1893

Annual Report of the Clemson Board of Trustees, 1893

Clemson University, Board of Trustees

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FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF

Clemson Agricultural College

TO THE

General Assembly of South Carolina,

1893.

COLUMBIA, S. C.
CHARLES A. CALVO, JR., STATE PRINTER.
1893.
REPORT.

To the Honorable the Senate and the House of Representatives of South Carolina:

In compliance with the Statute regulating the same, the Board of Trustees of Clemson Agricultural College herewith submit to your honorable bodies their Fourth Annual Report for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1893.

The General Assembly at the last session appropriated for the purposes of completing the buildings and equipping the College the sum of $50,000 00
The amount received from the privilege tax in round numbers 50,000 00
The amounts received from the Land Scrip and Clemson Bequest 8,996 00

Deduct the costs and expenses of the Fertilizer Department 8,174 00

Total net income available for College purposes $100,822 00
By reference to the Third Annual Report it will be seen that the Board was indebted at the time of making this Report 18,543 32

Leaving for buildings and equipments for this fiscal year the sum $82,278 68

With this fund the College has been completed and equipped according to the design of the Board of Trustees, except as hereinafter explained, and its doors were thrown open for the admission of students on the 6th day of July, 1893.

There are now erected and completed the following buildings:
Main College Building, containing rooms for offices, library, recitation rooms, society rooms, museum and chapel; Dormitory, which has 155 sleeping rooms, dining room, pantries, guard room, bath rooms and water closets, kitchen, baking room, and smoke-stack and room for steam heaters or boilers.
Chemical Laboratory, with lecture room, and room for the practical analysis by students, of sufficient size to accommodate a section of fifty students.

Mechanical Hall.
Laundry.
Experiment Station.
Infirmary, with kitchen and other necessary buildings.
Stables.
Cow house, with four large silos.
Crib.
Seed and compost house.
Fruit and vegetable cannery.
Storehouse for Winter vegetables and experiments.
Nine brick houses for Professors.
Eleven framed houses for Professors and Assistant Professors.
Nine four-room cottages for employees and servants.
Dairy not entirely completed.
Attached to each of the Professors’ and Assistant Professors’ houses are all necessary outbuildings.
The Clemson Mansion has been thoroughly repaired and painted.

EQUIPMENTS.

The sleeping rooms, dining room, halls, guard room and bath rooms in dormitory, also all the rooms in the main College building and the Chapel, are heated by steam.

Each sleeping room is furnished with three iron bedsteads, three mattresses, three chairs, one table and one washstand, and one wardrobe with three compartments. (These wardrobes were made by the students.)

The kitchen is furnished with all necessary utensils of the most improved kinds for cooking by steam and otherwise.

The dining room is furnished with tables, seats and all necessary crockery and tableware.

The recitation or lecture rooms and offices are furnished with seats, necessary furniture and apparatus for teaching, except the room of the Professor of Physics, which is not yet fully equipped.

The Chemical Laboratory is equipped with seats, furniture, gas and apparatus for teaching.

The Mechanical Hall is equipped with a 50-horse power Corliss engine, a 75-horse power boiler, shafting, tools and machinery.

The Agricultural Department is equipped with mules, wagons, tools, machinery, hogs, three breeds of cattle and fifty milch cows.
The Horticultural Department is furnished with all necessary tools and appliances, including a large forcing house.

The lowlands have been largely under-drained, the uplands cleared and the old lands reclaimed. Roads have been conveniently laid out and graded all over the farm, and orchards with a large variety of fruits have been planted.

The dormitory halls, dining room, guard room, kitchen, the chapel, society rooms, offices and the ground around the main buildings are lighted with electricity.

A complete system of water works has been put in and erected. The purest of spring water, a half mile from the college, is collected by underground pipes into a reservoir, from which it is forced into a stand-pipe, eighty feet high (upon the highest point within the grounds), and from there it is carried all over the grounds and into all the public buildings. Hydrants are placed conveniently to all of the main buildings, and reels and hose are on hand for protection against fire. Each floor in the dormitory and each of the public buildings, the stables and cow house are supplied with extra hose for further protection against fire.

