[1906]

Gentlemen of the Committee on Appropriations:-

I thank you for the opportunity afforded me through the courtesy of your Chairman, to appear before you this afternoon. I will endeavor very briefly to present to you certain reasons why the bill now pending before the General Assembly, and which has passed into the hands of your Committee, should receive favorable consideration from this Honorable body.

The Agricultural and Mechanical College, or as it is commonly known in the State, the State College of Kentucky, is one of the so-called "Land Grant" Colleges. One of these, either as College or University, is established in every State and Territory in the Union. They all owe their existence to the donation of lands given by the Congress of the United States in 1862. The lands given to the several states under this Act were in proportion to the population and representation in Congress, namely 30,000 acres for each Senator and for each Representative. The allotment to Kentucky under the Act was 330,000 acres. The allotment to New York 990,000 acres. The allotments to Kansas, Florida, Delaware, and Rhode Island, 90,000 acres each. The conditions upon which these land grants were made are as follows: That each State which may take and claim the benefit of this Act should maintain 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, in such manner 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 of life. Section 5 of the Act provides that a sum not exceeding ten percent upon the amount received by any State under the provision of this Act may be expended for the purchase of lands for sites or experimental farms, but that no part should be applied either directly or indirectly,

to the purchase, erection, preservation or repair of any building or buildings.

It will thus be seen that the organic Act made instruction in those branches of science relating to Agriculture and the Mechanic arts, as well as military tactics, obligatory. Other scientific and classical studies might be included or might be excluded, within the ~~option~~ discretion of the respective Legislatures of the States accepting the trust. Ten percent might be applied to the purchase of lands for experimental purposes, but no part of the principal or interest could be expended for the erection, equipment or repair of buildings. Instruction in theoretical and practical Agriculture thus comes to us as a mandate from the Federal Government.

Kentucky had the misfortune to realize but little from this magnificent donation of public lands. Instead of locating them in the west and waiting for the advancement in value, the land scrip representing the 330,000 acres was handed over to the Sinking Fund Commissioners, who appointed an agent to dispose of it. This he sold to a broker in New York for fifty cents an acre, realizing only $165,000, from a donation which, if properly handled would now have provided a capitalized sum the investment of which at six percent would have brought an income to the College of at least $120,000. per annum. The small pittance of only $9900. a year is all the State derives from the proceeds of the sale of this magnificent endowment. Other States which managed their funds judiciously and economically, have incomes of tens of thousands of dollars, where only hundreds accrued to us.

Upon the reorganization of the College, in 1880, it was conceded on all hands that an institution such as the original "land grant" contemplated and such as the dignity of the Commonwealth required, could not be carried on upon the small basis of $9900. per annum. The Legislature of 1880, thus advised, levied a tax of one-half of one percent of every hundred dollars of taxable

property owned by white persons, for the benefit of the College. The income in 1881 from this source was $17,000. Last year, owing to the increased assessed taxable value, the income was between $37,000. and $38,000. Concurrently with this Legislation, a Normal School was established by the General Assembly of Kentucky, the conduct and maintenance of which was made obligatory upon the College, but no separate building or equipment from that day to this has ever been provided by the State. Here it may be proper to say that the site now occupied by the College was given by the City of Lexington. Its estimated value was then $50,000. The land alone could now be disposed of for five times that sum. The City of Lexington and the County of Fayette also provided the money for the erection of the original buildings occupied by the College, namely, the Main Building, and the Old Dormitory. From 1880 until ~~1890~~ 1900, not a dollar was provided by special appropriation for the erection of any additional buildings. Yet meanwhile, out of the savings of our annual income, we were able to set apart a sufficient amount of money to erect the Experiment Station Building now occupied by the Department of Chemistry, a new dormitory for students, the building used by the Departments of Engineering, and the Science Building. Two subsequent buildings have been erected by special appropriations made by the State, namely, the Gymnasium building, and the Girls' Dormitory.

In 1890 a second Act of Congress was passed for the additional endowment of these "Land Grant" Colleges, the State of Kentucky receiving $25,000. under that appropriation. We have, however, been compelled to divide that fund with the colored people, upon the ratio of population, 14 1/2 percent under this arrangement being given for the endowment and maintenance of the Colored Normal School. located in the vicinity of Frankfort. During the last twenty-five years, the patronage of the institution has had a very gratifying growth. Its attendance has increased five-fold, its

courses of study have multiplied and grown from three or four to sixteen. This growth has been especially conspicuous in the direction of Engineering, the legitimate development of the idea of mechanic arts embodied in the organic law. The growth of all our Departments of study is now conditioned by our material environment. The Engineering has outgrown its quarters and needs additional buildings in order to make further expansion possible; indeed, the Department of Mining Engineering, which was established eight years ago by the Commonwealth, has a name but scarcely a local habitation. Its operations are carried on within two small wooden buildings, improvised and erected at a merely nominal cost. The Department of Agriculture has been carried on under the greatest possible disadvantages. It has no separate building provided for its use, after the lapse of twenty-six years. The same is true of the Normal School. It has grown, it has developed. It has educated within the last twenty-six years no less than 3000 persons, a large number of whom are now occupied as teachers within the Commonwealth, and I here make bold to say, notwithstanding the sneers and disparagements of its opponents, that in every County in Kentucky, the teachers educated in the State College stand well to the front, that in a large number of the Counties, the County Superintendents were educated at the State College, and that in no Department of the institution has the work done been more thorough and more satisfactory.

The State College now comes before this honorable body asking for the necessary aid to vitalize more fully and make more effective the work of the Agricultural Department and of the Normal Department of the Institution. As regards the Agricultural Department, you have accepted in good faith the bequest made by Congress with the obligations which it implies. This is a mandate which you cannot ignore. Equally true is it that you cannot ignore the mandate given by the Commonwealth of Kentucky to establish and maintain a Normal School of respectable proportions, commensurate

with the dignity and the requirements of the Commonwealth. The advantages which the Normal School derives from its connection with the State College are manifest. With a much smaller expenditure of means, the largest results can be obtained. In addition to its own professorial staff for instruction in the elements and the technique of education, it possesses the great advantage of association with all the other departments of instruction, both in the Academy and in the College proper. For example, not only the courses of study in the Normal Department as a self-contained entity, are provided, but all the other departments of the institution are made, so far as the professional education of the teacher is concerned, subsidiary to the Normal Department of the College. Its students have access to the parallel and advanced courses in English, in Mathematics, in Latin, in Greek, in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Anglo-Saxon, Botany, Anatomy, Physiology, Biology, Batteriology, Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Mineralogy, Meteorology, Psychology, Logic, History, and Political Economy. To every intelligent man the advantages of such associations are apparent. The student is not restricted within the narrow bounds of his own curriculum. His survey takes in a much wider mental horizon, revealing to him lines of study and research intimately related to his own special line of work, but leading him into realms of thought far beyond the limits of the pupil whose occupation during the period of his education lies within the narrow limits of the branches and methods of technical Normal School work. The association of young persons with cultivated people representing various phases of mental activity, constitutes in a certain sort an education in itself. To provide these collateral advantages for Normal Schools established elsewhere would involve an outlay upon a scale somewhat equal to that represented by the annual expenditure of the State College.

Here let it be understood that the sole object of the

authorities of the State College, its Board of Trustees, its Faculty, and of myself, is to maintain and to conserve what the State College already possesses and to which it has the prescriptive title of twenty-six years. We have no contest with those who wish to establish independent Normal schools. If established, they would doubtless do a good but a subsidiary grade of work, because of the absence of the collateral advantages which the State College offers to all matriculates of the Normal School Department. Our effort to build up and to maintain and to conserve what the State College already possesses and to carry out the mandate of the General Government on the one hand and of the State of Kentucky on the other, implies no hostility whatever to any independent movement. Indeed, all intelligent and legitimate efforts for developing and upbuilding the intellect of the Commonwealth have our cordial sympathy and will meet with our hearty cooperation, but we cannot be expected to assist in furthering and developing any movement at the expense of our own Collegiate interests. This would be asking a sacrifice which no individual and no corporation could be expected to concede. Two years ago an appropriation was passed by the General Assembly for the erection and equipment of a building for the Normal Department of the College. Because of the insufficiency of revenue, this bill was vetoed by the Governor. Its constitutionality at that time was questioned, as was the constitutionality of the appropriation made for the liquidation of existing indebtedness and for the increase of revenue. The former, having been vetoed, did not go into the Court of Appeals. The latter, however, on the refusal of the Auditor to pay the annuity under the Act, because of its alleged unconstitutionality, was carried into the Court of Appeals, and there decided in favor of the College. The opinion was rendered by Judge Orear, in which the question of constitutionality, so far as the College is concerned, is forever set at rest. In discussing

Section 184, under which the constitutional objection was raised, he said:

"Its analysis discloses that it is severable into three parts, one wherein a capital fund is provided, whose income and all other sums raised for the common school system, are exclusively set apart for the benefit of the common schools, second, the exclusion of all other methods of public education by taxation, until the question has been approved by the voters of the State, and third, a limitation of the last named provision, excluding from its operation certain institutions among which, as he afterwards set forth, the A. & M. College of Kentucky."

We come before you then with the question of constitutionality set at rest by the decision of the Court of Appeals. We come to you, in the name of the Commonwealth, whose mandate we carry, asking and imploring you to do for the child of the Commonwealth what you are bound in equity to do. We come to you asking that you maintain and foster the institution which you created in all its departments and in all its relations. We appeal to you to give of your substance whatever may be necessary to upbuild and to conserve and to maintain the institution which through its several departments has done so much for the instruction and education and development of the young men and women of the State. Your mineral resources are inexhaustible. Your agricultural resources second to none within the limits of the United States, the mental capacity of your children fully up to the level of those of the surrounding states. Why then should your students of Mining Engineering and Agriculture and Normal School training fail to secure from you the necessary means for endowment and equipment, whereby education is made effective? The State of Kentucky represents a realty in actual value of not far short of one billion, five hundred million of dollars. The small amounts which we ask for are an inappreciable quantity, compared with the magnitude of the whole. A judicious liberality is always in the end the best possible economy. It should be the ambition of every patriot to endeavor to give to his

son and to his daughter a better education than he has had himself opportunity to receive. Not only the preservation of individual and corporate wealth, but the perpetuity of the nation rests upon an intelligent apprehension of the fundamental principles of civil government.

Agriculture will for years to come be the predominant industry not only in this State, but in the majority of the States of this nation. The education of the farmer then is imperative, but this education must begin with the common school, and the efficiency of this education will depend very largely upon the ability and the training and the aptitude of the teacher for his work. These are our special claims upon you today, and we adjure you, by your duties to yourselves and to your children and to posterity, not to withhold by a niggardly hand the small pittance that is needful to vitalize your Institutions and to make them potent activities for the upbuilding and conserving of all that you hold dear.

It is much to be regretted in the interest of truth, good morals and fair play that some of the promoters of the movement to establish and promote Normal Schools should find it expedient or necessary to misrepresent the attidude of the State College to the movement, to malign its managment and to disparage its work. It sometimes happens unfortunately that a good cause is advanced by bad means and a bad cause by good means. This is one of the inscrutable phases of human relations. There is compensation doubtless in the end, but the period of adjustment is sometimes remote. Oftentimes the posion becomes operative before the antidote can be discovered and the mischief accomplished before the remedy can be applied.

Now, as a matter of fact, the State College has neither by word or deed at any time opposed the Normal School movement. It has stood for its own and defended itself from assault, but it has not at any time, as it might well have done, carried the war into Africa. It has asked no member of this General Assembly to oppose their measures or to vote against them either in Committees or on the floor of either House. In a circular letter addressed to each member of the Senate and House of Representatives before the Legislature assembled I set forth in clear and unambiguous terms our relation to the movement. No ingenuity however malignant or perverse could construe that official utterance into either opposition or hostility. Our advocacy of our own measures has been open, frank and ingenuous. We have had no paid lobby at work. We have traduced and maligned neither the measures nor the men who are behind them. We have not collected any nice sum to influence legislation as one of the promoters of the movement distincly avowed.

In regard to the work of the College in this as in all other Departments our effort has been to do good honest and effective work. We have lured no one to attend by expectations that could not be realized. We have offered no flash accomplisments for

cash payments. We have not pretended to furnish a full Classical, Scientific or technical course in a few weeks or a few months. We have never induced any one to believe that Geometry, Analytics and Calculus could be mastered by the average student in eighteen months even though under the tutelage of a Newton or a Laplace. We have never induced any one to believe that he could master a course of Latin and Greek in tweve months by reading detached portions of a dozen classical authors with a translation. We have never induced any young aspiring teacher to believe that in six months he can master the subject matter of a Normal School course and the philosphy of instruction. Nor have we even compromised our reputation by degrees granted for such partial undigested chaotic aggregations and labeled a spurious article with a stamp of genuiness. The making of many a good scholar has been spoiled by such deception. So-called Normal Schools in Ohio, Indiana and Tennessee, and elsewhere, have by these discretitable practices brought reproach upon the name and made them a byword - a scandal and an abomination in the estimation of all educated people. Not long ago a student of the State College not half way through his Freshman Class went to a famous Normal School in Indiana and obtained a degree in six weeks. A few years since another student who had scarcely finished the work of the Preparatory Department of the State College went to a noted Normal School of Ohion, remained a short time and took a degree. He had the good sense to come back and reenter, but it required three years time to complete his course. To cheapen degrees is to place a premium on pretense, to place the impostor on a level with the honest man. But when the test comes, when educated intellect is required in the fierce struggle of existence, the lion's skin falls away and the lineaments of the other animal discloses the fraud and reveals his identity. Degrees from reputable colleges stand for something; they are the trademarks which indicate the value of the commodity - the stamp which certifies the value of the coin. All else is but chaff which the wind bloweth

whither it listeth. To foster pretense and fraud and falsehood is a crime. Let not the State of Kentucky on her honor and at her peril countenance and legalize such deception.

The degree of the State College invests the possessor with a dignity and a distinction second to none in all this broad land. It carries him on competitive examination into the Army and Navy, into the Scientific laboratories of the Government, into the managment of agricultural affairs of Porto Rico and the Philippines, into the Revenue Cutter Service, the Geological and Geodesic Surveys; into the managment of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering plants, the construction of railways, the control of great industrial enterprises, into the Common School and High School, the College and the University. It carries them to the bar, the bench and the forum. Every one of them becomes a man among men, a woman among women.

I might speak to you an hour or day of Munson, the greatest living authority on the cultivation of vines, of Norman and Bryan in the Revenue Cutter Service, of Richmond in the Philippines, and Schoene of U.S.M. of Tandy and Branham the first and only winners of the Rhodes Scholarships in Oxford, England, of Kastle head of the Bureau of Chemical Research in the U. S. Marine Laboratory, of Morgan, the eminent Biologist in Columbia University, of Ellershaw the winner of two prizes in one year, in Lincolns Inn, England, one on Interantional and the other on Constitutional Law, over competitors from Oxford, and Cambridge and Trinity. I might speak of scores of Superintendents and hundreds of teacher in Kentucky who have filled and are filling their respective positions with distinction and lifting Common School education to a higher level than it has ever before attained in the Commonwealth.

Brief though its history has been, a volume would not suffice to record the achievements of those who carry its degrees and wear its badges of sonship. Wherever they go they find few equals and no superiors in their several avocations and professions of life. They have learned to know this and look upon distinction and leader-

ship as their birthright. ~~They~~ You have a possession the value of which many of you do not know. If you think I have presented you with an overdrawn statement the records are there to show. The living embodiments of its truth are all over Kentucky and all over the Union.

Will you build it up in all of its departments that it may grow and expand into a well developed and symmetrical whole? Will you give it the means of carrying on the good work so auspiciously begun to train the intellects of your children, to multiply the fruits of your field, to provide captains of industry, discoverers in science, men and women who will become the leaders of productive activity, dominating the thought of the age and mulitplying the material elements of a great American civilization? Or will you neglect and put aside all these considerations of interest, of honor, of patriotism and wrapping yourselves ~~un~~ in the cloak of an ignoble, ~~niggardly~~ parsimony, starve and strangle your offspring?

[1908?]

An Act to Promote the Efficient and Economic Administration of the State University, Lexington, Kentucky and of the Eastern and Western Normal Schools of Kentucky.

Whereas the Commonwealth of Kentucky is annually providing large sums of money for the advancement of education and for the maintainance and efficient management of its State University and its Normal Schools.

And Whereas economy and efficiency in their administration would be promoted and assured by a Board of Supervision and Control appointed and constituted wholly external to and independent of the Board of Trustees of the University and the Boards of Regents of the Eastern and Western Normal Schools

Therefore, Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

1st. That a Board of Supervision and Control, consisting of three men, able, educated and experienced in educational affairs, be and the same is hereby constituted and appointed.

2d. The members of the said Board shall be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. They shall hold office for six years, one being appointed and one retiring at each biennial session of the General Assembly. The members first appointed shall draw lots in order to determine which one of the three shall hold office for two years, which one for four years, and which one for six years respectively. In these appointments, fitness, capacity, industry and integrity only shall be considered and no preference shall be shown in these appointments because of religious belief or political affiliation.

3d. The members of the Board thus appointed shall be paid each twenty-five hundred dollars ($2,500.00) per annum for their services and they are authorized to appoint a Secretary, a man well educated, skilled in accounts and in business methods, whose duty it shall be to keep a minute of their proceedings, conduct correspondence and prepare reports, and whose salary shall not exceed two thousand dollars ($2,000.00) per annum. All travelling and other expenses of the members of the Board of Supervision and Control and their Secretary shall be paid. The salaries of the members of the Board and Secretary, with the expenses thereof, shall not be a charge upon the Treasury of the State, but shall be assessed upon and paid out of the revenues accruing from the state to the State University and to the Eastern and Western Normal Schools, each contributing to the aggregate salaries and expenses in proportion to their income from the state. And said salaries and expenses shall be a first fixed charge upon the revenues of the University and the Normal Schools, the same shall be paid in four (4) quarterly installments, namely, January 1st, April 1st, July 1st and October 1st of each year.

4th. The members of the Board of Supervision and Control and their Secretary shall spend at least three weeks each quarter of the year at the State University and one week at each of the Normal Schools. They shall also visit during the scholastic period of each year at least one University and one Normal in other adjacent or not very remote states in order to obtain by personal inspection and by information carefully collected authentic data for comparison.

5th. It shall be the duty of the Board of Inspection

and Control to ascertain and report to each session of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky within fifteen days after it convenes

(a) The salary paid to the Presidents, Deans, Professors, Associate Professors, Assistants Professors and Tutors

(b) To each administrative or executive officer other than these and the salaries or wages paid to stenographers, janitors and other employees

(c) To ascertain and report upon the actual and comparative value of the services rendered by each of the administrative and instructional staff and the cost and value of the services rendered by each of these in comparison with those of other State Universities and Normal Schools, due regard being had in this comparative estimate to the comparative income of corresponding institutions existing in and maintained by other states. They shall recommend to the Board of Trustees and Boards of Regents, from time to time such changes in policy and administrative economy and efficiency as may to them seem expedient and necessary, and if these recommendations or advice, be disregarded they may, if the matters considered be of sufficient importance, embody the same in their report to the Legislature.

6th. They shall, moreover, give special attention to the equalization of salaries for grades of parallel dignity in the University and the Agricultural and Experiment Station of the University and of the Normal Schools. They shall be careful to see that salaries are not duplicated, or increased by any increment whatever because of alleged additional duties and offices, and that neither plurality of offices nor plurality of salaries shall center

in or be allotted to the same person. One man, one duty, one salary, shall be the invariable policy, but in each case, the salary shall be as high as the finances of the institution shall justify, in order to secure the best possible service.

7th. It shall be the duty of the Board of Inspection and Control to ascertain and report upon the observance of the Statutes of Kentucky under which these institutions operate, that the Board of Trustees of the University and the Board of Regents of the Normal Schools legislate for the organization, administration and management of the University and of the Normal Schools within their respective statutory limitations, that they carry out fully and faithfully all legal requirements and that the adminstrative staffs in subordination to the respective Executive Committees and Boards neither assume authority which is not conferred upon them, nor ignore the execution of duties devolved upon them. And that their repsective Executive Committees neither assume authority not conferred or ignore the execution of orders passed by their respective Boards.

8th. It shall also be the especial duty of the Board of Spervision and Control to examine carefully and to scrutinize closely the revenues accruing from all sources, Federal and State, from students fees, rent, sales of stock and produce and other sources of income, and the expenditures of the institution committed to their oversight, embracing salaries, wages, advertisements, postage, printing, fuel, lights, water, travelling expenses of Trustees, officials and of bona fide county appointees, who are apppointed accoring to law, repairs improvements and all other expenditures for any purpose whatever and to report the same to

each biennial session of the Legislature. They shall not hesitate to call the attention of the Boards of Trustees and Regents to any abuses, extravagances, irregularities, reckless or unnecessary expenditures and insist upon a rigorous economy combined with efficiency. They shall insist upon the exclusion from service and from the pay roll of all supernumaries, sinecures and attaches, who may be receiving salaries or wages for nominal or perfunctory service. To this end they shall familiarize themselves with the policy, scope of work, incomes and expenditures of similar institutions, organized under the Land Grant of Congress in 1862 and of Normal Schools, organized and maintianed by state appropriations.

