1900

Annual Report of the Clemson Board of Trustees, 1900

Clemson University, Board of Trustees

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ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF

CLEMSON

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

1900.

COLUMBIA, S. C.
THE STATE COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS.
1901.
Letter of Transmittal.

Clemson College, S. C., November 25, 1900.

To the Hon. John J. McMahan, Supt. of Education:

I have the honor to submit to you, as required by law, the Eleventh Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of Clemson College for the year beginning July 1st, 1899, and ending June 30th, 1900. This Report embraces also the reports of the Board of Visitors, President of the College, Secretary and Treasurer, Secretary of the Fertilizer Department, and the report of the Chemist on the analysis of fertilizers.

Respectfully,

R. W. Simpson,
Prest. Board of Trustees.
The Eleventh Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of Clemson College.

For the Year Beginning July 1, 1899, and Ending July 1, 1900.

The change in the law requiring the scholastic year to begin July 1st and end July 1st has produced some confusion. Heretofore our reports have coincided with the fiscal year—January to January. To conform to the present law this report will of necessity again have to report all receipts and expenditures from July 1st, 1899, to January 1st, 1900, which receipts and expenditures were included in the last report, and will end in the middle of this scholastic year July 1st next.

To properly understand the confusion occasioned by this change of the law it will be necessary to repeat a portion of the last report.

The amount available for any one year for College purposes, derived largely, as it is, from the inspection tax, is not a fixed amount, and cannot be determined until about the first of March.

The Board then has a meeting and makes appropriations, item by item, to the various departments and divisions of the College. And it is a fixed rule that no money can be expended except so appropriated, and no money appropriated for one purpose can be used or applied to any other purpose, and any balance thereof remaining reverts to the College Treasury.

Under this rule the Board made appropriations for current expenses, buildings and equipments for the period from January 1st, 1900, to January 1st, 1901, and the treasurer's books conform thereto. The balance of $17,122.56 appearing in the treasurer's report is not properly a balance remaining at the end of the year, for a large part has already been appropriated and expended for the half year from July 1st, 1900, to January 1st, 1901, and only a small part is applicable for the next fiscal year. As soon as possible this Board will make its methods conform to the law as it now exists.

Since making our last report we have been compelled by the large increase in the attendance to enlarge every facility of the College. The Chemical building had to be doubled in size. The Textile building had to be enlarged considerably. The Electrical building and the Mechanical building had to be enlarged, and considerable additions have been added to the Agricultural Department. The
Chemical and Textile Buildings are not yet completed, but will be very soon. When completed, the College plant will be ample to furnish room and instruction for about 476 students.

The persons owning the land between Calhoun Station, on the Southern Railroad, and the College refused to sell the right of way over said land for the railroad we contemplated building. Condemnation proceedings were had, but the verdict of the jury was so excessive we have not yet felt ourselves justified in complying therewith, although the matter is not yet abandoned.

The College in all of its departments is moving along smoothly and satisfactorily.

There has been no sickness of any consequence during the year. The esprit de corps among the students is admirable. The graduates of the College continue to be in demand at good salaries. The President of the College, upon whom rests almost the entire responsibility for the successful working of the College, has proven himself fully competent to meet these responsibilities, and is ably and satisfactorily performing these duties. And as a rule the professors and the instructors are doing satisfactory work.

There are 476 students in actual attendance upon the College exercises at this time. This number fills the College to its full capacity, and all others who applied were turned away—of this number there were 300. There were a great many others who would have also applied for admission, but the President of the College had, through circulars and the public press, for some time before the College opened, notified all concerned that the College was full to overflowing and no others need apply. We are satisfied that if we had had room there would be today in actual attendance upon the College at least one thousand students. So anxious are the young men of the State to secure admission in the College that in order to get in they apply for admission a year ahead. There are sufficient applications for September, 1901, to entirely fill the College, not counting the many others who no doubt will apply later. It is evident, therefore, that a very large number of young men who desire an education at Clemson will again be turned away and denied its privileges for lack of room. The Trustees are simply the servants of the State. We have no desire or intention to make any recommendation on the subject.

So large a number of young men necessarily turned back and denied admission to the College appeals to our sympathies as a matter of course, but we report the facts as a matter of duty, feeling that
it is not incumbent to do more than to make a report thereof. We
have no idea what course the Legislature may take in regard to this
matter, nor do we know what effect, if any, the turning away of so
many boys from the College may have; but, thinking it is possible
that the Legislature may desire some information as to what it would
cost to double the capacity of the College, we have had estimates
made and find that it will cost $220,000—about half the cost of the
original plant. We wish to emphasize, however, that this estimate
is given as information merely, and is not intended in any sense as
intimating even a suggestion or recommendation on our part.

The continued growth and enlargement of the College, the neces­
sity for supplying the laboratories with improved machinery and
apparatus, and additions to the teaching force, renders it imperative
to economize at every point to enable us to keep within the bound
of our present income, and any material reduction of this income
would seriously cripple the usefulness of the College.

R. W. Simpson,
Prest. Board of Trustees.
Annual Report of the Board of Visitors.

Clemson College, S. C., May 4, 1900.

Hon. R. W. Simpson, Chairman Board of Trustees of Clemson College, S. C.

DEAR SIR: In pursuance of notice received by us from the Secretary of Trustees of Clemson College, the undersigned arrived at the College on the 2d of May to serve as the Board of Visitors.

We respectfully beg leave to make the following report:

To those of us who had not before visited the institution, and who had formed ideas of it from casual report, the beauty of the situation, the extent of the grounds and their state of improvement, as well as the number and excellence of the buildings, was a most agreeable discovery.

