The Board of Trustees of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Alabama met in the Reading Room of the Exchange Hotel, Montgomery, Alabama; and the Secretary of the Board not being present, Mr. E. T. Glenn was requested to act as Secretary.

There were present of the Board: His Excellency E. A. O'Neal, Governor of the State and Messrs. Clayton, Barnes, Bishop, Gilchrist, Haralson, and Langdon.

ON MOTION, the resignation of Professor W. C. Stubbs was accepted.

ON MOTION of Mr. Haralson, That Professor N. T. Lupton be elected Professor of Chemistry in the A & M College of Alabama, at the salary and compensation offered Professor Stubbs, viz $1800 salary, payable as the other Professors have been and are receiving their salaries and $300 out of analysis funds. Unanimously adopted.

ON MOTION of Mr. Clayton, That the sum of $200 be paid to Professor Lupton as comensuration for house rent, in addition to the pay offered him as compensation for his services as Professor of Chemistry in the A & M College, payable out of such funds as the Board may hereafter direct. That Dr. Brown, the President, be and he is hereby authorized and directed to correspond with Professor Lupton and communicate to his his election and the compensation offered him. Adopted.

ON MOTION of Mr. Haralson, That the Faculty are hereby authorized and directed to arrange as early as practicable a special course of instruction in Pharmacy adopted to qualify young men by systematic work in Chemistry and other sciences to become practical pharmacists and chemical manufacturers. Adopted.

RESOLVED by Mr. Haralson, That in view of the increased facilities for instruction of Agriculture and the technical departments of Education, now possessed by this College, especially in the Department of Mechanic Arts, made possible by the recent donations from the State. The Faculty are authorized in addition to the legal name of this College to print on the catalogue the words Alabama Polytechnic Institute as significant of the expanded system of practical instruction in industrial science in the courses of education now provided for. Adopted.

The Committee appointed by the Board at its last meeting in June to publish a report of the finances and general management of the College submitted their report which was adopted and recommitted to the Committee for publication.

Board adjourned.

E. T. Glenn  
Secretary Pro Tem

The above and foregoing are proceedings of the Board held in Montgomery, Alabama August 27, 1885 as reported to me by Mr. E. T. Glenn, acting Secretary.

F. M. Reese  
Secretary to Board of Trustees

On opposite page is the report referred to in the proceedings, cut from the Advertiser.
Report of the Trustees of the State Agricultural and Mechanical College Filed with the Auditor

By the fifth section of "an act to assist the Agricultural & Mechanical College," &c., approved February 23d, 1883, it is made the duty of the Trustees of that institution or a committee designated for that purpose, to make quarterly reports to the Auditor of the State, embracing a full account of the receipts and disbursements under the provisions of the act. At a meeting of the trustees in June last, a committee was appointed to prepare a report covering not only the subject required by the act, but other matters of public and general interest, which was intended to be filed with the Auditor. For various reasons the committee has been delayed in making their report. The Board of Trustees now in session, made necessary for another purpose, make the following statements in regard to the past history of the college, its present condition and future purposes, and also its financial management.

HISTORY OF THE COLLEGE

On the 2d day of July, 1862, the Congress of the United States passed an act donating to the States and Territories which may provide colleges certain lands for that purpose, and by the 4th section of said act provided that the money derived from the sale of said lands should be invested in stocks of the United States or of the State or some other safe stock, and that the money so invested shall constitute a perpetual fund, the capital of which shall remain forever undiminished and the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated by each State, which may take and claim the benefit of this act, to the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college, 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 as the Legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life.

The fifth section of said act provided the conditions upon which the grant of Congress was made and that the several States should signify their assent to the conditions upon which the grant of Congress was made and that the several States should signify their assent to the conditions and trusts contained in said act by legislative enactment. Among them was the provision that if the fund invested under the said act, or any portion of the interest thereon should be lost, it should be replaced by the State to which it belongs, so that the capital of the fund should remain forever undiminished; and that the annual interest shall be regularly applied without diminution to the purposes mentioned in the fourth section of said act; and one of the conditions was that the State claiming the benefit of the provisions of this act should provide within five years at least one college as described in the fourth section of this act.

