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*The University of
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President's Report

CHAPEL HILL
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THE UNIVERSITY RECORD

Number 68

Fifty Cents a Year

December, 1908

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

To the Honorable Board of Trustees
Gentlemen:

Since your last meeting four members of your body have been lost by death. All of these were sons of the University, one of them its oldest living alumnus. Through many years they have given to it most loyal service and their loss will be deeply felt in many ways. In the death of these friends and counsellors there is to me a keen sense of personal loss.

Richard Benbury Creecy, a graduate of the class of 1835, on account of his advanced age has not been able to attend your meetings regularly but his interest in all that concerned the University never flagged. He died on Oct. 22, at the age of 95.

Eugene Morehead Armfield, of the class of 1888 had been a trustee for seven years. Faithful in all the duties connected with the office, helpful in counsel, generously responding to every call that was made upon him, his unselfish, loyal devotion to the University will keep his name in grateful remembrance. Among his gifts to his alma mater stands foremost the endowment of the section of the library devoted to English Philology.

Fabius Haywood Busbee of the class of 1868 had served as trustee for twenty-five years. As a member of the Executive Committee he came into very intimate connection with the administration of the affairs of the institution. His legal knowledge, skill in handling practical matters, keen insight

as to business details proved of great help in the meetings of the committee. Gladly and unselfishly he labored for the advancement of the University.

William Henry Day, class of 1864 has been a member of the Board of Trustees for seventeen years. During this time he has served the University loyally as counsellor and friend.

The year has brought loss to the faculty also in the death of Joshua Walker Gore, professor of physics since 1882. He served as Dean of the University from 1897 to 1900, and as Dean of the School of Applied Science since 1903. It is difficult to measure the service of such a man. Unselfishly and unstintedly he labored for the upbuilding of the University and was a dominant figure in its affairs for many years. A large share of the credit for its growth both in material equipment and in internal strengthening and development is due to his unwearied efforts. In all of his many-sided usefulness his place cannot be filled.

In reorganizing the Department of Physics after the death of Professor Gore, Andrew Henry Patterson was elected professor of physics. He was born in Salem, N. C., in 1870 and is a graduate of the University of the class of 1891. In 1893 he obtained the degree of Master of Arts in Harvard University. After some months in the practice of his profession as an electrical engineer he became instructor in physics and electrical engineering in the University of Georgia. Later he became adjunct professor and for ten years has been professor of physics and astronomy in that institution. One year of this time he spent in study at the Universities of Berlin and Cambridge.

Prof. J. E. Latta, who has served in the Department as instructor and associate professor since 1904 was promoted to the professorship of electrical engineering.

Professor W. C. Coker, for six years associate professor of botany has been made professor of botany.

Professor J. G. DeR. Hamilton associate professor of history since 1906 has been promoted to the Alumni Professorship of History.

Professor Archibald Henderson after serving three years as instructor and six as associate professor in the department of mathematics has been made professor of mathematics.

Professor George McKie, instructor in public speaking has been made associate professor of public speaking.

SUBDIVISION OF CLASSES In carrying out our plan of subdividing the classes into small sections so as to enable the instructors to give them individual and personal attention it is necessary to increase materially the numbers of instructors and assistants, as well as add to the list of associate professors. It is especially important that steps should be taken towards grading the sections in some of the freshman studies. More lecture rooms as well as teachers are needed for this. The sophomore class, which has grown from 115 to 162 in the last four years, also needs further subdivision. The soundness and thoroughness of the whole fabric of University work is dependent upon the efficiency of the instruction in these lower classes. For the lower classes in many of the fundamental branches it is essential for the best results that the teacher should be able to question each member of his class at least once in every two recitations and to study their individual needs, failings or capacities. He must know them personally and feel his own responsibility for their success or failure. There are always some capable, independent students who will succeed in spite of lack of attention. These will make the scholars but the others must be saved and my ideal of the University is that it should stand for the greatest good to the largest number.

SALARIES OF PROFESSORS To add to the number of the instructors will mean a considerable increase in the appropriation for salaries and in this connection I must again draw your attention to the urgent necessity for larger salaries for the present members of the faculty. The maximum professorial salary in the University of North Carolina is notably less than that in a half-a-dozen of the leading Southern universities. The advance in living expenses has made it very difficult for the professors to live upon the salaries

paid them, maintaining their proper position and meeting the extraordinary expenses arising from the purchase of books, periodicals and attendance upon the meetings of the learned societies and associations of which they are members. As University professors they must keep up with the progress in their branches of knowledge and in touch with their fellow workers all over the country. This means much for their own growth and inspiring freshness of instruction and also for the reputation of the University. It entails much expense upon them, however. There is danger of losing some of our most valuable men and I feel assured that it would prove impossible to gather again so able and strong a faculty upon such inducement as is offered in the present salaries.

COLLEGE**FOR TEACHERS**

For a number of years I have reported to you the necessity of establishing in connection with the University a college for teachers. The demand for teachers is far beyond the possibility of supplying them with the present training schools, normal college etc. They must be secured if the newly established system of State High Schools is not to suffer or fail. For many years the University has been sending out graded school superintendents and principals, furnishing a large proportion of those at work in the state. A more technical training is demanded now. The average college graduate lacks the professional training to take charge of and organize schools, grade and handle classes or even to teach the elementary subjects with the highest success. Furthermore a certain amount of normal training must be given those who are unable to graduate or to spend more than a year or so at the University. The cost of such a college for teachers and normal department would of course be considerable, and yet cheaper for the state than if established elsewhere as much duplication would be saved. An additional income of at least \$10,000 is necessary and a suitable building. I trust that some way can be devised for securing these very soon as the need is most pressing.

DORMITORY ACCOMODATIONS More rooms must be provided for the students of the University. The present dormitories can accomodate only about 320 students and the town is taxed to the utmost to take care of the remainder. Eight rooms in the New East Building were restored to the use of the students by the removal of the department of Biology to its new quarters in Davie Hall. The purchase of the University Inn also gave us a few more rooms than we had before. These were formerly used for transient guests by the proprietor of the old hotel. The removal of the Department of Geology from the New East will restore sixteen more double rooms for dormitory use. There is little possibility of growth in the University unless steps are taken to erect one or two good modern dormitories. It is suicidal policy to delay this and thus retard the work of the University and the growth of the whole state into a highly educated and trained commonwealth. The increasing wealth and prosperity of the state will have very little meaning unless its people are on a par in training and culture with the best in the land.

BOARD FOR THE STUDENTS While the boarding houses of the town provide for a majority of the students, and doubtless will continue to do so, this cannot be left entirely to private enterprise. The University must control in some way the quality of the food and regulate the price. This can only be done through boarding houses of its own. And yet the competition must be upon a fair and just basis. In other words these University boarding houses must be on a paying basis and not be subsidized, meeting themselves all reasonable expenses.

There are now two such boarding places under University control but both have been overtaxed this session. Commons Hall can, when very crowded, provide for 240 students. Its equipment is inadequate and is wearing out. Here simple, substantial board is furnished at the lowest possible price, at present nine dollars per month. The University Inn can take

care of 90 boarders. Its equipment is new and the charge for board is fifteen dollars per month.

A new Commons Hall should be erected equipped with a capacity for four hundred students. This would take the place of both of the old ones. It could have a sliding scale of charges and be run on something like the plan of the Commons at Yale or the newly installed one at the University of Virginia. Something of the kind is absolutely necessary if the students are to be properly cared for and kept strong and well.

PURCHASE OF UNIVERSITY INN On July 1, 1908 last the Executive Committee ordered the purchase of University Inn, formerly known as Pickard's Hotel. The price was \$19000. A six per cent note was given for \$2500, five per cent notes for \$14000 and \$2500 in cash. The owners had been offered \$22000 for the property but being alumni they very generously allowed the University to purchase it at cost price. Unquestionably the price would be much higher in a few years. As this abutted upon the campus and really formed a part of it there could be no question as to the necessity for the purchase and the financial wisdom of it. As has been stated the purchase furnished us with additional living rooms and a dining hall and kitchen, thus relieving somewhat the pressure upon us. As a financial investment it yields a good return but the notes must be taken up and the debt removed. We hold, also, a short time option upon the Roberson or Central Hotel property on the opposite side of the campus. This must be purchased also to complete the frontage of the University grounds and to provide a location for a new dormitory. The purchase will be more costly if delayed. A lot has already been sold from it and must be bought back.

DAVIE HALL The New Biological Laboratory, named Davie Hall after the Founder of the University, has been completed and is in use. It cost \$35,000 and there is a debt of \$8000 upon it. Without it students would have been turned away from the University this session. The building is

well and strongly constructed, admirably designed for its purpose and in keeping architecturally with the other new buildings which have been erected upon the campus. The increase of efficiency in the instruction given in zoology and botany will be very great and it aids in keeping the University upon a high plane in comparison with other Southern universities.

RECITATION

There are not enough suitable recitation rooms for the classes at present held in the University, and there is no opportunity for increase or change. There cannot well be further subdivision of the classes or new courses offered unless recitation rooms are added. The most immediate relief would come through the erection of a laboratory for physics to accomodate, temporarily at least, the department of geology also. This would release seven lecture rooms in the Alumni Building and also give us sixteen more living rooms in the New East. Even if the erection of this building were begun very soon relief could not come before the session of 1910-11.

EQUIPMENT

As no special appropriations could be made during the last few years for the purchase of equipment in the various departments the needs in that line are keenly felt. We have been forced to apply such money as was on hand to building purposes. Charts, maps, periodicals and books are needed in various departments and further laboratory equipment is necessary in the departments of physics, geology, chemistry, zoology and botany. The Medical School and the Pharmacy School should have appropriations to supply the immediate demands made upon them. In the library, as will be seen from the Librarian's Report there are needs to be met.

HEAT AND LIGHT

We have been able to do nothing to relieve the overtaxing of the University Power Plant for supplying heat and light. The central heating system was installed in 1901. Since that time six new buildings have been added. The buildings at the end of the system are not ade-

quately heated. The loop must be divided into two loops with separate circulations and more boilers added. As to the lighting system we have been unable to place several buildings on the line at all and they with others remain unlighted. The load is so great without these as to constantly threaten a break down. It should be borne in mind that the heat and light systems were installed and paid for out of limited private funds and gifts and it is incumbent upon the State to extend and develop them in keeping with present and future needs.

WATER WORKS The University water works were put in by the State but the appropriations were made in such a manner as to greatly embarrass Trustees and Faculty in providing a proper supply. First in 1895 an appropriation of \$5000 was made. With this, tanks were placed in the South Building, baths and sanitary appliances placed under the old library, a short sewer laid, pumping engine bought and large well dug. The well supplied only a few thousand gallons of water a day but the money simply could not be stretched any further.