Our attention was next arrested by the appearance before the Agricultural Hall of the military corps of College, comprising all the students in attendance, and numbering over four hundred stalwart, active young men, handsomely uniformed, well equipped and thoroughly organized.

We heartily endorse the employment of military exercise in the management. Those of us who have had experience as students or teachers in other Colleges feel satisfied that nothing conduces more to the cultivation of habits of order and obedience to law, while at the same time it elevates the tone and carriage of the student, than military discipline.

Our opinions on this matter received very considerable confirmation by our visit the same evening to the barracks, when we found everything quiet and orderly, the students all through the large building occupying their rooms, and busily engaged in their studies.

On the following day the Board made the complete round of the various departments, visiting the instructors and students in their class rooms, observing the equipments and methods of instruction in each, and also three of the laboratories and workshops. Everything we found in extreme order, neatness and diligence prevailing among the students and hearty earnestness and enthusiasm on the part of the teachers. It is impossible to enter upon details in so wide a field of work, but we can say without hesitation or qualification, that while we found the instruction being given very different in char-
acter and method to that imparted to us in our youth, it was such as we have continually felt the need of during our maturer years.

While the useful in the Baconian sense is throughout the predominant idea in the laboratories and workshops from the Mechanical and Textile Departments to the Agricultural and Veterinary class rooms, everywhere the becoming and the aesthetic was observed and provided, and we believe that usefulness aside the students will derive from the study of the sciences of Chemistry, Botany, Entomology, Geology pursued here, a culture as high and as broad as that sought for in the purely humanitarian studies of other days.

We understand that it is proposed to inaugurate a new course of Nature study in connection with the publication of bulletins to be distributed among the rural schools. We hope this movement will be successfully developed. It has been suggested that the State Summer School for Teachers held sometimes at Rock Hill should meet this year at Clemson. Such a change, if practicable, would be of great advantage to the teachers in the Agricultural sections. No­where else could such varied and valuable object lessons in rural science and industry be presented.

We note with pleasure the improvement on the slope in front of the Agricultural Hall by the successful establishment of a lawn of Italian rye grass, and, in general, all the grounds and the roads are rapidly undergoing such betterments as bid fair to inaugurate a new era in landscape forestry and gardening among us. We visited the farm and found it in a state of excellent cultivation. In this connection, and in view of much necessary work about to be undertaken, it would be a matter of much saving if the full quota of convicts that has been allotted here was furnished without delay.

Our visit to the Experiment Station disclosed to us a great num­ber of carefully planned and valuable experiments in progress with the purpose of maintaining them through a series of years—a most important provision.

In every way practicable the attention of farmers should be called to the Veterinary Department. A very casual inspection of it must convince any one that there is light here to dispel the barbarous darkness prevailing in regard to the treatment of animals.

We visited the Hospital and are gratified to state that we found only one patient in the wards, and that he was convalescent.

We forbear further comment except to say that we sincerely believe that the institution is making most unusual and commendable progress in every regard under its present management. That the
President, the Faculty and the Trustees realize fully the paramount interests entrusted to them, and that the public may rely safely on their administration. The one fact that application for admission to this school has been made by three hundred pupils more than it was possible to accommodate, is sufficient to justify a higher encomium than any we have passed upon it.

We have the honor to be

Very respectfully your obedient servants,

GEORGE S. MOWER,
W. H. THOMAS,
HARRY HAMMOND.
Annual Report of the President of the College.

Clemson College, S. C., November 24, 1900.
Hon. R. W. Simpson, Chairman of Board of Trustees, Clemson College, S. C.

Dear Sir: I have the honor to submit herewith the Eleventh Annual Report of the equipment, enrollment and condition of Clemson College. This report embraces the period from July 1, 1899, to July 1, 1900. Heretofore our reports have covered the fiscal year from January to January. The Honorable Superintendent of Education has directed us to make our Annual Report co-terminal with that of the public school period.

ATTENDANCE.

From September, 1899, to June, 1900, we enrolled 461 students, as follows:

By Class:

Post-graduate .................................................. 1
Seniors .............................................................. 28
Juniors ............................................................. 42
Sophomores ......................................................... 105
Freshmen .......................................................... 141
Sub-freshman “B” .................................................. 97
Sub-freshman “A” .................................................. 29
Irregulars ......................................................... 18

Total ............................................................. 461

ATTENDANCE SINCE SEPTEMBER, 1900.

Though not properly a part of this report we should state for the information of the public, that since September, 1900, 509 applicants have reported to the President to matriculate. Some of these failed to enter the classes that they applied for and returned home. The actual attendance now is 476. This enrollment is larger than that at any other Agricultural and Mechanical College in the Southern States, and is exceeded by only a few in other States. For lack of room we reluctantly rejected three hundred applicants, although repeated statements were published in the newspapers that all available space had been engaged. A conservative estimate shows that had we
had adequate dormitory accommodations and other laboratory facili­ties, Clemson would have opened with one thousand students this ses­son.

Every County in South Carolina is represented at Clemson. A
great many applications have come from other States, but we have
decided to consider these applications, as citizens of South Carolina
are obviously entitled to first preference.

This gratifying increase has come despite the fact that the lower
preparatory class was abolished last June. The percentage of old
students who have returned is larger than ever before in the history
of the college.

The wonderful popularity of Clemson College is attributable to
the liberal terms offered to students, to the demand of the times for
industrial training, and to the conspicuous success of the graduates

COMMENCEMENT.

