

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF EDUCATION

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LAND-GRANT COLLEGES

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30
1926

By

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
Washington, D. C., August 15, 1927.

SIR: The land-grant colleges and universities of the United States, established by the provisions of the land-grant act of 1862, receive from this and other land-grant acts, as well as from the second Morrill Act of 1890 and the Nelson amendment of 1907, Federal funds for instruction, administration, and permanent improvements in the institutions.

The Secretary of the Interior, charged with the supervision of the expenditures of these funds, intrusts the Bureau of Education with making the annual report on the condition and progress of each college, including statistical information on receipts and expenditures, libraries, number of students and professors, improvements, experiments made under the direction of any experiment stations attached to said colleges, and other valuable industrial and economic statistics.

Dr. Walter J. Greenleaf, associate specialist in land-grant college statistics, has prepared the 1925-26 manuscript, and I recommend that it be published as a bulletin of the United States Bureau of Education.

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. J. TIGERT, *Commissioner.*

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

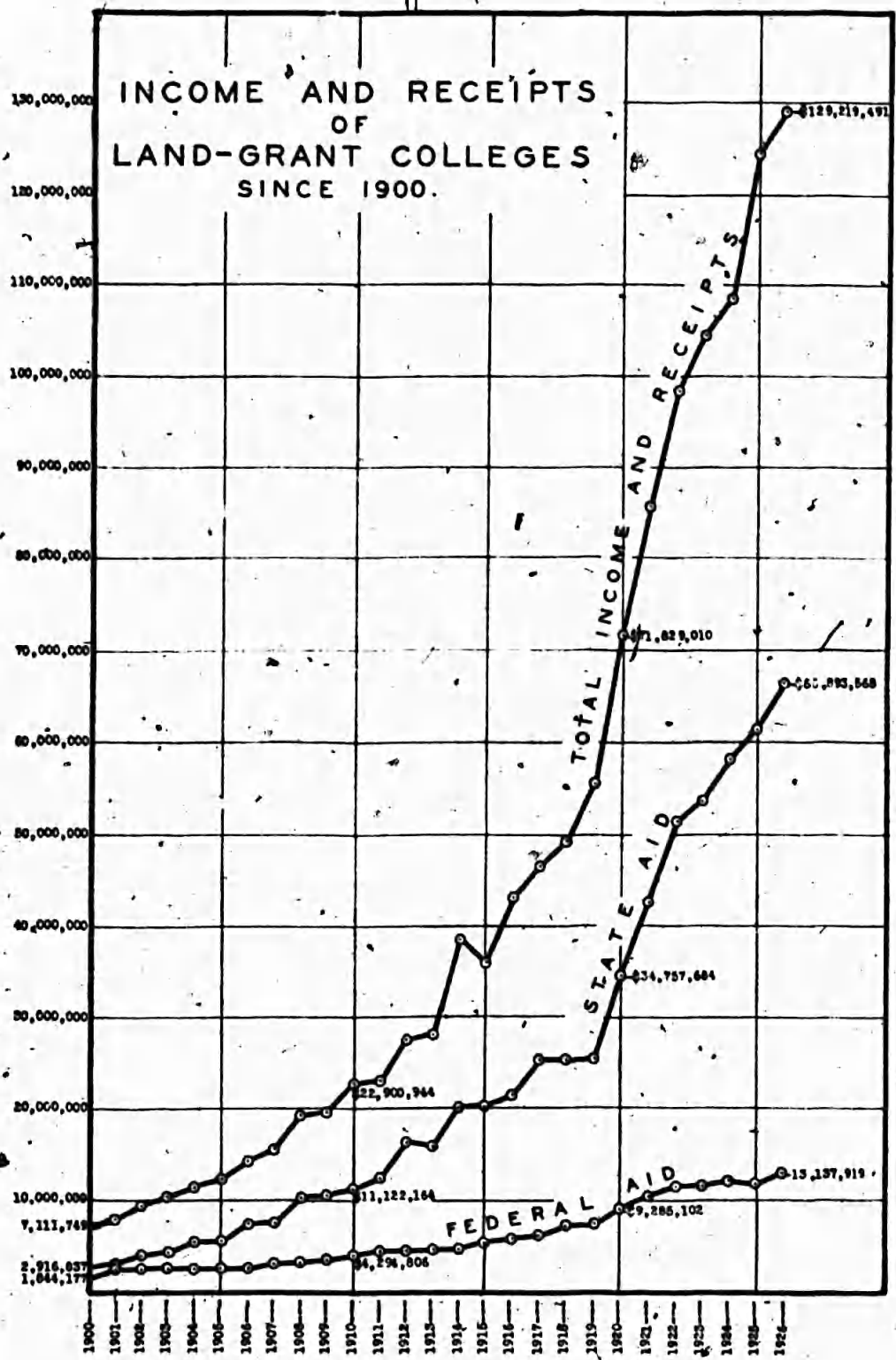


FIG. 1.—INCOME AND RECEIPTS

THE LAND-GRANT COLLEGES

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1926

Part I—GENERAL

Of the resident students (not including secondary, summer-school, extension, or correspondence students) in all of the colleges in the United States, over one-fifth are enrolled in the land-grant colleges. A review of the 1925-26 figures for the land-grant colleges shows that there were 327,792 students enrolled in all departments, including the summer sessions. The staffs consisted of 23,360. Property was valued at nearly \$406,000,000, and the year's receipts amounted to over \$129,000,000.

In 1901 these institutions were comparatively small colleges, with 3,423 professors and instructors, 44,012 students, property valued at \$68,084,925, and annual receipts amounting to \$8,006,604 (less than two-thirds of the present income of the University of California alone, including all its departments). In 1901 no institution reported an income of \$1,000,000. Cornell University in 1902 was the first to reach this mark, followed by the University of California in 1905, and the Universities of Illinois, Minnesota, and Wisconsin in 1906. Other institutions have also increased their incomes until only 11 land-grant colleges (those in Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, Delaware, Georgia, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Rhode Island, Utah, and Vermont) were receiving less than \$1,000,000 incomes in 1926. The six largest incomes (1926) are reported as follows:

University of California.....	\$12,727,842
University of Minnesota.....	8,320,557
Cornell University.....	7,297,836
University of Wisconsin.....	6,951,340
University of Illinois.....	6,601,774
University of Ohio.....	6,348,391

Federal appropriations in 1901 formed about one-third of the total income of land-grant colleges. Although Federal funds have since increased over 500 per cent, the ratio to total income has declined until in 1926 it was only 10 per cent of all institutional receipts. This fact indicates a healthy condition of the colleges. Large State appropriations reflect the increasing support given by the people of

the States. State aid has increased so rapidly that institutions are depending more and more on funds from State and institutional sources. From 38 per cent of the entire incomes in 1901, State aid increased to 52 per cent (nearly \$67,000,000) in 1926. Federal aid, however, continues to be an important element in the financing of the land-grant colleges.

FEDERAL AID

The land-grant fund of 1862.—The land-grant act of 1862, known as the first Morrill Act, allotted to the States of the Union over 10,000,000 acres of public lands for the establishment in each State of a college of agriculture and mechanic arts. The sale of these lands produced funds which the separate States are obligated to maintain so that the capital of the funds "shall remain forever undiminished." The purpose of this fund as outlined in the act is for the endowment, support, and maintenance of at least one college in each State where—

The leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life.

The income from this fund, derived from interest money, proceeds from rentals, sale of timber rights, water rights, or other privileges, is regularly applied to the maintenance and support of each land-grant college. It may not be used for the purchase of lands or buildings or for repairs. The receipts from this fund, which now amount to less than 1 per cent of the total income of land-grant colleges, at one time formed a substantial part of the receipts of the colleges. In 1926 the fund amounted to \$20,010,478, plus unsold land valued at \$14,169,882 (for condition of these funds see Table 2), and produced an income of \$1,098,119 (detailed in Table 10 for institutions for white students and in Table 27 for negro institutions).

The Morrill-Nelson Funds.—In 1890 each of the land-grant colleges was further benefited by the Federal appropriations under the second Morrill Act (August 30, 1890), which began with \$15,000 per year and increased annually. The Nelson amendment of March 4, 1907, increased the yearly income for each institution and liberalized the restrictions upon the use of the funds. Since 1911, each State has received the maximum annual appropriation of \$50,000. Morrill-Nelson funds are used only for instruction in agriculture, mechanic arts, English, mathematics, sciences, economics, teacher training, and for facilities for such instruction. The total annual appropriation, now amounting to \$2,550,000, is divided between 48 States, Alaska, Porto Rico, and Hawaii. The details of the receipts and expenditures of this fund are shown in Table 11 for institutions for white students, and in Table 25 for negro institutions.

Funds for the agricultural experiments stations.—The agricultural experiment stations were established by funds provided by the Hatch Act of March 2, 1887, and in 1906 the Adams Act increased the annual appropriation. Since 1911 the Hatch-Adams Acts have provided for each State \$30,000, to be applied to paying the necessary expenses of conducting original researches and experiments in agriculture. In 1925 the Purnell Act for "the more complete endowment of agricultural experiment stations and for other purposes" was approved. This act provided \$20,000 to each State in 1925-26, with annual increases until 1930, when the maximum amount of \$60,000 will be furnished. (See Table 14, Part II.)

The agricultural experiment stations are managed by the land-grant colleges, except in the case of Ohio and Georgia, where the stations are entirely separate organizations. In New Jersey, Connecticut, and New York both a State station and an agricultural college station are maintained, with one director in charge in each State.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS connected with land-grant colleges, showing location and name of director

Alabama.—College station, Auburn—M. J. Funchess.	
Arizona.—Tucson—J. J. Thornber.	
Arkansas.—Fayetteville—D. T. Gray.	
California.—Berkeley—E. D. Merrill.	
Colorado.—Fort Collins—C. P. Gillette.	
Connecticut.—State station, New Haven.	} W. L. Slate, jr.
College station, Storrs.	
Delaware.—Newark—C. A. McCue.	
Florida.—Gainesville—Wilmon Newell.	
Georgia.—State station—Experiment—H. P. Stuckey.	
Idaho.—Moscow—E. J. Iddings.	
Illinois.—Urbana—H. W. Mumford.	
Indiana.—Lafayette—G. I. Christie.	
Iowa.—Ames—C. F. Curtiss.	
Kansas.—Manhattan—L. E. Call.	
Kentucky.—Lexington—T. P. Cooper.	
Louisiana.—State station, University station, Baton Rouge.	} W. R. Dodson.
Sugar station—Baton Rouge.	
North Louisiana station, Calhoun.	
Rice station, Crowley.	
Fruit and truck station, Hammond.	
Maine.—Orono—W. J. Morse.	
Maryland.—College Park—H. J. Patterson.	
Massachusetts.—Amherst—S. B. Haskell.	
Michigan.—East Lansing—R. S. Shaw.	
Minnesota.—University farm, St. Paul—W. C. Coffey.	
Mississippi.—Agricultural and Mechanical College—J. R. Ricks.	
Missouri.—College station, Columbia—F. B. Mumford.	
Montana.—Bozeman—F. B. Linfield.	
Nebraska.—Lincoln—E. A. Burnett.	
Nevada.—Reno—S. B. Doten.	

- New Hampshire*.—Durham—J. C. Kendall.
New Jersey.—State and college station—New Brunswick—J. G. Lipman.
New Mexico.—State college—Fabian Garcia.
New York.—State station, Geneva— } F. B. Morrison.
 College station, Ithaca }
North Carolina.—State college station, Raleigh—R. Y. Winters.
North Dakota.—State college station, Fargo—P. F. Trowbridge.
Ohio.—State station, Wooster—C. G. Williams.
Oklahoma.—Stillwater—C. T. Dowell.
Oregon.—Corvallis—J. T. Jardine.
Pennsylvania.—College station, State College—R. L. Watts.
Rhode Island.—Kingston—B. L. Hartwell.
South Carolina.—Clemson College—H. W. Barre.
South Dakota.—Brookings—J. W. Wilson.
Tennessee.—Knoxville—C. A. Mooers.
Texas.—College station—B. Youngblood.
Utah.—Logan—William Peterson.
Vermont.—Burlington—J. L. Hills.
Virginia.—College station, Blacksburg—A. W. Drinkard, jr.
Washington.—College station, Pullman—E. C. Johnson.
West Virginia.—Morgantown—H. G. Knight.
Wisconsin.—Madison—H. L. Russell.
Wyoming.—Laramie—J. A. Hill.

In the early history of these organizations, experiments were confined to chemical analyses, fertilizers, methods of cultivation, and to plants. But the success which attended the investigations won the interest of the farming people and led to State appropriations for control of fertilizers, rodents, and insecticides; for inspecting farm machinery and foodstuffs; and for various tasks specified by the State law. Each project has its own budget, and nearly 700 projects are now under way in agricultural economics, agricultural engineering, dairying, entomology, fertilizers, field crops, forestry, home economics, horticulture, livestock, pastures, plant diseases, plant improvement, rural sociology, soils, and veterinary science. Since the establishment of these stations a large mass of scientific data has been collected. The work of the stations and the work of the colleges have been coordinated, thus strengthening weak college courses by the addition of a vast store of research material and of scientific literature. The funds which are appropriated for the agricultural experiment stations have therefore served to improve resident agricultural instruction.

Funds for agricultural and home economics extension.—The Smith-Lever Act (May 8, 1914) aimed to establish cooperative agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges and the United States Department of Agriculture by providing instruction and practical demonstrations in agriculture and home economics to persons not attending the colleges. This work is carried on by field demonstrations, publications, bulletins, and otherwise in a manner approved by the Secretary of Agriculture and the colleges.

Farmers and farm women, acting as volunteer leaders, conduct meetings, make reports, and give demonstrations annually in over a million farms and homes. The act authorized funds in the amount of \$480,000 (\$10,000 for each State) for the first appropriation. Since July 1, 1922, the annual appropriations have amounted to \$4,480,000. With the exception of the original amount (\$480,000), the States are obligated to match the Federal funds. Supplementary Federal funds are also appropriated by Congress from year to year, and since 1923 the amount thus provided has been \$1,300,000 annually. (See Table 14, Part III.)

Funds for training vocational teachers.—In 1917 the Smith-Hughes Act was approved, to provide for the promotion of vocational education, for cooperation with the States in the promotion of such education in agriculture and the trades and industries, and for cooperation with the States in the preparation of teachers of vocational subjects. Under this act many vocations are being taught in the secondary schools, and the land-grant colleges receive a portion of the funds when they provide professional training in education for persons who are already proficient in the trades or vocations which they are to teach. Since 1921 the act has provided annually \$1,100,000 for this type of teacher-training in the States. From 20 per cent to 60 per cent of the total fund may be spent for teacher-training in agriculture, trades and industries, and home economics. The State university or land-grant college is the official teacher-training institution in many States, although similar institutions in other States do not participate in the funds. The Federal funds are matched by State appropriations or, rarely, by institutional funds, if no State appropriation is available. The total amount received in 1926 by land-grant institutions from this source (\$438,419) is detailed in Tables 14 and 22.

STATE SUPPORT

In addition to the Federal funds in 1926 the land-grant colleges received \$66,893,568 from the State sources alone. This is a larger amount than the entire income of the colleges in 1919 and represents over half of the present total receipts of these institutions. State appropriations are made for matching Federal funds (Smith-Lever and Smith-Hughes) for college operation and maintenance, for permanent improvements, for lands and buildings, for experiment stations, for specific research, for extension, for regulatory service, and for endowment.

MISCELLANEOUS INCOME

Besides State funds the institutions receive many private gifts and endowments for special purposes. Institutional funds from tuition and fees, experiment station earnings, receipts from dormitories

and dining halls, and funds from miscellaneous sources complete an income in 1925-26 which is more than double the total income seven years ago.

The grand total of receipts in 1926 was \$129,219,491, the largest income in the history of the institutions. The details of receipts are shown in Table 14, Parts I, II, and III, for institutions for white students, and in Table 22 for colleges exclusively for negroes.

ASSOCIATION OF LAND-GRANT COLLEGES

The thirty-ninth annual convention of the Association of Land-grant Colleges was held at the Congress Hotel, Chicago, Ill., on November 17-19, 1925. Discussions centered around the general topic: "The relation of land-grant institutions to the fundamentals of forward-looking national policies for the development of agriculture, the industries, and home making." President Albert F. Woods, addressing the general session on the development of agriculture, said in part:

It is generally recognized that agriculture in the United States is at the beginning of a new epoch. The period of land expansion is gone. There is no more land to give away. Reclamation is expensive. The rich fertility has largely gone. The period of great excess food production is closing, and the period of food production more nearly balanced with food requirement is opening. This means, of course, that food costs will increase until the proper balance between agriculture and other industries is reached. There are some good economists who claim that this new epoch will be characterized by food shortage. Doubtless in time we shall reach a stage when our farms can not produce the food needed at reasonable cost to maintain proper standards of living. We must look forward to such a possibility and prepare for it by improving our methods and conserving our resources at every point. If we do this we shall be able to meet the food requirements of the United States for many years to come and have as much to export as we may find profitable markets for.

It is evident that the new agriculture must be one of increasing efficiency in every phase. The land-grant colleges have long been preparing for this. They are ready to take the step forward that the new responsibility requires. * * *

The relation of the land-grant colleges to all of this, as already emphasized, is that they must find and train men and women to get the facts; then get the facts and demonstrate their value and application. Our three great functions are education, research, and demonstration. * * * American agriculture is rapidly emerging from its haphazard methods and unorganized state into organized commodity groups. It has available trained leadership in all branches of its work. It is improving its fact-finding and educational agencies. It is demanding and securing legislation that places it on an equality with other industries. It offers an increasing attraction to young men and women who like its freedom and its challenge and its broad opportunities of worth-while service. It promises increasing financial reward and stability. It responds to the best thought and the best effort. It offers the opportunity to make the ideal home from which shall come not only those who will "carry on" in country, but as it has in the past, also those who will carry these ideals to the life of the city and help to maintain that mutual understanding and unselfish cooperation upon which the welfare of our nation must rest.

The relation of the land-grant colleges to the development of the industries was discussed by Director H. B. Shaw, of North Carolina. Dean Anna E. Richardson, of Iowa, spoke on home making. Many interesting papers in other sessions devoted to agriculture, engineering, and home economies are available in published form in the Proceedings of the Thirty-eighth Annual Convention of the Association of Land-grant Colleges, edited by S. B. Haskell, Free Press Printing Co., Burlington, Vt.

In the executive session were included reports on military affairs, on the use of the radio, and on the proposed survey of the work of the land-grant institutions.

SURVEY OF LAND-GRANT COLLEGES

A survey or study of the land-grant colleges and universities in the United States has been discussed for the past two or three years by the Association of Land-grant Colleges. After deliberation an invitation to conduct such a survey was extended by the association with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, to the United States Bureau of Education. In requesting this study the Land-grant College Association was inspired by motives of public obligation and service to the country. It was felt that the work of the land-grant institutions, their accomplishments, their contribution to education after a half century of development and growth, and their objectives for the future should be presented to the Governments of the State and Nation, and to the people who support the colleges by taxation.

Since the passage of the first Morrill Act many perplexing problems have arisen which have necessitated further legislation. New States have been admitted to the Union; new colleges and experiment stations have been established; new appropriations for specific purposes have been made both by the Federal Government and by the States; higher standards of living have increased the costs of institutional operation and maintenance; and new economic problems have arisen which have affected the normal progress of the institutions. During all of this period of change no general study of the land-grant colleges has been made to evaluate their usefulness or to determine their needs. Reports which are made annually to the Secretary of the Interior and to the Secretary of Agriculture and occasional surveys of individual colleges do not furnish sufficient information to solve some of the big problems of the whole group of institutions both large and small. Only a national study could do this.

Such a study may be expected to promote efficient educational procedure, to direct the energies of the able men and women who are devoting their lives to the work of these institutions, to obtain the maximum returns from both money and effort, to conserve public

funds, to encourage standard methods of accounting, and in the light of past experience to show new ways for the development of these institutions in the ensuing years.

For the fiscal years 1927-28 and 1928-29 the Department of the Interior included in its estimates for the Bureau of Education an item of \$117,000 for the purpose of conducting such a study. Congress authorized this amount, making the sum of \$61,000 available for the first year's work.

Although this appropriation was not available until July 1, 1927, the Bureau of Education undertook preliminary work on the survey prior to that time in order to insure careful plans and efficient expenditure of the Federal funds which are appropriated for the study. Scientific methods will be used, and the best qualified men both from within and without the Bureau of Education will be obtained for the purpose of giving advice in specialized fields of education and administration.

Table 1.—COMPARATIVE STATISTICS of the 69 land-grant colleges

Professors, students, finances	1915-16	1920-21	1925-26
I. PROFESSORS AND INSTRUCTORS			
Professors, instructors, extension workers, and experiment station staff:			
In institutions for white students.....	9,961	17,186	22,245
In institutions for negro students.....	535	556	1,115
Total.....	10,496	17,742	23,360
II. STUDENT ENROLLMENT			
Total enrollment:			
In institutions for white students.....	119,886	177,041	314,785
In institutions for negro students.....	10,613	11,527	13,007
Total.....	130,499	189,168	327,792
Students in the following regular college courses of study in institutions for white students:			
Agriculture (including forestry and veterinary science).....	18,874	15,434	12,957
Forestry.....	374	391	1,074
Veterinary science.....	841	650	471
Home economics.....	5,177	7,708	7,500
Engineering—			
Mechanical.....	4,340	7,814	5,416
Civil.....	3,015	5,502	5,612
Electrical.....	3,921	6,070	8,697
Mining.....	671	1,991	993
Chemical.....	1,095	3,243	2,004
General.....	2,143	751	2,463
Architecture.....	890	578	923
Pharmacy.....	168	759	2,661
Students in military science in institutions for—			
White students.....	31,268	34,657	49,473
Negro students.....	2,177	1,409	1,120
Total.....	33,445	36,066	50,593
III. DEGREES CONFERRED (WHITE INSTITUTIONS)			
Baccalaureate or first degrees in—			
Agriculture.....	2,584	2,561	2,127
Engineering (mechanic arts).....	2,279	3,031	4,026
Home economics.....	754	810	1,245
All other courses of study.....	4,573	6,833	13,863
Total.....	10,190	13,241	21,261

Table 1.—COMPARATIVE STATISTICS of the 69 land-grant colleges—Con.

Professors, students, finances	1915-16	1920-21	1925-26
III. DEGREES CONFERRED (WHITE INSTITUTIONS)—continued			
Advanced degrees in—			
Agriculture.....	229	195	392
Engineering (mechanic arts).....	238	238	406
Home economics.....	7	13	14
All other courses of study.....	825	965	2,039
Total.....	1,299	1,407	2,851
IV. LIBRARIES			
Number of bound volumes—			
In institutions for white students.....	3,727,860	4,990,948	6,622,637
In institutions for negro students.....	69,474	81,878	85,199
Total.....	3,797,334	5,072,826	6,677,836
V. RECEIPTS			
State funds (white and negro) from—			
Endowments granted by the State.....	135,444	169,008	329,816
Appropriations for support.....	15,671,393	28,999,322	44,058,064
Appropriations for permanent improvements.....	3,462,623	5,170,449	11,140,923
Total State aid.....	19,269,460	34,338,779	55,548,803
United States funds (white and negro) from—			
Land-grant fund of 1862.....	884,514	1,063,460	1,098,119
Other land-grant funds.....	193,573	288,888	484,103
Morrill-Nelson funds, including interest.....	2,500,000	2,506,176	2,552,582
Other sources.....			178,115
Total Federal aid.....	3,578,087	3,858,522	4,312,919
Institutional funds (white and negro) from—			
College endowment funds (interest).....	1,144,075	2,206,433	3,538,749
Tuition fees, board and lodging.....	3,741,429	12,966,230	18,805,762
Departmental earnings.....		4,378,656	7,835,700
Private gifts.....	6,135,505	4,437,956	6,128,372
Miscellaneous.....	4,406,268	4,355,268	5,480,886
Total institutional funds.....	15,427,275	23,347,543	41,789,409
Grand total receipts for instruction and administration.....	38,274,822	66,544,844	101,651,191
Experiment station funds from—			
State.....	1,059,018	3,289,354	5,197,346
United States.....	1,362,000	1,362,000	2,316,188
Private gifts and other sources.....		27,215	473,066
Experiment station earnings.....		1,492,107	2,358,719
Total experiment station funds.....	2,421,018	6,170,676	10,345,319
Other research funds.....			473,126
Regulatory service funds.....			487,237
Extension service funds from—			
State.....	1,384,356	5,195,171	5,660,132
United States.....	1,113,490	4,956,913	6,070,363
County or association.....		2,204,657	2,626,412
Miscellaneous.....		485,856	1,467,212
Total for extension service.....	2,477,846	12,842,597	15,824,149
Smith-Hughes funds (white and negro).....		439,224	438,419
Grand total receipts of institutions.....	43,173,686	85,997,341	129,219,491
VI. EXPENDITURES (WHITE ONLY)			
Operation and maintenance:			
Salaries and wages.....	No data.	No data.	62,301,999
Materials, supplies, etc.....			28,491,488
Capital outlay:			
Equipment.....			4,411,913
Lands, buildings, and land improvements.....			16,980,229
Trust funds.....			3,641,961
Not itemized (see footnotes in expenditure table).....			7,634,099
Total.....			123,461,679

Table 1.—COMPARATIVE STATISTICS of the 69 land-grant colleges—Con.