In consequence of the war, Congress, by acts supplemental thereto, on the 14th day of April, 1864, and July 23, 1866, extended the time in which the States might accept the same and signify their assent thereto and provide and establish the colleges.

By the terms of said donation of Congress, Alabama was entitled to landscript amounting to 240,000 acres, and the legislature of the State passed an act approved October 10, 1868, by which it was enacted "That the Governor of this State is authorized and it is hereby made his duty to secure the landscript from the Govern-
ment of the United States for the 240,000 acres of land, for the purpose of establishing an Agricultural College in this State," and the same legislature passed an act approved December 31, 1868, in which by the 1st section it was enacted "that the State of Alabama hereby accept the benefits and trusts conferred by an act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, and acts amendatory thereto entitled, "an act donating public lands to the several States and Territories, which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," and by the 2d section of the said act, it was enacted, "that the State of Alabama hereby assents to all the conditions, limitations, restrictions and trusts under which the grant of land and landscript is authorized to be made under the provisions of said act of Congress as set forth in the 5th section thereof as well as to the other provisions contained in said act of Congress.

The legislature passed an act approved February 27, 1871, authorizing the Governor to receive from the proper authorities of the United States the landscript to be issued for the lands granted to the State by the acts of Congress before mentioned and to receipt for the same. The act constituted the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Auditor of the State a board of commissioners to sell the land script for cash and invest the same in stocks of the United States or the State of Alabama.

This act by its eighth section makes it the duty of the Auditor by the approval and concurrence of the board of commissioners, to invest the funds arising from the sales of said land script in the stocks of the United States or the State of Alabama, and constitutes the same a perpetual fund, the capital of which shall remain forever uniminished.

By the act of the legislature of Dec. 15th, 1871, the Governor of the State was authorized to issue the bonds of the State for one million of dollars, bearing interest at not a greater rate than eight per cent per annum, and interest payable semi-annually and the bonds payable at the expiration of twenty years, and by the 8th section of said act the Auditor was required to invest the funds arising from the sale of the land script in these bonds. Under and by virtue of this law the money arising from the sale of the land script (except a small amount which had been previously invested in other State bonds) was invested in these State bonds; which said investment gave the college an endowment of two hundred and fifty-three thousand and five hundred dollars in Alabama State bonds bearing interest at eight per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, which constitutes the endowment of the college, and the interest on which the State is bound to pay to the treasurer of the college semi-annually and if any portion of said interest is lost or diminished the State is bound to replace it or make it good to the college under the act of Congress aforesaid. Up to this time the college had not been established. On the 26th day of February, 1872, the General Assembly of the State of Alabama enacted "that there be and hereby is established at Auburn, Lee county, Alabama, a college for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, whose leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as relate to agriculture and the mechanic arts in conformity to the acts of Congress." At the same date the Legislature passed an act establishing a Board of Directors for said college consisting of seven members, and making it their duty to meet in Auburn and take charge of the said college and authorized them to grant diplomas and confer degrees both academic and honorary as other colleges.

Early in the Spring the Board of Directors did meet in Auburn, the Alabama Conference of the Methodist E. Church, South, having by its corporation, the East Alabama
College given the building to the State for said college), and did organize a college for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts, whose leading object is without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as relate to agriculture and the mechanic arts, according to the requirements of the acts of the Congress of the United States, and the acts of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama, accepting the grant and establishing the college.

It will be seen that the endowment of the college was two hundred and fifty-three thousand and five hundred dollars in these State bonds, drawing interest at eight per cent, payable semi-annually, which the directors were alone authorized to use. The State paid the same in State certificates, known as Patton money, which was discounted at five per cent, or more, (which was ternity thousand, two hundred and e eighty dollars annually) until the issuance of the State certificates or what was called the "horse-shoe money," under the act of the General Assembly entitled an act "to provide for the funding of the domestic debt of the State," approved December 19, 1873, when the Treasurer of the State, under the direction of the Governor, refused to pay the said interest in any currency except the said certificates. These certificates were at a discount from fifteen to twenty per cent. The directors had engaged the professors at a salary of eighteen hundred dollars each, except the President, who was paid something more.

