *North Carolina Commerce and Industry*. Twelve issues have come from the press during the year carrying statistical studies, comparisons, and interpretations concerning the industrial and commercial progress of the state.

Bureau of Local Government Research and Information

Mr. Roy E. Brown completed a study of town government in North Carolina, which has been accepted as a thesis for the degree of Master of Arts in the Department of Sociology. Mr. Brown is continuing his special study of college towns and their relations to the institutions of learning in them. He collected during the college year 1924-1925 a large amount of information on these and other towns and cities, all of which has been added to the files of the Bureau.

Mr. Edward J. Woodhouse is continuing this year the collection of material on city and town government, economic and social conditions, in connection with his study in the Institute for Research in Social Science of the law and the practice of municipal government in North Carolina. He is working out in detail the legal relations of the cities and towns to the State of North

Carolina and making special studies of the charter powers, the framework of government, and the administration of Winston-Salem, Charlotte, and several other cities and towns. A group of leading citizens of Winston-Salem has approached the Institute for Research in Social Science with a request for advice and assistance in making a model survey of their city. Mr. Woodhouse is preparing, under the auspices of the Institute and with special reference to this proposed model survey, a statement of the objectives, requirements, criteria, and technique of city surveys. It is hoped that this survey of Winston-Salem can be made so thorough and complete in the fields of municipal administration, education, population, recreation, economic resources, and other community characteristics that it may be of service to other cities, both within and without this state, and may mark a further step in the completeness of city surveys.

The Bureau has answered a request from the city of Hickory for advice as to budgeting and finance control with a few definite suggestions as to the general principles of the best practice in these fields and with bibliography and information as to specialists prepared to install a municipal accounting system. It has prepared a questionnaire for a church survey in Winston-Salem to be conducted by the colored churches of that city and to include every colored person within the city.

A letter sent by Mr. Woodhouse to the mayor of every city and town in the State sets forth the purposes of the Bureau, asks for their coöperation in gathering material on the governmental, economic, and social conditions of their municipalities, and offers the resources of the Bureau to aid in the solution of any local problems. This letter serves to make the Bureau known to the cities and towns, thus paving the way for future work, and has brought in much additional material for the Bureau collections. A similar letter is to be sent out to all the chambers of commerce in the State.

The Bureau is coöperating with the Playground and Recreation Association of America in securing for the Association and the Bureau files information as to the facilities for recreation in all the cities and towns of the State.

The county surveys being done under the direction of the Institute for Research in Social Science and the Department of Rural Social Economics, while not dealing directly with government and administration, furnish much material useful for the purposes of the Bureau. This is also true of the studies being done under the Institute on conditions and characteristics of the negroes, social-industrial relations, social attitudes and leadership, legislation and public welfare, economic and social organization, and child welfare.

Bureau of Community Drama

The work of the Bureau of Community Drama, under the direction of Professor Frederick H. Koch, and with the fine enthusiasm and untiring efforts of Miss Ethel T. Rockwell, the state representative, has had substantial growth. The reports of each succeeding year show an increasing interest in the dramatic work throughout the state. During the past year the number of requests for advice and help has more than doubled, as has also the number

of plays sent out, while all of the time available of the state representative, Miss Ethel Rockwell, and of Miss Pearl Setzer, the assistant, until June 1, 1925, was utilized.

Towns served*	695
Towns served in North Carolina*	320
States served besides North Carolina	39
Letters written	1,732
Persons written to	983
Play books sent	2,150
Extension bulletins prepared and published	1
Mimeographed circulars on drama prepared	9
Communities visited by State Representative	44
Communities visited by the Carolina Playmakers	29
Town producing Carolina Folk-Plays	203
Communities requesting services which State Representative was unable to fill because of conflicting engagements	25
Long plays staged	15
Short plays staged	12
Pageants published or planned	2
Pageants staged by Bureau or under its direction	6
Community chautauquas directed	2
Addresses by the Director	61
Addresses by the State Representative	18
Conferences on dramatic work	8
Organized dramatic clubs working under the supervision of The Carolina Dramatic Association	52

1. *The Carolina Dramatic Association:* The Association was organized two years ago "to promote and encourage dramatic art in the schools and communities of North Carolina; to meet the need for genuinely constructive recreation; to coöperate in the production of plays, pageants, and festivals of artistic worth; and to stimulate interest in the writing of native drama." The Bureau of Community Drama has general supervision of the activities of the Association and plans the annual dramatic institutes and dramatic contests each year. The present membership of the Association includes 52 organized dramatic groups.

2. *The Carolina Playmakers:* With a view to demonstrating to other communities in the state the progress in native play-making, The Carolina Playmakers made three tours in the past year. They played in 29 towns and cities of North Carolina to an audience of approximately 28,000 people.

This year, instead of employing a part-time assistant, The Carolina Playmakers' staff is coöperating with the Bureau by assigning its more advanced Playmakers to assist from time to time in staging plays in various towns throughout the state.

3. *The State-Wide Dramatic Contests:* In the spring of 1925 the first state-wide dramatic contests were held for high schools and for colleges. These contests created a great deal of interest throughout the state and are making better drama a more vital part in school work and in community recreation.

* Includes letters written giving suggestions concerning the selection and staging of plays, bulletins sent, plays directed, lectures, etc.

4. *The Second Dramatic Institute*: The finals for the contest were played at Chapel Hill during the Second Annual Institute of the Carolina Dramatic Association in May. The program, consisting of lectures, demonstrations of workshop methods, a production of three new folk-plays by the Carolina Playmakers, and round table discussions, proved interesting and profitable. The Institute was attended by 103 registered delegates and by many interested citizens who heard the addresses and witnessed the plays.

5. *Pageantry*: Among the outstanding dramatic programs staged by the Bureau during the year are the production in several counties and cities of the pageant, "Children of Old Carolina," written by Miss Rockwell; a large community Christmas festival staged by the industrial workers of Leaksville, Spray, Draper, and North Spray; the ancient Greek play, "The Alcestis" of Euripides, at Flora MacDonald College; and the presentation of a series of one-act plays for the Columbus county fair as the main feature of its evening program.

Bureau of Economic and Social Surveys

The field activities of the Department of Rural Social Economics during the last year are as follows:

(1) Seven addresses by E. C. Branson, head of the department, 3 addresses by S. H. Hobbs, Jr., and 2 addresses by E. T. Thompson; (2) 27 studies of nation-wide range, a summary of all of which appeared in the *University News Letter*; (3) 24 studies of state-wide range, 19 of which have appeared in the *University News Letter*; (4) 41 county studies; (5) 2 North Carolina Club Year-Books, both under *What Next in North Carolina*, appeared during the year. The 1923-1924 year-book contains 14 chapters and 128 pages; the 1924-1925 year-book contains 14 chapters and 136 pages; (6) a University Extension Division bulletin, *Know Your Own State—North Carolina*, was prepared by S. H. Hobbs, Jr., to be used as a women's club program; (7) work with a large number of students in correspondence courses and extension centers.

The *University News Letter*, carrying many special studies worked out in the department laboratory, appeared 50 times during the year. *Farm Life Abroad*, containing the 36 letters by Professor Branson on the Country End of Life and Business in Germany, Denmark, and France, was issued by the University Press.

Two full-time graduate students have been kept in the field making first-hand investigations in county government in North Carolina. To date studies for 10 counties have been completed. It is planned to cover above 25 counties in North Carolina, 2 in Virginia, and 2 in South Carolina. These students are working under the direction of the department and in connection with the Institute for Research in Social Science.

Each year the department receives several thousand letters calling for information on an astonishing variety of subjects in which North Carolinians and people from other states are actively interested. No letter goes unanswered. If the information is available, it is compiled and forwarded to the person requesting it. Requests for information grow in volume as the

years pass. No one except persons actually searching for such information can comprehend the time and attention involved.

Bureau of Design and Improvement of School Grounds

The field work of this Bureau has been discontinued until special funds can be found to organize the service in an adequate manner.

Bureau of Community Music

A brief account of the extension service rendered by Professor Paul J. Weaver as head of the Bureau of Community Music is summarized as follows: Three papers read in Winston-Salem, 2 conferences in Winston-Salem and Durham, 3 conferences in Greensboro and Raleigh, 2 lectures in Durham, 1 conference in Wilmington, 8 magazine reports on music extension activities, 2 concerts in Durham, and 1 in Greensboro. One Glee Club concert was given in each of the following cities: Winston-Salem, Wilson, Greenville, Kinston, Wilmington, Fayetteville, Pinehurst, Durham, Oxford, Kansas City, Cincinnati; and 3 in Asheville. There were 788 letters written on miscellaneous phases of extension work; 980 were written to music teachers on all sorts of professional problems. Three concerts were judged, 5 concerts given, and 1 paper read by Mr. Theodore Fitch. Mr. Frederick Hard gave 2 concerts and 1 paper. Two addresses were made by Mr. L. R. Sides, who also assisted three bands in the state.

Bureau of Educational Service and Research

This Bureau is maintained by the School of Education and represents the extension activities of the School under the supervision of Acting Dean N. W. Walker.

The number of correspondence students has doubled since last year, while the number of extension classes in Education remains the same.

Three publications were edited during the year: *The High School Journal*, *Orange County School News*, and *The North Carolina Teacher*.

A teachers' bureau was operated during the year and rendered effective service to superintendents and teachers, especially during the summer school.

The Bureau of Educational Research, under the leadership of Dr. M. R. Trabue, continued its valuable service to the state through its educational testing program.

Other extension activities engaged in by members of the staff of the School of Education include: Lectures and addresses before educational groups throughout the state; replies to several hundred letters requesting information; assistance in the administration of the Orange county schools.

Bureau of Recreation and Community Organization

The ever-widening services of this Bureau, of which Professor Harold D. Meyer is chief, are briefly summarized below:

A new extension bulletin, *The High School Society*, was prepared by Mr. Meyer. The first Boy Scout Patrol Leaders' Camp in the south was spon-

sored by the Bureau and held in Chapel Hill during the summer of 1925. As educational director for the Boy Scouts of North Carolina, Mr. Meyer organized and assisted in two Scoutmasters' courses, and visited and spoke before many local councils.

Five play institutes were conducted for school teachers. Mr. Meyer made 42 addresses in North Carolina communities and prepared a number of papers and articles on recreational topics.

The Bureau received and answered 200 calls for small services concerning playground and recreation problems. Aid was given in 3 field day programs, 3 county commencement programs, 2 county fairs, to 12 schools in promoting extra-curricular activities, and several school clubs.

Bureau of Lectures and Short Courses

There were 101 appointments scheduled by the Bureau in 65 communities during the year. Of these 65 were individual lectures, 30 commencement addresses, 5 recitals, and 1 community sing. The total attendance was 26,598. There were 28 members of the University faculty who delivered one or more lectures for the bureau. Their names follow: Bagby, Beust, Bernard, Branson, Cobb, Comer, Fitch, Foerster, Hampton, Hard, Howell, Jordan, McCorkle, McKie, Matherly, Meyer, Mosher, Patterson, Rogers, Simkins, Snell, Stevens, Terry, Thompson, Trabue, Williams, Vining, and Zehmer. Rev. W. D. Moss and Rev. Eugene Olive also coöperated in delivering five lectures each.

Short courses or institutes lasting from one day to two weeks are organized under the joint auspices of the department or school concerned and the Extension Division. Members of the faculty and other speakers of state and national reputation appear on the program. These intensive courses consist of specialized lectures, discussions and demonstrations. The following were conducted:

<i>Name of Course or Institute</i>	<i>Co-operating Department or School</i>
Second Annual Institute—Carolina Dramatic Association	Bureau of Community Drama and Carolina Playmakers
High School Coaching School	Athletic Association
Retail Merchants' Institute (At Wilmington)	School of Commerce
Patrol Leaders' Camp—Boy Scouts of America North Carolina troops	School of Public Welfare and Bureau of Recreation and Community Organization
Public Welfare	School of Public Welfare
Annual Conference of Social Science Teachers Southern region	Rural Social Economics Department
Community Organization—Y.W.C.A. Secretaries Southern region	School of Public Welfare
Community Chest—American Association for Community Organization Southern section	School of Public Welfare

Negotiations are well under way for holding the next meeting of the North Carolina Press Association at Chapel Hill, in the form of a newspaper institute, January 13-15. Six other state organizations have been invited to hold meetings at Chapel Hill in the near future. During the

present year it is planned to organize institutes for some of the following: High school editors, chamber of commerce executives, Y. M. C. A. secretaries, playground and recreation leaders, business and professional groups, and teachers.

Mr. Morgan F. Vining, chief of the bureau, was given a leave of absence on April 15, 1925, in order to recuperate from illness. Mr. Russell M. Gruman has been acting chief of the Bureau since August 1.

Bureau of Public Discussion

The services of the Bureau of Public Discussion are divided into two sections: The Women's Clubs Section, covering assistance with programs and reference materials (books and package libraries) to women's clubs; and the Library Extension Service Section, covering assistance with books and package libraries to schools, both students and teachers, and to all other individuals not included in the women's clubs.

WOMEN'S CLUB SECTION

	1923-1924	1924-1925
Clubs assisted with programs and library service	278	331
Clubs using programs as basis of study without library service	167	243
Total number of clubs	445	574
Total number of women assisted	6,975	8,610
Books and pamphlets sent to clubs	8,338	10,454
Letters sent to clubs	4,780	5,720
Packages	2,037	3,095

For regular service to clubs, which means supplying both programs and reference material for one year, a fee is charged. The number of clubs that registered for this service was 141; members of 190 enrolled for occasional assistance and paid occasional fees; members of 243 non-registered clubs, mostly out of the state, used the bulletins as a basis of study but did not depend upon the library for reference material. Following is a list of club programs, with the number of clubs which studied each program during the year: *Present Day Literature*, 71; *Know Your Own State*, 17; *American Literature*, 25; *Modern English Novel*, 30; *Literature of Today*, 13; *Southern Literature*, 25; *North Carolina History*, 21; *Citizenship for Women*, 9; *Modern Drama*, 30; *Our Heritage*, 20; *Recent Tendencies*, 12; *American One-Act Plays*, 11; *Planning a Home*, 4; *Town Studies*, 19; *Great Composers*, 2; *Contemporary Literature*, 2; *Constructive Ventures*, 2; Combined programs, 71; occasional assistance on other programs, 190; a total of 574 clubs.

New Courses of Study: The following new courses of study have been prepared for the present year: *The South in Contemporary Literature*, by Addison Hibbard; *Contemporary American Literature*, by Paul Green and Elizabeth Lay Green; *Good Books of 1924-1925*, by Cornelia Spencer Love; *Studies in History of Contemporary Europe*, by Chester P. Higby; *Great Composers*, by Paul John Weaver.

LIBRARY EXTENSION SERVICE SECTION

	1923-1924	1924-1925
Packages sent out	3,306	4,644
Package libraries (ten or more pieces in one package)	750	983
Books	4,170	6,940
Pamphlets	1,461	3,285
Pieces (including books, pamphlets and package libraries)	13,131	21,655
Letters	4,466	9,470

As the above table shows, a steady growth has taken place in the amount of material sent out by the Library Extension Section. Many new package libraries have been prepared and new books have been purchased for various purposes. This section coöperates with the bureaus of Community Drama, High School Debating and Athletics, Correspondence Instruction, and Class Instruction. The plays recommended to schools by the Bureau of Community Drama, the debating material for all the triangular debaters, and the parallel reading for the students enrolled in the bureaus of Correspondence Instruction and Class Instruction are sent out from this section.

ADMINISTRATION

Miss Adeline Denham, in charge of the Women's Clubs Section, is absent on an eight months' leave and Miss Mabel Couch is ably substituting for her. Miss Clara Cole is in charge of the Library Extension Service Section and her conscientious attention to the work is responsible for the steady growth of the Section. Miss Dorothy Ford has taken Miss Couch's place as assistant to both sections. A student assistant attends to the filing of magazines and the wrapping of packages.

STATISTICS SHOWING WORK OF BOTH SECTIONS

	Letters	Pieces	Packages
Women's Clubs	5,720	10,454	3,095
Library Extension	9,470	21,655	4,644
Total for 1924-1925	15,190	32,109	7,739

STATISTICS SHOWING INCREASE IN ONE YEAR IN ENTIRE BUREAU

	Letters	Pieces	Packages
1924-1925	15,190	32,109	8,739
1923-1924	9,246	21,469	5,343
Increase	5,844	10,640	3,396

Bureau of Visual Instruction

Approximately 4,000 lantern slides have been collected by this Bureau, of which Russell M. Grumman is chief. These slides are the beginning of a collection or library of slides on a variety of subjects. A loan service to schools is being developed. The latter includes information on equipment, sources of materials, the use and encouragement of the visual method in the classroom. A questionnaire recently sent to all school superintendents has revealed a real demand for such service throughout the state.

In coöperation with the North Carolina branch of the National Congress of Parent-Teachers' Association, a state poster contest was conducted for

the elementary and secondary schools of the state. This stimulated better art work and vitalized the subject for many school children. The posters have been exhibited on several occasions. The contest is to be continued.

As soon as the Bureau is housed in new offices in the South Building it is planned to enlarge the scope of its services. Visual aids to classroom instruction in the elementary and secondary schools, as well as in colleges, have come to be accepted as essential by modern educators throughout the country. It is generally recognized that state universities should provide leadership and service in this field.

Mr. Morgan F. Vining was acting chief of this Bureau until April 15, 1925. Mr. R. M. Grumman took over the duties of chief on August 1, 1925.

Publications

The publications of the Division during the year were as follows:

	No. issues	No. copies
Extension Bulletins	14	46,500
Extension Circulars	14	18,950
University News Letter	50	750,000
Commerce and Industry	12	86,400
		901,850

The titles of the Extension Bulletins were: *A Study Course in American One-Act Plays*, Ethel T. Rockwell; *University Lecturers*; *Port Terminals and Water Transportation*, compiled by E. R. Rankin; *Service to the State* (biennial report); *What Next in North Carolina*, edited by E. C. Branson; *Public Welfare and the Community*; *Know Your Own State—North Carolina*, S. H. Hobbs, Jr.; *Children of Old Carolina*, Ethel T. Rockwell; *Great Composers, 1600-1900*, Paul J. Weaver; *Contemporary American Literature*, Paul Green and Elizabeth Lay Green; *Correspondence Instruction Catalogue*; *Extension Class Catalogue*; *Good Books of 1924-1925*, Cornelia S. Love; *College Education and Professional Opportunity*, compiled by T. A. Whitener.

The following Extension Circulars were issued: *High School Debating Union of North Carolina*; *Eleventh Annual State Championship Contest in High School Basketball for North Carolina High Schools*; *Thirteenth Annual Interscholastic Track Meet for North Carolina High Schools*; *Tenth Annual Interscholastic Tennis Tournament for North Carolina High Schools*; *Twelfth Annual State Championship Contest in High School Baseball for North Carolina High Schools*; *How to Know and Use the Trees*; *Announcement of Slide Service*; *Second Annual Contests in High School Journalism for North Carolina High Schools*; *State Poster Contest for the Public Schools of North Carolina*; *Fourth Annual Coaching School for High School Athletic Coaches*; *Study Outlines for Women's Clubs*; *Study Outlines for Women's Clubs Offered by Extension Division*; *Twelfth Annual State Championship Contest in High School Football for North Carolina High Schools*; *The Carolina Dramatic Association*.

Respectfully submitted,
CHESTER D. SNELL,
Director.

Report of the Librarian

To the President of the University:

I have the honor to present the report of the library for the fiscal year July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925, together with additional information covering the general work of the library to October 31, 1925.

University Character of Library Evidenced

That the library of the University is rapidly becoming a university library in reality as well as in name was evidenced during 1924-25 in the following distinctive ways: (1) It added 12,433 books to its collection, containing, on October 31, a total of 151,060 volumes; (2) it received 1700 journals and transactions of learned societies in its division of periodicals and eleven departmental libraries; (3) it circulated 26,496 more books in the main building than in the previous year and recorded 27,329 loans in the library of the School of Education; (4) it extended the resources and hours of service in the department libraries for Engineering, Commerce, and Rural Social Science; (5) it coöperated with the Institute for Research in Social Science in building up library facilities for the use of its members and research assistants; (6) it continued its participation with other American libraries in the publication of a union list of periodicals; (7) it enrolled sixty-three students in courses in library science during the Summer School; (8) it extended its service to the State at large by the loan of 32,109 pieces of material to non-resident borrowers; and (9) it became a depository for a complete set of the catalogue cards of the Library Congress.