Professors, students, finances	1915-16	1920-21	1925-26
VII. VALUE OF PROPERTY (WHITE AND NEGRO)			
Land-grant funds, including value of unsold land.....	33,372,959	31,129,952	48,139,393
Other endowment funds.....	30,431,958	33,741,159	68,782,614
Farms, grounds, and buildings.....	89,225,018	127,000,068	217,065,733
Apparatus and machinery.....	18,603,947	30,026,551	48,024,740
Libraries.....	6,441,133	9,108,027	13,713,722
Livestock.....	1,444,395	2,323,943	2,453,709
Miscellaneous.....			7,784,202
Total value of property.....	179,519,438	233,338,700	405,964,113
VIII. FEDERAL LAND-GRANT FUNDS (WHITE AND NEGRO)			
Land-grant of 1862:			
Amount of fund.....	15,101,129	16,457,338	20,010,478
Value of unsold land.....	7,778,793	5,627,390	14,169,882
Other land-grants:			
Amount of funds.....	3,717,132	6,580,378	6,731,588
Value of unsold lands.....	6,775,905	2,464,846	7,227,445
Total Federal land-grant funds.....	33,372,959	31,129,952	48,139,393

Table 2.—FEDERAL LAND-GRANT FUNDS—Status of funds June 30, 1926

State	Federal land grant of 1862 or grants in lieu thereof				Other Federal land grants		
	Number of acres received	Unsold land		Amount of fund, not including value of unsold land	Unsold land		Amount of fund, not including value of unsold land
		Number of acres	Value		Number of acres	Value	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Alabama.....	240,000	0	0	\$253,500.00	0	0	0
Arizona.....	150,000	139,038.16	(1)	7,428.60	428,037.16	(1)	\$542,528.61
Arkansas.....	150,000	0	0	132,666.67	0	0	0
California.....	150,000	1,106.72	\$10,810.53	748,102.87	320.00	\$800.00	74,962.27
Colorado.....	90,000	27,854.11	8,328,170.00	362,968.18	0	0	0
Connecticut.....	180,000	0	0	135,000.00	0	0	0
Delaware.....	90,000	0	0	83,000.00	0	0	0
Florida.....	90,000	0	0	153,800.00	0	0	132,000.00
Georgia.....	270,000	0	0	242,202.17	0	0	0
Idaho.....	90,000	53,824.63	538,246.30	682,683.90	141,938.34	1,419,383.40	1,272,829.88
Illinois.....	480,000	0	0	649,012.91	0	0	0
Indiana.....	390,000	0	0	340,000.00	0	0	0
Iowa.....	204,309	0	0	592,463.46	0	0	0
Kansas.....	90,000	7,521.04	56,407.80	505,508.56	0	0	0
Kentucky.....	330,000	0	0	165,000.00	0	0	0
Louisiana.....	209,920	0	0	182,319.08	0	0	130,000.00
Maine.....	210,000	0	0	118,300.00	0	0	0
Maryland.....	210,000	0	0	117,643.00	0	0	0
Massachusetts.....	360,000	0	0	219,000.00	0	0	0
Michigan.....	235,663	50,523.30	100,000.00	1,003,495.12	0	0	0
Minnesota.....	94,439	13,149.25	78,895.50	3,345,599.62	0	0	0
Mississippi.....	209,920	0	0	212,150.00	0	0	237,508.75
Missouri.....	277,067	43,344.00	173,376.00	435,593.81	0	0	122,000.00
Montana.....	138,954	60,518.50	605,185.00	584,073.88	38,224.43	382,244.30	190,492.65
Nebraska.....	90,000	6,356.29	44,494.03	654,000.20	10,278.83	71,951.81	283,800.33
Nevada.....	90,000	880.00	1,350.00	122,587.31	320.00	400.00	58,671.29
New Hampshire.....	150,000	0	0	80,000.00	0	0	0
New Jersey.....	210,000	0	0	116,000.00	0	0	0
New Mexico.....	150,000	244,248.00	404,134.42	115,362.61	0	0	0
New York.....	969,920	0	0	688,576.12	0	0	0

1 Not available.

Table 2.—FEDERAL LAND-GRANT FUNDS—Status of funds June 30, 1926—Continued

State	Federal land grant of 1862 or grants in lieu thereof				Other Federal land grants		
	Number of acres received	Unsold land		Amount of fund, not including value of unsold land	Unsold land		Amount of fund, not including value of unsold land
		Number of acres	Value		Number of acres	Value	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
North Carolina.....	270,000	0	0	125,000.00	0	0	0
North Dakota.....	(¹)	36,728.15	660,000.00	1,555,690.30	0	0	0
Ohio.....	629,000	0	0	524,176.50	0	0	226,135.14
Oklahoma ⁴					143,674.75	1,399,287.64	(¹)
Oregon.....	89,906	761.52	(¹)	203,504.04	0	0	0
Pennsylvania.....	780,000	0	0	500,000.00	0	0	17,000.00
Rhode Island.....	120,000	0	0	50,000.00	0	0	0
South Carolina.....	180,000	0	0	287,700.00	0	0	0
South Dakota ²	160,000	100,875.00	1,008,750.00	564,588.99	33,076	336,250.00	188,196.34
Tennessee.....	300,000	0	0	400,000.00	0	0	0
Texas.....	180,000	0	0	209,000.00	0	0	0
Utah.....	200,000	0	0	292,280.18	0	0	0
Vermont.....	149,920	0	0	135,000.00	0	0	0
Virginia.....	300,000	0	0	516,468.00	0	0	0
Washington.....	89,438	70,497.15	1,409,943.00	867,381.63	80,816.89	1,616,337.80	1,458,594.41
West Virginia.....	150,000	0	0	115,000.00	0	0	0
Wisconsin.....	240,000	40	120.00	303,594.61	160.63	790.00	233,036.50
Wyoming.....	89,832	71,613.58	750,000.00	313,061.68	33,638.49	2,000,000.00	1,557,831.75
Total.....	10,548,290	928,839.40	14,169,882.58	20,010,478.61	877,409.52	7,227,444.95	6,731,587.92

¹ Not available.
² Increase over last year due to foreclosures.
³ Virginia military lands.
⁴ By the enabling act of June 16, 1906, Oklahoma received 250,000 acres for the benefit of the agricultural and mechanical college, but the act does not state that the grant was in lieu of the 1862 grant.
⁵ 120,000 acres in lieu of the 1862 grant; 40,000 acres are additional; statistics are not separated.



Part II.—INSTITUTIONS ATTENDED BY WHITE STUDENTS

Table 3.—DIRECTORY, 1927—Land-grant colleges attended by white students—Location—Name of president¹

1. *Alabama*.—Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn—Spright Dowell.
2. *Alaska*.—Alaska Agricultural College and School of Mines, Fairbanks—Charles E. Bunnell.
3. *Arizona*.—University of Arizona, Tucson—Byron Cummings, acting.
4. *Arkansas*.—University of Arkansas, Fayetteville—John C. Futrall.
5. *California*.—University of California, Berkeley—William W. Campbell.
6. *Colorado*.—Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins—Charles A. Lory.
7. *Connecticut*.—Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs—Charles L. Beach.
8. *Delaware*.—University of Delaware, Newark—Walter Hulihan.
9. *Florida*.—University of Florida, Gainesville—Albert A. Murphree.²
10. *Georgia*.—Georgia State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Athens—Andrew M. Soule.
11. *Hawaii*.—University of Hawaii, Honolulu—D. L. Crawford.
12. *Idaho*.—University of Idaho, Moscow—
13. *Illinois*.—University of Illinois, Urbana—David Kinley.
14. *Indiana*.—Purdue University, Lafayette—Edward C. Elliott.
15. *Iowa*.—Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Ames—Raymond M. Hughes.
16. *Kansas*.—Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan—Francis D. Farrell.
17. *Kentucky*.—University of Kentucky, Lexington—Frank L. McVey.
18. *Louisiana*.—Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, Baton Rouge—Thomas D. Boyd.
19. *Maine*.—University of Maine, Orono—Harold S. Boardman.
20. *Maryland*.—University of Maryland, College Park—Raymond A. Pearson.
21. *Massachusetts*.—Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst—Roscoe W. Thatcher.
22. *Massachusetts*.—Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge—Samuel W. Stratton.
23. *Michigan*.—Michigan State College of Agriculture and Applied Science, East Lansing—Keynon L. Butterfield.
24. *Minnesota*.—University of Minnesota, Minneapolis—Lotus D. Coffman.
25. *Mississippi*.—Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, Agricultural College—B. M. Walker.
26. *Missouri*.—University of Missouri, Columbia—Stratton D. Brooks.
27. *Montana*.—Montana State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Bozeman—Alfred Atkinson.
28. *Nebraska*.—University of Nebraska, Lincoln—Edgar A. Burnett, acting.
29. *Nevada*.—University of Nevada, Reno—Walter E. Clark.
30. *New Hampshire*.—University of New Hampshire, Durham—Edward M. Lewis.
31. *New Jersey*.—Rutgers University, New Brunswick—John M. Thomas.

¹ For negro land-grant colleges see Part III.

² Deceased December, 1927.

32. *New Mexico*.—New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, State College—Harry L. Kent.
33. *New York*.—Cornell University, Ithaca—Livingston Ferrand.
34. *North Carolina*.—North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, West Raleigh—Eugene C. Brooks.
35. *North Dakota*.—North Dakota Agricultural College, Agricultural College—John L. Coulter.
36. *Ohio*.—Ohio State University, Columbus—George W. Rightmire.
37. *Oklahoma*.—Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater—Bradford Knapp.
38. *Oregon*.—Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis—William J. Kerr.
39. *Pennsylvania*.—Pennsylvania State College, State College—Ralph D. Hetzel.
40. *Porto Rico*.—University of Porto Rico, Río Piedras—Thomas E. Benner.
41. *Rhode Island*.—Rhode Island State College, Kingston—Howard Edwards.
42. *South Carolina*.—Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson College—Enoch W. Sikes.
43. *South Dakota*.—South Dakota State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Brookings—Charles W. Pugsley.
44. *Tennessee*.—University of Tennessee, Knoxville—Harcourt A. Morgan.
45. *Texas*.—Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station—T. O. Walton.
46. *Utah*.—Agricultural College of Utah, Logan—Elmer G. Peterson.
47. *Vermont*.—University of Vermont and State Agricultural College, Burlington—Guy W. Bailey.
48. *Virginia*.—Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College and Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg—Julian A. Burruss.
49. *Washington*.—State College of Washington, Pullman—Ernest O. Holland.
50. *West Virginia*.—West Virginia University, Morgantown—Frank B. Trotter.
51. *Wisconsin*.—University of Wisconsin, Madison—Glenn Frank.
52. *Wyoming*.—University of Wyoming, Laramie—Arthur G. Crane.

The directory (Table 3) shows that there are now 52 land-grant institutions attended by white students, one in each State (two in Massachusetts) and one in Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico, each. In the statistical tables which follow, the name of the State has been used instead of the institution within the State for economy of space, but references to the directory (Table 3) will identify the institution. For convenience the topics in this chapter are arranged in the following order: (1) Curricula and enrollments. (2) Salary trends, (3) Income and receipts. (4) Expenditures. (5) Changes in legislation and control.

CURRICULA AND ENROLLMENTS

I. AGRICULTURE

In discussing the curricula and enrollments of land-grant colleges, it is customary to begin with agriculture and mechanic arts, since these courses are specially mentioned in the original act which created the land-grant colleges. Before the twentieth century, the agricultural curriculum was weak. Its development, in the absence of any adequate teaching program, was delayed while the colleges were pioneering in what to teach. Facilities for scientific agriculture

were few, and popular enthusiasm for such study could not be stimulated until the farmers were convinced of its practical value. However, the agricultural experiment stations (established in 1887) connected with the colleges were providing a large amount of useful research material. This information which was sent out to the people of the United States was also used in developing the subject matter of agricultural courses. The farming people soon learned the advantage of new farm methods and the necessity of agricultural education. Until the outbreak of the World War, enrollments in agricultural courses increased at a rapid rate. During the war period, however, many students were drawn away from agriculture by more lucrative fields of endeavor. In 1920 a considerable gain in the number of students was made, probably due to ex-soldiers returning to complete unfinished courses, but subsequent losses caused by agricultural depression again reduced enrollments in agriculture. In 1926 there were 12,957 agricultural students—9.1 per cent of the entire resident student body, and equaling the agricultural enrollment of 1912-13.

Both curriculum and enrollments are largely affected by the current situation in general agriculture. On November 14, 1925, the Secretary of Agriculture reported:

Improvement in the agricultural situation, which became marked in 1924, has continued in moderate degree during the present year. Farmers have not yet reached an economic parity with other great groups of producers, but their position is, on the whole, now the most favorable since 1920.

The heavy net movement of rural population away from farms has been checked. Noteworthy progress has been made in the liquidation of indebtedness among farmers. Purchase of supplies and materials for farm use has been resumed over the country on a scale contributing measurably to general business prosperity.

Agricultural production this year has on the whole been well balanced. The successive surpluses of cattle, corn, hogs, wheat, and various minor crops which so depressed the markets during and following 1920, have been largely worked off. Prices of farm products have in consequence risen to higher levels. The tendency this season has been even toward some expansion in production among certain major enterprises like cotton, corn, spring wheat, and sheep. Indications are that the acreage of winter wheat recently sown substantially exceeds that sown last fall. We have traveled around a fairly complete cycle in agricultural production since 1920.

The census of 1900 showed a total of 5,737,372 farms, valued at \$20,500,000,000. At that time the rural districts were noted for bad roads, difficult transportation, poor communication, and a lack of household conveniences. In 1920 there were 6,448,343 farms, valued at \$78,000,000,000, and a total farm population (living on farms or in a strictly rural territory) of 31,614,269 persons, or 30 per cent of the total population of the United States. Although from 1920 to 1925 there was an increase of 13.4 per cent in the number of farms on the Pacific coast, the total number of farms in the United States dropped 1.2 per cent during the period.

In the past quarter of a century, many improvements in transportation, communication, and engineering have aided the farmer and tended to make farm life more attractive. Seven per cent of the farms are now lighted by electricity or gas; 10 per cent have running water in the house; one-third are equipped with automobiles, motor trucks, or tractors; 38 per cent are provided with telephones; and 9 per cent are supplied with radio sets.

At the close of the year there were 121 stations, located in 40 different States, broadcasting weather forecasts and information by the radiophone on regular schedules. About 95 per cent of all the powerful radiophone-broadcasting stations in the United States are now cooperating, and many of them broadcast forecasts for several States, and people in every section of the country are being served. The scope of the radiophone weather service may be estimated when it is known, for instance, that in the State of Iowa alone there are over 33,500 receiving sets on farms. It is estimated that the weather forecasts are available by radio to more than half a million farms in the United States.

An outstanding feature of the Weather Bureau's work last year was the warning given citrus growers the latter part of December of the approaching period of cold weather of unusual length and severity. * * * This service has become one of the most valuable conducted by the bureau. Its cooperation with fruit growers materially assists in the saving of hundreds of thousands of dollars annually.—(*Secretary of Agriculture, November 14, 1925.*)

In most agricultural colleges it has been estimated that the majority of agricultural students come from families occupied in agricultural pursuits. The prosperity of these families is dependent largely on farm prices and farm wages. When these factors are favorable the farming people send their sons and daughters to college in greater numbers than they do when times are hard. Likewise students themselves are prone to elect a life career in agriculture on a basis of the relative standing of agriculture at the time they enter college. If prospects are bright, they elect courses in agriculture but if depression is at hand, recovery is sure to be slow, and many students elect other lines of work.

Farm wages and prices of farm products tend to follow similar curves. Both reached a high point in 1920 and a low point in 1921, recovering gradually in the past five years, although farm prices in 1926 show a decline from 1925. When these variants become stabilized, it is probable that agricultural enrollments will increase.

The reaction in enrollments in agricultural courses, however, tends to lag; that is, the loss of students to agriculture will be felt for several years after a depression, or the gain in students will be delayed for several years after the time when economic conditions are favorable. Referring to the figures following, it will be noted that since 1922 enrollments have decreased each year, but the percentage of decrease is becoming less, until it stands 1.9 per cent decrease in 1926 from the 1925 enrollment. Likewise, the loss in percentage of total undergraduates enrolled in agricultural courses is decreasing until it stands

at 0.7 per cent loss in the past year. The index numbers of farm prices and farm-labor wages show the depression in agriculture in 1921 and the gradual recovery, since that year.

Undergraduates in agricultural courses—Index numbers of farm-product prices and of farm-labor wages

Year	Undergraduates enrolled in agricultural courses	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with preceding year	Per cent of total undergraduates enrolled in agricultural courses	Index numbers		
				Enrollments in agricultural courses	Farm prices, 30 commodities	Farm-labor wages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1913.....	12,402	+10.4		100	100	100
1914.....	14,844	+19.1		119	102	97
1915.....	17,169	+15.7		137	100	98
1916.....	16,874	-1.7		135	117	108
1917.....	16,408	-2.8		131	176	134
1918.....	13,445	-18.1	18.2	108	200	170
1919.....	10,345	-23.0	14.2	83	209	198
1920.....	15,378	+48.5	16.0	123	205	230
1921.....	15,434	+4	14.0	124	116	144
1922.....	15,477	+3	13.4	124	124	140
1923.....	14,613	-5.6	11.8	117	135	159
1924.....	13,685	-6.4	10.8	109	134	159
1925.....	13,206	-3.5	9.8	106	147	161
1926.....	12,957	-1.9	9.1	104	138	164

¹ Includes general agriculture, horticulture, forestry, and veterinary science.

² Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture.

Just how future agricultural enrollments in these colleges will be affected is somewhat problematical, but a study of past trends reveals that the decline in the number of agricultural students from 1922 to 1926 is probably the result of the depression in 1921. The percentage of losses in 1926 is considerably less than the percentage of yearly losses since 1923, and it is probable that the 1927 and 1928 figures will show a slight improvement, marking a turning point in the upward tendency of agricultural enrollments, as a result of increased farm wages and increased prices of farm commodities since 1921.

2. ENGINEERING

In the field of engineering enrollments have jumped decidedly since 1918, with a general upward trend for engineering courses as a group. One-fifth of the resident students were enrolled in engineering courses in 1925-1926. Electrical engineering shows by far the greatest increase. In 1900 students enrolled numbered 1,610. This enrollment was doubled in 1907, and redoubled in 1921, with new increases each year, reaching a peak in 1926, with 8,697 students. Interest in electrical study is undoubtedly influenced by the wide use to which electricity has been put in the home in the past few years. Radio communication in the past decade has been developed to a point where the average family is entertained at home with music, lectures, and drama. The housekeeper finds at her disposal such

recent electrical labor-saving devices as sweepers, washers, mixers, refrigerators, stoves, table appliances, including percolators, waffle irons, grills and toasters, and innumerable electrical household implements. Modern youth knows something of the nature of electricity and of its use in automobiles, radio sets, and toys. The fact that electricity has become indispensable to the individual is responsible in a large measure for the increased demand for electrical service and increasing interest in electrical study. Civil engineering enrollments rose to a peak in 1909, with 4,967 students; dropped to a low point in 1917, with 2,868 students; rose again rapidly to a peak in 1925, with 5,851 students, and dropped off in 1926 to 5,612 students. In mechanical engineering the number of students in 1900 was greater than the enrollments in any other branch of engineering. Since that time the numbers have fluctuated between four and five thousand students until the war period, when they rapidly increased in three years' time (1918-1921) to a peak with 7,814 students, tapering off in 1926 to 5,416 students. Enrollments in chemical engineering have increased from 393 students in 1901 to 2,004 in 1926, with a peak of 3,243 students in 1921. In mining engineering enrollments have remained more stable, varying from 822 students in 1900 to a low point of 660 in 1918, a high point of 1,991 in 1921, and tapering off in 1926 to 993 students. The prominent place occupied by engineers during the war, and the gigantic operations of production and distribution both in industry and in service, not only emphasized the administrative and economic phase of engineering, but led institutions to introduce courses to meet the new demand.

3. HOME ECONOMICS

Enrollments in home economics have increased at a fairly regular rate from the beginning of the century, when the work was known as "domestic science," until 1926, when 7,500 students were enrolled. Additional Federal aid through the Smith-Lever Act in 1914 brought the courses and demonstrations to the farm homes, and through the Purnell Act of 1925 provided for extended research which includes projects in nutrition, vitamin research, living standards, household expenditures and labor, child care and training, and other problems.

4. LIBERAL ARTS

The arts and science curriculum, however, claims more students and a greater popularity than any other in the land-grant colleges. Thirty-one institutions have separate divisions of arts and sciences, and 47 offer arts and science courses in which one-third of all the resident students are enrolled. Enrollments in arts and science courses have increased steadily since the beginning of the century. In 1903 there were 1,310 students enrolled in liberal arts work; in 1910 the number had increased to 4,031 students; in 1917 it more

than doubled the 1910 enrollment; in 1921 there were 35,635 students in arts and science; in 1925 the enrollment was 45,753 students; and in 1926 there were enrolled in arts and science courses 48,377 men and women—the largest number in liberal arts in the history of the land-grant colleges.

5. COMMERCE AND BUSINESS

In commerce and business courses the largest enrollment was reached in 1926, with 12,717 students. These courses, which have been established only a comparatively short time, are often chosen on account of the business opportunities which students receive upon the completion of their college work. Two new business schools were established in 1926—the School of Business Administration at the University of Idaho, and the College of Commerce at the University of Kentucky, making a total of 30 institutions offering commercial courses. Nine per cent of the resident undergraduate students were enrolled in courses of commerce and business in 1925-26.

6. PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

Courses in professional education have won decided favor in the past decade, due in part to the fact that State certification requirements of teachers have been raised in nearly all States to include an increasing amount of professional training in education. In many States, graduates of colleges of education in the land-grant colleges and universities are entitled by State law to teachers' certificates which authorize them to teach in the public schools of the State.

One of the outstanding features in professional education has been developments in the use of "tests and measurements." Such educational tests have been modified and improved, and their increased use in the hands of experienced examiners has materially affected methods of sectioning college students, of grouping pupils in the public schools, and of teaching these groups on a basis of ability of the students.

As a result of renewed interest in education, enrollments in general education courses in the land-grant colleges and universities have increased rapidly. In 1921 there were 2,897 students majoring in education courses; in 1922, in 1923, and in 1924 there were 5,829 and 7,860 and 9,188 students, respectively. In 1925 the peak was reached, with 11,177 students, falling off in 1926 to 10,241 students, of which number 3,234 were men and 6,977 were women. In addition, there were 1,302 students enrolled in vocational education in 1926.

7. MISCELLANEOUS COURSES OF STUDY

In 1926 also the land-grant colleges enrolled 923 students in architecture, 506 in fine arts, 914 in music, 1,145 in journalism, 3,222 in law, 1,671 in dentistry, 3,040 in medicine, 2,661 in pharmacy,

and 5,753 in miscellaneous courses, making a total of 96,944 men and 43,679 women in all college and university courses. The detail of enrollments by courses for separate institutions is given in Table 8.

The following table shows that the six most popular courses in 1925-26 were arts and science, commerce and business, agriculture, education, electrical engineering, and home economics. Included in this table there are 1,488 duplicates, in 13 institutions.

Enrollments by major courses of study, 1925-26

[See Table 8]

Major courses	Number of institutions offering the course	Number of student enrolled	Percentage of total resident students
Arts and science	47	48,377	34.0
Commerce and business	30	12,717	9.0
Agriculture (general)	31	11,412	8.0
Education (general)	32	10,211	7.3
Electrical engineering	45	8,697	6.1
Home economics	42	7,500	5.3
Miscellaneous courses	21	5,753	4.0
Civil engineering	47	5,612	4.0
Mechanical engineering	47	5,416	3.8
Law	18	3,222	2.3
Medicine	11	3,040	2.1
Specialized engineering	21	2,717	1.9
Pharmacy	17	2,661	1.9
Unclassified engineering	16	2,463	1.7
Chemical engineering	12	2,004	1.4
Dentistry	8	1,671	1.2
Vocational education	10	1,362	.9
Journalism	8	1,145	.8
Architectural engineering	10	1,076	.8
Forestry	11	1,074	.8
Mining engineering	21	993	.7
Architecture	13	923	.7
Music	16	914	.6
Fine arts	2	506	.4
Veterinary	12	471	.3
Agricultural engineering	10	204	.1
Total	52	142,111	100.0
SUMMARY			
Agriculture	51	12,957	9.1
Engineering	51	29,182	20.5
Home economics	42	7,500	5.3
All other courses	52	102,472	65.1
Total	52	142,111	100.0

SALARY TRENDS

In 1926 the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics published union wage scales for over 800,000 members of organized trades as found in 66 important industrial cities, and published computed index numbers of full-time rate of wages per week for all trades. Index numbers are simply percentages in which the rates for different years are compared with the rate in a selected base year (in this case, 1913) which is taken as 100. Union wage rates were higher in 1926 than in any preceding year.

Index numbers of union wage rates¹

1913.....	100.0	1918.....	129.6	1923.....	198.6
1914.....	101.6	1919.....	147.8	1924.....	214.3
1915.....	102.3	1920.....	188.5	1925.....	222.3
1916.....	106.2	1921.....	193.3	1926.....	233.4
1917.....	112.4	1922.....	183.0		

Full-time weekly earnings in all trades were two and one-third times as much in 1926 as in 1913. To make comparisons with the year 1922 (the first year that salary statistics of land-grant college teaching staffs are available), the following table of index numbers has been computed from the same basic figures given above, starting with the basic year 1922 as 100:

1922.....	100.0	1924.....	117.1	1926.....	127.5
1923.....	108.5	1925.....	121.5		

This shows that full-time weekly earnings in trades in 1926 were 27.5 per cent higher than in 1922. For the sake of comparison, a similar table of index numbers has been computed for the earnings of college presidents, deans, professors, associate professors, and assistant professors in land-grant colleges.