At the Commencement last June the degree of Bachelor of Science
was conferred upon the following graduates:

**Agricultural Course.**

- John E. All .................................. Barnwell County
- L. W. Ayer .................................. Berkeley County
- H. K. Gray .................................. Greenville County
- J. Leland Kennedy .......................... Laurens County
- J. H. Kinsler, Jr ........................... Richland County
- F. Asbury Lawton ........................... Hampton County
- C. E. Mauldin ............................... Greenville County
- Leland O. Mauldin .......................... Pickens County
- A. P. Norris ................................. Greenville County
- B. H. Rawl .................................. Lexington County
- J. Norman Walker ........................... Barnwell County
- C. H. Wells .................................. Orangeburg County

**Mechanical Course.**

- W. G. Adams ............................... Darlington County
- Roscoe S. Cannon .......................... Newberry County
- J. E. Caughman ............................. Saluda County
- H. B. Dodd .................................. Georgia
- Heber G. Epps .............................. Williamsburg County
- Baxter A. Fletcher ........................ Marlboro County
- William D. George ........................ Lexington County
Joseph J. Gray, Jr............................. Barnwell County
Augustus P. Lewis............................. Oconee County
S. E. Liles.................................. Marlboro County
Arthur F. Riggs............................. Orangeburg County
J. Francis Sullivan........................... Charleston County

TEXTILE COURSE.

Loyd D. Clinkscales........................ Spartanburg County
J. R. Donaldson.............................. Marlboro County
S. D. Pearman............................... Anderson County
S. M. Sloan................................. Oconee County

It is very gratifying to report that, with but few exceptions, all these graduates have found lucrative positions for which their special training qualified them. Along certain lines the demand for our graduates is much greater than the supply.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

During the summer we held County Institutes at the following places:
Switzer, July 24th and 25th.
Greenwood, July 26th.
Honea Path, July 26th.
Prosperity, July 27th.
Chester, July 30th.
Lancaster, July 31st, August 1st and 2d.
Conway, August 2d.
Tirzah, August 3d.
Summerton, August 4th.
Springfield, August 6th.
Pickens, August 8th.

Owing to local causes which could not be foreseen and prevented, these institutes were failures at a few places, but at most of the appointments large enthusiastic audiences welcomed the lecturers, and showed an intelligent, proprietary interest in the proceedings. The total attendance at all these institutes exceeded 5,000 hearers. Farmers' Institutes continue to grow in public favor. From August 13th to August 18th a general institute was held at Clemson College. This institute lasted one week. Board and lodging were furnished at actual cost, and the railroads gave reduced rates. Two hundred and fifty representative planters remained throughout the week and contributed much to the success of the meeting by a mutual interchange
of experiences and observations. The aggregate of useful experience in any assembly of intelligent farmers is always large, and when they talk out freely, as they did at Clemson last August, much good must result.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, "First, That we believe the Farmers' Institutes are of great benefit to those places where they are held and wanted, and we ask the authorities to continue them where they are asked to be held by a sufficient number of farmers to insure success.

"Second, That we ask the authorities by all means to continue the institutes held from year to year at Clemson College."

DEMANDS FOR THE VETERINARIAN.

The Veterinarian has frequent and urgent calls to go to various parts of the State to inspect outbreaks of diseases among horses, cattle and hogs. When practicable, and the character of the disease seems to be of a grave nature, he is sent at the expense of the college; and from April to November, traveled 2,300 miles in this work. Many calls for his services have been made by parties having animals suffering from broken limbs, distemper, colic and other simple maladies. No response is given to such requests, as the object of the college in this work is to protect citizens of the State against contagious and infectious diseases liable to result in epizootic outbreaks and heavy pecuniary loss to the stock owners of the community. The Veterinarian is vested with no legal authority to condemn and destroy or even quarantine animals for any disease. So the most that he can do is to advise persons concerned the best course to take in order to avoid further loss.

It is a physical impossibility for the Veterinarian to respond to the various calls for his services and keep up with his class work and Experiment Station duties. There is pressing need for the services of an Assistant Veterinarian.

CHARLESTON EXPOSITION.

At the meeting of the Board last February the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the authorities at Clemson College endorse the project of the proposed South Carolina Exposition of the Industries and Resources of the State to be held in Charleston in 1901. And that they hereby pledge whatever of aid and encouragement they can to
the success of the same. And that this college will make an exhibit at said exposition.

In obedience to the resolution we have already begun to prepare exhibits for this exposition. We have thought it better to put aside from time to time such products of the regular class room work as would be worthy of exhibition, so that the preparation of the exhibits would be instructive in their nature and would not interfere with the regular class room work. The students, therefore, of the Mechanical, Textile and Agricultural Departments will preserve from time to time specimens of routine work, and it is hoped that the exhibit prepared in this way will present to the public a faithful picture of what is being accomplished by our student body.

MACADAM ROAD.

Your respectful attention is called to the condition of our macadam road from the college to Callaway Station. This road was built at considerable expense and by the best engineering skill obtainable. It is necessary to have a heavy roller for the proper maintenance of this road. Such a roller will cost about $900.00. Through the courtesy of the Federal Government we had the use of a good roller when the road was building. A heavy roller is not only essential to the preservation of the macadam road, but can be used to advantage on all other roads and walks about the college.

LECTURE COURSE.

For the past three years a public lecture course has been provided for the entertainment and instruction of the students. These lectures have improved from year to year, and for this session the best talent on the American platform has been secured. Each student pays a fee of one dollar for the course. Lectures from such men as Gen. John B. Gordon and Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews must have a broadening and elevating effect upon the student body.

LIBRARY.