The C. Alphonso Smith Library

Mention was made in this report in 1924 of the receipt of the library of the late C. Alphonso Smith, formerly professor of English in the University and dean of the Graduate School. Throughout the year 1,522 of the volumes received from Dr. Smith's library have been catalogued and placed on the shelves and the remaining volumes are being assimilated as rapidly as possible. As indicated in last year's report, the collection constitutes a particularly noteworthy addition to the University's resources in the field of American literature, and forms the foundation of what, in the course of years, it is hoped may become one of the most distinctive collections in America.

The William Richardson Davie Memorial

Through the generosity of Mr. Preston Davie, of Tuxedo Park, N. Y., there has been founded, in connection with the North Carolina collection, the Governor William Richardson Davie Carolina collection, which will consist in the main of books dealing with North Carolina during the colonial period, each book being marked with a bookplate made from Governor Davie's original plate, now in the possession of his grandson.

The first two volumes to be received in the collection, are, "A History of Travel in the East and West Indies," by Richard Eden, printed in London in 1577, and Cox's "Carolina," edition of 1741. Both are exceedingly rare and highly prized.

The memorial collection has also been enriched by the addition of thirteen volumes given to the University library in 1796 by Governor Davie and bearing the first bookplate of the University library.

Distinctive Gifts and Purchases

The library was enriched during the year through distinctive gifts and purchases, as follows:

Gifts. From J. H. Wiley and Sons to the Engineering Library, 45 volumes of the *Transactions* of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 5 volumes of the *Journal* of the American Society of Civil Engineers, 50 volumes of the *Proceedings* of the American Society of Civil Engineers, 52 volumes of the *Transactions* of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and 75 volumes of the *Transactions* of the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

From the West Publishing Company to the Law School, six sets of the *Southeastern Reporter* and six sets of the *Southeastern Reporter Digest*, for the use of the six full-time teachers.

From John W. Hinsdale to the Law School, *American Bankruptcy Reports*, 30 volumes; *Insurance Law Journal*, 39 volumes; *Reports of the New York Court of Appeals*, 60 volumes; and miscellaneous law books.

From Allen J. Barwick to the Law School, volumes of old North Carolina Laws.

From Charles G. Rose to the Law School, various law books, including *American Negligence Reports*.

A complete set of *Public Utilities Reports* from the Corporation publishing them.

From the Maryland Historical Society, 35 volumes of the *Archives of Maryland*.

The Explorers Club presented seven *Log Books of the Arctic Voyages of William Scoresby*.

Rand, McNally Company gave the Education Library 65 volumes of its children's textbooks.

Miss Elsa Buest presented the same library with about 33 volumes of children's readers.

From A. M. Foerster, 10 volumes of the *Musical Quarterly*.

Purchases. General library: *Enciclopedia Universal Ilustrada Europeo-americana*, 52 volumes; *New Larned History*, 12 volumes; *Biographie Universelle* (Michaud) 45 volumes. *Economics*: Purchases abroad by Dr. Carroll in the field of economics, particularly English books. *History*: Valuable books bought by Dr. Pierson in South America and Spain, including Barros Arana, *Historia Jeneral de Chile*, 16 volumes; Alberdi, *Obras Completas*, 8 volumes; Mariana, *Historia General de España*, 9 volumes; Llorente, *Historia Critica de la Inquisicion de España*, 8 volumes and Escriche y Martín, *Diccionario Razonado de Legislacion y Jurisprudencia*, 4 volumes. Mr. Graham bought

books in England dealing with the history of the telephone, telegraph, and electricity. *Romance Languages*: Spanish plays, the works of Martinez Sierra, Alvarez Quintero, Pérez Galdós, Echegaray, Marquina, and Dicenta. *Zoology*: Brehm's *Tierleben*, 13 volumes.

On the May Fund were bought the works of Thomas and Heinrich Mann, 18 volumes; the letters of Madame Sévigné, 17 volumes; and the works of La Fontaine, 12 volumes.

The Law School purchased the *Reports* of the Supreme Courts of Kansas, 29 volumes; Ohio, 61 volumes; Wisconsin, 45 volumes; Vermont, 17 volumes; Iowa, 50 volumes; and Michigan, 42 volumes.

North Carolina Collection

The North Carolina collection added during the year 592 bound volumes and 3,131 pamphlets. One hundred and fifty-five volumes were bound. Two hundred and forty-two bound volumes and 2,762 pamphlets were given to the collection. Special donations of unusual importance were received as follows: T. E. Best gave a collection of North Carolina documents; H. H. Horne presented some early histories of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia; Mrs. C. Alphonso Smith loaned a collection of Walter Hines Page letters; Dr. W. deB. McNider gave three volumes of reprints of his articles on various medical subjects; Mrs. George W. Goza gave an autobiographical album of her husband containing signatures of University students in the late eighteen fifties. Other donors are noted in the list at the end of this report.

Periodical, Exchange and Binding Department

Normal growth has been the rule in the periodical department, with new subscriptions added and many gaps filled by the purchase of important files. In accordance with the policy of the library to strengthen the collection of sets of periodicals, the following were purchased:

American Hospital Association, Transactions, 8 volumes; *American Medical Association, Journal*, 35 volumes; *Annales des Sciences Naturelles, Botanique*, 162 volumes; *Botanische Zeitung*, 40 volumes; *Chemical News*, 44 volumes; *Illinois Law Review*, 15 volumes; *Jahrbuch über die Fortschritte der Mathematik*, 20 volumes; *Journal de Mathématiques Pures et Appliquées*, 86 volumes; *Mind*, 46 volumes; *Minnesota Law Review*, 6 volumes; *New England Magazine*, 30 volumes; *Notizie degli Scavi di Antichità*, 32 volumes; *Philosophical Magazine*, 15 volumes; *Potter's American Monthly*, 15 volumes; *Revisita de Archivos, Bibliotecas y Museos*, 44 volumes; *University of Pennsylvania Law Review and American Law Register*, 15 volumes.

In order to render the bound volumes of periodicals more accessible, a rotary filing index was added to the equipment of this department. By means of this all bound sets are listed alphabetically and the call number and location of each one given. It is placed in the lobby of the library, so that it may be used with the periodical indexes as well as by the assistants serving the public.

Unbound exchanges were rearranged in pamphlet boxes and labeled, thus making them more accessible. Sets that seemed of sufficient value for binding

were collated and more than three hundred volumes were completed and bound. Five hundred letters were written to the different societies and universities with whom the University has established exchange relationship in an effort to bring the files up to date.

New Periodicals

Subscriptions for periodicals not taken before 1924-25, or not previously included in the library report, were entered as follows:

Annales du Jardin Botanique de Buitenzorg, Atlanta Journal, Banking Law Journal, Bodleian Quarterly Record, Bolétin de la Biblioteca Menendez y Pelayo, Books, Chemical Reviews, Chicago Tribune, Cincinnati Times-Star, Editor and Publisher, Le Figaro, Golden Book, Historische Zeitschrift, Irish Statesman, Journal of Land and Public Utility Economics, Journal of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, Journal of the Illuminating Engineering Society, Litteris, Little Theatre Monthly, Mechanical Engineering, Mentor, Mitteilungen der Deutsche Orient Gesellschaft, Musical Quarterly, New York American, North Carolina Teacher, Nouvelles Littéraires Artistiques et Scientifiques, Ports and Waterways, Proceedings of the Institute of Radio Engineers, Revue Anglo-Américaine, Richmond News-Leader, Sozialwissenschaftliches Literaturblatt, Virginia Quarterly Review, Vocational Guidance Magazine, Whitaker's Cumulative Book List, Zeitschrift für Physik, Zoologischer Bericht.

Catalogue Department

The catalogue department has catalogued current accessions, 12,433 volumes, the remainder of the Pendleton King collection, 832 volumes, and about 1,500 volumes of the C. Alphonso Smith gift. Before the opening of summer school the cards in the main catalogue were readjusted to ease the crowded condition of the drawers, so that 312 of the 316 drawers are now in use. The department now makes a duplicate set of catalogue cards and a duplicate shelf list for new text books and treatises sent to the law library, and with the help of the custodian of the law library cards are being made for some earlier accessions of recent date. Close connection between the department and the departmental library catalogues is maintained and a codification of the routine of the department has been worked out as an aid to new assistants.

Circulation Shows Decided Increase

The circulation of books on the campus and throughout the State as reflected in statistics kept by the loan desk and the library extension service showed a marked increase over the preceding year. The loan desk figures in the main library were: 1923-24, 99,914 as against 126,572 in 1924-25, to which must be added those from the library of the School of Education 27,329. Similarly the number of books, pamphlets, etc., loaned to members of women's clubs, schools, and other residents of the State increased from 21,469 to 32,109. Statistics for the use of books in the law library and other departmental libraries were not kept, but the total increase in circulation throughout the entire University was approximately thirty per cent higher than the year before.

Recommendations

Recommendations made in 1923-24 for further development of the library could not be carried out because of the failure of the General Assembly to appropriate sufficient funds for carrying them into effect. However, the need for the development of the library is so pressing that I restate them here. They fall into two classes, the first of which I shall summarize briefly. The second, relating to the need of a new building, is so important that I state the case as fully as space will permit.

I. Teaching. The demand for trained librarians is steadily increasing and in order to meet that requirement training in library subjects should be provided through instruction given by one or more additional members of the library staff. The foundation of a school for librarians should be begun in this way and at the earliest moment possible.

Law Library. The law library should receive at once from \$15,000 to \$20,000 for the purchase of books and the installation of shelving. Its annual appropriation should also be increased from \$900 to not less than \$1,500.

Photostat. Daily there is need of a photostat for the reproduction of printed matter and manuscripts and for other University purposes. The demand for such service is constantly mounting.

Publications. Certain library materials should be made available to North Carolina through publication. At present no provision is made by means of which the library is able to contribute to this highly desirable form of University activity.

Endowment. New sources of income for the library should be secured through endowment. No steps have been taken to this end since 1907, with the result that a number of interests in the library are suffering for lack of income.

Book Fund. Inasmuch as the library received no increased appropriation for 1925-26, and inasmuch as its service increased between 25 and 30 per cent to the campus, it has been necessary to reduce the book fund from \$27,500 to \$24,500, which means that the library has a smaller book fund than it has had at any period during the past three years. This situation cannot continue without disastrous results to the departments, particularly to the Graduate School which, of necessity, must depend upon the library for assistance in advanced training.

II. New Building. The greatest need of the University of North Carolina today is that of a modern, fireproof library building adequate to house the main book resources of the University and make them easily accessible to the entire student body.

Library Essential to Scholarship

The facts on which this statement are based are so obvious that they scarcely require enumeration. They spring naturally from the significant considerations that nothing is more essential to a university than a library; that without one there can be little or no scholarship and no worth-while contribution to learning and the advancement of knowledge; that, without books and an adequate place wherein to use them, the student in history, literature,

language, education, and kindred subjects is as helpless as the chemist without his laboratory or the biologist without his microscope. Stated more definitely, the facts are:

Present Building Badly Outgrown

First of all, the present non-fireproof building was erected in 1906-07 at a cost of \$44,000 to take care of a book collection then numbering 40,000, and to provide reading room, seminars, and offices for a student body of 700 and a library staff of four members. Today the book collection numbers 151,060; new books are being added at the rate of from 12,000 to 15,000 volumes a year; 1,700 different magazines and journals are being regularly received; the student body numbers 2300 and will, within the next three years, reach the 3,000 mark; and the library staff includes 14 full-time and 11 part-time members, in addition to the library extension service staff, which is under the control of the Extension Division but carries on its activities in the library.

While provision has been made within the past four years, out of the \$3,140,000 already appropriated by the State, or is being made out of the present appropriation of \$800,000, to relieve the pressure on dormitories, on class rooms, on athletic fields, and in the service plants of the University so that it can handle its enlarged student population, the library, which has to serve the entire University and, in a very true sense, is the very heart of the University, has the same facilities it had eighteen years ago.

Incapable of Further Expansion

Stated in terms of comparison with 34 other libraries of the leading universities of the nation, buildings excepted, the library of the University ranked, at the end of 1923-24, 26th in number of volumes; 15th in number of volumes added during the year; 23rd in amount expended for books; 24th in appropriations for 1924-25; and 28th in number of staff. In 1923-24 it added, for example, 14,232 volumes, outranking eighteen institutions, among which were Johns Hopkins, with 9,272, Wisconsin, with 12,130, and Ohio, with 12,101. But, in adding these and in the carrying out of its rapidly expanding activities, the library has had to operate in a building long since outgrown and incapable of further expansion, and, during 1925-27, will have to subdivide further its main collection of books and move at least 25,000 volumes into Person Hall, recently vacated by the School of Pharmacy. Furthermore, if it is to build up a collection of a quarter of a million or a half million volumes, as it inevitably must in the next several decades, it must provide tremendously increased book storage.

Functions of Library Multiplied

In the second place, the functions of the library in recent years have multiplied many-fold. It has had to keep pace in its functional development with the growth of the University. The undergraduate students today are required to do far more reading than they were fifteen years ago. In the month of October, 1924, 12,000 books were loaned at the main delivery desk as against 8,000 in October, 1923. The total circulation of books for 1923-24 exceeded

that of 1922-23 by 34 per cent, and that of 1924-25, that of 1923-24 by 27 per cent. As new schools have been established and new departments added, new services have had to be provided for them by the library. Special collections have had to be put at the disposal of students in the schools of Commerce, Education, and Public Welfare. Library extension service has been made available to the citizens of the State. Library materials have been assembled for the use of the editors of the *University News Letter*, *Commerce and Industry*, and other University journals. A rapidly growing North Carolina collection has been built up. And the work of the 450 students enrolled in the Graduate School in 1925-26, now the leading graduate school between Johns Hopkins and Texas, is based upon the use of its resources in the same indispensable way that the work of law students is based upon statutes and court reports. Of the 450 graduate students, many of whom are working for the degree of doctor of philosophy, 375 are working in non-laboratory subjects, and are entirely dependent upon the library for books and what may be termed laboratory facilities, while the 75 pursuing courses in the scientific and engineering fields have to make use of library materials as well as of laboratory apparatus.

Greater Centralization Necessary

Not only have the student body trebled since the library was built and the the functions of the library greatly increased, but with them the interrelations between the work of the various departments, as reflected in the use of library materials, have become increasingly complex. Consequently, there is a greater demand than ever to centralize in one properly equipped central building library materials which are frequently used by more than one group of students. Knowledge is a unit; consequently, whenever possible, books which will be used by several departments or schools should be assembled in the main library for quick reference, leaving books limited to the use of a special department in departmental libraries. Otherwise, students attempting to prosecute given studies are forced, under the present arrangement, to find much of their material which should be at the main library scattered in various departmental libraries throughout the entire campus, a procedure at once irritating and not conducive of the best results.

Seats and Individual Studies Lacking

Stated concretely, the situation is as follows: For a student body of 2300, for which at least 500 seats should be provided in the central reading and periodical rooms, only 128 seats are available; for the departments of English, German, French, Spanish, Latin, Greek, History, Psychology, Philosophy, Economics, etc., which should have twenty or more seminars in the central building, only four rooms are provided; the important special collections, such as those required for the School of Education, the School of Commerce, the Institute for Research in Social Science, and the Laboratory for Rural Social Economics, all of which are related and should be placed together in the central building, are housed in widely separated quarters, and all are separated from the card catalogues and bibliographical aids in the main library;

450 graduate students, who should have individual work space or cubicles in the book stacks where they may assemble their material for special investigations and leave it without fear of interruption, have no space in them whatever; provision for work offices for the staff, for recitation rooms for instruction in library methods, for lockers, toilets, storage, packing and shipping, for repairs and binding, for photostat, and for the University of North Carolina Press, which require thousands of square feet of floor space, is either entirely lacking or available only in a most limited way.

Maintenance Cost High

The cost of library administration also makes necessary a new building. If departmental libraries are further increased in number, and if a fourteen-hour-a-day service is provided for them, as is provided in the central library special staffs must be maintained at what soon will become a prohibitive cost, to which must be added the cost of the maintenance of special duplicate catalogues in all the libraries concerned, and a needless duplication of records in the central library.

Site for New Building Chosen

To meet this need, which is clearly recognized by the entire University as its greatest single need, the University, through its Trustee Building Committee, has designated the southern end of the campus as the site for a new, monumental library building, and President Chase, at a meeting of the faculty in September, 1924, appointed a faculty committee to outline a library policy and prepare plans for an adequate library building.

New Library Policy Outlined

After a careful study, not only of the library requirements of the University but of the plans and practices of other university libraries, particularly those of Michigan, Minnesota, Chicago, and Yale, which have recently completed buildings or are on the point of erecting them, the committee has formulated the following policy and has worked out plans for a building by means of which the policy can be successfully carried out:

1. That in the future, a greater concentration of library materials should be provided for in an adequate central library building.
2. That the plans for a new library building should provide for practically indefinite expansion.
3. That the central building should conform to the general architectural plan of the section of the campus in which it is to be located.
4. That, through its own individual architectural perfection, it should contribute to the general aesthetic charm of the campus as a whole.

Plans Prepared

In accord with this policy, the committee, in collaboration with the architect, Mr. A. C. Nash, of Atwood and Nash, has prepared plans in the hope that the day may soon come when the University may be able to avail itself of a building such as those recently erected at Minnesota and Michigan and

Illinois, and so essential to the full development of the University's scholarly and cultural life.