9th. They shall require the authorities of the State Univsersity and of the Experiment Station to keep separate account of the incomes accruing from the Federal Government and from the State of Kentucky, and shall require expenditures of these incomes to be made in conformity with the Act of Congress and of this Commonwealth.

10th. And in as much as the Eastern and Western Normal Schools are organized and maintained for the exclusive and express purpose of providing the education and training necessary for teachers in the common schools, and the Department of Education in the State University is organized and maintained for the exclusive and express purpose of the edcuation and training necessary for teachers in the high schools, and the University is organized and maintained for the education and training necessary for a liberal edcuation, and as a foundation for porfessional, technical and vocational work and for advanced post-graduate work, it shall be the duty of the Board of Supervision and Control to ascertain and report

whether these institutions are each addressing themselves to their own proper work and confining themselves within their own proper sphere in conformity with statutory law, in order to avoid duplication of work and consequent duplication of expense.

11th. It shall also be the duty of the Board of Supervision and Control to ascertain and report whether the conditions of admission to the Normal Schools to the Department of Education in State University and to the Freshman classes of the University proper and to advanced post-graduate work in the University be of corresponding grade and dighity with those of the best Normal Schools, Colleges of Education and Universities of other states. The BOard of Supervision and Control shall note deficiencies and suggest standards both for admission and graduation and shall insist upon the adoption and maintainance in good faith of the higest standard in order to attain to attain the most efficient scholarship and culture.

12th. It is distinctly understood, however, that the authority conferred upon the Board of Supervision and Control is in no wise intended to supersede or traverse or set aside the authority and prerogatives of the Board of Trustees of the State University or the Board of Regents of the Eastern and Western Normal Schools. The authority of the Board of Supervision and Control is limited to supervision, examination, admonition, suggestion and advice; and to the impartial report of facts as ascertained by them, and recommendations based thereon to the General Assembly of the Commonwealth. The Boards of Trustees and Regents shall shape the policies, appoint adminstrative , instructional and other agencies for carrying out

within the scope of the statutes of Kentucky the powers and duties conferred upon them, but the Board of Supervision and COntrol shall none the less, take cognizance of the entire scope and compass of the work done by them its character and deficiencies and report thereon to the General Aassembly of the Commonwealth.

13th. All Acts and parts of Acts hitherto enacted by the General Aassembly of the Commonwealth which may be in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

On the 31st day of May, 1910, the Board of Trustees of the State University of Kentucky made the following order:

That the President or Acting President, with the approval of the Executive Committee, shall have power to reorganize and consolidate the teaching, business and administrative forces, as the requirements of classes become evident, in order to secure a more efficient and uniform amount of department work between the professors and instructors.

On the 13th day of December, 1910, the Board of Trustees adopted the following resolution:

Resolved that a committee composed of the Deans of this University prepare rules and regulations for the University and that said rules and regulations become operative when approved by President Barker and the Executive Committee.

And on the 4th day of February 1911, the Executiv Committee ordered that hereafter the State University of Kentucky shall comprise the following Colleges and Schools:

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE.

Arthur McQuiston Miller, Dean.

(a) School of Arts.
(b) School of Science.
(c) School of Education.
(d) School of Chemistry.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

Melville Amasa Scovell, Dean.

(a) The Experiment Station.
(b) School of Agriculture.
(c) School of Extension.
(d) School of Home Economics.

COLLEGE OF MINES AND METALLURGY.
Charles Joseph Norwood, Dean.
1. School of Mining Engineering.
a. Mining Engineering,4-years Course.
(Degree of E.M.)
b. Mining, 2-years Course.
(No degree, but a Certificate.)
c. Practical Miners' Course.(No degree)

2. School of Metallurgical Engineering.
a. Metallurgy. b. Ore Dressing.
(Degree of Met. E.)

3. School of Extension.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING.

F. Paul Anderson, Dean.

(a) School of Mechanical Engineering.
(b) School of Civil Engineering.
(c) School of Electrical Engineering.
(d) School of Highway Engineering.

COLLEGE OF LAW.

William Thornton Lafferty, Dean.

(a) College of Law.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the foregoing orders and resolutions and in order to carry the same into effect, the President, Vice-President and the Deans of State University of Kentucky beg leave to submit to the Executive Committee for its consideration and adoption the following report, covering the organization of the University and regulations pertaining to the admittance of students. The Committee asks further time for the consideration of other rules and regulations pertaining to the University.

Jas. G. White
F. Paul Anderson
M. A. Scovell
Arthur M. Miller
C. J. Norwood W. T. Lafferty

The Colleges of the University with their Schools and Department are as follows:

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE.

School of Arts.-Depart ments: English, Mathematics, History, Latin, Greek, Modern Languages, Philoso phy

School of Science.-Departments: Geology, Zoology, Anatomy, Physiology and Physics.

School of Chemistry.

School of Education.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

Experiment Station.
Division of Graduate Work.
" " Chemistry
" " Entomology and Botany
" " Animal Husbandry
" " Agronomy
" " Fertilizer Inspection
" " Food Inspection
" " Feed Inspection.

School of Agriculture.-Departments: Agronomy and Soil Physics, Horticulture,and Botany, Animal Husbandry, Bacteriology and Entomology.

School of Home Economics.

School of Extension.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING.

School of Mechanical Engineering.

School of Civil Engineering.

School of Electrical Engineering.

School of Highway Engineering.

COLLEGE OF MINING ENGINEERING.

School of Mining Engineering.

School of Extension.

COLLEGE OF LAW.

Additional general departments of the University are as follows:

Department of Physical Education for Men.

Department of Physical Education for Women.

Department of Military Science.

Until the Secondary School System of the State is properly developed, a Preparatory School, comprising not more than the last three years of a four year High School, is maintained under the supervision of the School of Education as a Model School to prepare students to enter the various Colleges of the University.

The administration of the affairs of the University is vested by the Board of Trustees in the President, the Vice-President, Council, Faculty and Assembly. The President is the administrative head of the University; the Vice-President has supervision of the instructional work of the University and acts for the President in his absence.

The Council is composed of the President of the University, the Vice-President, the Deans of the various Colleges and the Dean of Women. The Council constitutes an advisory board to the President and shall deal with all matters pertaining to the University administration.

The Faculty is composed of the Council, President Emeritus, full professors, directors of physical education, the military commandant and the registrar.

The Faculty shall, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee, prescribe all rules pertaining to the discipline of students, entrance requirements to the University, determine courses of study in the various colleges,

make and enforce all rules and regulations pertaining to the government of the student body and shall formulate recommendations to the Board of Trustees for all degrees to be granted.

The Assembly is composed of the entire teaching staff and of all the officers of the University.

The Assembly be called by the President to consider any question pertaining to the general welfare of the University.

The Dean of each College is the administrative head of his College and has supervision and control of the various departments constituting the same, subject to the control of the President and governing authorities of the University, and shall to this end be consulted as to the appointment of all professors and instructors in the various departments under his supervision, and all applications for appropriations for the maintenance of Departments shall be made by the Dean. Each Dean is responsible for the general efficiency and upbuilding of the various departments under his supervision. It shall be the duty of each Dean to formulate courses of study for the various schools and Departments in his College and submit the same to the Council, which, if approved by it, shall be recommended to the Faculty for adoption, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee.

The Dean of each College is the presiding officer of the special faculty of his college. The special faculties of the various colleges of the University comprise all the professors, instructors and assistants connected with the departments enumerated under those colleges.

It is the duty of the special faculty of a college to properly coordinate the work of all the departments in that College.

The University Faculty shall transact as much of the general business as possible through the following standing committees, appointed annually by the President, who shall report their findings back to the Faculty for approval.

LIST OF COMMITTEES.

ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS. - Miller, Chairman, Noe and Jones.
ACCREDITED SCHOOLS.- Rhoads, Chairman, Nce and Miller.
COURSES OF STUDY.- Deans of the Colleges, Prof. Anderson, Chair-
CALENDAR AND BULLETIN.-Terrell,Chairman,Mackenzie & Garman. man
GRADUATE STUDY AND HONORARY DEGREES.- Scovell, Chairman, Anderson and Zembrod.
EXAMINATIONS AND DAILY SCHEDULE.- Mackenzie, Chairman, Rowe and Maxson.
Discipline.- Mathews, Chairman, Kelly and Hooper.
STUDENT WELFARE.- Miss Hamilton, Chairman, Pryor and Frankel.
COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.- Mrs. Stout,Chairman, Turner and Mustaine.
STUDENT PUBLICATIONS.- Norwood, Chairman, Tuttle and Allen.
ENTERTAINMENTS, NON-ATHLETIC.- Zembrod, Chairman, Good and Miss Hamilton.
STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS.- Pryor, Chairman, Chakkley and Jones.
LIBRARY.- Barker, Chairman, White, Patterson, Terrell and Norwood.
STUDENT FEES.- Pence, Chairman, Roberts and Tuttle.
BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS. - Frankel, Chairman, Scovell and Lafferty.
MILITARY.- Kelly, Chairman, Peter and Wilson.
UNIVERSITY PUBLICITY.- Lafferty, Chairman, Hooper and Gillis.

The President and Vice-President are Ex-officio members of all the Committees.

Additional committees may be appointed by President.. The President may change the personel of any committee at any time.

ADMISSION.

An applicant for admission to any of the Colleges of the University must offer credit for 15 units of high school or other secondary work, so chosen as to include those prescribed by the particular college he desires to enter. This credit can be secured:

1. By examination.
2. By certificate from an accredited school.
3. By transfer from some other university or college

Of the 15 units required for admission, 8½ units in list A are prescribed for admission to the freshman class in all the Colleges and Schools of the University, as follows:-

List A.

English	3
Algebra	1½
Plane Geometry	1
History	1
Foreign languages	2

Of the 6½ additional units required for admission, the following are prescribed by the individual colleges:

Prescribed by Individual Colleges.

College of Arts and Science.

For degree of B.A.- List A.
Science 1
Foreign languages 2
(Foreign languages in lists A. and B. must include 2 years Latin.)

For degree of B.S.- List A.
Science 1.

College of Agriculture.
List A.
Science 1.

College of Engineering.
List A.
Solid Geometry ½
Science 1.

College of Law.
List A.
History 1.

The remainder of the 15 units must be made up from the subjects in list B. No subject will be accepted for an amount less than the minimum in list B. (A student should so select his credits from list B as to include all prerequisities for subjects in the course which he proposes to pursue.)

List B.

Solid Geometry	½
Trigonometry	½
French	1 to 2
German	1 to 2
Spanish	1 to 2
Latin	1 to 4
Greek	1 to 2
History	1 to 4
Physics	1
Botany	½ to 1
Chemistry	1
Zoology	½ to 1
Physiology	½ to 1
Geology	½ to 1
Agriculture	½ to 1
Domestic Science	½
Physical Geography	½
Civil Government	½
Surveying	½
Manual Training	½
Mechanical Drawing	½
Freehand Drawing	½
Teaching 6 mos. or more holding 1st class cert.	1

These rules and regulations may be changed at any time by the Executive Committee.

THE ACADEMY OF

THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY.

Lexington, Kentucky, May 15, 1911.

President Henry S. Barker,

Dear Sir:-

I have the honor to submit to you and through you to the Board of Trustees at their next regular session the following report of the Academy for the current academic year.

I. Enrollment.

Total number matriculated and taught		125
Number of men students	111	
Number of women students	14	125
Number of new students	79	
Number of former students	46	125
Number of counties in the state represented	55	
Number of other states represented	3	
Number of students from Fayette County	13	
Number of students from the other 54 counties	109	
Number of students from the other states	3	125

II. Classification.

Number of Third Year students	17	
Number of Second Year students	22	
Number of First Year students	42	
Number of Sub-Academic students	44	125

III. Instruction.

Number of students of the Academy instructed	125	
Number of students of the University instructed	90	
Total number of students instructed in the Academy		215

This table shows the subjects taught, the number of students and the number of classes in each subject, and the number of terms each class has been instructed.

Subjects.	Number of students pursuing subject	Number of classes in each subject.	Number of terms each class was instructed
English - Advanced Grammar and Composition	30	2	2
Rhetoric, Composition and Synonyms	35	2	2
English Literature	17	1	2
Latin - First Year Latin	60	2	2
First Year Latin	13	1	1
Nepos and Latin Grammar, Caesar and Prose Composition	38	2	2
Cicero and Prose Composition	17	1	2
Cicero and Prose Composition, Virgil and Scanning	13	1	2
Greek - Elementary Greek	12	1	2
Grammar, Anabasis and Prose Composition	9	1	2
German - Beginning German	64	3	2
Reading and Prose Composition	16	1	2
History - English History	52	3	1
American Hist ory	10	1	1
General History	60	2	2
Mathematics - Academic Arithmetic	14	1	1
Academic Arithmetic	19	1	2
Essentials of Algebra	36	1	2
Essentials of Algebra	11	1	1
Higher Algebra	44	2	2
Plane Geometry	40	2	2
Plane Geometry	9	1	1
Solid Geometry	53	2	1
Science - Physical Geography	19	1	1
Elements of Physics	46	2	2

From the foregoing it will be seen:

1. That thirty-eight classes have been taught during the year.

2. That twenty-seven classes continued during the entire session and eleven during one term.

Thirty-three classes were organized at the beginning of the session and five at the beginning of the second term.

They have been taught: Seven by Professor McGregor; six each by Professors Jamison and Wilson; five each by Professors Schnaitter and Wallace; three by Professor Egelhoff; two by Dr. Terrell; one each by Professors Jones, Melcher, Webb and Spahr.

During the session each of my assistants, Professors Jamison, McGregor, Schnaitter, Wallace and Wilson, have taught twenty-five hours per week; Professors Jones, Melcher, Spahr and Webb have each taught five hours per week; Dr. Terrell has taught eight hours per week; and Professor Egelhoff taught five hours per week during the first term and has taught eight hours per week since the beginning of the second term.

The classes taught by Dr. Terrell and those taught by Professor Egelhoff during the second term recited only four times per week. All of the other classes recited daily or five times per week.

The period of each recitation was about fifty-five minutes.

Thirty-three classes were taught in the Administration Building, three in the Education Building, and two in the Physics and Civil Engineering Building.

By resolution of the Board of Trustees adopted December 8, 1908, my duties as Principal of the Academy are the organization of the work and the supervision and direction of all classes taught therein. I have, therefore, taught no classes during the present session, since teaching is not a part of my duties as defined by the Board and the change in my salary was made upon that assumption. I have, however, neither been idle nor unemployed and have not been absent a day during the entire session from my duties.

At the beginning of the session, I supervised and directed the examinations of all new students; made the classification of every student; and assigned to each of my assistants and to each professor and instructor in the University, who taught classes in the Academy, the classes to be taught by him. During the year I have given my whole time to the visitation of the class-rooms of my immediate assistants and to the class-rooms of those assistants and assistant professors in the University who have taught classes for the Department; to the correction of such delinquencies as developed in any of the students committed to my care; to personal correspondence with parents and guardians whenever it became necessary; to the preparation and supervision of monthly reports which were

regularly transmitted to parents and guardians and posted in the University roster; and to the performance of all other duties which look to the betterment of instruction and to the promotion of true manhood and womanhood.

Since my duties were restricted to organization and supervision, the Academy has been a more homogeneous and a more compact body; the instruction has been more systematic and efficient; the attendance more uniform and regular; and, considering the increased amount of instruction given, the cost has been diminished.

The law governing the admission of students has been rigidly enforced. Every new applicant was carefully examined and, if qualified to enter with or without conditions, was assigned to at least four regular classes. Students of the University, who had conditions, were assigned to such classes as their respective Deans certified they were prepared to enter.

Regular monthly meetings of the faculty of the Academy have been held during the year. At these meetings the report of every student taught for the preceding month has been entered in the permanent records, a copy prepared for transmission to each parent or guardian, and such matters discussed and outlined as pertain to the upbuilding of the Department.

By the close of the session, not less than twelve hundred reports of work done in the Academy will have been sent to parents and guardians. All of this clerical work has been done by our own staff without calling upon the

Registrar for any assistance. Every report was in the Post Office within four days of the close of each month.

My corps of assistants are well qualified to give and they have given good instruction in the subjects assigned to each of them, have been faithful and conscientious in the discharge of their duties and at all times have been ready and willing to do any extra work assigned to them.

As a rule the students of the Academy proper have been studious, courteous, orderly, and regular in attendance

Thus far the results of the year's work, taken as a whole, are very satisfactory.

Professor Wallace has notified me that he will not be an applicant for re-appointment at the close of this year. As Professor J. Leslie Purdom, who has been on leave of absence for the past two years pursuing post-graduate studies in Harvard University, will take his master's degree in June and will at the beginning of next session be ready to resume his former position, there will, therefore, be no vacancy caused by Mr. Wallace's retirement. Professor Purdom is a high class man in every respect, an excellent teacher, and a very superior scholar. This University could ill afford to lose the services of so good a man.

Yours very truly,

Walter K. Patterson,

Principal of the Academy.

ANNUAL JUNE MEETING of the Board of Trustees of STATE UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY, AT LEXINGTON, held on June 2nd, 1908, at the President's Room in the Gymnasium Building, on the College Grounds, Lexington, Ky.

The Roll-call showed the following members present:

Present: Gov. Willson, President Patterson, Messrs. Frazee, Lafferty, Stout, Nichols, Walker, Wathen, Stoll, Carpenter, Barker, Clay and Davis, 13

Absent: Messrs. Ferrell, Smith, Brooks, Hopkins and Crabbe, 5

There being a quorum business was proceeded with.

Governor Willson was in the chair.

Upon motion of Judge Barker, seconded by Mr. Clay, and carried Mr. D. F. Frazee was elected Chairman in the absence of the Governor, for the ensuing year.

At this point the minutes of the December meeting were read and approved.

The minutes of the special meeting in April were read and approved.

The minutes of the Executive Committee since the last meeting were read.

Upon motion of Mr. Clay, seconded by President Patterson and carried, it is ordered that page 193 of the minutes of the meeting of the Executive Committee referring to the call for the Special meeting of the Board of Trustees in April is struck out, because the call was not the action of the Executive Committee.

The minutes of the Executive Committee as read by the Secretary, and corrected in the presence of the Board, except as to page 193, which was struck out, were approved.

Upon motion of Mr. Stoll, seconded by Mr. Clay and carried the reading of the minutes of the faculty, and the minutes of the special faculties since the last meeting of the board was dispensed with, and said minutes were referred to the Committee on Minutes of the Faculty.

At this point President Patterson read his report to the Board, including the budget of income and expenditures for the ensuing year. Said Report is as follows: (Here copy President Report without the budget, which will come in later.)

Upon motion of Mr. Stoll, seconded by Judge Barker and carried, so much of the President's report as refers to the relationx between the University and the Experiment Station was referred to a special Committee of three to be appointed by

the Chairman.

The chairman appointed on said Committee, Messrs. Stoll, Barker and

The balance of the President's report other than the budget was referred to the Committee on President's report.

At this point Mr. Frazee, as Chairman, announced the appointment of the standing Committees as follows:

Committee on Finance: Messrs. Nichols, Walker and Carpenter;

President's Report: Messrs. Barker, Clay and Carpenter.

On Appropriations: Messrs. Clay, Carpenter and Nichols;

On Experiment Station: Messrs. Carpenter, Stoll and Davies;

On Salaries: Messrs. Wathen, Davis and Barker;

On Minutes of Faculty: Messrs. Davis, Wathen and Walker;

On Internal Expansion: Messrs. Walker, Stoll and Nichols;

To Nominate Executive Committee: Messrs. Carpenter, Terrell and Barker;

To Nominate Board of Control: Messrs. Stoll,

Upon motion of Mr. Wathen the Treasurer's Report was received and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Upon motion of Judge Barker, seconded by Mr. Carpenter and carried, all absentees at this meeting were excused.

The budget submitted by President Patterson was referred to the committee on Salaries.

At this point Mr. Carpenter communicated to the Board that it was asked meet with the officers of the various medical colleges of Louisville, on Tuesday afternoon, June 9th, 1908, at Louisville for the purpose of receiving and considering a proposition which said Colleges had to make to the Board looking to the taking over by the University of the properties of said colleges and the establishment of a College of Medicine of this University in Louisville.

Upom motion of Judge Barker, seconded by Mr. Carpenter and carried, it was ordered that this Board, including its Secretary accept the said invitation, to meet at the Seelbach Hotel, in Louisville, Ky., on Tuesday, May 9th, 1908, at two o'clock P.M.