The size of our Library is not commensurate with the dignity and importance of the college. It has only 3,500 volumes. These books are well selected, but the number, as compared with colleges of equal rank and opportunity, is very small. The disastrous fire of 1894 destroyed our Library, and we have had to start from the beginning a second time. It is hoped that more liberal appropriations will be
made in the future to build up a Library that will be adequate to the needs of the students and professors.

ATHLETICS.

Athletics have become almost an integral part of modern college work. The body sustains, the mind guides, the heart impels. An education which neglects the training of the body is defective. Montaigne was right when he said, "To brace the mind we must strengthen the muscles."

Unfortunately only the richer and stronger colleges give systematic attention to the subject of athletics. Some are inclined to think that if there is a good football spirit and baseball spirit the college has enough athletics. Football and baseball are excellent games, but not more than one-fourth of the students in the colleges take part in these exercises. Nor does the military drill, with the manual of arms and field movements, meet all the requirements for physical exercise. The drill often changes gawky, slouchy boys into erect men, but the drilling is a sort of compulsion. The mind is under a strain. The drill does not develop, one by one, all the muscles of the body. Military drills are important and helpful, but they cannot take the place of athletic exercises. West Point recognizes this and has therefore established a magnificent gymnasium.

I would again remind your honorable body of the need of a gymnasium and a competent instructor to conduct it.

I am glad to report that a gentlemanly athletic spirit prevails at Clemson. The various athletic teams have won many victories in their intercollegiate contests, which have served to quicken enthusiasm. These teams are free from debt. Students with unsatisfactory class records are not allowed to play in intercollegiate contests.

It is the universal testimony of college men that discipline is better in colleges where athletic sports are in favor, because such exercises provide a natural outlet for surplus animal spirits.

MINING AND METALLURGY BILL.

An important bill is now pending in Congress "to apply a portion of the proceeds of the sale of the public lands to the endowment, support and maintenance of schools or departments of Mining and Metallurgy in the several States and Territories in connection with the colleges for the benefit of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts established in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress ap-
proved July 2, 1862." This bill has passed the Senate and has been reported from the House with a favorable recommendation. Should this bill become a law, it will give us an increased income of $10,000 for the first year with an additional $1,000 for each succeeding year until the total reaches $15,000. The importance of this work to South Carolina cannot be overestimated. It will give us an opportunity to investigate the Geological possibilities of South Carolina, to study and develop our mineral resources, to make suitable experiments in the building of macadam roads and the testing of the various native rocks as applied to improved highways.

A FUNDAMENTAL IDEA IN OUR SYSTEM.

There has been such a phenomenal increase of scientific knowledge with its infinite application to the industries of life that the most dangerous tendency of technical education at present is to accentuate specialization. In our courses of study, therefore, we have adhered rigidly to the fundamental principle of combining theory with practice. Scholarly power can be acquired only by a firm grasp of principles. Whether or not we have found the proper balance between theoretical training and practical training must be determined by the future record of our graduates.

COURSES OF STUDY.

There are three main courses of study provided in our curriculum, each leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science. In the Freshman class all students are required to take the same subjects. In the Sophomore class they are allowed to elect between Agricultural and Mechanical courses. In the Junior class they can diverge further into Electrical engineering, Textile engineering or Mechanical engineering. Diplomas are not issued to irregular students. We have only eleven irregular students in the whole student body of 476, and most of these are pursuing irregular courses with the view of making up studies in which they are deficient, in order to enter the regular classes hereafter.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

To the casual observer it would seem that the Agricultural Department is the easiest to organize and operate, but as a matter of fact, it is one of the most difficult. The curriculum covers a wide
field of learned subjects, which must be co-ordinated and taught with special application to the business of farming.

It has been well said: "The real and important need of which the farmer is conscious is for a knowledge of conditions and not for methods or for skill in manipulation. When he clearly understands the reasons for that which goes on around him, the right method will appear. The difficulties lie with explanations, not with Mechanical processes. And, besides, Agriculture is not a business involving such delicate and intricate Mechanical operations that attendance upon a college would be justified in order to learn them, although the modern dairy, the forcing house, and the fruit garden do require skill. But I venture to assert that no machines or practical methods have yet become available to the Agriculturist, the use of which the clear-brained inmates of our farm homes have failed to master. The spraying of fruit with fungicides and insecticides illustrates how readily the necessary manipulation was acquired when the reasons for these operations became evident. It is the explanation of phenomena, then, which the extended course of study should give in order that the farmer may know how to adapt himself to the varying and complex conditions which he meets in his work."

Under present conditions it is difficult to have a compact organization in the Agricultural Department. Unlike other departments, the divisions are not gathered together in one building. There are separate buildings and equipments for the division of Horticulture, Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry. If practicable, it would benefit this department greatly to have all the divisions in one building.

During the past session the Agricultural Department has made substantial progress.

Our Agricultural Department has instructors and equipments for teaching General Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Horticulture, Entomology, Botany, Dairying, Veterinary Science and Poultry Raising. The Agricultural student is required to take all these subjects, besides the usual work in English, History, Mathematics and Chemistry.

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

The continually increasing number of students taking the engineering course made it imperative for us to remodel the Mechanical Hall. A new dynamo laboratory has been erected, a thirty-foot addition to the foundry has been made, and the machines have been
so rearranged that we can now provide for all students taking the work. The effect of this rearrangement is to double the capacity of the department and to make it much more convenient. If we wish to keep abreast of the remarkable developments made along technical lines we must continue to provide from time to time such machinery and models as will illustrate the recent advances of science. At many of the large universities they have complete sets of Kine-
matic models to illustrate the science and principles of mechanism. At Cornell the models number 200 and cost $15,000. While we cannot hope to have such a large collection here, we might make a start in that direction. The demand for our young men graduating from this department greatly exceeds the supply, and on account of the marvellous industrial movement throughout the South, it is quite likely that even the large classes now going out will not be able to supply the demand for sometime to come.