The professors said they would take the certificates or "horse-shoe money" at what they were worth, that their salaries were eighteen hundred dollars in money, that they stood on their contract and that they were notable nor were they willing to be paid in the State certificates at par. The directors had put their salaries at eighteen hundred dollars each, and were well satisfied in law that they could not compel them to take the State certificates at par; that if sued the college would have to pay in that which was a legal tender in payment of private debts. The State had just been redeemed from the worst carpetbag and radical misrule, and the directors felt that as good patriotic citizens it was better to take the money as offered by the treasurer and trust to the proper sense of the State in making it good, as it was bound under the acts of Congress and the different acts of the legislature above quoted to make good or repay any loss or diminution in any portion of the interest. During the period the treasurer of the college received of these State certificates and other State money the sum of one hundred and thirty-six thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars. (136,789) in the payment of the interest due on the said bonds, constituting the endowment of the college as aforesaid, the discount on which, at the average of fifteen per cent would as is readily perceived amount to over twenty thousand dollars.

The directors recognized the liability of the college to pay the professors in current funds, and claimed the discount as not only a just debt against the State, but one the State had solemnly pledged itself to make good in accepting the donation from the Congress of the United States. This discount constitutes in part what is called the "back salaries" of the professors, and the whole of it was paid before the appropriation of the thirty thousand dollars was made by the legislature before the last to the college.

The writer of this went before the committee of the house of representatives of the State at the session the thirty thousand dollars was appropriated and urged the same on the grounds that the State was bound to pay back or make good the discount on these State certificates under the act of Congress and the acts of the Legislature accepting the donation and was fully assured that that committee at
least saw and recognized the claim of the college on the State to that amount. By the constitution of December 6th, 1875, the college was put under a Board of Trustees instead of directors.

GENERAL REMARKS

The college has been conducted with varying success, limited as it was in its means for giving practical instruction in those subjects of study which constitute its "leading object," until the Legislature made an appropriation of $30,000 to aid in more thoroughly equipping the departments of agriculture and mechanical arts, to provide increased facilities for instruction in the sciences and to repair and construct buildings, &c. The trustees have labored diligently and faithfully to carry out the purposes of the act of Congress and the State Legislature. Difficulties and embarrassments met them on every hand.

The character of work to be done was new, and being without the advantage of successful precedents, had to be shaped to meet the wants of our people. The work therefore had to be done cautiously and hence slowly. Many were in favor of making it a purely agricultural and mechanical college, but this could not be done in accordance with the acts of Congress and of the State Legislature. All that could be done was to give especial prominence to the teaching of "such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts," without excluding other scientific and classical studies, "in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life."

The catalogue, as approved by the trustees states that "the leading object of this college is to teach the principles and the applications of science."

It sets forth in a very clear manner that a student may devote himself to any specialty he may prefer that is included in the subjects taught in the college. He may, if prepared for the work, devote his entire time to scientific agriculture to the mechanic arts, to practical chemistry or to engineering.

The catalogue also shows that the subjects taught are so arranged as to present three regular courses of education requiring four years for completion and two partial two-year courses. Of these five courses four are special and technical and relate to agriculture, chemistry, engineering, and mechanic arts. One only is a general course, this general course of education, the catalogue states, "has been arranged to give a general and less technical education in subjects of science and language to meet the wants of those students who have selected no definite vocation in life, as well as of those who do not now propose to enter a technical profession, but who propose ultimately to engage in some commercial or manufacturing course or business." And such is the encouragement given to the technical courses in the college that generally more than four-fifths of the students are found in them.

Many patrons of the college, who are equally with others entitled to share its benefits, desire that their sons shall in addition to the thorough course in English required of all students, also have a knowledge of the ancient or modern languages.