A complete sewerage system has also been put in, by which all garbage, etc., is carried off and emptied into Seneca River.

The laundry has been equipped with an engine and all the necessary appliances.

The infirmary is furnished with beds and bedding and other necessary furniture, cooking and other utensils, medicines, etc. This building has eleven rooms and a ward.

As stated above, the College was opened on the 6th day of July, and four hundred and forty-four students have been enrolled. Every County in the State is represented except Beaufort. The Board had previously elected Prof. E. B. Craighead President of the College. President Craighead and his corps of able and efficient assistants at once took charge of the institution and the organization of its several departments. These gentlemen are in thorough accord and sympathy with the plans and purposes of the Board, and their management so far gives assurance that the distinctive features in education which created a demand for Clemson College and called it into existence will be maintained. President Craighead, in the delicate and difficult matter of organizing and managing the various departments of the College, has shown great skill and judgment.

Lieutenant T. Q. Donaldson, Jr., of the Seventh United States Cavalry, was detailed by the Secretary of War as Commandant and Instructor of Military Tactics. Under his management good order
and discipline have prevailed among the young men, and they have made rapid progress in drilling.

There are now present and attending College four hundred and twenty-five students, and five hundred and twenty-five more are enrolled as applicants for admission in February next, the beginning of the next scholastic year, and this number is being rapidly added to. It is no doubt gratifying to the friends of Clemson to see so many young men seeking admission into its walls, but it will be impossible to accommodate them all, even though the Legislature should make an appropriation and direct an enlargement of the entire college plant. And yet it is humiliating to those who realize in this demand for a higher and broader education the future salvation of the State to see so many young men desiring and seeking an education turned away and denied admission simply for the lack of room.

The Board is not prepared to recommend that the entire College plant should be enlarged at this time, it being far more important in their judgment to thoroughly equip and organize the institution as it is at present. This will take much time, money and labor, and should be first attended to. After this has been accomplished the question of enlargement can then be considered. The thorough and practical education which Clemson affords, costing only $104 for ten months' schooling, for two suits of uniform clothing and two caps, board, fires, lights, washing and medical attendance, if no tuition fees are charged, and $40 in addition when they are able to pay for tuition, makes it certain that there will be continual pressing demand for admission to these advantages and privileges.

It was impossible for the Board in planning the buildings for the several departments to so construct them as to exactly meet the demand upon their capacity. This is particularly true of the mechanical hall, one of the first buildings erected, which was planned when the attendance was not expected to exceed 300.

This building is altogether too small and must be enlarged, or many of the young men who desire to take the mechanical course will be disappointed. As it is, of the 424 students now in attendance, 259 have elected and are now pursuing the agricultural course, and 165 are taking the mechanical course, as far as we are able to give it.

Looking to the necessity of enlarging the mechanical hall and the erection of two additional Professors' houses, the Board has had made during the latter part of the Summer 625,000 brick, all of which are now on hand and available for that purpose.

In this connection it may be interesting to state that so far the State
has paid directly from taxation for the magnificent buildings and equipements at Clemson the small sum of $68,000.

The balance of our income has been derived from the tax on fertilizers and the Federal donations.

Our income for the following year will be as follows:

1st. The Hatch Fund, which can only be used in conducting the Experiment Station, $15,000.

2d. The Morrill Fund, which can be only used for teaching, $10,000.

3d. The Agricultural Land Scrip Fund, about $5,600.

To this add the Clemson Bequest, about $4,000, and the privilege tax after deducting the expenses of the Fertilizer Department, about $40,000, aggregating $74,600.

With these funds the Board must run the College during the next scholastic year, and with the increased attendance which we will certainly have and the money required to enlarge the mechanical hall, &c., it is likely we may find ourselves in straitened financial conditions before the close of the year. With rigid economy, however, we hope to get through.

For an itemized statement of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1893, see the report of P. H. E. Sloan, Secretary and Treasurer, hereto appended.