In the division of Electrical engineering the classes are becoming too large for the instructor to do efficient work. Should there be any further increase in the size of the classes, as seems probable, an additional instructor will be necessary.

The Mechanical Department continues to maintain the high standard which has characterized its work in the past years.

TEXTILE DEPARTMENT.

A three story extension 72x75 is nearing completion. The second and third floors will be used for additional machinery, while the first floor will be used for a dye house. The present boiler will be insufficient to furnish heat for the extension. The growing popularity of this department will necessitate an early increase in the teaching force. The handsome gingham, toweling, mercerized goods, and other fine fabrics made by our students have attracted the attention of many visitors. Young men of the State have not the opportunity to study such classes of manufacturing around them, and they must, therefore, depend upon Textile instruction in order to get this knowledge.

As an illustration of the industrial importance of Textile education we present the following figures: South Carolina's cotton crop of 800,000 bales at seven cents a pound is worth $28,000,000.00. In addition to the usual instruction in Mechanics, Mathematics, English, manipulation of cotton machinery, designing, dyeing, the Textile students are taught to design and weave various fancy fabrics. Among others may be mentioned twills, sateen weaves, mercerized
checks, and imitation swivel silks. The value of a South Carolina crop of cotton if manufactured into these goods would be as follows:

- Twills at 32 cents per pound .................................. $128,000,000
- Sateen weaves at 75 cents per pound ............................ 300,000,000
- Mercerized checks at $1.00 per pound .......................... 400,000,000
- Imitation swivel silks at $2.00 per pound ...................... 800,000,000

Startling as these figures may appear, they represent the worth of our cotton crop when converted into fancy weaves. One object of our Textile Department is to fit students for such work.

We are now in need of more machinery for the Textile Department, among other machines, one Sliver Lapper, one Ribbon Lapper, one Comber, representing an expenditure of about $2,500. These machines will enable the students to study classes of fine work which we are not now able to teach. We should also have some looms for weaving "Ingrain carpets." The present value of our Textile Department is about $45,000, at a cost to the State of not over $29,000. A considerable part of this $29,000 was expended for freight, supplies, insurance, etc.

The Textile Department is making admirable progress along all lines.

CHEMICAL DEPARTMENT.

In order to meet the growing demands of the Chemical Department a new building is now in process of erection, which we hope to have completed on or before the first of January. With the completion of this addition our Chemical Department will be large enough to meet all present demands. This department is thoroughly organized and is doing the most efficient work in every respect.

CHANGES IN FACULTY.

During the past session several changes in the faculty have occurred.

Mr. Charles Hancock, who had filled the chair of Drawing with eminent satisfaction, resigned to accept a position in Virginia. Mr. R. E. Lee, the former Assistant, has been promoted to this position, and Mr. W. W. Klugh, formerly Assistant in Wood Working, has been appointed Assistant Instructor in Drawing.

Mr. J. G. Simpson, who filled the position of Instructor in the Machine shop with marked ability and fidelity, resigned September 1, 1900. Mr. C. S. Wright has been appointed temporarily to fill the place.
Dr. A. P. Anderson has been elected Entomologist.
Mr. S. E. Liles has been appointed Assistant Instructor in Forge and Foundry.
Mr. J. H. Hook has been appointed Assistant Instructor in Wood Work.

HEALTH AND ORDER.

Our health record for the session 1899-1900 has not been surpassed by any other section of the State.
The Military Department has maintained excellent discipline.
There have been no tumultuary disturbances.

IN CONCLUSION.

Clemson College has many needs, but they are all needs that belong to healthy growth.

With a continually deepening sense of my own responsibilities, I desire to express my sincere appreciation of the cordial support shown me by students, faculty and trustees.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. HARTZOG,
President.
Annual Report of State Chemist.

Clemson College, S. C., November 24, 1900.

President H. S. Hartzog, LL. D., Director of South Carolina Experiment Station:

Sir: I respectfully submit the following report of the Chemical Department of the station for the year ending June 30, 1900. On account of the changes made in the period to be covered by the Annual Reports, the following statements will necessarily embrace reference to work done between June 30th and November 30th, 1899, of which an account was given in my Annual Report last year.

I.

The experiments made in conjunction with the Agriculturist to ascertain if any injurious effects are produced on the cotton plant by acid phosphates containing small quantities of free sulphuric acid or spent pyrites, are in progress. Mr. Shiver, who returned May 1st, has been engaged principally in writing up the results of his work on the Sea Island Cotton Seed. In June, 1899, he collected the final samples of soil from the Rotation Plots, but on account of his sickness has not yet been able to go on with the work contemplated. The routine work on samples of sorghum done in connection with Messrs. McDonnell and Robertson was mentioned in my last annual report.

Mr. McDonnell has completed his work on the sweet potato. His report will be submitted for publication in a Bulletin as soon as Mr. Shiver gets together the results obtained by him in a similar investigation the preceding year.

Mr. McDonnell has also finished an investigation of the chemical composition of the rice plant and its products, and is now arranging his results for publication.

Miscellaneous and Routine Work.

Eight samples of sweet potatoes, sucrose, glucose, and starch.
Eight samples of Irish potatoes, starch.
Two samples of manure.

This work was done for the Agricultural Department of the Station, the samples of sweet potatoes having been analyzed by Mr. McDonnell, the other samples by Mr. Shiver.
II.

STATE ANALYTICAL WORK.