Library Statistics, 1924-25

ACQUISITIONS—BOOKS

Gifts from individuals, private North Carolina societies, and societies and institutions from other states	2,806
Gifts from North Carolina Government and Departments	103
Gifts from the United States Government	211
Bound volumes of periodicals from the bindery	2,253
Volumes through purchase	7,060
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Total number of volumes received this year	12,433
Total number of volumes in library, June 30, 1925	147,422
Total number of volumes in library, November 1, 1925	151,060

Library Finances 1924-1925

RECEIPTS

University appropriation for books, maintenance and salaries	\$55,125.00
University appropriation for building and equipment	4,500.00
University appropriation for salaries (instruction)	8,583.33
Miscellaneous receipts	309.92
<hr/>	
Deficit	\$68,518.25
Total	2,170.35
<hr/>	
Total	\$70,688.60

DISBURSEMENTS

Deficit from 1924-25	\$ 5,918.27
Binding for the general library	1,301.99
Books, department periodicals and bindings	21,103.02
Building, equipment and repairs	3,781.83
Express and freight	845.74
Miscellaneous	182.29
Periodicals for the general library	1,513.88
Press	1,000.00
Salaries and wages	32,338.09
Supplies	2,365.52
Telephone and telegraph	146.64
Travel	191.33
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Total	\$70,688.60

Institute for Research in Social Science

RECEIPTS

Appropriation	\$ 377.93
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DISBURSEMENTS

Books, periodicals, and pamphlets	\$ 377.93
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Loan Desk Account

RECEIPTS

On hand July 1, 1924	\$ 117.30
Received by fines, lost books, etc.	1,574.10
<hr/>	
Total	\$ 1,691.40

DISBURSEMENTS

To extra student labor	\$ 571.18
To postage	242.73
To replacement of lost books	459.55
To other expenses itemized in librarian's book	269.20
To balance due 1925-26	148.74
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,691.40

CIRCULATION

Books loaned at desk	126,572
Books loaned, School of Education	27,329
Books and pamphlets mailed to women's clubs	10,454
Books and pamphlets mailed to schools	21,655
Letters to women's clubs	5,720
Letters to schools	9,470

List of Donors

In addition to the gifts previously mentioned, the library has received gifts of books, pamphlets, pictures, papers, maps, etc., from the following (not including gifts of periodicals regularly received):

J. T. Alderman, F. H. Aldrich, American Association of University Women, American Proctologic Society, American Vigilance Association, Amherst College, A. B. Andrews, W. E. Atkins, C. M. Baker, W. C. Bane, A. J. Barwick, Garrett Baxter, David Belasco, Commission for Relief in Belgium, Miss Elsa Beust, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, James Boyd, Cora F. Braun, Family of Judge J. A. Campbell, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, Carnegie Institution of Washington, G. W. Carrick Co., Pierre & Edouard Champion, Chicago Daily News, R. E. Coker, Colorado State Department of Charities & Correction, H. G. Connor, John Crerar Library, W. W. Davies, Stone Deavours, Historical Society of Delaware, Detroit Free Press, W. M. Dey, Richard Dillard, J. O. Eddy, Sherwood Eddy, Educational Finance Inquiry Commission, Explorers Club, Federal Reserve Board, Consulate of Finland, Irving Fisher, Norman Foerster, W. H. Frazer, General Education Board, Geological Survey of Georgia, R. W. Gibson, Mrs. G. W. Goza, Paul Green, Edwin Greenlaw, I. C. Griffin, J. G. deR. Hamilton, W. F. Hargrove, Graduate School of Education, Harvard University, Harvard University Press, H. J. Heinz Co., C. A. Hibbard, T. F. Hickerson, J. W. Hinsdale, Olof Hoijer, Johannes Hoops, Mrs. Nettie Horch, Harry Houdini, House of Directories, Asheville, N. C., Letitia A. Humphries, Illinois State Historical Society, Industries Publishing Co., Investment Bankers Association of America, Iowa State Historical Society, J. D. Jacobs, W. P. Jacocks, Johns Hopkins University, School of Hygiene and Health, Kansas State Historical Society, E. W. Knight, Trustees of Lake Forest University, League for Industrial Rights, H. D. Learned, Adolph Lewisohn, Longmans, Green & Co., N. H. Loomis, The Macmillan Co., W. deB. MacNider, Maryland Historical Society, Michigan Historical Commission, Military Training Camps Association, University of Minnesota Library, H. C. Moore, W. W. Moore, National Aniline & Chemical Co., National Life Insurance Co., University of the State of New York, Government of New Zealand, L. C. Newell, North Dakota State Historical

Society, H. W. Odum, Ohio Tax Commission, F. A. Olds, C. L. Pack, Kirby Page, Mrs. J. H. Parker, A. H. Patterson, J. K. Patterson Estate, S. M. Peck, Pennsylvania State Library, Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Philadelphia General Hospital, Presbyterian Survey, Princeton University Press, W. F. Prouty, Public Utilities Reports, Donation Committee, G. P. Putnam's Sons, Rand, McNally & Co., G. L. Raymond, C. M. Remey, F. H. Revell Co., Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, J. L. Rosenberger, Julius Rosenwald, Phillips Russell, Rutgers College, Thorndike Saville, W. D. Sheldon, The Frank Shepard Co., C. P. Spruill, C. M. Stedman, G. T. Stephenson, J. H. Stevens, D. V. Tejera, Oliver Towles, W. D. Toy, Mrs. E. J. Tytus, United Fruit Co., Vermont State Board of Health, Virginia State Library, The Viscose Co., C. C. Ware, C. P. Weaver, Lionel Weil, Wesleyan University, A. S. Wheeler, John H. Wiley & Sons, City of Wilmington, L. R. Wilson, R. W. Winston, Woman's Synodical Auxiliary, Yale University Library.

Respectfully submitted,

L. R. WILSON, Librarian.

Report of the Business Manager

To the President of the University:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the business manager's office for the year, covering the general management of University business and property, together with balance sheet and supporting schedules showing the financial status of the University as of June 30, 1925.

Building Program

The 1925 Legislature appropriated \$800,000 to continue the University's building program during the current biennium. After several weeks study of the pressing needs of the institution, the Building Committee adopted the following program of construction for the two years. This program does not include a new library building which the Building Committee felt was perhaps the outstanding addition needed, but the cost of which represented such a large percentage of the total appropriation that it must be deferred until a more adequate appropriation could be secured.

Program for Expenditure of 1925 Improvement Appropriation \$800,000

\$ 35,000.	— Paving
25,000.	— Grading
125,000.	— Heating mains, repair shops, storage, and laundry extensions
60,000.	— Departmental equipment
75,000.	— Furniture and fixtures
55,000.	— Wing on Phillips Hall
61,000.	— Wing on Davie Hall
165,000.	— Renovation of South Building
25,000.	— Repairs to old Chemistry Building
10,000.	— Repairs to old Pharmacy Building
10,000.	— Repairs to Alumni Building
150,000.	— Class room and laboratory building

\$796,000.

Additions to Plant

During the year there have been completed two new buildings, wings have been added to two existing buildings, two old buildings have been reconditioned, the new water supply and new heating mains have been put into service.

Venable Hall

Venable Hall, the new chemistry building, is the largest of the University's buildings and the largest and best equipped chemical laboratory in the South. It covers a plot 200 by 200 feet in the southwest corner of the campus to the rear of Memorial Hall. The building is three stories high, with a central section of "saw tooth" roof design, affording excellent lighting for the general laboratories. It contains general laboratories for 2,000 students, eleven laboratories for special experimental work, thirty-eight laboratories for

graduate students, a large well equipped library, museum, departmental offices, classrooms and storerooms. The entire building is fireproof. The mechanical equipment, lighting, power, heating, ventilating, and distribution system for water, gas, steam, and compressed air are complete and modern in every detail.

Dr. James M. Bell, head of the Chemistry Department, and the other members of his staff worked out many space and labor saving features in equipment for the building. The architect and engineers, Atwood and Nash, the contractors, T. C. Thompson & Bros., and the chemistry faculty, working in the closest coöperation, have given the University one of the best planned and equipped laboratories to be found.

Woman's Building

The Woman's Building was opened for the fall quarter. It occupies the site of the old Alexander place on Franklin street, east of the Episcopal church. It is of colonial design, three stories high. On the first floor are the parlors, living room, matron's rooms, dining room, pantries, and kitchen. The second and third floors have each fifteen double and two single bed rooms, provided with clothes closets and lavatories. Showers, tubs, and toilet facilities are provided on each floor. The building is fireproof throughout and is fitted out with the most modern equipment.

Addition to Davie Hall

The completion of an addition to Davie Hall has afforded relief to the Botany and Zoölogy departments, both of which were crowded into a building hardly large enough for either. The addition is a three-story, fireproof structure and contains class rooms, laboratories, library, and offices for the Botany Department.

Addition to Phillips Hall

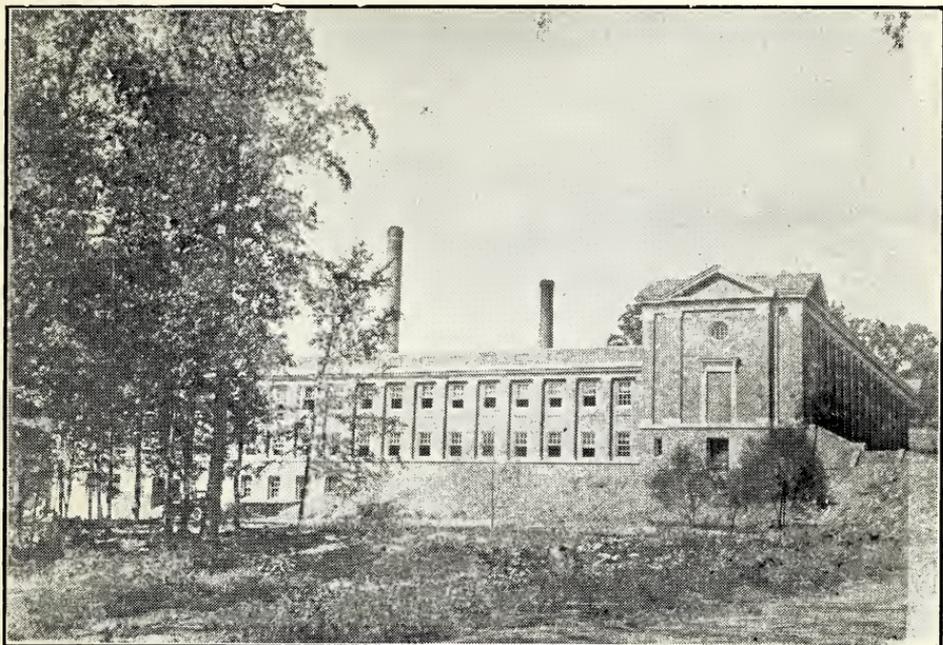
One of the wings originally planned for Phillips Hall has just been completed and put into service. It is 60 by 64 feet, three stories high, of fireproof construction, with facebrick and limestone trimmings to match the main part of the building. This addition provides greatly needed laboratory and lecture room space for the departments of Physics and Mathematics, and the School of Engineering.

Renovation of Old Chemistry Building

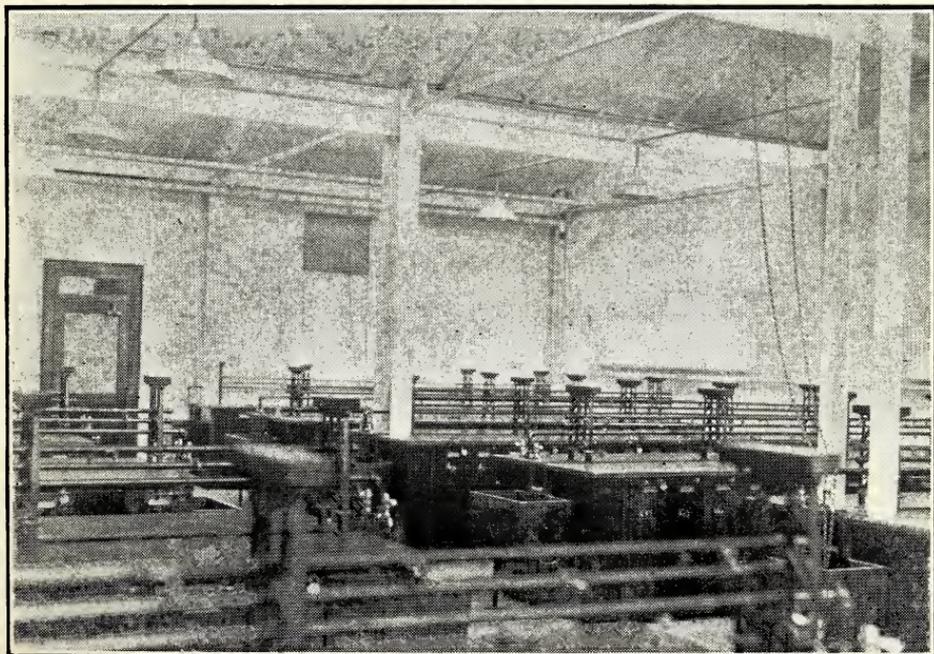
The building formerly occupied by the Chemistry Department has been thoroughly reconditioned for the use of the School of Pharmacy. The building has 22,000 square feet of floor space, 34 rooms and is well lighted and ventilated. It provides ample space for the extra demands that the new three and four-year courses will make on the School of Pharmacy.

Smith Hall

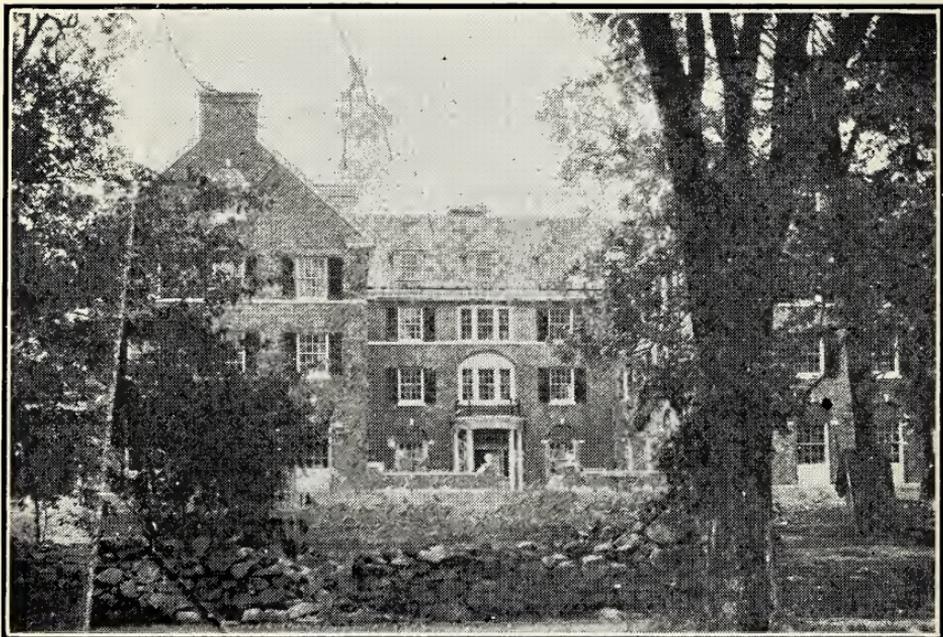
The renovation, remodeling and equipping of Smith Hall for the use of the Carolina Playmakers was completed during the summer. The building was



Venable Hall for chemistry. Dedicated on October 12th. This view suggests the front (to the right) and gives a clear idea of the enormous reach of the building. The stacks are not a part of this building, but of the Power Plant beyond.



One of the many laboratories of Venable Hall, all of which are ventilated through the roof.



The New Woman's Building, on the site of the old Alexander place.

constructed in 1849 and was named for Governor Benjamin Smith, who made the original gift to the University. It was used first for a library, then for the Law School and now, through the bequest of Robert K. Smith and the gift of the Carnegie Foundation, it has been remodeled and equipped as a theatre and workshop for the Playmakers.

Graham Memorial

Construction on the Graham Memorial building has proceeded to the point of roofing it in. Work was suspended last spring for lack of funds. The portico and interior will be finished as soon as sufficient subscriptions are collected.

South Building

Work on the renovation of the South Building as an Administration Building is now under way. The plans call for the preserving of the old walls and the addition of a portico on the south side. The first floor will contain the president's office; business offices, and the registrar's office; the second floor will be occupied by the dean of the College, dean of the Graduate School, dean of students, Alumni Secretary, News Bureau and committee rooms; the third floor will be used by the Extension Division. In the basement will be located the mailing and mimeographing rooms, vaults, and storage.

Grounds

Under the direction of Dr. W. C. Coker and the Faculty Committee on Buildings and Grounds, much has been done this year to improve the campus; Cameron Avenue and Raleigh street have been paved; an underground park lighting system has been installed, new walks and drives constructed, parking spaces provided, new areas graded, and grass and shrubs planted.

Service Extensions

The new heating mains, boiler, and pump installed during the summer have made it possible for the first time in several years to provide sufficient heat for many of the buildings.

The new water supply from Morgan's Creek has been in use since September. The new filter plant will soon be ready for operation. A new laundry building is being constructed on West Cameron Avenue about a quarter of a mile from the campus. The old laundry building will be taken over by the repair shops and stock rooms which have been so scattered about the campus as to make proper supervision impossible.

Maintenance Budget

The following balanced budget was adopted by the Board of Trustees at the June meeting. It takes into account the 5 per cent reduction (\$37,500) from the State appropriation for maintenance for the year. The revenue from tuition is based on the new scale passed by the Board of Trustees:.

MAINTENANCE BUDGET—FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926

ESTIMATED REVENUE

1. Tuition		
a. Academic	\$ 135,000.00	
b. Law	10,000.00	
c. Medical	7,600.00	
d. Pharmacy	9,350.00	\$ 161,950.00
f. Less exemptions		
(1) Scholarships	\$ 9,375.00	
(2) Fellowships	3,375.00	
(3) Physical infirmity	1,125.00	
(4) Ministers' sons	3,750.00	
(5) Ministers	750.00	
(6) Teachers	4,500.00	
(7) Teaching candidates	22,500.00	
(8) Instructors	1,875.00	47,250.00
Net tuition		\$ 114,700.00
2. Registration fees		56,500.00
3. Laboratory fees		28,000.00
4. Endowment funds (Income)		85,500.00
5. Gifts and miscellaneous		6,000.00
6. State appropriation		712,500.00
7. Total Estimated Revenue		\$1,003,200.00

ESTIMATED EXPENSES

1. Salaries, Teaching Staff	\$ 554,955.00	
2. Salaries, Administration	49,270.00	
3. Supplies, Laboratory and Departmental	36,375.00	
4. Supplies, Administration	14,400.00	
5. Library	56,525.00	
6. Travel	4,000.00	
7. Research Grants	500.00	
8. Lectures and Sermons	900.00	
9. Student Welfare:		
a. Infirmary	\$ 11,000.00	
b. Y. M. C. A.	6,000.00	
c. Health Officer	2,225.00	
d. Chapel	500.00	
e. Office of Dean of Men	10,050.00	
f. Office of Adviser to Women	1,700.00	
g. Physical Education	6,350.00	37,825.00
10. Publications:		
a. High School Journal	\$ 800.00	
b. Catalogue	2,500.00	
c. Record	4,000.00	
d. Philology Studies	1,000.00	
e. Mitchell Journal	2,000.00	
f. Law Review	1,000.00	
g. University Press	2,000.00	
h. Miscellaneous	2,000.00	15,300.00
11. Public Occasions		3,000.00
12. Memberships and Subscriptions		600.00

13. Advertising		2,000.00	
14. Student Survey		3,500.00	
15. Seminars		800.00	
16. News Bureau		4,500.00	
17. Extension		53,046.00	
18. Summer School		30,000.00	
19. Summer Law School		1,200.00	
20. Practice School		1,000.00	
21. Miscellaneous		4,660.00	
22. Physical Plant:			
a. Building Service	\$ 43,150.00		
b. Building Maintenance	51,150.00		
c. Grounds Maintenance	11,200.00		
d. Grounds Improvement	5,000.00		
e. Grounds Arboretum	2,800.00		
f. Truck Service	3,000.00		
g. Police Service	4,000.00	120,800.00	
23. Contingent Fund		8,444.00	
24. Total Estimated Expenses			\$1,003,200.00

Financial Statement

The attached balance sheets and supporting schedules show the condition of the various funds of the University at the close of the fiscal year June 30, 1925, and an analysis of the operation of the funds throughout the year.

The accounts have been audited by the firm of R. C. Birmingham and Company, Certified Public Accountants, working under the direction of the State Auditor, and detailed reports of the audit are on file at the office of the State Auditor and the business office of the University.

The total maintenance fund income for the year was \$1,046,117.79. It is made up of receipts from the following sources:

State appropriation	69.3%
Gifts for current expenses	6.7%
Income from Endowments	6.8%
From Students	17.2%

The distribution of the maintenance fund expenditures was for

Instruction	58.3%
Administration and General Departments	15.3%
Library	5.0%
Extension Division	10.0%
Plant Operation	11.4%

Gifts

During the year endowment funds and funds for current expenses were enlarged by the following gifts:

GIFTS FOR CURRENT EXPENSES

General Education Board	\$ 3,600.00
Glee Club	2,100.00

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

NEW FUNDS ESTABLISHED

Andrews Loan Fund	\$ 2,500.00
Blackford Loan Fund	10,000.00
J. S. Hill Scholarship	60.00
Playmakers Dramatic Fellowship	500.00
Commonwealth Fellowship	1,000.00
W. R. Davis Memorial	1,000.00

GIFTS TO ESTABLISHED FUNDS

Class of 1918 Fund	\$ 10.00
General Campus Fund	150.00
Campus Beautiful Fund	94.50
Alumni Loyalty Fund	319.00
Graham Memorial Fund	25,541.16
Battle Library Fund	12.00
Smith Hall Fund	13,000.00

Respectfully submitted,
CHAS. T. WOOLLEN, Business Manager.