Index numbers of professional salaries compared with union wage rates

Year	President	Dean	Professors	Associate professors	Assistant professors	All trades
1922.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1923.....	100.7	100.7	106.0	101.8	103.4	108.5
1924.....	106.6	104.2	108.0	105.5	103.4	117.1
1925.....	120.0	104.2	109.1	103.7	107.7	121.5
1926.....	133.3	113.4	109.1	105.5	107.7	127.5

This table is derived from the only comparative data available extending over a period of years. For example, refer to the salary table (Table 13) in the column headed "Deans" for 1926. In Alabama there were nine deans with a maximum salary of \$5,500, a median or typical salary of \$4,000, and a minimum salary of \$4,000. In 51 institutions (omitting Massachusetts Institute of Technology) the total number of deans is 328, with a median of 6 in each institution—the middle number of the series arranged in order of magnitude. A median of the 48 maximum deans' salaries is \$5,500; a median of the 40 typical (median) deans' salaries is \$4,900, and a median of the 42 minimum salaries for deans is \$4,000. Data are not available for the actual numbers of deans who receive the maximum, typical, and minimum salaries. For that reason it is necessary to take the median of the maximum salaries, of the median salaries, and of the minimum salaries for the 51 institutions rather than the total number of deans who receive those salaries. It should also be noted that six institutions in California, Illinois, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, and Wisconsin employ a larger staff than any of

¹ Full-time rate of wages per week: Bul. No. 431, "Union Scale of Wages and Hours of Labor," May 18, 1926.

the other institutions, which would tend to increase the median for staff members taken as individuals. However, with the data available used consistently for the past five years, comparative statistics

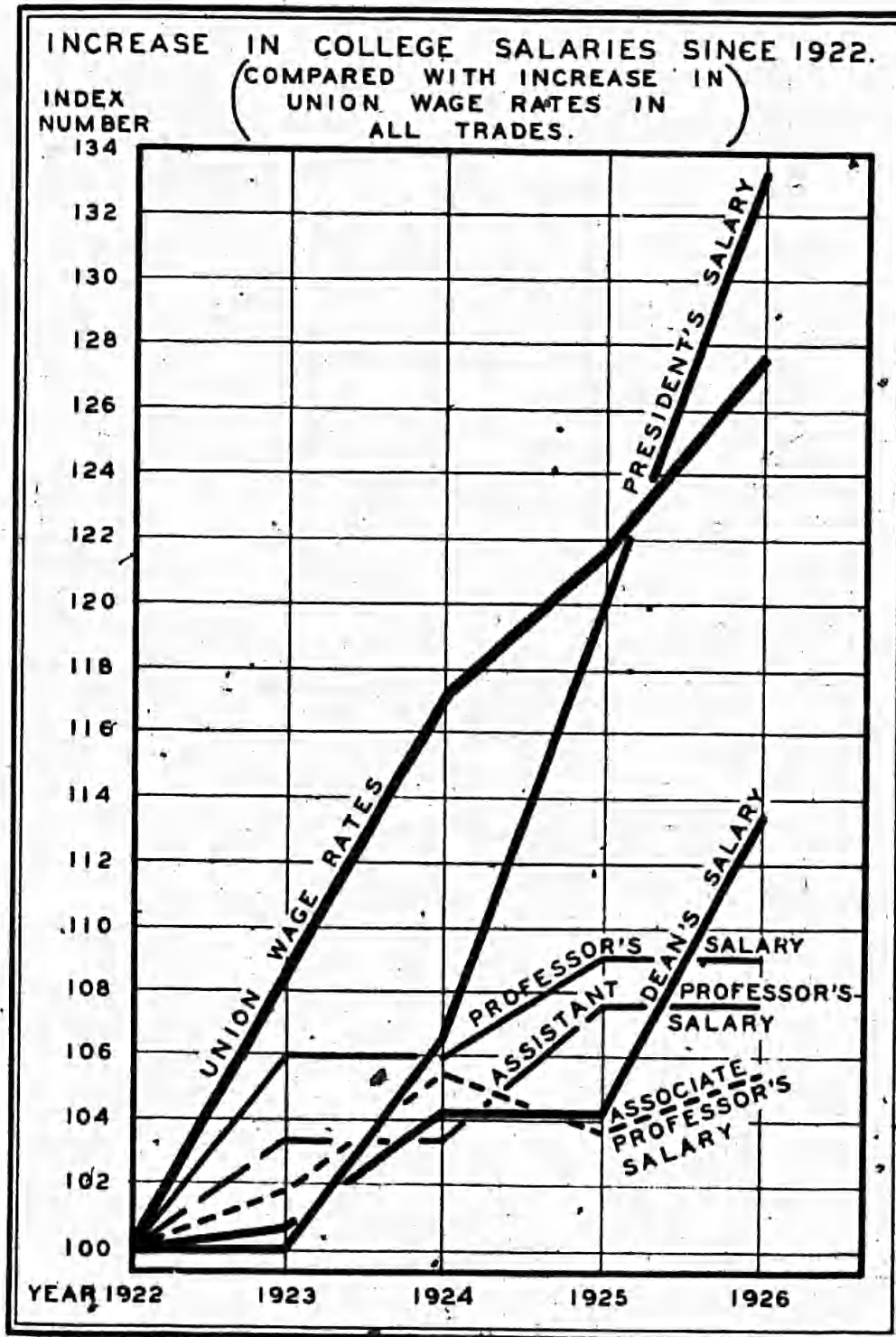


FIG. 2.—INCREASES IN COLLEGE SALARIES

are obtained for typical salaries in 51 institutions. Median salaries are chosen because they represent more nearly the typical salary of professional workers.

The index numbers, shown graphically in Figure No. 2, reveal that the salaries of the college presidents have increased more rapidly since 1923 than union wage rates. The typical salary of the presidents in 1922 and 1923 was \$7,500, increasing in 1924 to \$8,000, in 1925 to \$9,000, and in 1926 to \$10,000. In addition perquisites, such as house rent, etc., were paid annually in typical amounts of \$1,150 in 1922, increasing on and after 1923 to \$1,200. All land-grant colleges except 12 institutions located in Hawaii, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts (Amherst), Michigan, Nevada, Ohio, Utah, Virginia, and West Virginia, have advanced the salaries of the presidents since 1922. Salaries in 1926 range from \$4,800 to \$20,000.

In the 51 land-grant colleges considered, deans' salaries have increased appreciably, but not in proportion to presidents' salaries. The typical salary in 1922 was \$4,320; in 1923 it was \$4,350; in 1924 and 1925, \$4,500, increasing in 1926 to \$4,900, ranging from \$2,600 to \$6,000. The largest advance is shown in 1926, with a tendency for the upward curve to follow that of union wage rates. Increase in salaries for the actual instructional phases of collegiate work fails to show the same rising tendency as the salaries of college administrators or union wage rates. The typical annual salary of the college professor in the land-grant colleges in 1922 was \$3,300, increasing in 1923 and 1924 to \$3,500, and in 1925 and 1926 to \$3,600, with a range of \$2,200 to \$8,000. Associate professors in 1922 received \$2,750; in 1923, \$2,800; in 1924, \$2,900; in 1925, \$2,850; and in 1926, \$2,900, with a range of \$1,900 to \$6,000. Assistant professors in 1922 received \$2,320; in 1923 and 1924, \$2,400; and in 1925 and 1926, \$2,500, with a range of \$1,250 to \$4,800. Full-time instructors in 1926 received a typical salary of \$2,000, while assistant instructors received only \$1,500.

Typical salaries by institutions (medians)

Year	President		Dean	Profes- sors	Associate profes- sors	Assistant profes- sors	Instruc- tors	Assistant instruc- tors
	Salary	Perqui- sites						
1922.....	\$7,500	\$1,150	\$4,320	\$3,300	\$2,750	\$2,320		
1923.....	7,500	1,200	4,350	3,500	2,800	2,400		
1924.....	8,000	1,200	4,500	3,500	2,900	2,400		
1925.....	9,000	1,200	4,500	3,600	2,850	2,500		
1926.....	10,000	1,200	4,900	3,600	2,900	2,500	\$2,000	\$1,500

The total resident teaching staff of the land-grant colleges in 1926 was 10,622 individuals, shown in the following table, divided according to grade of professional work.

Resident teaching staff in 1926

Staff members	Number	Per cent	Staff members	Number	Per cent
Deans.....	328	3	Instructors.....	3,342	32
Professors.....	2,788	26	Assistant instructors.....	848	8
Associate professors.....	1,176	11			
Assistant professors.....	2,140	20	Total.....	10,622	100

For comparison the following table has been arranged, using the data published by the Bureau of Education in Bulletin, 1920, No. 20, Salaries in Universities and Colleges in 1920.

Salaries in universities and colleges in 1920

Staff members	In 80 public institutions			In 321 private institutions		
	Number in staff	Per cent	Median salary	Number in staff	Per cent	Median salary ¹
President.....			\$5,000			\$3,500
Dean.....	367	0.04	3,500	504	0.08	2,000
Professor.....	2,400	.29	3,000	3,781	.46	2,000
Associate professor.....	822	.10	2,500	357	.04	2,300
Assistant professor.....	1,765	.21	2,000	1,261	.15	1,800
Instructor.....	2,138	.26	1,500	1,810	.22	1,200
Assistant instructor.....	855	.10	750	574	.07	400
Total.....	8,287	1.00		8,287	1.00	

¹ The inclusion of a large number of small and weak private institutions is the reason for the lower median salaries in this group. The salaries shown are medians for the number of staff members indicated.

² This salary appears higher due to the fact that only the larger universities which pay larger salaries employ associate professors.

In the land-grant colleges nearly one-third of the resident teaching staff are instructors with a typical salary of \$2,000 annually, about a fourth are professors earning \$3,600 per year, a fifth are assistant professors earning \$2,500, 11 per cent are associate professors earning \$2,900, 8 per cent are assistant instructors earning \$1,500, and 3 per cent are deans earning \$4,900 annually. Sixty per cent of the resident teaching staffs in the land-grant colleges are assistant professors, instructors, and assistant instructors, who earn from \$1,500 to \$2,500 annually, and upon these lower-paid instructors the burden of teaching rests primarily.

To summarize, the trend of college salaries has been upward for administrators, but for those who are engaged in actual instruction, slight readjustment in salary has been made, except in the larger institutions, which are a small per cent of the total number. While small advances in the salaries of professors and instructors have been made, these increases are not in proportion to those of the administrators or to union wage rates in the trades. The figures presented, while not applicable to any one college or university, do represent a typical situation wherein the typical salaries in one half of the colleges are higher and the typical salaries in the other half of the colleges are lower than the figures shown.

INCOME AND RECEIPTS

The total income and receipts of the land-grant colleges for white students amounted to \$126,089,138 for the year 1925-26. Of this sum the States appropriated 52 per cent, the Federal Government 10 per cent, and the remainder was received through institutional sources, including interest on college endowment, etc. (15 per cent), tuition and fees (10 per cent), private gifts (5 per cent), and the

miscellaneous sources (8 per cent). Table 14 shows the detail of receipts by institutions.

EXPENDITURES

This is the second year that expenditure statistics for land-grant colleges are made available. In 1924-25 the colleges expended \$111,239,902, compared with \$123,461,679 expended in 1925-26.

The latter figures are detailed as follows (see Table 15):

Expenditures of land-grant colleges in 1925-26

Expenditures	Amounts	Per cent of total
Operation and maintenance:		
Salaries and wages.....	\$62,301,900	50.5
Materials and supplies.....	28,491,488	23.0
Capital outlay:		
Equipment.....	4,411,913	3.6
Lands, buildings, and land improvement.....	16,980,229	13.7
Not itemized.....	7,434,099	6.2
Total, exclusive of trust funds.....	119,819,728	
Trust funds.....	3,641,951	3.0
Grand total.....	123,461,679	100.0

Of every dollar spent, 36 cents was laid out for resident instruction, which includes all expenses directly connected with instruction in the departments, physical education, and military training, as well as salaries of the college deans and other administrative expenses of the educational departments. Thirteen cents was paid out for physical-plant extensions, including all outlays for land, buildings, and land improvements. Eight cents went for experiment stations and other organized research, including expenses of the agricultural experiment stations, engineering experiment stations, and other research which is carried on under separate budgets. Eight cents was used for physical plant operation and maintenance, including heat, light, water, upkeep of buildings and grounds, power, janitor service, police service, supplies, repairs, etc., with the exception of dormitories and dining halls, which should be self-supporting. It cost 6 cents to maintain the administrative offices, general offices, general departments, and divisions not directly connected with instruction, not including libraries or physical plant.

Of every dollar of expenditures, 6 cents was spent on supplementary operations, including bookstores, student hospitals, stores and service departments; 3 cents was spent on dining halls, 3 cents on trust funds, including all expenditures for noneducational purposes from funds such as scholarships, fellowships, student loans, etc.; 2 cents on hospitals connected with medical schools, including the operation of the hospital physical plant; 2 cents on general libraries, including the purchase of books and magazines, and expenses incident to the operation of the libraries; and 1 cent was spent on dormitories. The amounts spent on the several divisions of college activities are detailed for each institution in Table 15, Part IV.

Changes in legislation and control, year ending June 30, 1926

University of Idaho.—School of Business Administration and Graduate School established.

University of Kentucky.—College of Commerce established.

Massachusetts Agricultural College.—Conflicting legislation relative to the power of the trustees in the control of the college clarified by legislature so that trustees have full control under State committee on administration and finance.

University of Porto Rico.—Board of trustees reduced from 9 to 7 members and given greater autonomy; 2-mill tax enacted, expendable for current expenses and capital outlay.

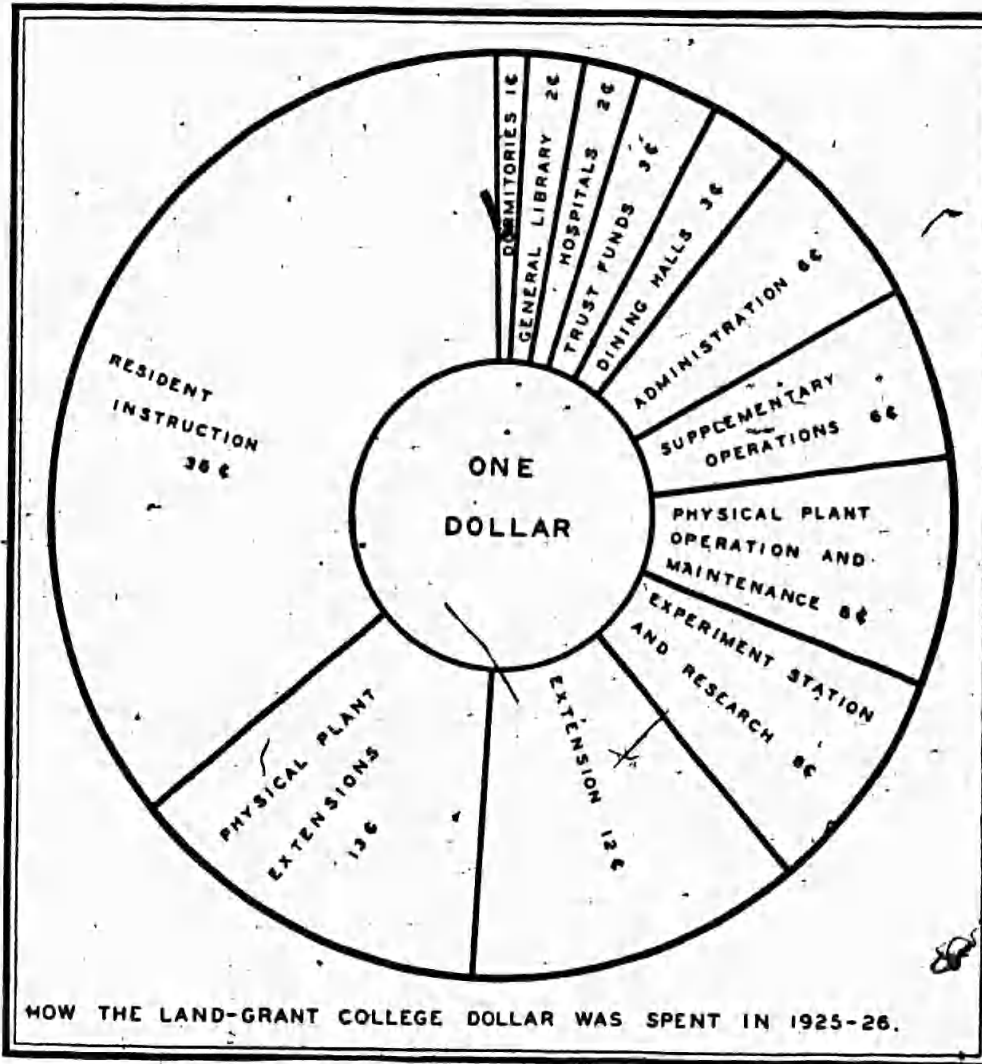


FIG. 3.—HOW THE LAND-GRANT DOLLAR WAS SPENT

Rhode Island State College.—Legislation submitting to the voters of the State for their approval or rejection at the November election a proposal for a \$600,000 bond issue for college buildings.

Table 4.—NEW BUILDINGS—New buildings and additions to buildings completed during the year ended June 30, 1926, for institutions attended by white students—Cost of same

Alaska.—Classroom and laboratories; dormitory; power plant; motor building and garage; warehouse; cabin—\$75,200.

California.—Miscellaneous buildings, additions and rebuilding. (Work in progress included)—\$153,766.50.

- Colorado.*—Men's gymnasium—\$253,509.
- Connecticut.*—Two double cottages; extension of fire-protection system; coal trestle—\$52,500.
- Delaware.*—Memorial library—\$225,000.
- Florida.*—Biology station—\$5,000.
- Hawaii.*—R. O. T. C. building; miscellaneous and minor buildings—\$12,006.78.
- Idaho.*—Science Hall and equipment; gas plant and equipment; additional land purchased—\$476,104.47.
- Illinois.*—Dairy and cattle barns; dairy manufactures building; sheep caretaker's cottage; beef-cattle feeding plant; beef-cattle caretaker's cottage; poultry caretaker's cottage; poultry building; remodeling Institute of Juvenile Research building; storage warehouse; memorial stadium; new commerce building—\$2,569,392.
- Indiana.*—Horticultural building; electrical engineering building, Unit No. 2; engineering administration building (remodeled); horticultural farm buildings; livestock experimental farm building; soils and crops experimental farm; stadium (additional improvements)—\$302,984.04.
- Iowa.*—Home Economics Hall; beef-cattle barn (addition); military stables—\$602,000.
- Kentucky.*—Kastle Hall (addition); art center—\$211,518.35.
- Louisiana.*—Cafeteria; dormitories, bad rooms; barn; cottage—\$736,170.49.
- Maryland.*—Gray Medical Laboratory; dental building—\$41,757.46.
- Massachusetts.*—Amherst—Cavalry barn; market garden field station; fencing fruit plantation—\$44,500.
- Michigan.*—Horticultural building; creamery—\$407,126.68.
- Minnesota.*—Administration building; Main building, Grand Rapids, Minn.—\$542,026.34.
- Missouri.*—Memorial tower—\$250,000.
- Nebraska.*—University Colosseum; dairy barn—\$555,000.
- Nevada.*—Girls' dormitory; addition to dining hall; rebuilding central heating plant—\$186,154.34.
- New Hampshire.*—Dormitory for men—\$200,000.
- New Jersey.*—Science building; addition to Cooper Hall; four dormitories (college for women); dramatic arts building; addition to women's gymnasium—\$471,106.30.
- New York.*—Willard Straight Hall—\$1,200,000.
- North Carolina.*—Seventh dormitory; bridge over railroad; library; gymnasium; power-plant building; animal industry building—\$1,403,684.95.
- North Dakota.*—Addition to armory—\$8,287.
- Ohio.*—Administration, animal husbandry, commerce, and education buildings; engineering experiment station; Franz Theodore Stone Lake Laboratory; poultry plant; president's residence; Starling-Loving Hospital—\$2,272,794.87.
- Oklahoma.*—Girls' dormitory; boys' dormitory; administration and agriculture building; beef cattle barn; horse barn—\$511,381.50.
- Oregon.*—Women's building (in progress)—\$350,000.
- Porto Rico.*—Medical school—\$800,000.
- South Dakota.*—Addition to stock-judging pavilion; horse barn—\$32,000.
- Tennessee.*—Laboratory; home economics building; practice house (for home economics); experiment station; addition to dairy cottage—\$550,932.69.
- Texas.*—Feed barn; athletic field house; janitor's warehouse; extension service building; hotel; genetic laboratory; sheep barn; rent cottages; stock barn—\$33,754.94.
- Vermont.*—Chapel—\$250,000.
- Virginia.*—Residence; electrical laboratory; poultry barn—\$65,625.
- Washington.*—Extension of sewer system; completion of dairy manufactures building; cattle barn—\$204,066.80.
- Wisconsin.*—Stadium; athletic field, elevator (science hall); heating station; nurses' dormitory; music hall (remodeling); Door County branch station.

(house); greenhouse (addition); tunnels; roads and grounds improvement; men's dormitory quadrangle and refectory—\$1,247,661.38.

Wyoming.—Granary; athletic field; campus—\$30,128.73.

Total cost of new buildings and additions—\$17,314,041.60.

Table 5.—SUMMER SCHOOLS—Staff and enrollment in institutions attended by white students, summer session, 1925

Institution (for full name see Table 3)	Weeks in summer session	Members of instructional staff		Enrollment							
		Men	Women	Noncollegiate or secondary		Collegiate or undergraduate		Graduate		Total	
				Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Alabama.....	12	37	12	46	39	294	326	102	9	442	374
Alaska.....	10	13	5			69	49	0	0	69	49
Arizona.....	12	21	0	0	0	80	123	43	24	123	150
Arkansas.....	6	40	14	0	0	290	593	11	6	301	602
California.....	8	204	30	0	0	2,899	5,939	845	1,536	3,744	7,476
Colorado.....	11	45	29	17	25	123	161	52	27	192	213
Connecticut ¹											
Delaware.....	6	19	1	0	0	17	372	0	0	17	373
Florida.....	8	44	17	987	0	(?)	0	0	0	987	0
Georgia.....	9	81	38	157	31	386	1,217	0	0	543	1,248
Hawaii ²											
Idaho.....	9	132	32	1	8	53	122	80	19	84	149
Illinois.....	8	112	19	0	0	1,152	788	344	128	1,496	916
Indiana.....	9	43	9	0	0	239	147	18	0	257	147
Iowa.....	12	212	54	5	17	512	462	305	128	822	602
Kansas.....	9	102	27	11	18	228	480	111	39	440	537
Kentucky.....	11	61	10	0	0	365	460	79	42	454	502
Louisiana.....	12	60	16	0	0	484	774	52	24	536	708
Maine.....	6	26	4	5	0	124	128	19	18	148	148
Maryland.....	6	52	17	0	0	118	324	37	11	155	335
Massachusetts:											
Amherst.....	6	14	6	0	0	58	113	0	0	58	113
Cambridge.....	15	116	1	0	0	1,514	94	0	0	1,514	94
Michigan.....	6	76	13	3	15	179	187	54	8	236	210
Minnesota.....	11	745	142	0	0	1,686	2,096	579	251	2,165	2,947
Mississippi.....	9	16	0	1	0	96	1	0	0	97	0
Missouri.....	8	114	24	31	84	537	910	256	155	824	1,149
Montana ¹											
Nebraska.....	12	80	51	79	164	714	2,087	242	204	1,035	2,445
Nevada.....	6	9	5	5	99	15	37	0	0	20	145
New Hampshire.....	6	25	3	0	0	121	112	0	0	121	112
New Jersey.....	6	39	15	0	0	256	706	16	13	272	719
New Mexico.....	8	9	1	0	0	13	64	0	0	13	64
New York.....	6	155	19	0	0	1,131	1,127	299	169	1,399	1,296
North Carolina.....	6	48	7	0	0	741	0	9	0	750	6
North Dakota.....	6	29	4	0	0	54	175	7	4	61	179
Ohio.....	12	190	19	0	0	946	1,108	569	303	1,515	1,511
Oklahoma.....	9	126	41	55	184	391	842	38	26	494	1,052
Oregon.....	6	38	25	214	267	294	371	0	0	508	638
Pennsylvania.....	6	107	48	0	0	574	1,567	70	47	644	1,514
Porto Rico.....	7	21	19	29	63	288	688	11	32	328	783
Rhode Island ¹											
South Carolina.....	6	16	0	0	0	55	0	0	0	55	0
South Dakota.....	6	25	6	15	26	38	53	25	3	78	92
Tennessee.....	12	44	22	0	0	446	888	43	38	489	926
Texas.....	12	69	1	21	0	400	0	38	0	449	0
Utah.....	11	65	17	0	0	193	350	170	82	363	432
Vermont.....	6	17	6	0	0	57	583	18	53	75	636
Virginia.....	11	35	0	8	0	177	43	0	0	185	43
Washington.....	8	22	7	2	2	77	138	68	25	147	185
West Virginia.....	11	101	12	0	0	90	103	0	0	90	103
Wisconsin.....	6	237	74	19	18	1,299	2,029	791	862	2,109	2,906
Wyoming.....	11	42	27	0	0	257	1,060	57	26	314	1,086
Total.....	413	3,912	949	1,721	1,067	30,090	30,002	5,368	4,216	27,179	35,285

¹ No summer school.

² Included in column 5.