Following is a report of the work on official samples of fertilizers, farmers' samples of fertilizers, drinking water, minerals, ores, clays, etc. This work is done at the Station under the direction of the Board of Fertilizer Control.

It has been customary in each Annual Report to compare a summary of the work done in the current year with that of the previous year. The report required now, however, of work done during the year ending June 30th, 1900, cannot be properly compared with the report made last year, which covered the work done during the year ending November 30, 1899. A comparison will, therefore be made between the work of two consecutive years ending each on June 30th.

SUMMARY OF THE WORK.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Year ending</th>
<th>Year ending</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>June 30, 1899</td>
<td>June 30, 1900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Official fertilizer samples</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmers, fertilizer samples</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waters</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ores and minerals</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marls</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clays and sands</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>495</strong></td>
<td><strong>471</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OFFICIAL SAMPLES OF FERTILIZERS.

The number of samples analyzed this year is 330. The analyses are given in full in Bulletins 53 and 54 of this Station.

CLASSIFICATION.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1899</th>
<th>1900</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Complete fertilizers</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acid phosphates</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acid phosphates with potash</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kainits</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton Seed Meals</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate of soda</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sulphate of potash ....................... 1 0
Muriate of potash ........................ 2 4
Sylvinitte .................................. 1 0
Nitrate of soda with potash salts ...... 1 1
Dried blood .................................. 0 1
Fish scraps .................................. 0 1

DEFICIENT SAMPLES.

Of the 330 samples analyzed this season, *six were deficient under the law*, their commercial value based upon analysis falling 3 per cent. or more below the commercial value based upon guarantee. Besides these there were 56 samples which fell below guarantee in one or more constituents, but whose money value was made up by an excess of other constituents. The extent to which these fell under the guarantee is shown in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Below Guarantee—Per Cent.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonia . . . . . . (16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avail. Phos. Acid. (15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potash . . . . . . (25)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total . . . . . . (56)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Averages of Analyses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1899 Per Cent.</th>
<th>Found.</th>
<th>Guaran.</th>
<th>1900 Per Cent.</th>
<th>Found.</th>
<th>Guaran.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ACID PHOSPHATES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soluble phosphoric acid.</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.64</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reverted phosphoric acid.</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.29</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.58</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Available phosphoric acid.</td>
<td></td>
<td>13.74</td>
<td>12.68</td>
<td>13.68</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insoluble phosphoric acid.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total phosphoric acid.</td>
<td></td>
<td>15.24</td>
<td></td>
<td>15.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ACID PHOSPHATES WITH POTASH</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soluble phosphoric acid.</td>
<td></td>
<td>8.25</td>
<td></td>
<td>8.17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reverted phosphoric acid.</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.52</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.41</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Available phosphoric acid.</td>
<td></td>
<td>11.77</td>
<td>10.77</td>
<td>11.68</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insoluble phosphoric acid.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.36</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.31</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total phosphoric acid.</td>
<td></td>
<td>13.13</td>
<td>12.89</td>
<td>12.89</td>
<td></td>
<td>11.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potash soluble in water.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.99</td>
<td>1.75</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COMPLETE FERTILIZERS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soluble phosphoric acid.</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.68</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.58</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reverted phosphoric acid.</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.64</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.92</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Available phosphoric acid.</td>
<td></td>
<td>9.32</td>
<td>8.06</td>
<td>9.30</td>
<td></td>
<td>8.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insoluble phosphoric acid.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.81</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.76</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total phosphoric acid.</td>
<td></td>
<td>11.13</td>
<td>11.36</td>
<td>11.26</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonia</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.73</td>
<td>2.85</td>
<td>2.73</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potash, soluble in water.</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.21</td>
<td>1.91</td>
<td>2.13</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COTTON SEED MEALS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Available phosphoric acid.</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.76</td>
<td>1.72</td>
<td>2.87</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonia</td>
<td></td>
<td>8.25</td>
<td>7.54</td>
<td>8.73</td>
<td></td>
<td>7.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potash soluble in water.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.73</td>
<td>1.90</td>
<td>1.63</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>KAINIT</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potash soluble in water.</td>
<td></td>
<td>12.68</td>
<td>11.79</td>
<td>12.73</td>
<td></td>
<td>12.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MURIATE OF POTASH</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potash (equivalent)</td>
<td></td>
<td>50.95</td>
<td></td>
<td>61.25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SODIUM NITRATE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonia (equivalent)</td>
<td></td>
<td>19.01</td>
<td></td>
<td>18.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The available phosphoric acid and potash in the cotton seed meals were guaranteed in only seven samples, but these ingredients were determined in all cases. It will be observed that the ammonia (nitrogen) runs higher and the phosphoric acid lower in the meals this season than in those of last season. The potash is only a very little lower. These differences are brought about in the averages by the composition of the up-country meals, many of which yield this season over 9 per cent. of ammonia while they contain only about 2 per cent. of available phosphoric acid. This remarkable variation in composition has not yet been explained. The table shows that in all other
classes of goods collected by Inspectors the average percentage of essential ingredients is nearly the same for the two years, the acid phosphates with and without potash running a little lower and the complete fertilizers a little higher in available phosphoric acid. The differences are however too small to be considered as significant. It will be observed also that in every case except the muriates the average percentage of the ingredients found upon analysis are distinctly higher than the average guarantees. The average potash in the muriates was lowered by the marked deficiency in one sample.