In 1899 \$7500 more was given. This paid for a pipe line to the present supply station but it was impossible to get pumping engines, boilers, power houses, standpipe, filters, reservoir, distributing pipe line, and sewers out of it, so that only a beginning was made. In 1901 \$5000 more was given. The University added some \$5000 out of endowment funds and so the present system of water works was installed. That was seven years ago. The filter could purify 25000 gallons in twenty-four hours, the reservoir holds 50,000. We use from 75,000 to 100,000 gallons daily. A settling basin is needed to hold 200,000 gallons so that at least two or three days supply would be on hand in case of a break down—also additional reservoir capacity, and more filters. The expenditure of three to four thousand dollars for an electric pump would enable us to save about one thousand dollars yearly in running expenses for fuel and wages.

CAMPUS A good deal of work has been done upon the campus during the year. In the southeastern portion a large athletic field has been graded for the use of the class teams in football and base ball. The Library and Davie Hall have been terraced. Walks have been gravelled and lined with brick drains. On account of expense the work can only be done gradually, however. It will take several years to bring the entire campus of forty-five acres into good shape and condition and keeping it up will prove rather costly.

The most pleasing improvement to the campus is the arbo-retum which is under the care of Professor Coker. This will occupy some two or three acres on the eastern side of the campus. Much had to be done to prepare the ground but the planting of trees and shrubs has progressed rapidly and it already forms a most attractive and beautiful corner of the campus. This work will be continued as rapidly as the means allow.

FINANCIAL The income of the University for the last session 1907-1908 amounted to \$150,023.74. This was derived as follows:

State Appropriation	70,000.00
Receipts from Students	51,819.51
Receipts from Invested Funds	16,350.05
Miscellaneous	10,047.97
Balance 1906-07	1,806.21
Total	<u>150,023.74</u>

The expenditures in the same period came to \$147,190.46. The balance was \$2,833.28. If we deduct the amount left on hand belonging to special funds like the Deems Fund and not available for general purposes, there is in reality an excess of running expenses over income.

With regard to ratio of State appropriation to income it is interesting to note that in 1900 (President Alderman's last report) the State appropriated \$25,000 and the receipts from other sources amounted to \$25,000. In 1906 the State appro-

priation was \$45,000 and income from other sources \$63,000. In 1907 the amounts were \$70,000 from the State and \$80,000 from other sources.

The University grounds, buildings and equipment are valued at \$858,000 an increase of \$61,400 over my last report due to the addition of Davie Hall, University Inn, books and laboratory equipment. The indebtedness upon this amounts to \$24,750. The invested funds of all kinds amount to about \$145,000 exclusive of the amount invested in buildings.

NEEDS OF

THE UNIVERSITY

I copy here the report of the your visiting committee as to the needs of the University which if supplied would place it upon an effective basis. I do not know how so large a sum can be secured but I must say that so long as these necessary additions and improvements are delayed the State is losing precious opportunities for the development of her most splendid resource, the minds and powers of her sons. She is also actually losing time and money.

“In view of the growing sentiment that the State Institution should all be put in a condition as to buildings and equipment that will meet the probable demands of a generation or two to come and render unnecessary the biennial demands upon the General Assembly for appropriations for piece-meal improvements, we took care to enquire into the probable outlay to put the University in such condition and find that the expense would be about as follows:

Land and Dormitories	\$135 000 00
Commons Hall	20,000.00
Power House, Heat, Light and Water Plants	25,000.00
Repairs and Campus	20,000.00
Physical Laboratory	50,000.00
Geological “	35,000.00
Medical Laboratories	50,000.00
Recitation Building	50,000.00
Pharmacy	25,000.00
Teachers College	15,000.00
	<u>\$425,000.00</u>

This expenditure, together with an increase of \$30,000 in the annual appropriation for the maintenance and support of the University, will put it in the very front rank of Southern institutions and enable it to do more efficiently the great work it should perform."

THE UNIVERSITY Let me repeat what I have once
AS AN INVESTMENT before written as to the University
as an investment on the part of the State.

Of course in this the financial investment only is considered and no account is taken of the great educational work of the University, which is beyond any computation in dollars and cents.

Value of Plant and Invested Funds		\$1,003,000
Total Special Appropriation by State in 114 years	\$152,000	
Aggregate of annual appropriations for support	<u>740,000</u>	
		\$892,000

From this it will be seen that the State holds property worth about \$100,000 more than the total sum which it has expended upon it in a century for support, repairs and buildings. Three of the twenty-four buildings were erected by the State and the gifts foot up to about \$800,000.

Again, for present support the State appropriates annually \$70,000. Its University draws from fees and gifts etc., \$80,000 more which is a pretty good return for capital invested.

Taking another view of this matter, we find that the University, without special effort at attracting such patronage, draws to the State about sixty students from beyond its borders. Let us suppose that there were no University to attract these, nor to train the 730 North Carolinians at present in attendance and that these must go outside for the necessary training. The gain and saving per year would then be as follows:

Gain:	60	Students @	\$350	\$	21,000.00
Saved:	730	,,	,,	450	<u>328,500.00</u>
			Total Annual profit		349,500.00

This amount, \$349,500 represents the actual annual return upon the appropriation of \$70,000 for the maintenance of the University.

While it is a work of philanthropy and of necessity for the State to provide for the higher education of her sons, it is clear that it is also a very prudent and profitable business undertaking. Also, it is manifest that the more generously the State provides for the support and equipment so much greater is the attractive force of the University both for students and gifts, and so much the more profitable is the investment.

APPENDED REPORTS I transmit the reports of the Deans of the various Schools of the University, of the librarian and other officers and also a statement covering the published work of the faculty and the publications of the University.

These give an insight into the condition and activities of the University and I would draw your attention to the recommendations contained in the reports.

With much respect,

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 15, 1908.

At commencement, June 2, 1908, the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon 52 students; Bachelor of Philosophy upon two; Bachelor of Science upon three, two of whom were in the course in Civil Engineering, and one in Mining Engineering, a total of 57 baccalaureate degrees in the academic department.

Of the 52 Bachelors of Arts, 24 were from what is known as group 1, and 24 from group 2, 4 from group 3. Hereafter, the number of graduates in the Applied Science courses, with the degree of Bachelor of Science, will probably increase rapidly, as the courses in Applied Science are taken by an increasing number of students.

The following higher academic degrees were conferred:

Master of Arts, 5; Master of Science, 4. In the professional schools: Bachelor of Laws, 3; Graduate in Pharmacy, 9; Doctor of Medicine, 12. The total number of degrees in course was 90.

Statistics of Graduating Classes, 1905-1908 inclusive

	1905			1906			1907			1908		
Number entering	154			150			143			158		
Lost Freshman Year	65			71			53			64		
Gained Sophomore Year		10			13			19			17	
Lost Sophomore Year	36			42			46			42		
Gained Junior Year		8			16			4			7	
Lost Junior Year	20			28			7			14		
Gained Senior Year		15			11			12			9	
Total loss and gain	121	33		141	40		106	35		120	43	
Per cent.	78.6	21.4		94	21.4		64	20		62.8	22.5	
Per cent. of those entering to graduate	26.6			19.3			28			24.7		
Number of Years	2	3	4	2	3	4	2	3	4	2	3	4
Number remaining two or more years	105	74	52	107	71	42	109	69	52	121	80	61
Per cent.	68.2	48	33.8	71.3	47.3	28	76.2	48.4	36.3	76.6	50.6	38.6

This table continues the statistics which have been published in this report for several years. The percentage of those entering who remained the entire four years for graduation (24.7), while smaller by 3.3 than for last year's Senior class, furnishes no ground for discouragement, when compared with the experience of other institutions, in which the tendency to shorten the time devoted to academic training in order to go into business or to enter upon courses of professional study, is even more noticeable. It is, perhaps, as much as can be expected that the percentage of students who continue their academic work for two years and for three years is as large as the statistics show. This year's Senior class numbers 80.

PREPARATION OF FRESHMEN Of the freshman class entering in September, 1908, the public graded schools furnished 38 per cent, private schools 55 per cent, and colleges of this and other states 7 per cent. These percentages do not differ greatly from those of last year, but the difference is manifest if one goes back to 1904, when the private schools furnished at least 70 per cent of the freshman class, and public schools only about 21 per cent. The class is smaller than the one entering a year ago, which numbered 216,—the largest freshman class in the University's history. The students, however, are better prepared for entrance than heretofore. Five of last year's freshmen are repeating the first year's work this year. The unit system went into effect with the entrance of this class. The subjects required of all students for entrance are:

English <i>a</i> and <i>b</i>	3. units	Solid Geometry (in 1909)	.5 unit
History	2. units	Science	1. unit
Algebra	1.5 units	Foreign Language*	2. units
Plane Geometry	1. units		

The elective subjects are:

History, Mediaeval	1. unit
Trigonometry	.5 unit

* This term includes any language except English.

Botany	1. unit
Chemistry	1. unit
Physics	1. unit
Physiography	.5 unit
Physiology	.5 unit
Zoology	.5 unit
Civics	.5 unit
Drawing	1. unit
French, (<i>a</i>) Elementary	2. units
(<i>b</i>) Intermediate	1. unit
Greek, (<i>a</i>) Grammar and Composition	1. unit
(<i>b</i>) Xenophon	1. unit
(<i>c</i>) Homer	1. unit
Latin, (<i>a</i>) Grammar and Composition	1. unit
(<i>b</i>) Cæsar	1. unit
(<i>c</i>) Cicero	1. unit
(<i>d</i>) Vergil	1. unit
(<i>e</i>) Cornelius Nepos	1. unit
Spanish, Elementary	2. units

Students entering Group 1 of the freshman year, leading to the degree A. B. 1, must offer Greek *a* and *b* 2 units, and Latin *a*, *b*, *c*, and *d* (3.7 units), two units of which may be counted as the foreign language in the required subject.

Students entering Group 2, leading to the degree A. B. 2 must offer the 3.7 units of Latin; Science, 1 unit; and French *a* or German *a*, 2 units.

Students entering Group 3, leading to the degree A. B. 3, must offer French *a* (2 units) and German *a* (2 units), two units of which may be counted as the foreign language in the required subjects. Unconditioned entrance to any of the courses leading to the bachelor's degree requires a total of 11 units, and in addition, studies from the elective subjects sufficient to make a total of 15 units, with certain special requirements for entrance to each of the three Groups, as stated in the catalogue.