THE LAND-GRANT COLLEGES, 1926

Table 6.—STAFF—Members of administrative and instructional staff in institutions attended by white students, year ended June 30, 1926

Institution (for full name see Table 3)	General administration				Resident instruction				Extension service				Correspondence study services				Experiment stations and other research				Grand total					
	Full-time		Part-time		College and graduate		Total full-time		Agriculture, home economics, and county agents		General university extension		Full-time		Part-time		Full-time		Part-time		Full-time		Part-time			
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women		
Alabama.....	3	2	4	5	8	9	16	11	12	13	15	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	31		
Alaska.....	4	2	11	3	6	5	72	12	35	3	112	57	0	0	0	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	235	75	0	1
Arizona.....	0	1	3	1	0	3	8	3	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	4	2	0
Arkansas.....	17	16	11	3	0	109	72	20	41	7	18	6	0	24	1	8	1	8	25	1	26	0	144	45	12	7
California.....	9	10	4	4	2	108	32	108	36	9	75	52	12	82	24	17	82	58	25	5	1	100	95	9	9	
Colorado.....	54	15	0	0	16	1,005	237	848	248	35	187	53	690	292	640	188	18	79	41	18	0	1,509	431	235	35	
Connecticut.....	3	1	6	3	33	20	76	30	81	8	34	7	1	0	35	7	18	0	0	0	0	0	127	37	25	16
Delaware.....	7	3	10	2	8	51	8	25	5	28	14	0	0	0	22	12	4	4	0	0	0	68	15	8	2	
Florida.....	1	1	3	0	0	53	19	43	14	24	5	3	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	53	18	40	5	
Georgia.....	12	0	0	0	0	105	0	150	17	0	0	42	0	0	58	42	35	2	7	1	0	180	0	0	0	
Idaho.....	15	4	10	4	12	53	12	94	46	0	105	74	32	13	127	80	0	0	0	0	0	236	130	18	11	
Illinois.....	3	3	3	0	0	41	10	28	9	13	0	4	9	1	0	0	10	2	1	1	0	44	15	9	0	
Indiana.....	5	10	14	3	0	114	29	147	37	41	11	33	10	0	30	10	14	0	18	1	18	104	45	11	10	
Iowa.....	39	12	4	0	6	962	135	564	109	305	32	23	8	0	23	8	62	0	0	0	0	688	129	327	32	
Kansas.....	9	0	3	2	0	252	20	224	22	31	0	114	10	4	113	10	80	5	16	0	80	5	457	37	1	
Kentucky.....	6	1	3	1	18	349	100	230	154	157	28	151	32	9	158	32	0	0	0	0	81	1	419	188	177	29
Louisiana.....	16	10	2	0	3	227	79	124	74	120	16	124	30	27	64	29	0	121	1	105	10	340	116	15	9	
Maine.....	6	2	1	4	4	149	22	160	20	0	0	105	31	30	58	31	5	54	0	0	0	312	68	2	4	
Maryland.....	10	20	12	0	3	117	25	94	25	31	6	71	30	1	72	30	8	19	12	12	0	255	81	4	4	
.....	5	2	6	1	0	119	24	109	18	12	7	26	16	2	27	16	0	11	7	1	1	150	43	14	7	
.....	17	19	10	2	1	425	32	334	23	30	20	52	26	0	41	25	13	13	28	28	1	170	59	353	23	

Table 7.—STUDENT ENROLLMENT—Resident, extension, and correspondence students in institutions attended by white students, year ended June 30, 1926

Institutions (for full name see Table 5)	Resident students enrolled										Extension students in courses for credit				Correspondence students in courses for credit				Military drill	
	Training school pupils		Secondary		Under-graduate		Graduate school		Total resident students (columns 4-9)		Resident enrollment on Oct. 31, 1925		In curricula of 10 days to 1 year		Total resident students, including summer school		Men	Women		Total
	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women				
Alabama.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,433	117	1,401	102	0	0	1,577	460	0	0	0	1,150
Alaska.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	28	4	5	0	0	94	70	0	0	0	13
Arizona.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,053	713	1,053	713	0	0	1,766	863	65	241	384	894
Arkansas.....	129	109	0	0	0	0	0	0	980	567	913	534	0	12	1,172	1,103	150	548	917	560
California.....	151	141	177	6	8,111	8,654	1,007	899	9,256	9,491	8,119	8,449	117	9	11,014	14,802	29,576	(7)	4,987	2,269
Colorado.....	0	0	100	28	808	365	9	5	912	363	884	370	0	0	1,104	606	0	0	0	512
Connecticut.....	0	0	0	0	345	132	10	1	345	133	359	127	6	0	1,394	133	792	0	0	231
Delaware.....	0	0	0	0	370	263	6	0	376	263	376	263	48	52	441	717	0	0	0	365
Florida.....	0	0	0	0	1,800	0	0	0	1,800	0	1,717	0	0	0	1,853	0	1,232	0	1,547	500
Georgia.....	0	0	0	0	804	191	14	0	818	191	809	165	1,479	625	2,840	2,064	0	0	0	612
Hawaii.....	0	0	0	0	374	281	15	15	399	294	381	245	0	0	389	294	1	24	0	210
Idaho.....	0	0	0	0	1,153	685	49	21	1,229	703	1,137	665	90	33	1,375	802	0	0	387	622
Illinois.....	108	80	0	0	3,082	3,072	619	165	8,612	3,223	8,194	3,028	0	0	9,523	3,877	101	243	0	2,962
Indiana.....	0	0	0	0	2,678	548	97	11	2,772	559	2,710	521	58	15	3,048	631	122	0	0	1,480
Iowa.....	0	0	0	104	2,551	1,124	302	79	3,010	1,203	3,010	1,203	169	108	3,570	1,685	0	0	32	1,543
Kansas.....	0	0	0	0	2,102	1,062	122	60	2,241	1,122	2,016	1,028	0	0	2,447	1,479	4	13	666	1,389
Kentucky.....	68	28	13	4	1,466	746	73	43	1,551	763	1,523	783	0	0	2,005	1,295	1,029	1,236	510	780
Louisiana.....	35	40	0	0	1,196	462	40	11	1,239	473	92	30	0	0	1,447	941	259	121	30	660
Maine.....	0	0	0	0	1,978	370	43	39	2,000	300	1,016	285	0	0	1,921	402	0	0	7	460
Maryland.....	47	42	4	0	2,692	362	99	14	2,796	376	2,680	325	11	0	2,809	690	318	4	0	385

Table 8.—ENROLLMENT BY MAJOR COURSES OF STUDY—In institutions attended by white students, year ended June 30, 1926

Institutions (for full name see Table 3)	Engineering courses													Total	
	Agricultural	Architectural	Chemical	Civil	Electrical	Mechanical	Mining	Other	Unclassified students	Total		Men	Women		
										Men	Women				
Alabama	0	0	49	373	350	109	0	0	0	716	0	1,345	107		
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
California	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Florida	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Illinois	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Indiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Amherst	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Cambridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	35	35	49	373	350	109	0	0	0	716	0	1,345	107		
Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Journalism	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Music	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Fine arts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Vocational education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
General education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Commerce and busi-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Architecture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Arts and sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Home economics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Veterinary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Unclassified stu-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Men	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Women	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	35	35	49	373	350	109	0	0	0	716	0	1,345	107		
Pharmacy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Dentistry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	35	35	49	373	350	109	0	0	0	716	0	1,345	107		



THE LAND-GRANT COLLEGES, 1926

Table 9.—DEGREES, Part I—Baccalaureate and advanced degrees conferred by institutions attended by white students, year ended June 30, 1926

Institutions (for full name see Table 3)	Agriculture		Forestry	Veterinary	Home economics	Arts and sciences		Languages		Commerce and business	Education			Vocational education		Fine arts		Music		Journalism							
	First degree					Men	Women	Masters	Doctors		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women			
	Men	Women																									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
Alabama.....	22	0	6	0	0	6	30	1	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alaska.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona.....	14	0	0	0	3	30	31	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	0	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas.....	12	0	0	0	17	19	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California.....	95	2	17	8	0	0	504	860	164	43	0	0	0	0	181	0	0	42	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado.....	47	0	2	0	16	11	12	12	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut.....	43	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware.....	4	0	1	0	0	0	31	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida.....	19	0	1	0	0	0	25	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia.....	26	0	2	0	6	6	14	0	2	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii.....	0	1	0	1	0	0	25	9	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	10	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho.....	10	0	3	0	10	0	29	60	14	0	0	0	0	17	7	37	34	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois.....	96	5	12	3	0	0	168	262	132	42	0	11	0	306	20	76	135	26	1	16	0	0	0	12	0	0	0
Indiana.....	89	3	3	0	3	0	37	35	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa.....	114	3	82	0	16	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	9	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas.....	58	1	27	0	0	11	35	28	19	0	0	6	0	21	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
Kentucky.....	21	0	3	0	0	0	68	94	29	0	0	0	0	25	0	17	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana.....	30	1	3	0	1	0	36	34	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	21	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maine.....	20	0	0	0	0	0	44	34	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland.....	35	0	13	0	0	0	29	12	14	4	0	0	0	20	3	13	5	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts.....	88	14	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amherst.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cambridge.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan.....	91	0	18	0	16	11	37	24	9	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota.....	40	0	0	0	22	0	203	129	110	39	0	0	0	93	19	61	306	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi.....	45	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	23	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 9.—DEGREES, Part II—Baccalaureate and advanced degrees conferred by institutions attended by white students, year ended June 30, 1926

THE LAND-GRANT COLLEGES, 1926

Institutions (for full name see Table 3)	Engineering (men)										Law		Medicine		Dentistry		Pharmacy		Miscellaneous		Total degrees							
	First degree										Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Masters	Doctors	Advanced engt.	Honorary				
	Agricultural	Architectural	Chemical	Civil	Electrical	Mechanical	Mining	Miscellaneous	Masters	Advanced																		
1	26	29	29	31	23	23	34	25	26	27	26	29	29	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	
Alabama.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Alaska.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Arizona.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Arkansas.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
California.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Colorado.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Connecticut.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Delaware.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Florida.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Georgia.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hawaii.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Idaho.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Illinois.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Indiana.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa.....	5	12	15	46	63	20	1	13	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kansas.....	4	0	1	17	33	16	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kentucky.....	0	0	0	24	0	37	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Louisiana.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Maine.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Maryland.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Massachusetts.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Amherst.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Cambridge.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Michigan.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Minnesota.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mississippi.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Table 10.—FEDERAL LAND-GRANT FUNDS—Income and disbursements from the 1862 land-grant fund, and income from other Federal land grants for institutions attended by white students, year ended June 30, 1926

Institutions (for full name see Table 3)	Land-grant fund of 1862										Income from other Federal land-grant lands	
	Income			Disbursements			Balance remaining unexpended July 1, 1926	Amount invested at less than 5 per cent	Deficit made up by the State	11		
	2	3	4	5	6	7						8	9	10
	Balance remaining unexpended July 1, 1926	Income on invested funds for year ended June 30, 1926	Total available for the year 1	For salaries	For facilities	Total						
Alabama.....	0	\$20,280.00	\$20,280.00	\$20,280.00	0	\$20,280.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona.....	0	164.40	6,250.24	6,250.24	0	6,250.24	0	0	0	0	\$30,901.95	0
Arkansas.....	0	6,633.34	6,633.34	6,633.34	0	6,633.34	0	0	0	0	0	0
California.....	0	43,050.60	43,050.60	43,050.60	0	43,050.60	0	0	0	0	4,633.41	0
Colorado.....	\$5,352.71	21,174.55	26,527.26	21,416.94	0	21,416.94	\$5,110.32	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut.....	0	10,994.99	10,994.99	7,144.41	0	7,144.41	3,850.58	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware.....	0	4,980.00	4,980.00	4,980.00	0	4,980.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida.....	(340)	7,730.00	7,390.00	7,390.00	0	7,390.00	0	\$135,000.00	\$2,716.00	0	2,362.04	0
Georgia.....	0	16,954.14	16,954.14	13,587.48	\$1,366.66	16,954.14	0	0	0	0	0	0
I Idaho.....	5,365.07	39,770.48	45,135.55	2,779.09	11,587.06	14,366.15	30,709.40	133,940.00	2,993.10	0	69,054.72	0
Illinois.....	0	32,450.66	32,450.66	32,450.66	0	32,450.66	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana.....	8,541.68	17,000.00	25,541.68	25,541.68	0	25,541.68	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa.....	0	31,152.41	31,152.41	31,152.41	0	31,152.41	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas.....	8,982.45	29,626.91	38,609.37	13,011.17	20,599.81	33,610.98	4,998.39	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky.....	0	8,644.50	8,644.50	8,644.50	0	8,644.50	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana.....	0	9,115.69	9,115.69	9,115.69	0	9,115.69	0	0	0	0	5,440.00	0
Maine.....	0	5,915.00	5,915.00	5,915.00	0	5,915.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland.....	0	6,831.93	6,831.93	6,831.93	0	6,831.93	0	117,643.00	2,047.44	0	0	0
Massachusetts.....	0	7,300.00	7,300.00	7,300.00	0	7,300.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amherst.....	0	3,650.00	3,650.00	2,100.00	1,550.00	3,650.00	0	0	0	0	16,606.67	0
Cambridge.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan.....	0	70,664.12	70,664.12	70,664.12	0	70,664.12	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota.....	0	114,121.69	114,121.69	114,121.69	0	114,121.69	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi.....	0	5,914.50	5,914.50	5,914.50	0	5,914.50	0	0	0	0	8,476.86	0
Missouri.....	0	21,543.97	21,543.97	16,158.97	5,385.97	21,543.97	0	0	0	0	7,320.00	0
Montana.....	4,291.63	32,841.29	37,132.92	8,603.51	25,535.22	34,138.73	2,994.19	0	0	0	10,167.77	0

Nebraska.....	29,912.00	34,925.89	64,837.89	11,793.33	0	11,793.33	53,044.56	0	0	17,462.95
Nevada.....	1,888.35	6,170.41	8,058.76	6,640.66	0	6,640.66	1,412.10	0	0	2,142.85
New Hampshire.....	0	4,800.00	4,800.00	0	4,800.00	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey.....	0	5,800.00	5,800.00	5,474.95	325.34	5,800.00	0	0	0	0
New Mexico.....	0	38,265.14	38,265.14	36,402.53	0	36,402.53	1,862.61	0	0	0
North Carolina.....	0	34,428.80	34,428.80	34,428.80	0	34,428.80	0	0	0	0
North Dakota.....	342.94	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	0	7,500.00	0	0	0	0
Ohio.....	6,623.35	94,011.07	94,354.01	72,702.41	18,182.91	90,883.32	3,468.69	0	0	13,554.36
Oklahoma.....	313.10	31,450.60	33,073.95	0	33,087.83	33,087.83	4,978.12	0	0	132,000.00
Oregon.....	0	17,820.42	12,133.52	9,900.00	0	9,900.00	2,233.52	0	0	0
Pennsylvania.....	0	23,000.00	23,000.00	23,000.00	0	23,000.00	0	0	0	1,020.00
Rhode Island.....	0	2,363.95	4,444.46	4,444.46	0	4,444.46	0	0	136.05	0
South Carolina.....	0	5,754.00	5,754.00	5,754.00	0	5,754.00	0	0	0	0
South Dakota.....	0	44,282.52	44,282.52	44,282.52	0	44,282.52	0	0	0	20,010.29
Tennessee.....	0	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	5,100.12	20,000.00	0	0	0	0
Texas.....	0	10,450.00	10,450.00	10,450.00	0	10,450.00	0	0	0	0
Utah.....	0	21,747.72	21,747.71	21,747.71	0	21,747.71	0	0	0	0
Vermont.....	0	8,130.00	8,130.00	8,130.00	0	8,130.00	0	0	0	0
Virginia.....	0	20,638.72	20,638.72	20,638.72	0	20,638.72	0	0	0	0
Washington.....	6,565.76	40,246.43	46,812.19	41,060.06	0	41,060.06	5,752.13	0	0	65,013.72
West Virginia.....	1,941.12	4,850.00	6,891.12	6,155.82	0	6,155.82	735.30	0	0	0
Wisconsin.....	0	15,199.75	15,199.75	15,199.75	0	15,199.75	0	0	2,939.38	9,589.54
Wyoming.....	345.07	17,505.61	17,500.68	18,305.74	0	18,305.74	(¹)	0	0	62,516.57
Total.....	82,072.20	1,073,996.19	1,162,265.78	-911,880.01	127,630.92	1,041,510.93	4121,209.91	386,583.00	10,831.92	478,325.70

¹ Includes income on invested funds, amount appropriated by the State to make up deficit in interest on investment below 5 per cent, income from rentals, sale of timber rights, water rights, or other privileges which do not permanently decrease the value of the unsold land, and interest on deferred payments of purchase money.
² Debit not shown in 1925.
³ The \$2,000 paid for the North Georgia Agricultural College is included in the total, but not in the two preceding columns.
⁴ Overdraft of \$463.06 not included.

Table 11.—MORRILL-NELSON FUNDS—Receipts and disbursements of funds received under acts of Congress approved August 30, 1890, and March 4, 1907, by institutions attended by white students, year ended June 30, 1926

Institutions (for full name see Table 8)	Disbursements for instruction and facilities for instruction in—										Total	Balance on hand July 1, 1926	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			11	12
	Balance on hand July 1, 1925	Interest	Appropriation for year ended June 30, 1926	Total amount available	Agriculture	Engineering and mechanic arts	English language	Mathematical sciences	Natural and physical sciences	Economic sciences	Teacher preparation in agric. and mech. arts		
Alabama.....	0	0	\$30,795.00	\$30,795.00	\$4,000.00	\$9,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$12,795.00	0	0	\$30,795.00	0
Alaska.....	1,900.30	0	50,000.00	50,000.30	2,439.11	12,930.47	2,352.41	1,070.56	21,360.81	99,336.94	0	50,000.30	0
Arizona.....	0	0	50,000.00	50,000.00	8,600.00	4,000.00	15,340.00	4,100.00	9,310.00	6,650.00	0	50,000.00	0
Arkansas.....	0	0	36,363.64	36,363.64	3,227.55	42,708.98	5,916.25	2,885.98	9,029.05	2,097.83	\$500.00	36,363.64	0
California.....	0	0	50,000.00	50,000.00	11,000.00	9,500.00	0	0	29,500.00	0	0	50,000.00	0
Colorado.....	0	0	50,000.00	50,000.00	10,196.60	11,143.20	6,911.65	4,151.60	12,655.35	4,941.60	0	50,000.00	0
Connecticut.....	0	0	50,000.00	50,000.00	24,979.17	1,091.65	625.00	0	31,116.64	2,187.52	0	50,000.00	0
Delaware.....	0	0	40,000.00	40,000.00	3,912.50	17,333.32	3,864.68	2,508.00	12,387.50	0	0	40,000.00	0
Florida.....	0	0	25,000.00	25,000.00	9,520.00	7,040.00	1,900.00	1,700.00	4,840.00	0	0	25,000.00	0
Georgia.....	0	0	33,333.34	33,333.34	0	6,654.20	5,400.00	4,400.00	14,879.14	2,000.00	0	33,333.34	0
Hawaii.....	18.56	\$565.61	50,000.00	50,564.17	9,450.00	11,800.00	4,700.00	4,700.00	17,050.00	3,000.00	0	50,400.00	\$184.17
Idaho.....	0	0	50,000.00	50,000.00	11,186.50	7,900.00	5,083.50	3,300.00	18,600.00	3,950.00	0	50,000.00	0
Illinois.....	0	0	50,000.00	50,000.00	20,050.06	13,740.00	4,890.00	3,270.00	3,100.00	4,949.94	0	50,000.00	0
Indiana.....	0	0	50,000.00	50,000.00	7,012.00	20,468.00	4,530.00	4,840.00	10,140.00	3,010.00	0	50,000.00	0
Iowa.....	0	0	50,000.00	50,000.00	12,973.00	11,700.00	3,500.00	8,000.00	13,450.00	3,250.00	2,425.00	50,000.00	0
Kansas.....	0	0	50,000.00	50,000.00	0	23,600.00	11,100.00	6,600.00	8,700.00	0	0	50,000.00	0
Kentucky.....	0	0	42,750.00	42,750.00	7,309.84	11,070.12	5,580.00	5,040.00	13,750.01	0	0	42,750.00	0
Louisiana.....	0	0	29,829.50	29,829.50	6,729.50	7,600.00	4,000.00	2,400.00	9,100.00	0	0	29,829.50	0
Maine.....	0	0	50,000.00	50,000.00	13,898.85	14,050.00	3,200.00	3,500.00	10,550.00	3,500.00	1,303.15	50,000.00	0
Maryland.....	0	0	40,000.00	40,000.00	14,120.00	7,000.00	5,605.00	3,600.00	8,040.00	1,635.00	0	40,000.00	0
Massachusetts:													
Amherst.....	0	0	33,333.33	33,333.33	13,683.33	1,800.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	14,250.00	0	0	33,333.33	0
Cambridge.....	12	0	16,666.67	16,666.79	0	10,300.00	3,400.00	1,200.00	1,506.67	0	0	16,666.67	12
Michigan.....	0	0	50,000.00	50,000.00	9,020.00	18,280.00	6,480.00	3,780.00	10,040.00	400.00	0	50,000.00	0
Minnesota.....	0	0	50,000.00	50,000.00	22,800.00	9,800.00	5,400.00	2,500.00	9,800.00	0	0	50,000.00	0
Mississippi.....	0	0	23,000.00	23,000.00	5,560.00	7,025.00	350.00	2,350.00	7,725.00	0	0	23,000.00	0

Missouri.....	0	0	4,733.28	1,618.89	1,899.94	20,572.85	0	3,583.28	0	46,875.00
Montana.....	0	0	12,929.38	7,660.62	4,249.08	12,424.06	0	0	0	50,000.00
Nebraska.....	0	0	7,225.00	0	0	4,425.00	0	15,694.66	0	50,000.00
Nevada.....	0	0	12,100.00	7,758.34	4,283.33	13,470.83	0	5,187.50	0	50,000.00
New Hampshire.....	0	0	18,090.06	2,273.33	8,346.00	17,203.28	0	4,083.33	0	50,000.00
New Jersey.....	175.00	0	6,901.65	1,645.56	1,537.65	39,290.04	0	0	0	50,000.00
New Mexico.....	0	0	9,765.70	5,594.14	3,902.94	8,889.64	0	4,711.48	0	50,000.00
New York.....	0	0	20,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	19,345.37	0	9.20	1,005.60	50,000.00
North Carolina.....	0	0	17,000.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	33,500.00
North Dakota.....	0	0	10,633.24	4,800.00	3,733.33	17,791.80	0	1,333.32	0	50,000.00
Ohio.....	0	0	24,764.00	6,994.00	0	0	0	0	0	50,000.00
Oklahoma.....	0	0	12,333.32	5,400.00	3,400.00	14,406.64	0	0	0	46,000.00
Oregon.....	0	0	14,441.71	2,610.00	4,136.66	10,775.00	0	7,576.95	0	50,000.00
Pennsylvania.....	881.51	0	16,000.00	12,000.00	881.51	8,850.00	0	0	6,000.00	50,881.51
Porto Rico.....	1,323.39	297.05	13,684.02	2,293.00	5,133.97	15,609.41	0	3,231.00	0	51,618.39
Rhode Island.....	0	0	10,440.00	6,000.01	3,441.67	16,897.37	0	6,104.17	0	50,000.00
South Carolina.....	0	0	8,000.24	2,999.97	2,512.47	5,558.29	0	699.99	0	25,000.00
South Dakota.....	0	0	9,300.00	6,800.00	4,900.00	16,000.00	0	0	0	50,000.00
Tennessee.....	0	0	14,500.00	0	0	10,700.00	0	5,566.67	0	38,000.00
Texas.....	0	1,718.99	12,122.22	2,312.49	2,662.48	11,774.24	0	0	0	39,218.99
Utah.....	0	0	14,649.84	6,099.96	10,399.92	8,475.06	0	2,100.00	5,500.00	50,000.00
Vermont.....	0	0	30,739.16	0	0	9,860.00	0	0	0	50,000.00
Virginia.....	0	0	4,700.00	2,000.00	3,700.00	10,800.00	0	1,633.34	0	33,333.34
Washington.....	0	0	14,345.16	5,523.23	4,058.29	17,657.50	0	0	0	50,000.00
West Virginia.....	0	0	40,000.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	40,000.00
Wisconsin.....	0	0	21,000.00	0	2,500.00	16,255.88	0	3,063.30	0	50,000.00
Wyoming.....	0	0	1,980.00	16,362.30	12,538.70	18,799.00	0	0	0	50,000.00
Total.....	2,468.88	2,581.65	660,581.05	221,632.80	168,040.40	643,620.55	117,408.73	18,433.73	2,304,989.01	361.34

1 Refund.

Table 12.—PROPERTY—In institutions attended by white students, year ended June 30, 1928

Institutions (for full name see Table 3)	Value of property											Acres of land		Bound volumes in libraries
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		14
	Basis of inventory	Library books	Apparatus, machinery, furniture	Livestock	Campus and grounds	Buildings and dormitories	Endowment from Federal land grants	Other endowments	Miscellaneous property	Total	Campus and farms	Under cultivation		
Alabama	Appraisal	\$90,000	\$220,000	\$15,000	\$154,000	\$1,346,000	\$253,500	0	0	\$2,078,500	1,046	650	37,000	
Alaska	Cost	16,000	97,255	63	2,337	180,665	0	0	0	201,320	1,800	13	7,279	
Arizona	Appraisal	104,000	417,500	17,250	515,000	1,034,000	549,957	\$10,000	0	3,247,707	0	0	79,000	
Arkansas	Cost	140,000	300,000	30,000	125,000	675,000	132,607	0	\$1,280,000	2,692,047	840	550	65,000	
California	do	1,026,382	3,466,177	41,485	6,276,837	13,050,705	634,676	9,693,441	2,198,796	37,178,499	5,981	1,045	898,441	
Colorado	Appraisal	130,000	242,378	30,267	346,372	1,801,540	8,691,138	0	328,170	11,569,769	4,193	1,303	54,564	
Connecticut	do	35,000	349,083	59,801	108,205	2,053,130	135,000	0	143,272	2,883,681	1,740	500	35,000	
Delaware	Cost	171,482	362,148	9,560	310,685	1,476,342	83,000	452,249	0	2,792,466	201	190	32,297	
Florida	do	108,445	1,866,051	2,013	900,000	1,210,000	285,900	0	133,491	4,505,800	953	300	50,467	
Georgia	Appraisal	98,000	212,500	19,674	598,000	860,000	242,202	0	0	2,000,376	987	860	60,500	
Hawaii	Both	123,885	183,556	18,178	827,247	536,345	0	5,500	0	1,694,714	196	81	38,447	
I Idaho	Appraisal	116,000	425,000	50,000	128,000	1,192,690	3,913,145	0	200,000	6,024,745	1,170	1,120	90,000	
Illinois	Cost	1,402,319	3,132,552	88,484	12,429,924	12,429,924	649,013	383,649	625,741	20,154,106	2,083	1,716	687,345	
Indiana	Appraisal	102,308	1,180,208	84,847	437,328	3,165,267	340,000	0	147,288	5,437,246	4,411	2,300	84,200	
Iowa	Both	400,978	2,310,149	97,610	723,218	5,349,038	692,463	102,519	270,854	9,846,529	1,904	1,000	133,064	
Kansas	Appraisal	268,203	1,085,076	94,648	687,322	2,390,000	561,916	0	0	5,077,165	12,918	3,207	84,327	
Kentucky	do	114,276	426,146	46,218	321,878	1,573,721	144,075	140,000	0	2,668,312	438	263	71,068	
Louisiana	do	81,482	553,811	40,000	575,000	4,909,000	318,313	750	0	6,464,256	3,389	500	61,461	
Maine	Cost	90,016	314,880	12,789	28,247	961,216	118,300	532,208	22,107	2,077,763	3,500	150	70,608	
Maryland	Both	123,791	580,910	11,204	268,900	4,671,400	117,643	0	131,792	2,936,640	422	200	43,791	
Massachusetts:														
Amherst	Cost	144,408	662,996	51,612	127,393	1,545,788	146,000	94,097	74,499	2,847,393	1,583	436	75,066	
Cambridge	do	300,000	2,166,853	0	3,245,147	7,208,460	73,000	28,016,724	185,538	41,165,752	780	0	170,000	
Michigan	do	134,639	1,184,287	94,846	389,758	3,040,500	1,103,495	7,000	0	5,938,525	51,825	1,431	51,760	
Minnesota	do	900,000	3,730,202	106,828	6,493,454	12,621,115	3,424,493	4,070,311	0	31,340,495	5,895	2,100	472,000	
Mississippi	Appraisal	80,080	811,163	51,499	157,520	1,616,344	270,788	0	0	2,884,368	2,275	700	48,726	

