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*The University of
North Carolina*

RECORD



The Report of the President

CHAPEL HILL

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CHAPEL HILL

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THE UNIVERSITY RECORD

Number 57

Fifty Cents a Year

December, 1907

THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT

To the Honorable Board of Trustees :

Gentlemen:—I have the honor of making my report for the year 1907 and of transmitting to you the reports of the deans of the various faculties and of other officers of the University. Since my last report, which was especially devoted to the needs of the University, the General Assembly has increased the annual appropriation for support from \$45,000 to \$70,000, and granted \$50,000 for building, repairs, etc. This was generous treatment in view of the condition of the State's treasury. Without it, the carrying on of the University would have been impossible on the scale of expenditure it had already reached and the providing for additional students out of the question. The relief is only partial and much still remains to be done to place the University upon the proper basis for sound and efficient work. The present enrollment of 785 is an increase of 54 students over last year, and the problem of lodging, feeding and teaching so large a number remains very much in the same condition as before.

Changes in the Faculty

Two members of the faculty have accepted pensions under the Carnegie Foundation for the Betterment of Teaching: Kemp Plummer Battle, president of the University from 1876 to 1891 and professor of history since that date, and Thomas Hume, D.D., professor of English since 1885. To each the title of Emeritus Professor has been given and they are retained upon the roll of the faculty. The connection of these gentlemen with the University has been a long and honored one. Largely through the

devoted labors of Dr. Battle the University was reestablished and started upon a further career of usefulness. The activities of both in behalf of the University were manifold and their counsel and labors will be greatly missed. I trust that years of well-earned rest yet lie before them.

Mr. N. C. Curtis, who during the past few years has done much to build up the department of drawing, resigned in June to accept the associate professorship of architecture in the Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

Dr. Thomas Ruffin was elected to the new professorship in the law department. It is a great pleasure to have him again connected with the faculty. His work has always been of a high order and has given assurance that he will be increasingly useful to the University.

Dr. H. M. Wagstaff, a graduate of the University of North Carolina and of Johns Hopkins University, and recently occupying the position of acting professor of history at Alleghany College, was elected associate professor of history for the year. Dr. J. G. DeR. Hamilton has been placed in charge of the department for the year.

Dr. James Finch Royster, a graduate of Wake Forest College, and of the University of Chicago, has been added to the department of English as associate professor. Dr. C. Alphonso Smith was made head of the department and Professor E. K. Graham professor of English literature.

A number of changes and additions were made in the list of instructors and assistants. There were also chosen certain library and teaching fellows. Five such fellowships were authorized by your body as a tentative step, looking to the further development of the plan if it approves itself. The total faculty, including officers, has been increased from 84 to 101.

Faculty Representation

The University has been represented at various anniversary gatherings during the past year. At the one hundredth anniversary of the University of Tennessee Professor E. K. Graham was the representative of the faculty; at the seventy-fifth anniversary

of Lafayette College Rev. Howard E. Rondthaler bore the greetings of the University; at the semi-centennial of the University of the South Dr. J. G. DeR. Hamilton was delegated to present our greetings. It would have been a pleasure to have the University represented at other anniversaries and inaugurations which took place during the year, but the unusual number of them, the attendant expense and sometimes the conflict of dates prevented anything more than a formal letter of greeting and congratulations.

A number of members of the faculty attended the Conference for Education in the South at Pinehurst. Professor N. W. Walker represented the University at the meeting of the Association of Southern Schools and Colleges at Birmingham, and the president attended the meeting of the National Association of State Universities.

Addition to Equipment

The new library, begun in October 1906, was completed in the summer, but it could not be opened for use until late in September, on account of delay in receiving the furniture. The cost of the building was \$50,000, and \$5,000 was spent upon new furniture. The complete furnishing, including two more tiers of stacks for books, will carry the cost to about \$70,000, but the larger part of this expense can be postponed for a year or two. No more important addition could have been made to the life of the University, and its usefulness cannot well be overestimated. The capacity of the library is for some 175,000 to 200,000 books. There are at present about 50,000 books and 25,000 pamphlets in the library. The art and historical collections held by it at present should eventually be placed in a suitable museum. Portraits of the six presidents and also of some of the donors to the library have been placed in it. Other portraits will be added. The plan is to form a memorial gallery of noted professors and benefactors of the University.

The new infirmary was completed, and has been in use during the present term. The cost of the building and equipment is about \$20,000. It is modern and well-designed, and marks a great improvement over the former inadequate quarters. There are four ward rooms, four smaller rooms, two waiting rooms, dis-

pensary, operating rooms, nurse's room, dining room, kitchen, closets and bath rooms. There are accommodations for twenty patients under ordinary circumstances, or thirty if necessary. The building has its own furnace and a well-installed hot water system of heating, besides chimneys and fire-places in every room. One fourth of the building can be cut off in case of contagious diseases.

The president's house, to replace the one destroyed by fire in 1886, was completed in the summer at a cost of \$15,000. This is a handsome colonial building, thoroughly well constructed and conveniently designed. Such a building became a necessity, largely because of the inadequacy of the former residence of the official head of the University for the entertainment of its distinguished guests.

The former dissecting hall was destroyed by fire in June, entailing a loss of about \$800, on which there was \$450 of insurance. The building was immediately replaced so as to have all in readiness for the classes in the fall. The new frame building is 70 by 32 feet and cost about \$1600. It is an improvement in every respect over the old one and will doubtless prove quite satisfactory for the present.

In accordance with the resolution passed at the Commencement meeting of the trustees, work has been commenced upon a biological laboratory, to be called Davie Hall in honor of Gen. Wm. R. Davie, "whose unselfish and unremitting labors in behalf of the University did so much to tide it over its early years and to mould it for its future that he has justly been called the Father of the University." The building committee consists of Julian S. Carr, Alfred M. Scales, George G. Stephens for the trustees, and Henry V. Wilson and Francis P. Venable for the faculty. This building will be of grey pressed brick, 126 x 45 feet, with two stories, basement and some attic rooms. It is to accommodate the departments of zoology and botany and will be situated on the eastern side of the University near the arboretum which is beginning to take shape.

It is a source of gratification to all friends of the University that its equipment has been so materially increased in recent years.

And yet in each annual report I am forced to appear in the role of one crying for more help. The University is growing very rapidly. This year will see a total enrollment of about eight hundred students. We are called upon to keep up with the demands of a great State just awakening to its possibilities, of a great people who must be trained and the way opened for them to the greatest productiveness and service. It was for this that the fathers planned, for this that the University was established.

We find ourselves hampered at every turn. There is not room in dormitories and town combined for the students who would enter. The Commons Hall is inadequate in size and equipment, thus forcing many students to pay from \$3.00 to \$6.00 more a month for board—a charge which many of them can ill afford. There are not sufficient lecture rooms for further division of the classes. Other laboratories are badly needed and increased equipment. The lighting plant, heating system and water-works must all be enlarged. To sum up, the University should be placed immediately upon an efficient basis for the highest, best work and this means the expenditure of at least \$350,000. I feel it my duty to make these things known even though it is impossible for you to plan for present relief.

Increased Cost of Living

The average of expenses at the University has increased considerably since the beginning of my administration in 1900. During the session of 1900-'01 I asked for itemized accounts, and estimates and reports were handed in by several hundred students. A fair average then for those who, under scholarships, paid no tuition was \$150; for others it was \$250. While I have made no complete investigation I should say that these figures should now be changed to \$250 and \$350 respectively.

It is not easy to account for this except on the principle of a general change in the standards of living, together with increased cost of board. The University fees have been increased very little. The boarding houses in town have raised their charge four or five dollars a month, while the University Commons, where over one-third of the students board, has raised its price to nine dollars a

month, an additional charge of only one dollar. The difference must lie in clothes and incidental expenses, under which head come many things which were once regarded as unnecessary but are now indulged in. Much of the needless cost of Commencement in the way of banquets, souvenirs, etc., has been voluntarily cut out by the students. If we sum it all up, however, I think it will be found that the total change is simply in keeping with the changed standards of living of the times.

Still, I regard it as most necessary that everything be done to keep the absolutely necessary cost of education as low as possible and within the reach of every young man in the State who has a will to get it, however poor he may be. Two things are necessary to this end. The University Commons must be large enough to offer cheap board to every one who applies. Its present equipment is taxed to the utmost to accommodate two hundred and fifty men. This accommodation should be doubled. The old dormitories, which from necessity have been turned into lecture halls and laboratories, should be restored to their original uses and thus furnish lodgings for a considerable number of men. The prices of rooms in the town average much higher than in the dormitories and are increasing every year.