The Secretary was directed to notify the absent members of said meeting and ask them to be present.

At this point Governor Willson retired from the Chair and from the meeting, expressing his interest ih the meeting, and appreciation of the work of same, and his regret at being compelled to leave at this time.

Judge Stout announced that he would be unable to be present at the meeting to-morrow, and for this reason he submits at this time the Report of the Committee, of which he is chairman, on the organization o the law-school, and read said report which

"5" is as follows:

Mr. Frazee:- "I dont find this report a,ong my papers. If you dont find it among yours, do doubt Judge Stout can furnish it.W.W.

Mr. Stoll made the following motion:

Resolved that the Report of the Committee on Organization of the Law School, be adopted as the action of this Board, and that the persons therein named be elected to the positions recommended, and that the salaries therein mentioned be paid to them.

Said motion was seconded by Judge Barker, and put upon its passage and upon the roll call the vote stood as follows:

Ayes: Messrs. Patterson, Frazee, Stout, Nichols, Walker, Wathen, Stoll, Carpenter, Barker, Clay and Davies, 11

Noes: None.

The motion was unanimously carried.

Moved that the action of Mr. Clay and Judge Lafferty, the Special Committee, appointed to consult with the authority of Kentucky University, in agreeing to pay the expenses to which Kentucky University is put, by reason of the change of its name from Kentucky University to Transylvania University, the expenses which this university is to pay under said arrangement, in no event to exceed the sum of $5,000, be approved; and that the Executive Committee be autnorized to pay these expenditures,

upon a proper showing that these sums are due by Transylvania University, for the above named purposes.

Said motion was seconded by Mr. Clay, put upon its passage and upon the roll call the vote stood as follows:

Ayes: Messrs. Patterson, Frazee, Lafferty, Stout, Nichols, Wathen, Stoll, Carpenter, Clay and Davies, 10

Noes: Mr. Walker.

The resolution was carried.

At this point President Patterson reported to the Board that the Faculty recommend to the Board that the President be authorized to confer upon the following named persons the following degrees they having completed satisfactorily the work prescribed by the college leading to said degrees, and to give to said persons diplomas certifying to same, to-wit: (Mr. Frazee here copy the list of the graduates as shown by the program on commencement day).

Upon motion of Mr. Stoll, seconded by Judge Stout and carried unanimously, the Board of Trustees of this University grants the degrees as recommended by the Faculty, and the President of the University is hereby authorized to confer these various degrees upon the persons named at Commencement.

President Patterson further reported that the Faculty recommended that the Board of Trustees confer upon Judge Wilson the

following resolution:

Resolved that it shall be one of the duties of the Comptroller to visit the high schools of the State and other educational institutions or societies throughout the state, so as to maintain a close relationship to them, and to advance the interest of this University. He shall confer with the President and they shall plan this work, so as to bring about the best results. He shall also, with the advice of the President, organize throughout the State University Clubs composed of persons who have been students of this Institution.

Said resolution was seconded by President Patterson, and carried unanimously.

President Patterson stated that representatives of various ladies' clubs of Lexington and the state, desired to have an audience with the Board to urge upon the Board the appointment of a Dean of Women, and moved that the ladies be invited to come before the Board at 10:30 o'clock A.M., tomorrow. Said motion was seconded by Mr. Walker, and carried unanimously.

Upon motion of Mr. Nichols, seconded by Judge Stout and carried the chairman of this Board was asked to act with the

degree of Dr. of Laws, and upon Judge Barker the same degree, and upon Judge Lafferty the degree of Master of Arts.

Upon motion of Mr. Stoll, seconded by Judge Stout and carried unanimously, President Patterson was authorized and directed to confer the above degrees at the same time and place.

Mr. Stoll stated that on June 3, 1904, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred by the State A. & M. College upon Mr. John T. Shelby, but by some oversight no mentioned of that fact was made upon the minutes, although that degree was conferred by the President in the Chapel on Commencement day. My understanding is that the minutes of the Faculty have been corrected so as to state this fact. I therefore, move that the minutes of the Board of Trustees for June 3, 1904, be corrected by inserting that the President of the College was directed to confer the degree of Doctor of Law upon John Todd Shelby, and that a diploma as of that date evidencing that degree, be given to Mr. Shelby.

Said motion was seconded by Judge Stout, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Nichols made a statement with reference to the work done by the University of Illinois and Wisconsin, in connection with the High Schools of those states, and thereupon offered the

members of the Finance Committee.

At this point upon motion duly made, seconded and carried the Board adjourned to meet at ten o'clock tomorrow morning, June 3, 1908.

Board of Trustees met pursuant to adjournment at the same place and at ten o'clock A.M., June 3, 1908.

The roll-call showed the following:-

Present: Messrs. Patterson, Frazee, Lafferty, Nichols, Walker, Wathen, Stoll, Carpenter, Barker, Terrill, Clay, Davies 12

Absent: Messrs. Gov. Willson, Stout, Smith, Brooks, Hopkins, Crabbe, 6

A quorum being present business was proceeded with.

Mr. Stoll offered the following resolution:

Be it resolved that a permanent Committee of three be appointed by the Board to be known as the Committee on Appointments. The duties of this Committee shall be:-

1. To recommend to the Board of Trustees for election all professors, assistant professors, teachers and instructors in the University;

2. No person shall be elected or appointed to any of the above

"10" positions until the Committee on Appointments has first investigated fully into his qualifications and unless recommended by this Committee.

3. No person shall be advanced from one grade of instruction to another without the consent and approval of this Committee.

4. This Committee shall have power to fill all vacancies which may occur in the teaching force of the University, which appointments shall be valid until the next meeting of the Board of Trustees, and in the event that it shall be necessary to employ any special or additional instructor, professor, teacher or assistant, then this committee may make such appointment, which shall be valid until the next meeting of the Board of Trustees;

5. All necessary expenses of said Committee shall be paid by the University when such expenses are certified by the Committee or a member thereof to the President of the University;

6. Each member of the Committee shall serve until his successor is appointed and qualified;

7. All recommendations of this Committee shall be made to the Board by the President of the University.

Said motion was seconded by President Patterson, put upon its passage and upon the roll-call the vote stood as follows:

"11" Ayes: Messrs. Patterson, Frazee, Lafferty, Nichols, Walker, Wathen, Stoll, Carpenter, Terrill, Clay and Davies 11

Noes: None.

The resolution was unanimously carried.

The Chairman thereupon appointed said Committee as follows: Messrs. R.C.Stoll, Chairman, President Patterson and Governor Willson.

At this point there appeared before the Board of representatives of the various ladies' clubs of Lexington and made addresses before the Board in which they urged the Board to establish in the University a Chair of Dean of Women, and give to the incumbent an equal voice in the faculty. There were present Mesdames Harrison, Morton, Beauchamp, Preston and others.

The ladies after making their addresses retired.

At this point Judge Terrill offered the following resolution: RESOLUTION. Be it hereby resolved that a chair of Rural and Highway engineering be established in connection with the Department of Civil Engineering and that a professor be appointed to take charge of the work beginning July 1, 1908, at a salary of $1200.00 per annum.

Be it further resolved that the scope of the course of instruction consist of the following subjects and such other studies as the dean of the department of civil engineering and the Professor of Rural Engineering shall deem advisable: (1) Coperative

study of recent read legislation, (2) Highway maintenance and construction, (3) Road material, (4) Road Machinery.(5) Retaining Walls, Culverts, and Dams, (7) Cement and its uses in making walks, Siles, Curbstones, Building Block, and general Farm Hildings, (8) Design and construction of steel Highway Bridges, (9) Design and construction of Reinforced Concrete Bridges, (10) Farm Sanitation. (11) Farm Drainage, (12) Land Surveying.

Be it further resolved that a free scholarship, which shall only be free tuition, in Rural and Highway Engineering be granted to two able bodied male citizens of each county in the state, such students to be selected by the county judge and fiscal courts of each county and said appointments must not be made later than Sept. 1st in each year.

The Dean of the department of civil engineering together with the Prof. of Rural Engineering will notify each county judge and the members of the fiscal courts of the commonwealth of the establishment of the course of study in Rural and Highway Engineering and of their authority to grant free scholarships to students desiring to take the course.

It is hereby further resolved that in order to carry into

"13" operation the foregoing provisions of this resolution that a sum of $200.00 is hereby appropriated.

The department of civil engineering will cause to be published a bulletin outlining the scope of the course of study and therein will also prescribe rules and regulations relative to the selection and appointment of the students by the county judges and fiscal courts.

The Executive Committee is hereby authorized and empowered to appropriate such sums of money as is deemed necessary to supply the needs of this department for equipment.

Be it further resolved that all the students in Agriculture be required to take the course in this department of Road construction and road maintenance.

Said resolution was seconded by President Patterson, and put upon its passage, and upon the roll-call the vote stood as follows:-

Ayes: Messrs. Patterson, Lafferty, Nichols, Stoll, Carpenter, Barker, Terrill and Davies.

Noes:- Mr. Walker.

The resolution was carried.

Mr. Walker offered the following resolution:

"14" The Board of Trustees in session assembled, desires to give expression, both of their sense of personal loss and the loss of the University, suffered through the recent death of Professor Milford Wgite, Dean of the Department of Education.

We have ever held him in high esteem as a man of sterling Christian character, unswerving fidelity to duty, and of high attainments in the educational development of our State.

While we bow in humber submission to the inscrutable Providence that has removed him from our midst, when apparently his life's work was but well begun, we mourn his loss as that of a friend whose personal graces of mind and heart have endeared him to all whose lives he toughed.

Therefore, Be it resolved,

That we express our sincere sympathy to the family of our friend and co-worker in the cause of education and commend them to the one unfailing Source of help and consolation.

Second, That these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of the Board of Trustees and a copu be sent to the newspapers of this city and a copy to the family of our deceased friend.

Aaid resolution was seconded by Mr. Stoll, placed upon its passage and carried unanimously.

At this point Mr. Hannah, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture

From stenographic report of Proceedings of Board of Trustees of State University at the meeting of Representatives of the Medical Faculties of Louisville with them in Louisville June 9, 1908.

Speech of President

[June 9, 1908]

During the progress of the meeting, the President of the University was called upon and spoke as follows:

Gentlemen:

It may seem presumption for me, being only a layman, to come before this body representing so many distinguished men in the medical profession, to speak upon the subject before me, but I have been intensely interested in the up-building and development of the State College of Kentucky while it was a State College. Since it has now become a State University, I am equally interested in its up-building and development. I think that we stand now upon the threshhold of an auspicious era and that twenty-five years will not have passed until the State University of Kentucky shall take rank with the great institutions of the west and the north-west.

Recent legislation provides for the establishment of a medical college and a law college in connection with the State University. I do not regard the language of the act as obligatory, but permissive. I think therefore that we ought to proceed slowly and strengthen and enlarge our existing departments of study in order to make them as effective as possible, before we add any adventitious annexes. Now neither a law college nor a medical college constitutes an essential elements of a university. The essential duty and work of a university is to make provision for investigation, research, discovery, verification, in order to enlarge and extend the boundaries of human knowledge. Now from this point of view, the establishment of a medical college means not an integral and necessary part of the university, but is only an annex. So with law, and so with other schools.

Now we can see that there are certain things that are necessary, certain things that are essential to the establishment of a reputable medical college, which will bring credit to the Commonwealth and strength to the institution with which it is connected. Fifty years ago it was possible to have a medical college like that of Transylvania, which could carry on its work with comparatively small outlay. Then the instruction was mainly and

distinctly didactic. Clinical instruction was in its infancy in this country, and not in this country only, but all over the world. But clinical instruction has now become a principal element in the work of a medical college and has developed concurrently with the advances made in Chemistry, Physics and Biology. I hold however that upon chemistry, physics and biology rests what is popularly known as the science of medicine. Medicine, however, is not a science properly so called, but the application of the principles of science to the healing art.

Now in order that we may establish a first-class medical college upon scientific principles, whether in Louisville or Lexington, or elsewhere, it is necessary that ample means be provided, whereby the material conditions in regard to space shall be met, namely, by the erection of a building or buildings sufficiently commodious for instruction. These should include class-rooms, lecture-rooms, hospital space and dissecting rooms. But beyond these and lying at the very basis and foundation of medical science, or art, as I prefer to call it, is the establishment of those department of learning known as chemistry, physics and biology. Upon those you must build. The lecturer takes a student to the bedside of a sick man. He proceeds to make a diagnosis of the disease and to bring to his knowledge the pathological conditions that exist in the patient before him. These conditions are expressible in terms of chemical and physical formulae and stand in broad contradistinction to the physiological conditions out of which they have grown. Your diagnosis then necessarily leads back to chemistry, physics and biology. You cannot explain the cellular structure of the human body, the origin and function of white and red corpuscles, nor the beneficent agency of the phagocyte in ridding the arterial circulation of the abnormal elements destructive of human life, without an adequate knowledge of chemistry and physics. Chemical reactions and physical combinations determine the constitution of these cells, both from a physiological and pathological point of view. The changes which take place in the transformation of cellular structure substituting a pathological for a physiological condition are exclusively

chemical and physical.

If this be so,-and who will gainsay it?- a large amount of chemical and physical and biological and bacteriological training is necessary to lay the foundations upon which a rational study and knowledge of the healing art may be based. From this it necessarily follows that in the establishment and equipment of a medical college, provision must be made for the instruction upon which all the superstructure must ultimately rest. To meet these conditions requires large sums of money.

I readily concede that Louisville is better prepared to furnish the necessary facilities for clinical instruction, but it is equally true that Lexington is prepared to furnish the chemical instruction, the physical instruction, the biological instruction and the bacteriological instruction than is the City of Louisville. Take a student who is imperfectly grounded in chemistry, physics, biology and bacteriology; provide him with a microscope, with a magnifying power of 4000 diameters. Place under its object glass normal and morbid tissue. I ak you, is he able, without the antecedent knowledge indicated above, and forming the ground-work upon which the application of science in medicine rests, to take in the significance of the contrast presented to the eye and to explain its etiology? I tell you, gentlemen, that if you propose to establish a medical college in Louisville, that ample provision must be made for the creation of laboratories upon which your medical instruction shall be built.

There is not a laboratory, either physical or chemical, in connection with any of the medical colleges in Louisville, which it has been my privilege to visit, that can meet these requirements. The fact is they are at present practically non-existent. $150,000. would be needed to provide the necessary space for class rooms and lecture rooms and laboratories, and not less than $50,000. more for laboratory equipments. Three or four distinct laboratories upon a large scale, equal to the accomodation of 300 or 400 students would be indispensable, in order to lay the foundation for the third and fourth years of medical instruction.

The State University heretofore has been well equipped with the facilities for laboratory instruction, but in consequence of the rapid growth of the institution, it has been found necessary to duplicate our laboratory space and our laboratory equipment. This is now being done. We are and have been prepared to do all this kind of work better than can be done in Louisville under existing conditions. I readily grant also that if the medical college of the State University be established in immediate connection with the State University at Lexington, that it will be necessary to enlarge still further the facilities which we already possess and which are now in process of expansion.

You are not now in possession of this foundation, but your corporation is rich, many of your citizens are wealthy, and the contribution of $200,000. or $300,000. from your municipality and from your citizenship would establish a most excellent basis upon which medical instruction could be built, but I warn you, gentlemen, that it is the merest folly to undertake to construct or to re-construct the conditions necessary to furnish the best medical instruction, without a large outlay of money. And this problem will have to be met, whether the medical college of the State University be established in Louisville, in Paducah, in Covington, in Lexington, or elsewhere.

Second rate institutions everywhere are dying out. Denominational schools and privately endowed schools are not able to hold their own in the struggle for existence, when brought into competition with State Colleges and State Universities. The time is not far distant when three-fourths of the medical colleges in existence in America, however bright their record may have been in the past, will cease to exist. The fittest will survive, and plenty of money and the best talent constitute the essential conditions for survival of the fittest. If you are prepared to provide them here, well and good. If you are not prepared to put your hands in your pockets and supply the necessary means for existence, ultimate extinction and that at no distant date, is already the visible hand-writing upon the wall.

The City of Lexington believes that it can provide a good clinic. They have a population now of nearly fifty thousand. The man on the street is unable to understand why Lexington cannot have a medical college now and make it a success as did Transylvania fifty years ago, when the population of the city and the county was not one-fifth of what it is now. Interurban communication is bringing them into close relationship with the outlying towns and villages. They possess large hospital facilities today and these hospital facilities could, if a medical college were established, be largely increased. They believe then that a medical college of respectable proportions and commanding influence can be established as an integral part of the institution under its own immediate supervision and management, and that this would be far preferable to an adventitious connection with any medical college, however reputable, situated at a distance of a hundred miles.

I am glad to know that here in the City of Louisville, the State University, which has had a struggle for existence in the past, now commands the public attention to such a degree that the metropolitan city of the Commonwealth shows a commendable anxiety to be brought into intimate relationship with it through the establishment of an allied institution, as one of its colleges. I believe that whatever Kentuckians resolve to have, they are going to have. When Cassius was urging Brutus to join in the conspiracy against Caesar, he said; "The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars, but in ourselves, that we are underlings." If we be underlings, we must arouse ourselves, we must get out of this lethargy, we must awake from this stupor. No malignant conjunction of adverse conditions in the heavens above us stands in the way of our progress. We must come to the front and determine to hold the front, determine to hold the very first place in the front rank of human progress.

[1908?]

An Act to Promote the Efficient and Economic Administration of the State University ~~of~~ Lexington Kentucky and of the Eastern and Western Normal Schools of Kentucky.

Whereas the Commonwealth of Kentucky is annually providing large sums of money for the advancement of education and for the maintainance and efficient management of its State University and its Normal Schools.

And Whereas economy and efficiency in their administration would be promoted and assured by a Board of Supervision and Control appointed and constituted wholly external to and independent of the Board of Trustees of the University and the Boards of Regents of the Eastern and Western Normal Schools

Therefore, Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

1st. That a Board of Supervision and Control, consisting of three men, able, educated and experienced in educational affairs, be and the same is hereby ~~deconstituted~~ constituted and appointed.

2d. The members of the said Board shall be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. They shall hold office for six years, one being appointed and one retiring at each biennial session of the General Assembly. The members first appointed shall draw lots in order to determine which one of the three shall hold office for two years, which one for four years, and which for six years respectively. In these appointments, fitness, capacity, industry and integrity only shall be considered and no preference sgall be shown in these appointments because of religious belief or political affiliation.

3d. The members of the Board thus appointed shall be paid each twenty-five hundred dollars ($2,500.00) per annum for their services and they are authorized to appoint a Secretary, a man well educated, skilled in accounts and in business methods, whose duty it shall be to keep a minute of their proceedings, conduct correspondence and prepare reports, and whose salary shall not exceed two thousand dollars ($2,000.00) per annum. All travelling and other expenses of the members of the Board of Supervision and Control and their Secretary shall be paid. The salaries of the members of the Board and Secretary, with the expenses thereof, shall not be a charge upon the Treasury of the State, but shall be assessed upon and paid out of the revenues accruing from the state to the State University and to the Eastern and Western Normal Schools, each contributing to the aggregate salaries and expenses in proportion to their income from the state. And said salaries and expenses shall be a first fixed charge upon the revenues of the University and the Normal Schools, the same shall be paid in four (4) quarterly installments, namely, January 1st, April 1st, July 1st and October 1st of each year.

4th. The members of the Board of Supervision and Control and their Secretary shall spend at least thred weeks each quarter of the year at the State University and one week at each of the Normal Schools. They shall also visit during the scholastic period of each year at least one University and one Normal School in other adjacent or not very remote states in order to obtain by personal inspection and by information carefully collected authentic data for comparison.

5th. It shall be the duty of the Board of Inspection

and Control to ascertain and report to each session of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky within fifteen days after it convenes

(a) The salary paid to the Presidents, Deans, Professors, Associate Professors, Assistants Professors and Tutors

(b) To each administrative or executive officer other than these and the salaries or wages paid to stenographers, janitors and other employees

(c) To ascertain and report upon the actual and comparative value of the services rendered by each of the administrative and instructional staff and the costs and value of the services rendered by each of these in comparison with those of other State Universities and Normal Schools, due regard being had in this comparative estimate to the comparative income of corresponding institutions existing in and maintained by other states. They shall recommend to the Board of Trustees from time to time such changes in policy and administrative economy and efficiency as may to them seem expedient and necessary, and if these recommendations or advice, be disregarded they may, if the matters considered be of sufficient importance, embody the same in their report to the Legislature.

6th. They shall, moreover, give special attention to the equalization of salaries for grades of parallel dignity in the University and the Agricultural and Experiment Station of the University and of the Normal Schools. They shall be careful to see that salaries are not duplicated, or increased by any increment whatever because of alleged additional duties and offices, and that neither plurality of offices nor plurality of salaries shall center

in or be allotted to the same person. One man, one duty, one salary, shall be the invariable policy, but in each case, the salary shall be as high as the finances of the institution shall justify, in order to secure the best possible service.