FINANCIAL REPORT

JUNE 30, 1925

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CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

JUNE 30, 1925

Statement 1(a)

ASSETS

2. MAINTENANCE FUND			
Cash—University Treasurer	\$	19,462.76	
Stores		106.15	
Accounts Receivable (Net)		15,213.81	
Notes Receivable (Net)		2,386.88	
Working Balance Overdraft		14,245.61	\$ 51,415.21
<hr/>			
3. IMPROVEMENT FUND			
Appropriations Receivable	\$	851,052.11	
Accounts Receivable		20,818.38	
Due from Other Funds		49,645.38	921,515.87
<hr/>			
4. ENDOWMENT, TRUST AND SPECIAL FUNDS			
Cash—University Treasurer	\$	186,997.82	
Due from Kenan Trustees		1,250,000.00	
Investments		657,569.67	2,094,567.49
<hr/>			
5. SERVICE PLANTS REVOLVING FUND			
Cash	\$	1,204.29	
Accounts Receivable		52,971.83	
Notes Receivable		2,178.00	
Inventories		78,665.75	
Property for Resale		19,333.33	
Deferred Charges		9,051.82	163,405.02
<hr/>			
6. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT			
Plant—Land, Buildings, etc.	\$	5,781,730.64	
Sinking Fund Cash		27,249.43	5,808,980.07
<hr/>			
Total			<u><u>\$9,039,883.66</u></u>

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

JUNE 30, 1925

Statement 1(a)

LIABILITIES

2. MAINTENANCE FUND		
Accounts Payable	\$	8.48
Deposit Accounts		199.41
Deferred Credits		1,566.94
Due to Other Funds		49,645.88
		<u>\$ 51,415.81</u>
3. IMPROVEMENT FUND		
Contracts Payable	\$	1,600.00
Working Balance		919,915.87
		<u>921,515.87</u>
4. ENDOWMENT, TRUST AND SPECIAL FUNDS		
Reserve—Principal Sum	\$	1,981,540.82
Reserve—Uncollected Subscriptions		163,027.17
		<u>2,094,567.49</u>
5. SERVICE PLANTS REVOLVING FUND		
Cash Overdraft—University Treasurer	\$	10,074.07
Accounts Payable		14,370.77
Notes Payable		82,896.81
Deposit Accounts		12,263.78
Deferred Credits		19,637.21
Reserve for Depreciation		18,500.00
Reserve for Unclaimed Laundry Deposits		1,698.04
Working Balance		4,414.84
		<u>168,405.02</u>
6. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT		
University Service Plants Bonds	\$	200,200.00
Reserve for Sinking Fund		27,249.43
Surplus Invested in Plant Assets		5,581,530.64
		<u>5,808,980.07</u>
Total		<u><u>\$9,089,888.06</u></u>

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF
INCOME / RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES**

JULY 1, 1924, to JUNE 30, 1925

Statement 1(b)

INCOME / RECEIPTS

2.	Maintenance Fund	\$1,046,117.70
3.	Improvement Fund	725,664.28
4.	Endowment, Trust and Special Funds	820,321.43
5.	Service Plants Revolving Fund	544,072.20
6.	Sinking Fund	11,118.09
	Total	\$3,147,288.74

BALANCES JULY 1, 1924

WORKING BALANCES (Accrual)

2.	Maintenance Fund	\$ 3,757.56
5.	Service Plants Revolving Fund	52,886.82

CASH BALANCES

3.	Improvement Fund	50,121.73
4.	Endowment, Trust and Special Funds	* 96,240.98
6.	Sinking Fund	16,136.34 26,161.47
		\$3,173,450.21

EXPENDITURES

2.	Maintenance Fund	\$1,062,554.02
3.	Improvement Fund	726,140.58
4.	Endowment, Trust and Special Funds	537,082.68
5.	Service Plants Revolving Fund	592,044.18
6.	Sinking Fund	
	Total	\$2,917,821.41

BALANCES JUNE 30, 1925

WORKING BALANCES (Accrual)

2.	Maintenance Fund	\$ * 12,678.67
5.	Service Plants Revolving Fund	4,414.84

CASH BALANCES

3.	Improvement Fund	49,645.38
4.	Endowment, Trust and Special Funds	186,997.82
6.	Sinking Fund	27,249.43 255,628.80
		\$3,173,450.21

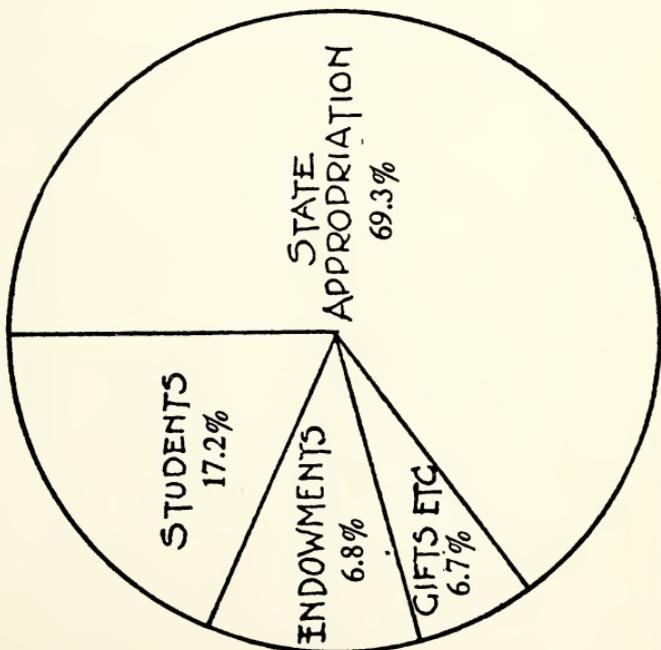
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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF MAINTENANCE FUND INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

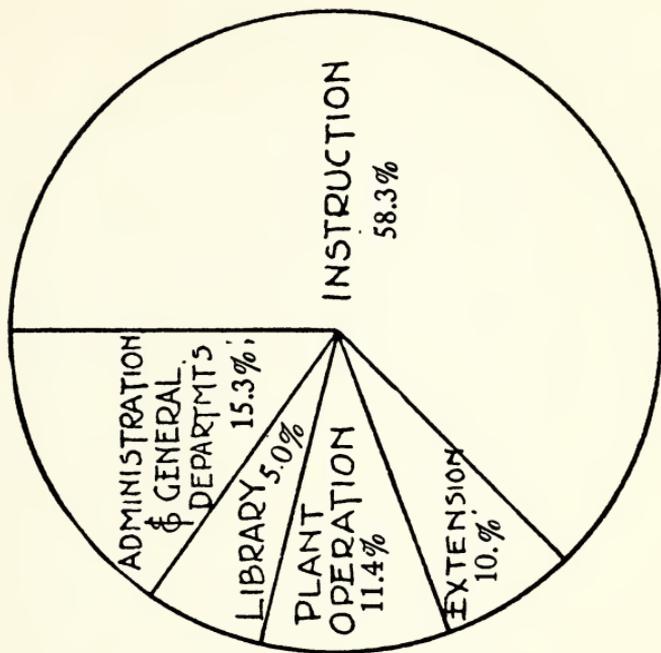
		EXPENDITURES					Statement I (c)	
	YEAR 1924-1925	YEAR 1923-1924	INCREASE OR *DECREASE	YEAR 1922-1923	INCREASE OR *DECREASE	YEAR 1921-1922	INCREASE OR *DECREASE	TOTAL INCREASE OR *DECREASE
Administrative and General	\$ 121,783.36	\$120,789.34	\$ 994.02	\$ 96,151.16	\$ 24,638.18	\$ 72,265.56	\$23,885.60	\$ 49,517.80
Percentage to total expenditures	11.46%	12.77%	.85%	12.48%	14.05%	10.67%	25.78%	12.86%
Student Welfare	41,011.11	37,090.73	3,920.38	30,895.60	6,195.13	29,728.75	1,166.85	11,282.86
Percentage to total expenditures	3.86%	3.92%	3.34%	4.01%	3.53%	4.39%	1.26%	2.93%
Library	53,578.35	52,191.60	1,386.75	46,104.95	6,086.65	36,756.37	9,348.58	16,821.98
Percentage to total expenditures	5.04%	5.52%	1.18%	5.99%	3.47%	5.43%	10.09%	4.38%
Physical Plant Operation and Maint.	120,843.16	87,995.86	32,847.30	73,607.39	14,388.47	58,994.90	14,612.49	61,848.26
Percentage to total expenditures	11.37%	9.31%	28.07%	9.56%	8.21%	8.71%	15.76%	16.06%
Instruction and Research	618,812.95	573,557.97	45,254.98	476,620.55	96,937.42	443,400.11	33,220.44	175,412.84
Percentage to total expenditures	58.24%	60.66%	38.68%	61.88%	55.28%	65.44%	35.85%	45.55%
University Extension	106,525.09	73,900.76	32,624.33	46,788.06	27,112.70	36,357.25	10,430.81	70,167.84
Percentage to total expenditures	10.03%	7.82%	27.88%	6.08%	15.46%	5.86%	11.26%	18.22%
Total Expenditures	\$1,062,554.02	\$945,526.26	\$117,027.76	\$770,167.71	\$175,388.55	\$677,502.94	\$92,664.77	\$385,051.08
Percentage	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Excess Income or *Expenditures	\$ * 16,436.23	\$ 4,077.15		\$ *24,379.55		\$ 17,907.91		
Percentage to total income	1.57%	.43%		3.35%		2.58%		

MAINTENANCE 1924-1925

SOURCE OF INCOME



DISTRIBUTION



MAINTENANCE FUND—BALANCE SHEET

JUNE 30, 1925

Statement 2(a)

ASSETS

CASH

In Hands of University Treasurer	\$ 19,212.76	
Petty Cash	150.00	
Deposit with Postmaster	100.00	\$ 19,462.76

STORES

Alcohol Stock		106.15
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ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

General	\$ 9,975.57	
Students Fees	11,652.87	
U. S. Veterans Bureau	746.50	22,374.94

NOTES RECEIVABLE

General	\$ 2,886.88	
Students Tuition Notes	14,945.41	
Students Teachers Agreements	78,950.57	96,282.86

Total Assets		\$138,226.71
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Working Balance Overdraft, June 30, 1925, Statement 2(b)		14,245.61
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Total		\$152,472.32
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MAINTENANCE FUND—BALANCE SHEET

JUNE 30, 1925

Statement 2(a)

LIABILITIES

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Company		\$	3.48
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DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

General Education Board	\$	198.13	
Debating Fees		1.28	199.41

RESERVES

Students Tuition Notes Receivable	\$	14,945.41	
Students Teachers Agreements Receivable		78,950.57	
Doubtful General Accounts Receivable		151.94	
Doubtful Student Accounts Receivable		7,009.19	
Departmental Unexpended Appropriations		1,566.94	102,624.05

DUE TO OTHER FUNDS

Building and Improvement Fund			49,645.88
-------------------------------------	--	--	-----------

Total			\$152,472.82
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MAINTENANCE FUND INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

1924-1925

Statement 2(b)

INCOME

From State Appropriation		\$ 725,000.08
From Trust Funds		7,044.80
From Endowment Funds		68,522.60
Student Fees		179,954.59
FROM SALES AND MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS		
University Extension	\$ 50,284.91	
Publications	4,559.50	
Interest	3,144.55	
Purchase Discounts	924.68	
Teachers and Tuition Notes Paid	2,595.40	
Refunds and Sundry Receipts	3,387.23	64,896.22
GIFTS TO:		
General Education Board Salary Fund	\$ 3,600.00	
Glee Club	2,100.00	5,700.00
Total Income		<u>\$1,046,117.79</u>

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	\$ 707,142.87	
Wages	75,712.40	
Printing and Publications	40,384.64	
Travel	22,522.50	
Supplies	40,939.43	
Repairs and Replacements	36,629.29	
Communication	17,788.46	
Books	37,494.79	
Heat, Light and Water	28,975.48	
Special Appropriations	45,986.48	
Miscellaneous	9,027.78	
Total Expenditures		<u>\$1,062,554.02</u>
Expenditures in excess of Income		\$ 16,486.28
Add:		
Working Balance Overdraft, July 1, 1924		5,745.94
Deduct:		
Departmental Unexpended Appropriation, July 1, 1924	\$ 22,182.17	9,508.50
Add:		
Departmental Unexpended Appropriation, July 1, 1925	\$ 12,678.67	1,566.94
Working Balance Overdraft, June 30, 1925, Statement 2(a).....		<u>\$ 14,245.61</u>

MAINTENANCE FUND—STUDENT FEES

1924-1925

Statement 2(c)

TUITION—LESS REFUNDS

Academic	\$111,110.36
Law	9,160.00
Medicine	5,750.01
Pharmacy	7,880.00

\$183,900.37

LESS EXEMPTIONS ON ACCOUNT OF:

Scholarships	\$ 6,970.00	
Fellowships	1,780.00	
Physical Infirmities	880.00	
Ministers' Sons	2,959.00	
Teachers	3,934.00	
Instructors	1,441.00	
Teachers Agreements	19,740.00	
Special	57.50	
Ministerial Candidates	427.00	
Research Fellows	780.00	38,968.50

Net Tuition	\$ 94,931.87
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REGISTRATION FEES	55,802.23
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LABORATORY FEES

Botany	\$ 1,103.07	
Chemistry	7,609.83	
Civil Engineering	465.98	
Commerce and Economics	3,465.16	
Electrical Engineering	2,145.00	
General Engineering	406.00	
English	136.00	
Geology	2,067.29	
General Medicine	7,198.74	
Germanic Languages	1.60	
Mathematics	5.00	
Physics	1,359.15	
Physiology	24.00	
Pharmacy	2,229.50	
Pharmacology	220.00	
Psychology	424.50	
Zoology	859.67	29,720.49

Total Student Fees, Statement 2(b)	<u>\$179,954.56</u>
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MAINTENANCE FUND

CLASSIFIED EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTIONS

1924-1925

Statement 2(d), Part One

	Total	Salaries	Wages	Printing and Publications
ADMINISTRATIVE AND GENERAL				
General Offices				
Board of Trustees	\$ 381.68	\$ 300.00		\$ 6.50
President	13,507.46	12,392.30	\$ 117.60	171.55
Business Manager	18,532.17	13,949.76	365.47	1,658.99
Registrar	11,008.67	9,625.78	203.92	412.36
Deans	9,021.75	8,624.74		36.15
Alumni Secretary	16,742.95	2,026.23	2,466.50	1,524.92
News Bureau	4,862.61	2,666.62	941.33	433.12
Total	\$ 74,052.29	\$ 49,585.43	\$ 4,094.82	\$ 4,243.59
General Publications and Printing				
High School Journal	\$ 882.84		\$ 1.00	\$ 848.03
Catalogue	2,005.15			2,000.00
Record	4,938.67		101.55	4,570.88
Studies in Philology	2,210.95			2,172.06
Mitchell Journal	2,273.57			1,085.98
Law Review	1,385.59	\$ 250.00	14.65	969.56
Journal of Social Forces	8,101.78	50.00	75.00	7,656.30
Miscellaneous Printing	143.86	440.00	* 804.26	380.95
Appropriation to University Press	2,500.00			
Total	\$ 24,442.41	\$ 740.00	\$* 612.06	\$ 19,683.76
General Expense				
Lectures and Sermons	\$ 1,065.96		\$ 100.00	\$ 26.45
Public Occasions	4,736.91		809.45	196.50
Travel	6,599.77			
President's House	1,431.62	\$ 220.00	27.00	
Subscriptions and Memberships	529.00			
Student Survey	3,637.05	1,357.50	436.89	321.20
Advertising	2,611.56			
Interest	488.93			
Miscellaneous	2,187.86	83.32	286.49	326.75
Total	\$ 23,288.66	\$ 1,660.82	\$ 1,659.83	\$ 870.90
STUDENT WELFARE				
Dean of Men	\$ 10,480.75	\$ 8,008.31	\$ 1,301.97	\$ 425.09
Adviser to Women	1,593.80	1,500.00	1.40	38.61
Infirmary	11,216.36	7,299.96	* 10.00	31.50
Health	2,156.61	2,100.00		4.00
Glee Club	2,100.00			
Chapel	371.30		302.00	
Y. M. C. A.	5,916.09	5,833.07	35.00	12.35
Physical Education	7,176.20	2,849.79		9.50
Total	\$ 41,011.11	\$ 27,591.13	\$ 1,630.37	\$ 521.05
LIBRARY	\$ 53,578.35	\$ 18,999.46	\$ 4,709.46	\$ 544.70
PHYSICAL PLANT				
Building Administration	\$ 3,138.91	3,000.00		\$ 22.50
Building Service	45,452.42		\$ 14,732.49	88.25
Building Maintenance	30,240.69		8,337.35	114.90
Grounds Maintenance	16,345.22	1,750.00	11,568.31	10.50
Grounds Improvements	16,031.05		12,255.60	
Grounds Arboretum	2,907.69		2,156.46	
Truck Service	3,196.18			362.69
Policing	3,533.00	1,655.00	1,268.00	
Total	\$ 120,843.16	\$ 6,405.00	\$ 50,680.90	\$ 236.15
TOTALS FORWARD	\$ 337,215.98	\$104,981.84	\$ 62,163.32	\$ 26,100.15

* Red.

MAINTENANCE FUND
CLASSIFIED EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTIONS

1924-1925

Statement 2(d), Part One

Travel	Supplies	Repairs & Replacements	Communi- cation	Books	Heat, Lt. and Water	Miscel- laneous	Special Appro- priation
\$ 87.65			\$ 10.98			\$ 26.55	
108.65	\$ 31.65	\$ 14.30	620.32	\$ 16.34		34.75	
6.20	762.08	185.06	1,551.29	17.32		36.00	
8.60	47.48	9.00	696.53			5.00	
	51.51		309.35				
180.99	678.12	40.61	2,134.80	4.30			\$ 7,786.48
	236.03	15.00	570.51				
\$ 287.09	\$ 1,806.87	\$ 263.97	\$ 5,893.78	\$ 37.96		\$ 102.30	\$ 7,786.48
\$ 4.50			\$ 33.81				
	\$ 102.27		.65				
	1.45		163.97				
	68.09		37.44				
	14.13	\$ 6.50	46.50	\$ 1,078.00			
*	8.81		129.75	1.00			
*	66.16	14.47	372.01	* 42.72			
			78.86			\$ 100.00	
							\$ 2,500.00
\$ 4.50	\$ 105.97	\$ 20.97	\$ 862.99	\$ 1,036.28		\$ 100.00	\$ 2,500.00
\$ 180.98	\$ 7.00		\$.48			\$ 751.05	
386.18	1,695.37		117.70	\$ 53.25		1,478.46	
6,579.96	9.01	\$ 10.80					
	40.41	490.73			\$ 647.98	5.50	
						529.00	
906.19	130.05	1.75	483.47				\$ 250.00
						2,361.56	
						488.93	
	658.71		158.82	54.00		619.77	
\$ 8,053.31	\$ 2,540.55	\$ 503.28	\$ 760.47	\$ 107.25	\$ 647.98	\$ 6,234.27	\$ 250.00
\$ 12.20	\$ 154.47		\$ 496.76	\$ 16.20		\$ 65.75	
			53.79				
	1,001.69	\$ 54.32	133.40		\$ 1,622.74	1,082.75	
84.06	8.25		10.30				
2,100.00							
	1.80					67.50	
	6.02	23.80	5.85				
	227.86	1.30	4.36		583.39		\$ 3,500.00
\$ 2,146.26	\$ 1,400.09	\$ 79.42	\$ 704.46	\$ 16.20	\$ 2,206.13	\$ 1,216.00	\$ 3,500.00
\$ 191.33	\$ 1,900.78	\$ 144.86	\$ 519.56	\$ 25,520.80		\$ 47.90	\$ 1,000.00
	\$ 18.88		\$ 97.53				
	5,713.17	\$ 75.41	10.44		\$ 24,753.53	\$ 79.13	
	554.10	21,234.34					
	1,089.77	562.13			1,362.51		
	1,514.36	2,261.09					
	738.45	7.50				5.28	
*	150.24	2,955.65					28.08
610.00							
\$ 610.00	\$ 9,473.49	\$ 27,096.12	\$ 107.97		\$ 26,121.32	\$ 107.21	
\$ 11,292.49	\$ 17,232.75	\$ 28,108.62	\$ 8,849.23	\$ 26,717.99	\$ 28,975.48	\$ 7,807.68	\$ 14,986.48

* Red.