There are many ways in which students through their own efforts meet a part or all of the cost of their education. A large number work during vacation, some study a year and work a year, thus delaying their graduation by at least two years, or, sometimes, dropping out altogether and never graduating. Others give part of their college time to various forms of labor more or less remunerative. For the benefit of this class who must work their way through there is a Self-Help Committee of the faculty. This committee acts as a sort of employment bureau and has usually been able to find positions for all who applied. I copy here a portion of the report of this committee. While a number of students do not report to this committee and their names and earnings are unknown to them, still the table given is a fairly accurate approximation and throws much interesting light upon the subject of self-help.

Self-Help Statistics, 1907-1908

OCCUPATION	NO. MEN	SUM EARNED
Agents—Clothing	22	\$1560.00
“ Laundry	4	300.00
“ Photographs	4	200.00
“ Emblems	1	100.00
Assistants	12	2550.00
Clerks	3	300.00
Fish Dealers	2	50.00
Hair Cutters	1	100.00
Janitors	7	395.00
Library Assistants	5	432.00
Licentiates	8	931.00
Literary Workers	11	200.00
Mail Carrier	1	17.00
Managers	2	225.00
Nurse	1	300.00
Organ Pumper	1	16.00
Printers	10	1500.00
Reporters	4	200.00
Sextons	2	72.00
Tellers	2	60.00
Ticket Sellers	1	10.00
Treasurers	2	90.00
Typewriters	6	1600.00
Waiters, Commons	27	1938.00
Waiters, private houses	16	1560.00
Wood Cutters	3	160.00
Miscellaneous	27	1620.00
Totals	184	\$16486.00
Twice counted	20	
	164	

Too much outside work generally tells upon the scholarship of the student. Hence it is important that there should be other means of helping. This is furnished by the loan funds of which there are two, the Deems Fund amounting to \$27,000, and the Martin Fund, \$7,500, of which only the interest is available. Loans from these funds are limited so that no student can overburden himself with debt. The bursar's report shows \$4,269.60 loaned during the year and fifty-six students helped.

It is probably a conservative estimate to say that one-half of the total number of students either earn or borrow in part or in whole the money needed for their education.

Entrance Requirements

It is gratifying to note the continued improvement in the preparatory schools. The University now receives about two-fifths of its entering class from the public schools and this proportion will grow with the development of the State's High School system. A much larger number are being prepared for entrance and they are better prepared. This improved preparation has enabled the University to increase its requirements, so that by 1909 the full requirements counted in units of the Carnegie Foundation will amount to 15 units. In 1908 they are 14.5 units. Action taken by the faculty has broadened these requirements somewhat, by allowing a larger election so as to be in accord with the generally accepted usage of similar institutions and to lessen the narrowing influence of such requirements upon the schools. The standards are now on a par with those of the best institutions in the country.

Much more important than these entrance requirements which mean, after all, simply an attempt at measuring the work of the school and afford a somewhat unreliable test of the ability of the student to undertake college work, are the standards of University work done after the student has taken up the regular classes. The demands made upon the students are constantly increasing and all improved methods are employed for securing thoroughness and an intelligent comprehension of the subject. While much remains to be accomplished and the faithful teacher is often discouraged at the apparent paucity of results, it is interesting to note that out of 125 freshmen who returned to take up their sophomore work only fifteen had failed to pass on two-thirds of their required work. Nine of these failed to pass on one-half, and five of the nine failed to pass on one-third. Under the last faculty ruling a student must pass on at least one-half of his work to be promoted from the freshman to the sophomore class. The showing of the upper classes is still better. I am glad to be able to speak in high terms

of the fidelity of the students in attendance upon classes and other duties. I have never known it to be better. Very few cases have arisen requiring faculty discipline.

Department of Education

The crying need of the schools is for more well trained teachers. More than seventy-five requests for teachers which reached the University had to be turned down for lack of men. The reports of Professors Walker, Noble and Toy which are appended to this paper will show what the University is doing to meet this demand. Each year a goodly percentage of the graduates and many of the undergraduates go out to teach in the schools. A summer term for teachers has also been established and many will take advantage of this mode of improving themselves for their work. Professors Noble and Walker have helped in the teachers institutes held here and there over the State. They have also visited many school superintendents' meetings and delivered many addresses.

A short course for teachers is mapped out and offered in the catalogue, and a number of our students are preparing themselves to teach, either in this, or, better still, in the full University course. But we realize that much more must be done. Professor Walker suggests the plan which I recommended in my report of 1903 and in subsequent reports, namely the establishment of a Teachers College in connection with the University. This will require an annual outlay of at least \$5,000. but I am convinced that such a training school for teachers would cost the State much more if established elsewhere because of needless duplication and that it is an absolute necessity for the efficiency and success of the public school system.

Appended Reports

I wish to draw your careful attention to the reports of the deans of the various departments and to the financial statement. With regard to the latter, the system of accounts was changed on August 15th, 1907, so that next year I can present a full statement of receipts and disbursements. The present report gives only such as are recorded on the books of the bursar.

Very respectfully,

FRANCIS P. VENABLE, *President.*

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE UNIVERSITY

To the President of the University:

I have the honor to submit the following report, covering the period from the last report to November, 1907. At commencement, June 4, 1907, the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon 47 students; Bachelor of Philosophy, upon ten; Bachelor of Science, eight,— a total of sixty-five baccalaureate degrees in the academic department. It may be of interest to note that thirty-one of the forty-seven Bachelors of Arts were from the course known as group 1; thirteen from group 2; and three from group 3. This does not mean that the course laid down for group 1 is more popular. The number of students who begin in that course as freshmen is much smaller, but they are more likely to remain four years for graduation. And of the twelve students whose scholarship, to the end of Junior year, entitles them to membership in Phi Beta Kappa, ten are in that course.

The following higher academic degrees were conferred: Master of Arts, four; Master of Science, three; Doctor of Philosophy, one. In the professional schools: Bachelor of Laws, two; Graduate in Pharmacy, five; Doctor of Medicine, ten. A total of ninety degrees in course is, in itself, proof of the usefulness of the University in the educational life of the State.

Comparative Table, Classes 1904-1907

The following table continues the statistics of graduating classes, 1904-1907 inclusive.

The increase (from 19.3 to 28) in the percentage of those entering who remained for graduation, is encouraging, although it cannot be taken for granted that it will necessarily continue with classes in future, as the tendency everywhere is to shorten the time given to academic training, in order to go into business, or to begin study for a profession:

	1904			1905			1906			1907		
Number entering	139			154			150			143		
Lost Freshman year	50	65	71	53	19		42	13	46	7	12	
Gained Sophomore year		9	10									
Lost Sophomore year	47	36	42	46	4		16					
Gained Junior year		8	8									
Lost Junior year	11	20	28	11								
Gained Senior year		10	15									
Total loss and gain	108	121	141	106	35		106					
Per cent.	77.7	78.6	94	64	20		64					
Per cent. of those entering to graduate	26.6			26.6			19.3			28		
Number of years	2	3	4	2	3	4	2	3	4	2	3	4
Number remaining two or more years	99	63	42	105	74	52	107	71	42	109	69	52
Per cent.	71.2	45.3	30.2	68.2	48	33.8	71.3	47.3	28	76.2	48.4	36.3

Preparation of Freshmen

Of the freshman class entering in September, 1907, the public graded schools furnished 38 per cent. as compared with 39 per cent., in 1906, 30 per cent. in 1905, and 21 per cent. in 1904.

Private schools furnished 54 per cent., as compared with 52 per cent. in 1906, 58 per cent. in 1905, and 71 per cent. in 1904.

Colleges of this and other states furnished 8 per cent., which is nearly the same proportion as for several years past.

The freshman class is the largest in the history of the University.

The subjects which all candidates for admission to the freshman class have been required to offer are mathematics, English, and history; while Latin, Greek, German, French, and elementary physics are also offered by those who enter certain groups of studies. 90 per cent. of the freshmen entered without conditions in history, while eight of those conditioned offered a large part of the history required. In mathematics, 68 per cent. entered with-

out conditions. In 1906, the percentage was 76, the decrease this year being caused by the more advanced requirement in geometry. (For entrance, mathematics has, by the system heretofore in use, counted 4 points). Of the remaining students, 31 were able to offer $3\frac{1}{2}$ points; and 20, 3 points. Entrance English has counted 3 points. Of this year's freshmen, 64 per cent. entered without conditions. Of the remainder, 39 students offered $1\frac{1}{2}$, and 12 offered 2, of the 3 points required. There is still ground for complaint about poor preparation in English. It is the language which all candidates for admission to the freshman class have used from birth in speaking, reading, and writing, and it ought not to be necessary to condition 36 per cent. of them on entrance English. It is fair to state that the percentage of those conditioned is smaller than it has been, but it is still greater than it ought to be.

Latin was offered for entrance by 127 students, 68 of whom received the full 4 points required; 17, $3\frac{1}{2}$; 19, 3; and 23, $2\frac{1}{2}$. The conditions were mainly on parts of the required six books of Vergil.