7th. It shall be the duty of the Board of Inspedtion and Control to ascertain and report upon the observance of the Statutes of Kentucky under which these institutions operate, that the Board of Trustees of the University and the Board of Regents of the Normal Schools legislate for the organization, administration and management of the University and of the Normal Schools within their respective statutory limitations, that they carry out fully and faithfully all legal requirements and that the adminstrative staffs in subordination to the respective Executive Committees and Boards neither assume authority which is not conferred upon them, nor ignore the exedution of duties devolved upon them. And that their a repsective Executive Committees neither assume authority not conferred or ignore the execution of orders passed by their respective Boards.

8th. It shall also be the especial duty of the Board of Spervision and Control to examine carefully and to scrutinize closely the revenues accruing from all sources, Federal and State, from students fees, rent, sales of stock and produce and other sources of income, and the expenditures of the institution committed to their oversight, embracing salaries, wages, advertisements, postage, printing, fuel, lights, water, travelling expenses of Trustees, officials and of bona fide county appointees, who are apppointed accoring to law, repairs, improvements and all other expenditures for any purpose whatever and to report the same to

each biennial session of the Legislature. They shall not hesitate to call the attention of the Boards of Trustees and Regents to any abuses, extravagances, irregularities, reckless or unnecessary expenditures and to insist upon a rigorous economy combined with efficiency. They shall insist upon the exclusion from service and from the pay roll of all supernumaries, sinecures and attaches, who may be receiving salaries or wages for nominal or perfunctory service. To this end they shall familiarize themselves with the policy, scope of work, incomes and expenditures of similar institutions, organized under the Land Grant of Congress in 1862 and of Normal Schools, organized and maintianed by state appropriations.

9th. They shall require the authorities of the State Univsersity and of the Experiment Station to keep separate account of the incomes accruing from the Federal Government and from the State of Kentucky, and shall require expenditures of these incomes to be made in conformity with the Act of Congress and of this Commonwealth.

10th. And in as much as the Eastern and Western Normal Schools are organized and maintained for the exclusive and express purpose of providing the education and training necessary for teachers in the common schools, and the Department of Education in the State University is organized and maintained for the exclusiwe and express purpose of the edcuation and trqining necessary for teachers in the high schools, and the University is organized and maintained for the education and training necessary for a liberal edcuation, and as a foundation for porfessional, technical and vocational work and for advanced post-graduate work, it shall be the duty of the Board of Supervision and Control to ascertain and report

whether these institutions are each addressing themselves to their own proper work and confining themselves within their own proper sphere in conformity with statutory law, in order to avoid duplication of work and consequent duplication of expense.

11th. It shall also be the duty of the Board of Supervision and Control to ascertain and report whether the conditions of admission to the Normal Schools to the Department of Education in State University and to the Freshman classes of the University proper and to advanced post-graduate work in the University be of corresponding grade and dighity with those of the best Normal Schools, Colleges of Education and Universities of other states. The BOard of Supervision and Control shall note deficiencies and suggest standards both for admission and gradaation and shall insist upon the adoption and maintainance in good faith of the higest standard in order to attain to attain the most efficient scholarship and culture.

12th. It is distinctly understood, however, that the authority conferred upon the Board of Supervision and Control is in no wise intended to supersede or traverse or set aside the authority and prerogatives of the Board of Trustees of the State University or the Board of Regents of the Eastern and Western Normal Schools. The authority of the Board of Supervision and Control is limited to supervision, examination, admonition, suggestion and advice; and to the impartial report of facts as ascertained by them, and recommendations based thereon to the General AAssembly of the Commonwealth. The Boards of Trustees and Regents shall shape the policies, appoint adminstrative , instructional and other agencies for carrying out

within the scope of the statutes of Kentucky the powers and duties conferred upon them, but the Board of Supervision and COntrol shall none the less, take cognizance of the entire scope and compass of the work done by them its character and deficiencies and report thereon to the General Aassembly of the Commonweaalth.

13th. All Acts and parts of Acts hitherto enacted by the General Aassembly of the Commonwealth which may ba in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

[1908]

The Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky was established in 1865, on the basis of the Land Grant by Congress of 1862. In 1878 it was detached from its connection with Kentucky University, with which it was originally connected. In 1880 it was placed upon an independent footing under the exclusive management and control of the State and a tax of one-half of one cent on every hundred dollars of taxable property was levied by the Legislature for its maintanance. In 1887 the Federal Government established and partially endowed an Agricultural Experiment Station as a Department of the State College. The State meanwhile passed an act regulating the sale of fertilizers and vested the management thereof in the Experiment Station of the College. The fees accruing from the analysis of fertilizers go into the treasury of the University and are for the exclusive use of the expenses and maintenance of the Experiment Station.

A committee appointed annually by the Board of Trustees and known as the Board of Control, manages the affairs of the Experiment Station. This Board of Control has no legal existence under the charter but is simply in the nature of a committee appointed by the Board to manage the affairs of the Experiment Station in the interval between meetings of the Board of Trustees. The Experiment Station being a Department of the Agricultural College of the State University, is necessarily a part of the University, inasmuch as a part of a part is a part of the whole. The Board of Trustees of the University alone has power to appoint professors and employees and to fix the salary and compensation of each, providing the cash salary for each and forbidding perquisites of any kind and under any pretext whatsoever. An adequate salary is provided by the Board of Trustees for the Director of the Station andfor all the professors and assistants who constitute his staff. The whole time of the

Director is due to the service of the Station, just as the whole time of the professors and assistants associated with him are also due to the Station. The salary of the Director of the Experiment Station is $4200. per annum. This salary is equalled by very few directors of Experiment Stations in America, and is surpassed by only two or three. The Legislature has vested the administration of the Pure Food Law in the Director of the Experiment Station. It is manifest that whatever time he gives to the administration of the Pure Food Law is taken out of the time due to the general service of the Experiment Station, and when he is occupied with the interests of the Pure Food Law, he is not occupied with any other parallel interest belonging to the Station. That is to say, the administration of the Pure Food Law makes little or no additional draft upon the time of the Director. In February of this year, at a meeting of the Board of Control, at which I was not present, the Board, upon the solicitation of the Director, voted him a gratuity of $50. per month out of the funds accruing to the Experiment Station under the Pure Food Law. This I hold the Board of Control had no right to do, for two reasons:

First. That it was not within their competency to add to or to diminish the compensation of the Director, but that this was within the exclusive competency of the Board of Trustees.

Second. That the compensation of the Director was already adequate and ample, and that any additional compensation to the Director, when not specifically provided for by the Legislature enacting the Pure Food Law was in the nature of an unauthorized gratuity. If his whole time be due to the service of the Station, it follows that if that duty be varied but not appreciably increased, that he is not entitled to extra compensation for any variation in function that may be introduced. For ex-

ample, if my whole time be due to the service of the University under the salary given me, it does not follow that if I should take a part of that time in the service of the Pure Food Law, that I would be entitled to additional compensation, for the manifest reason that while I was employed doing work under the Pure Food Law, I could not be employed doing the ordinary work of the University proper.

The virtual effect of the compensation allowed by the Board of Control is to give the Director double compensation for a part of his time. This I hold to be inequitable and unwarranted both in law and in morals.

[1908]

The Expe rimental Station is by law a Department of the Agricultural College, and the Agricultural College is by law one of the Colleges of the University. The Experiment Station is thus an integral part of the University. The power of administration and control is by Section 2 of the Act of the General Assembly approved May 9, 1893, vested in the Board of Trustees. The Board creates departments of study and investigation, under which latter category the Experiment Station falls, appoints Presidents, Professors, assistants, tutors and others officers, and determines the duties, official relations and salaries of each. These duties fall within the exclusive competency of the Board. The act referred to creates an Executive Committee. It does not create a Board of Control. The latter exists as a convenience for transacting certain duties, but has no legal, recognized existence. It can deal with delegated duties only, The Board appoints the director of the Station and fixes his salary at a definite amount in money, without perquisites of any kind, and this can neither be increased nor diminished by any action of the Board of Control or of the Executive Committee, but lies within the exclusive competence of the Board of Trustees. His whole time, as that of any other officer, be he president, professor or tutor, belongs to the University. When the state passed the fertilizer law, its administration was vested in the Director of the Station as being germane to the work of the Experiment Station. Its duties are discharged by officers of the Station who receive salaries from the University and the revenues accruing from its administration passed into the custody of the University. These officers receive fortheir services salaries from the Uni-

versity, not from the state, though the salaries allotted to some of them by the University come from the fees derived from the analysis of fertilizers. No one of them should ask or receive any part of his salary from the State, much less should anyone receive from the State an additional compensation or bonus, over and above his own proper salary from the University. Otherwise he would be receiving double pay for time, all of which belongs to the University and for which he receives a competent salary from the University. If the University, instead of occupying all his time, allows him to give part of it to the administration and discharge of duties which the state has asked the University to undertake, and to execute, this is a gratuity from the University to the state, but does not entitle the official to receive full salary from the University, and in addition, a bonus from the State beside. This is an arrangement effective and economic for the state. No more work is imposed upon the professor, agent or official, although the work be divided. His divided duties require him to remain at the Experiment Station a part of the time and when occasion requires, he may be absent for a day or two, or a week, but his salary due him from the University and fixed by the University for his whole time, whether employed in the Experiment Station or elsewhere, goes on, and this salary is ample.

I therefore hold that when the salary of an official of the Experiment Station, which the University contracted to pay him, is paid, that he has no claim for any bonus or supplementary salary from the state for work done under the auspices of the University in the administration and execution of the fertilizer law

or pure food law, or any other law which the General Assembly may enact, whose administration and execution it places under the control of the Experiment Station of the State University. If, however, the administration and execution of any of these laws require the employment of an additional person outside of the Experiment staff, it would be within the competency of the University to employ an unsalaried person and stipulate for a reasonable compensation to be drawn from the fees accruing to the Experiment Station of the University for the work done by it, for the state, provided the law warrant such action.

But that the person who receives an ample salary from the University for full time, should on a part of this time employed elsewhere than at the University, but under its auspices, draw an additional salary for the time employed, elsewhere, is an abuse which should not be tolerated. Neither the Board of Control nor the Executive Committee, nor the Board of Trustees have any right, unless authorized by law, to award double compensation for a single service, even if that service be divided. Pluralities are always to be regarded with suspicion. They have an unwholesome savor and come perilously near graft. For example, suppose A.B. who is paid a salary of $4200. for full time and service to the University, is required by the duties attaching to the administration of the pure food law to give a fraction of this time elsewhere than in Lexington to these duties, that he asks the Board of Control for $600. extra for these services and is allowed that amount. Now $600. per annum is one-seventh of $4200. Presumably he is occupied one-seventh of the time elsewhere than in Lexington.

For six-sevenths of his time, when in Lexington, he receives from the University six-sevenths of $4200., and for one-seventh of his time he receives one-seventh of $4200. from the University, plus one-seventh from the State. That is, he receives for one-seventh of his time two-sevenths of the annual salary. Plainly either he should receive nothing from the state, his services being covered by his salary from the University, or if any compensation comes from the State, it should pass to the credit of the University and not be given to the official as a bonus or gratuity. Suppose he were occupied thus two-sevenths or three-sevenths or one-half his time, or three-fourths. Would anyone say that he should still continue to draw a whole salary from the University and a proportionate amount besides from the State? That would be graft of the most palpable kind. Pluralities were one of the intolerable abuses of the Mediaeval Church and pluralities are equally to be guarded against in the administration of civil affairs.

[1908]

When that part of the College farm containing about 48 acres and on which stands the house occupied by the Director and other farm buildings since erected, was purchased Professor Scovell agreed to pay rental for the house, at the rate of $450,00 per annum, Subsequently he was given the privilege of vegetables butter and milk, as perquisites, free of charge.

Sec. 2 of the Charter of the College approved May 9 1893 provides that each professor and employe of the College shall be paid a net salary in cash and that no perquisites shall attach to any Professor or employe on any pretext whatever,

Sou

The Board of Trustees at its Dec. meeting in 1893 adopted a revised scale of salaries abolishing perquisites in accordance with Sec 2 of the Charter quoted above. The salary of Prof. Scovell which up to that time had been $2,500 was increased by $160,00 per annum. This latter addition was deemed an equivalent for the perquisites abolished, and was given in commutation therefor. The revised salary then stood at $2,660.

Extract from the minutes of the Executive Committee Feb 14 1894 reads as follows.

"The Business agent reported that he had rented the farm house to Director Scovell for $300 - per annum, included with the house was the garden and the small orchard and the privilege of keeping a horse and two cows at the rate of $500 each per month while fed, pasturage free the Director to have the privilege of buying his milk and butter and other farm products of the station at market prices"

This rental he continued to pay until sometime during the Collegiate year 1890-1 the rent was upon his application reduced to $300 - per annum, this occurred while I was abroad on leave of absence

At this juncture therefore Professor Scoville's salary was adjusted to the requirements of Sec. 2 act Genl. Assembly approved May 9 1893 Perquisites had been abolished and Commutation therefor equal to $100,00 allowed, From this time on till June 8th 1894 rental was paid, maintenance of horse and cows paid for each month, Milk butter and other farm products coupled from the farm and paid for at market price,

The minutes of the Board of Trustees June 8th 1894 par 138 — read as follows,

The following communication was addressed by Professor M. A. Scoville to the Board of Trustees:

"To the Board of Trustees, Gentlemen!

At the last meeting of your Board the sum of $100— was added to my salary in lieu of perquisites heretofore granted, For the first months since January 1st last the Expenditure & commissary made under this allowance have amounted to within a few cents of $118.— From this I believe that it will take between $250 — and $300 — to make the purchases heretofore granted as perquisites, I make this statement under the impression that the reduction of salary was not intended by the Board at its last meeting! (Original)

M. A. Scoville

On page 138

On motion the following report of the Committee on Salaries was adopted "Resolved that the Director of the Experiment Station shall be allowed a gross sum at the rate of $2750 per annum instead of $2600 as heretofore and that the Director be required to pay rent for the house which he occupies which shall include the use of an ordinary garden space and of the orchards which adjoins the said house at the rate of 300 — per annum

For some years prior to the passage of the the Act of 1893 and for some years thereafter the Board of Control consisted of the Members of the plus the President of the College and the Director of the Station. The Board of Control met in the same room and immediately before the Executive Committee, Each was organized under its own Chairman and secretary, along with other business the financial statement of the Experiment Station including all receipts and expenditures was submitted to the Board and passed upon. When the Board of Control adjourned the Executive Committee convened and the Chairman of the Board of Control reported to the Chairman of the Ex Com, and through to the Ex. Com, the proceedings of the Board of Control and asked for their approval and ratification. At these monthly meetings the purchases made by the Director from the Experiment station with their cash values were regularly reported including maintenance of his horse and cows, this continued till after the close of the administration of Gov Bradley. When the Board of Trustees as now appointed the Board of Control and the Executive Committee as separate and distinct bodies which no longer held their meetings on identical dates, thereafter the Board of Control did not report report to the Executive Committee and consequently the sources of revenue were unknown to them, Gradually certain perquisites were quietly resumed and assumed by the Director, though commutation in full had been previously granted by the Board,

At the June meeting of the Board of Trustees 1906 Prof Sewell made application for an increase of salary on the plea that the management of the Pine Hood Land brought with it additional responsibility. The Board felt that consistency required that if his salary were increased the salary of the President should be increased also, The salary of the Director was increased about 31% from $2750 to $3,600 and that of the President 33% from $3,300 to $4,400.

At the June meeting of 1907 the question of perquisites was raised by Mr Clay and a committee consisting of Messrs Campbell, Clay and Mitchell was appointed to consider the adjustment of salaries

and the Elimination of perquisites,

That Committee reported as follows: The undersigned Committee on readjustment of Salaries reports and recommends that the President be paid $5,000 and that Professor Scovell Director of the Experiment Station be paid $4,200 per year and that each be charged and each pay for all perquisites received by them from the College including House rent, and that the Chairman of the Executive Committee be appointed in consultation with President Patterson and Professor Scovell to fix the value of the perquisites

Signed

J. Carpenter
E. M. Clay
C. B. Nichols

The Chairman of the Committee thus appointed viz: D. F. Frazee in consultation with Professor Scovell and myself held no meeting between the date of its appointment June 1907 and the meeting of the Board in June 1908. Immediately after the adjournment of the Board in 1908 Mr. Frazee called a meeting at which was discussed the value of perquisites, particularly house rent, butter milk and cream. Prof. Scovell said that he had three cows which he wished to retain as his own private property, that these cows should be fed at the expense of the station, that the station should get the use of their milk and that he in this arrangement should be allowed his milk butter and cream as an equivalent for the milk received from the cows by the station. I asked him estimate a fair cash value for the cows, He and Mr. Frazee agreed that $200, each would be their full cash value. Then said I six per cent on $600, the value of the three cows equals $36,00 per annum, and for this amount viz: $36,00 you propose that you get from the station the keep of three cows, their produce in calves and your butter milk and cream, no conclusion was reached, Mr. Frazee had an engagement at 12 M, and the Committee adjourned to meet at his call, the Committee never met, Mr. Frazee was meanwhile taken ill and no more was done until the meeting of the Ex. Com in 1908 at which the following paper signed by Mr. Frazee was presented and the action indicated taken thereon.

Two or three things stand out distinctly in these extracts from the minutes of the Board and of the Executive Committee,

1st Prof Scovell before the passage of the Charter of 1893 proposed the sale of certain perquisites

2 The Board in Dec, 1893 and in June 1894, abolished perquisites and gave professor Scovell Equivalent Commutation therefor

3 It seems proved in the interval between June 1894 and June 1907 certain perquisites had been resumed and appropriated by Prof Scovell to his use, there is no record to show that this was done by any action of the Board, or of the Executive Committee, and if such resumption had been claimed it would have been illegal and void because in contravention of sec 2 act approved May 9 1893 for commutation

4 Prof Scovell in 1908 could have no valid claim on perquisites which had been abolished, for which he had received Commutation and which he had no right to resume and which the Board had no right to allow,

5 Prof Scovell is now by virtue of this second claim to Commutation for perquisites previously commuted in the enjoyment of a second commutation based upon a claim already satisfied

6 the appropriation what did not belong to him and to which he had neither right nor title and then asked the Board authorities to give him an annual bonus for its relinquishment, and this the Board in ignorance of the facts or oblivious of their significance allowed,

7 Prof Scovell has neither right nor title nor claim to have his salary increased by the amount of the commutation for alleged perquisites illegally assumed appropriated and sold

8 Prof Scovell is bound in law and in honor to refund to the present authorities the value of the alleged perquisites illegally appropriated and enjoyed during these years

9 If in contradiction to the tenor of the foregoing it should be said that he did restore or appropriate perquisites forbidden by law and commuted for a cash Equivalent, then on that alternative we should be confronted with a claim for

commutation on pergunctes non existent. This would be a palpable fraud,

[1908]

"Problems of Today", issued simultaneously in London and in New York, is a very remarkable book. It has been welcomed by the reviewers both at home and abroad. Dealing with subjects of vital importance to the manufacturer and the consumer, the capitalist and the laborer, it addresses itself to a wide circle of readers. The style is perspicuous and forcible. It is somewhat remarkable that a man, the larger part of whose life has been devoted to business, should be able to command a style of expression so vigorous and so free from pedantry. Mr. Carnegie exhibits in a very marked degree the advantages afforded to the youth of Scotland by the parochial schools which have been in existence for more than three centuries and which have furnished the basis for advanced instruction to a degree unknown in any other country. His sentences are well rounded and well constructed, his vocabulary adequate. He is neither frigid nor turgid. He says exactly what he wants to say, neither less nor more. "Public Opinion", published in London, speaks of "Problems of Today" as one of the most important books of the season. It has given it marked prominence in three successive issues, with the expressed opinion that no book of the year is likely to be read by so wide a circle of readers.

In the first chapter, the accumulation and distribution of wealth is discussed, with a fulness and an intelligence which leaves little to be desired. Whether we agree or disagree with Mr. Carnegie, his views are always refreshing and always stimulate thought upon the subjects which he discusses. He combats the Socialism of the present day with an earnestness and an effectiveness which must command themselves to those who have given much attention to this question. He takes the ground that the individual is entitled to the full use and enjoyment of all his legitimate earnings, whether these be sufficient for a competence only, or are measu red by millions. Here we think he stands upon unassailable ground. If there be one proposition more self-evident than another, running through the whole of the history of man, it is

that a man belongs to himself and belonging to himself, is entitled to the fullest extent to all the proceeds of his own activity. Upon this basis rests the origin of property. If the intelligence and the manual dexterity of A be superior to that of B, and if in that exercise the output of his activity yield larger results, the possessor of this superior intelligence and this superior handicraft is clearly entitled to their ownership and use. No man may interfere to deprive him of these, whether by physical force or by legislation, without doing violence to the fundamental idea that man belongs to himself alone.