**GRADES.**

In the following table the number of each grade according to guarantee is placed side by side with the number found by analysis to belong to that grade:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>High.</th>
<th>Standard.</th>
<th>Low.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Complete fertilizers.</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acid phosphates.</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acid phosphates with</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total.</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These results are due to the following changes in grade ascertained by analysis:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Complete fertilizers. (124)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>91</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acid phosphates. (73)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>48</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acid phosphates with potash (66)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total. (260)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It appears that out of the 260 samples, 164 were of the grade claimed for them, 80 were of a higher grade, and 16 of a lower grade than that claimed for them.

**FARMERS’ SAMPLES OF FERTILIZERS.**

The number of samples analyzed during the year for citizens of this State is nineteen. Persons who wish to have such analyses made should apply to the Secretary of the Fertilizer Department at this...
College for copies of the Act of the Legislature and of the rules of the Board of Trustees of the College concerning such work. Unless the law and rules are complied with the analyses cannot be made.

The number of water analyses made during the year is eighty-nine. Of the samples analyzed seventeen were from artesian wells, nine of which were flowing wells. Though the Artesian waters of the State vary much in character, some being hard, some soft, some distinctly alkaline and others chalybeate, the testimony so far received is that all of the waters analyzed here have proved to be wholesome as drinking waters. It is stated that improvement in the health of families and communities in the low country has invariably followed the substitution of these waters for the shallow and surface well waters formerly used. This is very strong evidence in favor of the artesian waters, many of which on account of the mineral substances they contain are certainly not pleasant to the taste. We are engaged in collecting and arranging the results of the water analyses which have been made here since the opening of the College and hope that we may be able to furnish some information which will be interesting and useful to the people of the State.

Ores, Minerals and Other Substances.

The number of assays and analyses made is thirty-three. The results are not of general interest and need not be referred to in detail.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE WORK.

Messrs. B. F. Robertson and D. H. Henry have done nearly all the fertilizer work.

Mr. Robertson has made most of the assays of ores, and most of the analyses of waters, clays, marls, etc.

Mr. C. C. McDonnell, who during Mr. Shiver's illness was assigned to the special work referred to in the first part of this report, has also made quite a number of water analyses. Dr. Brackett has done a considerable amount of work in the sanitary examination of waters and in the determination of minerals, notwithstanding that his available time has been much restricted by his duties as a teacher and in fact limited chiefly to the summer months when the College was not in session.

It gives me great pleasure to acknowledge the faithful and efficient service which these gentlemen have rendered the Department.

Very respectfully,

M. B. HARDIN.
Annual Report of the Fertilizer Department.

Hon. J. E. Tindal, Chairman Board of Fertilizer Control:

Sir: I respectfully submit the following report of the work of this department for the year ending June 30th, 1900. Our last annual report was made for the year ending December 31, 1899, but as the fiscal year of the College now ends June 30th, it has been deemed best to make the reports of all its departments conform to the same date. This report will, therefore, cover six months of the time embraced in our last annual report.

The fertilizer trade for the past season was the heaviest in the history of the department, amounting to 292,152 tons, the inspection tax on same amounting to $73,038.03.

Manufacturers have complied with the requirements of the law in a very satisfactory way. The work of inspection has been carried on as usual, and all fertilizers found on the market were sampled and analyzed.

The reports of all analyses were published in Bulletins 53 and 54 of the South Carolina Experiment Station, in April and June, 1900.

A comparison of the results of these analyses with those of last year is given in the report of Col. M. B. Hardin, Chief Chemist.

I give below a tabulated statement of the work of this year, and for comparison the corresponding figures of last year:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1900</th>
<th>1899</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amount of Inspection Tax Collected</td>
<td>$73,038.03</td>
<td>$60,324.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount Fertilizers sold in State; tons</td>
<td>292,152</td>
<td>241,299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of samples collected</td>
<td>553</td>
<td>560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of samples analyzed</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of samples deficient</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of farmers' samples received</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expense</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries of Chemists and Secretary</td>
<td>$3,916.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical supplies</td>
<td>$369.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing tax tags, blanks, etc.</td>
<td>1,621.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage and stationery</td>
<td>57.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freight and express</td>
<td>314.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traveling expenses</td>
<td>283.14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Janitor and miscellaneous labor ....................... 390 57
Inspectors' salaries ................................ 1,300 01
Furniture and equipment ................................ 213 68
Attorneys' fees ........................................ 100 00
Unclassified small bills ................................ 55 00

Total ................................................... $8,622 21

Respectfully submitted,

J. P. SMITH,
Secretary Fertilizer Department.

CLEMSON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, CLEMSON COLLEGE, SOUTH CAROLINA.

Report of Treasurer of said institution to the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior, of amount received under Act of Congress of August 30, 1890, in aid of Colleges of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts and of the disbursements thereof, to and including June 30, 1900.

Balance on hand July 1, 1899 ........................ $ 23 82
Date of receipts of installment for 1899-1900; July, 1899, amount ........................................ 12,500 00

Total available for year ended June 30, 1900 .......... $12,523 82

Disbursements thereof for and during the year ended June 30, 1900:
Agriculture, as per Schedule A ....................... $ 1,491 64
Mechanic Arts, as per Schedule B ...................... 5,083 26
English Language, as per Schedule C ................... 1,750 00
Mathematical Science, as per Schedule D .............. 1,483 32
Natural or Physical Science, as per Schedule E ....... 1,958 32
Economic Science, as per Schedule F .................... 750 00

Total expended during year .......................... $12,516 54
Balance remaining unexpended July 1, 1900 .......... 7 28

I hereby certify that the above account is correct and true; and, together with the schedules hereunto attached, truly represents the details of expenditures for the period and by the institution named, and that said expenditures were applied only to instruction in Agriculture, the Mechanic Arts, the English Language, and the various
branches of Mathematical, Physical, Natural and Economic Science, with special reference to their application in the industries of life, and to the facilities for such instruction.