While these subjects are taught in compliance with the acts of Congress and of the State, it is the privilege of any student to exclude these linguistic studies from his course if he desires to do so, and confine himself strictly to the principles and applications of science, or to any special department of science.
The trustees regret to state that the college has lost the valuable services of Prof. Stubbs, who resigned his position as Professor of Chemistry to accept a more lucrative one in Louisiana. They take pleasure, however, in stating that they have procured in his stead the services of Dr. Lupton, who is not unknown to the people of Alabama.

For some years the Trustees have endeavored to procure the detail of a graduate of West Point as instructor of Military Science and Tactics.

In making this detail the States of Alabama and Florida are grouped together, so that only one state is supplied at the same time.

The latter State has had the detail for three years past, and as soon as it was learned that Alabama was entitled to it, application was made, and Lieutenant Richards, of 2d artillery, was secured for the purpose named.

FINANCIAL

For the past two years the college has had three separate funds for distinct purposes.

1st. The college fund proper, being the interest paid by the State on the endowment fund by Congress.

2d. The State appropriation for buildings, repairs, equipments, &c.

3d. That arising from the agricultural department.

Of the first we have spoken at length above, and have only to add here that there have been times in the history of the college when the treasurer was compelled to borrow money to meet present exigencies, as for instance, when on one occasion, the roof of the college was partially blown off by a storm, and at other times when the interest was paid in depreciated currency and it was necessary to pay bills in current or par funds. Thus an interest account was created.

The accounts of the treasurer in respect of this fund, running through a series of years have been critically examined by the State examiner of public accounts and errors found on both sides amounting to between two and three hundred dollars, all of which have been corrected. It is just to the treasurer to say that in our experience it is rare that accounts of the length and amounts of these are entirely free from error.

STATE APPROPRIATION

Herewith is presented a condensed statement of the receipts and expenditures of the State appropriation as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 23</td>
<td>Cash from State Treasurer</td>
<td>$2,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 22</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>2,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 28</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>5,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1884  For'd  $10,000.00
Feb. 27 - Cash from State Treasurer  $7,500.00
May 9 - " " " "  5,000.00
Aug. 16 - " " " "  7,500.00

Disbursements
For the year June 15, 1883 to June 15, 1884:
amount paid for land; experiment station  $2,844.55
Repairs on College and building bal.  12,398.34
Amount paid, appropriations, apparatus and
library for the year June 15, 1884 to June
15, 1885  4,951.96
Bills payable under appropriations made
during the year 1884-85 to the departments
of physics and mechanics, machinery and ap­
paratus now being received, (June 15, 1885)  7,120.83
Balance  2,684.32
$30,000.00

This shows an unexpended balance in June last of $2,684.32, when $2,500.00 was
set apart for building purposes, this being the only fund at the disposal of the
trustees available for that purpose. The remaining sum of $184.32 was reserved
for contingencies.

There was, at one time, borrowed of this fund, by the Treasurer, the sum of
$2,046.10, to meet appropriations in another department which then had no funds,
but which was soon thereafter replaced from the proper source.

It was a question with him whether he would thus use the money and save interest
or borrow it temporarily from some other source and pay interest.

The Treasurer's account of this fund showed a large amount on hand at one time.
It was, by act of the legislature, required that this money should be drawn be­
fore the close of the fiscal year, 1884. At the meeting of the trustees held
January 22d, 1885, $5,000 was appropriated to the department of mechanic arts and
other amounts to the different scientific departments for apparatus, etc., and
its expenditure authorized under the direction of the president of the college.

The president finding it inconsistent with his other duties, at that time unadvis­
able to leave the college, was delayed in making the investigations necessary to
its judicious expenditure. These various amounts were, however, at that time,
more properly to the credit of the president for the purposes named.

Before the amount was received the treasurer was required to give an additional
bond as provided by the act, and for still greater security he was required to
make his deposits in some safe bank instead of keeping it in his safe in the
college where it would have been in greater danger of loss from burglary.