Eighty-six candidates offered the full requirement of 3 units in English; three 2.9 units; three 2.8 units; sixty-three, 2.5 units; and seven, 2 units; the conditions were, as in former years, chiefly on parts of English for Reading and Practice, (a), or for Study and Practice (b), each counting 1.5 units. The preparation in English, about which one hears complaints from all of the colleges of the country, is evidently improving in the preparatory schools from which our freshmen come.

The same statement can be made of the preparation in Mathematics. Ninety-nine candidates offered the 2.5 units required for entrance, while eleven offered 3.5, units going beyond the present entrance requirements, which will not include Solid Geometry until 1909. Five offered 3 units; eight, 2.3 units; ten, 2 units; and thirteen, 1.5 units, the deficiency being chiefly in Plane Geometry.

One hundred and forty offered preparation in Latin for entrance, of whom thirty-six offered the full 3.7 units required. Twenty-nine offered 3 or more units; thirty-seven, from 2 units to 2.8 units. It should be noted that the entrance requirement in Latin is high, and the preparatory schools find special difficulty in meeting the requirement of Vergil.

It is worthy of mention that only four candidates failed to offer the 2 units required for entrance in History, and that 105 of the class offered amounts in excess, the excess, in units, varying from .5 to 2. units.

Preparation in Greek was offered for entrance by forty-two candidates, seventeen of whom were from the class in A Greek; (counting only for entrance) and twenty-five entered from the schools and colleges. The 2 units required for unconditioned entrance, were offered by twenty-five of the forty-two candidates, and three offered 3 units, including the 1 unit allowed for preparation in Homer. Five offered 1.8 units; four, 1.5.

In modern languages, thirteen candidates offered the 2 units required for elementary French; five offered 1 unit; two

1.5 units; five, 1 unit; and five offered 3 units, including both elementary and intermediate French.

In German, ten offered 2 units for elementary German; six, 1 unit; one, 1.5 units; and five offered 3 units including both elementary and intermediate German.

None of the candidates this year offered preparation in Spanish.

Thirty-two candidates offered the 1 unit required for unconditioned entrance in elementary Physics; forty-two, .5 unit, these candidates being conditioned on laboratory work in elementary Physics.

On the whole, the unit system, which was tried for the first time this year, is found to work satisfactorily. The schools, when they become accustomed to its advantages and its simplicity, will approve it. They have, for sometime, been preparing their students in several of the studies which are now counted for the first time.

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 the current year.

Enrollment by Schools for past five years

ENTIRE YEAR	UNDER GRAD. College and Applied	GRAD. Science	LAW	MED.	PHAR.	TOTAL*
1904-1905	407	34	91	100	47	666
1905-1906	421	28	105	98	38	683
1906-1907	458	25	112	115	30	731
1907-1008	507	30	99	114	47	788
Nov. 15, 1908	509	25	83	112	43	763

Students in Graduate School, School of Applied Science, and College for past 5 years.

*Deducting for students in more than one school,

	GRAD.	SEN.	JUN.	SOPH.	FRESH.
1904-1905	34	63	66	112	168
1905-1906	28	49	68	115	189
1906-1907	25	72	80	121	185
1907-1908	30	72	84	135	216
Nov. 15, 1908	25	80	88	163	178

Average age of Freshmen 19 years 1 month.†

It should be remembered that the total enrollment ten years ago, for the year 1897-'98, including students in the academic department, the schools of Law, Medicine, and Pharmacy, was 521, and that the academic students, graduate and undergraduate, who then numbered 377, now alone number 534.

As usual, about 93 per cent of the students are from North Carolina; of those from other states or countries, 12 are from South Carolina, 6 from Virginia, 6 from Florida, 6 from Pennsylvania, 6 from New York, 3 from Texas, 3 from Tennessee, 2 from Maryland, 7 from Cuba; and Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Ohio, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and Oklahoma each send one,—that is, 58 students are from outside of this State.

Counties in North Carolina represented by ten or more students are:

Mecklenburg, 30; Orange, 33; Wake, 26; Forsyth, 27; New Hanover, 22; Guilford, 31; Edgecombe, 16; Cumberland, 17; Durham, 16; Wayne, 14; Robeson, 17; Duplin, 12; Johnston, 13; Rockingham, 13; Alamance, 12; Gaston, 11; Surry, 10; Burke, 11; Buncombe, 10; Pitt, 17; Rowan, 12; Sampson, 10; Moore, 10; Halifax, 10; Pasquotank, 11; Craven, 10; Vance, 10; Rowan, 12.

Statistics of the religious denominations represented among the students are of interest, and show the wide extent of the

†Average age of Freshmen past 5 years:

1904-1905	1905-1906	1906-1907	1907-1908	1908—
19 yrs. 1½ mo.	19 yrs. 6¼ mos.	18 yrs. 8 mos.	18 yrs. 10¾ mos.	19 yrs 1 mo.

University's influence among all denominations. There are 242 Methodists, 157 Baptists, 138 Presbyterians, 110 Episcopalians, 19 Lutherans, 19 Roman Catholics, 17 Christians, 7 Hebrews, 6 Moravians, 4 Disciples, 3 German Reformed, 2 Adventists, and 2 Friends.

The students have, as heretofore attended to their duties with regularity and earnestness. No serious cases of disorder have occurred, nor could they occur. I do not believe that it is too much to say of our students that there is no body of young men anywhere whose behavior is better than theirs.

Very Respectfully,

Eben Alexander,

November 15, 1908.

Dean.

REPORT OF DEAN OF SCHOOL OF APPLIED SCIENCE

To the President of the University:

I have the honor to submit the annual report for the School of Applied Science.

ENROLLMENT The enrollment for the present session shows a decided increase over that of previous years. The details of registration in the several courses are given in the following table:

	Fresh.	Soph.	Jun.	Sen.	Grad.	Totals.
Chemical Engineering	1	5	3	1	2	12
Electrical ,,	6	8	10	5	1	30
Civil ,,	-	7	5	1	-	13
Mining ,,	-	2	-	1	-	3
Soil Investigation	-	-	1	8	-	8
Totals	7	22	19	16	3	67

CURRICULUM During the past year many changes have been made in the Engineering Courses. These changes have already been published in full in the UNIVERSITY RECORD Number 64, and will be incorporated in the next general catalogue of the University. Their effect is a material strengthening of each of the courses.

In all of the new courses the general policy has been to eliminate the electives which characterized the former courses and to prescribe the subjects in each course; the election lying now between the several engineering courses, while the work in each course is fully specified.

An important change has been the introduction of Chemistry 1 into the Freshman year of all the engineering courses. By this change time and opportunity are given for more special courses in the higher classes.

A course in expository theme writing, English 3A, has been added to supplement the practice obtained in writing reports of laboratory work.

The importance of drawing has been emphasized by increasing the amount of the required work in this subject.

The work in Road Engineering has been much more thoroughly developed and it is hoped that this feature of the school will aid largely in supplying properly trained men to carry on the important work of the improvement of the highways of the State.

The constant demand for graduates to fill positions in government laboratories, both federal and state, calls for the development of new courses or for such modifications of our present courses as will enable our graduates to pass directly into the government service. Some of our work is already arranged along these lines, but much of it has not yet been coordinated. Furthermore the system of crediting hours for laboratory work frequently works an injustice. In the governmental prerequisites three hours of laboratory work are valued the equal of one lecture or recitation hour. Under our system of credits two hours of laboratory work equals one hour or lecture. Yet practically all of our students do three actual hours of laboratory work where two are required. Nevertheless credit is given for only two hours or its equivalent one lecture hour.

During the present year a course of lectures on Forestry is to be delivered by Mr. W. W. Ashe, of the State Geological Survey. The necessity for the conservation of the forest resources of the western part of this State and the protection from floods of the eastern part make it fortunate that our students should have systematic instruction in this subject.

NEW BUILDINGS The steady growth of the University and the present overcrowded and ill-suited quarters of the Departments of Physics and Geology and Mineralogy present an urgent need for a new building for each of these important Departments. The lack of properly equipped lecture rooms and laboratories, of insufficient space for setting up

electrical equipment, for photometric and spectroscopic work, for exhibiting valuable mineral collections, all demand increased space and improved facilities in order that these Departments may reach their full efficiency.

POWER The operation of the University power plant only at night leaves the Departments of this School without available power during class and laboratory hours. The need of such power is self-evident. At times this need is partly met by special operation of the power plant during class hours. But this is necessarily inconvenient and expensive. If it is impracticable to operate the plant continuously, the situation could be much improved by the purchase of a storage battery of sufficient capacity. This could be charged each night at hours when the lighting system is not taxed to its maximum.

LECTURES ON METALLURGY For the proper development of the Engineering courses improved facilities should be provided both on the lecture staff and in laboratory equipment for the important subject of metallurgy. With the time of the present teaching force fully occupied it is impossible to give as much attention to the subject as its importance demands. This importance is emphasized both by the rapid development of the mineral resources of the South and by the records of the School which show that so many of its graduates are now holding positions in metallurgical plants.

DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED MATHEMATICS The steady growth of the work in applied mathematics and the increasing demand for men trained in this subject, suggest the necessity of differentiating the work of the Department of Mathematics and creating a Department of Applied Mathematics.

GRADUATES During the past summer the graduates of the School readily found positions in the various lines of work for which their work here had prepared them, and again we

find ourselves in the position of being unable to supply the demand for trained men. It has been especially gratifying to learn during the past year by actual observation that the spirit of independence and self-reliance which characterizes the work in our higher courses is proving so valuable an aid to our graduates in their life work.

Chas. H. Herty,
Dean.

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE GRADUATE SCHOOL

To the President of the University:

The motion to discontinue the giving of non-resident graduate courses was unanimously passed by the Faculty in the fall of 1907. It is gratifying to report that in spite of this restriction the number of graduate students now pursuing graduate courses in the University is twenty-seven, two more than were announced in my report of last December. All of these hold the A. B. or B. S. or A. M. degree from this or some other institution of high grade, and the work done is more satisfactory in every respect than heretofore.

In the applications for graduate degrees, English figures as a major or minor thirteen times, history six, pedagogy six, economics five, chemistry four, mathematics four, Latin three, physics two, German two, philosophy two, and French, Greek, Geology, and Drawing one.

C. Alphonso Smith,
Dean.

November 25, 1908.

REPORT OF DEAN OF LAW SCHOOL

Dr. F. P. Venable, President,
University of North Carolina.

My dear Sir:

I have the honor to report that the affairs of the Law School have progressed favorably during the year just passed, though there has been no increase in the number of the students.