MAINTENANCE FUND
CLASSIFIED EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTIONS

1924-1925

Statement 2(d), Part Two

	Total	Salaries	Wages	Printing and Publications
BROUGHT FORWARD	\$ 337,215.98	\$104,981.84	\$ 62,163.32	\$ 26,100.15
INSTRUCTION AND RESEARCH:				
Anatomy	\$ 8,529.35	\$ 6,979.20	\$ 6.00	\$ 5.40
Botany	13,877.45	12,926.43	62.00	52.67
Chemistry	41,688.57	34,038.43	335.27	90.40
Civil Engineering	21,576.40	21,070.63	.83	13.50
Commerce and Economics	49,097.36	46,040.66	117.39	990.83
Education	26,769.39	25,754.79	222.25	199.55
Electrical Engineering	15,995.49	14,849.82		88.05
General Engineering	827.20		54.63	63.05
English	65,201.91	64,494.80	18.10	119.90
Geology	18,396.45	16,944.00	63.50	48.45
General Medicine	10,048.65	7,755.41	331.98	5.00
Germanic Languages	12,307.75	12,291.60		6.30
Greek	3,750.00	3,750.00		
Graduate School	1,976.34	1,666.66	66.60	48.08
History and Government	42,766.44	42,578.07		11.70
Journalism	3,504.74	3,333.30		7.00
Latin	13,009.32	12,987.42	4.00	9.20
Law	26,442.12	25,913.77	135.75	106.46
Library Instruction	8,583.24	8,583.24		
Mathematics	27,400.72	27,239.52		1.70
Music	8,284.90	7,758.12	3.50	132.80
Pathology	8,779.50	7,187.50		
Physics	14,325.99	13,448.28		4.07
Physiology	6,658.86	5,250.00	1.50	
Pharmacy	16,612.69	14,088.19		48.15
Pharmacology	9,484.12	7,116.60	21.40	14.00
Psychology	12,749.07	12,166.80	101.30	143.51
Philosophy	9,757.16	9,749.88		
Public Welfare	13,771.00	13,333.34		89.25
Rural Economics	13,745.20	13,258.17	25.50	95.85
Romance Languages	46,710.52	46,183.65	20.00	295.20
Zoology	10,626.94	9,849.81		5.25
Practice School	1,000.00			
Summer School	32,543.60	2,399.99	70.00	
Research	1,714.51		384.75	
Seminar	300.00			
	\$ 618,812.95	\$550,938.58	\$ 2,046.25	\$ 2,640.27
Extension Division	\$ 106,525.09	\$ 51,222.45	\$ 11,502.83	\$ 11,644.22
Total University Operation and Maintenance Expenditures	\$1,062,554.02	\$707,142.87	\$ 75,712.40	\$ 40,334.64

* Red.

MAINTENANCE FUND
CLASSIFIED EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTIONS

1924-1925

Statement 2(d), Part Two

Travel	Supplies	Repairs and Replacements	Communication	Books	Heat, Lt. and Water	Miscellaneous	Special Appropriation
\$ 11,292.49	\$ 17,232.75	\$ 28,108.62	\$ 8,849.23	\$ 26,717.99	\$ 28,975.43	\$ 7,807.68	\$14,986.48
	\$ 1,282.39	\$ 255.76	\$.60				
\$ 18.79	750.92	26.72	21.92	\$ 15.00		3.00	
	6,288.96	806.99	128.52				
49.23	322.58	114.26	5.37				
	231.48	723.46	70.07	898.47		25.00	
64.41	208.96	11.06	288.78	6.09		18.50	
	1,033.97	73.65					
95.41	429.50	22.02	113.11			49.48	
	391.34	68.58	109.19				
	1,084.03	97.68	49.96	108.83			
	1,806.69	130.53	19.04				
			9.85				
	33.85		144.42	11.78		5.00	
	49.88	1.25	125.54				
	78.20	29.60	44.14			12.50	
	10.00	2.40	34.60	11.70			
86.77	71.74	24.25	152.15	1.28			
	38.50		38.00	83.00			
	107.31	124.90	127.89	13.63		16.70	
	792.45	799.55					
	* 53.84	880.93	20.30	26.25			
	1,021.58	385.78					
	2,445.52	6.68	29.15				
	1,245.93	982.36	74.80	29.03			
	229.53	44.92	50.19	12.82			
	.43	6.85					
1.00	107.14	1.80	237.97				
	128.71	25.04	171.63	2.50		37.80	
	64.10	9.00	119.30	19.27			
	855.31	* 87.38				8.95	
							\$ 1,000.00
12.45	35.66					25.50	30,000.00
696.26	93.00	237.50				303.00	
						300.00	
\$ 974.32	\$ 21,135.82	\$ 5,806.14	\$ 2,186.49	\$ 1,239.65		\$ 795.43	\$31,000.00
\$ 10,255.69	\$ 2,520.86	\$ 2,714.53	\$ 6,702.74	\$ 9,537.15		\$ 424.62	
\$ 22,522.50	\$ 40,939.43	\$ 36,629.29	\$ 17,738.46	\$ 37,494.79	\$ 28,975.43	\$ 9,027.73	\$45,986.48

BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENT FUND—BALANCE SHEET

June 30, 1925

Statement 3 (a)

ASSETS

State Appropriation Receivable, 1925 Fund.....	\$800,000.00
State Appropriation Receivable, 1923 Fund.....	51,052.11
Advance to T. C. Thompson & Bros., Contractors.....	20,818.38
Due From Maintenance Fund.....	49,645.38
	<hr/>
Total	\$921,515.87

LIABILITIES

Contracts Payable: Carolina Heating Co.....	\$ 1,600.00
Working Balance, June 30, 1925.....	919,915.87
	<hr/>
Total	\$921,515.87

BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENT FUND
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

July 1, 1924 to June 30, 1925

Statement 3 (b)

RECEIPTS

From State Appropriation.....	\$725,000.00	
Language Building Refund.....	664.23	
Total Receipts.....		\$725,664.23

EXPENDITURES

ADVANCES ON CONSTRUCTION UNDISTRIBUTED:

T. C. Atwood Organization.....	\$35,450.00	
Consulting Architect.....	4,000.00	
T. C. Thompson and Bros., Contractors Fees.....	17,897.50	
T. C. Thompson and Bros., Contractors Advances.....*	24,886.15	
Fire and Liability Insurance.....	6,411.84	\$ 88,872.69

Dormitories, New and Remodeling Old.....	178,896.88	
Class Buildings, New and Remodeling Old.....	253,659.16	

EXTENSION:

Heating System.....	\$56,235.45	
Athletic Field	1,128.80	
Tennis Courts	6,257.22	
Campus and Roads	19,203.16	
Electric, Water and Sewer	93,085.27	175,909.90

General Furniture and Equipment	\$ 6,066.21	
Departmental Furniture and Equipment, 3 (f).....	28,301.63	
New Chemistry Building Furniture and Equipment	41,794.20	
General Building and Extension	3,139.96	79,302.00

Total Expenditures		726,140.58
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Excess of Expenditures		\$ 476.35
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Cash Balance at Beginning of Year	\$57,436.84	
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Deduct:

TRANSFERRED TO ENDOWMENT, TRUST AND

SPECIAL FUNDS 4(b):

Graham Memorial Fund	\$27,911.52	
Property for Resale Fund	*13,799.80	
Special Building Fund Subject to Approp- riation	*33,266.17	
Power Plant Replacement Fund	* 9,921.25	
Smith Hall Fund	25,000.00	
Park Place Housing Development Fund....	71.35	
Escheats Fund	12,919.46	8,915.11
		\$48,521.73

Add: Contract Payable—Carolina Heating Co.	1,600.00	50,121.73
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Cash Balance due from Maintenance Fund, June 30, 1925		\$ 49,645.38
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* Red.

ANALYSIS OF ADVANCES ON CONSTRUCTION FUND

T. C. THOMPSON & BROTHERS

BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENT FUND

As at June 30, 1925

Statement 3(c), Part One

	To June 30, 1924	Since June 30, 1924	Total to Date
To ADVANCES TO BE ACCOUNTED FOR	\$1,600,000.00	\$460,000.00	\$2,060,000.00
By EXPENDITURES PER CONTRACTORS MONTHLY REPORTS			
Faculty Houses	\$ 71,363.14		\$ 71,363.14
Infirmary Extension	18,582.26		18,582.26
Heating System	5,657.73	\$ 4,331.47	9,989.20
Streets and Sewers	11,053.68		11,053.68
Building Extensions	686.18		686.18
Memorial Hall	818.31		818.31
Dormitories, Quadrangle	364,520.30		364,520.30
History Building	139,094.40		139,094.40
Tennis Courts	17,864.98	4,815.08	22,680.01
Grading Around Dormitories	2,142.97	10,912.91	13,055.88
Power House	4,859.92		4,859.92
Stadium	5,773.32		5,773.32
Language Building	151,167.22		151,167.22
Law Building	142,452.06	12.78	142,464.84
South Campus Sewers	54,373.24	662.57	55,035.81
Storm Sewers	8,149.03	3,297.10	11,446.18
Grading Around Class Buildings	4,582.36	826.52	5,408.88
Heating Extension	15,189.28	14,070.73	29,260.01
Fees on Contract, T. C. Thompson & Bros.	40,000.00	10,000.00	50,000.00
Railway Extension	2,243.96		2,243.96
Water System	962.98	198.43	1,161.41
Old West Dormitory	42,519.06		42,519.06
New Dormitories, Battle Park	209,577.15	54,534.82	264,111.97
Campus Road	7,497.18		7,497.18
Old East Dormitory	77,033.78	* .01	77,033.77
Indoor Court	22,562.33		22,562.33
Arboretum	632.38		632.38
Library Improvements	3,158.76	2,589.97	5,748.73
Battle Park Road	1,543.54		1,543.54
Contractors Plant	20,690.30	888.30	21,578.60
Bynum Gymnasium Improvement	3,915.86		3,915.86
Carr Dormitory	15,912.63		15,912.63
East Stadium	9,655.61		9,655.61
Booker Road	5,928.86	1,554.09	7,482.45
Dog Kennels	222.43		222.43
Smith Dormitory	1,559.07		1,559.07
Battle, Vance, Pettigrew Dormitories	3,148.92		3,148.92
New East Building	3,555.19		3,555.19
New West Building	2,181.66		2,181.66
Old Law Building	139.44	17,561.73	17,701.17
Road Repair Work	223.72		223.72
Graham Memorial Construction	27,205.79	50,199.43	77,405.22
New Chemistry Building	7,426.96	200,387.08	207,814.04
City Sewer Line	158.05	* 158.05	
East Road Extension	749.70	953.98	1,703.68
Campus Improvement, Old Well		1,743.78	1,743.78
Power House Addition		1,798.75	1,798.75
Water Works—Small Tank		497.44	497.44
Engineering Building Addition		1,024.99	1,024.99
Woman's Building	889.98	86,489.15	87,379.13
Swain Hall	24,670.35	3,331.53	28,001.88
CARRIED FORWARD	\$1,554,295.47	\$472,524.52	\$2,026,819.99

* Red.

ANALYSIS OF ADVANCES ON CONSTRUCTION FUND

T. C. THOMPSON & BROTHERS

BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENT FUND

As at June 30, 1925

Statement 3(c), Part Two

	To June 30, 1924	Since June 30, 1924	Total to Date
To ADVANCES	Brought Forward \$1,600,000.00	\$460,000.00	\$2,060,000.00
By EXPENDITURES	Brought Forward \$1,554,295.47	\$472,524.52	\$2,026,819.99
Chemistry Road		1,468.86	1,468.86
Anchoring Doors, Dormitories A, B, C, and D		1,176.49	1,176.49
Electric Cable Tower		870.16	870.16
Water Works, Filter Tank		1,341.92	1,341.92
Water Works, Tank Foundation		1,644.88	1,644.88
Water Works, Pipe Line		24.15	24.15
Davie Hall, Addition		2,731.98	2,731.98
Davie Hall, Basement Doors		69.92	69.92
Moving Dog Kennels		186.65	186.65
Water Works, Intake		2,765.28	2,765.28
Accts. Rec., Power House Addition		43.11	43.11
Accts. Rec., Old Law Building		43.73	43.73
Total	\$1,554,295.47	\$484,886.15	\$2,039,181.62

To Cash Advance Undistributed to Projects 45,704.53 *24,886.15 20,818.88

Represented on Contractors Books by:

Petty Cash	\$ 200.00
Cash, Bank of Chapel Hill	6,556.41
Accounts Receivable	2,871.84
Expense Unapportioned	12,005.19
R.R. Fare Advanced Labor	340.57 \$21,974.01

Less:

Accounts Payable	\$ 476.55
Unclaimed Time	292.97
Interest on Deposits	386.11 1,155.63

\$20,818.88

ANALYSIS OF 1925 BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENT FUND

As at June 30, 1925

Statement 3(d)

RECEIPTS

	Since June 30, 1924	Total to Date
NONE		
EXPENDITURES		
Awood & Nash Organization	\$ 9,000.00	\$ 9,000.00
Engineering Building	1,024.99	1,024.99
Davie Hall, Addition	2,731.98	2,731.98
Davie Hall, Basement Door	69.92	69.92
Moving Dog Kennels	186.65	186.65
Cash Overdraft June 30, 1925	\$ 13,013.54	\$ 13,013.54
Due from State Treasurer		800,000.00
Working Balance, June 30, 1925		<u>\$786,986.46</u>

* Red.

ANALYSIS OF 1923 BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENT FUND

As at June 30, 1925

Statement 3(e), Part One

	To June 30, 1924	Since June 30, 1924	Total to Date
RECEIPTS			
Transferred from 1921 Fund	\$ 1,413.88		\$ 1,413.88
State Appropriation	873,947.89	\$725,000.00	1,598,947.89
Refund on Language Building		664.23	664.23
Total Receipts	\$875,361.77	\$725,664.23	\$1,601,026.00
EXPENDITURES			
Departmental Equipment	\$ 35,417.77	\$ 28,301.68	\$ 63,719.40
T. C. Atwood Organization	48,410.00	26,450.00	74,860.00
Consulting Architect	7,589.72	4,000.00	11,589.72
Liability Insurance	8,821.51	6,300.91	15,122.42
Railway Extension	53,583.64	405.99	53,989.63
Women's Building	918.26	92,109.60	93,027.86
New Chemistry Building	7,726.68	248,280.65	256,007.33
Building Committee Traveling Expense	132.01	245.99	378.00
Old East Building	82,261.27	* .01	82,261.26
Repainting Old Buildings	1,551.71		1,551.71
Old West Building	45,900.11		45,900.11
New Dormitories, Battle Park	225,277.62	68,303.80	288,581.42
Country Club Road	25.87		25.87
Indoor Court	55,986.56	400.00	56,386.56
Bunkhouse Insurance		110.43	110.43
Battle Park Road	1,543.54		1,543.54
Contractor's Plant	20,690.30	888.30	21,578.60
Tennis Courts	24,084.49	6,257.22	30,341.71
Infirmary	20,187.55		20,187.55
Class Field	2,944.45		2,944.45
South Campus Road	8,303.55	22.75	8,326.30
Carr Building	16,292.40		16,292.40
General Furniture	3,482.34	4,681.48	8,163.82
General Equipment	736.25	1,384.73	2,120.98
New Athletic Field	15,669.76	728.80	16,398.56
East Stadium	11,230.71		11,230.71
Booker Road	5,428.36	1,554.09	6,982.45
Fees on Contract	10,000.00	17,897.50	27,897.50
Heating System	667.52	56,235.45	56,902.97
Dog Kennels	222.43		222.43
Smith Building	1,559.07		1,559.07
Vance, Battle, Pettigrew Buildings	3,148.92		3,148.92
Library	1,829.30	2,589.97	4,419.27
New East Building	3,555.19	25.00	3,580.19
New West Building	2,181.66		2,181.66
Old Law Building	189.84	* 189.84	
Bynum Gymnasium	3,915.86		3,915.86
Equipment, New Chemistry Building		41,794.20	41,794.20
East Road Extension	749.70	977.18	1,726.88
Campus Extension, Quadrangle	1,000.00		1,000.00
Campus Lighting System	3,850.40	5,221.78	9,072.18
Campus Grading	820.16	1,118.30	1,938.46
Teaching Buildings Grading	2,604.88	1,492.40	4,097.28
Water Supply	10,030.45	71,244.44	81,274.89
South Campus Sewers	18,623.57	1,772.57	20,396.14
Grading, Class Building	2,759.14		2,759.14
Law Building, from 1921 Fund	6,053.00	435.99	6,488.99
Storm Sewers	554.90	3,298.90	3,853.80
City Sewers	158.05	* 158.05	
FORWARD	\$778,670.47	\$689,182.15	\$1,467,852.62

* Red.

ANALYSIS OF 1923 BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENT FUND

As at June 30, 1925

Statement 3(e), Part Two

	To June 30, 1924	Since June 30, 1924	Total to Date
RECEIPTS BROUGHT FORWARD	\$875,361.77	\$725,664.28	\$1,601,026.05
EXPENDITURES BROUGHT FORWARD	\$778,670.47	\$689,182.15	\$1,467,852.62
Pump Station	\$ 141.11		\$ 141.11
Road Repair Work	197.85		197.85
Electric Extension, Campus	2,126.08	4,552.77	6,678.85
Cameron Avenue		50.40	50.40
Women's Building, Improvement Grounds		222.11	222.11
Chemistry Road		348.20	348.20
Davie Hall, Improvement		1,005.05	1,005.05
Campus, Improvement		800.98	800.98
Fire Protection		1,413.08	1,413.08
Grading, New Dormitories, Battle Park		11,213.16	11,213.16
Anchoring Doors, Dormitories B, C, D, and E		1,176.49	1,176.49
\$6,000 Appropriation, Roads and Grading		954.31	954.31
Appropriation, Swain Hall Improvement		18,000.00	18,000.00
Electric Cable Tower		870.16	870.16
Water Works, Filter Plant		1,350.95	1,350.95
Water Works, Pipe Line		24.15	24.15
Water Works, Small Tank		497.44	497.44
Water Works, Intake		2,765.28	2,765.28
Grading Around Chemistry Building		1,941.68	1,941.68
Water Works, Tank Foundation		1,644.88	1,644.88
Total Expenditures	\$781,135.51	\$738,013.19	\$1,519,148.70
Cash Balance June 30, 1925			\$ 81,877.30
Due from State Treasurer			51,052.11
Working Balance, June 30, 1925			\$ 132,929.41

SCHEDULE OF EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES
1923 IMPROVEMENT FUND

Statement 3(f), Part One

	To June 30, 1924	Since June 30, 1924	Total to Date
ADMINISTRATIVE AND GENERAL			
General Offices			
President		\$ 48.03	\$ 48.03
Business Manager	\$ 1,422.96	615.60	2,038.56
Registrars		372.55	372.55
Deans	68.90		68.90
News Bureau.....	159.00	* 20.00	139.00
Alumni Secretary	257.40	124.82	382.22
Total	\$ 1,908.26	\$ 1,141.00	\$ 3,049.26
General Publications and Printing			
Duplicating	\$ 83.78	\$ 110.28	\$ 194.06
Journal of Social Forces	83.34		88.84
Total	\$ 167.12	\$ 110.28	\$ 277.40
General Expense			
Vocational Guidance	\$ 36.45		\$ 36.45
STUDENT WELFARE			
Dean of Men	\$ 113.77	\$ *15.00	\$ 98.77
Adviser to Women		35.75	35.75
Infirmary	803.84	293.85	1,097.69
Physical Education		504.05	504.05
Total	\$ 917.61	\$ 818.65	\$ 1,736.26
LIBRARY	\$ 4,506.14	\$ 3,611.50	\$ 8,117.64
PHYSICAL PLANT	\$ 832.99	\$ 2,163.61	\$ 2,996.60
Carried Forward	\$ 8,368.57	\$ 7,845.04	\$16,213.61

* Red.