52 students offered Greek for entrance, 15 of them coming from the class known as Greek A, which counts only for entrance. 45 of the 52 received the 3 points for entrance without condition, and 4 received $2\frac{1}{2}$ points. Those with heavier conditions take Greek A, though a good student can often make up certain conditions by private study. It should be noted that many of the entrance conditions, in all the subjects, are made up by the end of the first term; and no student is allowed to go on with the second year of any study until all entrance conditions have been made up.

87 students offered elementary physics for entrance, 26 of them without conditions, and the remaining 61 were conditioned only on the laboratory work required.

17 students offered French for entrance, and 9 offered German. In French, 7 of the 17 received the full 2 points; 10, 1 point. In German, 4 received 2 points; and 5, 1 point.

Elementary physics and either French A or German A are required for entrance to group 2; and elementary physics and

both French A and German A for entrance to group 3, as these subjects are not counted for graduation in any course. It is hoped that the schools will before long be able to prepare students fully in these subjects.

The system of points required for entrance has been revised, simplified, and broadened, and adapted more closely to the needs of the public high schools. It will be printed in the University Catalogue for the current year. What is generally known as the "unit" system has been adopted. The requirements for entrance to the freshman class are, and have been, of high standard. It is unfair to compare them with those of other institutions employing other systems of entrance units.

The following table shows the comparative enrollment in the different departments for the past four years, as well as the numbers up to November 15 of this year:

ENTIRE YEAR	ACAD.	LAW	MED.	PHAR.	TOTAL*
1903-1904	403	105	72	55	616
1904-1905	441	91	100	47	666
1905-1906	449	105	98	38	683
1906-1907	483	112	115	30	731
Nov. 15, 1907	526	83	112	43	764

Academic students for the past five years:

ENTIRE YEAR	GRAD.	SEN.	JUN.	SOPH.	FRESH.
1903-1904	24	58	82	91	148
1904-1905	34	63	66	112	168
1905-1906	28	49	68	115	189
1906-1907	25	72	80	121	185
Nov. 15, 1907	25	70	87	133	210

The average age of the freshman class for the past five years has been:

1903-1904	1904-1905	1905-1906	1906-1907	1907-1908
19 yrs. 2½ mos.	19 yrs. 1½ mos.	19 yrs. 5¼ mos.	18 yrs. 8 mos.	18 yrs. 10¾ mos.

*Deducting for students in more than one department.

93 per cent. of the students are from North Carolina. Of those from other states or countries, 14 are from South Carolina, 7 from Virginia, 6 from Florida, 6 from Cuba, 5 from New York, 4 from Pennsylvania, 2 from Alabama, 2 from Mississippi; and Tennessee, Ohio, and Montana each send 1.

Counties of North Carolina represented by 10 or more students are: Mecklenburg, 36; Orange, 31; Wake, 27; Guilford, 27; Forsyth, 25; New Hanover, 23; Pitt, 19; Edgecomb, 18; Wayne, 16; Johnston, 13; Alamance, 12; Rowan, 12; Durham, 11; Wilson, 10.

Statistics in regard to the religious denominations represented among the students are of interest, and show how widespread is the University's influence among all the denominations. There are 238 Methodists, 167 Baptists, 136 Presbyterians, 110 Episcopalians, 19 Lutherans, 16 Christians, 10 Roman Catholics, 8 Hebrews, 8 Moravians, 5 German Reformed, 4 Disciples, and 4 Friends.

As the courses in French 1 and German 1 are no longer counted for graduation, it has been found necessary to make certain changes in the studies of the three groups. These changes affect mainly the courses of the sophomore year, in groups 1 and 2. Three hours of elective studies will hereafter be allowed in all three of the groups of that year. It is believed that considerable advantage may be derived from the student's having an opportunity of continuing, through his junior and senior years, work in sciences begun as early as his second year.

The good effect of sub-division of the larger classes into sections is already seen. It should be continued, and extended as rapidly as the University's means may permit.

The students have attended to their duties with regularity and earnestness. No cases of serious disorder have occurred.

At the examinations held in May, on the work of the spring term, 237 academic students passed without any conditions. 65 were conditioned on one subject; 47, on two; 24, on three. Only 21 of the whole number of students conditioned made very bad records. Of these, some were advised not to return; but it is pleasant to be able to note that others of them are here, taking

over again the studies on which they failed last year, and doing good work now. Many students do not "find themselves" at first. Some are fortunate if they find themselves after a while.

The conditions in May were classified as follows: in English, 67, of which 42 were in English 1 and 21 in English 2; in Mathematics, 76, of which 64 were in Mathematics 1; in Modern Languages, 52 (32 in French, 18 in German, 2 in Spanish); in Ancient Languages 55 (42 in Latin, 13 in Greek); 22 in History, 14 of these in History 1; 14 in Chemistry; 24 in Physics, 13 of these in A Physics; 10 in Economics; 9 in Philosophy; 6 in Geology.

EBEN ALEXANDER,
Dean.

**REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE SCHOOL OF
APPLIED SCIENCES**

To the President of the University:

The enrollment in the Applied Science courses the present session is as follows:

I. Chemistry.....	12	students
II. Electricity.....	14	"
III. Civil Engineering.....	20	"
IV. Mining and Metallurgy.....	4	"
	50	
Total	50	

Of the fifty registered students, seven are freshmen, sixteen are sophomores, eleven are juniors, six are seniors, and ten are graduates.

The number enrolled last session was thirty, fifteen being freshmen. Of upper classmen, the numbers have increased from fifteen last session to forty-three this year. This is a fair comparison, since the freshman studies are the same in the Arts and Science courses, and the separation begins with the sophomore year.

The ten graduates may properly be included in the enrollments as they are candidates for the degree of Master of Science.

The changes in the courses are few but important; the principal one being the increase of one hour per week in Mathematics 7A in course III so as to include: Construction of Dams, Retaining Walls, etc. Students completing this course will be prepared for the Civil Service examinations, which will render them eligible to positions as Assistant Engineers in the Irrigation, Drainage and River and Harbor Surveys.

The laboratory accommodations for Physics (including Electricity) and Geology (including Mining and Metallurgy) are entirely too

limited. Larger and more suitably appointed rooms are needed and until they are provided, the laboratory work will be seriously hampered. Several classes are, at present, divided into sections, which necessitates an increased number of instructors. In the electrical laboratory there is not sufficient room for the proper placing and operating of the machines.

J. W. GORE, *Dean*.

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE GRADUATE SCHOOL

To the President of the University:

My last report contained the following paragraph: "With the completion of the new library building, now in process of erection, the facilities for resident graduate work will be materially increased. I believe that it will then be advisable to discontinue the granting of degrees for non-resident study and to require all applicants to pursue their courses at the University under the personal direction of the heads of the departments. This requirement, which is already in force for the doctorate, will lessen the number of applicants for the Master's degree, but will not lessen the number of degrees actually awarded, the records showing that only a very small percentage of non-resident students come up for the final examinations."

The motion to discontinue the giving of non-resident course, was unanimously passed by the Faculty at a recent meeting, and henceforth all of our graduate students will be resident. This action will have the effect of bettering the quality of our graduate work and also of commending it to outsiders. A non-resident course, even though confined to our own graduates, smacks of the "correspondence school" and cannot compete in academic dignity or thoroughness with the courses given under the personal guidance and inspiration of the instructor.

Another recent action of the Faculty, taken at the last meeting, November 29, will serve also to make the quality of our graduate work better understood and more widely appreciated. Our entrance requirements have been "standardized" rather than raised. The requirement of fifteen units for admission is not so much a new requirement as a re-estimate, on a uniform and inter-collegiate basis, of what we have hitherto consistently required. This action, however, though in no way affecting the standard we have steadily maintained, will enhance the value of our graduate courses in the minds of those who estimate the worth of a curriculum more from its starting point than from its goal.

The number of students now pursuing graduate courses is twenty-five. More requests for admission to graduate work have been declined this year, on account of insufficient preparation, than for any previous year since the formal organization of the graduate department. The scope and variety of the courses now given may be inferred from the following statement. As a major or minor study, English is a part of ten courses; Chemistry of seven; History, Pedagogy, Physics, Mathematics, Geology, and Economics of three; Philosophy of two; Drawing, Botany, German, French, and Latin, of one.

C. ALPHONSO SMITH, *Dean*.

December 3, 1907.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

To the President of the University:

In 1905 the chair of Secondary Education (known for the first two years of its existence as the Department of School Organization) was established in the University. The purpose of establishing this department was three fold: (1) to investigate the high schools of the State both public and private with a view to ascertaining their conditions, their needs, their problems, and their possibilities for growth and larger service; (2) to stimulate among the people of the State a desire for better high school facilities; (3) to aid in whatever way found practicable in promoting the cause of secondary education both by improving the conditions in the high schools already existing and by encouraging the establishment of other high schools.