Attention is also asked to the reports of President E. B. Craighead; Prof. J. S. Newman, Assistant Director of the Experiment Station; Prof. M. B. Hardin, Chemist, and Mr. J. P. Smith, Secretary of the Fertilizer Department, hereto attached.

These several reports fully set out and explain the operations of the College in all of its departments as now organized.

R. W. SIMPSON,
President Board of Trustees.
P. H. E. Sloan, Treasurer,
In Account with Clemson Agricultural College, Dr.
For the Year Ending October 31st, 1893.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 1, 1892</td>
<td>To balance as per acct. rendered Oct. 31, '92</td>
<td>$211.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To cash South Carolina Experiment Station expended on buildings</td>
<td>750.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Comptroller-General’s Warrants, Privilege Tax</td>
<td>50,675.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Special Appropriation</td>
<td>50,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Agricultural Land Scrip</td>
<td>5,754.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Clemson Bequest</td>
<td>3,243.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To cash South Carolina Experiment Station expended on buildings</td>
<td>750.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To cash from farm products</td>
<td>480.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To cash from condemned property</td>
<td>162.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To cash from incidentals</td>
<td>249.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To cash from students</td>
<td>25,314.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>By paid on account Fertilizer Department</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To balance on account Clemson Agricultural College</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Contra.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By amount paid on account buildings</td>
<td>$24,462.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By amount paid on account convicts</td>
<td>2,746.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By amount paid on account freight</td>
<td>2,731.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By amount paid on account furniture</td>
<td>4,408.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By amount paid on account insurance</td>
<td>881.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By amount paid on account lumber</td>
<td>7,716.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By amount paid on account labor</td>
<td>25,524.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By amount paid on account office printing, &amp;c</td>
<td>1,175.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By amount paid on account salaries</td>
<td>3,005.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By amount paid on account tools and machinery</td>
<td>619.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By amount paid on acct. Trustees and travel</td>
<td>1,921.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By amount paid on acct. teams and teamsters</td>
<td>930.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By amount paid on account heating</td>
<td>6,501.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By amount paid on account laundry</td>
<td>3,531.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By amount paid on account infirmary</td>
<td>1,163.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By amount paid on account water supply and sewerage</td>
<td>10,588.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By amount paid on account Mess Hall</td>
<td>8,486.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By amount paid on account electric plant</td>
<td>3,773.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By amount paid on account dairy</td>
<td>2,012.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By amount paid on account text books</td>
<td>1,637.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By amount paid on account uniforms</td>
<td>9,998.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By amount paid on account Chaplain</td>
<td>131.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By amount paid on account students</td>
<td>1,484.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By amount paid State Treasurer, overdrawn on Privilege Tax Fund</td>
<td>716.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total                                                        | $129,315.04|

To balance........................................... $3,165.17
The undersigned, Auditing Committee of the Board of Trustees of Clemson Agricultural College, having duly examined the vouchers of the Treasurer for the year ending October 31, 1893, Nos. 1 to 1,000 inclusive, and compared same with original bills, do hereby certify that all said expenditures have been duly authorized and approved by the proper authorities, and are sustained by the vouchers.

J. E. BRADLEY,
Chairman of Committee.

**General Summary Cash Received and Expended During Fiscal Year Ending October 31st, 1893, by P. H. E. Sloan, Secretary and Treasurer, C. A. C.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U. S. Government, Hatch Fund</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance on hand Nov. 1st, 1892</td>
<td>$1,500 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount received</td>
<td>15,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$16,551 83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount expended as per vouchers</td>
<td>13,150 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance on hand Nov. 1st, 1893</td>
<td>$2,598 51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U. S. Government, Morrill Fund</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amount received</td>
<td>$42,500 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount expended as per vouchers</td>
<td>19,554 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance on hand Nov. 1st, 1893</td>
<td>22,945 87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>College Fund</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amount received</td>
<td>$137,489 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount expended as per vouchers</td>
<td>134,324 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance on hand Nov. 1st, 1893</td>
<td>3,165 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total amount cash on hand</td>
<td>$28,709 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bills outstanding</td>
<td>$7,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Estimated expenses to beginning of next term, Feb. 15th, 1894</td>
<td>24,867 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaving a deficit to be paid from income of next year</td>
<td>$3,158 15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Professors, and nearly all employees, are paid by the month, and though the College will not be running the salaries will be continued during the interim on the basis of twelve months in the year.
FORT HILL, S. C., July 1st, 1893.

