

OHIO.

There are 109,643 colored people in Ohio. The colored population increased 15 per cent between 1900 and 1910. Although the laws do not mention the separation of the races in public schools, separate schools are maintained by "common consent" in some of the larger cities. In general the facilities in these schools are the same as for white pupils. The State appropriates money to the Combined Normal and Industrial Department of Wilberforce University. One independent school of importance is maintained in Cincinnati. In addition there are two unimportant independent schools and two Catholic parish schools for Negroes in the State. These schools are described in the summary of smaller schools.

XENIA.

WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY.¹

President: W. S. Scarborough.

A school of secondary and collegiate grade with a theological department. Owing to church politics the institution has been badly managed and its organization is not effective.

The institution traces its history to 1847, when the Ohio Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church opened Union Seminary, 12 miles west of Columbus. The present site of Wilberforce University was purchased in 1856 by the Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The conferences of the Methodist Episcopal and the African Methodist Episcopal churches then formed a corporation and appointed a board of trustees for the new institution. Both schools were closed by the war. In 1863 Bishop Payne, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, purchased the Wilber-

¹ Wilberforce University consists of three institutions, Wilberforce University, Payne Theological Seminary, and the Combined Normal and Industrial Department, each having its own board of trustees. The "C. N. and I." receives its support from the State of Ohio and is so nearly an independent organization that it is described separately.

force property; the Union Seminary property was sold and the two schools combined. In 1870 an appropriation of \$26,000 was made to the institution by the United States Congress and legacies were bequeathed by Chief Justice Chase and the Avery estate. The institution is managed by a large, unwieldy board of trustees elected by the church conference. The number of trustees could not be ascertained from the officers of the school. In 1889 the Ohio Legislature passed a law establishing the "Combined Normal and Industrial Department." This department is practically a separate institution. Payne Theological Seminary was founded in 1891 with a separate board of directors.

Attendance.—Total, 193; elementary 13, secondary 85, college 65, theological 30; male 116, female 77. Practically all of the students board at the school.

Teachers and workers.—Total, 19; all colored; male 16, female 3; academic 9, theological 4, executive 3, others 3.

Organization.—The pupils of the preparatory and collegiate departments of the university are not required to take industrial courses in the "C. N. and I." department, and those electing such courses receive no credit for these electives toward graduation in the university proper.

Elementary: Classes in elementary subjects are provided for the few pupils not prepared for the secondary classes.

Secondary: The secondary course covers four years. The following subjects are taken by all: English, Latin, elementary sciences, mathematics, and history. The electives include Latin, French, German, Greek, history, mathematics, chemistry, and physics.

College: The college subjects and attendance on the day of visit were: Mathematics, 28 students; English, 24; Latin, 30; Greek, 17; German, 8; French, 17; Spanish, 4; biology, 12; chemistry, 8; physics, 18; history, 12; philosophy, 16. Other subjects elected by a few pupils are school law, methods, practice teaching, biology, chemistry, and physics. It is apparent that languages and mathematics receive greater emphasis than the other courses. The ages and previous preparation reported by some of the pupils indicate that the entrance requirements are not strictly enforced.

Payne Theological Seminary: While the theological seminary has a separate board of directors, it is supported by the African Methodist Episcopal Church and its management is closely related to that of the university. It offers two three-year courses in theological subjects. The "regular" course includes the usual theological subjects, with Greek and Hebrew. The "English" course omits the languages.

Discipline: The girls' dormitory is carefully supervised, but the dormitories for young men, both in the theological and academic departments, are not looked after satisfactorily.

Financial, 1913-14.—For many years the financial management has been uncertain and the bookkeeping system imperfect. At the time the school was visited a movement was under way to centralize the management and install an adequate system of accounting. The more important items, exclusive of the boarding department, which is conducted privately, were as follows:

Income.....	\$28, 314
Expenditures.....	27, 760
Indebtedness.....	32, 988
Value of property.....	157, 037

Sources of income: Church conferences, \$9,764; tuition and fees, \$6,530; State appropriation, \$3,500; general donations, \$1,954; other sources, \$6,566.

Items of expenditure: Salaries, \$10,872; repairs, \$2,084; supplies and sundries, \$1,775; equipment, \$1,222; power, light, and heat, \$1,425; interest on debt, \$1,141; student labor, \$880; outside labor, \$581; other purposes, \$7,780.

Indebtedness: Of the indebtedness, \$25,790 was in notes payable, \$4,228 in current bills, and \$2,970 in back salaries due teachers.

School property: The property consists of \$125,900 in school plant and \$31,137 in endowment.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$14,500. Most of the land is used for school campus.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$97,200. There are four large brick buildings and one frame structure. Emery Hall, the girls' dormitory, is a three-story building in good repair. The rooms are clean and well kept. Shorter Hall, the boys' dormitory, is a four-story building badly in need of repair; the rooms were dirty and seemed to be without supervision. The theological building is a large two-story residence used for classes and dormitories. The Carnegie Library is a neat brick building.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$14,200. Of this, \$11,450 is in classroom and dormitory furniture, \$2,050 in library books, and \$700 in scientific apparatus.

Recommendations.—1. That the administration be freed from the influence of church politics.

2. That the pupils be encouraged to take advantage of courses offered by the C. N. and I. Department and full credit be given these courses toward graduation.

3. That emphasis on languages and mathematics be not allowed to limit instruction in social and physical sciences and teacher training.

4. That the theological course include a study of sanitation and urban and rural conditions.

5. That a trained bookkeeper be employed, a system of accounting suited to the needs of the school installed, and the books audited annually by an accredited accountant.

6. That the present unwieldy board of trustees of Wilberforce University be replaced by a small, active, and effective board. The control would be simplified if both the university and Payne Theological Seminary were under one board.

Dates of visits: April, 1915; October, 1915.