The author thinks that a large portion of the enormous wealth accumulated through individual activity or through corporate agency, should at the death of the owner come to the service of the state. The question of taxation is one of the most difficult with which either the political economist or the statesman has to deal, whether the tax should be on realty or on personalty, whether on income or expenditure, whether it should be a definite percentage, applicable to all values, or upon a graduated scale. Each has had its advocates and each has in turn been assailed. Whether taxation should in the main be direct, levied upon the individual and collected from him, or whether it should be indirect, in the nature of excise duties on the one hand and import duties upon the other, find equally their advocates and their opponents. While undoubtedly progress has been made on the question of taxation within the last century and a half, we are still far from being able to realize an ideal system, just and equitable to all. Mr. Carnegie believes that there is "a growing disposition to tax more and more heavily large estates left at death", and thinks that this is "a cheering indication of the growth of a salutary change in public opinion." Enormous estates, estates running up into tens of millions and scores of millions, and hundreds of millions, might reasonably contribute something like half to the coffers of the State.

Might it not be suggested that if this principle should obtain, a large number of the millionaires of today would, towards

the end of their lives anticipate the alienation of a moity of their vast accumulations by gifts of large parts of their accumulated wealth to their friends and relatives before death, and thus practically defeat the operation of the law. In Great Britain, where death duties have been in existence for a number of years, the law is frequently evaded in this way. In order that the state might share the benefits of accumulated wealth, might it not be well to place a graduated tax upon incomes; relatively small upon moderate incomes, and increasing by successive gradations until, a maximum, say one-third or one-half of the income was brought within the scope of its operation. For example, an income of $200,000. per annum might very well contribute ten percent, or $20,000., an income of a million might very well contribute fifteen percent, or $150,000., an income of ten millions per annum might very well contribute twenty-five percent, or two and a half millions per annum. By this means the accumulation of enormous incomes might be retarded and the testator left at liberty to bequeath the residue of his wealth as he listed.

It might be said that the incidence of a tax like this might result in the accumulation of vast sums in the treasury of the nation or of the Commonwealth, beyond the requirements of either the state or the nation, but the surplus might be devoted to public improvements, to the erection of libraries, museums, public buildings, for the construction of roads, and for other general improvements inuring to the public good. Municipalities might be largely relieved thereby from the onerous expenditures incurred annually for light and heat and water, for surface and under-ground transportation and for other burdens which often press heavily upon the tax-payer. Out of accumulations of this kind, the state might well erect and endow institutions for general culture and technical training. Almshouses and prisons, charitable institutions for the education of the deaf and the dumb and the blind and for the care of the feeble-minded might all be maintained out of the general revenue thus accumulated.

It seems to me that this would get very near realizing the dictum expressed by Adam Smith in the fundamental principle which he lays down for taxation, namely, "The subjects of every state ought to contribute to the support of the government as nearly as possible in proportion to their respective abilities, that is, in proportion to the revenue which they respectively enjoy under the protection of the State." The application of this principle, if adopted, would speedily relieve such municiplaities as New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco and Baltimore of the enormous burdens of taxation under which their respective communities groan. The effect upon the cost of living would be very marked. The wage-earner would have more at his command and the price of commodities would in many instances be materially reduced.

Mr. Carnegie, when speaking of the physical needs of man, dwels eloquently upon the reckless and uneconomic expenditure of money by the working classes. He says:

"It should always be remembered by the working man that neither liquor nor tobacco can be considered as needs. The dire consequences resulting from the use of liquor would justify a much higher taxation upon it in the interest of the wokers themselves. The greatest single evil in Britain today in intemperance. Seven hundred and eighty-five million dollars yearly is the drink bill. How much of this is paid by the working class is, we believe, unknown, but even if it be only one-half, here is three hundred and ninety-two and one-half millions worse than wasted by them. The liquor interestshave now received title to their drinking places, when before they had only licenses from year to year, a present made to them, as estimated by some, equal to $1500,000,000. When one asks himself what would most benefit the worker, there is no hesitation in the reply, 'To avoid liquor and gambling." * * * Here is the issue of greatest moment to the working man. One cannot help those who do not help themselves."

From this point of view, as well as from other economic

considerations, Mr. Carnegie would tax heavily all such luxuries as tobacco, wine and spirits. There are wholesome indications in some parts of Britain and America that the moral sense of the general public is being aroused against the existence of the intolerable evil of drink and that the present generation may not pass until some material and effective restriction be imposed on the use and the abuse which have hitherto attached to it.

Mr. Carnegie believes strongly in self-help.

"One cannot help those", he observes, "who do not help themselves. one man cannot push another man up the ladder. The moment he releases his grasp, the assisted one falls. It is only possible to really help those who co-operate with the helper. It is not the submerged but the swimming tenth that can be steadily and rapidly improved by the aid of their fellows."

The possession of wealth ought not, in the estimation of Mr. Carnegie, to entitle its possessor to any special influence or dignity, unless associated with moral qualities of a high order. In many instances large fortunes exist apart from either general intelligence ~~of a high order~~ or culture. When every consideration, human and divine, is subordinated to the creation of a large estate, and wealth is looked upon as an end in itself and not as a means to the attainment of a higher end, instead of tending to elevate, its tendency is to degrade. Mr. Carnegie observes:

"Let this be noted by the workers. None of the professions regard great wealth as the chief prize and its acquisition is not their end. Consider the physician. When a man selects that noble career, knowing all its trials, and consecrates himself to the amelioration of human suffering, he knows well fortune is not there to be found. He has a much higher prize than wealth in view. Consider the minister, he who feels that he has a message to deliver to his fellows and answering embraces the call. Wealth does not allure him. So with the lawyer. Wealth is not in his mind as

the reward of his labors. The inventor, the architect, the engineer and the scientist all have nobler rewards before them than riches. The great teachers of their fellows, the presidents and professors of our seats of learning, and the teachers of our common schools , what thought have they of bowing before the vulgar idol of wealth? Poets, authors, statesmen, the very highest types of humanity, are above the allurements of money-making."

And again:

"Millionaires who laugh are rare. The deplorable family quarrels which so often afflict the rich generally have their rise in sordid differences about money. The most miserable of men as old age approaches are those who have made money-making their god. Like flies bound to the wheel, these unfortunates fondly believed they were really driving it, only to find, when tired and craving rest that it is impossible for them to get off and they are lost - plenty to retire upon, but nothing to retire to and so they end as they began, striving to add to their useless hoards, passing into nothingness, leaving their money behind for heirs to quarrel over, only because they cannot take it with them, a melancholy end, much less enviable than that of their poorer fellows."

Mr. Carnegie then remakrs that "As a rule wealth passes in about three generations from shirt sleeves to shirt sleeves in all English-speaking lands, except in the United Kingdom, where the law of primogeniture and legal settlements guard an hereditary class and defeat the operation of a natural law." He might have added the old Scotch proverb, "The first generation digs, the second bigs, and the third thigs."

Mr. Carnegie has accumulated a fortune surpassing thatof most men in America. Those possessed of hundreds of millions may be counted upon the fingers of one hand. Mr. Carnegie is one of these. But for years he has had a just appreciation of the trust placed in his hands by a bountiful Providence and has used it very largely for the benefit of his fellow men. The libraries which

he has founded provide in a certain sense a university education for the masses. A well stocked library contains the best thoughts of the best men of all ages. Mr. Carnegie makes these readily accessible by the means which he has provided for the dissemination of useful knowledge. He has contributed millions for the advancement of teaching, by making munificent provision for retiring allowances for superannuated professors and presidents of colleges who have devoted themselves to the dissemination of knowledge and to the encouragement of original research, but who meanwhile have been compelled to live upon small salaries with no opportunity for accumulating a competence for old age. He has given millions more to assist the young men of his native land to maintain themselves in one or other of the great Universities of Scotland. Through this beneficence more than 2000 are assisted annually to obtain an education which but for this benefaction would have been beyond their reach. The Temple of peace at the Hague, the numerous foundations for the encouragement of technical research, all of these have come within the scope of his intelligent beneficense. He has given for years and is still giving lavishly of the means at his disposal for the attainment of praiseworthy and noble ends. In himself he is a conspicuous example of the accumulation of wealth and of the prpper disposition to be made of it, by a man who loves his fellow men.

In the creation and in the management of the stupendous steel works under his control, he has constantly had before him the elevation, material and moral, of his employees. He holds to the opinion that the employe should share with the employer not only in the creation of wealth, but in substantial rewards beyond the wages which he earns as a worker. With this end in view, he has encouraged them to become share-holders in the stupendous enterprises under his management. Opportunities have been aforded to the workers to possess themselves of shares of stock, the company guaranteeing the purchasers against ultimate loss. Hundreds and

thousands have thus risen above the general level to share in the profits of the company. Many of them have risen to the rank of directors and not a few under such judicious encouragement have become millionaires. With one more quotation I close:

"In the percentage allotted by the plan to award exceptional officials, we have for the huge corporation perhaps the best substitute attainable for the magic of partnership, which nothing however, can approach. The reward of departmental officials may readily be secured under this provision. In the bonus granted yearly upon shares held by employees, we have proof of regard for them which cannot but tell and the distribution of shares in the concern many think gives an advantage which so far no partnership even has enjoyed. The latter will no doubt adopt the plan or find some equivalent, for the working man owning shares in absolute security will prove much more valuable than one without such interest and many incidental advantages will accrue to the company possessed of numerous share-holding employees who may some day see their representative welcome d to the board of directors."

It would exceed the limits of a brief review to discuss further just now the many excellencies of this very remarkable book. Though a naturalized citizen of America, Mr. Carnegie retains a strong attachment for his native land. Familiar with its history, he remarked to me a few days ago that Scotland had contributed to the advancement of civilization out of all proportion either to its geographical area or to its population. This is substantially true. Those who are entitled to take first rank among the great men of any country are comparatively few. The stars are out only by twos and threes in the highest heaven of ~~adventure~~ civilization. Among the twos and the threes who have made Scotland conspicuous, surely Mr. Carnegie is entitled to rank as one. Many men have contributed to make the northern part of the United Kingdom conspicuous in arts, in science

and in arms, but the master builders have been relatively few. John Knox, George Buchanan, James Watt, Walter Scott, Robert Burns, Sir William Hamilton, Mr. Gladstone and Andrew Carnegie form a galaxy of illustrious men of whom any nation might well be proud.

[Dec, 1909]

Interview

In reply to your question relating to the composition of the committee on the State University, their attitude to the Medical College bill, and the effect produced by the address which I had the honor to make before the committee on the 16th, I might say, first, that seven of the nine members of the committee were present, three were understood to be unequivocally in favor of the bill, three were supposed to be against it, and one was believed to be neutral. The address was typewritten and occipued about twenty minutes in its delivery. It was listened to with marked attention throughout and upon its conclusion was heartily commended as to both matter and form by the members of the committee and by other persons in the audience. Other addresses were made orally by Doctors Coombs, Boggess and Goodman of Louisville, by Representative Lackey and by Prof. William L. Threlkeld of the Lexington Banking and Trust Company. At the conclusion, the committee went into executive session. After adjournment, it was understood that the bill would be reported favorably without dissent. This unanimous conclusion was of course extremely gratifying to the promoters of the measure and will in all probability result in the establishment of the Medical College of the State University before the close of the present year. Indeed, it is not unlikely that the University may be able to open its Medical College next October. The provisions of the bill carry an appropriation of $25,000. for the erection and equipment of a building, and $25,000. annual income thereafter for current expenses. The first and second years' work of the Medical College will be done in the University at Lexington. The work of the remaining two years which are mainly concerned with clinical instruction will be done in the City of Louisville. While the appropriation for a building is not sufficiently large, it will

nevertheless enable the University to make a good beginning. Part of the building required can be erected within the limits of the appropriation, leaving the remaining part to be concluded as the means of the University or the liberality of the next General Assembly will provide. The substance of the address of President Patterson follows:

Gentlemen of the Committee:

I thank you for the privilege of addressing you briefly upon the subject which you have met to consider, a subject of great importance to the State University, to the City of Louisville and to the State of Kentucky.

Two years ago, overtures were made by certain physicians, citizens of the city of Louisville, to the authorities of the State of Kentucky, for an alliance between one of the five medical colleges then existing in the City of Louisville, and the State University. The authorities of the University said to them: "Consolidate your five medical colleges into one and make it apparent to the State University that you have adopted a high standard of admission and a high standard of graduation, that you possess the elements of strength, stability and permanency, and we will consider your overture on three conditions, viz: First, that the first two years work be done at the State University, embracing Chemistry, Physics, Anatomy, Physiology, Bacteriology, Microscopy, X-ray Practice, and other closely related scientific subjects in which we, by enlarging our existing plant will have special facilities for doing work which you, without contracting a heavy expenditure for equipment and laboratories, cannot do, and which is indispensable as a scientific basis upon which to build the science and practice of medicine. Secondly, that you do the last two years work in the City of Louisville, where, because of your large population and your excellent hospitals, you have more abundant facilities for clinical work than we have in Lexington, and where therapeutics in all its manifold relations can be taught much more successfully than we can assume to do. The scientific groundwork will thus be laid in the lecture-rooms and laboratories of the State University, and the practical application of these to the healing art will be begun and completed in the City of Louisville. Each then will do the work which it is

best fitted to do and each will be mutually complementary one of the other. Furthermore, the control and management of the Medical College, comprising the branch in the City of Lexington and the branch in the City of Louisville, will be under the exclusive juridiction of the Board of Trustees of the State University and appointments will be made to deanships and professorships in conformity with Section 2 of the organic act of the State University."

To the first of these conditions the delegates from the City of Louisville demurred, offering as an alternative that the first two years' work might be done either in Lexington or in Louisville, in which case the Medical College in Louisville would give credit to the State University for the work done in the State University. This introduced a radical line of cleavage and further negotiations were for the time broken off.

The medical colleges of the City of Louisville, however, did effect a consolidation or merger, and the new college resulting from the coalescence of the pre-existing five institutions began operations with fair prospects of success. At the close of the first year, however, overtures were again made to the State University authorities by certain gentlemen representing as they said, a large majority of the physicians of the City of Louisville, for the renewal of negotiations. They represented that grave dissatisfaction existed with the management and the results of the Medical College in the City of Louisville, that it was not realizing public expectations and that the time was ripe for the establishment of a new Medical College, founded upon modern lines and modern ideas, doing thorough work upon a high standard of admission and conforming to the requirements of the American Medical Association and of the Medical Association of the State of Kentucky. We said to them:

"Gentlemen, the State University cannot afford to ally itself with a faction. If you can make it apparent to the State University that you have the support of a large proportion of the medical fraternity and of the intelligent citizens of Louisville behind you, and if, moreover, you will translate into action the professions of strength and support which you make, by the introduction of a measure through your representatives, into the forthcoming General Assembly, making adequate provision for the necessary buildings and adequate provision for annual maintenance, and if you succeed in carrying this measure through by the support of a majority of your representatives in the General Assembly, and by the support of the medical fraternity throughout the State, we will then be willing to establish a Medical College upon the lines laid down in the mid-summer conference of 1908. We will then have the assurance that we are not negotiating with a faction, but with a body of men representing a large and intelligent proportion of the municipality of Louisville."

Gentlemen of the Committee, the measure before you is the result of that conference. It has been introduced, I am informed, with the concurrence of a majority of the members of the House of Representatives from the City of Louisville and by a majority of the members of the Senate. It is, moreover, supported, as my information goes, by petitions of large bodies of influential petitioners in the City of Louisville and throughout the Commonwealth of Kentucky. Every indication seems to point to the fact that there is a combined forward movement in the direction of the establishment of a first-class Medical College under the control of the State University, part of whose operations will be conducted in the University buildings upon the University grounds, and part of whose operations will be conducted in the City of Louisville. Into this movement, while not originated by the

State University, the State University authorities enter heartily and with one accord.

The act of the Legislature, approved March 16, 1908, required the State University to establish a Medical College. We believe that the auspicious time for this action upon the part of the University authorities has now arrived and we welcome the introduction of this measure and the probabilities of its successful passage by the General Assembly as the first step and a very important one towards the realization of our hopes and wishes. It provides a fair opportunity of translating the possible into the actual and of establishing at a comparatively small cost an institution of sufficient compass and dignity and reputation to add to tbe dignity and the reputation of the State University and of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Within the last ten years there has been a very remarkable forward movement in education, liberal and practical, theoretical and actual, technical and professional. Every institution in America has been raising its standard of admission and its standard of graduation. There has been a remarkable uplift among the common schools in every state of the Union. There has been a remarkable advance in high school education. There has been a still more remarkable uplift in the colleges and universities of the nation. The principle of state aid to higher education has become operative in every state in the Union, from Main to California and from Dakota to Texas. The passage of the Morrill Act in 1862 which endowed state institutions with liberal allotments of public lands has given an impulse to higher education in America which is now and which has for the last fifteen years been profoundly influencing education both at home and abroad. Yale and Harvard and Princeton and Columbia have all felt its inspiring influence. Oxford and Cambridge, Gottingen and Halle have aroused themselves from

the slumbers of the past, have taken on new life and developed a new energy, in consequence of the stimulus afforded by the establishment of the land-grant colleges of America, under the Act of Congress of 1862. Notable advances have been made in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical and Mining Engineering. Notable advances have been made in scientific Agriculture. Notable advances have been made in every branch of manufacturing and commercial enterprise, by the application of science and scientific processes to their respective lines of work. The old established law schools of the country have felt its influence and today the instructions given at Ann Arbor, Yale, Harvard, the University of Virginia, are upon a much higher plane than obtained half a century ago. The pulpit has felt its influence and more thorough training in philosophy, in language, in science, in literature, as auxiliary to biblical criticism and the effectivness of pulpit ministrations have profoundly influenced the theology of the age. Thirty or forty years ago, strenuous opposition was made by the denominational colleges in almost every state of the Union to the principle of state aid for higher education. In every state in the Union the principle of state aid for higher education has triumphed.

Thirty years ago the battle was fought and won in Kentucky, with the happiest results. The State University has been established upon a firm footing, upon incomes derived jointly from the Federal government and from the Commonwealth, fortified by legislative enactment and by elaborate deliverances of the Court of Appeals. The basis of contention upon which opposition to state aid rested has been relegated to the bogies and anachronisms of the past. They are no longer a spell with which to conjure; they no longer bring up any spirits from the vasty deep. It is now an accepted fact, no longer requiring a demonstration, that ship-builders and bridge-builders build not for their

own service alone, but for the service of the general public. It is now a recognized fact, no longer requiring demonstration that the education of the lawyer is not for himself alone, but for the benefit of his clientele as well. It is now a recognized fact no longer requiring demonstration, that the education of the physician and the surgeon is not for the retroactive benefits to accrue to themselves from the practice of the healing art, but for the benefit of the hundreds and the thousands and the millions for whom scientific education and scientific processes have been brought into play. Does the torch illuminate only the hand of him who carries it forward? Is the beacon which burns perpetually upon the Eddystone Lighthouse intended to shed its beams upon the massive structure of stones upon which it rests alone, but not for the bene fit of the mariners who are tempest-tossed upon the troubled waters of a stormy sea? If the state may provide for its sons and its daughters education in science and in literature and in art, and in the fundamental principles which underlie science and literature and art, may it not with equal propriety and with logical consistency, provide for their application in all the manifold relations of practical life?

More than a hundred years ago, Kentucky stood to the front in therapeutics and in surgery. Only a few days ago was commemorated the centenary of the first operation for ovariotomy ever done. That operation, hazardous in the extreme and without the aid of anesthetics and antiseptics, was done by the heroic McDowell of Danville. Somewhat later the first operation attempted and successfully carried through for lethotomy was done by another hero in the art of surgery, Benjamin Dudley of Lexington. The achievemants of Gross and Short and Yandell, not to speak of the more modern luminaries in therapeutics and surgery, made Kentucky famous and kept her well to the front for a century.

It is for you, gentlemen, to carry forward this glorious past into a still more glorious future. You now have the opportunity to establish upon an enduring basis an institution which will maintain the reputation achieved and maintained during a period extending from the admission of this Commonwealth into the Union to the present day, and to carry it forward to still high reaches of usefulness and reputation.

We do not wish to interfere with the existing medical college in the City of Louisville. It is and we hope will continue to be a self-contained entity, doing good and meritorious work, but we do want you to establish now and here a medical college under the auspices and control of the State University, which shall be the property not of a municipality but of the whole commonwealth, and which will do work commensurate with the reputation of the one and the dignity of the other.