P. H. E. SLOAN, Treasurer,
In Account with
SOUTH CAROLINA EXPERIMENT STATION.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July 27, 1893</td>
<td>To United States Treasury Warrant</td>
<td>$3,750.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 14, 1893</td>
<td>To United States Treasury Warrant</td>
<td>$3,750.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 9, 1893</td>
<td>To United States Treasury Warrant</td>
<td>$3,750.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 17, 1893</td>
<td>To United States Treasury Warrant</td>
<td>$3,750.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$15,000.00

**Credits.**

- By salaries ........................................ $9,416.61
- By labor ............................................. 1,398.47
- By supplies ........................................... 1,584.48
- By freight and express ............................. 154.26
- By postage and stationery ......................... 121.55
- By printing ........................................... 220.30
- By tools and implements ........................... 460.41
- By scientific instruments .......................... 1.05
- By chemical apparatus, etc ....................... 125.02
- By general fittings .................................. 155.81
- By buildings ......................................... 750.00
- By live stock ........................................ 67.00
- By traveling .......................................... 48.60
- By incidental expenses .............................. 5.00
- By seed and plants .................................. 297.95
- By repairs ............................................ 193.49

$15,000.00

The undersigned, Auditing Committee of the Board of Trustees of Clemson Agricultural College for the Experimental Station, having duly examined the vouchers of the Treasurer for the year ending June 30th, 1893, Numbers 1 to 150 inclusive, and compared same with original bills, do hereby certify that all said expenditures have been duly authorized and approved by the proper authorities and are sustained by the vouchers.

JAS. L. ORR,
M. L. DONALDSON,
J. E. BRADLEY.
REPORT OF BOARD OF FERTILIZER CONTROL.

HON. J. E. TINDAL, Chairman of the Board of Fertilizer Control.

SIR: I respectfully submit the following report of the work done in this department for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1893:

No changes were made at the last session of the Legislature in the laws regulating the sale of commercial fertilizers in this State, and the rules prescribed by the Board of Fertilizer Control for the enforcement of the law have not been materially changed since last season.

Every effort has been made to enforce the law and to prevent the sale of fraudulent fertilizers in the State.

The value of the work of this department in affording protection to consumers of fertilizers, as well as to honest manufacturers, has never before been so fully recognized throughout the State, which fact is shown by the great demand for our official reports and the numerous inquiries directed to this office. The fact that our people invest about four million dollars annually in commercial fertilizers, and that the official control exercised by this department is the only safeguard against imposition, make it our imperative duty to leave nothing undone that will add to the efficiency of this work.

FERTILIZER INSPECTION.

During the present season the department employed four inspectors in the work of inspecting fertilizers and drawing samples for analysis. These gentlemen were on the road from January 15th to April 8th, and visited almost every point in the State where fertilizers are delivered. They drew 510 samples of fertilizers during the season, and these samples were delivered to our chemist and analyzed, except where there were duplicates of the same brand of goods and the first analysis came up to the manufacturer's guarantee. These analyses were all reported in Bulletins No.'s. 11 and 13 of the South Carolina Experiment Station. Five thousand copies of each of these Bulletins were distributed throughout the State. Comparatively few cases of violations of the law were reported by the inspectors, manufacturers generally complying with all the requirements of the department.

The following table shows the work of the department this season, and for comparison the corresponding figures of 1892 are also given:
Privilege tax collected... $ 50,118 20
Amount of fertilizers sold in the State, tons.................. 200,372
Number of samples drawn by our Inspectors.................. 510
Number of samples analyzed.................. 273
Number of samples found below guarantee.................. 50
Per cent. of samples found below guarantee.................. 18 per cent.