At the spring term, 1908, we had an attendance of forty-six and at the Summer Law School there were forty-four students of whom thirty were licensed by the Supreme Court to practice law in this State.

At the present term, Fall, 1908, we have forty-seven names enrolled, of whom seventeen are seniors. The change in our curriculum has not resulted, as I had hoped it would, in a large increase in the number of candidates for the degree of LL.B. Many of the law students have not to their credit the two years academic work required, and others prefer to take only that part of the course which is required by the Supreme Court to be read by applicants for license.

With the funds at our disposal we continue to add to the library

The building appropriated to the use of the Law School is ample for our present necessity.

The work done by students and professors is of the most encouraging character. I have the unofficial assurance from members of the Supreme Court that the standard has been greatly raised and that our students show the results of careful training.

Respectfully submitted,

Jas. C. McRae,
Dean.

REPORT OF DEANS OF MEDICAL SCHOOL

Chapel Hill Division

Mr. President:

The total number of students from North Carolina matriculating in all of the medical schools within the United States for the year 1907-08 is reported to have been 502. Approximately one-third of them had taken the first two years of the medical course or were registered in the University.

There were a total of one hundred successful applicants for license to practice medicine before the N. C. Board of Examiners in June 1908. There were thirty-one of these who had received a part or all of their medical training at the University, two receiving the highest grade given by the examiners. Of thirty-two applicants one failed, the proportion passing being 96.88 per cent.

Many of the students after completing the two year course offered at Chapel Hill go to the schools in the larger cities to complete the required four year course. To many of the schools they are admitted on certificate, to a few on passing a satisfactory examination. For this reason the training is subject to unusual criticism. We have no report to indicate a failure to meet the requirements for entrance or for graduation. On the contrary the honors won by scholarship or by competitive examination are very gratifying.

However pleasing this record may be the progress of medical education urges a progressive improvement in the courses of instruction and equipment. It was mentioned in a previous report that beginning with the school year of 1909, a one year course in some recognized college or university would be required for entrance into the Medical Department. In this *premedical* year the student is expected to pursue studies in science and language, such as are outlined in the catalogue of 1907-08, some of which are now taught in the medical course. It will therefore permit a broadening of the regular medical

course, an outline of which will be given in detail in the next issue of the catalogue. It will greatly increase the work of the Departments of Chemistry and Biology, the extent of which will be reported by the heads of these Departments. The Medical Faculty asks for such appropriations for them as may be necessary.

The extension of the course along other lines is greatly limited by the present equipment and laboratory space, and we wish to call your attention again to the need of a new building with more space and better equipment. It is obvious from the statistics mentioned in the beginning of this report that a very large increase in the number of students from our own state, without making an effort to attract students from other states, is possible, and we feel that the plan of giving the first two years of the medical course at a University, begun first at this University, has met with success and a general approval by medical educators. Therefore we may reasonably hope with proper equipment, to attract a much larger number of students, and it seems desirable to encourage such educational work as may be properly done in the state institutions. It will mean not only the saving of many thousand dollars, but a deeper loyalty to the state and its institutions. May we not ask for an appropriation of such a sum of money as you may deem necessary for a new building and its proper equipment?

The opening of the session of 1909-10 will mark the thirtieth anniversary of the Medical Department. Except for an interim of four years (1886-90) it has been in continuous operation and during this time it has brought to the University six hundred students, many of whom are now practicing medicine in the State—useful citizens and loyal friends of the University. May we not at that time make some report to them of the growth and aspirations of the Department?

There have not been any changes in the Medical Faculty since my last report. Drs. Dolley and MacNider were engaged in research at the Western Reserve University during the summer months. Dr. MacNider has been appointed a member of the committee from the American Medical Association to recommend a revision of the course in pharmacology.

The enrollment of students for the current year is eighty-three, thirty-seven in the second and forty-six in the first year.

The building of the infirmary met its full justification during the past year. Beginning with the opening of the spring term in January, a student, after mingling with the crowd at the Registrar's office, reported at the infirmary with the mumps. Following this an epidemic of the disease prevailed until the closing of the term in June, during which the infirmary cared for one hundred and twenty cases. In the months of January, February, and March there was in addition an epidemic of grippe of a mild type, so that at times the infirmary was filled to its capacity and some could not be admitted. However there were no serious cases cared for in the dormitories. The total number of patients admitted to the infirmary from September to June was 257, and the average duration of the confinement was 5.83 days. It should be noted that the policy of the college physician is to admit every student who should be confined to the bed to the infirmary and frequently when it is desirable for the comforts of sanitary conveniences. With exception of the epidemic diseases—grippe and mumps, the health of the students was good and it is gratifying to note that there no deaths. Up to the time of this report their health has been exceptionally good.

I. H. Manning, Dean.

(Raleigh Division)

To the President of the University:

The report from the Medical School at Raleigh for the session 1908-09 must be almost a repetition of last year's report. No changes in the Faculty have occurred, while the number of students registered is the same as last year, viz., twenty-six,—twelve in the senior and fourteen in the junior class. There is a noticeable improvement in the preliminary educational standing of the students year by year. It is also worthy of comment that the average age of the students this

session is much lower than ever before. Our Faculty now numbers fifteen, including one undergraduate assistant.

The great need is a complete modern building. When this is secured the School may be safely taken over by the University, for a larger number of students will then be attracted and comfortably accomodated. Without this building the School will not soon make the progress of which it is capable.

The clinical material for instruction in all branches has been much more abundant this session. For the future the outlook is most encouraging, as both hospitals connected with the School are now erecting large new buildings; which will be ready by the opening of the next session. This is the most gratifying information which it has been my pleasure to report to you during the School's ezistence.

H. A. Royster,

Dean.

REPORT OF DEAN OF THE SCHOOL OF PHARMACY

To the President:—

The number of students that have entered this department is 331, distributed as follows:

	1st. YEAR	2nd. YEAR	TOTAL	GRADUATES
1897-98	17	—	17	—
1898-99	14	7	21	4
1899-00	13	7	20	—
1900-01	24	8	32	—
1901-02	16	13	29	1
1902-03	36	10	46	4
1903-04	39	16	55	4
1904-05	40	6	46	4
1905-06	36	2	38	1
1906-07	23	7	30	5
1907-08	36	11	47	9
1908-09	37	5	42	—

Of the 331 entering, 92 or 27.8 per cent have remained for the second year, and 32, 10 per cent have graduated. 141 of the 331, 42.6 per cent, have received their licenses and are now engaged in the drug business in this state. This does not include students from other states, or those who have moved to other states. Of the 241 only 58, 41 per cent, have joined the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association, which has an active membership of 249. In this state only one grade of license is given, that is licensed pharmacist.

Forty-nine states have laws regulating the practice of pharmacy and for the examination of applicants for this license. They are divided into three groups, having one two, or three grades of licenses, as follows;

ONE	TWO	THREE
South Carolina	Wyoming	Washington
North Carolina	Wisconsin	Virginia
New Mexico	West Virginia	North Dakota
Nevada	Vermont	New York
Nebraska	Utah	Louisiana
Missouri	Texas	Kansas
Mississippi	Tennessee	Illinois
Massachusetts	Rhode Island	Colorado
Kentucky	Pensylvania	California
Georgia	Oregon	
Florida	Alabama	
District of Columbia	Ohio	
Connecticut	New Jersey	
Arkansas	New Hampshire	
Alabama	Montana	
	Minnesota	
	Michigan	
	Indiana	
	Maryland	
	Maine	
	Iowa	
	Arizona	
	Indian Territory	
	Idaho	
	Delaware	

For raising the standards of pharmaceutical education co-operative work is now being done by the National Association of State Boards of Pharmacy, Ernest G. Engstrom, Chairman, The American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties, J. H. Beal, Chairman, and the Section of Pharmaceutical Education and Legislation of the American Pharmaceutical Association, W. G. Gregory, Chairman. The National Syllabus Committee, representing the Boards and the Schools of Pharmacy of the United States in outlining a minimum course of study in Pharmacy reports as follows:

“An hour is the measure of the work prepared for a weekly lecture or quiz in a higher institution. Two hours of practice or demonstration in a laboratory are considered equivalent to a recitation hour. A minimum year is 15 recitation hours for 40 weeks (600 hours), or the equivalent. One hundred and fifty hours are the equivalent for 5 counts.

SCHOOLS OF PHARMACY A school of pharmacy may be registered upon the request or with the approval of the State Board of Pharmacy as legally incorporated and as maintaining a proper pharmacy standard. It must have an apparatus and equipment worth, at least, \$5,000, employ regularly not less than three professors giving instruction; give practical work in not less than three laboratory courses, including chemistry, pharmacy and materia medica; require for admission of students that they be at least 17 years old, of good moral character, and that have a preliminary education of or equivalent to an approved one year academic course; shall maintain day sessions (the minimum requirements met prior to 6 P. M.); a two years course of instruction of at least 25 weeks, of 13 hours a week, in each year, with an interval of at least two months between the close of the first year and the opening of the second year of the courses; must advance the professional requirements to 1,100 recitation and laboratory hours as follows (provided that 100 hours laboratory work per annum may be credited to students employed in retail pharmacies through said year):

SESSION	HOURS	RECITATION	LABORATORY
1906-07	750	320	430
1907-08	900	385	515
1908-09	1000	430	570
1909-10	1100		

GENERAL OUTLINE That the subjects now taught in the pharmacy schools, or examined by the State Board be grouped in four classes (later three):

- Class 1. *Materia medica*: Therapeutics; toxicology; posology; physiology.
- Class 2. Botany: Pharmacognosy; commercial, histologic; microscopy; bacteriology.
- Class 3. Pharmacy: Theory; practice, dispensing; manufacturing; commercial; jurisprudence; pharmaceutical Latin; pharmaceutical arithmetic.
- Class 4. Chemistry: general, inorganic, organic, analytic, pharmaceutical manufacturing; assaying; physics.

OUTLINE That as a tentative basis for the prosecution
BY HOURS of the study, the 25 weeks of a term (total 500 hours) should be the minimum required for a year's work, and that 600 hours (100 hours of which may be allowed a year's experience in a drug store or a pharmacy) should be recommended. Note that the 100 hours experience that is to be allowed toward the 600 hour year has to be outlined and provided for in this syllabus and should not be overlooked by the committee.

OUTLINE That in outlining the course by years, the first
BY YEARS year should prepare students for the examination as licensed druggist, or licensed assistant, the second year for licensed pharmacist, and the third year for doctor of pharmacy.