Missouri.....	827,959	1,654,799	50,827	887,193	4,769,068	730,970	1,135,878	225,000	10,287,714	973	700	214,868
Montana.....	60,642	292,701	14,250	205,305	1,539,901	1,761,996	0	0	3,874,775	967	760	30,650
Nebraska.....	400,000	1,077,818	121,000	2,348,446	4,464,020	1,054,246	0	445,580	9,911,110	4,730	1,160	201,580
Nevada.....	68,627	180,324	50,000	110,000	653,408	183,069	177,181	0	1,422,547	338	263	44,725
New Hampshire.....	56,000	325,000	23,000	125,000	2,100,000	80,000	950,000	45,000	3,704,000	835	150	54,876
New Jersey.....	509,572	722,925	50,000	1,614,116	3,623,022	116,000	1,877,634	0	8,623,139	862	450	157,524
New Mexico.....	60,000	175,000	25,000	45,000	320,000	519,497	0	0	1,514,497	261	197	22,622
New York.....	1,131,245	2,683,399	44,731	525,379	10,793,361	688,578	1,866,117	0	34,762,778	1,666	600	742,723
North Carolina.....	63,263	576,103	25,414	165,014	2,873,915	125,000	0	125,000	3,963,709	400	400	17,231
North Dakota.....	80,499	463,585	30,323	143,710	1,162,505	2,215,090	0	0	4,086,318	1,743	1,515	40,248
Ohio.....	684,400	1,948,064	0	8,236,143	8,500,245	750,312	369,900	0	20,489,064	1,108	800	276,161
Oklahoma.....	88,868	563,615	93,802	130,702	1,688,570	1,399,287	0	0	4,004,904	1,000	545	37,204
Oregon.....	204,331	716,150	59,472	578,945	2,515,933	203,504	0	0	4,778,235	666	405	70,594
Pennsylvania.....	306,350	1,598,885	82,708	180,186	2,780,097	517,000	0	0	5,471,254	1,812	1,489	95,906
Porto Rico.....	30,000	224,000	3,000	55,900	356,350	0	12,900	0	681,250	280	200	10,300
Rhode Island.....	70,000	200,000	12,000	18,000	700,000	50,000	0	0	1,050,000	189	39	24,000
South Carolina.....	57,202	358,857	46,964	362,329	1,246,958	191,900	58,540	0	2,422,740	1,544	465	23,188
South Dakota.....	71,000	400,470	33,000	95,480	895,600	2,097,785	0	0	5,158,905	807	570	34,500
Tennessee.....	180,241	682,723	38,912	1,627,484	2,403,980	400,000	0	71,478	2,653,234	1,686	1,345	78,556
Texas.....	118,263	1,056,122	144,340	558,330	3,662,271	209,000	0	262,672	6,010,998	10,533	2,094	38,000
Utah.....	29,988	169,187	21,698	56,100	1,193,700	292,280	0	0	1,762,923	187	213	36,000
Vermont.....	184,960	165,000	11,245	100,000	1,670,000	135,000	1,179,210	250,000	3,693,415	480	150	118,716
Virginia.....	68,000	570,500	51,000	252,700	1,980,000	344,312	0	115,620	3,400,132	766	550	39,000
Washington.....	129,196	380,549	62,032	259,077	1,890,472	5,352,257	0	194,131	7,866,724	1,023	1,007	117,000
West Virginia.....	180,491	742,104	55,132	1,633,437	4,232,446	115,000	0	212,468	7,191,978	1,802	535	92,151
Wisconsin.....	935,987	2,323,039	108,556	1,622,233	8,338,960	537,541	627,436	0	14,491,744	1,823	800	244,000
Wyoming.....	160,800	340,000	21,000	218,000	2,140,000	4,620,893	-0	26,000	7,526,663	1,207	350	61,380
Total.....	13,650,683	46,937,883	2,391,408	47,390,471	162,653,860	47,640,541	68,782,614	7,654,517	397,110,979	147,250	38,067	6,622,637

1 Including the value of unsold land.
 2 Includes mountain land around Lick Observatory, 3,142.65 acres.
 3 Excluding gift of 346 acres of land to be used for experimental purposes, the surplus proceeds from which are to be used as a loan for worthy students.
 4 In addition, loan funds amount to \$73,486.96; annuity funds, \$209,944; and unrestricted funds, to the amount of \$74,900.

Table 15.—SALARIES—In institutions attended by white students, year ended June 30, 1926

Institutions (for full name see Table 3)	Of president			Of deans				Of professors				Of associate professors				Of assistant professors							
	Cash	Perquisites	Number	Maximum	Typical or normal	Minimum	Number	Maximum	Typical or normal	Minimum	Number	Maximum	Typical or normal	Minimum	Number	Maximum	Typical or normal	Minimum					
																			8	7	6	5	4
Alabama.....	\$7,500	\$1,200	9	\$3,500	\$4,000	\$4,000	38	\$3,600	\$3,000	\$2,700	8	\$2,700	\$2,500	\$2,400	28	\$2,400	\$2,200	\$2,100					
Alaska.....	6,000	2,400	2	3,300	4,800	3,000	9	4,250	3,000	3,000	0	3,000	3,000	3,000	31	3,200	2,800	2,100					
Arizona.....	10,500	0	4	6,000	4,250	3,300	39	7,000	4,200	3,300	25	3,900	3,100	2,800	14	3,000	2,650	2,250					
Arkansas.....	10,000	12,400	23	4,000	1,500	4,000	167	3,000	3,500	4,000	118	3,300	3,300	3,000	161	4,800	3,000	2,700					
California.....	8,500	800	2	5,000	5,000	5,000	24	4,000	2,700	3,000	29	2,033	2,800	2,400	33	2,400	2,000	1,800					
Colorado.....	7,500	1,000	2	3,000	5,000	5,000	18	4,500	3,750	3,000	6	3,750	3,750	3,400	10	3,250	2,000	2,700					
Connecticut.....	7,000	1,000	4	4,400	3,000	3,000	23	3,600	3,400	3,200	6	3,000	2,800	2,600	14	2,500	2,300	2,200					
Delaware.....	6,000	6,000	9	7,500	3,000	3,000	43	7,500	4,200	2,800	23	2,700	2,550	2,400	16	2,800	2,500	2,500					
Florida.....	6,000	8,500	1	4,000	.....	.....	20	4,000	3,500	3,000	23	2,700	2,550	2,400	10	2,300	2,200	2,100			
Georgia.....	8,500	.....	1	4,000	.....	.....	21	4,000	4,300	3,000	16	3,000	2,700	2,000	7	3,300	3,000	3,000		
Hawaii.....	10,000	750	13	3,000	.....	.....	40	5,000	3,300	2,000	16	3,000	2,700	2,000	23	3,105	2,300	2,000			
Idaho.....	8,500	2,500	6	8,000	3,500	3,500	123	7,500	5,000	3,000	50	6,000	4,000	2,500	108	4,000	2,000	3,146					
Illinois.....	15,000	3,000	9	7,200	2,900	2,900	66	4,500	4,000	3,000	79	4,000	3,000	2,500	67	3,900	2,300	2,300					
Indiana.....	12,000	3,000	7	5,600	3,000	3,000	82	6,250	4,200	3,000	63	4,000	3,000	2,300	70	3,500	2,500	2,000					
Iowa.....	12,000	1,000	7	6,600	3,500	3,500	73	5,000	3,300	2,400	46	4,000	2,400	2,200	74	3,200	2,100	2,100					
Kansas.....	12,000	1,000	6	6,500	4,000	4,000	60	4,300	3,500	2,500	16	3,000	2,600	2,300	33	3,500	2,500	1,800					
Kentucky.....	10,000	1,000	7	4,500	4,500	4,500	39	7,000	4,000	2,240	19	3,600	3,000	2,300	28	3,400	2,780	1,800					
Louisiana.....	10,000	1,000	1	4,400	3,000	3,000	24	4,400	3,600	3,100	19	2,850	2,700	2,300	23	2,900	2,100	1,800					
Maine.....	6,000	0	14	7,500	3,000	3,000	66	7,500	3,600	2,500	23	3,800	2,900	2,440	33	3,000	2,500	2,000					
Maryland.....	10,000	.....	0	5,500	4,000	4,000	32	4,500	3,300	2,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	2,940	2,700	2,160
Massachusetts:	7,500	1,500	0	5,500	5,000	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amherst.....	12,000	500	7	7,000	6,000	4,500	31	6,000	5,000	3,500	45	4,500	3,500	3,000	52	3,600	2,800	2,400					
Cambridge.....	18,000	2,000	15	8,500	5,000	5,000	138	7,500	5,000	3,500	75	5,300	3,600	3,000	182	4,500	2,700	2,400					
Michigan.....	4,800	600	5	3,780	3,780	3,780	28	3,750	3,450	3,450	24	2,400	2,100	1,900	30	2,075	1,875	1,575					
Minnesota.....	12,500	2,500	12	9,100	6,000	4,500	83	6,500	4,500	3,600	37	4,000	3,600	3,000	69	3,000	2,700	2,200					
Mississippi.....	6,500	.....	5	5,000	4,500	3,400	32	4,500	3,000	3,000	9	3,000	2,750	2,500	27	3,000	2,400	1,500				
Missouri.....	8,400	1,200	12	6,500	4,500	3,600	82	4,700	3,500	2,700	39	4,000	3,000	2,300	40	3,500	2,500	1,250					
Montana.....	12,000	.....	7	6,000	4,000	4,000	30	4,200	3,000	3,000	8	3,000	2,700	2,700	11	2,500	2,200	2,200				
Nebraska.....	12,000	1,100	3	4,500	4,000	3,000	24	4,500	3,700	3,100	5	3,300	3,200	2,900	24	3,200	2,700	2,200					
Nevada.....	17,000	1,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

New Jersey.....	15,000	1,500	6	10,800	6,500	6,000	32	5,300	4,800	3,300	23	4,000 ¹	3,300	2,400	20	4,300	2,700	2,300
New Mexico.....	8,000	1,600	1	3,800	3,800	3,800	20	3,900	3,000	2,600	2	2,700	2,700	2,700	10	2,600	2,800	1,600
New York.....	20,000	2,500	13	10,000	6,000	6,000	251	7,500	3,500	3,250	168	4,750	2,700	2,700	10	4,750	2,800	2,250
North Carolina.....	8,500	1,500	9	6,000	6,000	5,000	35	5,000	4,000	2,600	22	3,500	3,000	3,000	29	2,900	2,600	2,100
North Dakota.....	7,500	.....	9	4,500	4,000	3,600	29	3,800	3,200	2,500	6	3,000	2,800	2,400	12	2,800	2,600	2,300
Ohio.....	10,000	.....	11	6,000	6,000	4,750	180	7,500	5,000	2,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	108	4,500	3,000	1,800
Oklahoma.....	10,000	1,500	6	4,800	4,800	4,300	40	4,200	3,800	2,700	21	3,200	3,000	2,600	60	2,700	2,400	2,100
Oregon.....	10,000	1,000	11	4,500	4,500	4,200	89	4,500	4,000	3,000	31	3,600	3,200	2,800	53	3,100	2,600	2,100
Pennsylvania.....	.....	(1)	11	9,500	6,000	3,200	73	4,500	3,500	2,500	56	4,000	3,000	2,400	94	3,000	2,600	2,000
Porto Rico.....	7,500	2,500	2	5,700	.....	5,000	27	3,600	3,600	2,250	3	2,500	3,100	2,250	19	2,700	2,500	1,800
Rhode Island.....	5,000	1,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	4,000	3,300	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2,700	2,600	2,300
South Carolina.....	9,000	1,300	6	4,750	.....	3,750	29	3,600	3,400	2,000	16	2,500	2,600	2,600	10	2,500	2,600	1,800
South Dakota.....	7,500	1,000	4	5,000	4,000	2,600	30	4,000	3,400	2,500	7	3,600	2,800	2,300	23	3,000	2,600	1,800
Tennessee.....	12,000	1,600	3	4,000	4,000	3,800	41	5,000	3,200	3,200	16	3,200	2,800	2,500	22	2,800	2,200	2,000
Texas.....	10,000	1,500	8	7,000	5,000	5,000	49	4,000	3,750	3,000	37	3,000	2,400	2,400	29	2,500	2,000	2,000
Utah.....	6,000	.....	8	4,300	4,000	2,400	20	3,900	3,000	2,900	14	3,000	2,500	2,200	16	2,700	2,200	2,000
Vermont.....	7,500	3,000	5	5,000	.....	.....	42	3,600	3,600	3,200	11	3,000	2,600	2,600	36	1,950	1,600	1,600
Virginia.....	7,500	1,800	2	5,100	4,500	4,100	34	4,750	3,900	3,300	12	3,000	2,800	2,500	30	2,600	2,400	2,000
Washington.....	12,000	1,800	9	5,000	3,850	3,400	30	4,650	3,700	2,200	9	3,350	2,900	2,350	33	3,000	2,600	2,100
West Virginia.....	9,000	3,000	5	6,500	.....	.....	70	4,500	3,700	2,200	18	3,500	2,900	2,700	41	2,700	2,300	2,000
Wisconsin.....	18,000	2,400	3	7,500	4,000	4,000	133	7,500	6,000	3,750	84	4,500	3,500	3,000	88	4,000	3,000	2,000
Wyoming.....	10,000	1,500	6	5,000	4,250	3,180	23	4,320	3,120	3,060	7	3,400	2,760	2,424	14	3,120	2,260	2,100
Total.....	460,700	69,980	328	2,788	2,788	4,000	2,788	4,500	3,600	3,000	1,175	3,325	2,900	2,440	2,140	3,000	2,500	2,100
Median.....	10,000	1,200	6	5,500	4,900	4,000	37	4,500	3,600	3,000	17	3,325	2,900	2,440	28	3,000	2,500	2,100

¹ House for president in addition to salary.

² Vacant.

³ Receives "contingent fund" of \$6,000 per year for entertainment of official guests.

⁴ In addition to salary for instruction.

THE LAND-GRANT COLLEGES, 1926

Table 14.—RECEIPTS, Part I—For instruction, administration, and permanent improvements in institutions attended by white students, year ended June 30, 1926

Institutions (for full name see Table 3)	Federal funds			State funds from—		Private gifts for—					Institutional funds from—					Total	
	Land-grant, Morrill-Nelson, and other funds	Smith-Hughes funds	State-endowment	* Mill-tax levy and appropriations for—		Current expenses	Permanent improvements and endowments	Interest on college endowment	Tuition and fees, less refunds	Charges for board and lodging	Departmental earnings	Veterans' Bureau for rehabilitation of soldiers	From other sources				
				Current expenses	Permanent improvements									7	8		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Alabama.....	\$31,075	38,349	38,349	\$122,780	0	0	\$15,039	0	\$123,100	\$28,102	\$16,191	\$1,982	\$40,469	0	0	0	\$415,400
Alaska.....	50,000	0	0	125,130	(1)	0	0	0	1,118	807	828	0	32	0	0	0	177,915
Arizona.....	130,906	0	11,078	640,806	\$165,000	0	1,254	0	67,568	88,759	6,989	4,588	0	0	0	0	1,146,086
Arkansas.....	42,997	3,946	(1)	946,375	325,000	0	0	0	78,269	0	0	7,622	10,779	0	0	0	1,015,008
California.....	97,684	18,779	70,066	4,619,778	324,554	0	3,082,118	8333,064	1,368,366	37,515	229,902	(*)	903,817	0	0	0	11,319,168
Colorado.....	75,716	4,653	4,653	340,642	144,096	0	0	0	24,976	0	53,976	0	0	0	0	0	659,323
Connecticut.....	60,998	0,381	0,382	223,000	104,979	0	0	2,912	70,953	139,174	218,247	1,580	748	0	0	0	890,461
Delaware.....	44,980	10,550	0	179,000	0	0	0	20,866	50,072	117,688	0	1,039	17,375	0	0	0	445,310
Florida.....	35,082	0	0,775	437,634	525,000	0	2,500	0	69,639	97,473	145,881	5,917	0	0	0	0	1,324,891
Georgia.....	48,287	14,114	10,593	111,630	0	0	0	0	53,854	40,660	55,213	0	3,384	0	0	0	347,735
Hawaii.....	30,868	0	0	398,980	15,150	0	3,040	17	9,004	24,120	0	0	671	0	0	0	490,927
Idaho.....	138,655	29,729	0	642,968	254,500	0	0	0	24,388	102,093	42,032	0	8,231	0	0	0	1,277,896
Illinois.....	82,451	14,607	0	3,805,830	440,206	0	0	6,400	781,799	137,772	97,706	19,231	211,616	0	0	0	6,597,618
Indiana.....	67,000	21,046	1,933	1,050,000	321,685	0	0	0	246,604	2,938	229,438	0	27,829	0	0	0	1,869,473
Iowa.....	81,182	20,924	20,924	1,780,367	0	0	0	9,847	349,146	85,708	296,112	15,675	0	0	0	0	2,699,895
Kansas.....	78,637	8,720	6,933	980,250	252,000	0	0	0	290,782	53,036	214,503	16,747	27,453	0	0	0	1,839,051
Kentucky.....	51,394	11,503	11,503	707,611	0	0	0	1,700	114,642	58,302	0	189	119,809	0	0	0	1,076,653
Louisiana.....	44,385	4,137	0	561,658	1,033,096	0	0	0	60,842	0	19,725	0	11,823	0	0	0	1,735,653
Maine.....	58,915	2,690	1,208	340,000	60,000	0	0	27,068	159,387	128,867	64,805	0	5,519	0	0	0	843,050
Maryland.....	46,832	12,123	12,123	297,478	125,000	0	0	0	501,387	134,622	173,365	2,265	490,410	0	0	0	1,763,676
Massachusetts:																	
Amherst.....	40,633	0	2,730	0	11,999	0	0	0	16,276	152,147	84,035	1,800	0	0	0	0	308,000
Cambridge.....	21,681	0	0	0	0	0	506,000	1,526,000	935,600	154,400	212,890	0	102,800	0	0	0	2,650,891
Middlebury.....	120,664	0	0	1,335,000	299,462	0	3,121	0	230,868	27,823	390,112	15,025	34,394	0	0	0	2,452,529
Minnesota.....	203,550	18,916	0	3,749,816	654,510	0	1,000,000	453,672	864,944	407,108	499,735	61,259	674,546	0	0	0	7,718,085
Mississippi.....	37,387	0	0	197,094	0	0	0	0	52,617	189,375	248,189	0	4,328	0	0	0	728,960

Missouri.....	101,207	19,677	59,401	1,253,927	10,723	4,500	108,143	22,891	376,862	73,030	193,738	99,319	331,729	2,055,258
Montana.....	92,740	4,825	2,240	1,195,425	111,808	0	0	0	31,942	15,369	42,592	0	0	494,941
Nbraska.....	102,889	0	0	1,760,000	450,000	0	0	297	412,054	114,613	633,795	36,136	0	3,499,275
Nevada.....	58,313	0	0	1,178,751	40,184	18,000	0	8,752	53,525	48,171	10,566	34,109	0	4,650,911
New Hampshire.....	54,800	1,940	1,940	330,136	170,441	0	0	34,408	153,634	108,870	78,525	95,169	0	1,029,384
New Jersey.....	55,800	0	0	446,234	250,221	21,343	0	95,263	289,092	311,308	203	0	168,096	2,555,529
New Mexico.....	82,505	0	0	55,000	0	0	0	5,054	0	18,476	31,155	1,305	0	300,518
New York.....	84,429	24,114	0	1,062,533	178,826	352,355	0	928,245	1,300,943	399,272	663,945	0	319,879	5,438,549
North Carolina.....	41,000	5,500	0	361,000	556,611	0	0	103,771	197,362	197,362	75,555	3,098	95,550	1,438,347
North Dakota.....	144,011	9,919	(1)	487,300	55,700	0	0	24,032	25,410	25,410	8,518	1,876	0	755,730
Ohio.....	95,007	0	0	2,668,952	1,423,825	7,194	0	19,230	524,649	90,315	160,035	0	581,948	5,619,115
Oklahoma.....	47,000	0	0	568,000	1,453,750	0	0	11,041	49,987	49,987	217,136	2,126	8,164	1,488,204
Oregon.....	61,821	8,105	0	1,153,570	0	0	0	139,957	0	139,957	0	(1)	0	1,529,665
Pennsylvania.....	76,922	32,668	33,761	850,392	0	11,324	0	0	594,036	125,247	182,757	0	12,055	1,889,142
Porto Rico.....	50,297	1,003	1,003	681,391	160,000	0	0	30,173	0	0	17,859	0	5,230	1,790,933
Rhode Island.....	52,500	0	0	129,130	3,500	0	0	1,174	18,703	99,412	31,237	0	12,328	333,044
South Carolina.....	30,754	0	0	285,473	0	0	0	3,512	19,923	196,041	20,256	0	0	545,561
South Dakota.....	114,253	6,317	0	346,000	283,500	0	0	47,098	0	15,451	69,478	3,310	1,209	887,226
Tennessee.....	58,000	14,685	9,666	831,920	628,600	3,450	0	156,589	62,357	62,357	142,552	0	205,380	1,943,684
Texas.....	47,950	8,542	0	861,765	53,600	0	0	112,944	463,405	463,405	403,375	1,097	0	2,166,929
Utah.....	71,748	2,074	0	190,022	0	1,700	0	49,810	0	0	11,071	4,625	5,754	338,784
Vermont.....	58,190	5,532	0	81,575	0	2,950	0	42,686	217,092	57,841	68,720	735	43,328	672,960
Virginia.....	53,992	4,602	4,001	222,253	94,275	0	0	37,784	204,713	204,713	310,052	24,013	38,528	945,123
Washington.....	158,852	3,252	0	748,996	207,834	0	0	126,180	8,899	14,500,000	8,899	0	0	1,388,022
West Virginia.....	44,950	13,000	15,000	810,000	100,000	0	0	164,655	61,095	61,095	121,738	7,000	13,784	1,328,223
Wisconsin.....	71,850	0	0	3,008,633	337,824	90,874	0	780,569	258,609	258,609	778,429	0	210,975	5,611,465
Wyoming.....	143,347	0	4,030	277,786	0	208,248	0	55,952	62,691	62,691	0	3,607	25,449	842,367
Total.....	4,083,270	403,678	329,816	42,968,651	10,612,321	1,010,575	5,110,875	3,538,749	12,399,332	5,642,392	7,664,604	347,105	4,897,899	98,939,257

* Included in column 5.
 † Including endowment, \$338,710.
 ‡ Included in column 10.
 § Including endowment of \$2,500.
 ¶ Endowment of \$596,000.
 †† Endowment of \$3,121 included.
 ††† Endowment of \$100,000 included.
 †††† Endowment of \$3,733 included.
 ††††† Endowment of \$291,425 included.
 †††††† Endowment of \$116,068 included.
 ††††††† Infrmary (gross receipts) included.
 †††††††† Borrowed \$141,205.35 and student loans \$1,866.53.
 ††††††††† Endowment.
 †††††††††† Lodging only; dining hall operated cooperatively by students.