Since I began my work here in September, 1905, I have been doing what I could to carry on these three lines of work simultaneously. Much of my time has been spent with the schools and school men: (1) with the county superintendents, discussing their local school problems, urging upon them the necessity for better high school facilities, and encouraging them to bring this question before their respective school boards and to advocate it among their people; (2) with city and town superintendents, calling their attention to the same problems, helping them in many cases to remodel their high school courses of study, and advising with them in various other ways; (3) with the high schools public and private, studying at first hand their needs, their problems, and possibilities; lending aid here and there wherever possible; (4) at educational meetings of various sorts—teachers' meetings, county and city superintendents' associations, educational rallies, etc., advocating in private conferences and public addresses increased high school facilities.

Schools Visited

During this time I have visited the following schools:

Albemarle High School (Elizabeth City), Appalachian Training School, Asheboro Graded School, Asheville City Schools, Asheville School (Sulphur Springs), Atlantic Collegiate Institute (Elizabeth City), Bingham School (Asheville), Bingham School (Mebane), Brown University School (Charlotte), Buie's Creek Academy, Burlington Graded Schools, Cary High School, Charlotte City Schools, Claremont College, Clemmons School, Concord Public Schools, Cove Creek Academy (Watauga County), Davenport College, Dilworth Graded School, Durham City Schools, Edenton Graded Schools, Elizabeth City Public Schools, Faison Academy Fayetteville Public Schools, Franklinton Graded School, Goldsboro Public Schools, Graham Graded School, Greensboro High School, Grove Academy (Kenausville), Henderson Public Schools, James Sprunt Institute, Jamestown Graded School (Guilford County), Kinston Graded School, Leicester School (Buncombe County), Lenoir Graded School, Lenoir College, Lexington Public Schools, Louisburg Graded School, Louisburg Female College, Lystra School (Chatham County), Mast Seminary (Watauga County), Mount Pleasant Collegiate Institute, Morganton Public Schools, New Bern Public Schools, North Carolina Military Academy, Oak Ridge Institute, Orange Grove School (Orange County), Oxford Public Schools, Plymouth Public Schools, Raeford Institute, Raleigh City Schools, Randleman Graded School, Reidsville Graded School, Reidsville Seminary, Rocky Mount Graded School, Roper Graded School, Roxboro Graded School, Salem Public School, Salem Boys' School, Salem Academy and College, Salisbury Public Schools, Southern Presbyterian Female College (Red Springs), Sunderland School (Concord), Tryon Graded School, Walnut Grove Institute, Warrenton High School, Warsaw Academy, Waynesville Graded School, Weaver School (Lenoir), Whitsett Institute, Wilmington City Schools, Winston Public Schools, Yadkin College.

Addresses and Talks

I have delivered educational addresses and short talks to the students of schools at the following places:

Appalachian Training School, Asheboro Graded School, Asheville City High School, Atlantic Collegiate Institute, Burlington Graded Schools, Charlotte City High School, Concord Public School (colored), Cove Creek Academy, Elizabeth City Public Schools, Fayetteville Public Schools (high school department), Graham Graded School, James Sprunt Institute (lecture), Leicester School, Lenoir Graded School, Louisburg Graded School, Montreat (before State Association of County Superintendents), Morganton Public Schools (high school department), Mount Pleasant Collegiate Institute, Mount Amoena Seminary, N. C. Military Academy, Orange Grove School (educational rally), Oxford Public School, Raeford Institute, Randleman Graded School, Randolph County Teachers' Association, Reidsville Graded School, Reidsville Seminary, Roper Graded School (commencement address), Roxboro Graded School, Roxboro (educational rally), Sunderland School, Tryon Graded School (commencement address), Walnut Grove Institute, Warrenton High School, Warsaw Academy, Waynesville Graded School, Whitsett Institute.

In addition to the foregoing field work I have been giving in the University a two-hour lecture course in School Organization, open only to Juniors and Seniors preparing to become teachers.

During the past summer I spent a good deal of my time in the Department of Public Instruction at Raleigh, assisting in the office work pertaining to the establishment of public high schools. At the request of Superintendent Joyner I have prepared the courses of study for these schools and also a High School Teacher's Hand Book, now in the hands of the printer. I am at present, by appointment of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, engaged in the work of supervising and directing the new public high schools which have been established under the act of the Legislature of 1907. There are one hundred and fifty-six of these schools in eighty-one counties. I regard this public high school movement as the most important educational work the State now has immediately before it. The University has done its part in stimulating this movement, and I think now its manifest duty is to foster the growth of these new schools and to encourage them in every way possible.

Before closing this report, if I may with propriety offer for your serious consideration one suggestion, I should like to recommend that steps be taken at the earliest possible moment to establish in the University a School of Education of equal dignity and importance with the other professional schools. This institution is the head of the State's educational system. It is reasonable, therefore, to expect the secondary schools, in large measure, to look to this source for trained teachers. The University has done and is still doing a noble part in supplying the schools of the State with teachers, principals, and superintendents. But the time is at hand when it is going to be called upon to do a larger part. As evidence of this let me call your attention to the fact that during the past two years we have been called upon for nearly two hundred men to engage in educational work. We have been able to supply barely a third of this number. Many of the new Public High Schools have not opened their doors this fall because licensed high school teachers could not be found to take charge of them. This demand for trained male teachers is becoming more and more insistent, and it must be translated by the University into an opportunity for larger service to the State.

Respectfully submitted,

N. W. WALKER,

Professor of Secondary Education.

December 10th, 1907.

**REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE FACULTY OF THE
SUMMER SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS**

June 17 to July 27, 1907

Francis P. Venable, President of the University of North Carolina :

Sir:—I have the honor to present the following report of the Summer Term for Teachers held at this University June 17 to July 27, 1907.

Organization

The Faculty was composed of seven members of the Faculty of the University as follows: G. M. McKie, English; J. D. Bruner, French; W. D. Toy, German; J. G. DeR. Hamilton, History; George Howe, Latin; M. H. Stacy, Mathematics; J. E. Latta, Physics.

In each department were offered two courses which were intended to lay a good foundation for subsequent work of a higher grade. These courses were especially adapted to the present needs of high school teachers.

The University Library and the Physical Laboratory were placed at the disposal of the students.

Enrollment

There were enrolled 36 students, of whom 21 were women and 15 were men. Twenty-nine were teachers.

Thirty-four students were from North Carolina, representing eighteen counties. The high schools of Birmingham, Ala., and Portland, Oregon, furnished one student each.

Character

From the beginning it was made clear to the students that the purpose of this school was to afford opportunity to learn thoroughly certain elementary but fundamental subjects, rather than

NOTE.—During the necessary absence of Dr. Hamilton, his place was supplied by Dr. W. K. Boyd, Professor of History in Trinity College.

to gain general impressions by hearing lectures without regular and serious private study.

In each course there were six meetings per week and the work was conducted as practically as possible. Definite amounts of work were assigned for each meeting and each student was held accountable for the whole amount.

In connection with the regular work of the classes, practical suggestions were made in regard to methods of teaching and to the selection of text books.

Results

The results were gratifying. The attendance was exceptionally good, the rare cases of absence being of such a nature as not to show lack of interest in the work. A large majority of the students gave evidence of diligent preparation for the classes.

There is good reason to believe that real progress was made and that the good results will be evident in the subsequent work of the students.

The total number of students in each department was as follows:

English	22
French	4
German	5
History	10
Latin	16
Mathematics.....	10
Physics.....	18

Written examinations were held in twelve courses, embracing all the departments. The total number of students present at examination was thirty eight, representing sixteen separate individuals, that is, but little less than one-half of the total number of students. Some good students who desired to stand these examinations were prevented from doing so by private reasons which were satisfactory to the instructors.

As a result of these examinations, twenty-nine certificates were issued to twelve persons.

Recommendations

In view of the evident success of this Summer Term the Faculty is unanimous in recommending the continuance of a similar plan.

It is probable that the limited attendance during this session was chiefly due to the fact that the teachers were not fully informed of the character of the work offered. The Faculty believes that these teachers will be glad to avail themselves of the opportunity to improve their scholarship in so practical a manner.

They recommend that there be a redistribution of courses so as to include, when possible, some work similar to that of the first year of college. It is further recommended that in place of a single registration fee for teachers, there be made a small charge for each subject selected. It is thought that this plan will induce students to limit their attention to a few subjects, without entailing any financial burden.

The Faculty desires to express its obligation to the clergymen of the village for their valuable service in connection with the morning prayers.

Finally, it gives me pleasure to state that all measures adopted for the purpose of promoting the efficiency of the school received the hearty support of the whole Faculty and that the work was performed with a full realization of its importance.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER D. TOY,
Chairman of the Faculty.

December 4th, 1907.