P. H. E. SLOAN,
Secretary Treasurer Clemson Agr. College S. C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF P. H. E. SLOAN, SECRETARY AND TREASURER CLEMSON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1900.

July 1, 1899.

Balance on hand.......................... $39,267 49
Cash from Clemson Bequest..................... 3,512 36
Cash from Land Scrip Fund.................... 5,754 00
Cash from Tuition fees.......................... 2,590 00
Cash from Freight refunded.................... 65 64
Cash from sales farm products................. 1,059 29
Cash from dairy.............................. 2,030 76
Cash from Printery......................... 47 34
Cash from Electric plant....................... 340 33
Cash from rents.............................. 210 00
Cash from incidentals......................... 248 49
Cash from fertilizer inspection tax............ 39,724 17
Less expenses of fertilizer department....... 8,622 21
Clerical error.............................. 60

Total......................................... $86,828 26

NOTE: The balance of income from inspection tax for the year 1900, will appear in report for 1901. This balance will be used for expenditures from July 1, 1900, to December 31, 1900, and an itemized statement of these expenditures will appear in the report for the next fiscal year.

Miscellaneous Expenditures:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For Salaries</td>
<td>$20,916 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Labor</td>
<td>829 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Library</td>
<td>1,198 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Offices</td>
<td>645 84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Travel</td>
<td>1,219 09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Water</td>
<td>908 53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Construction and Repairs</td>
<td>4,049 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Printery</td>
<td>332 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Chapel</td>
<td>633 31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For Catalogues and Adv't........... 566 04
For Power and Lights.............. 5,465 19
For Equipment..................... 381 12
For Insurance..................... 2,631 44
For Campus......................... 114 59
For Furniture...................... 128 62
For Road, Macadam................. 2,253 42
For Unclassified................... 234 76
For Mathematics................... 13 79
For Telephones..................... 5 38
For State Fair, 1899................ 456 10
For History......................... 22 50
For Heat........................... 54 80
For English......................... 28 95
For Physiology..................... 37 50
For Institutes...................... 285 23
For Farm................................ 1,219 69
For Convicts....................... 1,519 03
For Dyke............................ 6 00

$46,246 01

Textile Department:
Forward........................................ $46,246 01
For Heat........................................... 26 10
For Labor........................................... 452 95
For Tools and Machinery.............. 711 71
For Construction and Repair......... 103 68
For Equipment............................... 789 52
For Office........................................ 3 00
For Freight and Express................ 194 22
For Unclassified......................... 41 61
For Postage and Stamps................ 8 00
For Supplies.................................. 275 81
For Expenses.................................. 105 09
Transferred from Miscellaneous Dep't 3,535 12 $ 6,246 81

Chemical Department:
For Apparatus and Supplies.......... 550 98
For Construction and Repair........ 16 10
For Freight and Express............... 18 48
For Books, etc.............................. 41 00
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For Unclassified</td>
<td>1 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Labor</td>
<td>3 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Geology</td>
<td>253 49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Furniture</td>
<td>1 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Mineralogy</td>
<td>14 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Construction and Repair</td>
<td>250 00</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Military Department</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Carried Forward</td>
<td>$53,643 11</td>
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<tr>
<td>For Equipment</td>
<td>309 93</td>
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<tr>
<td>For Construction and Repair</td>
<td>99 02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Freight and Express</td>
<td>9 66</td>
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<tr>
<td>For Postage and Stamps</td>
<td>10 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Unclassified</td>
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<tr>
<td>For Labor</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Office</td>
<td>1 09</td>
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<tr>
<td>For Band</td>
<td>50</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Agricultural Department</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>For Dairy</td>
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<tr>
<td>For Veterinary</td>
<td>817 68</td>
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<tr>
<td>For Botany</td>
<td>599 51</td>
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<tr>
<td>For Construction and Repairs</td>
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<tr>
<td>For Tools and Machinery</td>
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<tr>
<td>For Unclassified</td>
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<tr>
<td>For Entomology</td>
<td>51 82</td>
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<td>For Horticulture</td>
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<td>For Labor</td>
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<tr>
<td>For Equipment</td>
<td>823 34</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Mechanical Department</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>For Machine Shop</td>
<td>2,158 15</td>
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<tr>
<td>For Wood</td>
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<tr>
<td>For Forge and Foundry</td>
<td>890 06</td>
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<tr>
<td>For Electric Division</td>
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<td>For Construction and Repairs</td>
<td>1,067 26</td>
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<td>For Mechanical Laboratory</td>
<td>841 88</td>
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<tr>
<td>For Office</td>
<td>104 83</td>
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<tr>
<td>For Unclassified</td>
<td>41 34</td>
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<tr>
<td>For Drawing</td>
<td>211 79</td>
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<tr>
<td>For Labor</td>
<td>7 92</td>
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</table>
For Physics.................... 255 17
For Janitor.................... 108 49 $ 9,560 52

Total........................... $ 69,705 70

RECAPITULATION.

Total net receipts.................. $86,828 26

DISBURSEMENTS.

On Account Miscellaneous Department... $46,246 01
On Account Textile Department........ 6,246 81
On Account Chemical Department........ 1,150 29
On Account Military Department....... 443 20
On Account Agricultural Department.... 6,058 87
On Account Mechanical Department..... 9,560 52

Balance June 30, 1900............... 17,122 56 $86,828 26

An itemized statement of all the foregoing expenditures has been filed in the office of the State Superintendent of Education.

Respectfully submitted,

P. H. E. Sloan,
Secretary and Treasurer.