SCHEDULE OF EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES
1923 IMPROVEMENT FUND

	Statement 3(f), Part Two		
	To June 30, 1924	Since June 30, 1924	Total to Date
Brought Forward	\$ 8,368.57	\$ 7,845.04	\$16,213.61
INSTRUCTION AND RESEARCH			
Anatomy	\$ 173.87		\$ 173.87
Botany	1,122.72	\$ 122.71	1,245.43
Chemistry	1,703.55	3,484.72	5,188.27
Civil Engineering	2,087.67	370.74	2,458.41
Commerce and Economics	692.47	230.00	922.47
Education	592.58	656.87	1,249.45
Electrical Engineering	2,246.58	4,639.43	6,886.01
Engineering—General	122.95	1,242.23	1,365.18
English	96.64		96.64
Geology	1,403.58	1,090.50	2,494.08
General Medicine	1,024.25	1,129.97	2,154.22
Germanic Languages	5.89		5.89
Greek	* 74.21		* 74.21
Graduate School		13.25	13.25
History and Government	338.05	22.00	360.05
Latin	122.65	39.31	161.96
Law	111.20	56.60	167.80
Mathematics	187.66	404.11	591.77
Music	1,295.45	822.99	2,118.44
Pathology	887.58		887.58
Physics	2,241.74	2,500.00	4,741.74
Physiology	653.48		653.48
Pharmacy	410.45	227.70	638.15
Pharmacology	630.68		630.68
Psychology	3,478.90	2,145.49	5,624.39
Public Welfare	12.40	11.00	23.40
Rural Economics	10.85	182.45	193.30
Romance Languages	200.76	73.20	273.96
Zoology	715.30	860.89	1,076.19
Journalism		675.43	675.43
Research	438.25		438.25
Total	\$22,933.94	\$20,456.59	\$43,390.53
UNIVERSITY EXTENSION	\$ 4,115.26		\$ 4,115.26
GRAND TOTALS	\$25,417.77	\$28,301.63	\$63,719.40

ENDOWMENT, TRUST AND SPECIAL FUNDS
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

JUNE 30, 1925

Statement 4 (a), Part One

ASSETS

CASH—University Treasurer	\$161,864.95	
Checks Temporarily Held up	25,132.87	\$ 186,997.82
DUE FROM KENAN TRUSTEES		
Principal Sum		1,250,000.00
INVESTMENTS		
Notes Receivable	\$ 58,218.56	
Mortgages Receivable	118,241.47	
Stocks and Bonds	101,800.00	
University Service Plants Bonds	200,200.00	
Real Estate	17,927.80	
Subscriptions Receivable	163,027.17	
Accounts Receivable—University Press	3,154.67	657,569.67
Total Assets		\$2,094,567.49

ENDOWMENT, TRUST AND SPECIAL FUNDS
 CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

JUNE 30, 1925

Statement 4 (a), Part Two

LIABILITIES

RESERVE—PRINCIPAL SUM

Student Loan Funds	\$ 141,369.85	
Scholarship and Fellowship Funds	153,876.88	
Special Funds	15,840.17	
Endowment Funds	1,466,864.52	
Special Building Funds	132,800.76	
Revolving Funds	22,904.57	
Administrative Fund	* 2,116.43	\$1,931,540.32

RESERVE FOR UNCOLLECTED SUBSCRIPTIONS		163,027.17
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\$2,094,567.49

* Red.

ENDOWMENT, TRUST AND SPECIAL FUNDS

CASH STATEMENT YEAR 1924-1925 AND CONDITION OF FUNDS AS AT JUNE 30, 1925

Statement 4 (b), Part One

	Cash Balance July 1, 1924	RECEIPTS	
		Principal	Income
STUDENT LOANS			
Masonic	\$ 424.60	\$ 295.00	\$ 71.18
Deems	11,042.56	12,958.04	3,207.29
Hewitt	341.70	2,945.40	2,066.54
Hogue	634.55	1,777.75	254.85
Martin	* 713.18	2,376.95	952.80
Holt	2,037.08	2,000.43	481.28
St. Bernard Commandery	107.00	100.00	12.00
Seely	* 59.58	633.50	64.01
V. S. Bryant	450.00		450.00
Lear	614.29		303.00
Andrews		2,500.00	
Blackford		10,000.00	
Total	\$14,879.02	\$35,587.07	\$ 7,862.90
SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS			
F. J. Smith Scholarship			\$ 840.00
Mary and Ann Smith Scholarship			2,220.00
Chair of History Scholarship			1,880.00
B. F. Moore Scholarship		\$ 1,200.00	346.80
Murchison Scholarship			180.00
Weil Memorial Scholarship			60.00
Ledoux Fellowship			300.00
B. F. Ray Scholarship			60.00
M. W. Buchan Scholarship	\$ * 15.00		60.00
U. D. C. Scholarship		200.00	
Asheville Scholarship	5.83		
Mrs. Augustus H. Jones Scholarship			120.00
John Sprunt Hill Scholarship		60.00	
L. S. Holt Scholarship		500.00	
Mary Speight Scholarship			600.00
Carr Fellowship	100.00		
Graham Kenan Fellowship	350.01		1,501.00
Playmakers Dramatic Fellowship		500.00	
Commonwealth Fellowship		1,000.00	
Smith Research Fund			1,500.00
Total	\$ 440.84	\$ 3,460.00	\$ 9,167.80
SPECIAL FUNDS			
Edmonds Memorial	\$ 195.00		\$ 30.00
Class of 1918 Donation	315.00	\$ 10.00	
W. R. Davie Memorial		1,000.00	
Class of 1891 Donation	* 4.35		
Mason Farm Fund	*3,206.52		370.10
Class of 1907 Donation	*1,365.45	386.00	
Campus Donations			
Campus General Account	2,076.52	150.00	
Campus Beautiful Account	380.27	94.50	
(a) Boundry Road Account	500.00		
Laura Spillman Rockefeller Memorial	8,125.00		
Total	\$ 7,015.47	\$ 1,640.50	\$ 400.10
TOTALS CARRIED FORWARD	\$22,385.33	\$40,687.57	\$17,430.80

(a) Transferred to Revolving Fund Group.

* Red.

ENDOWMENT, TRUST AND SPECIAL FUNDS

CASH STATEMENT YEAR 1924-1925 AND CONDITION OF FUNDS AS AT JUNE 30, 1925

Statement 4 (b), Part One

Total Receipts	EXPENDITURES			BALANCE JUNE 30, 1925		
	Principal	Expense	Total	Cash	Investment	Total
\$ 790.78	\$ 50.00		\$ 50.00	\$ 740.78	\$ 625.00	\$ 1,365.78
27,207.89	13,626.50		13,626.50	18,581.39	87,951.85	51,533.24
5,353.64	445.75	\$ 30.00	475.75	4,877.89	22,076.55	26,954.44
2,667.15	1,962.34	282.61	2,244.95	422.20	5,295.84	5,718.04
2,616.57	100.00		100.00	2,516.57	15,360.75	17,877.32
4,518.79	4,405.50		4,405.50	113.29	9,687.57	9,800.86
219.00				219.00		219.00
637.93	725.00		725.00	* 87.07	1,171.00	1,083.93
900.00				900.00	7,500.00	8,400.00
917.29	450.00		450.00	467.29	5,450.00	5,917.29
2,500.00				2,500.00		2,500.00
10,000.00	10,000.00		10,000.00		10,000.00	10,000.00
\$58,328.99	\$81,765.09	\$ 312.61	\$82,077.70	\$26,251.29	\$115,118.56	\$141,369.85
\$ 840.00		\$ 770.00	\$ 770.00	\$ 70.00	\$ 14,000.00	\$ 14,070.00
2,220.00		2,035.00	2,035.00	185.00	37,000.00	37,185.00
1,380.00		1,290.00	1,290.00	90.00	23,000.00	23,090.00
1,546.80		299.30	299.30	1,247.50	5,000.00	6,247.50
180.00		172.50	172.50	7.50	3,000.00	3,007.50
60.00		55.00	55.00	5.00	1,000.00	1,005.00
300.00		280.00	280.00	20.00	5,000.00	5,020.00
60.00		30.00	30.00	30.00	1,000.00	1,030.00
45.00		42.50	42.50	2.50	1,000.00	1,002.50
200.00		260.00	260.00	* 60.00		* 60.00
5.83				5.83		5.83
120.00		110.00	110.00	10.00	2,000.00	2,010.00
60.00		60.00	60.00			
500.00		500.00	500.00			
600.00		550.00	550.00	50.00	10,000.00	10,050.00
100.00				100.00		100.00
1,851.01		1,737.56	1,737.56	113.45	25,000.00	25,113.45
500.00		500.00	500.00			
1,000.00		999.90	999.90	.10		.10
1,500.00		1,500.00	1,500.00		25,000.00	25,000.00
\$13,068.64		\$11,191.76	\$11,191.76	\$ 1,876.88	\$152,000.00	\$153,876.88
\$ 225.00				\$ 225.00	\$ 500.00	\$ 725.00
325.00				325.00		325.00
1,000.00				1,000.00		1,000.00
* 4.85				* 4.35		* 4.35
*2,836.42		228.70	228.70	* 3,065.12	14,927.80	11,862.68
* 979.45		290.00	290.00	* 1,269.45		* 1,269.45
2,226.52				2,226.52		2,226.52
474.77				474.77		474.77
500.00				500.00		500.00
8,125.00	8,125.00		8,125.00			
\$ 9,056.07	\$ 8,125.00	\$ 518.70	\$ 8,643.70	\$ 412.37	\$ 15,427.80	\$ 15,840.17
\$80,453.70	\$89,890.09	\$12,023.07	\$51,913.16	\$28,540.54	\$282,546.36	\$311,086.90

ENDOWMENT, TRUST AND SPECIAL FUNDS

CASH STATEMENT YEAR 1924-1925 AND CONDITION OF FUNDS AS AT JUNE 30, 1925

Statement 4 (b), Part Two

	Cash Balance July 1, 1924	RECEIPTS	
		Principal	Income
TOTALS BROUGHT FORWARD	\$22,835.88	\$ 40,687.57	\$ 17,430.80
ENDOWMENT FUNDS			
Alumni Loyalty	\$ 450.30	\$ 319.00	\$ 1,177.00
Battle Library		12.00	
Kenan Professorship Fund	* 134,031.05	25,000.00	301,730.37
Weil Lecture	3,010.31	1,500.00	1,005.00
McNair Lecture	4,804.20	200.00	440.80
Library Endowment			2,560.00
Total	\$*125,766.24	\$ 27,031.00	\$306,912.67
(a) SPECIAL BUILDING FUNDS			
Consolidated Service Plants Replacement			
Electric and Water	\$* 9,921.25	\$ 20,833.30	
Telephone		29,125.00	
Laundry		9,437.49	
Dining Hall—Men		15,625.00	
Residences		14,807.51	
Dormitory—Women		2,375.00	
Dormitories—Men		52,033.30	
Fire Loss Fund	* 33,266.17	63,376.37	
Property for Resale	* 13,799.80	20,768.00	
Graham Memorial	27,911.52	25,541.16	\$ 188.05
Smith Hall	25,000.00	13,000.00	
Escheats	12,919.46	1,105.94	
Total	\$ 8,843.76	\$267,578.07	\$ 188.05
(a) SPECIAL REVOLVING FUNDS			
Summer School	\$* 1,653.83	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 65,246.90
University Press		7,500.00	9,417.06
Bureau of Educational Research			4,906.71
School of Public Welfare Co-op'tive Fund		10,000.00	
Institute for Research in Social Science		33,000.00	
Total	\$* 1,653.83	\$ 80,500.00	\$ 79,570.67
ADMINISTRATIVE FUND			\$ 422.60
GRAND TOTAL	\$* 96,240.98	\$415,796.64	\$404,524.79
Adjustment of Cash Balance July 1, 1924:			
Per Report for Year 1923-1924	\$*103,430.91		
Add: Transfers of (a) to This Group	7,189.93		
	\$* 96,240.98		

* Red

ENDOWMENT, TRUST AND SPECIAL FUNDS

CASH STATEMENT YEAR 1924-1925 AND CONDITION OF FUNDS AS AT JUNE 30, 1925

Statement 4 (b), Part Two

Total Receipts	EXPENDITURES			BALANCE JUNE 30, 1925		
	Principal	Expense	Total	Cash	Investment	Total
\$ 80,453.70	\$ 39,890.09	\$ 12,023.07	\$ 51,918.16	\$ 28,540.54	\$282,546.36	\$ 311,086.90
\$ 1,946.30		\$ 1,828.59	\$ 1,828.59	\$ 117.71	\$ 16,700.00	\$ 16,817.71
12.00				12.00		12.00
192,699.82	\$113,175.00	62,597.87	175,772.87	16,926.95	1,338,175.00	1,355,101.95
5,515.81		1,018.75	1,018.75	4,501.56	13,500.00	18,001.56
5,444.50		1,720.70	1,720.70	3,723.80	14,000.00	17,723.80
2,560.00		2,252.50	2,252.50	307.50	58,900.00	59,207.50
\$208,177.43	\$113,175.00	\$ 69,412.91	\$182,587.91	\$ 25,589.52	\$1,441,275.00	\$1,466,864.52
\$ 10,912.05		\$ 32,433.86	\$ 32,433.86	\$*21,521.31		\$*21,521.31
29,125.00		28,996.22	28,996.22	128.78		128.78
9,437.49		5,651.48	5,651.48	3,786.01		3,786.01
15,625.00				15,625.00		15,625.00
14,307.51		1,469.17	1,469.17	12,838.34		12,838.34
2,375.00				2,375.00		2,375.00
52,083.80				52,083.30		52,083.80
80,110.20		8,223.76	8,223.76	21,886.44		21,886.44
6,968.20				6,968.20	\$ 66.47	7,034.67
53,640.73		54,474.64	54,474.64	* 833.91	180,527.17	179,693.26
38,000.00		29,721.98	29,721.98	8,278.07		8,278.07
14,025.40		405.03	405.03	13,620.37		13,620.87
\$276,609.88		\$161,875.59	\$161,875.59	\$115,234.29	\$ 180,598.64	\$295,827.93
\$ 93,598.07		\$ 82,812.34	\$ 82,812.34	\$ 10,780.73		\$ 10,780.73
16,917.06		18,306.51	18,306.51	* 1,389.45	\$ 3,154.67	1,765.22
4,906.71		5,697.83	5,697.83	* 791.12		* 791.12
10,000.00		9,162.98	9,162.98	837.02		837.02
33,000.00		22,687.28	22,687.28	10,312.72		10,312.72
\$158,416.84		\$138,666.94	\$138,666.94	\$ 19,749.90	\$ 3,154.67	\$ 22,904.57
\$ 422.60		\$ 2,539.03	\$ 2,539.03	\$* 2,116.43		\$* 2,116.43
\$724,080.45	\$153,065.09	\$384,017.54	\$537,082.63	\$186,997.82	\$1,907,569.67	\$2,094,567.49

ENDOWMENT, TRUST AND SPECIAL FUNDS

ANALYSIS OF INVESTMENTS

JUNE 30, 1925

Statement 4 (c), Part One

	Rate	Notes Receivable	Mortgages Receivable
STUDENT LOAN FUNDS:			
Masonic:			
Student Loans	6%	\$ 625.00	
Totals		\$ 625.00	
Deems:			
2 Winston-Salem Leaf Tobacco Co., Gold Mortgage Bonds.....	6%		
6 Liberty Storage Co. Gold Mortgage Bonds	6%		
1 University Service Plant Bond.....	6%		
Student Notes.....	6%	\$26,951.85	
1 Real Estate Mortgage—House and Lot, Boudry and Franklin Sts., Sold during year.....	6%		
Totals		\$26,951.85	
Hewitt:			
1 Mayo Mills Gold Mortgage Bond—Sold	6%		
1 Arista Mills Co. Gold Mtg. Bond.....	6%		
1 Deed of Trust, C. P. Horton and wife, House and Lot.....	6%		\$7,500.00
4 Forsyth County Country Club Gold Mortgage Bonds.....	6%		
1 Hanes Hosiery Mills Gold Mtg. Bond....	6%		
1 University Service Plants Bond.....	6%		
4 Liberty Storage Co. Gold Mtg. Bonds....	6%		
3 Liberty Storage Co. Gold Mtg. Bonds....	6%		
3 Mayo Mills Co. Gold Mtg. Bonds.....	6%		
1 Winston-Salem Leaf Tobacco Co. Gold Mortgage Bond	6%		
1 Winston-Salem Leaf Tobacco Co. Gold Mtg. Bond.....	6%		
1 University Service Plants Bond.....	6%		
Students Notes Receivable.....	6%	\$ 3,876.55	
Totals		\$ 3,876.55	\$7,500.00
Hogue:			
1 House and Lot, Chapel Hill, N. C.....	6%		
Students Notes Receivable.....		\$ 1,295.84	
Totals		\$ 1,295.84	
Martin:			
3 Peace Institute First Mtg. Bonds—Sold	6%		
2 Hanes Hosiery Mills Gold Mtg. Bonds....	6%		
1 Winston-Salem Tobacco Co. Gold Mtg. Bond	6%		
3 Arista Mills Co. Gold Mtg. Bonds.....	6%		
7 Liberty Storage Co. Gold Mtg. Bonds....	6%		
2 Shares Raleigh Cotton Mill Stock.....	Varies		
2 Madison County Bridge Bonds.....	6%		
3 University Service Plants Bonds.....	6%		
Students Notes Receivable.....	4%	\$ 4,160.75	
Totals		\$ 4,160.75	
Holt:			
Students Notes Receivable		\$ 9,687.57	
Totals		\$ 9,687.57	
St. Bernard Commandery Knights Templars No. 21, Rocky Mount, N. C.			
Students Notes Receivable.....			
Totals			

ENDOWMENT, TRUST AND SPECIAL FUNDS

ANALYSIS OF INVESTMENTS

JUNE 30, 1925

Statement 4 (c), Part One

Stocks and Bonds	U. N. C. Bonds	Real Estate	Sub. Receivable	Accounts Receivable	Total Investment	Income
						\$ 71.18
					\$ 625.00	\$ 71.18
\$ 2,000.00						\$ 120.00
6,000.00	\$ 3,000.00					576.00
						180.00
						1,997.97
						338.32
\$ 8,000.00	\$ 3,000.00				\$37,951.85	\$ 3,207.29
\$ 500.00						\$ 30.00
						30.00
						450.00
						450.00
400.00						36.00
500.00	\$ 1,000.00					30.00
2,000.00						60.00
300.00						120.00
3,000.00						56.75
						180.00
1,000.00						60.00
500.00	1,500.00					30.00
						90.00
						443.79
\$ 8,200.00	\$ 2,500.00				\$22,076.55	\$ 2,066.54
		\$ 4,000.00				\$ 240.00
						14.85
		\$ 4,000.00			\$ 5,295.84	\$ 254.85
\$ 1,000.00						\$ 15.45
						60.00
500.00						30.00
1,500.00						90.00
3,500.00						210.00
200.00						
2,000.00	\$ 2,500.00					119.94
						150.00
						277.41
\$ 8,700.00	\$ 2,500.00				\$15,360.75	\$ 952.80
						\$ 481.28
					\$ 9,687.57	\$ 481.28
						\$ 12.00
						\$ 12.00