I have never known any movement in favor of advanced professional training in Kentucky equal in volume and in momentum to this. More than ninety-five percent of the medical fraternity of Kentucky are behind it. The State Medical Society, I am informed, almost to a man, heartily endorse it. The State Board of Health considers it vital and gives it their unanimous approval. They appreciate the opportunity of the house They realize that Kentucky must awake from her lethargy and shake off the apathy which has paralyzed her activity and place herself in the front of the mighty movement that makes for physical and moral well-being. Conditions which existed half a century ago no longer exist. The charlatan and empiric are relics of the past. Medical education now builds upon observation and experiment under trained workers, who in the laboratory with microscope and crucible investigate the etiology of disease and who do

not abandon the quest until remedies based upon scientific research are discovered. Pasteur and Koch, Flexner and Osler, Mechnikoff and Lister and Simpson and Oswald are the great exponents and leaders in the progress of medical science. They are setting the pace for medical education and are determining its kind and degree. Kentuckians must fall in with this forward movement or be left hopelessly behind. This, however, in order to be effective, requires material facilities beyond the means of private individuals and must depend upon the educated intelligence of the Commonwealth through its representatives in the General Assembly of Kentucky. Vitalize existing endowments and enlarge existing facilities by the modest appropriations which the promoters of this movement urge you to make. Safeguard the health and the lives of your sons and daughters by providing a sound body for a sound mind, move forward, move upward, abandon unworthy conceptions of material and mental progress for ideals far-reaching and sublime, and you will deserve well of the generations which are to follow.

You have no serious competitors in this work of labor and of love, nearer than Nashville and the city of New Orleans and your geographical facilities will enable you to do a larger measure of work and better in degree than they can possibly do. Kentucky and Tennessee and the Carolinas, Alabama and Georgia and Arkansas and Louisiana, with the great states of the west will send in increasing numbers from year to year their sons and their daughters to be educated in the principles and practice of the healing art within the limits of the great Commonwealth which made these famous a century ago. The liberalizing influences due to association with undergraduates in university work in other courses of study in the State University will not be without effect upon the medical student. It will broaden their vision, deepen their insight, stimulate their energies to master not only the

subjects immediately related to the healing art, but those kindred and allied subjects which provide liberal as well as tehhnical culture for the man actuated by a generous ambition.

The State University then cordially welcomes the introduction of this measure and is pledged to give it its hearty support. The most valuable asset in Kentucky today is not its mineral wealth, nor its agricultural resources, nor it its manufacturing industries, nor its commercial facilities, but its young men and young women, your sons and your daughters. You are anxious to maintain the health and the thrift and the growth and the prosperity of your flocks and of your herds. You supply nutriment upon hygienic principles, you combat disease and pestilence, by rational treatment you eliminate the tendencies and to deterioration and foster and strengthen the tendencies which make for stability and maturity. And you do this through the intelligent application of the principles of stock breeding and stock feeding and through the intelligent intervention, when disease arises, of the educated and skilled veterinarian. And this veterinary instruction is given and provided for at public expense in the Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges of the land. Will you not do then for your sons and for your daughters, for your kindred and your friends, what you do without hesitation and without stint for the domestic animals whose ultimate end and object is to be converted into cash? Will you allow mercenary considerations to dictate your policy in the one instance and neglect to provide the means for realizing a higher and a nobler and a holier end in dealing with the men and the women who make your firesides and your homes, your municipalities and your states and your nations?

"On earth there's nothing great but man,

"In man there's nothing great but mind."

And whatever tends to develop and to up-build and to realize

the nobility of his existence and the end for which he was created should command your noblest and your heartiest and your most generous expressions of sympathy and of liberality.

[1908]

Believing that from the position which you hold as Superintendent of Schools in your County you are interested in whatever relates to the education of Teachers, I feel that I may without apology address you in relation thereto.

The Governing Board of the State College of Kentucky are doing all they can with the means at their disposal to build up the State College and make it a potent factor in the developement of the material, intellectual and moral interests of the Commonwealth. They fully realize the fact that one of the most imporatnt duties committed to them is the education of Teachers for the public schools.

In accordance with the requirements of the law they have established a Normal Course of study in the College for the education of Teachers in all grades of school work, from the Common School to the Academy, the High School and the College. In the sub-freshman courses instruction is given to prepare the students for the County Certificate, the State Certificate and the State Diploma, and in the Collegiate Course instruction extending over a period of four years and leading to a degree is given to prepare the student for teaching in the Academy, the Seminary, the High School and the College or University.

Facilities far in advance of those offered in any other institution in Kentucky are provided for these objects, but these facilities fall far short of what the Board of Trustees desire they should be.

In this respect the growth and equipment of the Normal Department have been hindered, as the growth and equipment of all the coursesof study in the College have been hindered by the same cause, viz:- inadequate means, lack of funds. With more money they could provide more ample accommodations, better equipments, additional teachers.

Every course of study in the Institution has been importuning the Board of Trustees for additional equipment, additional space, additional instructors. With a limited income they have been compelled, much to their regret, to refuse additional means for the attainment of these ends, because the means at their command were exhausted.

Not only so but the income for several years has failed to balance expenditure, and obligations have been incurred which the College has been unable to meet. The Board asked from the last Legislature $150000 for buildings, intending as shown by their report to the General Assembly to apply $80,000 of that amount to the extension of the plant for Mechanical, Civil, and Electrical Engineering, $35,000 to a building and equipment for Mining Engineering and $35,000 for a separate building and equipment for the Normal School. Of this agregate amount an appropriation of only $25,000 was made especially for the Normal School, and this was vetoed by the Governor.

An annual appropriation of $15,000 was asked for and obtained for increase of income, a liberal proprotion of which is intended to be applied to the Normal School, but the Constitutionality of this is now pending in the Court of Appeals. We hope for a favorable opinion from the Court, in which event the Board of Trustees will apply a liberal proportion of the additional income to the support and development of the Normal School. But even this added income would come far short of our necessities. We are painfully conscious of great opportunities and of the very inadequate provision made by Kentucky for education along these lines. We lag far behind the States of the Union, East, West, North, and South of us. When the next Legislature convenes we desire to make an earnest effort to obtain appropriations for the necessary additional endowment, equipment and enlargement of the Normal School, including a building of suitable proportions.

The State College will moreover give its hearty support to any well matured plan for the establishment of one or more additional Normal Schools properly equipped and liberally endowed. The State College will give them its hearty support when established and work loyally with them for the attainment of a higher standard of education among teachers and increased efficiency in their work.

For these objects the State College solicits your aid and your cooperation. You are in close touch with the law makers of the Commonwealth and can do much toward moulding public sentiment in the right direction. The State College respectfully solicits your views upon the subject matter of this letter and will welcome any suggestion from you in regard to the best method of accomplishing this praiseworthy end. This is a great work, worthy of your attention and of your best efforts. You are interested in every honest and honorable effort to advance the interests of the State, and the best way to begin is by educating the young in order that they may be able to comprehend the necessities and the opportunities of the generation of which they form a part. Give the College your cooperation, your advice and your sympathy in its efforts to advance the public good.

Yours truly,

Jas. K. Patterson,

President.

The Board of Trustees of the State University of Kentucky met in regular session on Tuesday June 2, 1914 at 11 o'clock in the Trustee's Room in the Gymnasium Building.

Governor McCreary was present and acted as Chairman of the Meeting.

On roll call the following were present:
Henry S.Barker, Barksdale Hamlett, T.L. Edelen, Charles B.Nichols, James K. Patterson, Rovert L. Brown, Tibbis Carpenter, Claude B. Terrell, Johnson N. Camden, Richard C. Stoll, Louis L. Walker, Dr. A.Gatliff.

Absent: James Breathitt, James W. Turner, William H. Cox, Denny P. Smith and Richard N. Wathen.

The minutes of the December Meeting were readyby Judge W. T. Lafferty, and on motion were duly approved.

The Secretary then read the minutes of the Executive Committee.

Motion was made, seconded and carried that the minutes be adopted as read, except the part which related to Miss Kinkead and Professor Mackenzie.

Dr. James K. Patterson then said he had failed to receive copies Judge Lafferty asked all the members of the Board who were present if they had received copies of the minutes of the Executive Committee. Each one answered that he had. Miss Emily McCann, the young lady who sends out these reports was called before the Board and asked if she had mailed copies of the minutes of the Executive Committee to every member of the Board. She answered that she had. She was then asked if she remembered mailing a copy to Dr. Patterson each time and she said she did.

The minutes of the Board of Control of the Agricultural Experiment Station were read by Mr. R. C. Stoll.

Motion was made, seconded and carried that the minutes be approved as read.

President Barker then read his annual report, which is as follows:

Lexington, Ky. June 1,1914

To The Board of Trustees
State University of Kentucky

Gentlemen:-

I have the honor to present to you herewith my official report as President of the University, for the session of 1913-14.

Our roster roll for the session does not show as great an increase over the preceding year as we had hoped for. This is owing largely to the disastrous drough throughout Kentucky during the summer of 1913, which so reduced the income of the farmers of Kentucky as to make it necessary for them to economize, and this kept a great many from sending their sons and daughters to the University. But after all, our total roster roll did increase slightly for the past session, and, under all the circumstances I believe that we are to be congratulated on the outcome.

The conduct of the students has been exceptionally good and the discipline on the campus was never finer in the history of the University.

When your honorable body meets, I hope to have before youa financial statement covering the whole University, which information will show that we have lived substantially within our income. The statement will speak for itself and you will see at a glance how the money has been expended - what for and who got it.

Since you were in session last, we have had a meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and I regret to say that we were unable to obtain from that body any recognition of the great needs of the institution for more money in order to make it do the great woek that is incumbent upon it. The finances of the State were found to be in quite a disastrous condition from the standpoint of the Legislator, and it was impossible to get a serious consideration of any proposition which looked to the appropriation of additional funds from the State treasury. Two of your number were members of the General Assembly and these will bear me out in the statement I am making on this subject. While we are greatly disappointed in not obtaining additional appropriations, still, we will go forward bravely, doing the best we can with what we have, keeping in view always that this institution must make itself useful to the Commonwealth before it can hope to obtain that recognition in a financial way which is necessary to make it a great University.

While we have not received any money at the hands of the State of Kentucky I am pleased to say to you that the Congress of the United States has passed what is known as the Smith-Lever Bill, under the terms of which we shall receive $10,000. for Extension Work in Agriculture. We shall also receive additional money from a general fund created by Congress for the upbuilding of agriculture in the South. In the aggregate, I hope and believe that this University will receive about $40,000. for Extension Work in Agriculture from the United States within the coming twelve months.

Under the terms of the Smith-Lever Bill, the amount each year is increased, and I sincerely believe that in the next five or six years we shall be getting from $60,000. to $70,000. a year from the Government for scientific work among the farmers in Kentucky. The University will obtain a large reflex benefit from the expenditure of this money among the farmers. Just in proportion as the farmer sees that the University benefits him in a material way, he becomes its friend and supporter; and as he dominates the Legislature, if he is our friend, we can hope to obtain in a few years as large appropriations as did the State Universities to the North of us.

Last Fall, I visited the State Universities of Ohio and Illinois. The first has an income of $1,000,000 a year, and the second, an income of $3,000,000 a year. I received a very interesting history of these two Universities from their Presidents. I have also talked with an alumnus of our University, Professor Anderson, of Ann Arbor, Michigan. All of these gentlemen informed me that their respective universities, fifteen years ago, were as poor as we, and with as little standing in the eyes of the Legislature as we have now. But at that time, they commenced a campaign of building up the agriculture of the states in which the institutions are situated, with the result that now the President of neither of these institutions ever finds it necessary to go to the Legislature in person at all. He merely writes out a statement showing his needs and never fails to get all that he asks for and frequently more than he asks. All of my informants encouraged me to believe that the smae thing could be done in Kentucky and that if this had been done fifteen years ago, as it was in those institutions, we would now be enjoying an income relatively as great as the incomes of the institutions of which I speak.

This is not said in the spirit of criticism but simply to record the facts as a basis for the hope that we are not always to have so poor a standing in the Legislature as this University has had in the past.

Under the permission of the Executive Committee and of the Board of Control of the Experiment Station, I established a well-equipped printing office in the basement of the Educational Building and put it in charge of Mr. Clarence Egbert, a first-class printer. The total outlay amounted to $6,000, two-thirds of which was paid by the Experiment Station and the remainding one-third came out of the University funds, and the respective institutions own the plant in that proportion. The experiment has been a great success and I am informed, and believe, that there is a net profit made each week of at least $50.00. Mr. Egbert thinks more; but I have put it down to this conservative figure, and I am willing to assert that this profit is correct. The possession of the printing plant not only enables us to save a large amount of money each year on our printing bill, but enables us to do a great deal more printing at less cost than in previous years. A large part of our printing bill is made in getting out bulletins from the Agricultural College and Experiment Station, and I am informed by Dr. Kastle that he never had as good printing done before. In short, the work of our plant is entirely satisfactory to him. We printed this year our own catalogue and will place before each you a copy of it so that you may see for yourself the kind of work we are able to do.

In addition to all that I have said above, we are giving employment to several students, thus aiding them to get through the University, which they could not do but for the money they made in the printing department. This printing press constitutes a good working basis for the establishment of a School of Journalism. You will recall that I urged this upon your attention last June, but by a close vote you decided to limit our new enterprise to the printing press. The latter has proved so unqualified a success, however, that I feel emboldened to press the establishment of the school of Journalism upon you for the coming year. I know of no one thing so fraught with good for the University as this. In the first place, such a school would do more to teach the students taking the course, to write good English, than any other mode of teaching; and in the second, it would enable us to establish a weekly paper which could be made to contain far more agricultural information than the average farmer's journal. The professors and students of the Agricultural College and Experiment Station now furnish enough scientific agricultural information, weekly, to various farm papers to more than sustain our proposed paper.

In addition to the agricultural element of the paper, we would have space for the Law School, for the several Engineering Schools and for the Arts and Science College.

Bear in mind that the editorial work will cost nothing, the printing will be done at actual cost, and it can at once be seen that its success is absolutely certain. The advertisements would more than support it and it can at once be sent to the people of Kentucky interested in its contents, practically free. No greater advertisement could possible be

done for the University than the establishment of this School of Journalism and the issuance of a college paper which will convey valuable scientific information to the people of the Commonwealth at the lowest possible price.

The General Assembly at its last session passed an act giving the Alumni representation on the Board. This will increase the number of your membership to twenty-four, but I look for a great good to flow from interesting the Alumni actively in the up-building of the University. The law makes it incumbent upon you at this meeting to prepare and promulgate the proper paraphernalia for holding the first election in December next; one of your number, himself an alumnus as well as a most competent lawyer, Mr. R.C. Stoll, has kindly prepared the election material required by the act and will present it to you for your approval.

Since your last meeting, two scholarships have been donated to the University by the Fleishman Company, of Cincinnati and New York, for the purpose of graduate research work in the Food and Drug Department, affecting chemical, bacteriological and other problems connected with the baking industry. The conditions of the scholarship are namely: that the student shall be a graduate of some college or University with a Bachelor's Degree, and shall continue in the scholarship work for a period of two years. The scholarships pay each $500.00 annually. This makes three scholarships donated to the University within the last two years; they amount in the aggregate to $1250.

In closing, I desire to say that while the whole University is progressing as fast as is possible under the circumstances, I desire especially to call your attention to the rapid development of the Agricultural School, as shown by the report of its Dean to me, a copy of which was sent to teach member of this Board; If you have read that report, anything more on the subject will be mere surplusage; if you have not read it, then let me beg that you will do so at your earliest convenience. That report shows the great and splendid work this department is doing to build up the material wealth of the State. I adopt that report as a part of mine to you, as showing far better than my feeble words, how rapidly scientific agriculture is forging to the front in Kentucky. I believe the time is not far distant when this University will be the very heart of Kentucky's material development; that it will stand towards this Commonwealth as the State University of Wisconsin stand to that State.

We have for graduation a class of one hundred and twenty-nine students. No finer set of young men and young women ever graduated from an institution of learning, and I predict for them a most successful future. We have made special preparation for an interesting Commencement; we expect a great many of our Alumni who have been invited to come back to their Alma Mater on this occasion to renew their allegiance to her interests.

Very respectfully submitted,
(Signed) H.S.Barker

Motion made, seconded and unanimously carried that the President's report be approved as read.

Motion was made, seconded and unanimously carried that the list of candidates for degrees in June, 1914, as recommended by the Faculty be approved.

The list is as follows:

BACHELORS' DEGREES.

Bachelor of Arts in English.

Chalres Elmo Belvins
Katherine McMurchy Logan
Reuben Thornton Taylor
Lidia Elizabeth Wescott

Bachelor of Arts in Latin.

Stonewall Jackson
Robert Allen Norris
Myna May Heck
Edwin Thomas Proctor
Stephen Lemont Pannell

Bachelor of Arts in Modern Languages.

Lucius Madison Hammonds
Sallie Elizabeth Pence
Elsie Grace Sheldon
Anne Elizabeth Waddy

Bachelor of Arts in History

Earl Cassady
Ruth McChesney
McHenry Holbrook
Julian Larabie Pinkerton.

Bachelor of Arts in Education

Herman Lee Donovan
Pauline Hank
Otto Jefferson Jones
Frances Folsom McGuire
John Howard Payne
Joseph Roemer
William Thomas Woodson

Bachelor of Arts in Mathematics

Angus Neal Gordon

Bachelor of Arts

Mary Frances Huff
Gertrude Tartar
Harry Netherland Woodson
Walter Franklin Wright

Bachelor of Science in Education.

Grace Elizabeth Baker
Sue Dorothy Matthews
Idie Lee Turner
Caroline Taylor Watkins

Bachelor of Science in Industrial Chemistry

Abe Sidney Behrman
Robert Cornelius Dabney
Edward Friend Danforth
Harry Benjamin Dobrowsky
Coleman Hewlett
Carl Emil Lauer
Henry Neal Marsh
Robert Pfanstiel
George Thomas VanArsdale

Bachelor of Science in Chemistry

Edgar H. Nollau.

Bachelor of Science in Mathematics.

Clarence Wilder Denham
Mary Kinkead Venable

Bachelor of Science

Leo Joseph Sandman

Bachelor of Science in Agriculture.

Virgil Alexander Babbage
John Lloyd Brown
Paul Dennis Brown
Arthur Louis Bueckner
Hal Farnsworth Bryant
Jesse Roy Christie
Howard Hubert Faulkner
Hubbard Kavanaugh Gayle
John Albert Hatter
Bilbert Coleman Richardson
Seneca Clairborn Routt
Henry Wolf Schoening
Graham Allen Smith
William Cameron Smith
John Tee Taylor
Joseph Raymond Wall
Adolph E. Waller
James W. Whitehouse

Bachelor of Civil Engineering

William Cornelius Almstedt
Paul Howard Croft
Levi O. Coleman
Carroll Allen Duncan
Robert L. Gregory
Harry Daniel Hundley
Thomas Leonard Pearre
Hovey Duncan Palmore
Perry Adolphus Rowe
Raymond Earl Steffy
Clarence Horace Schwartz

Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering.

Arthur Ray Bennett
Edward Closson Tomlinson Blaker
William Stanley Carrithers
Rboert Boyd Cottrel
William Caldwell Cross
Donald Magoffin Gaither
George William Gayle
Cebil Chenault Harp
Ellis Brown Hayden
Henry Berkley Hedges
Thomas Daugherty Howard.

Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering
(continued)

Edgar Engman Johnson
George Edelen Kelly
Herbery Ray Masters
Daniel Tennyson Morgan
Herschel Reginald Shelton
Henry Glover Strong
Roger Thomas Thornton
Robert Presley Twonsend
Henry Tyler Watts.

Bachelor of Mining Engineering.

James William Atkins
Thomas Robinson.

Bachelor of Metallurgical Engineering.

Henry John Jakobe
Oliver Wolcott Smith, Jr.

Bachelor of Laws.

Arthur Titus Bryson
George Addison Chrisman
William Wayne Chambers
Guy Leslie Dickinson
Allen Wayant Gullion
Leslie Guyn
Taylor Nathan House
Elmer Dishman Hays
Wallace Duncan Hamilton
Henry Townes Hardin
Charles Walter Hoskins
Guy Alexander Huguelet
George Enoch Jones
William Henry Jones
Clayborne Xenophon Johnson
Ted Benjamin Kelly
Henry Clay Kimbrough, Jr.
Arthus Leo King
William Marion Magruder
Harry Benjamin Miller
Jesse Isador Miller
Frank Rice Parks
Roscoe C. Preston
William J. Sandford, Jr.
Basil Duke Sartin
Henry L. Spencer
Duran Keel Tackett
Frank Hereford Tomkies
Charles Chester Wilson
Ward C. Yeager

Graduate School.

For Master of Arts.

Ella Kiziah Porter
William Claude Schultz

For Master of Science.