EXPENSES.

The following statement shows the total expenses of the department for the past year:

Salaries, Chemists and Secretary................................. $3,874 97*
Chemical supplies................................................. 592 30
Printing tax tags, blanks, &c..................................... 2,087 32
Services of veterinary surgeon..................................... 127 25
Inspectors' salaries and travel.................................... 1,314 33
Fuel for laboratory.................................................. 70 75
Incidentals, office, express, &c.................................. 107 35

Total............................................................................... $8,174 27

*This amount includes $1,116.00 that should have been paid last year.

Very respectfully,

J. P. SMITH,
Secretary Board of Fertilizer Control.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

CLEMSON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,
November 1st, 1893.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees.

GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to submit the following report:

Four hundred and forty-four students have matriculated at this College during the present session. Of these there have been in the Mechanical Department, 165; in the Agricultural Department, 87; in the Preparatory, 202. The majority of these are energetic, earnest, orderly young men. There have been no serious discords in the student body. This has been largely due to the Commandant, Lieutenant
Donaldson, whose faithful and efficient work has been invaluable to me. The boys who were injured by the falling gangway have all recovered. The health of both Faculty and students has, in the main, been good. During the past month, however, a considerable number of Cadets have been confined to rooms, sick with mumps, colds and other slight ailments. No serious trouble is anticipated. One only of our number have we lost by death, H. A. Powers, of Georgetown, who died of pneumonia. Dr. Redfearn, the College Physician, and his assistants have done noble service. For a detailed statement of the cost of the infirmary to the College, your attention is called to Dr. Redfearn's report. The management of the infirmary I must commend in high terms.

The laundry has been placed upon a safe financial basis. It takes from $175 to $200 a month to run it successfully, an amount fully covered by charges to Cadets for washing—50 cents a month to each Cadet.

Good board can be furnished at the Mess Hall for $7.00 a month, including fuel, lights, etc. By cultivating with student labor extensive orchards and gardens, which shall supply the Mess Hall with fruits and vegetables; by running under efficient direction and with student labor a dairy large enough to supply students with milk, butter and cheese; by putting up with student labor abundant supplies of canned goods, the quality of board may be improved and the cost considerably reduced.

THE LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.

The one thousand dollars set aside by your Board for this purchase has enabled us to purchase several hundred books, which have been placed in the commodious Library of the College, now open daily to students. I trust that the Board may continue to make liberal appropriation for the purchase of new books so much needed by our students. A number of valuable works have been presented to the Library by generous friends of the institution. Without a good Library no college is complete. In connection with the Library is a fully organized Reading Room. Two hundred and fifty dollars, one-half of which was contributed by the Faculty, has enabled us to place within the reach of students all the best periodical literature of our country. In the Reading Room students have an opportunity to read the daily press and keep posted in current matters.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

The two literary societies, "The Calhoun" and "The Palmetto," are in a flourishing condition. It is the purpose of the Faculty to
encourage these in every possible manner. The members of these societies have already in hand several hundred dollars with which to furnish their halls.

The work done in the various departments of the College, a detailed account of which is given by the heads of these departments, has been highly satisfactory. The warm support of the Faculty has made my work both light and pleasant. The condition of the College finances is fully and clearly set forth in the Treasurer's report. To Dr. Sloan I am greatly indebted for many valuable suggestions and much kindly assistance.

The enlargement of the Mechanical Hall is the most pressing necessity. The matter is fully discussed in Professor Tompkins's report, to which your attention is called. The work in this department during the present session has been greatly hampered from lack of room and imperfect equipment. Superintendent Tompkins has succeeded to a considerable extent in relieving the difficulty by giving the mechanical students much practical work in and around the College. This is shown in detail in his report.