**ENDOWMENT, TRUST AND SPECIAL FUNDS
ANALYSIS OF INVESTMENTS**

JUNE 30, 1925

Statement 4 (c), Part Two

	Rate	Notes Receivable	Mortgages Receivable
Seely:			
Students Notes Receivable.....	6%	\$ 1,171.00	
Totals		\$ 1,171.00	
Victor S. Bryant:			
University Service Plants Bond.....	6%		
Totals			
Lear:			
University Service Plants Bond.....	6%		
Students Notes Receivable.....		\$ 450.00	
Totals		\$ 450.00	
E. S. Blackford:			
Notes Receivable		\$10,000.00	
Totals		\$10,000.00	
Total Loan Funds		\$ 58,218.56	\$7,500.00
SCHOLARSHIP AND FELLOWSHIP FUNDS			
F. J. Smith Scholarship:			
1 University Service Plants Bond.....	6%		
Totals			
Mary and Ann Smith Scholarship:			
1 University Service Plants Bond.....	6%		
1 University Service Plants Bond.....	6%		
Totals			
Chair of History Scholarship:			
5 Winston-Salem Leaf Tobacco Co. Gold Mortgage Bonds	6%		
1 University Service Plants Bond.....	6%		
Totals			
B. F. Moore Scholarship:			
1 Peace Institute Gold Mtg. Bond—Sold....	6%		
2 Peace Institute Gold Mtg. Bonds—Sold..	6%		
1 Arista Mills Gold Mtg. Bond.....	6%		
1 Liberty Mills Gold Mtg. Bond.....	6%		
2 Mayo Mills Gold Mtg. Bonds.....	6%		
2 Winston-Salem Tobacco Co. Gold Mtg. Bonds	6%		
1 Winston-Salem Tobacco Co. Gold Mtg. Bond	6%		
1 University Service Plants Bond.....	6%		
Totals			
Murchison Scholarship:			
3 Hanes Hosiery Mills Gold Mtg. Bonds....			
1 University Service Plants Bond.....			
Totals			
Weil Memorial Scholarship:			
1 University Service Plants Bond	6%		
Totals			
Ledoux Fellowship:			
2 Hanes Hosiery Mills Gold Mtg. Bonds	6%		
1 University Service Plants Bond.....	6%		
Totals			
B. F. Ray Scholarship:			
2 Liberty Storage Gold Mtg. Bonds.....	6%		
Totals			

ENDOWMENT, TRUST AND SPECIAL FUNDS
ANALYSIS OF INVESTMENTS

JUNE 30, 1925

Statement 4 (c), Part Two

Stocks and Bonds	U. N. C. Bonds	Real Estate	Subscrip- tions Receivable	Accounts Receivable	Total Investment	Income
						\$ 64.01
					\$ 1,171.00	\$ 64.01
	\$ 7,500.00					\$ 450.00
	\$ 7,500.00				\$ 7,500.00	\$ 450.00
	\$ 5,000.00					\$ 300.00 3.00
	\$ 5,000.00				\$ 5,450.00	\$ 303.00
					\$10,000.00	
\$24,900.00	\$20,500.00	\$4,000.00			\$115,118.56	\$ 7,862.90
	\$14,000.00					\$ 840.00
	\$14,000.00				\$ 14,000.00	\$ 840.00
	\$16,000.00 21,000.00					\$ 960.00 1,260.00
	\$37,000.00				\$ 37,000.00	\$ 2,220.00
\$ 5,000.00						\$ 300.00 1,080.00
	\$18,000.00					
\$ 5,000.00	\$18,000.00				\$23,000.00	\$ 1,380.00
\$ 500.00 500.00 1,000.00 2,000.00 500.00						\$ 61.80 30.00 15.00 60.00 120.00 30.00 30.00
\$ 4,500.00	\$ 500.00				\$ 5,000.00	\$ 346.80
\$ 1,500.00						\$ 105.00 75.00
\$ 1,500.00	\$ 1,500.00				\$ 3,000.00	\$ 180.00
	\$ 1,000.00					\$ 60.00
	\$ 1,000.00				\$ 1,000.00	\$ 60.00
\$ 1,000.00						\$ 60.00 240.00
\$ 1,000.00	\$ 4,000.00				\$ 5,000.00	\$ 300.00
\$ 1,000.00						\$ 60.00
\$ 1,000.00					\$ 1,000.00	\$ 60.00

ANALYSIS OF INVESTMENTS

JUNE 30, 1925

Statement 4 (c), Part Three

	Rate	Notes Receivable	Mortgages Receivable
M. W. Buchan Scholarship:			
1 Winston-Salem Leaf Tobacco Co. Gold Mtg. Bond	6%		
1 University Service Plants Bond.....	6%		
Totals			
Mrs. Augustus H. Jones Scholarship:			
1 University Service Plants Bond.....	6%		
Totals			
Mary Speight Scholarship:			
1 University Service Plants Bond.....	6%		
Totals			
Graham Kenan Fellowship:			
1 University Service Plants Bond.....	6%		
Totals			
Smith Research Fund:			
1 University Service Plants Bond.....	6%		
Totals			
Total Scholarship and Fellowship.....			
SPECIAL FUNDS			
Edmonds Memorial:			
1 Arista Mills Co. Gold Mtg. Bond.....	6%		
Totals			
Mason Farm:			
1 800 Acre Farm.....			
1 University Service Plants Bond.....	6%		
Totals			
Total Special Funds.....			
ENDOWMENT FUNDS			
Alumni Loyalty Fund:			
2 Arista Mill Co. Gold Mtg. Bonds.....	6%		
1 Hanes Hosiery Mills Mtg. Bond.....	6%		
2 Liberty Storage Co. Mtg. Bonds.....	6%		
1 Liberty Storage Co. Mtg. Bond.....	6%		
4 Winston-Salem Leaf Tobacco Co. Mtg. Bonds	6%		
1 University Service Plants Bond.....	6%		
1 University Service Plants Bond.....	6%		
1 University Service Plants Bond.....	6%		
Totals			
Kenan Professorship:			
Due from Kenan Trustees.....	6%		\$88,175.00
Mortgages			\$88,175.00
Totals			
Well Lecture Fund:			
2 Hanes Hosiery Mills Co. Gold Mtg. Bonds	6%		
1 Hanes Hosiery Mills Co. Gold Mtg. Bond	6%		
1 Deed of Trust, S. L. Baldwin.....	6%		
1 Mayo Mills Co. Gold Mtg. Bond (\$1500 Sold)	6%		
1 Mayo Mills Co. Gold Mtg. Bond.....	6%		
3 Winston-Salem Leaf Tobacco Co. Gold Mtg. Bonds.....	6%		
2 Liberty Storage Co. Gold Mtg. Bonds...	6%		
1 University Service Plants Bond.....	6%		

ENDOWMENT, TRUST AND SPECIAL FUNDS

ANALYSIS OF INVESTMENTS

JUNE 30, 1925

Statement 4 (c), Part Three

Stocks and Bonds	U. N. C. Bonds	Real Estate	Subscriptions Receivable	Accounts Receivable	Total Investment	Income
\$ 500.00						\$ 30.00
	\$ 500.00					30.00
\$ 500.00	\$ 500.00				\$ 1,000.00	\$ 60.00
	\$ 2,000.00					\$ 120.00
	\$ 2,000.00				\$ 2,000.00	\$ 120.00
	\$10,000.00					\$ 600.00
	\$10,000.00				\$ 10,000.00	\$ 600.00
	\$25,000.00					\$ 1,500.00
	\$25,000.00				\$ 25,000.00	\$ 1,500.00
	\$25,000.00					\$ 1,500.00
	\$25,000.00				\$ 25,000.00	\$ 1,500.00
\$13,500.00	\$13,500.00				\$152,000.00	\$ 9,166.80
\$ 500.00						\$ 30.00
\$ 500.00					\$ 500.00	\$ 30.00
	\$ 1,000.00	\$13,927.80				\$ 60.00
	\$ 1,000.00	\$13,927.80			\$ 14,927.80	\$ 60.00
\$ 500.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$13,927.80			\$ 15,427.80	\$ 90.00
\$ 1,000.00						\$ 60.00
500.00						55.00
2,000.00						120.00
500.00						30.00
4,000.00						240.00
	\$ 2,700.00					162.00
	5,000.00					450.00
	1,000.00					60.00
\$ 8,000.00	\$ 8,700.00				\$ 16,700.00	\$ 1,177.00
						\$300,000.00
						1,730.37
					\$ 88,175.00	\$301,730.37
\$ 2,000.00						\$ 120.00
500.00						30.00
3,000.00						270.00
500.00						120.00
1,000.00						60.00
1,500.00						90.00
2,000.00						135.00
	\$ 3,000.00					180.00
\$10,500.00	\$ 3,000.00				\$ 13,500.00	\$ 1,005.00

**ENDOWMENT, TRUST AND SPECIAL FUNDS
ANALYSIS OF INVESTMENTS**

JUNE 30, 1925

Statement 4 (c), Part Four

	Rate	Notes Receivable	Mortgages Receivable
McNair Lecture Fund:			
2 Peace Institute Bonds (Sold).....	6%		
20 Shares Neuse Mfg. Co. Preferred Stock	7%		
20 Shares Neuse Mfg. Co. Common Stock			
40 Shares Neuse Mfg. Co. Common Stock			
2 University Service Plants Bonds.....	6%		
Totals			
Library Endowment:			
40 Shares Neuse Mfg. Co. Common Stock			
20 Shares Neuse Mfg. Co. Common Stock			
20 Shares Neuse Mfg. Co. Preferred Stock			
50 Shares Holt Mfg. Co. Preferred Stock	7%		
7 Shares Raleigh Cotton Mill Stock.....	6%		
4 Liberty Storage Co. Gold Mtg. Bonds	6%		
4 Liberty Storage Co. Gold Mtg. Bonds	6%		
7 Winston-Salem Leaf Tobacco Co. Gold Mtg. Bonds	6%		
2 Winston-Salem Leaf Tobacco Co. Gold Mtg. Bonds	6%		
3 Winston-Salem Leaf Tobacco Co. Gold Mtg. Bonds	6%		
3 Mayo Mills Co. Gold Mtg. Bonds.....	6%		
1 Winston-Salem Leaf Tobacco Co. Gold Mtg. Bonds	6%		
50 Shares American Tobacco Co. Pre- ferred Stock	6%		
46¼ Shares Towne Securities Co. Pre- ferred Stock	5%		
3 University Service Plants Bonds.....	6%		
Totals			
Total Endowment Funds			\$88,175.00
SPECIAL BUILDING FUNDS			
Property for resale:			
Due from Methodist Church on Barbee House			\$ 66.47
Totals			\$ 66.47
Graham Memorial Fund:			
Mortgage Investments			
Chapel Hill Insurance and Realty Co.....			\$ 5,000.00
Chapel Hill Insurance and Realty Co.....			6,500.00
Orange County Bldg. & Loan Assn.....			6,000.00
Uncollected Subscriptions			
Totals			\$ 17,500.00
Total Capital Funds			\$ 17,566.47
SPECIAL REVOLVING FUNDS			
University Press			
Totals			
Grand Totals		\$58,218.56	\$113,241.47

**ENDOWMENT, TRUST AND SPECIAL FUNDS
ANALYSIS OF INVESTMENTS**

JUNE 30, 1925

Statement 4 (c), Part Four

Stocks and Bonds	U. N. C. Bonds	Real Estate	Subscrip- tions Receivable	Accounts Receivable	Total Investment	Income
						\$ 10.80
\$ 2,000.00						70.00
2,000.00						
4,000.00						
	\$ 6,000.00					360.00
8,000.00	6,000.00				\$ 14,000.00	\$ 440.30
4,000.00						\$ 70.00
2,000.00						
2,000.00						
5,000.00						
700.00						
4,000.00						243.00
400.00						24.00
7,000.00						420.00
1,000.00						60.00
300.00						18.00
2,000.00						120.00
500.00						30.00
5,000.00						225.00
2,500.00						
	22,500.00					1,350.00
36,400.00	22,500.00				\$ 58,900.00	\$ 2,560.00
\$ 62,900.00	40,200.00				\$191,275.00	\$306,912.67
					\$ 66.47	
			\$163,027.17			
			\$163,027.17		\$180,527.17	
			\$163,027.17		\$180,593.64	
				\$3,154.67		
				\$ 3,154.67	\$ 3,154.67	
\$101,800.00	\$200,200.00	\$17,927.80	\$163,027.17	\$31,546.67	\$657,569.67	\$824,032.37

ENDOWMENT, TRUST AND SPECIAL FUNDS

ANALYSIS SUMMER SCHOOL FUND

As at June 30, 1925

Statement 4 (d)

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE 1924 SESSION
INCOME

University Appropriation	\$30,000.00
Registration	30,675.00
Tuition	4,581.50
Music Fees	2,000.00
Gymnasium Fees	363.50
Attractions	388.50
Art Fees	259.75
Physical Education	45.00
Truck Drayage	112.50
	<hr/>
	\$68,425.75

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	\$61,584.27
Wages	3,393.88
Printing and Publications	1,483.50
Travel	427.92
Supplies	1,560.11
Repairs	110.02
Communications	460.21
Advertising	390.59
Attractions	2,961.01
Equipment	392.17
Office Expense	88.65
Hauling Trunks	361.56
Music	1,470.00
Miscellaneous	330.58
	<hr/>
	\$75,014.47
Excess of Expenditures—Deficit 1924 Session	\$ 6,588.72
Previous Years' Deficits	1,653.83
	<hr/>
Total Deficit	\$ 8,242.55

INCOME AND EXPENDITURES 1925 SESSION

Income to June 30, 1925	\$26,821.15
Expenditures to June 30, 1925	7,797.87
	<hr/>
Excess of Income on June 30, 1925	\$19,023.28
	<hr/>
Fund Cash Balance June 30, 1925	\$10,780.73
	<hr/> <hr/>

ENDOWMENT, TRUST AND SPECIAL FUNDS

ANALYSIS UNIVERSITY PRESS FUND

As at June 30, 1925

Statement 4 (e)

INCOME

University Appropriation		\$ 7,500.00
Sales (Including Accounts Receivable)	\$13,336.71	
Less: Sales Discounts	3,347.33	
		<hr/>
Net Sales		9,989.38
Interest on Bank Balance		46.00
Other Receipts		1,536.35
Alumni Loyalty Fund		1,000.00
		<hr/>
Total		\$20,071.73

EXPENDITURES

Manufacturing		
Supplies and Materials	\$ 228.61	
Printing and Publications	8,943.49	
Dies and Electros	28.68	
Binding	1,227.42	
Wages	664.56	
		<hr/>
Total		\$11,092.76
Selling		
Copyright	\$ 9.20	
Royalties	2,040.80	
Advertising	2,534.14	
		<hr/>
Total		4,584.14
Administrative		
Salaries	\$ 1,077.62	
Communication	1,276.66	
Travel	162.89	
Transportation	68.84	
Equipment	1.50	
		<hr/>
Total		2,587.51
To Studies in Philology		42.10
		<hr/>
Total Expenditures		\$18,306.51
Excess of Income		\$ 1,765.22
Deduct Accounts Receivable		3,154.67
		<hr/>
Fund Deficit June 30, 1925		\$ 1,389.45

SERVICE PLANTS REVOLVING FUND
BALANCE SHEET

JUNE 30, 1925

Statement 5 (a), Part One

ASSETS

CASH:

Unclaimed Laundry Refunds	\$ 803.29	
Departmental Balances	401.00	\$ 1,204.29

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE:

General	\$13,775.02	
Boarders Ledger	3,066.07	
Consumers Ledger	9,697.81	
Book Exchange	18,552.75	
Electric and Water	1,732.82	
Subscribers Ledger	5,159.15	
Accounts Receivable Suspense	988.21	52,971.83

NOTES RECEIVABLE:

General	\$ 1,658.70	
Book Exchange	519.30	2,178.00

INVENTORIES:

Book Exchange	\$49,381.96	
Swain Hall	12,182.58	
Electric Stock	13,475.47	
Coal Stock	435.00	
Laundry Stock	896.25	
Electric and Water Retail Stock	2,294.49	78,665.75

Property for Resale		19,333.33
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DEFERRED CHARGES:

Laundry Suspense	\$ 31.56	
Prepaid Insurance	514.82	
Salary Suspense	575.00	
Electric and Water Payroll Suspense	666.79	
Electric and Water Extension	677.48	
Electric and Water Suspense	156.53	
New Office Suspense	6,429.64	9,051.82

Total Assets		\$163,405.02
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SERVICE PLANTS REVOLVING FUND
BALANCE SHEET

JUNE 30, 1925

Statement 5 (a) Part Two

LIABILITIES

CASH:	
Overdraft—University Treasurer.....	\$10,074.07
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE:	
General	\$6,567.39
Line Extension	5,675.93
Chapel Hill Telephone Co.....	2,127.45
	\$14,370.77
Notes Payable	\$82,396.81
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:	
Laundry Deposits	\$5,027.24
Meter Deposits	2,476.39
Key Deposits—Dormitories	245.75
Room Deposits—Dormitories—Men	4,489.40
Room Deposits—Dormitories—Women	25.00
	\$12,263.78
DEFERRED CREDITS:	
Prepaid Room Rent—Summer School	\$5,457.50
Prepaid Board Swain Hall	8,000.00
Prepaid Telephone Rent	3,974.60
Accrued Interest	2,059.85
Prepaid Room Rent—Women	195.26
	\$19,687.21
RESERVE FOR DEPRECIATION:	
Electric and Water	\$13,000.00
Laundry Department	5,000.00
Telephone Department	500.00
	\$18,500.00
Reserve for Unclaimed Laundry Deposits	\$ 1,698.04
Working Balance, June 30, 1925	\$ 4,414.84
Total Surplus and Liabilities	\$163,405.02

SERVICE PLANTS REVOLVING FUND
CONDENSED PROFIT AND LOSS AND INCOME STATEMENT

JULY 1, 1924, to JUNE 30, 1925

Statement 5 (b)

REVENUE

Electric Department	\$ 77,769.93	
Water Department	30,634.81	
Heating Department	23,662.23	
Telephone Department	5,323.40	
Laundry Department	73,004.78	
Book Exchange	79,081.50	
Dining Hall—Men	117,204.18	
Dining Hall—Women	5,045.69	
Dormitories—Men	105,355.45	
Dormitories—Women	2,557.00	
Residences	16,731.18	\$542,270.10

EXPENSE

Salaries	\$ 24,047.16	
Food Cost	82,576.18	
Cost of Goods Purchased for Resale	65,870.01	
Maintenance	30,122.26	
Operating Supplies and Expense	208,095.80	
Office Supplies and Expense	3,150.37	
Delivery and Truck Expense	7,920.90	
Miscellaneous Supplies and Expense	3,452.08	
Rents Paid	1,399.50	
General and Administrative Expense	17,370.63	
To University in Lieu of Rent	90,560.86	
<p>(Payments to create Replacement Fund caused by depreciation; Sinking Fund to retire outstanding Bonds, and to cover accrued interest on Bonds.)</p>		534,565.75

Gross Profit	\$ 7,704.35
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INCOME CREDITS

Purchase Discounts	1,802.10
Net Income	\$ 9,506.45
Working Balance, July 1, 1924	52,886.82
	\$ 61,893.27

Deduct:

Adjustment of Bond Interest and Sinking Fund	\$ 3,883.66	
Adjustment Rental of Plant, 1923-1924	2,073.46	
Replacements Transferred to Replacement Fund.....	51,521.31	57,478.43
Working Balance, June 30, 1925		\$ 4,414.84

PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT
BALANCE SHEET

Statement 6 (a)

JUNE 30, 1925

ASSETS

Land	\$ 272,716.55
Buildings	4,014,451.76
Furniture and Equipment	849,773.66
Other Property	644,788.67
	<hr/>
Total Property Account	\$5,781,730.64
Cash—Sinking Fund	27,249.43
	<hr/>
Total	<u>\$5,808,980.07</u>

LIABILITIES

University Service Plants Bonds	\$ 200,200.00
Reserve for Sinking Fund for Retirement of Service Plants Bonds	27,249.43
	<hr/>
Total Liabilities	\$ 227,449.43
Surplus Invested in Plant Assets	5,581,530.64
	<hr/>
Total	<u>\$5,808,980.07</u>

PROPERTY SCHEDULE

JUNE 30, 1925

Statement 6 (b), Part One

LAND

Campus	\$261,316.55
Town Lot—Franklin Street	5,000.00
Town Lot—Rosemary Street	500.00
Town Lot—Columbia Street	3,500.00
Town Lots—Carter Court	2,400.00

Total Land		\$ 272,716.55
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BUILDINGS

Alumni	\$100,000.00
Old East	100,000.00
New East	75,025.00
Carr	66,000.00
Smith Hall	35,000.00
Y. M. C. A.	25,000.00
Bynum Gymnasium	50,000.00
South	75,000.00
Gerrard Hall	15,000.00
Memorial Hall	91,000.00
Old West	85,000.00
New West	70,000.00
Person Hall	25,000.00
Mary Ann Smith	35,000.00
Chemistry	125,000.00
Library	152,589.97
Infirmary	50,000.00
Caldwell	125,000.00
Battle-Vance-Pettigrew	125,000.00
Peabody	100,000.00
Power House	30,000.00
Davie Hall	63,806.95
Swain Hall	143,000.00
Printery	2,500.00
Phillips Hall	176,024.99
Laundry	25,000.00
Steele	153,038.54
Women's	115,815.83
Manly	110,000.00
Grimes	110,000.00
Ruffin	110,000.00
Mangum	110,000.00
Saunders	170,000.00
Murphey	183,000.00
Manning	180,435.99
Battle Park Dormitories	289,757.91
Indoor Court	56,386.56
New Chemistry	256,007.33

RESIDENCES

Franklin Street	7,500.00
Near Dr. Klutz	7,500.00
President's House	30,000.00
Thirteen Bungalows	75,934.04
Park Place Development	82,128.65

Total Buildings		4,014,451.76
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PROPERTY SCHEDULE

JUNE 30, 1925

Statement 6 (b), Part Two

FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT

Dormitories	\$ 82,376.84
Class Rooms	516,773.98
Library	231,361.80
General	19,261.04
Total Furniture and Equipment	\$ 849,773.66

OTHER PROPERTY

Emerson Stadium	\$ 38,744.23
Railroad	78,570.98
Tennis Courts	33,897.88
Sewers	72,146.51
Electric Light and Water Extension	392,804.07
Telephone Property	28,625.00
Total Other Property	644,788.67

GRAND TOTAL	<u><u>\$5,781,730.64</u></u>
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Report of the Director of the Gymnasium

To the President of the University:

I have the honor to submit my report as director of the Gymnasium for the year ending November, 1925.