Dolly Taylor Battaile
Inis Gillis
William Henry McAdams
James Spencer McHargue
Thomas Foreman Ott
Benjamin Dunbar Wilson

GRADUATE SCHOOL (CONTINUED)

For Civil Engineer

Leonidas Metcalf Allison
Walter Andrew Harn
Orville Heber Taylor
Daniel Voires Terrell

For Mechanical Engineer

Arthur Board Haswell
Area Lytle Wilhoite

For Electrical Engineer.

George Taylor Bogard
Charles Elwood Daniel
Hiter H. Lowry, Jr.

For Mining Engineer.

Robert Ryland Atkins
Kessack Duke White

For Master of Laws.

August Adolph Bablitz.

HONORARY DEGREES.

Doctor of Laws.

Andrew McConnell January Chchran
Barksdale Hamlett
Charles Evans
George Herbert Harries
Edward Lindsay Powell

The Report on Rules and Regulations for the Election of Alumni Members on the Board of Trustees of State University was read by Mr. Stoll, which is as follows:-

"Lexington, Ky. June 2, 1914.

To The Board of Trustees
State University of Kentucky
Lexington, Ky.

Gentlemen:-

You are aware that the last General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky adopted an Act entitled, "An Act To Provide For The Election Of Alumni Members To The Board Of Trustees Of The State University, Lexington, Kentucky And For The Appointment Of Such Alumni Members On The Executive Committee Of The University." and this bill has been properly approved by the Governor of the Commonwealth.

The Bill provides among other things that the election shall be held under rules and regulations prescribed by the Board of Trustees of the University.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the University I was asked to formulate these rules and regulations, and to submit my report to this Board. I have been in communication with Mr. J.Irvine Lyle, President of the Alumni Association of the University, and asked him to appoint a committee of the Alumni to assist me in the preparation of these rules and regulations. Mr. Lyle appointed Miss Marguerite McLaughlin, Mr. George B. Carey and Mr. J.T.Turner on that committee, and the rules and regulations hereinafter referred to have the sanction of the Alumni Committee.

Shortly after the Act above referred to was adopted, the question arose as to whether the members of the Alumni of the University to be elected on the Baord of Trustees shall be residents and citizens of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. This question was submitted by me to the Hon. James Garnett, Attorney General of the Commonwealth, and he gave me his opinion in a letter dated May 13, 1914, and in this letter he says:

"

> It is my opinion that each member of the Board of Trustees of the University is an officer of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and that they should all be citizens of the State of Kentucky."

I attach hereto the original opinion of the Attorney General. I am attaching hereto the rules and regulations prepared by me and the Alumni Committee for the election of Alumni members to the Board of Trustees of the University.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) Richard C. Stoll."

"Frankfort, Ky. May 13, 1914.

Hon. Richard C. Stoll,
Lexington, Ky.

Dear Sir:-

I have your letter of May 11, 1914, in which you ask if the six trustees authorized to be nominated by the Alumni of the University and appointed by the Governor, by House Bill No. 324, are required to be residents of the State of Kentucky.

"The Trustees nominated by the Alumni are appointed by the Governor, and have to have concurrent authority with the other trustees appointed by the Governor over certain property owned by the Commonwealth of Kentucky and designated and known as the University. If these trustees are officers of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, section 234 of the Constitution required that they shall be residents of the State of Kentucky.

"An officer is based upon some provision of the law and the person selected to carry out that provision of the law would be termed an officer if he is given the right to participate in the exercise of the powers or the performance of any executive duties. The Board of Trustees of the State University are the agents of the Commonwealth of Kentucky provided by law for the purpose of exercising executive authority over that branch of the State's business. They have control of valuable property belonging to the State of Kentucky, and direct the expenditure of large sums of money. They employ sub-agents for the purpose of carrying out the directions of the Legislature, and have certain power and authority over these agents who in turn are required to instruct the scholars who are enrolled in the University.

"It is my opinion that each member of the Board of Trustees of the University is an officer of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and that they should all be citizens of the State of Kentucky.

"With kindest regards, Iam,

Yours truly

James Garnett
Attorney General."

"Lexington, Ky. June2, 1913

State University
Lexington, Ky.

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky in the year 1914 adopted the following Act:

"An Act to provide for the Election of Alumni members to the Board of Trustees of the State University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, and for the appointment of such Alumni members on the executive committee of the University.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY:

Section 1. There shall be added to the Board of Trustees of the State University, Lexington, Kentucky, six (6) additional members who shall be graduates of the University and not less than thirty (30) years of age. The said six (6) additional members of the Board of Trustees of the University shall be nominated and elected by ballot by the graduates of the University and by those who have received degrees therefrom in a method as herein and after set forth. Provided that no graduate shall be permitted to vote during the year of graduation. The names of the persons who have received a plurality of the votes cast shall be certified to the Governor by way of recommendation for appointement, who shall appoint the persons so recommended, as such additional members of the Board of Trustees of the University and shall have all of the rights , powers and privileges that are now conferred by law.

"Section 2. The nomination and election of such additional trustees held hereunder shall be held biennially, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Board of Trustees, and all nominating ballots and all election ballots shall be publically opened on fixed and published days. At least sixty (60) days shall intervene between the mailing and opening of both nominating and election ballots, and such ballots shall be mailed, by the Secretary of the Board of Trustees, to each person entitled to vote at his address as appears from the books of the University, and except in the year 1914, the date fixed for election shall be the day before the regular commencement exercises at the University, and no ballot shall be counted unless it is actually cast by noon of said date. In case of an equality of votes between two or more candidates, the person who shall hold said office of trustee shall be designated by lot from among the persons receiving such equality of votes. The governor of the Commonwealth, upon proper certification by the Secretary of the Board of Trustees shall issue a commission in the name of the Commonwealth to such additional members of said Board of Trustees.

"Section 3. On or before December first, in the year 1914, and in a manner as provided in Section 2 of this Act, such six (6) additional members of the Board of Trustees shall be nominated and elected, and the two (2) receiving the highest number of votes shall hold office for six (6) years, the two (2) receiving the next highest number of votes shall hold office for four (4) years, and the two (2) receiving the next highest number of votes shall hold office for two (2) years. Biennially thereafter the alumni of State University shall nominate and elect, by a plurality of votes as provided in Section 2 of this Act, two (2) members to serve for a period of six(6) years; provided that whenever a vacancy occurs from death, resignation or other cause, the Board of Trustees shall appoint a graduate, as provided in Section 1 of this Act, until the next regular election when such vacancy shall be then filed by nomination and election for the unexpired term in the manner as provided in Section 2 of this Act.

"Section 4. The Board of Trustees, at its first meeting in the year 1915, shall elect an Executive Committee which shall consist of seven (7) members, three (3) of whom shall be from those graduates of the University appointed from the alumni recommendations, any four (4) of whom shall constitute a quorum.

"Section 5. In all appointments made hereafter by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky to the Board of Trustees of the State University other than those elected by the Alumni, one fifth(1-5) of such number appointed shall be alumni of the said institution.

"Section 6. All Acts or parts of Acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR ELECTION TO BE HELD IN 1914..

"Under the provisions of the Acts of the Legislature hereinbefore quoted, there shall be elected six members to the Board of Trustees of the University. These six members elected must be thirty years of age and graduates of the University. Of the six members elected, the two receiving the highest number of votes shall serve for six years; the two receiving the next highest number of votes shall serve for four years and the two receiving the third highest number of votes shall serve for two years.

"Nominating ballots shall be mailed to each person entitled to vote not later than July 10, 1914.

"Each person entitled to vote shall have the right to nominate six persons for members of the Board of Trustees.

"These ballots shall be mailed to the Secretary of the Board in an envelope furnished for such purpose.

"No person shall receive a duplicate nomination or election ballot unless upon satisfactory representation to the Secretary of the Board that his ballot has either been lost or destroyed. No person shall be permitted to vote otherwise than by ballot.

" All Nomination ballots shall be cast not later than noon of September 15,1914, and at noon on the said dae the siad ballot shall be opened by the Secretary in the presence of theExecutive Committee of the University and of such other persons as desire to be present at the opening of the said ballots, and the ballots shall be opened in the room at the University set apart for the use of theBoard of Trustees of the University.

"The election ballot shall be mailed to each person entitled to vote on or before October 1, 1914.

"The names of the candidates shall be arranged on said ballots alphabetically ,and opposite the name of each candidate shall be a square and the vote shall be cast by making a cross in the square opposite the names of the persons to be voted for,and shall be placed in the proper envelope and mailed or delivered to the Secretary of the University.

" With the election ballot shall be mailed to each person entitled to vote on or before October 1, 1914.

"The names of the twelve persons receiving the highest number of votes for nomination shall be placed upon the election ballots, and no other persons shall be voted for. In case two or more persons shall receive an equality of votes,the Secretary of the University shall determine by lot the person who shall be the nominee.

"With the election ballot, the Secretary of the University shall mail a short biography of each candidate,which biography shall contain, among other things, the date of the candidate's birth the date of his graduation, the degree which he has received, his present and past occupations any public service which he has rendered, and such other facts as might aid the voters to make a proper selection.

"Other than the short biography above mentioned, no other matter shall be mailed by the University to those entitled to a vote except the nomination and election ballots and the envelopes in which the ballots are to be returned to the Secretary of the University.

"No person shall be permitted to vote in the election except by ballot.

"The election ballots shall be cast by noon of December first, 1914, and no ballot cast after noon of said date shall be counted.

"The election ballots shall be publically opened at the University in the room set apart for the Board of Trustees by the Secretary of the University in the presence of the Executive Committee of the University and such other persons as may desire to be present.

"The two persons receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected for six years; the two receiving the next highest number of votes shall be declared elected for four years; and the two receiving the next highest number of votes shall be declared elected for two years.

"The Secretary of the University shall certify to the Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky the names of those who have been so elected and the terms for which they have been elected in order that the Governor may issue his Commissions to such persons.

"All ballots shall be mailed to those entitled to their address as appears from the books of the University, and with said ballots there shall be mailed envelopes under which shall be printed "Ballots for Nomination of Alumni Members to Board of Trustees" or"Ballot for Election of Alumni Members to Board of Trustees" as the case may be, which said envelopes shall be placed in another envelpe, on the outside of which shall appear the name of the person casting the ballot with the date of receiving his degree."

"These rules and regulations shall be printed and a copy sent to each person entitled to a vote when his ballots are mailed to him.

"The nominating ballot for the year 1914 shall be substantially in the following form:

"The undersigned hereby nominates the following six(6) persons, who have graduated from State University, Lexington, Kentucky. for Alumni members of the Board of Trustees of said University.

(Here insert six lines for names of persons nominated)

"The election ballot for the year 1914 shall be substantially in the following form:

"I hereby vote for the following six named persons to be Alumni members of the Board of Trustees of the State University, Lexington, Kentucky:

(Here should be printed the names of the twelve nominees together with date of their graduation and opposite each name should be a square)

RULES AND REGULTIONS FOR ELECTION OF ALUMNI MEMBERS OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

"Under the provisions the Act of the Legislature hereinbefore quoted there shall be elected two memvers to the Board of Trustees of the University in 1916 and every two years thereafter. These two members elected must be thirty years of age and graduates of the University.

"Nominating ballots shall be mailed to each person entitled to vote not later than January 1, 1916, or January first of any year in which an election is held. Each person entitled to vote shall have the right to nominate two persons for members of the Board of Trustees.

"These ballots shall be mailed to the Secretary of the University in envelopes furnished for such purposes

"No person shall receive a duplicate ballot for nomination or election unless upon satisfactory representation to the Secretary of the University that his ballot has either been lost or destroyed. No person shall be permitted to vote otherwise than by ballot."

"

All nominating ballots shall be cast not later than noon of March 3rd, and at noon of said date the said ballot shall be opened by the secretary in the presence of the Executive Committee of the University and of such other persons who desire to be presentat the opening of said ballots and the ballots shall be opened in the room of the University set apart for the use ofnthe Board of Trustees of the University. "

" The namesof the four persons receiving the highest number of votes for the nomination shall be placed upon the election ballot, and no other person shall be v oted for. Incase two or more persons shall receive an equality of votes, then the Secretary of the University shall determine by lot the person who shall be the nominee"

"The election ballot shall be mailed to each person who shall be entitled to vote on or before March twenty-fifth."

"The namesof the candidates shall be arranged on ballot alphabetically, and opposite the name of each candidate shall be a square, and the vote shall be cast by makeing a cross in the square opposite thebnames of the persons to be voted for, and sal be placed in the proper envelopes and mailed to the Secretary of the University."

"With the election ballot the Secretary of the University shall mal a short biography of the candidates,which biography shall contain among other things, the date of the candidates birth, the date of his graduation, the degree whxih he has received, his present and past occupation, any public service which he has rendered, and such other facts that might aid the voter to make a proper selection.

"Other than the short biography above mentioned, no other matter shall be amiled by the University to those entitled to vote except the nomination and election ballots and the envelopes in which the balots are to be returned to theSecretary of the University.

"No person shall be permitted to vote in the election except by ballot.

"The election ballot shall be cast bu noon of the day before Commencement, and no ballot cast by noon of said date shall be counted.

"The election ballots shall be publically opened at the University in in the room set apart by the Board of Trustees by the Secretary of the University and such other persons as jy desire to be presentxx.

"The two persons receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected for six years.

"The Secretary of the University shall certify to the Governot of the Commonwealth of Kentucky the names of those who have been so elected and the terms for which they have been elected in order that the Governor shall issue his commisiions to such persons.

"All ballots shall be mailed to thsee entitled to vote to their address as appears from the books of the University, and with said ballots h there shall be mailed envelopes which shall be printed "Ballots for for nomination of Alumni Members to Board of Trustees or ballots for electn of Alumni Members of the Board of Trustees" as the case may be, which said envelopes shall be placed in another envelope on the outside of which shall appear the name of the person casting the ballot with the date of receiving his degree.

"These rules and regulations shall be printed and a copy sent to eh person entitled to a vote when his ballots are mailed to him.

"The nominating ballot shall be substantially in the following form:

" I hereby nominate the following two named persons to be members of the Board of Trustees of State University, Lexington Kentucky, to take the place of and whose term expires

(Here insert lines for names of persons nominated)

"The election ballot shall be substantially in the following form:

" I hereby vote for the following two named persons to be members of the Board of Trustees of State University, Lexington, Kentucky to take the place of and whose terms expire

(Here insert the names of four nominees)

Motion was made that the regulations submitted with Mr. Stoll's report be adopted.

Mr. Edelen moved that the report be referred to a special committee. Said motion being duly seconded and carried Governor McCreary appointed a special committee consisting of Messrs. Edelen, Camden, Walker and Terrel to look into the matter.

At this point the Board adjourned for lunch to meet again at 2 o'clock

---

At 2 o'clock the Board re-convened.

Miss Elizabeth Shelby Kinkead appeared before the Board and presented her case in regard to the dropping of her name from the teaching list. After she had stated her case Judge Kinkead, who accompainied her, thanked the Board for their courtesy to his sister. They then withdrew from the room.

Mr. Robert Brown offered a motion to the effect that the action of the Executive Committee be approved by the Board of Trustees and that further action in the Kinkead matter be indefinitely post-poned, which motion was carried by a vote of 8 to 3.

At this time Dr. A. S.Mackenzie asked to be heard by the Board and he was given permission; also Professor Miller was invited to be heard.

At this point Governor McCreary had to leave and he asked Mr. Camden to act as Chairman.

Motion was made and seconded that every one except the members of the Board be excused from the room.

When the Board was again called to order the following resolution was offered by President Barker:

'BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Trustees of Kentucky that the reorganization of the Department of English heretofore made, by which Prof, Dantzler is made acting chair man of the Department of nglish, and Prof. Mackenzie, Dean of the Graduate School, be, and the same is, hereby approved.

This resolution, being seconded was unanimously carried.

The Chair man then called for reports from the Committee who was asked to ;ook into the matter of the rukes and regulations for the election of theAlumni members to the Board of Trustees of State University prepared by Mr. Stoll and read before the Boardat the morning's session, and which is copied elsewhere in these minutes. The Committee request the adoption of the regulations submitted with Mr. Stoll's report.

Thefeupon motion was made, seconded and ubamimously carried that thebrules and regulations of the election of the Alumni members to the Board of Trustees of State University as prepared by Mr. Stoll be adopted.

Motion was made, seconded and unanimously carried that all the standing Committees be retained as they now are for the coming year.

Motion was made, seconded and unanimously carried that Dr. Gatliff, served upon al Committees upon which Mr.Hywel Davvies served except the Executive Committee, which vacancy has heretofore been filled.

Motion was made, seconded and carried that the time be extended for reports in regard to the petition of the Alumni touching the retirement conditions of Dr. James K. Patterson.

Upon motion duly seconded and carried the funds of the Experiment Station are to be under the control of the Boardof control of the Station, and that the recommendation of the Director of the Experiment Station be referred to the Board of Control with power to act,

The following resolutions being seconded were unanimously carried: " The Executive Committee respectfully submits these Budget estimates only in a tentative form. On account of the absence of the Business Agent during the month of May in Colorado, the opportunity to analysis and act on the details of each independent department(especially in reference to salary) was not possible, and we suggest the Board will clothe the Executive Committee with full power to make such changes in the individual departments that further investigation will warrant, with the understanding that the aggregate Budget Appropriations will not exceed a total of $210,700,00 which leaves a surplus of over $3000 to take care of any emergencies that may arrive during the year.

"The material suggested changed in the year's Budget from ladt year will be;-

Renewal of Fire Insurance Policies.....	$ 2,750.00
Painting, Building, Repairs, and installing cafeteria.....	3,250.00
Additional equipment for Physic Dept.....	2,000.00
" " Mech. Hall.....	1,500.00
" Book Law Depart.....	500.00
Establishing School Journalism.....	2,00000
	12,00000

The Board adjourned to meet on the call of the President.

W. T. Lafferty
Secretary.

of Kentucky, appeared before the Board and made an address concerning the work of his Department, and its willingness to cooperate with the work of the Station in its work, and also the work of the University.

At this point the Board took a recess for the noon hour.

Meet at two-thirty o'clock P.M. of the same day.

Mr. Clay, Chairman of the Committee appointed to recommend to the Board a proper apportionment between the various departments of the money appropriated to the University for building etc., which report is as follows:

We, your committee, appointed to recommend to the Board, a proper apportionment between the various departments of the balance of the $200,000.00 appropriation after paying our debts for buildings & equipment already completed, beg leave to make the following report, to-wit; After careful calculation, we find that to pay off the existing debt will require about $100,000.00 leaving unexpended $100,000.00, to be divided among theseveral departments. After consideration of the subject having heard the heads of the departments and others, we suggest that $50,000.00 be given to the civil engineering and Physics Department for one building; that $15,000.00 to the Mining Engineering department, for a building and equipment; that $25,000 be given

"16" to the chemical department for a building and equipment; and that $10,000.00 be appropriated to the Mechanical and Electrical department for a building and such equipment and machinery as the Dean of such department may in his discretion select for the said department. We also recommend that the first available funds, after paying the debt, be devoted to the Physics and Civil Enginnering departments for said building and equipment.

The first available funds for this purpose will amount to about $33,333.00 and will be payable July 1st, 1909. The balance of the $100,000.00 apportioned as above, will be payable by the state July 1st, 1910.

C.M.Clay
James K.Patterson
Claude B. Terrill.

Judge Barker moved that said report be received and adopted. Said motion was seconded by Mr. Carpenter, put upon its passage and upon the roll call the vote stood as follows:

Ayes: Messrs. Patterson, Lafferty, Nichols, Wathen, Stoll, Carpenter, Barker, Terrill, Clay, Davies, 10

Noes: Mr. Walker.

The resolution was carried.

At this point Dr. Tuttle appeared before the Board and made

"17" a statement with reference to his refusal to permit Miss Hattie E. Boyd to graduate on account of not having done certain work in his department. Dr. Tuttle stated in substance that Miss Boyd had not done the requisite amount of work in Chemistry to entitle her to her degree; that she came to the College from the Louisville High School, where she had had some work in chemistry; that another young lady who had come from the same school at the same time applied to him for credit for her work in chemistry in the Louisville High School; that aw then informed he believed this work sufficient to pay his requirements, and she had been credited with that work; that if he had been informed of the nature and extent of her work she would have been required to take additional chemistry, but having been credited with the work, he did not deem it proper to require her to take additional work; that Miss Boyd had not applied for this credit at the same time, and when she did apply he was informed that the work done by her in the Louisville High School in chemistry was not sufficient „ and he had required her to take additional work, which she had not done. He stated further that if Miss Boyd had applied at the time the other yound lady who had taken the same amount of work in chemistry did apply, she would have been given credit for the work in said school, and excused from taking further chemistry under him, but this she had not done .

"18" After Dr. Tuttle had retired, Mr. Stoll offered the following resolution; recommending to the faculty the granting of Miss Boyd her degree. President Patterson stated that under Dr. Tuttle's statement he would.