The work on the farm has nearly all been done by hired help and convict labor. When once the farm shall be placed in fine condition for cultivation, the low lands thoroughly under-drained, the river bank diked, the hillsides and other lands not suitable for cultivation put in grasses, much of the work on the farm can and ought to be done by the agricultural students. The fields and gardens should be made both the laboratory and the workshop of the agricultural student. As students of chemistry are put into laboratories and required to know their subject by actual experiment, so agricultural students should be carried out into the farm and fields, nature's great laboratory, and taught by actual tests how best to make the earth yield abundant harvest. The student should be compelled to do all kinds of farm labor, to put up and use all kinds of farm machinery, and above all he should be taught how to make for himself original investigation. For the harmonious development of heart and mind and body, agriculture, properly pursued, offers opportunity unequaled by any other pursuit in which men may engage. To make this above all things a great agricultural school, to stimulate the youth of South Carolina to a love for agricultural pursuits, to develop the resources of the State, have been first and last in the minds of the founders of this institution. I am in hearty sympathy with the aims of the College, and the accomplishment of this great purpose is the polar star by which my feet are guided. The work of the session now drawing to a close has given me unshaken faith in our final success. For two or three months past students have done the greater
part of the work in the gardens. That this work has in the main been highly satisfactory, Mr. DuPre, your assistant horticulturist, bears willing testimony.

At the dairy we have not been able to utilize student labor to any great extent. That this work, too, in the course of time, will be performed by students I make no doubt. In short, it is highly desirable that as far as practicable all work here be done by students under the efficient direction of competent and enthusiastic instructors. It is only thus that students can receive that complete and harmonious development of both mind and body which practical work—the direct contact with things—alone can give. It is thus that the overcrowding of the brain, cramming the mind with dead and useless statements, the bane of American collegiate education, can be best avoided. It is only thus that the College can be placed upon a sound financial basis. As this is the distinguishing feature of the College—the manual labor feature—the corner-stone upon which the institution is based, I must beg the indulgence of the Board yet a little longer. A profound change is and has been going on in our Southland. Our people are being taught by hard necessity the need of a knowledge of practical pursuits. To get on in the world a boy must know how to do something and to do that something well. I was told that South Carolina boys would not work. I have not found it so. On the contrary I have been delighted at the zeal manifested by the students in the work assigned them. As a rule the boys have earned the money paid them. It is true that hired help is cheaper, but this should be no argument against payment of students for labor. Every one who employs hired help expects to make a profit. The State should expect to make no money out of student labor. If students can be furnished work and the College suffer no financial loss, it is a magnificent triumph. This it is possible to do. Under efficient direction, student labor is always entirely satisfactory. Mr. Goodman, one of our carpenters, built with the help of students for three hundred dollars a school house which it was estimated would cost four hundred built by hired help. This is, of course, an exceptional case; but wherever students have had proper direction they have done good work—on the farm, in the gardens, in the shops, in clearing away debris and adorning the campus, in finishing up countless odds and ends around the College. It is much easier, however, to manage servants than intelligent students. It takes a man of energy, enthusiasm, intelligence and common sense to manage South Carolina boys.

In brief, up to October 6th $2,800.00 have been paid to students for labor. That it would have cost the College the greater part of this amount to do the same work with hired help can be shown by a de-
tailed statement of work done by students. Certainly the College has not lost over one thousand dollars on student labor. What has this one thousand dollars accomplished? It has enabled perhaps two hundred boys to enjoy the advantages of a collegiate education who otherwise would have grown up in ignorance. Was ever money more wisely expended by a State?

In conclusion, I come to the most important problem now before the Board. Of the students now with us, three hundred and seventy have made formal application for entrance next session. In addition to these, there are over five hundred bona fide applicants for the February session. The probability is that there will be in February from seven hundred to one thousand students knocking at the doors of Clemson College for entrance. We have room in the barracks for four hundred and fifty, three boys to the room. For six hundred, four boys to the room. It would not, in my judgment, be wise to put four boys in one room except temporarily. How this problem shall be met awaits the decision of your honorable Board and the Legislature of the State.

Respectfully submitted,

E. B. CRAIGHEAD,
President Clemson Agricultural College.