Dr. F. P. Venable, President :

Dear Sir:—During the current year I have delivered educational addresses as follows:

- Wake County Teachers' Association.
- City Superintendents' Association.
- Lenoir County Teachers' Association.
- Guilford County Teachers' Association.
- Knap of Reeds High School.
- Closing Exercises Guilford College Graded School.
- Bahama Public High School.
- Closing Exercises Wilmington Public High School.
- Lenoir College (literary address at commencement).
- Teachers' Institute, Forsyth County (two public addresses, and lectures daily for two weeks on Methods of Teaching).
- Gastonia Graded Schools.
- Laying cornerstone, Andrews Graded School.
- Westminster School, Rutherford County.
- Mebane Library Association.
- Bingham (Mebane) School.
- Grassy Creek, Ashe County.
- Rougement High School.

Very respectfully,

M. C. S. NOBLE.

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE LAW SCHOOL

November 25, 1907.

Dr. F. P. Venable, President U. N. C.

Dear Sir:-At the beginning of the present term the Law School was transferred from the South Building to the Smith Building, just vacated by the University Library, and the Law School is now provided with commodious and comfortable lecture and library rooms, suitable to the increasing numbers of students in attendance upon it. ✓

My request for an additional professor has been complied with and Dr. Ruffin has resumed his place as professor of law, and we have now three professors whose entire time is occupied in teaching law. ✓

The curriculum has been so arranged that it comprehends in two years not only the course prescribed by the Supreme Court to be read by candidates for license to practise law in North Carolina but also the third year course which was required of candidates for the degree of LL.B. ✓

It is now practicable for a law student, who has had at least two years academic work previous to his entering upon the study of law, by taking the full two years' course in the law school, to take his degree at the end of the course.

The result of this change will be a great increase in the number of graduates with the degree of LL.B., but it will preclude us from joining the Association of American Law Schools, which requires its members to adopt a three years course for the degree, with an intimation that the requirement will soon be raised to four years. Up to 1904-05 the curriculum provided for three courses of instruction, each covering one year's work. It now leaves out the requirement for constitutional history and economics, and distributes the work of the third year into that of the first and second years, which is rendered practicable with the aid of the additional professor. ✓

We shall not be entitled to the high encomiums of Presidents Rogers and Vance, as one of the few Law Schools in the South ✓

which requires three years of study in order to obtain the degree. But all candidates for the degree must have completed at least two years in College and two in the Law School.

I recommend that the Elementary Law course be resumed and be made elective, three hours, with the distinct understanding that this time will not be allowed to count as part of the two years of study required by the Supreme Court.

Our library, its original foundation being the gift of Hon. John Manning, comprises with its accretions about 2000 volumes, and being constantly added to by means of a fund provided for this purpose, is now called the Manning Memorial Library and is destined to become one of the best law libraries in the State.

The Class of the Spring Term of 1907 was composed of forty-one members, and that of the Summer Law School forty members. Twenty-seven of them were licensed to practise law in August.

The number of students at the Fall Term 1907 is 60, and of these 22 expect to apply for license in February and 4 are candidates for the degree of LL.B.

The conduct of the students has been exemplary and we have everything to encourage us in our efforts to keep up the high standard of legal scholarship set for us by our distinguished predecessors.

JAS. C. MACRAE,
Dean.

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE MEDICAL SCHOOL AT CHAPEL HILL

Mr. President:

There are enrolled in the Medical Department at Chapel Hill eighty-eight (88) students, forty (40) in the second year, and forty-eight (48) in the first year. The present second-year class numbered in the beginning of its first year more than fifty, but many withdrew on account of insufficient preparation. It is now an able, earnest body of students, and we believe it will bring credit to this University. The first-year class has a larger proportion of college-trained students than any previous class, more than fifty per cent. having had one or more years of college work. Many having completed the required courses in Chemistry and Physics, more than half of the class have elected courses in Zoology or Advanced Chemistry. These are encouraging conditions and we are confirmed in the belief that an entrance requirement of one year in college will, in 1909, be timely and reasonable.

Dr. G. R. Berkeley, Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy, resigned on completing his work in the Spring term to continue his studies in clinical medicine. He was in every way a satisfactory instructor. It is recommended that Dr. R. B. Lawson, who has given convincing evidence of his ability as a teacher, be advanced to the chair of Associate Professor of Anatomy. Drs. Dolley, MacNider, and Manning were at work during the summer vacation in the research laboratories of the Western Reserve University, the University of Chicago, and the Harvard Medical School respectively.

The Dissecting Hall was burned on the night of June 19th by an unfortunate accident, but fortunately most of the anatomical material was uninjured. The building has been replaced under the direction of Dr. Mangum by one in every way more convenient and serviceable, without material delay in the anatomical work. The equipment in the several laboratories—especially in the physiological and pharmacological laboratories—has been substantially increased, and made more efficient.

The departmental library has made a promising beginning. A small number of journals have been placed on the subscription list, and the Western Reserve University, through Dr. Dolley, has made a generous donation of four hundred and fifty (450) volumes, including several nearly complete sets of valuable journals. These, added to the collection of approximately one thousand (1000) volumes in the late Dr. Thos. F. Wood's library, generously donated by Mrs. Wood, aggregate a total of more than fifteen hundred volumes.

Our students have made gratifying records in other institutions, many of which are handsomely endowed and splendidly equipped. Medical education is growing rapidly in thoroughness and usefulness, and a more thorough scientific training is required for the M.D. degree than ever before. We feel that the department has made substantial gains, but there is a splendid opportunity for further development. Being removed from the large clinical centres, its growth is very largely dependent upon an extension of the courses in Experimental Medicine, but it will be difficult to accomplish this under present conditions.

There is needed first a building equipped for animal experimentation. It is impossible to provide even in a crude way facilities for surgical experiments or for the care of animals under experimental observation. Experiments of this character offer attractive possibilities in the field of research and are essential in demonstrative teaching. Moreover the space in the present building permits only one lecture, and however carefully the schedule of recitations may be arranged it is impossible to prevent conflicts in the use of the lecture room during several consecutive hours. We feel the necessity of calling your attention again to this urgent need.

An essential part of the equipment is a supply of small animals for experimental purposes. It offers serious difficulties, and however economically managed the expense will be considerable. But we believe that with properly arranged breeding pens and an intelligent attendant the cost can be reduced to a minimum, and the zoological and medical laboratories can be supplied with a sufficient number of animals.

The absence of an opportunity for post mortem examinations emphasizes the importance of a large collection of preserved

gross pathological material. The collection of the specimens has already begun and offers no serious difficulties. For proper preservation and mounting, a large number of specimen jars will be required. These are, unfortunately, expensive and we can only hope to accumulate them in sufficient numbers by an annual appropriation.

The growth of the department along the lines indicated will very greatly increase the already laborious and unprofitable routine work of the instructors, especially in the preparation of material for microscopic examination. Moreover, the care of the animals—especially those under experimental observation—cannot safely be entrusted to an untrained attendant. The equipment is annually increasing in value and requires constant supervision. It is very desirable that an intelligent janitor, who can be trained to do this class of work, be employed.

It will be a source of satisfaction and comfort to the friends and patrons of the University to know that an Infirmary, modern in its plan and equipment, has been erected and is ready for service. It has accommodations for twenty patients, and will accommodate thirty or more in an emergency. A well appointed operating room, in which an operation of any magnitude may be performed under the most favorable surgical conditions and with every facility for the care and comfort of the sick, has been provided. The college physicians especially wish to express their grateful appreciation for this generous provision.

The health of the student body has been unprecedented. The entire absence of typhoid fever among so many at the susceptible age during the most favorable season is as remarkable as it is gratifying. There has been only one case of serious illness among the seven hundred students—a case of acute appendicitis—and we are very glad to report that he has been successfully operated upon and has returned to his duties. Surely such a record speaks strongly for healthful climatic conditions and rational, hygienic regime.

I. H. MANNING, *Dean.*

**REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE MEDICAL SCHOOL AT
RALEIGH**

Dr. F. P. Venable, President.

Chapel Hill, N. C.

Dear Doctor:—

In handing you this, the report from this Department for its sixth year, I beg to say that conditions are, in the main, satisfactory. Since my last report, the Trustees of the University have given us material assistance in a slight increase in the annual appropriation for expenses. The Department will never do the best work of which it is capable until it is housed in a building of its own. When the next legislature meets, some action must be taken to secure this building. This can easily be done by cooperation. As we said in a former report, the members of the Faculty have done their work for five years without financial remuneration.

The number of students in attendance this session is twenty five (25)—thirteen in the senior class, and twelve (12) in the junior class. No changes in the Faculty have been made since my last report.

Yours truly,

H. A. ROYSTER,
Dean.

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE SCHOOL OF PHARMACY

To the President of the University:—

I submit herewith the annual report of the School of Pharmacy.

1. The number of students registered in the School this year is forty-four. Of these thirty-two are in the first year; twelve in the second. These numbers show an increase in the registration. The increase in registrations in the second year is particularly gratifying.

2. All the students of the School who were applicants for license before the State Board were successful. The State Board has unanimously recommended to the State Association that graduation from a reputable school of pharmacy be made a prerequisite for examination. The State Association will act upon this recommendation at its meeting in June. The School of Pharmacy will make every effort to secure favorable action upon the recommendation.