The director of the Gymnasium with a staff of ten assistants made physical examinations of seven hundred and eleven freshmen entering the University in September. All new men that did not show a good typical vaccination scar, according to the recent ruling, were re-vaccinated for small pox. The number vaccinated at this time was one hundred and forty-three.

One hundred and sixty-five freshmen were permitted to go out for the freshman football team. The last check on these men showed that the coaches would retain sixty-one on the regular squad. The others were assigned to the gymnasium as they were dropped from the squad. It was impossible to equip such a large number and some of them were too light in weight to be carried on the squad.

One hundred and eighteen freshmen have been excused from taking the regular gymnasium classes. These men secured employment at dining halls, drug stores, or other places.

The number of freshmen remaining, five hundred and thirty, were divided into four groups and were assigned to gymnasium classes meeting three times a week in four sections, two sections working daily from 4:30 to 5:30 P.M.

The following averages are taken from the first hundred examinations:

Average age	19 $\frac{3}{4}$
Average height	5 ft. 8
Average lung capacity	212 c.m. (Normal average 230)
Eye defects	12%
Ear defects	8%

The director of the Gymnasium desires to express his appreciation for the coöperation of the deans of the various schools. Their influence and interest have materially strengthened and helped to keep up the standard of physical life of the students.

I feel that it will not be amiss to include a part of my report of last fall:

“I heartily approve of the broad program of physical education in progress and expansion, all students participating, but the broader the scale the more urgent becomes the need for intelligent supervision of the program. I would advise that every form of exercise for team participation should be planned and conducted under the direction of the athletic director who should see that the candidates for the teams go through a season of training and be referred to the director of the Gymnasium for a physical examination before participating. It seems to me only in this manner can the ever-growing field of physical education be conducted along safe and sane lines.”

New Gymnasium

Something must be done if the physical welfare of the student is to be considered as it should. It is now almost impossible to function in the old gymnasium with the greatly increasing student body. It has been necessary for three years to divide the freshman class into four sections because of the inadequate space in the gymnasium. This means that the upper-classmen, who in former years used to form the majority using the gymnasium, are now eliminated because of the congestion caused by the large freshman classes. This is a serious situation and can only be corrected by the erection of a new building thoroughly equipped for expansion along all lines.

The problem of corrective exercises for the many physical defects among our students is serious and needs attention. I believe, under the existing conditions, I am justified in recommending that the Bynum Gymnasium be used only for those students that require and desire special exercise to correct the common defects, narrow chests, small arms and legs, infantile defects, low lung capacity, and posture.

The University of North Carolina has the smallest gymnasium to be found among the universities of the South. We have no place for wrestling teams, and the same is true in regard to boxing teams. These popular and important branches of physical development cannot be carried on under the present conditions.

Respectfully submitted,
R. B. LAWSON, Director of the Gymnasium.

Report of the University Physician

To the President of the University:

I beg to submit my report for the session, 1924-25. A separate report for the summer session is being made to the director of the Summer School:

A total of 1551 students reported sick during the year. Of this number 638 spent a total of 2196 days in the Infirmary.

Diseases: Arthritis, 14; Appendicitis, 19; Asthma, 9; Abscessed breast, 1; Abscessed tonsils, 6; Amebic dysentery, 1; Bronchitis, 102; Colds, 771; Cystitis, 9; Chickenpox, 2; Chlorine gas poisoning, 2; Diarrhoea, 61; Diabetes, 3; Eye, 63; Epilepsy, 4; Goitre, 2; Gastritis, 20; Hemorrhoids, 8; Hay fever, 2; Hiccoughs, 21; Heart, 28; Hook-worm, 1; Influenza, 210; Ischio-rectal abscess, 2; Insanity, 1; Nephritis, 11; Malaria, 25; Mumps, 78; Measles, 1; Mastoid, 1; Orchitis, 8; Otitis media, 22; Pneumonia, 13; Pneumothorax, 1; Pulmonary hemorrhage, 1; Palmer abscess, 2; Pupura, 1; Pericarditis, 2; Skin, 142; Smallpox, 1; Tonsillitis, 61; Tuberculosis, 9; Tubercular kidney, 2; Ulcer stomach, 2; Vincent's angina, 1; Women, 16.

Injuries: Ankle, 79; Arm, 3; Back, 8; Chest, 1; Elbow, 9; Ear, 6; Eye, 18; Face, 15; Foot, 35; Groin, 1; Hand, 72; Hip, 5; Head, 36; Knee, 37; Leg, 8; Shoulder, 13; Thigh, 1; Wright, 9.

Infections: Antrum, 11; Arm, 3; Eye, 10; Face, 3; Foot, 21; Gall-bladder, 2; Hand, 16; Knee, 1; Leg, 2; Scrotum, 1; Sinus, 52.

Burns: Face, 1; Hand, 15; Leg, 1.

Fractures: Clavicle, 3; Femur, 1; Foot, 1; Hand, 2; Nose, 3; Radius, 2; Ribs, 6; Skull, 3; Tibia, 1; Wrist, 3.

Dislocations: Elbow, 1; Hand, 1; Knee, 2; Shoulder, 2.

Poisoning: Alcohol, 1; Bichloride, 1; Opium, 1; Ptomaine, 1; Strychnine, 1.

Animal bites: Cat, 1; Cow, 1; Dog, 10; Rat, 1; Spider, 1.

Other conditions: Fistula, 2; Gunshot wound, 1; Hernia, 7; Kidney colic, 18; Neuritis, 2; Pasteur treatments, 15; Pediculi, 2; Ruptured biceps, 1; Varicocele, 4; Unclassified, 15.

Referred for operations: Antrum, 10; Appendicitis, 15; Abscessed breast, 1; Circumcision, 11; Fistula, 2; Fractured skull, 1; Goitre, 2; Foot, 1; Hernia, 6; Glands of neck, 1; Hemorrhoids, 2; Mastoid, 1; Nasal, 6; Otitis media, 12; Kidney removed, 2; Palmer abscess, 2; Sinus, 15; Tonsillectomy, 13; Ischio-rectal abscess, 2; Varicose veins, 2; Varicocele, 2.

Fifty-five students, unable to continue their studies, were sent home during the year.

There was no death. Mr. J. A. Hayman, of the first year class, died in a Virginia hospital during the Easter holidays. The cause of death was given as sepsis.

Respectfully submitted,

ERIC A. ABERNETHY, Physician.

The University of North Carolina Press

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

To the President of the University:

I have the honor to present the report of the University of North Carolina Press from November 1, 1924, to October 31, 1925.

A Year of Achievement

During the past year the University of North Carolina Press has had remarkably good fortune in that it has gone far in accomplishing the major purpose of its existence. Through the Press the University has entered another field commensurate in importance with any of its schools or major divisions. The Press is making available contributions of the faculty and others to the arts and sciences. It has published books which are being used for study in classrooms in no less than twenty of the universities of the nation, among which are Yale, Harvard, Chicago, Tulane, and Wisconsin. It has published books of scholarly interest which have been sold in the United States, Canada, England and the British Dominions, France, Germany, Hungary, China, Japan, Korea, Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, Holland, Italy, Russia, and several countries of South America. Favorable reviews in leading journals, home and foreign, have come to the attention of hundreds of thousands of people, the most intelligent people of the day.

In this manner the University has entered a new field, a field of great importance, a field essential to progressive development and worthwhile accomplishment. Through the quality of its work in this new endeavor, work in which may be found needed contributions to the solution of modern problems as well as definite evidence of high scholastic attainments, the University is rapidly gaining distinction and an enviable position.

Books Published

On the first of November, 1924, the Press had 12 books in print. During the year November 1, 1924, to October 31, 1925, the Press has published six more books as follows: *Farm Life Abroad*, by E. C. Branson; *The Scientific Study of Human Society*, by Franklin H. Giddings; *The Negro and His Songs*, by Howard W. Odum and Guy B. Johnson; *Southern Pioneers*, edited by Howard W. Odum; *Systems of Public Welfare*, by Howard W. Odum and D. W. Willard; and *Can a Man Be a Christian Today?* by William Louis Poteat.

Books in Preparation

The publication of *Some Cycles of Cathay*, by William Allen White, has been delayed about a month. This book is now scheduled for publication the middle of December. *The Civil War and Readjustment in Kentucky*, by Ellis Merton Coulter, *Folk Beliefs of the Southern Negro*, by Newbell Niles

Puckett, *Children's Reading Interests*, by A. M. Jordan, *Negro Workaday Songs*, by Howard W. Odum and Guy B. Johnson, and *Cornelia Phillips Spencer*, by Mrs. J. R. Chamberlain, are scheduled for publication from January to April. *Lectures on Egyptian Art*, by Jean Capart, is now being prepared for the printer and will probably not be published until next fall. Other books which will be available for publication by the Press are additional volumes in the Background Studies of the Southern Negro, the first of which was *The Negro and His Songs*.

Periodicals

During the month of October the Press, as evidence of its desire to enrich and help enliven the native culture of the South, published one number of *The Reviewer*, a literary quarterly, edited by Paul Green. Further aid to *The Reviewer* from the Press has been well considered but since other periodicals more in the nature of University publications stood in need of all the services and financial assistance available, it was considered unwise, unless other sources of income could be discovered, for the Press to continue the publication of this magazine. An arrangement has been perfected under which the Williams and Wilkins Company, of Baltimore, Maryland, publish *The Journal of Social Forces* at their own expense for the Press.

As expressed in the last yearly report of the director, it is the purpose of the Press, as soon as possible and expedient, to take over and coördinate the business management and publication of the various journals now published under the name of the Press. The first step in accomplishing this is now under way, since the next monograph in the Sprunt Historical Series is to be published by the Press. The actual publication of the other periodicals will be made more practicable when the Press secures other and more commodious quarters, a matter which is now under consideration.

Advertising

During the past year advertisements of Press publications have appeared in many of the foremost periodicals of the United States, and, through its representatives, in a few of the best periodicals in foreign countries. This advertising has been consistently directed toward straightforward, honest presentation of works published, and for the most part has consisted of quotations from reviews made by leading scholars, critics, and journalists of the nation. *The Yale Review*, *The Saturday Review of Literature*, *The New York Times Book Review*, *The New Republic*, *The Nation*, *The Survey*, and *The Atlantic Monthly* have been used for general national advertising. *The American Journal of Sociology*, *Science*, *The Publishers' Trade List Annual*, *Latest Books*, *The Publishers' Weekly*, *The Library Journal*, and *The Retail Bookseller* have been used for specialized national advertising. Several North Carolina dailies and denominational papers have been used for local advertising. All the leading bookstores in the state have made displays and given their coöperation in securing publicity and distribution of the publications of the Press. The response to local advertising has, with few exceptions, been very encouraging. The journals published under the name of the Press are

being used regularly for advertising. Approximately 50,000 circulars have been sent out in direct advertising.

Selling Agencies

The Press has very satisfactory arrangements with several large wholesale houses in the United States and one foreign house by which more advertising, better distribution, and better service to retail dealers and customers are secured.

Book Reviews

During the year the publications of the Press have been favorably reviewed in over one hundred and fifty leading home and foreign journals. The remarkable feature however, is not the quantity of reviews but the general high estimation of the works, pronounced by foremost scholars and critics. As evidenced by the reviews, the work of the Press has been by no means of a merely academic nature. Actual contributions of knowledge to fill present needs have been made along with more scholastic works.

Finances

Funds for the Press have come from five sources: The University, the incomes on the Weil and McNair lecture funds, the Institute for Research in Social Science, and individuals. The appropriation made for the Press by the University for 1924-25 was as follows:

Overhead	\$1,000.00
Advertising	250.00
Publishing of three series of studies	2,000.00
Special appropriation	500.00
	<hr/>
Total	\$3,750.00

From the Weil and McNair funds the Press receives the balances of annual incomes above the expenses of the lectures, the balances being applied to the publication of the lectures delivered in the respective series. The Press publishes books in social research work for and at the expense of the Institute for Research in Social Science. It has been only through the coöperation of individuals, and the coöperation of the Institute for Research in Social Science that the Press has been enabled to publish several valuable works.

The University appropriations for the year 1925-26 are as follows:

Overhead	\$1,000.00
Advertising	250.00
Publication of three series of studies	2,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$3,250.00

Administration

Since funds were not available for employment of an assistant director as recommended in report of last year, the affairs of the Press were administered by the director until June 15 of this year, when ill-health necessitated the employment of an assistant, who since has been working part time under the general supervision of the director.

The director and assistant director, with secretarial and clerical assistance, now attend to all matters of manufacturing, advertising, and selling; the board of governors determines what shall be published; and the business office handles the bookkeeping.

Recommendations

In order that the work of the Press may be continued and improved, there are two things which must be done.

1. *Quarters.* The Press must secure more commodious quarters.

2. *Finances.* The Press must secure greater funds for use as follows:

a. To pay for services rendered. The work of the Press will soon demand the full-time services of an assistant director, which will require payment of higher salary. Secretarial services now secured through the Library should be paid for by the Press.

b. At least \$10,000 to \$25,000 should be available to finance, manufacture, and promote the sale of certain books which become available at times and which are reasonably sure of paying for themselves. *Can a Man Be a Christian Today?* by William Louis Poteat, is a good example of this kind of book, as are also *Farm Life Abroad*, by E. C. Branson, and *The Scientific Study of Human Society*, by Franklin H. Giddings. All these books already have paid or will pay for themselves, and, as in the case of Dr. Poteat's book, may make a profit for the Press.

c. *Endowments.* An endowment or subsidy is absolutely necessary for the publication of certain types of works. Highly specialized and very valuable scientific works like *The Clavarias* or *The Saprolegniaceae* by William Chambers Coker are examples of this kind of book.

From the preceding it may be seen that the past year has been one of significance in the growth and increasing usefulness of the University. With comparatively little expense some of the best work of the University has been made of value to students and scholars everywhere. The expense involved has been practically nothing compared with the value to the University, and the practical and scholastic worlds. It is believed that when alumni and friends of the University learn of the work being done by the Press they will seize the opportunity of aiding it by gifts and in other effective ways.

Respectfully submitted,

LOUIS R. WILSON, Director.

Publications of the Faculty

ENGLISH BAGBY:

The Yale Fraternity Situation. The Y. M. C. A. Monthly, September, 1924.

J. G. BEARD:

The North Carolina Plan. The Druggists Circular, February, 1925.

The Section on Education and Legislation: Its Status and Opportunities. The Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association, February, 1925.

A Commercial Survey of American Drug Stores. The Druggists Circular, March, 1925.

Truth in Advertising. The American Druggist, April, 1925.

Making State Pharmaceutical Associations Truly Representative. The American Druggist, November, 1925, and National Drug Clerk, December, 1925.

A Statistical Survey of American Colleges and Boards of Pharmacy. The Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association, November, 1925.

Whisky in Medicine: A Travesty on Therapeutics. The Bulletin of Pharmacy, December, 1925.

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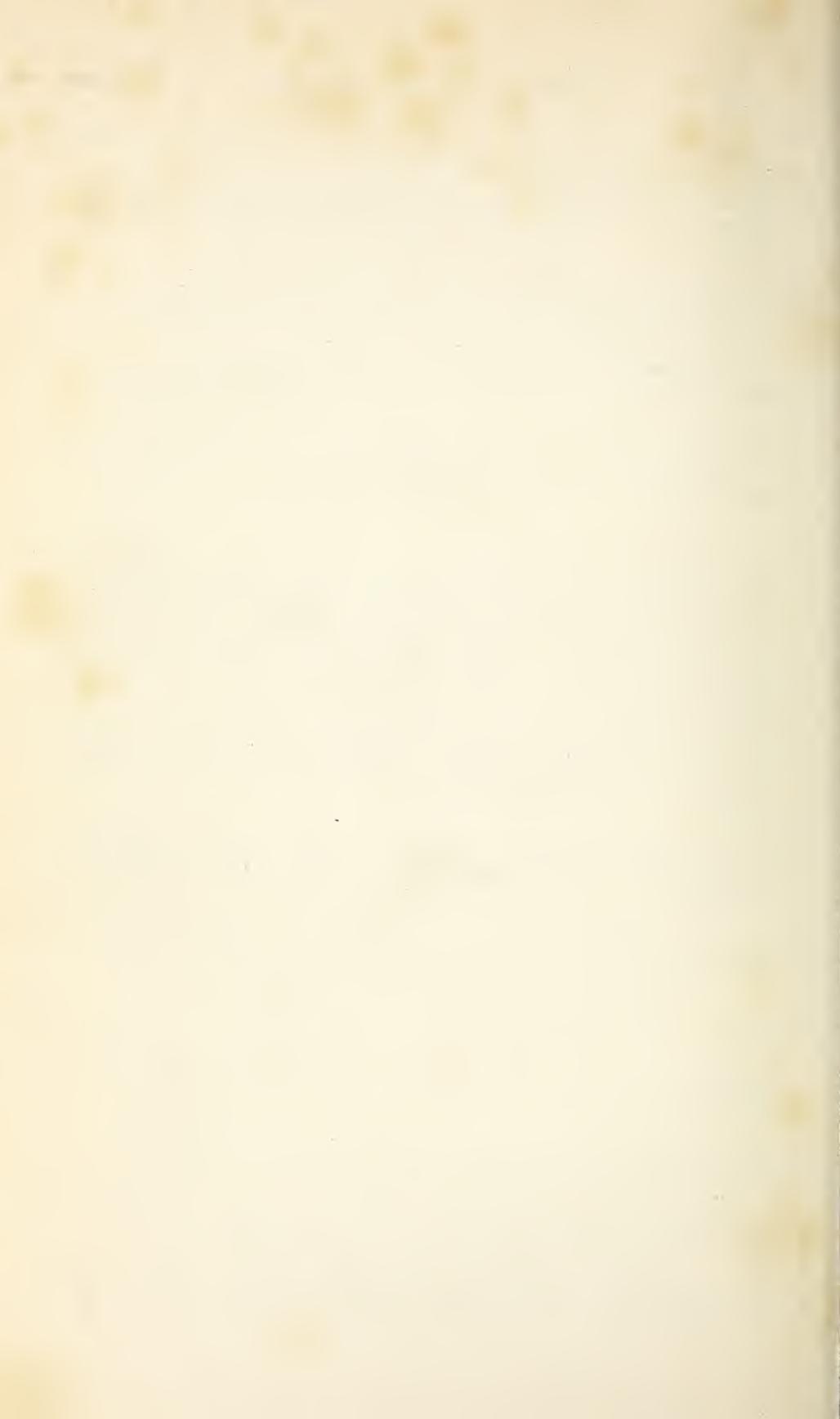
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