GENERAL OUTLINE The National Syllabus Committee
RECOMMENDED BY representing the boards and colleges
COMMITTEE of pharmacy respectfully recommends for adoption this general outline of subjects, hours and years as a tentative *minimum* course of study for the guidance of pharmacy schools in the preparation of students for admission to the examination of the State boards of pharmacy during the first syllabus period (August 1, 1910 to July 31, 1915).

The nine graduates in Pharmacy all passed the State Board examination with creditable marks, Mr. McArthur taking the Hancock Prize for the best general average. Ten of the first year men were examined and seven passed successfully.

The equipment—material and apparatus—is good. The money given for the departmental library has been judiciously spent and the nucleus of a library is a great help for work and an incentive to collecting further material.

The strenuous effort to raise the standard of pharmacy and the recommendations for the *minimum* course to be adopted show that a paid assistant is absolutely necessary to accomplish the work outlined. At present forty-two men are taught with the aid of a second-year student who receives six dollars per month. Pharmaceutical lectures and laboratory work are to be given to medical students next year. To meet the larger work the department earnestly asks that an assistant be elected. While the department has room enough, the building is badly lighted and ill suited to its needs. Ten rooms are occupied. If a new building should be erected, the release of the ten rooms would be available for dormitory purposes.

Short quiz courses given especially to pass the Board Examination have reduced the number of students in this department.

For the practice of pharmacy I think that graduation from a reputable school of pharmacy and an examination should be required. Three states, New York, Pennsylvania, and Louisiana, have adopted this. Pharmacy should be a profession and not a trade, and in any work where human health and life are concerned we can make no mistake in safe-guarding the public by the most stringent requirements. Three mistakes in prescription filling with fatal results have come to my knowledge during this year.

The one-grade license of our state is not adapted to the recommendation for advanced work where it says that the first year shall teach those preparing for licensed assistant, the second year for those preparing for licensed pharmacist, and the third year for those desiring the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy.

If the present is not considered to be the time for graduation requirement for all as a prerequisite for examination, at least we should demand this for those who are to open stores

and become their managers, while an examination could be given for those that they might employ as licensed assistants. If in matters so vital as prescription work it is necessary to satisfy complaints, then the above requirements would permit new stores to be opened only by graduates, thus preventing the sharp competition from too many stores that has now forced druggists to conduct hybrid stores where soft drinks, cigars, confectioneries, etc., interfere with the professional work of filling prescriptions. Again drug clerks as licensed assistants would be available and yet there would be an incentive to a further preparation for the position of manager.

At present there is no established provision for and no incentive to those who are studying pharmacy besides the one-grade of license.

The examination which is primarily to protect the public from incompetent and unsafe men, now has to gauge alike the quiz man, the one-year man, and the graduate, with no sliding scale for determining their fitness.

Believing that the demands for better preparation for work and even the essential requirements for protection of health add life rarely come from those who most urgently need them, I have expressed these views.

Respectfully submitted,

E. V. Howell,

Dean.

REPORTS FROM DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE SUMMER SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS, JUNE 10 TO JULY 21, 1908

To the President of the University:

I have the honor to submit herewith the following report of the Summer School for Teachers conducted here at the University from June 10th to July 21st, 1908:

ORGANIZATION The corps of teachers was composed of nine members of the University Faculty who gave instruction in their respective branches as follows: W. D. Toy, German; George Howe, Latin; J. D. Bruner, French; J. E. Latta, Physics; M. H. Stacy, Mathematics; J. G. deR. Hamilton, History; L. R. Wilson, Library Administration; N. W. Walker, The Theory and Practice of Teaching; J. M. Grainger, English.

Sixteen courses of instruction were given, distributed among the several departments as follows: two each in English, Mathematics, History, Latin, German, French, and Physics; and one each in Library Administration and The Theory and Practice of Teaching. These several courses were designed especially to meet the needs of teachers in our secondary schools who are striving to improve their scholarship and thus to fit themselves for better service. The work done was of the same thorough character as that done in the several departments during the regular college year.

ENROLLMENT There were enrolled fifty-three students—twenty women and thirty-three men. Forty-three were teachers, and seven of the remaining ten were preparing to become teachers. Fifty-two students were from North Carolina, representing thirty-two counties. There was one student from South Carolina.

The following table shows the number of students enrolled in the several classes and the number that passed successful examinations at the close of the term:

SUBJECT	NUMBER ENROLLED	NUMBER PASSED
English I	12	11
English II	16	11
History I	16	4
History II	11	11
Latin I	17	10
Latin II	18	9
Physics 1	9	7
Physics II	13	6
Math. I	13	7
Math II	14	5
French I	3	3
French II	5	3
German I	3	1
German II	1	1
Library Administration	9	5
Theory and Practice	24	15

At the close of the school written examinations were held in all departments, and certificates were issued to those students who passed successfully. The fact that most of the students of the Summer School remained for the final examinations indicates that good work had been done and that the majority of students who came here came with seriousness of purpose. By special arrangement with the State Board of Examiners our final examinations were given in lieu of the regular State examinations to those students of the Summer School who were applicants for either the High School Teacher's Certificate or the Five-Year State Certificate. This arrangement was of great advantage to many teachers who otherwise would have had to return to their respective counties early in July in order to take those examinations.

RECOMMENDATIONS I am sure that the kind of instruction given in our Summer School is the kind of instruction that the majority of teachers in North Carolina most need. I must therefore recommend that the work be continued after the plan that has operated so successfully for the past two years. I do not feel, however, that we are reaching the number of teachers that we ought to reach or the number that we could conveniently instruct even with our present small faculty. Without sacrificing anything of the high tone or thorough character of the work now done I believe we should begin to enlarge the scope of it just a little. If we could offer a good course in school administration and supervision I believe it would appeal to many of our county and city superintendents and would be helpful to the best type of school man we have. I think we ought certainly to add a good course in primary methods. Many of the teachers who come to the Summer School to improve their scholarship are teachers in the primary schools, and in most cases they have had no training in primary work. Such a course could be pursued in connection with the other courses now offered, and it could be introduced at a very small expense. I know we had many teachers in the school last summer who needed just this sort of training, and there were others who would have been here had such a course been offered.

Respectfully submitted,

N. W. Walker,
Director of the Summer School.

November 30, 1908.

REPORT ON HIGH SCHOOL ORGANIZATION

To the President of the University:

During the past year my work has been carried forward along the three lines indicated in my report to you one year ago. To quote from that report: "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 was found practicable, in promoting the cause of secondary education by improving the conditions in the high schools already existing and by encouraging the establishment of other high schools”.

One year ago I was appointed by Superintendent Joyner State Inspector of Public High Schools. The work of inspecting these schools has been carried on in connection with my field work, and it has necessarily taken a great deal of my time. I found last winter that it was necessary for me to give up my lecture course here in the University for the time being in order that I might have more time to give to the inspection of the high schools. I hope to take up my class work again next September. Since last January this work has been carried on by Professor Noble. I have also spent a considerable amount of time in the State Department of Education at Raleigh, attending to my duties as a member of the State Board of Examiners and assisting the State Superintendent of Public Instruction in the work relating to the administration of the Public High Schools. My work in connection with the University Summer School for Teachers during the past summer I have embodied in a separate report.

SCHOOLS During the period covered by this report I have
VISITED visited the following schools: Oxford Graded School, Greenville Graded School, Durham City High School, Winston Graded Schools, Newton Graded School, Davidson College, Catawba College, Statesville Female College, Salem Boys' School, Charlotte Graded Schools, Goldsboro Graded Schools, Mount Pleasant Collegiate Institute, Cullowhee High School, Murphy Graded School, Salemburg Academy, Mount Airy Graded School, Elkin Graded School, Rockford Public School, North Wilkesboro Graded School, Brevard Institute, Brevard Graded School, Selica Public School, Weaverville College. For the State Department of Education I have

visited and inspected the Public High Schools at the following places: Stem, Howard, Knap of Reeds, Farmville, Bethel, Robersonville, Williamston, East Durham, Wilson's Mills, LaGrange, Startown, St. James, Scotts, Huntersville, Wise, Macon, Buena Vista, Kittrell, Franklinton, Louisburg, Kernersville, Walkertown, Madison, Stoneville, Cooleemee, Ruffin, Ramseur, Jamestown, Angier, Holly Springs, Merry Oaks, Cary, Kenly, Lucama, Elm City, Atkinson, Stedman, Lillington, Clinton, Warsaw, Teachneys, Burgaw, Falling Creek, Benson, Pleasant Garden, Georgeville, Rocky River, Webster, Iotla, Morven, Pilot Mountain, Dobson, Wilkesboro, Ronda, Hendersonville, Fletcher, Penrose, Rosman, Fairview, Hominny Valley, Barnardsville.

ADDRESSES I have delivered educational addresses at the following places: Charlotte (before the West Central Division of the State Association of County Superintendents), Knap of Reeds High School (commencement address), Greenville (before the Pitt County Teachers' Association), Atkinson High School (commencement address), Oxford (before the County Board of Education and the Public School Committeemen of Granville County), Greenville (before the Eastern Division of City Superintendents and Principals), Georgeville High School (closing exercises), Iotla High School (commencement address), Morven High School (commencement address), Salemburg Academy (commencement address), Stovall (local tax speech), West Oxford (local tax speech), Old Trinity (educational rally), Oxford (lectures before the Granville County Teachers' Institute), Asheboro (lectures before the Randolph County Teachers' Institute), Morehead City (before the State Association of County Superintendents), Holly Springs (educational meeting), Fairview (educational meeting), Barnardsville (educational rally), Asheville (before the Buncombe County Teachers' Association). I have made short talks to students of the following schools: Oxford Graded School, Stem High School, Knap of Reeds High School, Robersonville High School, LaGrange High School; Startown High School, Macon High School,

Franklinton Graded School, Stoneville Graded School, Ramseur Graded School, Jamestown High School, Cary High School, Kenly High School, Newton Graded School, Clinton High School, Benson High School, Pleasant Garden High School, Rocky River High School, Mount Pleasant Collegiate Institute, Cullowhee High School, Holly Springs High School, Pilot Mountain High School, Dobson High School, Elkin Graded School, Wilkesboro Graded School, Hendersonville High School, Hominy Valley High School.

Respectfully submitted,

N. W. Walker,
Professor of Secondary Education.

November 30, 1908.

REPORT OF PROFESSOR OF PEDAGOGY

To the President of the University:

I beg leave to submit the following report:

I delivered a public address on "Education" at the closing exercises of the schools mentioned below.

April 1, Burgaw Public Schools.

April 7, Lillington Public High School.

April 24, Warsaw Public Schools.

May 5, New Bethel Academy, Rockingham County.

May 7, Reeds Public High School, Davidson County.

May 12, Eastover Public High School, Cumberland Co.