THE LAND-GRANT COLLEGES, 1926

Table 14.—RECEIPTS, Part II—Experiment stations and research in institutions attended by white students, year ended June 30, 1926

Institutions (for full name see Table 3)	For agricultural experiment station						For the engineering experiment station			For other research		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Federal funds (Hatch, Adams, Furnell, and other)	State funds	Experiment station earnings	Income from other sources	Total	Total permanent improvements	State funds	From other sources	Total	State funds	From other sources	Total
Alabama	\$50,000	\$24,500	\$7,907	\$15,727	\$108,134	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	50,000	0	35,904	0	85,904	0	0	0	\$2,274	0	0	0
Arkansas	50,000	15,000	12,727	900	78,627	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	50,000	468,445	104,422	17,681	635,548	\$30,233	0	0	0	\$22,500	\$7,226	\$29,726
Colorado	55,000	93,080	34,423	0	182,513	0	\$11,000	0	11,000	0	0	0
Connecticut	25,000	32,000	19,033	0	76,033	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware	50,000	0	14,771	0	68,771	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	50,000	290,510	0	0	340,510	69,257	0	6,913	6,913	2,500	144	144
Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	0	131,000	21,006	1,200	53,206	0	0	0	0	23,700	2,750	26,450
Idaho	50,000	0	14,884	0	64,884	0	0	0	0	9,173	0	9,173
Illinois	50,000	218,367	261,803	16,332	546,502	1,685	88,614	47,365	136,209	28,772	2,950	32,722
Indiana	70,440	228,200	114,767	0	413,407	0	0	5,059	5,059	0	125,057	125,057
Iowa	50,000	265,000	36,029	0	351,029	0	58,000	2,028	60,028	22,500	42,057	64,557
Kansas	50,000	86,200	39,134	500	175,834	0	3,250	2,245	5,495	16,000	0	16,000
Kentucky	50,000	111,933	159,636	0	321,569	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	50,000	40,000	7,057	10,083	107,160	0	0	18,000	18,000	300	0	300
Maine	50,000	38,000	30,662	0	118,662	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	50,000	79,783	25,532	3,414	158,749	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts: Amherst	50,000	661,102	18,634	0	729,736	2,642	97,966	0	97,966	0	0	0
Michigan	50,000	0	0	0	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	50,000	0	83,461	0	133,461	0	0	0	0	60,000	0	60,000
Mississippi	62,922	93,464	18,919	3,294	178,599	3,264	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	50,000	41,036	79,940	0	170,976	0	28,023	865	28,878	0	1,867	1,867

THE LAND-GRANT COLLEGES, 1926

Montana.....	50,000	101,883	28,333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska.....	50,000	0	61,131	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada.....	50,000	3,044	4,007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire.....	50,000	4,500	20,521	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey.....	50,000	251,651	84,158	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico.....	50,000	7,500	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York.....	50,000	497,090	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina.....	50,000	60,000	20,207	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota.....	50,000	285,400	70,176	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma.....	50,000	30,000	16,159	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon.....	50,000	78,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania.....	50,000	2,925	18,046	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Porto Rico.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island.....	50,000	0	7,336	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina.....	50,000	72,255	42,363	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota.....	50,000	59,420	12,019	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee.....	50,000	0	18,169	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas.....	50,000	270,049	107,706	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah.....	50,000	53,500	69,855	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont.....	50,000	16,072	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia.....	50,000	72,588	10,519	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington.....	52,826	17,600	54,140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia.....	50,000	96,000	32,158	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin.....	50,000	51,905	522,546	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming.....	50,000	56,657	9,488	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	2,316,186	4,894,858	2,358,719	128,315	9,698,080	157,813	302,498	344,751	647,239	275,220	197,906	473,126							

* Appropriation for biennium 1925-1927, approximately one-half available for 1925-26.
 † Experiment station of the Association of Hawaiian Pineapple Cannery managed by the university. Disbursements by treasurer of association direct instead of through university channels. Budget by calendar years: 1925, \$85,000; 1926, \$96,576.
 ‡ Included in column 3.



Table 14.—RECEIPTS, Part III—Extension service, regulatory service, and grand total income of institutions attended by white students, year ended June 30, 1926

Institutions (for full name see Table 3)	For agricultural and home economics extension						For other extension			Funds for regulatory services	Grand total (income of institutions for all purposes)
	Federal funds (Smith-Lever and other)		County funds		Other funds		State funds		Total		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
Alabama.....	\$205,202	\$162,500	\$33,631	\$28,753	\$428,086	\$44,000	\$20,040	\$64,040	\$7,000	\$1,022,666	
Alaska.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	177,915	
Arizona.....	32,761	0	0	0	32,761	0	30,265	30,265	0	1,297,300	
Arkansas.....	163,578	75,000	0	0	238,578	0	12,522	12,522	0	1,344,733	
California.....	1124,062	321,002	(?)	0	446,064	50,000	247,335	297,336	0	12,727,842	
Colorado.....	61,101	90,000	38,919	0	190,020	0	0	0	0	1,042,865	
Connecticut.....	54,680	78,962	0	0	135,642	6,184	1,122	7,306	0	1,053,442	
Delaware.....	30,743	10,741	0	837	32,320	796	103	41,899	0	547,444	
Florida.....	188,737	16,000	100,609	0	255,346	32,500	9,164	41,664	0	1,971,824	
Georgia.....	237,781	179,913	174,846	35,386	627,926	0	13,000	13,000	0	988,661	
Hawaii.....	0	0	0	0	0	26,000	5,326	31,326	19,361	624,270	
Idaho.....	42,868	0	0	0	42,868	0	0	0	0	1,394,621	
Illinois.....	228,496	(?)	0	0	228,496	0	60,328	60,328	0	6,601,774	
Indiana.....	172,897	51,325	72,381	40,570	337,163	152,087	4,378	156,465	121,925	3,118,549	
Iowa.....	170,896	190,396	0	13,832	374,724	36,500	4,200	36,700	0	3,546,923	
Kansas.....	130,963	82,500	0	11,312	224,774	32,000	9,549	41,549	0	2,302,703	
Kentucky.....	197,342	142,241	82,030	0	421,613	0	31,556	31,556	0	1,851,391	
Louisiana.....	165,164	93,362	115,632	0	374,178	10,529	36,293	46,822	30,813	2,312,928	
Maine.....	99,218	49,218	0	0	108,436	0	0	0	2,300	1,072,348	
Maryland.....	70,964	89,402	0	0	160,366	38,538	5,124	43,662	21,376	2,167,728	
Massachusetts:											
Amherst.....	31,235	0	0	0	31,235	83,360	1,010	84,370	73,098	1,325,463	
Cambridge.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,650,881	
Michigan.....	159,914	0	0	0	159,914	0	0	0	0	2,662,443	
Minnesota.....	150,310	0	0	0	150,310	98,100	120,592	218,692	0	8,330,537	
Mississippi.....	172,905	162,905	117,967	1,600	455,377	5,949	0	5,949	18,550	1,288,435	

Missouri.....	200,921	73,490	135,452	7,617	417,490	23,461	42,395	65,856	0	3,640,313
Montana.....	49,927	64,565	0	0	116,162	1,849	0	1,849	0	705,108
Nebraska.....	103,821	50,000	0	0	153,821	0	0	19,523	19,523	3,783,550
Nevada.....	27,572	7,216	57,200	0	92,288	4,381	5,060	9,431	38,902	648,583
New Hampshire.....	27,160	34,000	* 2,670	0	65,830	27,275	0	27,275	0	1,197,520
New Jersey.....	80,774	85,585	138,755	0	305,114	0	18,766	18,766	0	3,215,218
New Mexico.....	41,035	23,564	41,049	0	105,648	30,000	1,300	31,300	6,000	411,016
New York.....	197,950	397,178	812,661	52,188	1,299,977	0	0	0	0	7,297,885
North Carolina.....	227,356	217,356	117,432	13,896	576,040	0	0	0	0	2,145,884
North Dakota.....	68,694	65,000	25,392	2,203	161,289	0	1,316	1,316	0	1,315,942
Ohio.....	228,775	237,770	199,841	7,575	673,961	45,000	0	45,000	0	8,348,391
Oklahoma.....	166,423	130,000	0	0	296,423	0	0	0	0	1,880,786
Oregon.....	51,225	123,023	77,023	2,293	253,564	2,500	0	2,500	0	1,963,968
Pennsylvania.....	336,987	279,948	0	0	616,935	0	150,419	150,419	0	2,986,817
Porto Rico.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	790,933
Rhode Island.....	19,269	9,099	0	8,400	36,768	0	20	20	4,716	451,894
South Carolina.....	156,015	0	114,930	7,000	277,945	110,863	0	110,863	119,647	1,219,634
South Dakota.....	66,176	81,200	0	102,834	250,210	6,300	0	6,300	0	1,269,975
Tennessee.....	229,456	0	102,371	1,604	333,431	0	5,940	5,940	0	1,760,144
Texas.....	341,015	249,226	0	0	590,241	0	0	0	0	2,383,254
Utah.....	34,566	39,000	3,000	0	76,566	0	4,029	4,029	0	592,784
Vermont.....	43,026	25,200	0	0	68,226	8,000	0	8,000	2,000	817,264
Virginia.....	181,905	188,000	88,971	11,563	470,369	0	9,118	9,118	0	1,609,249
Washington.....	92,968	63,994	79,923	0	236,885	0	5,018	5,018	2,178	1,760,144
West Virginia.....	125,016	80,000	93,638	0	298,654	60,500	0	60,500	0	1,891,036
Wisconsin.....	155,779	98,259	0	0	254,038	245,242	187,162	432,404	0	6,951,340
Wyoming.....	24,400	55,878	0	4,046	84,224	0	75,532	75,532	0	1,120,471
Total.....	6,070,393	4,478,218	2,626,412	353,239	13,528,263	1,181,914	1,113,973	2,295,887	487,287	128,089,128

* \$22,856 from the U. S. Department of Agriculture not handled by the university.

† \$169,000 not handled by the university.

‡ Including scholarships and sheep distribution.

§ \$110,900 and \$117,590.98 to match Federal funds not handled by university and not included in total.

¶ \$41,822.99 expended directly by counties for agricultural and home economics extension.

Table 15.—EXPENDITURES, Part I—Operation and maintenance—Salaries and wages in institutions attended by white students for the year ended June 30, 1926

Institutions (for full name see Table 3)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Admission and general	Resident instruction	General library	Extension	Experiment station and other organized research	Physical plant, operation, and maintenance	Supplementary operations	Dormitories	Dining hall	Hospitals	Total expenditures for salaries and wages	
Alabama.....	\$38,774	\$218,269	\$2,260	\$300,406	\$64,060	\$5,032	0	\$871	\$1,155	\$5,345	\$636,144	
Alaska.....	6,908	45,272	0	0	0	7,431	0	0	0	0	59,673	
Arizona.....	57,120	368,132	15,710	76,566	111,089	45,672	\$25,286	6,800	11,000	0	718,038	
Arkansas.....	44,048	314,684	12,740	173,733	80,320	22,546	4,763	0	0	0	632,836	
California.....	334,047	3,450,107	175,953	777,411	726,772	342,639	121,144	7,806	5,035	302,314	6,243,731	
Colorado.....	30,531	246,776	8,891	94,048	101,665	10,618	51,769	0	0	0	544,291	
Connecticut.....	36,313	219,707	4,597	94,098	52,532	44,433	10,801	0	23,827	0	488,312	
Delaware.....	28,031	157,062	5,806	21,585	53,802	23,767	2,512	14,565	22,154	833	330,261	
Florida.....	70,359	288,589	8,925	27,443	328,702	24,060	26,545	18,961	18,961	0	793,576	
Georgia.....	10,750	172,266	4,000	526,976	0	3,317	0	1,500	8,000	0	721,810	
Hawaii.....	21,399	158,937	11,339	10,332	36,435	14,999	6,002	0	7,740	0	267,186	
Idaho.....	50,843	363,257	11,699	62,169	60,778	41,917	16,130	12,970	11,612	0	631,378	
Illinois.....	265,739	2,627,027	111,369	183,163	429,964	276,456	0	13,650	10,706	0	3,919,103	
Indiana.....	82,508	835,733	13,157	396,547	422,198	73,667	0	0	0	0	1,813,812	
Iowa.....	77,841	1,234,425	36,084	288,205	254,367	81,236	30,227	17,896	0	0	2,020,285	
Kansas.....	61,660	998,553	18,200	210,550	83,955	80,096	0	0	18,285	0	1,471,301	
Kentucky.....	42,940	466,961	6,633	311,281	157,843	13,051	0	4,051	0	0	1,002,463	
Louisiana.....	42,457	422,966	15,129	222,237	102,171	47,968	0	0	0	0	832,851	
Maine.....	35,471	323,215	8,357	72,360	72,043	53,261	7,649	29,566	0	0	601,856	
Maryland.....	83,855	599,763	10,036	167,921	117,437	69,791	30,258	0	25,671	167,399	1,242,125	
Massachusetts:												
Amherst.....	35,530	331,896	10,763	78,835	149,216	118,842	766	0	27,764	0	783,106	
Cambridge.....	127,200	1,142,800	26,100	0	0	154,500	170,000	15,400	43,700	0	1,679,700	
Michigan.....	58,897	784,681	19,697	271,731	259,540	144,519	22,204	5,159	0	0	1,577,436	
Minnesota.....	214,192	2,765,984	103,635	325,357	155,829	185,829	173,401	34,805	63,302	11,006	3,989,831	
Mississippi.....	35,863	177,001	0	418,059	115,552	47,913	28,838	6,220	27,940	0	857,390	
Missouri.....	117,270	1,078,029	41,132	406,239	112,182	130,537	91,373	1,222	18,544	0	1,996,546	
Montana.....	24,800	201,475	7,046	99,573	152,800	30,373	0	0	5,372	0	501,532	
Nebraska.....	91,650	1,117,706	33,940	179,945	102,058	8,812	23,763	2,130	3,660	0	1,591,049	
Nevada.....	23,249	200,891	5,719	58,196	39,036	29,434	34,019	3,918	9,242	25,313	405,204	
New Hampshire.....	32,970	298,982	8,859	72,691	54,440	62,313	10,669	10,647	17,364	1,495	566,989	

New Jersey.....	77,319	445,916	25,707	228,926	234,480	62,437	4,456	27,119	44,396	0	1,150,760
New Mexico.....	10,817	89,230	1,518	78,632	41,938	14,625	0	3,610	0	0	240,673
New York.....	53,715	387,456	10,946	474,403	74,983	31,688	14,923	25,016	26,345	5,492	1,104,971
North Carolina.....	38,650	240,403	7,028	91,848	151,507	39,017	2,901	7,559	0	0	578,986
North Dakota.....	127,435	1,990,300	58,226	527,117	252,720	252,720	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	51,380	3,007,182
Ohio.....	65,270	466,811	9,829	239,475	57,988	35,744	4,038	8,199	9,667	3,404	3,900,429
Oklahoma.....	87,243	717,596	28,778	183,056	155,236	106,306	15,236	44,853	0	0	1,326,971
Oregon.....	81,130	1,052,331	17,004	585,224	148,697	81,588	45,264	17,282	14,061	7,072	2,047,657
Pennsylvania.....	42,456	236,967	7,266	0	18,347	27,548	3,336	0	0	0	325,923
Porto Rico.....	23,492	109,204	805	8,049	48,482	17,914	19,020	15,447	27,512	0	252,013
Rhode Island.....	28,996	177,732	5,283	329,353	99,431	17,914	21,362	3,757	24,842	0	708,665
South Carolina.....	37,400	280,578	5,764	199,864	77,787	44,872	5,673	6,406	0	0	658,348
South Dakota.....	50,547	451,677	21,012	215,955	69,120	45,340	13,108	7,192	9,307	0	882,803
Tennessee.....	70,597	548,129	10,656	428,906	242,969	83,882	206,326	0	91,907	0	1,083,275
Texas.....	26,007	193,661	3,746	65,281	95,811	15,700	0	0	0	0	400,208
Utah.....	29,956	322,894	6,927	52,156	42,699	17,650	6,946	5,046	6,803	0	491,080
Vermont.....	25,174	243,323	5,247	381,713	88,910	42,110	68,675	3,450	30,095	0	988,701
Virginia.....	60,574	503,650	24,836	180,827	163,387	49,128	24,040	7,674	0	0	1,004,120
Washington.....	62,540	730,137	6,056	278,693	115,295	0	0	0	12,500	0	1,205,223
West Virginia.....	199,963	2,806,169	48,755	360,250	65,540	173,149	194,043	87,144	0	255,165	3,990,181
Wisconsin.....	43,909	280,589	11,786	75,100	72,103	24,331	0	9,677	6,351	0	523,850
Wyoming.....	3,417,508	33,653,701	1,055,068	10,912,980	6,263,737	3,333,572	1,530,219	468,621	682,544	984,044	62,301,999
Total.....											

¹ \$7,089,547.45, not detailed except in grand totals in Part IV. ² \$644,531.30 detailed in Part IV, columns 8, 9, and 10, but not elsewhere. ³ Educational survey.

Table 15.—EXPENDITURES, Part II—Operation and maintenance—Materials, supplies, and other expenses in institutions attended by white students for the year ended June 30, 1926

Institutions (for full name see Table 3)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Admission and general	Resident instruction	General library	Extension	Experiment station and other organized research	Physical plant operation and maintenance	Supplementary operations	Dormitories	Dining hall	Hospitals	Total (for materials, supplies, etc.)	
Alabama.....	\$5,261	\$53,213	\$259	\$86,865	\$39,261	\$11,735	0	\$4,738	\$15,188	\$399	\$217,422	
Alaska.....	9,856	0	0	0	0	5,474	0	0	0	0	16,410	
Arizona.....	27,421	25,964	2,941	56,421	27,356	79,581	\$12,158	0	51,591	0	286,433	
Arkansas.....	16,871	38,202	2,827	92,419	28,900	66,841	766	0	0	0	246,330	
California.....	153,285	378,827	23,187	188,191	277,823	269,859	371,877	4,676	14,708	291,491	1,975,438	
Colorado.....	8,588	12,774	1,391	89,697	74,829	45,024	48,212	0	0	0	277,517	
Connecticut.....	10,088	113,002	1,876	39,602	23,934	119,783	59,483	0	85,896	0	454,253	
Delaware.....	17,875	13,359	2,359	11,474	28,386	26,496	7,968	13,823	70,063	870	192,618	
Florida.....	20,850	0	2,004	9,764	63,062	48,245	119,660	0	70,200	0	333,788	
Georgia.....	49,748	20,201	3,066	76,631	163,676	15,314	14,864	14,864	16,691	0	190,519	
Hawaii.....	5,065	4,957	1,190	5,150	18,713	7,557	13,698	0	14,007	0	73,352	
Idaho.....	22,965	76,909	1,890	31,250	27,496	96,062	12,279	5,462	52,172	0	317,509	
Illinois.....	86,831	420,283	4,784	38,463	156,371	383,351	62,390	15,321	52,223	0	1,190,136	
Indiana.....	23,833	244,540	3,933	119,155	200,477	114,122	35,287	0	0	0	741,350	
Iowa.....	17,432	438,086	18,408	138,122	163,676	383,809	126,594	41,512	0	0	1,246,584	
Kansas.....	56,300	22,600	14,255	50,791	90,451	69,352	0	0	30,168	0	343,850	
Kentucky.....	29,720	58,596	7,713	152,521	123,526	123,820	0	67,519	0	0	573,508	
Louisiana.....	31,290	68,959	2,120	168,945	16,891	37,175	0	0	0	0	325,394	
Maine.....	28,871	82,489	876	39,597	31,266	69,312	9,675	95,224	(1)	0	357,222	
Maryland.....	75,260	83,297	985	41,544	39,033	35,307	97,762	0	91,569	172,490	640,251	
Massachusetts:												
Amherst.....	10,868	54,840	5,962	36,059	29,655	101,804	694	0	111,188	0	351,053	
Cambridge.....	130,500	144,800	14,500	0	0	218,800	286,000	28,000	89,500	0	912,100	
Michigan.....	19,271	159,407	1,439	82,501	28,968	138,934	265,508	2,414	0	10,889	774,426	
Minnesota.....	90,195	396,430	6,054	125,857	0	330,046	1,042,964	104,137	193,000	116,482	2,425,239	
Mississippi.....	40,720	7,774	6,242	38,336	59,350	147,174	90,249	1,513	108,738	0	506,000	
Missouri.....	27,064	212,721	2,098	148,326	65,338	174,635	211,688	2,636	50,414	0	995,223	
Montana.....	11,142	54,099	475	24,456	34,069	34,069	0	(7)	9,206	0	145,632	
Nebraska.....	125,995	528,759	2,392	44,227	90,920	198,615	87,740	1,007	97,247	86,875	1,268,477	
Nevada.....	12,326	13,325	242	24,073	9,365	18,417	12,021	3,639	28,003	1,114	122,528	
New Hampshire.....	14,219	82,586	486	20,130	18,925	58,193	88,692	24,188	38,963	0	346,406	

New Jersey.....	42,283	50,500	3,111	84,045	134,064	195,169	1,276	52,897	104,028	0	698,006
New Mexico.....	14,009	34,412	1,145	52,385	20,894	18,555	0	14,746	0	291	157,039
New York.....	17,477	33,214	684	99,204	30,300	43,765	51,422	1,358	128,226	1,105	404,851
North Carolina.....	49,920	26,654	920	29,960	79,563	66,922	0	287	16,671	0	270,869
North Dakota.....	199,965	321,583	24,258	169,509	34,723	267,659	(*)	(*)	(*)	70,831	1,078,531
Ohio.....	5,262	115,850	899	48,886	23,708	41,462	54,363	1,620	23,167	249	318,490
Oklahoma.....	37,755	73,006	1,172	19,033	54,706	184,899	203,496	92,850	(*)	0	337,453
Oregon.....	55,762	196,926	2,922	176,056	35,887	110,261	11,490	16,914	37,841	3,129	838,898
Pennsylvania.....	16,346	28,192	1,421	(*)	7,288	16,477	27,080	0	0	0	81,217
Porto Rico.....	5,728	9,748	303	3,427	10,584	0	40,185	22,348	62,139	0	141,365
Rhode Island.....	4,206	46,446	1,402	58,711	48,246	38,259	1,006	1,919	138,460	0	377,836
South Carolina.....	6,883	71,410	1,165	92,167	28,656	91,872	1,006	1,106	0	0	292,988
South Dakota.....	32,845	84,327	1,270	70,541	31,254	52,800	4,305	9,752	51,203	0	338,301
Tennessee.....	28,323	113,931	1,270	173,534	88,247	144,970	242,812	0	308,492	0	1,091,582
Texas.....	34,113	21,532	292	18,782	30,068	27,085	0	0	0	0	129,905
Utah.....	23,507	23,109	2,261	13,714	13,764	20,490	37,315	10,641	30,213	0	183,019
Vermont.....	23,955	53,802	792	98,056	37,913	45,742	133,203	59,146	119,572	0	542,104
Virginia.....	8,091	68,914	1,503	62,791	52,919	89,105	28,164	9,179	0	0	314,669
Washington.....	26,360	280,047	16,456	23,135	62,794	0	0	0	42,549	0	451,343
West Virginia.....	68,242	581,741	1,912	210,797	14,900	388,756	774,926	158,163	0	229,633	2,429,975
Wisconsin.....	39,898	28,720	502	18,792	34,747	27,115	0	5,475	37,373	0	192,622
Wyoming.....	1,926,164	6,054,173	199,568	3,505,015	2,682,268	5,112,632	4,789,318	856,091	2,390,172	985,054	28,491,488
Total.....											

* Educational survey.

* See Part IV of this table.

* Information not available.

* Included in column 9.

* Included in column 10.

Table 15.—EXPENDITURES—Part III—Capital outlay expenditures in institutions attended by white students for the year ended June 30, 1926

Institution (for full name see Table 3)	Equipment (capital outlay)													Lands, buildings, and land improvements (capital outlay)
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
Alabama.....	\$1,200	\$6,100	\$3,525	\$2,415	\$5,000	\$30,815	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$84,000	
Alaska.....	20,504	0	1,512	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79,417	
Arizona.....	3,047	18,024	61,585	1,527	11,583	1,431	0	\$105	0	0	0	0	323,949	
Arkansas.....	1,864	19,046	14,560	4,021	19,333	4,344	0	57	0	0	0	0	28,111	
California.....	8,965	134,048	110,357	10,347	50,829	24,255	\$308	5,091	0	0	0	0	2,957,891	
Colorado.....	0	3,000	1,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150,474	
Connecticut.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	106,166	
Delaware.....	0	2,352	0	358	2,611	9,364	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,215	
Florida.....	2,303	0	14,586	3,392	102,765	54,562	0	14,520	0	\$3,123	0	0	185,184	
Georgia.....	1,656	14,000	0	3,349	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	125,727	
Hawaii.....	607	8,794	6,354	61	2,034	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,000	
Idaho.....	1,464	15,977	8,003	681	4,983	4,983	0	9,751	0	379	0	0	11,996	
Illinois.....	11,151	177,087	83,407	691	44,538	0	0	0	0	3,357	0	0	48,293	
Indiana.....	2,314	41,533	4,959	1,792	31,807	55,277	0	0	0	1,759	0	0	320,663	
Iowa.....	1,123	17,245	35,142	2,472	5,545	50,652	0	5,638	0	0	0	0	137,684	
Kansas.....	37,188	0	0	0	0	91,682	0	0	0	0	0	0	323,640	
Kentucky.....	984	16,271	6,633	847	11,072	4,166	0	0	0	0	0	0	418,394	
Louisiana.....	3,177	33,363	30,382	0	8,476	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	257,224	
Maine.....	1,210	33,277	7,538	961	7,731	2,421	0	633	0	0	0	0	99,004	
Maryland.....	10,902	45,550	8,900	1,240	12,355	17,050	0	0	0	4,240	0	0	1,134,253	
Massachusetts.....	517	7,776	139	887	4,165	4,560	0	0	0	0	0	0	38,082	
Amherst.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45,455	
Cambridge.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Michigan.....	1,760	21,195	12,199	2,381	18,400	14,491	0	4,842	0	0	0	0	28,012	
Minnesota.....	27,639	307,408	46,560	7,550	7,550	5,193	0	105,521	0	12,772	0	0	75,000	
Mississippi.....	0	0	0	888	4,596	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	301,365	
													913,071	
													5,642	
													7,004	

Missouri.....	2,826	53,569	19,686	2,995	11,792	19,708	3,312	(1) 25	514	0	114,432	340,685
Montana.....	329	1,943	2,854	1,522	8,830	0	0	0	292	0	15,775	119,245
Nebraska.....	2,963	64,843	40,009	5,380	28,545	1,553	0	1,473	1,156	2,311	138,238	636,407
Nevada.....	972	9,328	3,888	3,057	7,564	2,598	1,550	3,492	1,723	120	34,297	135,677
New Hampshire.....	1,279	12,735	6,696	1,875	2,366	2,483	821	515	661	0	29,135	281,899
New Jersey.....	1,300	12,000	18,331	12,014	15,880	37,241	0	14,753	600	0	112,022	1,081,425
New Mexico.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,500
New York.....	(2) 2,018	8,496	4,609	(2) 2,452	(2) 3,008	0	0	3,312	12,357	11	36,247	602,620
North Carolina.....	715	12,924	4,299	4,425	15,299	716	0	537	30	0	34,949	41,538
North Dakota.....	12,961	165,835	56,172	3,371	39,027	11,959	0	0	0	69,413	388,742	1,244,963
Ohio.....	3,526	12,590	5,913	1,869	9,582	1,564	0	13,876	0	100	48,997	471,825
Oklahoma.....	1,199	24,558	16,652	2,217	15,890	-2,599	0	1,474	0	0	64,992	277,978
Oregon.....	2,295	42,508	6,380	5,769	7,351	0	4,861	3,328	7,280	345	75,120	906,618
Pennsylvania.....	204	15,950	2,751	0	0	3,138	0	0	0	0	22,084	210,000
Porto Rico.....	125	2,433	687	1,045	4,580	0	12,176	1,491	1,916	0	24,456	1,000
Rhode Island.....	25,296	1,627	742	11,093	1,531	417	3,573	2,319	0	0	46,603	15,624
South Carolina.....	2,963	28,389	3,279	1,165	11,418	5,394	53	3,340	0	0	55,043	107,164
South Dakota.....	2,175	26,483	16,056	2,000	8,749	285	2,241	912	568	0	69,443	906,618
Tennessee.....	2,941	40,702	3,819	211	32,222	28,984	36,424	0	10,616	0	155,923	169,724
Texas.....	248	4,112	2,559	206	6,373	396	0	0	0	0	13,894	0
Utah.....	2,252	10,193	3,526	2,802	3,817	1,901	6,857	740	725	0	33,415	26,431
Vermont.....	354	15,206	3,368	2,843	4,689	10,201	9,008	0	4,319	0	49,342	86,668
Virginia.....	1,539	42,276	2,244	5,757	12,011	1,135	4,427	1,921	0	0	71,313	280,183
Washington.....	0	55,200	0	23,825	6,042	0	0	0	4,865	0	90,022	136,187
West Virginia.....	19,305	138,618	44,008	13,595	8,117	6,295	6,664	15,564	0	26,182	266,341	489,968
Wisconsin.....	108	68	11,162	343	680	378	0	773	493	0	13,908	156,963
Wyoming.....	228,445	1,616,341	737,801	153,379	608,062	514,267	237,858	194,074	68,745	142,935	4,411,912	16,980,229
Total.....												