3. During the year a considerable number of accessions have been made to the Departmental Library. The Library now contains over four hundred volumes, including subscriptions to twelve journals.

4. The chief needs of the School are:

(a) A new building. Besides greatly increasing the efficiency of the School, a new building would release ten rooms on the first floor of the present building for dormitory use, and would remove the objections that students have to the living rooms on the third floor.

(b) A paid assistant.

(c) An annual appropriation of not less than two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250) for the purchase of needed apparatus and materials.

Respectfully submitted,

E. V. HOWELL,
Dean.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

Aug. 15, 1906, to Aug. 15, 1907.

To the President of the University:

Sir:— I have the honor to present my seventh annual report, being the report of the work of the library from Aug. 15, 1906, to Aug. 15, 1907.*

Equipment

During the year nothing other than ordinary clerical supplies was added to the equipment of the library, on account of the fact that the new library building was nearing completion and was to be opened in September. The subject of the equipment of the new quarters, however, met with careful consideration on the part of the building committee and the librarian, and there is every reason to believe that the furnishings planned for will be ample and convenient when all are secured.

Cataloguing and Clerical Work

Twelve hundred and sixty volumes were received and catalogued during the year. The Wood and Potter collections, consisting of twelve hundred volumes on medicine, the collection of philosophy, and a part of the reference collection, were re-labeled and prepared in such a way as to simplify the task of moving. Three hundred pamphlets were received and classified roughly, and a number of printed catalogue sheets were secured to make more accessible the collection of government documents. The work of re-cataloguing, carried on in previous years during the summer vacation, was temporarily suspended in 1907, and the time usually devoted to it was given to the work incident to moving.

*The part of this report between Aug. 15 and Dec. 31, 1906, was covered in my sixth annual report for the calendar year 1906. The repetition is made necessary in order to make the dates of the report of the library conform with those of the academic year.

Acquisitions

The acquisitions for the year numbered sixteen hundred and sixty volumes including purchases, bound periodicals, general gifts, and a special gift of four hundred volumes on medicine from Western Reserve University to the medical library of the University.

The library of the department of chemistry was further strengthened through an additional loan by President Venable of two hundred and fifty volumes from his individual library.

The following sets of periodicals were entirely completed during the year: *Beitraege zur Gerschichte der deutschen Sprache und Literatur*, *Early English Text Society Publications*, Original Series, *Early English Text Society Publications*, Extra Series, *Southern Historical Society Papers*, *South Atlantic Quarterly*, and *Public Libraries*.

Permanent subscriptions were entered for the following periodicals: *Archiv fur die gesammte Physiologie*, *Archiv fur pathologische Anatomie und Physiologie*, *Journal of Infectious Diseases*, *Education*, *School Review*, *Nature*, *Revue d'Histoire Litteraire de la France*, and *Biblical World*.

Tabulated Acquisitions

The tabulated acquisitions for the year, exclusive of the gift from Western Reserve University (400 volumes), the loan from President Venable (250 volumes and pamphlets), and the *Early English Text Society Publications* (200 numbers), are as follows:

Gifts from individuals, private N. C. societies, and societies and institutions of other states	94
Gifts from U. S. government and departments	319
Gifts from N. C. government and departments	29
Bound volumes from binderies	189
Volumes through purchase	629
Total	1260
Total volumes in the library	45,822

Loans

The register shows that the library has been used by the following persons:

Students	710
Faculty and assistants	61
Summer school students	25
Residents and visitors	26
Total	<hr/> 822
Books issued for two weeks	8,132
Queries posted for debate	37
References posted for debate	628
Other colleges, schools, clubs, individuals, etc., supplied with helps and materials	39

The figures given above by no means indicate the complete loans of the library. They show only the issue of such books as may be taken from the library for two weeks, and represent the secondary, rather than the primary or serious reading of the University. Debate references, dictionaries, encyclopedias, general reference books, books assigned for class reading and study, law books, books in the various department libraries, periodicals, and other publications which cannot be taken from the library, have been constantly used. It is impossible to record their use.

The library has also rendered other services to the State. It has placed material at the disposal of all persons who have come to Chapel Hill to do special work; it has furnished debating materials and references to several of the colleges and schools in the State; it has suggested selected lists of books for several libraries in the State; it has furnished a number of reading lists and bibliographies whenever called on. Possibly its most general service has been that of its activity in the work of the North Carolina and American Library Associations. Through cooperation with these organizations at their annual meeting at Asheville, in May, 1907, and at other times, it has attempted to aid in the creation of a strong public sentiment in behalf of the library movement and has done what it could to show the value of the library as an institution to the public at large.

Finances

The disbursements and receipts for the year have been as follows:

DISBURSEMENTS	
Binding	\$ 221.95
Books	1823.50
Light, heat, and janitor	250.00
Periodicals	558.85
Printing	28.05
Reorganization	120.64
Salaries	1380.00
Supplies	22.68
	<hr/>
	4405.67
Disbursements for law library	200.00
	<hr/>
	\$4605.67
RECEIPTS	
Fees, fall term	\$1220.00
Fees, spring term	1130.00
Endowment, fall term	455.00
Endowment, spring term	1500.00
Special appropriations	39.89
University funds	1560.78
	<hr/>
	5905.67
From law department	200.00
	<hr/>
	\$6105.67
Balance transferred to 1907-8	\$1500.00

Desk Account

DISBURSEMENTS	
Supplies, itemized in librarian's book	\$71.98
Balance on hand transferred to 1907-828
	<hr/>
	\$72.26

All fines previously collected at the desk and the fines collected through the Bursar were turned into the general treasury of the University. This amount was \$175.35.

Administration

In accordance with the recommendation made in last year's report asking for increased clerical help, the library staff was

increased in June by the election of a trained Assistant Librarian and the appointment of two graduate students to library fellowships for the year 1907-8. The holders of the fellowships are to give fifteen hours of service per week to the library and aid it in any way that is necessary. Provision was also made for the proper care of the new building.

The work of the general library has been administered by the Library Supervisor, Library Committee, Librarian, Assistant Librarian, Library Fellows, and Library Assistants. That of the departmental libraries by the Professor in charge of the department, the Librarian, and department assistants. I take pleasure in speaking of the helpfulness of all who have aided the Librarian in his work.

Recommendations

With your permission, I beg leave to make the following recommendations:

1. That the formal opening of the new library be celebrated at some convenient time during the year 1907-8 in such a way as will be in keeping with the ideals which the University cherishes for the library.

2. That the attention of the building committee continue to be given to all matters relating to the further equipment of the building until it is completely furnished. Special and immediate attention should be given to the heating of the stack room, the covering or staining of the floors, the furnishing of the North Caroliniana room, the ordering of bulletin boards, and the placing of electric fixtures in the stack room.

3. That sufficient clerical aid be provided to complete the work of cataloguing all unclassified and uncatalogued portions of the library, especially those to which rapid additions are being made through the recently enlarged endowment funds. Although a great deal of this work has been completed in the general library considerable still remains to be done. The collections most in need of attention are those of general reference, law, North Caroliniana, philosophy, medicine, general periodical literature, and scientific periodical literature.

4. That courses in bibliography, library science, and library methods be offered by the University during the regular session, and that a briefer course be offered during the summer term.

5. That the University aid the library in every way possible in its efforts to call forth a greater library activity in the State and South generally, and thereby show its interest in the extension of this special field of educational work.

Respectfully submitted,

LOUIS R. WILSON,
Librarian.

Chapel Hill, N. C.,

Nov. 15, 1907.

PUBLISHED WORK OF THE FACULTY

KEMP P. BATTLE.

History of the University of North Carolina, Vol. I. Published by the Edwards and Broughton Printing Co., Raleigh, N. C.

JAMES D. BRUNER.

✓ *The Subsequent Union of Dying Dramatic Lovers*. Modern Language Notes. Jan. 1907.

A Review of Brunetiere's Balzac. South Atlantic Quarterly. July 1907.

A Review of Raymond's Aesthetics. South Atlantic Quarterly, Oct. 1907.

The Climax in Corneille's Le Cid. University of North Carolina Magazine, Oct. 1907.

✓ *A Phase of Nature in the Drama*. Georgetown College Magazine, Oct. 1907.

COLLIER COBB.

Notes on the Geology of Core Bank, N. C. Elisha Mitchell Scientific Journal, Vol. XXIII, No. 1, 1907.

The Garden, Field, and Forest of the Nation. Address as President of the North Carolina Academy of Science. Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society Journal, June 1907.

The Education of Most Worth. Address before Atlantic Graded School.

The Boy who Wins. Address before Buie's Creek Academy.

The Geological Work of the Atmosphere. Illustrated. Address at Guilford College.

Biographical Sketches of Joshua Walker Gore, William Hooper, John DeBerniere Hooper, Kemp Plummer Battle. Biographical History of North Carolina.