May 23, Friendship Public High School, Alamance Co.

At the Teachers' Assembly in Charlotte, last June, I delivered two addresses, — "The Preparation of the Primary Teacher" and "The High School Course of Study."

During July and August, I conducted Teachers' Institutes in Lenoir and Lincoln Counties, and lectured daily on

‘Methods of Teaching’ and other subjects connected with the management of both Elementary and High Schools.

I have just published in pamphlet form an account of the beginnings of “The Wilmington Public School System.”

At present 67 young men are taking courses in this department and it is with pleasure that I call your attention to the fact that more than *half* of the 56 graduates at last commencement are now engaged in teaching, nearly all of this half being in the public school work. I give their names and location below:

- Hill, Hubert, Instructor in Chemistry A. & M.
 Hoffman, L. R., Principal High School, Lillington.
 McGowan, W. T., ,, ,, ,, Teacheyes.
 Andrews, T. W., Superintendent Orange Co. Public Schools.
 Britt, W. H., Principal East Bend High School.
 Cobb, E. W. S., ,, Mount Ulla ,, ,,
 Coughenour, W. C., Teacher Horner’s School, Oxford.
 Dameron, Miss J. M., Instructor State Normal.
 Davis, W. B., Instructor Catawba College.
 Eagles, T. R. Jr., Instructor Catawba College.
 Elliott, Fred
 Hathcock, J. L., Principal Goldsboro High School.
 Hester, J. W., Instructor Oak Ridge.
 Hobbs, L. L., Teacher, Guilford County Public Schools.
 McKeown, H. H., Principal Stanly Public High School.
 Newton, D. Z., Principal Seven Springs Public High School.
 Palmer, J. B., Instructor in Latin University of N. C.
 Porter, J. M., Teacher Private School, Santiago de Cuba.
 Randolph, E. O., Instructor Lenoir College.
 Rhyne, O. P., Assistant in German University of N. C.
 Rose, Z. H., Principal Williamston Public High School.
 Ruffin, E. C., ,, Battleboro ,, ,, ,,
 Shannon, B. O., Prin. Falling Creek Public High School.
 Simmons, T. L., ,, Atkinson ,, ,, ,,
 Singletary, S. Jr., ,, Clarkton ,, ,, ,,
 Speas, J. W., Teaching Fellow in Mathematics U. of N. C.

Stacy, W. P., Assistant in History University of N. C.
Vinson, B. B., Littleton Female College.
Williams, P. M., Principal Calypso Public School.
Wright, M. L., „ Jonesboro „ „
Yelverton, W. E., Teacher Salem Boys' School.

The above showing is probably the best ever made by the University in any single year in her effort to send well trained teachers into the schools of the state, and the fact that 50 per cent. of her graduates go direct from their *alma mater* to daily service in the schools of the people is a fact of the greatest encouragement.

The demand for male teachers in North Carolina grows constantly, and I beg you to continue your efforts to secure increased facilities for supplying this reasonable demand. This department ought to be so strengthened and enlarged that no locality in the State, however remote, should ask in vain for a male teacher of scholarship and professional training.

There are in North Carolina very many teachers, and very many young men of native teaching ability desiring to become teachers, who should have ample opportunity for broadening their scholarship and perfecting themselves in the art of teaching. Both of these classes would gladly come to the University if we were prepared to receive them. They could be provided for here more cheaply than at any other place. A fifty-thousand dollar building on our campus and ten thousand dollars a year for additional teaching force would make it possible for the University, with her laboratories, libraries, and other equipment, to send to the people annually a steadily increasing number of well prepared and effective male teachers.

The hundreds of University men who have served in the school-rooms of North Carolina have been faithful, profitable servants. The cry constantly comes up from the people for even more than we can now possibly prepare and I believe that our law makers will think it wise to arrange for the

University not to hear that cry in vain, for not to hear that cry would be poor economy and a check to the present educational progress of North Carolina.

I am

Yours truly,

M. C. S. Noble,

Professor of Pedagogy.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT AUGUST 15, 1907, TO AUGUST 14, 1908

To the President of the University:

I have the honor to present the report of the work of the library from August 15th, 1907, to August 14th, 1908.

The year 1907-08 will stand out significantly in the history of the library as marking the opening of the new building and the receipt of the first annual income from the library endowment fund. After a year of thorough testing, the building has proved admirably suited to library purposes, and the endowment fund has added greatly to the resources of the library.

BUILDING AND FURNISHINGS The building was finished late in August, 1907. The furnishings, consisting of shelving, tables, chairs, catalogue cases, vault fixtures, office equipment, etc., were supplied by the Library Bureau, of Boston, Mass., and the Art Metal Construction Company, of Jamestown, N. Y., or were provided locally or transferred from the old library. The expenditures, as itemized in the following table, represent the total cost of building and furnishings:

Architect	\$ 2,350.00
Building	45,576.00
Furniture	5,275.00
Heating Equipment	1,600.00
Light Fixtures	251.81
Tablet	125.00
Pipe Line	43.48
Shelving	300.00
Vault	500.00
Furnishings transferred from old building	2,500.00
	\$28,971.29

PORTRAITS The library takes this opportunity to mention the collection of portraits of which it was the recipient from the University in 1907-08. The portraits of Presidents Caldwell, Swain, Battle, Winston, Alderman, and Venable were presented by the University at the suggestion of the Board of Trustees and were placed together on the walls of the reference room. The portraits of Professors Kollock, Deems, and Manning, and of E. M. Armfield, Esq., of the class of 1887, founder of the Armfield Fund for works on English philology, and David G. Worth, of the class of 1853, benefactor, were presented through the University and friends and were placed on the walls of the memorial gallery. The library is also indebted to the University for a large number of framed pictures of American colleges and Universities received through exchange and placed in the faculty reading room.

GIFTS While the library can point to no large gifts received during the year, it wishes to acknowledge most gratefully the receipt of all volumes, pamphlets, newspapers, and other gifts of which it has been the recipient. In its endeavor to build up a large collection of material relating to the history and literature of the State, it has met with a very hearty spirit of co-operation and helpfulness for which it is especially grateful.

MOVING The moving of the book collection was begun August 16th, before the building and stack equipment were completed. The work was pushed as rapidly as possible and the library was opened for regular service on September 30th. The expense incurred in making the transfer was approximately \$450.00

ADMINISTRATION The year has witnessed the successful inauguration of a definite plan of administration of library affairs. The librarian, in connection with the supervisor, the library committee, and the committees interested in special funds, has had over-sight of the expenditure of all library funds, and by keeping a strict account of them has been able to see that the various interests of the library have been

equally met. The year has proved the wisdom of the establishment of the library fellowships and the giving of appointive power to the librarian in the choice of undergraduate students as assistants from the Societies. The library force, as increased by the assistant librarian and the library fellows, has been better able to serve the University than it has ever been before.

CATALOGUING AND CLERICAL WORK During the year 2462 volumes were received and catalogued. The reference collection of 650 volumes and the fiction, 1543 volumes, a total of 2193 volumes, were thoroughly recatalogued, for which 10,000 cards were written and placed in the catalogue. The periodicals and annual reports in the Mitchell collection were collected preparatory to completing and binding. Of these, 2750 were found complete and 900 incomplete. All pamphlets received were roughly classified and placed in drawers.

ACQUISITIONS The growth in acquisitions has been most gratifying, 2462 volumes having been added. This number included purchases, bound periodicals, and gifts. The library of the department of chemistry and the general library were the recipients of a loan of 300 volumes from Prof. J. A. Holmes.

The following sets of works and periodicals added are specially to be noted: American Annual Encyclopædia, 1861-1902, 42 vs; American Decisions, 100 vs; *American Journal of Education*, vs. 12-32; American Nation, 28 vs; American Reports, 60 vs; *Annals of Botany*, 16 vs; Annotated Cases, 9 vs; Arber Reprints, 30 vs; Beaumont and Fletcher—Plays, 4 vs; Bloch—La Guerre, 6 vs; *Botanical Gazette*, vs. 12-18, 20-30; Bryan—Dictionary of Painters and Engravers, 4 vs; Calderon de la Barca—Teatro Selecto, 4 vs; Cervantes—Don Quixote, 8 vs; *Education*, 27 vs; Hamann—Leben und Schriften, 6 vs; Ibsen—Works, 11 vs; *Journal of Physical Chemistry*, 11 vs; *Journal of Political Economy*, 13 vs; *Journal of the Franklin Institute*, 41 vs; Longfellow—Works, 11 vs;

Lowell—Works, 11 vs; Moore—Digest of International Law, 8 vs; Moore—International Arbitrations, 6 vs; Muther—History of Modern Painting, 4 vs; Pomeroy—Equity Jurisprudence, 6 vs; *Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers*, vs. 92-137; *Proceedings of the Royal Society of London*, vs. 43-79; *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 16 vs; Reports of Lake Mohonk Conference, 14 vs; Report of the International Law Associations, 12 vs; Reports of the Universal Peace Congress, 22 vs; *School Review*, 14 vs.

Tabulated acquisitions are as follows:

Gifts from individuals, private N. C. societies, and societies and institutions of other States	112
Gifts from U. S. Government and departments	176
Gifts from N. C. Government and departments	54
Bound volumes from binderies	442
Volumes through purchase	1678
	<hr/>
	2462

Total number of volumes in library according to careful count at the end of the year	50,025
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In order that the University may know how this total is divided, I give the following table, indicating the subjects (Bibliography, etc.), the strict classification symbols (010, etc., to 990), and the number of volumes in each class. In the cases of philology and literature and of chemistry and chemical technology, for the sake of showing the total number of works on closely related subjects, the logical order of class symbols is departed from, the 800-890 group following immediately after the 400-490 group and the 690 after the 540.