Information not available.

Included in column 10.

Table 15.—EXPENDITURES, Part IV—Grand totals for institutions attended by white students for the year ended June 30, 1926

Institution (for full name see Table 3)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Administration and general	Resident instruction	General library	Extension	Experiment station and other organized research	Physical plant, operation, and maintenance	Supplementary operations	Dormitories	Dining halls	Hospitals	Physical plant extensions (lands, buildings, and land improvements)	Trust funds	Grand total of all expenditures (Table 16, Parts I, II, and III)		
Alabama.....	845,236	\$277,583	\$6,044	\$388,686	\$108,891	\$47,582	0	\$5,610	\$16,343	\$6,244	\$84,000	0	8967,222.94		
Alaska.....	116,828	45,272	1,512	0	0	12,905	0	0	0	0	0	0	176,618.64		
Arizona.....	87,889	412,121	80,247	137,515	150,028	126,685	0	6,800	63,252	0	323,949	99,121	1,434,838.32		
Arkansas.....	62,283	371,933	30,158	270,174	128,553	98,732	5,587	()	()	0	20,111	214,967	1,203,532.02		
California.....	498,328	3,962,482	309,498	990,314	1,086,704	636,794	498,113	12,791	19,741	600,341	2,900,188	706,352	12,233,712.76		
Colorado.....	39,119	262,551	11,982	180,745	196,483	71,676	92,972	0	0	0	114,452	0	976,983.68		
Connecticut.....	46,393	333,310	647	133,700	76,467	164,216	70,283	0	111,717	0	106,166	945	1,049,677.87		
Delaware.....	45,607	172,604	8,205	33,419	85,009	89,628	10,501	31,917	92,248	1,703	5,025	0	1,546,024.76		
Florida.....	93,412	288,589	25,516	40,899	563,787	126,898	164,680	16,364	92,285	0	62,515	0	1,448,277.79		
Georgia.....	62,155	304,468	7,086	696,957	0	18,632	0	0	19,691	0	7,000	5,343	1,940,678.74		
Hawaii.....	27,075	174,689	18,892	15,544	57,183	27,556	19,610	0	22,217	0	11,906	1,267	371,033.13		
Idaho.....	75,263	447,144	20,594	94,051	96,741	146,731	28,563	21,790	63,794	0	283,183	0	1,268,848.23		
Illinois.....	354,807	3,224,637	199,560	232,306	602,548	659,817	62,389	31,001	64,748	0	1,782,896	308,503	7,521,152.00		
Indiana.....	108,656	1,121,806	22,050	507,495	654,452	343,067	35,287	0	0	0	323,640	28,331	3,044,819.10		
Iowa.....	96,307	1,690,638	89,634	428,600	428,589	425,698	165,452	67,416	0	0	418,394	38,277	3,840,120.26		
Kansas.....	165,048	1,021,153	137,937	291,342	189,462	241,131	0	95,967	48,454	0	41,216	27,290	2,229,005.81		
Kentucky.....	73,645	541,518	21,000	464,649	302,542	141,038	0	73,927	0	0	99,008	525	1,717,856.58		
Louisiana.....	76,914	525,300	47,632	391,183	127,539	85,164	0	0	0	0	1,134,253	0	2,387,988.43		
Maine.....	65,652	438,961	16,773	112,859	114,691	124,694	17,879	128,165	()	0	34,433	0	1,064,331.08		
Maryland.....	170,018	742,869	19,931	312,707	168,827	122,138	128,021	0	121,481	343,207	1,197	98,642	2,127,141.56		
Massachusetts.....	46,915	304,513	10,845	116,482	183,057	237,393	1,481	1,664	138,942	0	14,581	113,866	1,264,724.80		
Amherst.....	257,700	1,287,600	40,800	0	0	373,300	456,000	43,400	133,200	0	76,000	377,000	3,043,800.00		
Cambridge.....	79,929	965,375	33,336	364,613	372,676	330,512	292,555	7,564	27,633	0	273,209	2,647	2,732,064.92		
Michigan.....	332,677	3,369,823	156,250	486,766	511,069	195,057	1,327,888	150,406	1,289,133	287,886	913,071	464,645	8,240,870.59		
Minnesota.....	76,584	184,776	6,242	457,285	185,142	165,057	128,087	9,253	136,679	0	0	98,642	1,376,976.69		

Missouri.....	147,161	1,344,320	62,917	537,575	190,313	400,374	3,863	69,474	0	340,695	60,977	3,467,814.26
Montana.....	36,272	237,519	10,378	125,532	175,546	113,510	(1)	14,871	0	117,922	0	3,782,965.98
Nebraska.....	220,618	1,701,370	76,332	229,906	272,329	113,510	10,610	102,094	113,169	554,077	0	3,024,172.13
Nevada.....	36,548	223,545	9,850	85,337	57,988	47,562	110,894	55,269	2,729	17,490	39,158	736,865.95
New Hampshire.....	48,469	392,304	10,042	94,067	75,732	99,884	35,351	57,009	0	281,960	1,534	1,196,215.45
New Jersey.....	120,802	508,417	47,151	324,987	394,455	8,733	94,771	149,622	0	1,081,425	575,876	3,588,092.50
New Mexico.....	25,427	123,642	2,693	131,316	70,333	0	18,356	0	291	228,488	0	4,405,213.04
New York.....	1,573,341	3,102,544	86,169	256,906	570,945	332,599	173,315	437,195	349,481	600,695	154,240	7,243,768.36
North Carolina.....	73,211	429,167	10,240	579,040	110,207	66,346	29,657	164,929	6,609	41,538	0	2,148,990.31
North Dakota.....	89,297	279,862	12,248	122,234	246,369	0	3,785	29,260	0	0	0	926,374.03
Ohio.....	340,362	2,477,719	138,657	699,098	63,751	459,470	59,162	25,918	191,625	1,244,983	16,972	4,250,962.82
Oklahoma.....	74,060	595,252	16,642	290,230	91,248	58,401	23,699	35,835	3,774	471,925	102,992	1,842,736.56
Oregon.....	126,189	813,160	46,692	203,279	225,893	176,805	133,178	(1)	0	277,978	0	2,007,028.92
Pennsylvania.....	139,188	1,291,766	26,367	767,049	189,935	253,611	37,325	53,883	10,547	210,000	0	2,961,667.26
Porto Rico.....	59,067	281,109	11,419	0	15,636	14,826	0	0	0	0	0	639,225.20
Rhode Island.....	29,346	121,281	1,795	12,522	63,646	58,276	39,287	91,568	0	1,056	0	418,891.71
South Carolina.....	23,202	252,761	8,313	398,807	164,193	61,945	9,252	165,621	0	0	0	1,148,760.04
South Dakota.....	46,047	380,378	9,279	203,138	118,648	6,732	10,853	0	0	106,378	0	1,113,334.36
Tennessee.....	85,568	562,489	38,310	298,126	109,123	19,650	17,858	61,059	0	506,118	41,665	1,828,952.43
Texas.....	95,862	703,150	15,746	600,552	400,081	501,714	0	409,017	0	116,543	96,147	3,196,653.83
Utah.....	58,370	219,307	16,594	84,270	132,283	0	0	0	0	0	397	544,405.38
Vermont.....	57,737	362,991	13,023	79,673	63,190	51,118	20,017	38,031	0	9,345	38,355	772,302.73
Virginia.....	49,494	312,332	9,358	482,612	130,963	210,888	32,596	153,987	0	85,668	9,050	1,574,926.77
Washington.....	70,206	614,641	28,594	249,376	218,317	53,632	15,776	0	0	289,183	0	1,670,296.90
West Virginia.....	93,685	1,063,475	22,512	350,654	190,535	100,000	0	59,914	0	0	0	1,882,777.41
Wisconsin.....	267,511	3,326,529	94,676	594,642	88,556	975,634	290,974	(1)	520,980	489,168	52,920	7,250,509.07
Wyoming.....	83,911	309,378	23,451	94,236	107,431	0	15,926	44,219	0	159,963	65,883	955,227.52
Total.....	7,204,492	44,498,698	2,185,303	14,609,398	10,091,471	7,343,824	1,860,715	3,616,710	2,466,338	16,221,798	3,641,950	123,461,679.90

¹ Included in column 12.
² \$188,451 county funds for agriculture; and \$6,678 other funds for agriculture and home economics extension, not handled through the university and not included in this table.
³ Included in column 9.
⁴ Included in column 3.
⁵ Included in column 10.
⁶ Educational survey.

Part III—NEGRO LAND-GRANT COLLEGES

Information in this section of the bulletin relates exclusively to the land-grant institutions which were established for the benefit of negro students. Comparative statistics on the work of these schools are summarized in Table 17. A summary of the work of the 69 land-grant colleges, including the 17 negro institutions, is shown in Table 1 of this bulletin.

Table 16.—**DIRECTORY, 1927—Negro land-grant colleges**

1. *Alabama*.—State Agricultural and Mechanical Institute for Negroes, Normal—J. F. Drake.
2. *Arkansas*.—The Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal School, Pine Bluff—R. E. Malone.
3. *Delaware*.—State College for Colored Students, Dover—R. S. Grossley.
4. *Florida*.—Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes, Tallahassee—J. R. E. Lee.
5. *Georgia*.—Georgia State Industrial College, Savannah—B. F. Hubert.
6. *Kentucky*.—Kentucky State Industrial College, Frankfort—G. P. Russell.
7. *Louisiana*.—Southern University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, Scotlandville—J. S. Clark.
8. *Maryland*.—Princess Anne Academy, Princess Anne—T. H. Kiah.
9. *Mississippi*.—Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College, Alcorn—L. J. Rowan.
10. *Missouri*.—Lincoln University, Jefferson City—
11. *North Carolina*.—The Negro Agricultural and Technical College, Greensboro—F. D. Bluford.
12. *Oklahoma*.—Colored Agricultural and Normal University, Langston—Isaac W. Young.
13. *South Carolina*.—The Colored Normal, Industrial, Agricultural and Mechanical College of South Carolina, Orangeburg—R. S. Wilkinson.
14. *Tennessee*.—Agricultural and Industrial State Normal School for Negroes, Nashville—William J. Hale.
15. *Texas*.—Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College, Prairie View—W. R. Banks.
16. *Virginia*.—Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute, Ettricks—John M. Gandy.
17. *West Virginia*.—West Virginia Collegiate Institute, Institute—John W. Davis.

GENERAL

The 17 negro land-grant colleges receive Federal aid from the second Morrill Act of 1890, which provided for negro colleges in case the States desired to maintain separate institutions. Only four of

the colleges, however, receive income from the 1862 land-grant—Kentucky, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Virginia—but Georgia makes an annual appropriation to the land-grant college of \$8,000, which is in lieu of any claim on the 1862 land-grant income.

Beginning as secondary schools, or even elementary schools without any work above high-school grade, receiving few appropriations outside of the Federal aid, embarrassed by poor buildings and inadequate equipment, the institutions have been handicapped in growth and progress until recent years. A more sympathetic attitude on the part of the public, larger State appropriations, better housing conditions and equipment, and trained teachers have, in the past decade, strengthened the negro land-grant colleges, raised their standards and increased their usefulness. West Virginia Collegiate Institute has the distinction of being the first to receive recognition as an accredited college, and was put on the list of accredited four-year colleges in 1927 by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

New buildings completed in 1926 for negro land-grant colleges cost \$183,347. Property was valued at \$9,288,634. Income and receipts for the year amounted to \$3,130,353.

\$1, 638, 015.....	State appropriations.
314, 390.....	Federal aid.
946, 915.....	Institutional funds.
231, 033.....	Miscellaneous funds.
3, 130, 353.....	Total income and receipts.

In 1926 there were 621 students graduated—481 with certificates and 140 with college degrees. Of a total of 1,115 instructors employed, 522 men and 385 women were on full time and 140 men and 68 women on part time. The number of individuals on the faculties of these colleges has more than doubled within 10 years. The total enrollment, including summer schools, was 13,007 students (4,477 men and 8,530 women). Of this total, 2,354 were in elementary schools, 4,384 were in the secondary schools, 2,703 were in the college departments, 174 in class extension courses, and 78 in correspondence courses.

The largest numbers of students are enrolled in the trades and home economic courses of the secondary schools, while in the collegiate departments general liberal arts work is the most popular, followed in order by the normal courses, home economics, agriculture, mechanic arts, and nursing. These figures indicate that the negro land-grant colleges are developing their institutions and are extending educational advantages to larger numbers of the negro race.

The libraries, however, deserve attention. Considering that there were 13,000 students who used these libraries in 1926, the 56,399

volumes which are valued at \$55,037 are entirely inadequate for these 17 institutions. Delaware has no library whatever. Kentucky reports only 900 volumes, valued at \$1,150. In Maryland 875 books are available, valued at \$750. The 1,200 references in Georgia are appraised at \$1,000; 1,500 volumes in Mississippi are valued at \$2,500. Arkansas possesses 1,800 books, valued at \$1,500. The libraries in the other institutions vary from 2,000 to 8,000, including many old and cast-off books which are of no value for a college library. Library books which are available to all students are essential in any educational institution, and although many pamphlets and magazines serve in a measure to supplement general reading and study, standard reference works and up-to-date texts are necessary for the proper training of college students. The negro land-grant colleges will find a big opportunity to develop their educational advantages by adding yearly to their reference books in the libraries.

Figures available for the enrollments of negro students in the northern and western land-grant colleges and universities outside of the 17 institutions above mentioned indicate that there were over 200 men and 100 women (negro students) enrolled in 1926. The following table shows the numbers of negro students in separate institutions.

Negro students in northern and western land-grant colleges

Institution (for full name see Table 3)	Men	Women	Institution (for full name see Table 3)	Men	Women
Arizona.....	1	3	New Hampshire.....	2	1
California.....	29	35	New Jersey.....	6	4
Connecticut.....	1	0	New York.....	(?)	(?)
Idaho.....	1	0	Ohio.....	(?)	(?)
Illinois.....	65	(?)	Oregon.....	0	3
Indiana.....	8	2	Pennsylvania.....	(?)	0
Iowa.....	12	3	Rhode Island.....	1	0
Kansas.....	19	9	South Dakota.....	1	0
Maine.....	0	1	Utah.....	(?)	(?)
Massachusetts: Cambridge.....	16	0	Vermont.....	1	0
Michigan.....	4	3	Washington.....	4	1
Minnesota.....	(?)	(?)	Wisconsin.....	(?)	(?)
Nebraska.....	22	16	Total.....	105	
Nevada.....	1	0			

¹ Included in column for men.

² Not reported, or not separately enrolled.

In order to solve their administrative problems and to improve their curricula, the presidents and instructors of the negro land-grant colleges have found it advantageous to meet periodically to discuss new methods and to exchange plans of procedure. These conferences have been called annually by the United States Bureau of Education since 1918.

SIXTH CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION IN NEGRO LAND-GRANT COLLEGES

The sixth conference on education in the negro land-grant colleges was held May 10, 11, and 12, 1926, at Washington, D. C. The purpose of the conference was to study the methods of agricultural education through special demonstrations, to find the basis of a sound program of education in trades and industries, to improve methods of internal administration, and to encourage higher educational standards. The general sessions were held in the auditorium of the Interior Department Building. Agricultural demonstrations, which were planned by the faculty of the University of Maryland, were held at the agricultural experiment station of the University of Maryland, College Park, Md. These university demonstrations included an inspection of many of the research projects which are being carried on at the experiment station, as well as inspection of the physical plant and equipment of the university.

In referring to these conferences, President John M. Gandy, of Virginia, said:

The contribution of the Bureau of Education at Washington has been, by holding annual conferences of the negro land-grant college presidents, a most potent and stimulating influence in standardizing courses of study, the qualifications of teachers of various subjects, and business methods in running the colleges. The curriculum of every department of most of these colleges is either an exact copy of that which was drawn up at these conferences or a modified form of it.

Table 17.—COMPARATIVE STATISTICS of negro land-grant colleges

Professors, students, and finances	1915-16.	1920-21 ¹	1925-26
I. PROFESSORS AND INSTRUCTORS			
Professors, instructors, and extension workers.....	535	556	1,115
II. STUDENT ENROLLMENT			
Students in the following courses of study:			
Agriculture.....	2,053	847	.....
Trades.....	2,683	2,412	.....
Home economics.....	5,629	5,287	.....
Nursing.....	129	183	.....
Total student enrollment, excluding duplicates.....	10,613	11,527	13,259
Students in the following secondary courses:			
Academic.....	.....	.....	4,161
Agriculture.....	.....	.....	795
Trades.....	.....	.....	2,186
Home economics.....	.....	.....	2,417
Nursing.....	.....	.....	90
Total, excluding duplicates.....	.....	.....	6,061

¹ In 1920 the land-grant college in Virginia was changed from Hampton Institute, at Hampton, Va., to the Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute at Ettricks (Petersburg), Va.; hence the drop in statistics since 1920-21.

Table 47.—COMPARATIVE STATISTICS of negro land-grant colleges—Contd.

Professors, students, and finances	1915-16	1920-21	1925-26
STUDENT ENROLLMENT—continued			
Students in the following collegiate courses:			
General.....			1,634
Normal.....			1,353
Agriculture.....			208
Mechanic arts.....			113
Home economics.....			619
Nursing.....			36
Total, excluding duplicates.....			2,002
Students in military science.....	2,177	1,409	1,120
III. CERTIFICATES AND DEGREES			
Certificates granted.....			481
Degrees conferred.....			140
IV. LIBRARIES			
Bound volumes in libraries.....	69,474	81,878	55,199
V. RECEIPTS			
State funds from—			
Endowments granted by State.....		15,000	
Appropriations for support.....	284,414	650,424	1,089,413
Appropriations for permanent improvements.....	110,268	266,582	548,602
Total State aid.....	394,682	932,006	1,638,015
United States funds from—			
Land grant of 1862.....	24,123	24,153	24,152
Other land grants.....	5,778	5,778	5,777
Morrill-Nelson appropriations.....	251,792	251,361	249,720
Total Federal aid.....	261,693	281,292	279,649
Institutional funds from—			
College endowment.....	124,917	230,815	
Tuition and fees.....	25,660	466,459	119,569
Board and lodging.....	41,579	(1)	649,328
Departmental earnings.....		61,941	171,096
Private gifts.....	270,752	544,900	6,922
Total.....	463,047	1,304,205	946,915
Smith-Hughes Act (vocational).....		21,958	34,741
Other sources.....		133,269	231,033
Grand total receipts of institutions.....	1,139,422	2,672,730	3,130,333
VI. VALUE OF PROPERTY			
Buildings and dormitories.....	2,704,800	4,505,484	5,885,325
Farm and grounds.....	511,728	1,152,104	1,561,076
Libraries.....	48,690	49,423	55,037
Apparatus and machinery.....	534,915	638,143	1,094,857
Livestock.....	79,700	80,573	63,801
Land grants and funds.....	3,193,798	500,566	468,852
Miscellaneous.....		3,986,719	120,685
Total.....	7,073,637	10,913,002	9,298,634

¹ Included with tuition

Table 18.—NEW BUILDINGS—New buildings and additions to buildings completed in negro land-grant colleges during the year ended June 30, 1926

Arkansas (Pine Bluff).—Dairy barn—\$15,000.
 Maryland-(Princess Anne).—State building (offices, classrooms, and dormitory)—\$40,000.
 Oklahoma (Langston).—Agriculture building and dairy barn; home economics practice cottage—\$20,200.
 South Carolina (Orangeburg).—Teachers' cottage—\$3,000.
 Texas (Prairie View).—Dormitories for boys and girls—\$54,503.56.
 Virginia (Ettricks).—Heating plant; gymnasium; land—\$50,643.85.
 Total cost of new buildings and additions, \$183,347.41.

Table 19.—STAFF—Members of administrative and instructional staff in negro land-grant colleges, year ended June 30, 1926

Institutions (for full name see Table 16)	General administration				Resident instruction				Extension service				Grand total											
	Full time		Part time		Practise school and secondary		Collegiate		Total full-time, including summer school ¹		Agriculture and home economics		Other extension		Total on full time		Full time		Part time					
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
Alabama.....	3	1	0	0	0	19	13	5	2	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	11	7	2	7
Arkansas.....	5	3	6	6	2	8	5	1	10	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	11	1	0	1
Delaware.....	2	1	1	0	0	6	13	0	3	3	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	10	0	0	5
Florida.....	10	12	0	0	0	11	11	10	7	23	18	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	34	31	0	0	0
Georgia.....	4	0	0	0	0	27	0	5	0	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	0	0	0	0
Kentucky.....	7	2	0	0	0	6	3	7	6	15	14	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	22	16	0	0	0
Louisiana.....	6	3	0	0	0	12	11	4	5	20	18	0	0	6	0	1	1	10	7	36	28	0	0	0
Maryland.....	0	0	2	2	0	19	9	0	0	6	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	0	0	5
Mississippi.....	2	3	3	3	0	16	8	10	4	20	4	16	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	23	7	0	0	17
Missouri.....	2	5	4	4	4	9	4	14	6	14	9	10	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	12	14	0	13
North Carolina.....	6	2	4	4	2	29	0	9	0	16	12	17	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	19	14	21	0	0
Oklahoma.....	4	4	2	2	1	15	11	12	6	43	24	10	5	10	4	0	0	1	1	56	30	23	6	6
South Carolina.....	2	7	1	1	1	13	12	13	7	38	32	4	3	10	6	29	31	39	37	79	76	5	4	4
Tennessee.....	5	3	6	6	6	10	3	8	9	20	7	7	8	10	7	18	22	23	29	43	36	7	7	
Texas.....	17	8	0	0	0	13	14	19	15	28	26	0	0	23	19	0	0	23	19	68	53	0	0	0
Virginia.....	5	11	6	6	5	12	21	10	10	18	30	4	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	24	41	9	7	7
West Virginia.....	3	2	10	4	4	13	7	19	8	16	11	17	6	0	0	2	1	0	0	16	11	19	7	7
Total.....	83	67	45	27	238	147	147	147	86	340	227	99	52	96	43	53	55	102	87	522	385	140	68	68

¹ Under supervision of University of Arkansas.

² Excluding duplicates.