WILLIAM C. COKER.

Fertilization and Embryogeny in Cephalotaxus Fortunei. Botanical Gazette, Oct. 1907.

Chapel Hill Ferns and Their Allies. Journal of the Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society, Nov. 1907.

EDWARD K. GRAHAM.

Constructive Citizenship. Address before Graduating Class of Charlotte Graded School, May 22, 1907.

Educational Opportunity. Address before Baird's School for Boys, Charlotte, N. C., September 1, 1907.

Culture Values in North Carolina. Address before North Carolina Literary and Historical Association, October 1907.

Christopher Marlowe. Address before Woman's Club, Goldsboro, N. C., Dec. 17, 1907.

The Poetry of John Charles McNeill. South Atlantic Quarterly Jan. 1907.

J. G. DER. HAMILTON.

The Heroes of America. Southern Historical Association, January, 1907.

A Notable Achievement in Historical Writing. (A review of Rhodes' History of the U. S.) South Atlantic Quarterly, January 1907.

A Review of Fleming's Documentary History of Reconstruction. American Historical Review, April and October, 1907.

Sketch of Professor William Cain. Biographical History of North Carolina.

ARCHIBALD HENDERSON.

Recent Investigations in the Foundations of Geometry. Paper before the N. C. Academy of Science, Chapel Hill, May 1907.

The Foundations of Geometry—An Historical Sketch. Journal of Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society, Vol. XXIII, No. 1, 1907.

J. E. LATTA.

Notes on Motor Circuits. Electric Journal, Jan. 1907.

WILLIAM DEB. MACNIDER.

The Action of Nitrates on the Heart. The American Journal of Medical Sciences.

A Further Study of the Action of Magnesium Sulphate on the Heart. American Journal of Physiology, Vol. XXII, No. 11.

Some of the Later Manifestations of Syphilis with Report of Cases.
Charlotte Medical Journal, September 1907.

J. E. MILLS.

A Review on "Researches on the Affinities of Elements," by Geoffrey Martin. Science, August 2nd, 1907.

Molecular Attraction VII. An Examination of Seven Esters.
Journal of Physical Chemistry, 11, p. 594, 1907.

M. C. S. NOBLE.

Closing Addresses at Guilford College Graded Schools, Knap of Reeds High School, Wilmington High School, and Gastonia Graded Schools.

Annual Address before the Literary Societies at Lenoir College.

Address on Higher Education at Westminster School in Rutherford County.

The Fall of Fort Fisher. At Teachers' Institute in Winston-Salem, August 1907.

Methods of Teaching in the Elementary Schools of Scotland. Teachers' Institute, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Sketch of Hon. J. Y. Joyner. University Annual, 1907.

C. L. RAPER.

The Teaching of Economics in the High School. At Oak Ridge Institute, Dec. 1906.

The Schoolmaster of Economics.

At Guilford College, Dec. 1906.

At Elon College, Dec. 1906.

The Gospel of Wealth.

At Lenoir College, Jan. 1907.

At Catawba College, Jan. 1907.

At State Normal College, March 1907.

At Wake Forest College, Dec. 1907.

The Taxation of Incomes. Before the National Conference on State and Local Taxation, at Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 12-15, 1907.

BOOK REVIEWS

Taylor's Some Chapters on Money. Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, March 1907.

Sparling's Business Organization. Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, May 1907.

Ogden's Life and Letters of Edwin Lawrence Godwin. Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Nov. 1907.

Osgood's American Colonies in the Seventeenth Century, Vol. III. Southern History Association Publications, Oct. 1907.

Hoyt's Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. University of North Carolina Magazine, Nov. 1907.

PAPERS

✓ *The Finances of the North Carolina Colonists.* North Carolina Booklet, Oct. 1907.

✓ *The Early Schools of the North Carolina Scotch-Irish.* North Carolina Department of Education, North Carolina Day Program, Nov. 1907.

✓ *Hesse's Bibliography of North Carolina,* revised and enlarged. American Historical Report, 1906-07.

✓ *The Taxation of Incomes.* New York Commercial, Nov. 1907; Publications of the National Tax Association; Boston Transcript.

C. ALPHONSO SMITH.

The Bible and College Students. The Christian Observer, Louisville, Ky., Feb. 27, 1907. The Literary Digest, New York, March 1907.

✓ *Philology and Literature.* The Nation, New York, April 18, 1907.

Our Debt to Cornelius Harnett. An address delivered in Wilmington, N. C., May 2, 1907, at the unveiling of the monument erected to Cornelius Harnett by the North Carolina Society of Colonial Dames of America. Published in the Wilmington Messenger and the University Magazine (May 1907).

✓ *"You all" as Used in the South.* Uncle Remus's Magazine, Atlanta, Ga., July 1907.

Educational Statesmanship in the South. ^{W. N. E. No. 561} Record, (Nov. 1907) 12-19

UNPUBLISHED ADDRESSES

At Cornell University, March 18, 1907.

At the Commencement of Weaverville College, Weaverville, N. C., May 14, 1907.

Before the Richmond Education Association, Richmond, Va., March 21, 1907.

At the Commencement of the Reidsville Graded Schools, Reidsville, N. C., May 21, 1907.

At the Commencement of the Greensboro Female College, Greensboro, N. C., May 22, 1907.

At the Commencement of the Presbyterian College for Women, Columbia, S. C., June 6, 1907.

At the Commencement of the Sweet Briar Institute, Sweet Briar, Va., June 11, 1907.

N. W. WALKER.

A Sketch of Hon. J. Y. Joyner. Biographical History of North Carolina, Vol. VI.

A Sketch of Col. R. B. Creecy. The University Magazine, April 1907.

A Sketch of Dr. Thomas Hume. The University Magazine, May 1907.

Conceptions and Misconceptions of Education. Commencement address at Roper Graded School, May 24, 1907.

The Function of the Public High School. Address before the State Association of County Superintendents at Montreat, Sept. 4, 1907.

F. P. VENABLE.

Commencement address at Guilford College, May 1907.

The Educational Value of College Athletics. University Record, Nov. 1907.

A. S. WHEELER.

Eine neue Farhenreaktion der Lignocellulosen. Ber. der deutsch. Chem. Ges. 40, 1888.

H. V. WILSON.

A New Method by which Sponges may be artificially reared. Science, Vol. XXV, No. 649.

On Some Phenomena of Coalescence and Regeneration in Sponges. Journal of Experimental Zoology, Vol. V, No. 2.

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UNIVERSITY RECORD.

- No. 49, January, 1907. The Graduate Department.
- No. 50, February, 1907. The Departments of Medicine and Pharmacy.
- No. 51, March, 1907. The Law Department.
- No. 52, April, 1907. General Information for New Students.
- No. 53, May, 1907. The General Catalogue.
- No. 54, June, 1907. The 112th Commencement.
- No. 55, October, 1907. University Day.
Dr. McKelway's Address.
The President's Report.
Greetings from Alumni.
Alumni Banquets.
Opening of the Fall Term.
The Class of 1907.
The New Members of the Faculty.
The Work of the Faculty during Vacation.
Among the Alumni.
Miscellaneous.
Necrology.
- No. 56, November, 1907. The Educational Value of College Athletics, by F. P. Venable.
Educational Statesmanship in the South, by C. Alphonso Smith.
Regulations of the Faculty.
Record of Current Events.
- No. 57, December, 1907. President's Annual Report.

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- Volume XXIII, No. 1. The Foundations of Geometry, by Archibald Henderson.

A New Color Test for the Lignocelluloses,
by Alvin S. Wheeler.

Notes on the Geology of Core Bank, N. C.,
by Collier Cobb.

Note on Electrical Ageing of Flour, by
J. W. Gore.

Industrial and Scientific Aspects of the
Pine and its Products, by Charles H.
Herty.

Volume XXIII, No. 2. Proceedings of the North Carolina Acad-
emy of Science, Sixth Annual Meeting.
The Garden, Field, and Forest of the
Nation, by Collier Cobb.

Some Interesting Grasshoppers (and Rel-
atives) of North Carolina, by Franklin
Sherman, Jr.

Notes on Some Turtles of the Genus *Pseu-*
demys, by C. S. Brimley.

Three Little Known Species of North
Carolina Fungi, by J. G. Hall.

Volume XXIII, No. 3. Proceedings of the Elisha Mitchell Scien-
tific Society, January 1907 to October
1907.

A New Method by which Sponges may be
Artificially Reared, by H. V. Wilson.

The Condensation of Chloral with Primary
Aromatic Amines, by Alvin S. Wheeler.

Recent Changes in Gold Mining in North
Carolina which have Favorably Affected
this Industry, by J. H. Pratt and A.
A. Steel.

Chapel Hill Ferns and their Allies, by
W. C. Coker.

Salisbury Physiography, by Collier Cobb.

JAMES SPRUNT HISTORICAL MONOGRAPH.