The committee entrusted with the drawing of this money was a careful one, and the
money when drawn was needed for immediate use or in the near future. It was per­
fectly safe, and in fact is nearly all expended except as stated above.

An itemized statement or account of the expenditure of this appropriation is here­
with filed in the Auditor's office.
RECEIPTS FROM AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

The following is a condensed statement of the receipts and expenditures of amounts from the Agricultural Department; itemized accounts of which are also filed in the Auditor's office:

Receipts:
For the year ending June 15, 1884...........$7,215.13
For the year ending June 15, 1885...........8,002.72 $15,217.85

Disbursements:
Paid on experiment station account for the year ending June 15, 1884, exclusive of receipts from station ($782.45) and including past salary of Director ($700.00).................$4,513.44
Paid State Chemical Department for the year ending June 15, 1884, including salary of Assistant Chemist ($1,210).................................$3,006.00
Printing Press...........................................996.96
Paid on experiment station account for the year ending June 15, 1885, exclusive of receipts from station (1,012.40) including past salary of Director ($25.00).................................$3,457.02
Paid State Chemical Laboratory for the year ending June 15, 1885, including past salaries of Assistant Chemists ($6,000).................................$1,553.25
Printing Office.................................$152.58
Balance.............................................$1,538.51 $15,217.85

In presenting this report the trustees would respectfully invite attention to the increased facilities for instruction in the sciences and their applications now possessed by the Agricultural and Mechanical College, and made possible by the appropriation from the State and the income received from the Department of Agriculture.

In the past two years agriculture has been made more prominent and enlarged in its scope by making the Professor also Director of the Experiment Station and a new department of Mechanic Arts has been established.

An additional farm has been purchased and equipped for the agricultural work required where experiments are being annually made from which results of great value to the agricultural interests of the State are anticipated.

A special chemical laboratory has been equipped for the analysis of fertilizers, agricultural products, &c., where since its establishment, about four hundred analyses of fertilizers, marls, &c., have been made in the interest of the farmers of the State.

In the past two years, the Board has expended in enlarging, equipping and supporting the School of Agricultural and the Chemical Laboratory in connection therewith, the sum of $19,349.35.
The Agricultural Experiment Station and the Chemical Laboratory are now well equipped, not only for the purposes of teaching, but also to do work of a valuable character to the agricultural interests of the whole State, by conducting careful experiments in scientific agriculture, by disseminating to the farmers the results and deductions drawn from the experiments made, and by affording, through the chemical analysis made, protection from imposition by the sale of inferior fertilizers.

The department of mechanic arts, for which $5,000 was appropriated, has been established and equipped for woodwork, with the machinery and tools required and used in the best institutes of technology.

It is believed that this department of manual technology, the first established in the State, will prove of great value in teaching that branch of education in the mechanic arts, which, in the near future will be of especial value to our young men.

The State appropriation has also enabled the Trustees to repair in a substantial manner the excellent college building, to build a large hall for a chapel and Mechanical Arts Laboratory, to add valuable apparatus to the departments of Physics, Chemistry, Engineering and Natural History, and also to make additions of value to the Library and Farm.

The expenditures have been made as required by the Act of the Legislature, with great care, and in all cases have been controlled by views of economy and utility.

The Trustees of the Agricultural and Mechanical College feel proud of the work in which they have been and are engaged. All of them were brought up on the farm, and feel that they are inspired to a zealous discharge of their duties by past association as well as present interest, for while many of them are also engaged in other pursuits, with all the farm is both a pleasure and a necessity. They do not complain at the restlessness which has been manifested at a seeming slowness, unavoidable in the very nature of things; but consider it rather an indication of a genuine public interest in a grand work, which if rightly done will bring incalculable benefit.

E. A. O'Neal, Governor and ex-officio President Board of Trustees,
C. C. Langdon,
W. H. Barnes,
H. D. Clayton,
Jon' Haralson,
John W. Bishop,
J. G. Gilchrist.
The other members were not present.