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Table 20.—STUDENT ENROLLMENT—Resident, extension, and correspondence students in negro land-grant colleges, year ended June 30, 1926

Institutions (for full name see Table 16)	Pupils in training school		Secondary students		College students		Total resident students, excluding duplicates		In courses of 10 days to 1 year		Total resident students, including summer school		Resident enrollment one month after opening of fall term		Extension students in courses for credit		Correspondence students in courses for credit	
	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Alabama.....	99	140	54	52	5	12	158	204	0	0	140	258	85	136	0	0	0	0
Arkansas.....	60	60	91	152	42	13	193	225	48	10	241	235	163	225	0	0	0	0
Delaware.....	3	8	38	64	1	5	42	107	0	0	42	107	41	104	0	0	0	0
Florida.....	58	164	85	155	39	64	182	383	5	8	187	391	279	439	0	0	0	0
Georgia.....	68	146	144	113	0	0	212	259	22	0	244	259	17	12	0	0	0	0
Kentucky.....	44	31	73	137	57	124	174	312	0	9	186	441	141	12	0	0	0	0
Louisiana.....	0	0	114	163	21	63	135	226	0	0	100	257	135	226	3	9	3	10
Maryland.....	12	13	50	45	0	0	62	58	0	0	62	58	62	58	4	31	0	0
Mississippi.....	161	96	185	115	70	16	416	229	0	0	428	303	276	162	0	0	0	0
Missouri.....	0	0	107	96	78	92	185	188	0	0	205	267	163	122	0	0	0	0
North Carolina.....	31	0	298	0	98	0	427	0	0	0	461	290	355	60	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma.....	36	27	99	180	79	155	214	362	0	0	287	954	146	304	0	0	0	0
South Carolina.....	132	168	153	204	179	134	382	398	0	0	430	632	317	370	14	85	16	49
Tennessee.....	0	0	105	174	91	190	196	364	0	0	305	1,175	162	200	0	0	0	0
Texas.....	29	39	125	283	170	292	324	614	0	0	120	779	368	377	0	0	0	0
Virginia.....	310	276	203	353	98	231	561	860	0	0	642	1,529	531	790	1	10	0	0
West Virginia.....	34	57	122	117	143	171	290	345	0	0	317	595	2	12	2	12	0	0
Total.....	1,077	1,277	2,046	2,338	1,141	1,562	4,182	3,134	75	18	4,477	8,530	3,070	3,615	27	147	19	59

Table 21. - ENROLLMENT BY COURSES AND DEGREES—Student enrollment by courses and baccalaureate degrees conferred in negro land-grant colleges, year ended June 30, 1926

Institutions (for full name see Table 16)	Secondary										Collegiate										Total																				
	Vocational					General					Normal					Agricultural						Mechanic arts					Home economics					Nursing					Total				
	Agriculture	Trades	Home economics	Nursing	Students, excluding duplicates	Graduates (certificates)	Students	Graduates (certificates and degrees)	Students	Graduates	Students	Graduates	Students	Graduates	Students	Graduates	Students	Graduates	Students	Graduates		Students	Graduates	Students	Graduates	Students	Graduates	Men	Women	Certificates	Degrees	Military drill									
Alabama.....	15	54	52	0	106	2	0	0	0	17	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	12	8	0	0	0										
Arkansas.....	37	123	176	0	326	0	21	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0										
Delaware.....	132	44	102	0	144	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	102	12	0	0	37	0										
Florida.....	0	53	149	0	423	2	3	0	0	11	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	19	0	0	0	163	0										
Georgia.....	0	4	207	0	371	0	22	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	4	1	0	0	175	0										
Kentucky.....	230	8	183	0	443	98	2	95	169	87	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	89	124	95	0	0	78	0										
Louisiana.....	277	39	128	27	277	51	23	4	0	0	12	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	2	4	22	0	0	0										
Maryland.....	95	13	37	0	95	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0									
Mississippi.....	265	67	180	9	300	42	70	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	16	2	16	0	0	0										
Missouri.....	303	19	100	0	264	37	83	13	0	87	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	78	92	38	21	132	0	0										
North Carolina.....	631	86	229	0	298	37	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62	0	0	7	354	0	0										
Oklahoma.....	279	99	42	0	279	22	53	3	143	36	0	17	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79	155	41	4	183	0	0										
South Carolina.....	714	227	268	40	646	57	106	23	63	29	37	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	145	133	53	27	0	0	0										
Tennessee.....	279	20	106	0	279	104	647	288	647	288	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	133	514	172	16	0	0	0										
Texas.....	701	70	53	14	968	96	301	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	170	292	0	0	0	0	0										
Virginia.....	489	20	57	0	556	83	156	17	116	28	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	231	42	11	0	0	0										
West Virginia.....	239	20	169	0	286	49	139	15	72	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	146	168	13	16	0	0	0										
Total.....	4,161	795	2,186	2,417	90	16,061	759	1,634	474	1,353	552	208	37	113	5	619	69	36	1	1,111	891	481	140	1,120	1,111	891	481	140	1,120	0	0	0									

1 Includes certificates and degrees.

Table 22.—RECEIPTS—For instruction, administration, and permanent improvements in negro land-grant colleges, year ended June 30, 1926

Institutions (for full name see Table 16)	Federal funds		State funds from mill-tax levy and appropriations for—		Private gifts for permanent improvements and endowment	Institutional funds from—					Total income	
	Land grant and Morrill-Nelson funds	Smith-Hughes funds for training vocational teachers	Current expenses	Permanent improvements		Tuition and fees, less refunds ¹	Board and lodging charges	Departmental earnings	Veterans' Bureau for rehabilitation of soldiers	Other sources		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Alabama.....	\$19,205	0	\$17,703	0	0	0	\$2,081	\$11,665	\$4,354	0	\$0,140	\$66,165
Arkansas.....	13,626	0	65,000	0	0	0	3,740	0	0	\$3,757	0	85,086
Delaware.....	10,000	0	21,000	0	0	0	0	14,222	2,550	0	231	48,003
Florida.....	25,000	820	78,584	\$217,141	0	0	0	46,783	0	0	0	368,328
Georgia.....	16,067	3,000	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29,067
Kentucky.....	8,545	0	40,000	15,000	0	0	5,714	0	0	0	0	69,219
Louisiana.....	20,170	3,485	46,515	0	0	0	893	31,546	1,549	0	14,615	108,773
Maryland.....	10,000	0	18,120	40,000	\$1,224	0	1,837	20,879	7,021	0	0	93,061
Mississippi.....	39,592	0	48,251	12,000	0	0	246	39,650	2,079	0	0	141,700
Missouri.....	3,125	0	104,706	0	0	0	6,951	35,589	0	0	2,623	152,994
North Carolina.....	16,500	2,086	69,175	54,000	0	0	10,423	37,406	2,803	255	28,924	214,181
Oklahoma.....	5,000	2,067	30,150	10,000	0	0	11,428	56,598	408	0	1,163	176,874
South Carolina.....	30,754	5,250	165,623	15,000	0	0	6,460	0	517	0	4,150	167,756
Tennessee.....	12,000	2,850	70,000	0	1,198	0	18,157	48,806	5,924	0	0	158,635
Texas.....	12,500	5,003	68,970	38,700	4,500	0	23,421	138,172	84,474	837	102,017	413,594
Virginia.....	25,965	6,130	64,024	62,546	0	0	17,478	113,607	65,367	0	18,418	374,645
West Virginia.....	40,000	0	187,500	13,000	0	0	0	54,335	0	0	59,752	381,322
Total.....	278,649	34,741	1,069,413	548,032	6,922	0	114,730	649,328	171,086	4,849	231,033	3,130,363

¹ Only fees pertaining to instruction, including laboratory, athletic, social, and health fees are not included.

² Includes \$3,476 for agriculture and \$1,139 for other extension.

³ Includes \$1,500 for agriculture and home economics extension and \$31,200 for vocational service.

⁴ Includes \$1,106 for agriculture and home economics extension.



Table 23.—EXPENDITURES, Part I—Operation and maintenance—Salaries and wages in negro land-grant colleges, year ended June 30, 1926

Institutions (for full name see Table 16)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Administration and general	Resident instruction	General library	Extension	Experiment station and other organized research	Physical plant, operation and maintenance	Supplementary operations	Dormitories	Dining hall	Hospitals	Total expenditures for salaries and wages	
Alabama.....	\$7,521.48	\$14,545.00	0	0	0	\$125.25	0	0	\$2,104.72	0	\$24,296.45	
Arkansas.....	4,000.00	29,000.00	0	0	0	1,000.00	0	\$1,730.00	0	0	35,730.00	
Delaware.....	(1)	0	0	0	0	(1)	0	0	(1)	0	(1)	
Florida.....	68,637.64	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,350.42	3,565.29	\$1,134.37	76,087.72	
Georgia.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	
Kentucky.....	45,418.94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45,418.94	
Louisiana.....	7,353.50	38,014.42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45,367.92	
Maryland.....	4,342.00	15,153.00	0	0	0	920.00	\$866.00	0	0	0	21,281.00	
Mississippi.....	(1)	42,946.56	0	0	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0	42,946.56	
Missouri.....	19,659.90	41,801.49	\$1,920.00	0	0	5,872.57	0	2,903.10	7,410.00	0	79,567.06	
North Carolina.....	16,157.89	40,054.50	1,500.00	0	0	14,059.68	0	2,858.56	5,539.11	0	80,170.04	
Oklahoma.....	8,500.00	55,119.74	1,100.00	\$1,500.00	\$6,500.00	2,300.00	0	2,120.00	0	0	77,139.74	
South Carolina.....	12,500.00	58,113.02	900.00	22,600.00	9,300.00	0	0	1,369.04	0	2,300.00	107,133.06	
Tennessee.....	21,445.01	79,942.71	1,643.41	0	0	28,556.07	19,349.02	653.33	84,694.82	0	284,294.37	
Virginia.....	14,638.05	81,531.81	1,312.02	(1)	0	8,576.62	23,068.50	(1)	23,728.62	3,347.88	150,201.48	
West Virginia.....	19,250.00	80,601.47	1,200.00	42.00	0	900.00	0	2,809.00	1,860.00	0	112,602.47	
Total.....	249,429.39	582,524.02	9,575.43	24,202.00	16,800.00	60,310.19	43,253.52	17,784.45	128,840.56	6,782.25	1,138,856.81	

¹ See grand total in Part IV.
² No report.
³ Cost of this work met by students taught.
⁴ Included in column 10.



Table 23.—EXPENDITURES, Part II—Operation and maintenance—Materials, supplies, and other expenses in negro land-grant colleges, year ended June 30, 1926

Institutions (for full name see Table 16)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Administration and general	Resident instruction	General library	Extension	Experiment station and other organized research	Physical plant operation and maintenance	Supplementary operations	Dormitories	Dining hall	Hospitals	Total for materials and supplies	
Alabama.....	\$4,332.63	\$327.99	\$47.26	0	0	\$11,845.55	\$2,902.12	0	\$9,765.47	0	\$29,281.02	
Arkansas.....	4,550.00	7,400.00	940.00	0	0	10,550.00	0	\$2,150.00	5,500.00	0	31,110.00	
Delaware.....	(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Florida.....	38,557.19	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,756.57	2,843.56	\$963.77	45,121.04	
Georgia.....	(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kentucky.....	27,707.72	0	0	0	0	9,163.79	3,553.71	0	0	0	40,515.22	
Louisiana.....	0	1,182.43	0	\$1,285.73	0	29,672.20	4,386.30	0	28,434.06	0	59,990.72	
Maryland.....	488.00	0	0	0	0	5,748.00	9,940.00	0	16,380.00	0	32,557.00	
Mississippi.....	(1)	8,210.49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,210.49	
Missouri.....	1,396.17	1,276.48	2,240.00	0	0	28,318.04	0	1,803.29	19,085.61	0	54,119.59	
North Carolina.....	15,640.68	5,840.07	252.85	0	0	19,833.01	0	1,616.70	18,434.54	0	61,618.05	
Oklahoma.....	734.16	1,640.72	976.55	0	\$3,241.37	18,882.88	0	791.79	55,545.41	0	81,812.88	
South Carolina.....	6,655.53	4,762.38	0	0	26,638.06	0	0	584.07	0	105.88	38,725.92	
Tennessee.....	0	16,879.48	0	0	0	11,418.91	3,321.20	2,094.00	28,114.27	0	61,731.86	
Texas.....	5,356.90	12,818.99	303.83	0	0	111,782.39	8,297.18	7,994.21	18,275.55	0	163,829.14	
Virginia.....	1,968.84	8,533.58	434.12	0	0	14,639.06	50,937.63	0	59,193.58	981.72	139,818.53	
West Virginia.....	0	11,957.24	0	0	0	0	995.60	694.55	2,007.26	0	15,654.95	
Total.....	107,488.91	86,909.85	5,114.61	1,285.73	29,879.43	268,853.83	84,393.74	19,509.68	261,579.91	2,051.37	867,066.40	

1 See grand total in Part IV.

Table 23.—EXPENDITURES, Part III—Capital outlay expenditures in negro land-grant colleges, year ended June 30, 1926

Institution (for full name see Table 16)	Equipment (capital outlay)											Lands, buildings, and land improvements (capital outlay)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		12
	Administration and general	Resident instruction	General library	Experiment station and other organized research	Physical plant, operation and maintenance	Supplementary operations	Dormitories	Dining hall	Hospitals	Total capital outlay for equipment		
Alabama.....	\$2,184.03	\$4,878.74	\$500.00	0	\$1,584.12	0	\$1,873.20	\$837.65	0	\$11,358.43	0	
Arkansas.....	1,404.00	0	0	0	2,100.00	0	710.00	700.00	0	5,494.00	\$19,465.00	
Delaware.....	(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Florida.....	15,656.89	0	0	0	0	0	2,237.37	4,501.15	\$322.00	19,807.31	115,966.21	
Georgia.....	(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kentucky.....	2,716.30	1,306.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,716.30	0	
Louisiana.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,396.60	0	
Maryland.....	0	3,076.26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mississippi.....	(1)	1,528.00	133.00	0	2,447.00	0	1,675.00	0	0	3,076.26	0	
Missouri.....	64.50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,847.50	0	
North Carolina.....	117.60	6,272.43	0	0	2,894.14	0	31.00	0	0	9,315.77	23,078.94	
Oklahoma.....	2,062.09	2,737.09	0	\$102.13	0	0	0	0	0	2,859.62	10,188.95	
South Carolina.....	0	4,844.67	0	3,559.48	0	0	6,976.83	0	1,574.04	18,967.11	0	
Tennessee.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Texas.....	891.08	9,677.26	770.40	0	18,647.61	\$3,500.97	6,057.01	8,219.07	0	47,783.40	75,787.45	
Virginia ¹	0	2,763.43	1,680.40	0	0	2,535.74	(1)	3,241.97	0.50	10,207.44	50,648.85	
West Virginia.....	0	11,957.24	0	0	0	963.00	694.55	2,007.96	0	15,634.05	82,283.84	
Total.....	25,177.00	49,151.72	3,063.80	3,632.01	27,672.97	7,032.31	20,245.55	16,566.80	1,902.54	154,474.69	377,316.24	

¹ See grand total in Part IV. ² Cost of extension met by students taught. ³ Included in column 10.



Table 23.—EXPENDITURES, Part IV—Grand totals for negro land-grant colleges, year ended June 30, 1926

Institutions (for full name see Table 16)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Adminis- tration and general	Resident instruction	General library	Extension	Experiment station and other organized research	Physical plant, operation and main- tenance	Supple- mentary operations	Dormi- tories	Dining halls	Hospitals	Physical plant ex- tensions (lands, buildings, and land improve- ments)	Grand total of expendi- tures	
Alabama.....	\$14,638.74	\$19,751.73	\$47.26	0	0	\$13,554.92	\$2,962.12	\$1,873.29	\$12,707.84	0	0	\$64,935.90	
Arkansas.....	10,509.00	36,400.00	1,460.00	0	0	29,150.00	0	6,580.00	7,700.00	0	0	91,799.00	
Delaware.....	26,484.43	0	0	0	0	13,097.59	0	0	15,192.22	0	0	54,773.94	
Florida.....	238,117.93	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,344.26	8,000.00	\$2,430.14	0	256,882.33	
Georgia.....	(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52,000.00	
Kentucky.....	7,933.50	75,932.96	0	0	0	9,163.79	3,533.71	0	0	0	0	86,650.46	
Louisiana.....	4,831.00	40,593.45	0	\$1,285.73	0	29,672.20	4,396.30	0	29,434.06	0	0	107,325.24	
Maryland.....	11,343.37	15,153.00	0	0	0	6,668.00	10,808.00	0	16,380.00	0	\$40,000.00	93,828.00	
Mississippi.....	21,120.57	44,605.97	4,393.00	0	0	22,697.44	2,764.22	6,667.80	37,584.35	0	0	141,242.49	
Missouri.....	31,945.67	52,167.30	1,752.85	0	0	39,637.01	0	6,381.39	26,493.61	0	0	139,534.15	
North Carolina.....	9,251.16	36,517.55	2,076.55	1,501.00	0	59,836.27	0	4,506.76	23,973.95	0	0	174,182.80	
Oklahoma.....	11,197.62	67,720.07	300.00	22,660.00	39,467.54	21,182.88	0	2,911.79	55,545.41	0	10,188.95	172,001.19	
South Carolina.....	7,940.90	55,191.98	0	0	0	17,551.79	8,642.40	3,628.00	39,756.47	3,979.92	0	164,946.09	
Tennessee.....	27,083.08	102,438.96	2,617.64	0	0	178,269.96	31,157.17	13,894.53	111,189.44	0	54,503.56	130,110.64	
Texas.....	16,639.87	92,928.82	3,493.54	(?)	0	23,215.68	16,541.87	(?)	86,161.57	4,356.10	59,643.85	333,871.39	
Virginia.....	22,719.11	103,367.47	41,874.05	42.00	0	17,190.47	18,108.36	8,155.54	47,516.73	0	82,283.84	311,319.67	
West Virginia.....	474,757.05	826,002.57	26,427.89	25,487.73	49,311.44	474,888.30	156,982.15	71,174.32	514,367.65	10,736.16	237,622.20	2,898,977.40	
Total.....													

(?) Not itemized, in grand total only. * Cost of this work met by students taught. † Included in column 10.



Table 24. PROPERTY In negro land-grant colleges, year ended June 30, 1926

1 Institutions (for full names see Table 16)	2 Basis of inventory	Value of property										Acres of land			13 Bound volumes in libraries	
		3 Value of library books	4 Appraisals, machinery, and furniture	5 Livestock	6 Campus and grounds	7 Buildings and dormitories	8 Endowment from Federal land-grants	9 Other property	10 Total value of property	11 Campus and farms	12 Under cultivation					
Alabama.....	Appraisal	\$5,000	\$31,000	\$1,500	\$183,000	\$900,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	187	90	5,000
Arkansas.....	Cost	1,500	40,000	3,000	55,000	60,000	0	0	\$15,000	172,400	0	0	0	182	100	1,800
Delaware.....	Appraisal	0	16,657	3,022	31,000	98,535	0	0	0	149,214	0	0	0	200	180	0
Florida.....	do.	3,650	17,072	3,092	25,000	248,150	0	0	0	296,964	0	0	0	219	121	3,234
Georgia.....	do.	1,000	8,000	1,500	150,000	275,000	0	0	0	435,500	0	0	0	116	70	1,200
Kentucky.....	do.	1,500	2,800	1,900	37,500	250,000	20,925	6,500	0	320,775	0	0	0	300	160	900
Louisiana.....	do.	2,000	9,500	3,000	200,000	370,000	0	0	0	896,500	0	0	0	500	200	2,000
Maryland.....	do.	750	22,000	3,375	11,000	75,000	0	0	0	112,125	0	0	0	117	85	875
Mississippi.....	do.	2,500	75,000	6,500	10,000	260,980	209,871	0	0	594,851	0	0	0	950	360	1,500
Missouri.....	do.	6,000	9,000	1,400	80,000	462,500	0	0	0	558,900	0	0	0	96	88	5,500
North Carolina.....	Cost	6,155	285,871	1,200	28,056	525,678	0	0	0	827,960	0	0	0	128	90	4,285
Oklahoma.....	do.	4,000	96,500	6,000	16,575	223,225	0	0	0	336,300	0	0	0	320	225	2,798
South Carolina.....	do.	2,900	142,843	5,215	75,200	553,900	95,900	0	0	870,008	0	0	0	140	85	3,750
Tennessee.....	do.	0	30,987	5,900	50,028	308,700	0	0	0	455,515	0	0	0	170	130	2,300
Texas.....	do.	4,682	201,942	9,832	58,212	761,829	0	83,560	0	1,120,057	0	0	0	1,435	300	5,829
Virginia.....	Appraisal	7,250	90,685	4,915	84,505	500,620	172,136	24,625	0	884,765	0	0	0	267	180	7,340
West Virginia.....	do.	6,500	45,000	2,500	100,000	500,000	0	0	0	810,000	0	0	0	83	38	8,079
Total.....		55,037	1,094,857	63,801	1,561,076	5,886,329	498,852	120,685	9,288,634	5,442	2,502	55,369				

Table 25.—MORRILL-NELSON FUNDS—Receipts and disbursements of funds received under acts of Congress approved August 30, 1890, and March 4, 1907, for negro land-grant colleges, year ended June 30, 1926

Institutions (for full name see Table 16)	Disbursements for instruction in—											Balance on hand July 1, 1925	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		12
Alabama.....		\$3,752.83	\$19,205.40	\$22,957.83	\$1,485.37	\$6,669.75	\$1,615.00	\$3,940.00	\$2,560.00	\$5,004.71	0	\$22,174.83	\$783.00
Arkansas.....		0	13,636.36	13,636.36	843.75	5,487.50	1,672.50	1,171.35	1,171.35	2,623.76	8625.00	13,636.36	0
Delaware.....		4.75	10,000.00	10,004.75	2,653.62	2,970.12	1,185.95	2,025.00	770.00	1,816.82	0	10,001.51	3.24
Florida.....		0	25,000.00	25,000.01	4,543.00	8,110.00	2,670.00	1,920.00	2,190.00	5,617.00	0	25,000.00	6.01
Georgia.....		19.98	16,666.66	16,686.64	2,320.00	6,720.00	3,420.00	5,250.00	825.00	1,410.00	0	16,615.00	71.64
Kentucky.....		0	7,250.00	7,250.00	1,670.00	1,980.00	1,200.00	1,400.00	0	500.00	0	7,250.00	0
Louisiana.....		0	20,170.50	20,170.50	2,910.00	3,810.50	4,800.00	2,400.00	3,000.00	3,270.00	0	20,170.50	0
Maryland.....		0	10,000.00	10,000.00	1,085.00	3,195.00	2,350.00	1,000.00	840.00	1,550.00	0	10,000.00	0
Mississippi.....		0	27,000.00	27,000.00	5,725.00	4,725.75	4,206.55	2,160.00	3,804.39	4,700.00	300.00	27,000.00	0
Missouri.....		1,328.46	3,125.00	4,453.46	257.35	180.25	0	0	12.00	27.97	0	417.90	3,095.56
North Carolina.....		0	16,500.00	16,500.00	3,360.00	6,000.00	1,640.00	1,700.00	1,800.00	0	0	16,500.00	0
Oklahoma.....		1,040.13	5,000.00	6,040.13	1,389.97	1,041.64	635.54	450.00	805.53	1,228.30	466.65	6,017.65	22.48
South Carolina.....		612.94	25,000.00	25,612.94	3,326.32	11,555.65	1,584.96	2,798.09	1,116.60	1,620.73	2,988.69	25,000.00	612.94
Tennessee.....		119.90	12,000.00	12,119.90	0	1,955.00	2,310.00	1,100.00	3,200.00	1,425.00	0	10,000.00	0
Texas.....		0	12,500.00	12,500.00	4,933.84	1,569.22	120.00	0	3,040.68	2,496.95	0	12,500.00	0
Virginia.....		0	16,666.66	16,666.66	0	550.00	425.32	1,933.33	3,500.00	1,200.01	4,000.00	16,666.66	0
West Virginia.....		7.34	10,000.00	10,007.34	2,428.87	1,555.53	1,411.67	525.00	2,136.11	1,948.71	0	10,005.89	1.46
Total.....		6,886.34	249,720.18	256,606.52	40,912.49	74,454.25	31,775.79	29,863.92	31,211.11	37,368.87	8,540.24	249,046.30	7,600.22

Table 26.—SUMMER SCHOOLS—Staff and enrollment in summer schools in negro land-grant colleges, year ended June 30, 1926

Institutions (for full names see Table 16)	Number of weeks in summer session	Instructional staff		Enrollment						Total summer-school enrollment	
		Men	Women	Elementary		Secondary students		College students		Men	Women
				Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Men	Women		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Alabama.....	6	5	8	0	0	5	63	0	6	5	69
Arkansas.....	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	44	100	44	100
Delaware.....	6	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37
Florida.....	7	10	7	31	110	14	85	1	15	46	210
Georgia.....	6	14	0	22	0	145	11	0	0	167	11
Kentucky.....	5	8	4	0	0	3	64	9	66	12	129
Louisiana.....	6	7	8	0	0	17	168	8	101	25	261
Maryland ¹											
Mississippi.....	7	10	3	0	0	12	74	0	0	72	74
Missouri.....	8	5	5	0	0	3	16	17	63	20	79
North Carolina.....	6	16	12	0	0	0	0	34	290	34	290
Oklahoma.....	10	26	11	0	3	6	50	87	539	73	592
South Carolina.....	5	16	16	0	0	30	243	26	29	56	273
Tennessee.....	6	26	11	0	0	73	507	42	334	115	831
Texas.....	12	31	29	0	0	26	277	94	502	120	779
Virginia.....	11	10	15	32	214	6	19	23	446	61	670
West Virginia.....	9	32	18	10	17	8	12	32	252	50	281
Total.....	116	196	153	95	341	348	1,581	371	2,732	840	4,695

¹No summer school

Table 27.—FEDERAL LAND-GRANT FUNDS—Income and disbursements from the 1862 land-grant fund, and income from other Federal land grants for negro land-grant colleges, year ended June 30, 1926

Institutions (for full name see Table 16)	Income available for use			Disbursements			Balance unexpended, July 1, 1926	Income from other Federal land-grant funds
	Balance unexpended July 1, 1925	Income for year ended June 30, 1926	Total available for year ended June 30, 1926	Salaries	Facilities	Total disbursements		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Georgia.....		¹ (\$8,000.00)						
Kentucky.....	0	1,255.50	\$1,255.00	\$1,255.50	0	\$1,255.50	0	0
Mississippi.....	0	6,814.50	6,814.50	1,150.00	\$5,664.50	6,814.50	0	\$5,777.77
South Carolina.....	\$3,711.79	5,754.00	9,465.79	4,940.13	2,271.71	7,211.84	\$2,253.95	0
Virginia.....	0	10,329.36	10,329.36	10,329.36	0	10,329.36	0	0
Total.....	3,711.79	24,152.86	27,864.65	17,674.99	7,936.21	25,611.20	2,253.95	4,777.77

¹Not included in total; \$8,000 is annual appropriation by the State in lieu of any claim on the 1862 land-grant income.