- No. 7. William Richardson Davie : A Memoir,
by J. G. de Roullhae Hamilton.
Followed by His Letters and Notes, by
Kemp P. Battle.

STUDIES IN PHILOLOGY.

- Volume II. Studies in the Syntax of the King James
Version, by James Moses Grainger.

FINANCIAL REPORT

Bursar's Report August 15, 1906 to August 15, 1907.

Receipts

	To Dec. 31, '06	To Aug. 15, '07	Total
Tuition	10,509.06	8,781.50	19,291.10
Fees	7,824.50	8,499.55	16,324.05
Tuition notes collected....	1,137.46	602.91	1,740.37
Laboratories		2,929.02	2,929.02
Miscellaneous	2,203.76	2,234.95	4,438.71
Total	23,695.32	25,509.94	49,205.26

Disbursements

Interest	2,400.00	2,400.00	4,800.00
Advertising	562.82	1,083.67	1,646.49
Apparatus (Scientific)	47.02	477.26	524.28
Apparatus (Gymnasium) ..	163.86	62.40	226.26
Campus	312.57	541.27	853.84
Freight and hauling	81.73	11.31	93.04
Fuel and light	378.97	412.62	791.59
Furniture	6.44	33.48	39.92
Infirmary	892.83	1,206.52	2,099.35
Labor and repairs	511.37	2,253.45	2,764.82
Tuition and fees refunded	362.50	134.50	497.00
Library	753.29	1,791.71	2,545.00
Laboratories	458.47	7,094.89	7,553.36
Salaries	7,667.94	11,293.45	18,961.39
Special Appropriations....	221.58	751.36	972.94
Stationery and printing...	576.92	2,513.27	3,090.19
Commencement		517.53	517.53
Miscellaneous	1,804.44	2,769.04	4,573.48
	17,202.75	35,347.73	52,550.48
Deficit August 15, 1906 to August 15, 1907.....			3,345.22
Deficit from past sessions.....			1,838.40

University Press

Paid for material, labor, power, and equipment.....	3,055.87	
Received from customers.....	<u>2,929.09</u>	
Deficit Aug. 15, 1907.....		126.78

Power Plant

Received from town customers.....	3,374.23	
" " students' fees	<u>2,838.00</u>	
	6,212.23	
Operating expenses	<u>10,171.98</u>	
Cost to University for water, heat, and light.....		3,959.75
Deficit Power Plant past sessions.....		<u>6,719.92</u>
Total deficit at close of session, Aug. 15, 1907.....		15,990.07

Expenditure of Special Funds

Special Appropriation of \$25,000 for Repairs and Improvements.

Infirmary:

Architect	1,272.00	
Furniture	600.97	
Heating equipment.....	1,714.00	
Building	15,544.62	
Sewer and grounds	<u>394.24</u>	19,528.83
Rebuilding Dissecting Hall		1,600.00
Repairs to buildings		<u>6,698.33</u>
		27,827.16

Library Fund, \$55,000

Architect.....	2,350.00
Building	45,576.00
Furniture	5,725.00
Heating equipment.....	1,600.00
Light fixtures	251.81
Tablet	125.00
Pipe line	43.48
Cost of shelving not yet placed	<u>300.00</u>
	55,971.29

Treasurer's Report as to Invested Funds

(Endowment)

Library Fund

4 5% Neuse River Mills Company Bonds.....	4,000.	
50 Shares Holt-Granite Mfg Co., Pref Stock.....	5,000.	
50 " Gibson Mfg. Co., Pref. Stock (7%).....	5,000.	
60 " Standard Furniture Co. Stock.	6,000.	
50 " American Tobacco Co., Pref. Stock.....	5,000.	
8 Wilkes County Bonds 6%	8,000.	
4 Randleman Mfg. Co. Bonds 6%.....	4,000.	
50 Shares Erwin Cotton Mills Pref. Stock.....	5,000.	
1 Registered Compania Metalurgica Mexicana Bond 5%.....	2,500.	
5 Shares Erwin Cotton Mills Pref. Stock.....	500.	
3 Bonds Hope Mills Mfg. Co.....	3,000.	
1 Raleigh Water Co. Bond.....	1,000.	
3 4% N. C. Bonds.....	3,000.	
3 4% N. C. Bonds.....	3,000.	
2 4% N. C. Bonds.....	200.	
Cash on hand.....	247.	55,447.

B. F. Moore Fund

5 4% N. C. Bonds.....	5,000.	
2 4% N. C. Bonds.....	1,000.	
4 4% N. C. Bonds.....	200.	6,200.

Bradley Escheat

5 4% N. C. Bonds.....	500.	
1 4% N. C. Bond.....	500.	
3 6% Notes and mortgages J. M. Horner et al....	3,000.	4,000.

Kenneth M. Murchison Fund

1 Bond Randleman Mfg. Co.....	1,000.	
1 " " " ".....	500.	
15 Shares Erwin Cotton Mills Pref. Stock.....	1,500.	3,000.

Chair of History Fund

1 6% Bond University of N. C.....	18,000.	
Loan, open account to University of N. C. for Alumni Building.....	4,994.	22,994.

John C. McNair Lecturing Fund

4 0% Randleman Mfg. Co. Bonds.....	4,000.	
2 4% N. C. State Bonds	200.	
2 0% School Committee Raleigh Township Bonds	2,000.	
4 5% Neuse River Mills Co. Bonds	4,000	10,200.

Mason Fund

1 0% Bond University of N. C., pledging income from heating plant.....	4,000.	
400 Acres (more or less) land in Orange County (estimated)	5,000.	6,000.

Mary Ann Smith Fund

Bill of Sale, University Press	2,700.	
1 6% University of N. C. Bond, pledging rent of Mary Ann Smith Building.....	16,000.	
1 6% University of N. C. Bond, pledging income of heating, water and sewer plants	21,000.	39,700.

Francis Jones Smith Fund

1 6% Bond University of N. C., pledging income of lighting and sewer plants.....	14,000.	14,000.
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Mary S. Speight Fund

1 6% Bond University of N. C., pledging income of heating plant.....	10,000.	10,000.
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Martin Fund

In hands of Administrator.....about	7,500.	7,500.
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Deems Fund

Outstanding notes and money on hand	27,158.06	27,158.06
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Bryan Fund

Money on hand.....	201.47	201.47
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Total endowment		<u>206,400.53</u>
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Report of Deems Fund

August 15, 1906 to August 15, 1907

Balance on hand August 15, 1906.....		2,835.53
Loans collected.....		4,588.48
		<u>7,424.01</u>
Loaned.....	4,269.60	
Treasurer's salary.....	100.00	4,369.60
		<u>3,055.41</u>
Balance on hand.....		3,055.41
Notes outstanding.....	24,103.65	
Money on hand.....	3,055.41	
		<u>27,159.06</u>

Number of students aided this year.....	58
Total number aided.....	556

Approximate Statement of the Income of the University

(Treasurer's Report Lacking)

Bursar's Receipts.....	49,205.26
University Press.....	2,929.09
Power Plant.....	6,212.23
University Endowment (partial statement).....	7,860.21
Escheats.....	2,485.46
Annual Appropriation, Legislature 1905.....	45,000.00
One-half Annual Appropriation, Legislature 1907...	12,500.00
	<u>126,192.25</u>

Material Equipment of the University

Campus 550 acres.....	35,000.	
Land around Chapel Hill 43 acres.....	25,000.	
Lots occupied by faculty houses 4 acres.....	10,000.	
	<u>70,000.</u>	70,000.
South Building 3 lecture rooms. Dormitories 60 students....		39,000.
Old East Building 3 lecture rooms. Dormitories 54 students		30,000.
Old West Building 3 lecture rooms. Dormitories 56 students		30,000.
Smith Hall (Law Building).....		16,000.
Gerrard Hall.....		10,000.
New East (Society Hall, lecture rooms, offices).....		32,000.
New West (Society Hall, lecture rooms, dormitories 16 students)		20,500.

Memorial Hall.....	45,000.
Person Hall (Medical Building).....	10,000.
Old Infirmary.....	1,500.
Mary Ann Smith Building, dormitories 60 students.....	16,000.
Carr Building, dormitories 80 students.....	20,000.
Alumni Building, recitation rooms and offices.....	40,000.
Bynum Gymnasium.....	25,500.
Y. M. C. A. Building.....	15,000.
Chemical Laboratory.....	50,000.
The Library.....	56,000.
Infirmary.....	20,000.
Commons Hall.....	7,500.
Power House.....	2,000.
Dissecting Hall.....	1,600.
President's House.....	15,000.
Three Faculty Houses.....	10,000.
Furniture and Apparatus.....	60,000.
Library (Law, Departmental and General) portraits and other collections.....	100,000.
University Press.....	2,500.
Electric Light Plant.....	12,500.
Water-works including sewer system.....	20,000.
Heating plant outside of buildings.....	10,000.
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	796,600.