SUBJECTS	CLASS SYMBOL	VOLUMES
Bibliography,	010	26
Library economy,	020	45
General encyclopedias and reference books,	030	650
General collected essays,	040	1
General periodicals,	P	4788
Journalism,	070	5
Book rarities,	090	5
Philosophy,	100-190	613
Religion, general works,	200	341
Natural theology,	210	54
Bible,	220	329
Doctrinal theology,	230	153
Practical and devotional, Homiletical, pastoral, parochial,	240	34
Church, institutions, work,	250	102
Religious history,	260	63
Religious history,	270	159
Christian churches and sects,	280	133
Non-Christian religions,	290	40
Sociology, general works,	300	190
Statistics,	310	72
Political science,	320	232
Political economy,	330	515
Law, general library,	340	279
Law library,	340	2014
Administration,	350	62
Associations and institutions,	360	70
Education,	370	711
Commerce and communication,	380	127
Customs, costumes, folklore,	390	44
Philology, general works,	400	139
Comparative,	410	13
English,	420	381
German,	430	90
French,	440	23
Italian,	450	6
Spanish,	460	5
Latin,	470	62
Greek,	480	81
Minor languages,	490	23

Literature, general works,	800	309
American,	810	515
English,	820	1622
German,	830	251
French,	840	343
Italian,	850	50
Spanish,	860	24
Latin,	870	527
Greek,	880	672
Minor languages,	890	28
Natural science, general works,	500	130
Mathematics,	510	375
Astronomy,	520	110
Physics,	530	257
Chemistry,	540	706
Chemical technology,	660	97
Geology,	550	178
Paleontology,	560	29
Biology,	570	121
Botany,	580	180
Zoology,	590	395
Useful arts, general works,	600	29
Medicine,	610	1508
Pharmacy,	610	150
Engineering,	620	82
Agriculture,	630	86
Domestic economy,	640	7
Business methods,	650	7
Manufactures,	670	20
Mechanic trades,	680	1
Building,	690	15
Fine arts, general works,	700	33
Landscape gardening,	710	16
Architecture,	720	45
Sculpture,	730	25
Drawing, design, decoration,	740	8
Painting,	750	52
Engraving,	760	4
Photography,	770	6
Music,	780	11
Amusement,	790	50
History, general works,	900	183
History, geography, and travel,	910	1278

Ancient history,	930	331
Modern history, Europe,	940	947
Asia,	950	39
Africa,	960	50
North America,	970	840
South America,	980	16
Oceanic and polar regions,	990	10
North Carolina collections,	C	1617
United States documents,	P. D.	5750
Biography,	B	1547
Fiction,		1543
Mitchell collection, unbound,		2750
Medical collection, unbound,		400
Uncatalogued miscellany,		9172
Class room libraries,		798
Loans to the library,		1000
		<u>50,025</u>
Catalogued by the decimal system		21,840
Catalogued by the alcove system		3,525
Catalogued by periodical indexes		4,790
Catalogued by public document indexes		5,750
Uncatalogued class room libraries		798
Uncatalogued unbound scientific periodicals		2,750
Uncatalogued unbound medical periodicals		400
Uncatalogued miscellany		9,172
Uncatalogued loans to the library		1,000
		<u>50,025</u>

In addition to the volumes enumerated, the library contains a large number of roughly classified pamphlets.

PERIODICALS The library is gradually building up a fine collection of general and special periodicals. The following table represents, by subjects, the number of periodicals, exclusive of newspapers published locally and furnished as gifts, received regularly during 1907-08:

Arbitration	2
Architecture	1
Art	2
Botany	12

Chemistry	12
Economics	8
Education	8
English language and literature	8
Exchanges of the Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society (scientific)	194
Faculty reading room	15
General library	66
Geology	6
German language and literature	1
Greek language and literature	5
History	5
Latin language and literature	5
Law	4
Mathematics	3
Medicine	4
North Caroliniana	3
Philosophy	5
Physics	11
Romance languages and literatures	3
Zoology	7
Total	<u>390</u>

Subscriptions for periodicals not taken before 1907-08, but included in the table above, were placed on the library's permanent list during the year, as follows: *American Journal of Archaeology*, *American Political Science Review*, *Architectural Record*, *American Journal of International Law*, *Annals of Botany*, *Berichte der deutschen Botanischen Gesellschaft*, *Bryologist*, *Craftsman*, *Fern Bulletin*, *Hermes*, *International Studio*, *Journal of Mycology*, *Journal of Physical Chemistry*, *Nature Study Review*, *Philosophical Journal*, *Philologus*, *Poet Lore*, *Plant World*, *Rheinisches Museum*, *Revue Economique Internationale*, *Sammlung chemischer und chemischtechnischer Vorträge*, *School Journal*, *Torrey Botanical Club Bulletin*, *Torreya*, *Wochenschrift für klassische Philologie*, *Zeitschrift für angewandte Chemie*, *Zeitschrift für physikalische Chemie*, *Zeitschrift für romanische Philologie*.

CIRCULATION The figures given below represent accurately the number of borrowers and loans made of books

which were taken from the library. They do not, and cannot represent the loan of material within the general or departmental libraries. A tentative record kept during an average month indicated 21,250 such loans in the general library for the year. Books were borrowed in the general library by persons as follows:

Students	718
Faculty and assistants	63
Summer school students	41
Residents and visitors	28
	<hr/> 850

Books issued for two weeks	9,863
Queries posted for debate	35
References posted for debate	621
Loans to other institutions	35
Loans from other institutions	17

COURSE IN LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION In order that those preparing to teach and those already teaching might familiarize themselves with the management of school libraries, the library offered, during the Summer School, and offers in the regular term, a course in the selection of books, debate and reference helps, reading lists, classification, indexing, cataloguing, etc. In offering this course, the library hopes to aid in the general movement for better library training and facilities in the State. A definite need had been felt for such instruction, and the work of the class thoroughly justified the offering of the course.

FINANCES The receipts and disbursements for the year were as follows:

Receipts

Brought forward from 1906-07	\$1,500.00
From University for chemistry department	75.76
From Armfield fund	120.00

From Library Bureau	7.98
From fines	37.50
From endowment, Jan. 1, 1908	1,350.00
From endowment, July 1, 1908	1,400.00
From student fees	2,552.00
From chemistry department	6.15
From special appropriation for botanical department	300.00
From damage fees	32.05
From University funds	<u>3,275.00</u>
	\$10,656.44

Disbursements

Bindings	\$382.16
Books	3,804.35
Express and freight	74.40
Light, heat, and janitor	425.00
Miscellany	7.94
Moving	450.00
Periodicals	639.03
Printing	39.19
Reorganization	96.00
Salaries	2,350.00
Steps and terrace	50.00
Supplies and furnishings	829.02
Balance transferred to 1908-09	<u>1,509.35</u>
	\$10,656.44

DESK ACCOUNT

Receipts

From 1906-07	\$.28
From fines, etc., itemized in librarian's book	<u>112.07</u>
	\$112.35

Disbursements

To supplies, etc., itemized in librarian's book	\$68.20
To transfer of fines to library account	37.50
Transferred to 1908-09	<u>6.65</u>
	\$112.35

FACULTY

One of the seminar rooms on the second

READING ROOM

floor was furnished with tables, chairs, and shelving, for the use of the faculty as a special reading room. American, English, German, and French periodicals were provided, and the room was much resorted to and evidently enjoyed by a large number of faculty members. Its use was so general that it will be continued and its periodical list added to during 1908-09.

RECOMMENDATIONS

With your permission, I beg leave to offer the following recommendations, with the hope that careful consideration may be given them:

1. That a sufficient number of table and bracket lights be installed to make possible a convenient night service for 1908-09. Estimated cost, \$100.00.

2. That such additional radiators be installed as are necessary to heat adequately the Caroliniana and Mitchell rooms and the main stack. Estimated cost, \$550.00.

3. That a special appropriation of \$2,500.00 be given the library to complete and bind the Mitchell collection. As indicated in the foregoing table, 2750 volumes are complete and should be bound, now that they are in condition for binding. Such volumes as are still incomplete should be completed at once, as the replacement of lost numbers becomes more difficult daily.

4. That proper consideration be given the cataloguing of the large miscellaneous collection now in the library. It numbers 9,172 volumes, all of which are uncatalogued, and consequently entirely unaccessible for use.

5. That the floors of the lobby, the reference room, and the reading room, be covered with cork carpeting, and that the other floors of the library be stained and polished. Estimated cost, \$625.00.

6. That the second and third tiers of stack be installed in the stack room in order to relieve the present crowded condition of shelves and to provide for future growth. Estimated cost per tier, \$5,000.00.

7. That suitable shelving, tables, and chairs be provided for the equipment of the seminar rooms in order that they may be made ready for the use of students engaged in graduate study. Estimated cost, \$200.00.

8. That every effort be made by the University to maintain and increase the present income of the library. As is evident from the matters set forth in this report, every department of the University is to a degree dependent upon the library for its working equipment and any reduction of the maintenance fund for the library consequently affects all parts of University work.

Very respectfully submitted,

Louis R. Wilson,
Librarian.

Chapel Hill, N. C.,
Dec. 3, 1908.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

AUG. 15, '07 TO AUG. 15, '08

To Hon. Robert B. Glenn, Governor and President of the Board of Trustees:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the funds received and disbursed by me as Treasurer of the University from Aug. 15th, 1907 to Aug. 15th, 1908. I also present herein a schedule of the various securities and investments, and income derived therefrom, belonging to the several endowment funds, and the manner in which such income was applied.

Heretofore my reports have been made from Jany. 1st to Jany. 1st; but this change is made at the request of the President of the University in order that my report may conform with that of the Bursar.

FIRST

General Fund

RECEIPTS

Balance in hand August 15th, 1907.....	\$ 204.48
Apptn. for maintenance received	70,250.00
" " buildings "	10,000.00
Loan Citizen's Bank on warrants for buildings	20,000.00
Warrant for buildings.....	5,000.00
Escheats and unclaimed funds.....	350.20
Cash balance transferred to this fund from M. A. Smith, F. J. Smith, M. S. Speight and Chair of History Funds).....	4.29
Income from endowment funds (A, B, C, D, F, G, H, I and J)	6,097.74
Coupons N. C. 4% Ronds-Bradley Escheat.....	60.00
Sale of Do. at 98½.....	985.00
Insurance on burned dissecting hall	416.26
Legacy from Mrs. Margaret Bridgers.....	500.00
Total Receipts	\$113,867.97

DISBURSEMENTS

Amount paid Bursar for maintenance, etc.....	\$77,131.28
“ “ Do “ buildings.....	30,000.00
Warrant for buildings sent Bursar.....	5,000 00
Salary of Secretary and Treasurer	600.00
R. H. Battle, commissions on escheats, etc.....	17.68
Escheat returned to Mecklenburg Co. to Bettie Beattie.....	9.37
Safety deposit, box rent, postage, incidentals, etc.....	13.25

Total Disbursements \$112,771.58

Cash balance on hand Aug. 15th, 1908..... \$1,096.39

(A)

Mary Ann Smith Fund

This Fund consists in:

The University Press Plant.....	\$ 2,700.00
Bond of Univ. secured by rent Smith Building	16,000.00
Bond secured by income sewer, water and heating plants	21,000.00
Total.....	<u>\$39,700.00</u>

(B)

Chair of History Fund

This Fund consists:

Loan to Univ. secured by rent of Carr Building.....	\$18,000.00
Do (open acct.) for Alumni Building.	4,994.00
Total.....	<u>\$22,994.00</u>

Total income from this fund (\$1080.00) was turned over to the General Fund.

(C)

Francis Jones Smith Fund

This fund consists in:

Loan to Univ. secured by income heat, light and sewer plants... \$14,000.00

The income derived from this fund (\$480.00) was turned over to the General Fund.

(D)

Mary S. Speight Fund

This fund consists in:

Loan to University secured by income heating plant..... \$10,000.00

The total income derived from this fund (\$600.00) was turned over to the General Fund.

(E)

Bradley Escheat

This fund consists in:

North Carolina State Bonds 4%.....	\$1,000.00
Four bonds secured by mortgage.....	4,000.00
	<u>5,000.00</u>

As the action in reference to the escheated property has been settled by compromise, the coupons of State Bonds (\$60.00) have been collected and the Bonds sold for \$985.00. These items appear in report of the general fund. The four bonds secured by mortgage will soon be collected, with interest due on same; and the total turned over to the General Fund to pay the compromise judgment of \$1500.00. The balance will be used for maintenance, etc.

(F)

Bryan Lecturing Fund

This Fund represents a subscription by Hon. Wm. Jennings Bryan as a Fund to pay for an annual prize, and is paid through the President. The amount received (201.40) was turned over to the General Fund.

(G)

Mason Fund

This fund consists in:

Loan to University secured by income from heating plant.....	\$1,000.00
800 acres land (more or less) in Orange Co. estimated value.....	7,500.00
	<u>8,500.00</u>
Total.....	\$8,500.00

The total income derived from this fund (\$491.28) was turned over to the General Fund. The land in Orange Co. has heretofore been reported as containing about 400 acres and the value as \$5,000.00. The error in acreage has since been discovered and the estimated value changed.

(H)

Moore Fund

This fund consists in:

N. C. 4% Bonds.....	\$6,200.00
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The total income derived from this fund (\$248.00) was turned over to the General Fund.

(I)

Kenneth M. Murchison Fund

This fund consists in:

Two Bonds of Randleman Mfg. Co.....	\$1,500.00
Fifteen shares Erwin Cotton Mills preferred stock.....	<u>1,500.00</u>
Total.....	\$3,000.00

The total income derived from this fund (\$180.00) was turned to the General Fund.

(J)

Martin Fund

The principal of this fund has not been received by me; but the executors have turned over to me \$237.06 as income on this fund, which sum was turned over to the General Fund. A settlement of the principal of this fund by the executors, it is hoped, will shortly be made.

SECOND**Library Fund**

This Fund consists in:

Four 5% Neuse River Mills bonds.....	\$4,000.00
50 shares Holt Granite Mfg. Co. preferred stock.....	5,000.00
50 shares Gibson Mfg. Co. preferred stock.....	5,000.00
60 shares N. C. Fire Insurance Co. stock.....	6,000.00
50 shares American Tobacco Co. preferred stock.....	5,000.00
8 Wilkes County 6% Bonds.....	8,000.00
4 Randleman Mfg. Co. 6% Bonds.....	4,000.00
50 shares Erwin Cotton Mills preferred stock.....	5,000.00
1 Metallurgica Mexicana 5% registered bond.....	2,500.00
5 shares Erwin Cotton Mills preferred stock.....	500.00
3 Hope Mills Mfg. Co. 6% bonds.....	3,000.00
1 Raleigh Water Co. 6% bond	1,000.00
6 N. C. 6% State Bonds	6,000.00
3 Do	<u>300.00</u>
Total.....	\$55,300.00

As the Standard Furniture Co. had gone into the hands of a receiver, Mr. E. M. Armfield, the donor of this stock, replaced it with N. C. Fire Ins. Co. Stock above listed before his death.

All the preferred stock yields 6% interest regularly, and the bonds yield regular interest as listed.

RECEIPTS

Balance in hand Aug. 15, 1907.....	\$1,504.99
Endowment collected by the president.....	247.00
Int. on Peabody endowment received from president.....	62.50
Net collection from Stanley Co. bonds.....	5,953.80
Back coupons from ".....	808.56
Interest on back coupons.....	52.08
Income from stocks and bonds.....	3,084.50
	<hr/>
Total.....	11,713.43

DISBURSEMENTS

Paid Bursar to be expended for Library.....	\$4,250.00
Purchase three \$1000 F. C. 4 per cent. bonds at 99½.....	2,985.00
“ “ Do at 99¼.....	2,977.50
“ two \$100 N. C. 4 per cent. bonds.....	200.00
“ one “.....	99.50
	<hr/>
Total.....	10,512.00
Cash balance on hand Aug. 15th, 1908.....	1,201.43

✓
THIRD

John Calvin McNair Lecturing Fund

This fund consists in:

4 Randleman Mfg. Co. bonds.....	\$4,000.00
2 4% N. C. State bonds.....	200.00
2 School Committee Raleigh Township Bonds.....	2,000.00
4 Neuse River Mills Co. Bonds.....	4,000.00
	<hr/>
Total.....	10,200.00

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand Aug. 15th, 1907.....	\$328.00
To coupons of bonds.....	568.00
	<hr/>
Total.....	896.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Turned over to Bursar to pay for lecture, etc.....	500.00
Balance in hand Aug. 15th, 1908.....	396.00

Respectfully submitted,

R. H. BATTLE,
Treasurer.

August 29th, 1908.

REPORT OF BURSAR

Aug. 15, 1907—Aug. 14, 1908

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand from last session..... ✓ 1,806.21

From Students

Tuition	✓ 22,835.04	
Registration fees.....	✓ 17,160.37	
Laboratory fees.....	✓ 3,158.60	
Diploma and locker fees.....	✓ 697.75	
Room rent.....	✓ 4,935.75	
Heat and light	✓ 3,032.00	51,819.51

From Special Funds

General Education Board Fund.....	✓ 2,500.00	
Deems Fund.....	✓ 7,294.27	
Martin Fund	453.96	538.96
Library Fund.....	✓ 4,829.44	W.S.J.
Other Special Funds.....	✓ 935.00	
Town Customers Power Plant.....	✓ 3,819.50	
University Press.....	✓ 3,568.10	
Miscellaneous	✓ 160.37	23,560.64

From Treasurer

On State Appropriation and income from invested funds..... ✓ 77,637.38

Total..... 154,823.74

Deduct amounts counted twice..... ✓ 4,800.00

Balance (Income for the year)..... 150,023.74

By additional amt to Martin Fund - - - - - 85.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Salaries:

Administration	✓ 9,024.00	
Faculty	✓ 79,155.63	
Servants	✓ 1,090.00	89,269.63
Laboratories.....	✓ 5,640.99	
Building and Repairs.....	✓ 9,263.98	
Campus.....	✓ 2,976.27	3006.29
Printing and Postage.....	✓ 3,104.89	
Infirmary.....	✓ 2,512.37	2483.07

✓ 150,108.74

Advertising.....	1,134.80	
Commencement.....	779.02	
Refunded Tuition.....	489.50	
Refunded Room Rent and Registration fees.....	72.50	
Interest on Dormitory loan.....	2,040.00	
Power Plant.....	14,865.49	
University Press.....	4,161.17	
Deems Fund.....	5,552.50	
Martin Fund.....	420.00	525.00
Library.....	5,872.09	
Other Special Funds.....	3,835.26	3835.96
	<u>151,990.46</u>	152096
Deduct amounts counted twice.....	4,800.00	<u>147,190.46</u>
		147
Balance August 15. 1908.....		2,833.28

Examined & approved - W. S. J.

UNIVERSITY PRESS

EXPENDITURES

Labor.....	2,499.62	
Material.....	955.19	
Power, heat and light.....	118.50	
Repairs.....	19.32	
Equipment.....	406.64	3,999.27

RECEIPTS

Received from customers.....	3,568.10	
Accounts receivable.....	200.00	3,768.10
Deficit.....		<u>231.17</u>

Additional equipment covers deficit.

POWER PLANT

EXPENDITURES

Fuel.....	8,100.52	
Labor.....	2,546.52	
Oil, Water, etc.....	182.54	
Repairs.....	533.49	
Equipment.....	468.72	
Material.....	435.70	
Interest.....	2,760.00	15,027.49

RECEIPTS

From students.....	3,032.00	
From town customers.....	3,819.50	
Accounts receivable.....	450.00	
Fuel inventoried in excess of August 15, 1907.....	1,800.00	<u>9,101.50</u>
Cost to University for Heat, Light and Water.....		5,925.99

**EXPENDITURE OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION OF \$25,000
FOR REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS, 1908**

Davie Hall:

Architect.....	✓ 500.00	
Building.....	29,520.76	
Heating equipment.....	✓ 2,475.80	
Gas, Water, Sewer, etc.....	1,185.07	
Interest.....	✓ 755.00	<u>34,436.63</u>
Due Architect.....		1,100.00
Total cost.....		35,536.63
Appropriation.....		<u>25,000.00</u>
Excess of expenditures.....		10,536.63

THE DEEMS FUND

August 15, 1907--August 14, 1908

Balance on hand August 15, 1907.....	3,054.41	
Received on interest and notes.....	4,239.86	7,294.27
Loaned to students.....	5,452.50	
Treasurer's salary.....	100.00	<u>5,552.50</u>
Balance in bank Aug. 15, 1908.....		1,741.77
Total amount of fund to date.....	28,342.63	
Number aided this year	75	
Total number aided	597	

MARTIN FUND

August 15, 1907--August 14, 1908

Balance on hand Aug. 15, 1907.....	502.56	
Received on interest and notes.....	36.40	✓ 538.96
Loaned to students.....		✓ 525.00
Balance in bank August 15, 1908.....		<u>✓ 13.96</u>
Number aided.....	14	

UNIVERSITY INN PROPERTY

Purchase price.....	19,000.00	
Cash payment from General Fund.....		2,500.00
Note 6% Citizens National Bank Raleigh due Dec. 1908.....		2,500.00
Mortgage 5% due May 1, 1910.....		1,000.00
Due May 1, 1927.....		13,000.00
		<hr/>
		19,000.00

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C. H. HERTY

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The Naval Stores Industry of our Southern States. Lecture before faculty and student body of the A. & M. College, Durham, N. H. March, 1907.

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A Rapid, Simple, and Accurate Method of Determining Oil in Cottonseed Products. Address before the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, Atlantic Beach, Fla. June, 1908.

Analytical Control in the Manufacture of Cottonseed Oil. Address before Alabama Cottonseed Crushers' Association, Blount Springs, Ala. June, 1908.

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