Moved that the President of the University be authorized to confer the Degree of Batchelor of Arts upon Miss Hattie E. Boyd and that a proper diploma be given her.

Said motion was seconded by Mr. Carpenter, placed upon its passage and carried.

At this point a telegram was received from the Secretary of the Federation of Women's Clubs, in session at Paducah, urging the appointment of a Dean of Women, which was received and filed.

At this point Mr. Stoll offered the following resolution:

I move that a Building Committee of five be appointed; that this Committee shall proceed to locate and have built a building for Physics and Civil Engineering, to cost ~~this~~ not exceeding ~~this~~ $50,000; and that in the performance of this duty this Committee shall conform to all of the requirements of the Act of 1908; that this Committee be authorized to make such financial arrangements as to it may deem best, but the arrangements in no event to be made so as to bind the individual members of the Board, and be

"19" empowered to reject any and all bids, and to accept no plans or specifications for the construction of this building until after it shall have received a bid from a reliable contractor offering to construct the building within the estimate made by the architect, and within the limit of the amount heretofore mentioned in this resolution, and said sum shall include the cost of plumbing, heating and lighting and architect's fees; and that the matter of the other buildings be postponed until the December meeting, 1908.

Said motion was seconded by Mr. Clay, and put upon its passage and upon the roll call the vote stood as follows:

Ayes: Messrs. Patterson, Frazee, Lafferty, Nichols, Walker, Wathen, Stoll, Carpenter, Barker, Terrill, Clay and Davies, 12

Noes: None.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Nichols, Chairman of the Finance Committee, reported that his Committee and the Committee on Salaries had met jointly and he desired to make a joint report for said Committees; that the Committees recommend that the budget stand approved as reported by President Patterson, except that the salary of Mrs. Stout be

"20" changed from $1200.00 to $1000; and that Mr. Nollau be changed from $1,000 to $1100, and that Mr. Thurman, the fireman, be changed from $480 to $600. The salary of the Comptroller was placed in the bedget at $1500, but as the Committee understood that $500 of this salary was to be paid by the Station, it was changed from $1500 to $1000.

In reference to Prof. W. K. Patterson, the Committee examined Prof. Patterson's report, and also heard the statement he had made to Mr. Frazee in regard to the recovery of his health, and it decided to let that question pass until the December meeting of the Board.

Upon motion of President Patterson, seconded by Judge Barker and carried Mr. Nollau was placed upon the same basis as first assistant professors in other departments at $1,000 a year.

Mr. Nichols reported that the Dean of the Mechanical Engineering Department had asked that he be authorized to employ a toolmaker at $75.00 a month, whose dutyit should be to build new apparatus for the steam, and electrical labratories etc.

Mr. Stoll offered the following resolution:

Moved that the Joint Report of the Committee on Finance

"21" and Salaries be approved, and that the amounts as set out in the bedget as amended by the Report of said Committees be paid, which said Report is as follows:

ANNUAL BUDGET.

STATE UNIVERSITY.

Estimated Income for fiscal year 1908-9.

State Bond	$8,644.50	
Morrill Fund 1890	21,375.00	
Nelson Fund 1906	8,550.00	
State Taxes	42,000.00	
Appropriation 1904	15,000.00	
Appropriation 1908	20,000.00	
Tuition fees	8,000.00	
Total estimated income		$123,569.50

Estimated Expenditures for fiscal year 1908-9.

Faculty	
J.K.Patterson	$5,000.00
F.P.Anderson	3,000.00
J.H.Neville	2,000.00
J.G.White	2,000.00
J.W.Pryor	2,000.00
C.W.Mathews	2,000.00
A.S.Mackenzie	2,000.00
M.L.Pence	2,000.00
A. M. Miller	2,000.00
F.E.Tuttle	2,000.00
L.K.Frankel	1,900.00
A.M.Wilson	1,700.00
A.C.Zembrod	1,700.00
W.E.Rowe	1,700.00
W.K.Patterson-	1,500.00
Dept. Education	1,500.00

"22"	R	R.N.Maxson	$1,500.00	
		C.R.Melcher	1,500.00	
		J.J.Hooper	1,500.00	$38,500.00
		W.J.Carrel	1,400.00	
		J.M.Davis	1,300.00	
		W.H.H.Mustaine-	1,300.00	
		Road-building Engineer	1,200.00	
		Dept. Education	1,100.00	
		A.H.Gilbert	1,100.00	
		T.T.Jones	1,100.00	
		Mrs. Stout	1,000.00	
		F.W.Miller-	1,100.00	
		L.E.Nollau	1,000.00	
		W.S.Webb	1,000.00	
		A.G.McGregor	1,000.00	
		E.L.Purdom	1,000.00	
		A.N.Whitlock	1,000.00	
		M.R.White	1,000.00	
		H.D.Easton	1,000.00	
		1 Asst. Agriculture	1,000.00	
		2 " "	1,000.00	
		1 Asst. Chem. Essex	1,000.00	
		1 " History	1,000.00	
		2 " Mathematics	600.00	In case of appointment.
		2 " Chemistry	900.00	
		" " English	600.00	
		" " Physics	600.00	
		Knox Jamison	900.00	
		E.S.Kinkead	900.00	
		Joe Dicker	900.00	
		Mrs. Blackburn	800.00	
		I.W.Marshall	750.00	
		L.L.Lewis	700.00	
		C.E.Schoene	700.00	
		G.M.Howard	480.00	
		Thurman	600.00	
		J.Dicker	600.00	$31,710.00
		Dean, Law Dept.	1,500.00	
		2 Asst. Profs. Law	1,500.00	3,000.00
		Extra Classes	2,000.00	
		Comptroller	1,000.00	
		D.C.Frazee	1,200.00	
		John Ginochio-	720.00	

R.A.Milligan	$ 800.00	
Miss King	660.00	
Lon Moore	600.00	
Tom Aubrey	500.00	
Mrs. Jones	600.00	
A.G.Spillman	300.00	
Janitors	2,400.00	
12 Fellowships	1,800.00	
Watchman	480.00	$4,680.00
Fuel and lights	10,000.00	
Mech. Eng.	4,000.00	
Carnegie Library	2,650.00	
Repairs & Improvements	2,500.00	
Advertising	2,000.00	
Miscellaneous	2,000.00	
Contingent	2,000.00	
Emergency	2,000.00	
Chemistry	2,000.00	
Interest	2,000.00	
Students traveling ex.	2,000.00	
Pyysics	1,000.00	
Civil Eng.	1,000.00	
Water	1,000.00	
Bulletins	1,000.00	
Insurance	1,000.00	
Geology & Biology	1,000.00	
Agriculture	1,000.00	
Military Dept.	700.00	
Mining Eng.	700.00	
Traveling Expenses	600.00	
Trustees Expenses	600.00	
Postage	500.00	
Officers	500.00	
Stationery	400.00	
History & Economics	500.00	
Botany	400.00	
Anatomy & Physiology	400.00	
English	400.00	
Classical Dept.	200.00	
French & German	200.00	
Entomology	200.00	
Mathematics	200.00	
Domestic Science	200.00	
Dept. Education	200.00	

Academy	$ 200.00
Students labor	300.00
Y.M.C.A.	200.00
Athletics	300.00
College annual	300.00
Class Day	50.00
Law School	300.00

Addendum

2nd Asst. Mining Eng.	$ 600.00
Stenographer, Agri. Dept.	360.00

25"

The Committee appointed on the experiment Station begs leave to submit the following report:

We find the Station is growing rapidly and new duties are being taken up each year. The Station Building is already crowded and it will not be long before additional accommodations will have to be provided for housing the different departments of the station.

The last legislature passed a newPure Food Law and gave to the Director of the Experiment Station its enforcement, which will add greatly to his work. The Board of Control of the Experiment Station has direct supervision of finances. The food law has been a popular one in the State and we believe it has given credit both to the Station and to the College. The funds are paid directly by the State, and we think the Director should be given hearty support in the execution of the law and that the Board of Control should make liberal appropriations for getting the best men for the work. As the Director is responsible for the work done, he should be given the opportunity of selecting the very best men obtainable.

The following recommendations of the Director are approved and we ask their adopting:

1. That the appropriation of $15,000.00 from the Hatch

Act, the funds from the Adams Act, the incomes from the Fertilizer, Food and Feed Control Work, and Farm, and any interest accruing from these accounts, be appropriated for the use of the Station.

2. That in accordance with the action of the Board, fixing the salaries of the heads of the divisions and assistants in the Experiment Station, the salaries of the following persons are fixed for the next year, beginning July 1, 1908, as follows:

M. A. Scovell	$4200.00	
A. M. Peter	2000.00	
H. E. Curtis	2000.00	
H. Garman	2000.00	
W.H.Scherffius	1700.00	plus $300 padd by U.S.D.Agr.
R.M.Allen	2000.00	
J. O. LaBach	2000.00	
J.D.Turner	1800.00	
Miss M.L.Didlake	1400.00	
S. D. Averitt	1500.00	
O.M.Shedd	1400.00	
J.W.Nutter-	1200.00	
Miss Lillie Liston	600.00	
E.C.Vaughn	1000.00	

George Roberts	1600.00
E.S.Good	1700.00
Miss O. L. Ginochio	720.00
H. D. Spears	1200.00
J. W. McFarlin	1200.00
B. F. Scherffius	1200.00
Miss Anna Wallis	600.00
E. F. Worthington	750.00
Miss Katharine T. Hopson	600.00
E. J. Kinney	1000.00
W. C. Matthews	450.00
D. C. Frazee	300.00
T. R. Bryant	600.00
W. T. Lafferty	500.00

The Board of Control is charged with the enforcement of the Food Law passed by the Legislature of 1908. It will be necessary to employ various persons in this work, and we recommend that the Board of Control be empowered to employ, together with the Director, such persons as it may deem necessary to carry out fully the intent and purposes of such Act, and to fix and certify for payment salaries of all persons so employed and engaged

"28" in any way for such purposes.

Respectfully submitted,

T. Carpenter
Hywel Davies
R.C.Stoll

Committee.

I move the adoption of the report of the Committee on Experiment Station. Said motion was seconded by Judge Barker, and placed upon its passage, and upon the roll-call the vote stood as follows:

Ayes: Messrs. Patterson, Frazee, Lafferty, Nichols, Walker, Stoll Carpenter, Barker, Terrill, Clay, Davies 11

Noes: None.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The following motion was made by Mr. Stoll:

I move to re-consider the motion made and carried yesterday in reference to the settlement of the indebtedness of this University to Transylvania University growing out of the change of name of the Kentucky University to Transylvania University.

Said motion was duly seconded and carried.

Thereupon Judge Lafferty offered the following resolution:

The question of the settlement of the indebtedness of this University to Transylvania University, growing out of the change of names of each, is referred to the Executive Committee with power

to act. The said Committee will pay the attorney fees as agreed, and will then, upon request of said University, make payments on said indebtedness in installments of $500, and upon exhausting the first installment and presenting statement and vouchers for same, a second shall be paid, if requested, and treated as above, and so on until the obligation is fully met, but in no event shall the total payments including attorneys' fees exceed $5,000.

Said motion was seconded by Mr. Carpenter, and put upon its passage, and upon the roll-call the vote stood as follows:

Ayes: Messrs. Frazee, Lafferty, Nichols, Stoll, Carpenter, Barker, Terrill, Clay, Davies 9

Noes: Mr. Walker 1

President Patterson asked to be excused from voting.

The resolution was carried.

Mr. Stoll, Chairman of the Committee on Co-operation between the Agricultural Department and the Experiment, made the report of said Committee which is as follows:

Your Committee appointed with reference to the co-operation between the Agricultural Department and the Experiment Station begs leave to report as follows:

Under the act of the last legislature creating the University, it creates, among other colleges, an Agricultural College.

"30" We recommend that the departments of the said Agricultural College be- First. The Experiment Station. Second. The Agricultural Department. That, as the Director of the Experiment Station is the senior in rank, he be designated as head of the College under the title of Director of the Agricultural College. The duties of the Director of the Experiment Station and the Dean of the Department of Agriculture/ to remain in the same as heretofore, except that the Director shall have charge of all post-graduate work in the Agricultural College. The exceptional facilities for research work in the Experiment Station affords to advanced students opportunities which would come directly under the charge of the Director, and your Committee believes that by means of conferences between the Director of the Experiment Station and the Head of the Department of Agriculture, it will be able to obtain the services of members of the Experiment Station Staff for delivering lectures, etc., to the students of the Agricultural Department, but in view of the detail connected with this arrangement and in view of the legal entanglements which are likely to occur, by reason of the provisions of law under which the various funds of the Station are created, your Committee must act with care and deliberation.

Your Committee believes that if it is continued, it can work out a plan which would be satisfactory to this Board and to the various departments of the University interested in the matter of agriculture and, ~~xxx~~ therefore, it asks that it may be continued and that either it be given power to act or that it report to the Board at its December meeting, the result of its labors for their action.

Your Committee sees that the President of the University has recommended that two assistants be appointed in the Department of Agriculture, but it believes that it can work out a plan whereby the work of at least one of these assistants can be done away with, and probably the work of both of these assistants can be done in another way.

We recommend that the President of the University and the Director of the Station be added to the Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

R. C. Stoll

H. S. Barker,

Lewis L. Walker,

Committee.

Upon motion of Mr. Frazee, seconded by Judge Terrill, and duly carried, President Patterson and Prof. Scovell were added to the Committee on co-operation of the Agricultural Department and the Experiment Station.

Mr. Davies, Chairman of the Committee on Minutes of the Faculty made the report of said Committee, which is as follows:

The Committee appointed to report upon the minutes of the faculty has read the minutes as recorded since the last meeting of the Board of Trustees and approves them.

The Committee would particularly recommend the adoption of the plan proposed by the faculty in reference to laboratory deposits, to the effect that, "In place of the varied scale of laboratory deposits now in use, that a uniform deposit of $10.00 be hereafter required of every student in the collect and that this deposit be made with the business agent of the college."

Your Committee further recommends in harmony with the action of the faculty relating to advanced degrees, that it be the sense of this Board that the awarding of advanced degrees in this institution be placed upon the highest plane, in accordance with the practice of the most advanced universities of this country; that such degrees should be given only in recognition of work accomplished under the direct supervision of the University

faculty, except in the case of those which are customarily bestowed as honorary degrees in recognition of distinguished public services or scholarship.

Hywel Davies, Chairman
Lewis L. Walker
R. W. Wathen.

Upon motion of Mr. Frazee, duly seconded and carried, said Report was received and adopted.

Upon motion of Judge Dafferty, duly seconded and carried Dr. Pryor was asked to go with the Board of Trustees to the meeting at Louisville, on Tuesday, June 9th, 1908.

Mr. Stoll, Chairman of the Committee on Military Instruction, offered the report of said Committee, which is as follows:

Your Committee on Military Instruction begs leave to report that it has considered the matter of Military instruction in the University and it believes that the Military instruction should be and probably is on the same footing as any other instruction in the University, and your Committee therefore believes that the course in Military instruction should be come under the direction of the faculty in the same manner as other instruction is under the direction of the Falcuty, and therefore your Committee recommends that the matter of Military instruction be left with the

"34"

faculty and that the faculty have the same supervision and control over this departmentas it has over any other department of the University with the direction to the faculty to always [redacted] comply with the laws of the United States relative thereto, and that the Commander be known as Dean of Military Service.

Respectfully submitted,

R. C. Stoll,

C. B. Nichols

R. W. Wathen

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT PATTERSON BEFORE THE BOARD OF TRUSTESS OF STATE UNIVERSITY, AT LOUISVILLE, ON JUNE 9th, 1908.

GENTLEMEN: It may seem presumption for me, being but a layman, to come before this body representing so many distinguished men in the Medical Profession to speak upon the subject in hand, but I have been earnestly and intensely interested in the upbuilding and development of the State College of Kentucky while it was a state college; it has now become a State University and I am equally interested in its upbuilding and its forward movement. I think that we stand now upon the threshhold of an auspicious era, and that twenty-five years will not have passed until the State University of Kentucky will take rank with the great institutions of the West and the Northwest.

Recent legislation provides for the establishment of a medical college and a law college. I do not regard that language as obligatory, but as permissive. As I have before expressed myself, I think we ought to proceed slowly and strengthen and solidify our existing departments of study and make them as effective as possible before we add any adventitious annexes. Now neither a medical college or a law college constitute an essential element of a University. A university xxxxxx in its essential nature should make provision for investi gation, research, discovery, verification, in order to enlarge and ~~hence~~ enhance human knowledge.

Now in this view, the establishment of a medical college means not an integral and necessary part of a University, but is an annex. So with law, and with the other schools.

Now, I conceive that there are certain things that are necessary,- certain things that are essential to the establishment of a medical college that will be reputable, that will bring credit to the Commonwealth, and will enable the institution with which it is connected to do work equal to that done by the best medical colleges in the country. Now I know to this point of view there are divisions, growing out of the history of the past. Fifty years ago it was possible to have a medical college like Transylvania's college that could carry on the work with comparatively small outlay; then the instruction was distinctly didactic; clinical instruction was then in its infancy. In this country, and not only in this country but all over the world, this side of the instruction has grown up and developed, so that the clinical instruction has been carried on cuncurrently with the advances in chemistry, physics and biology.

I hold that upon chemistry, physics and biology rests what you call the science of medicine, as it is popularly denominated. I prefer to call it an art. It is the application of principles; it is the application of science; it is applied science. Nothing less, nothing more.

Now, in order that we may establish a first class medical

college upon scientific principles, I care not whether it be established here or in Lexington or elsewhere, it is necessary that you provide amply means whereby the material conditions will be met, by the erection of a building adequate ~~with~~ for your necessities, to furnish the necessary accommodations, provide the necessary class rooms, provide the necessary lecture rooms, provide the necessary hospital rooms, dissecting rooms and all that is necessary; but beyond that lying at the very basis and foundation of all instruction in medical science, or art, as I prefer to call it, lies the establishment of those departments of learning known as chemistry, physics and biology; upon those you must build. You take a man to the bedside of the sick man, and you submit the clinic to him, and you diagnose the disease; you tell him that there are certain pathological conditions existing there. That pathological conditio n results from some physical condition, and when you come back you must explain to him how that comes about, and your explanation will ultimately lead you to chemistry, physics or biology. You cannot explain anything about the operation of the sells of the human body; you cannot explain to him how the white corpuscles or the red corpuscles act; you cannot explain the antagonistic operation of what the physicians call the toxic sells ~~operate~~ upon other sells, knoxious cells, you cannot do that without a knowledge of chemistry and an adequate knowledge of physics, because they are physical conditions, physical changes in the blood. They are either physical changes,

biological changes of chemical changes; and the biological changes which determine these peculiar conditions depend upon physical conditions and upon chemical changes. You all know that. Now you are prepared to see that the establishment of a medical college requires the provision of these necessary conditions. All this requires money. If you have not got them here, we have; we have these conditions existing in Lexington, and we are prepared with small outlay to furnish that instruction. We are not prepared to furnish the necessary clinical instruction; we are prepared to furnish the physical instruction, the biological instruction the bacterial work, the microscopic work, biological studies . Just let me say that you take a student and furnish him with the necessary material,- give him the best microscope in existence,- a microscope that will magnify three or four hundred times, and what does he know about it unless you are prepared to tell him the chemical changes, the physical changes, the biological changes that have taken place that brought about the special condition that he had in hand under his eyes. Itell you, gentlemen that if we propose to establish a medical college in Louisville, it will require the enlargement of the nuclei of this department which you have already in existence; we will have ~~the~~ to enlarge the physical courses the chemical courses the biological courses in order to meet the necessary requirement. If you establish it here you will have to spend thousands of dollars. I can tell you that it is going to require not less than $150,000 to $200,000, to provide the nec-

cessary additions that you will have to have in the way of accommodations for class lecture rooms, dissecting rooms, and in addition to that it is necessary that there should be provided labratories,- a labratory for chemical instruction and investigation; a labratory for physical investigation, and one for biological instruction and investigation, in order that you may meet the requirements of the times to prepare your students for the clinical instruction; and if you have not got this foundation upon which your clinical instruction is based, you might as well quit. It matters not where this work is done; it may be done here or in Lexington or in Bowling Green, but it must be done. You may as well face them. I believe in the city of Louisville, it has a magnificent past, and it can do this work. You are a wealthy corporation, a wealthy municipality. THE city of Louisville and County of Jefferson pays about one-fifth of all the taxes of the Commonwealth. They have in taxation not less than $400,000 to $500,000 dollars a year. You can very readily tax the municipality; you can very readily issue bonds for $200,000 $250,000 or $300,000, and put your institution upon a living basis. If you cannot do this, you may as well quit now. We have got it in Lexington, but if the Board of Trustees places the school at Lexington, it will have to meet this conditions. Now I gramt you readily that we are not able to furnish at Lexington the same clinical advantages that you can do. We can provide a clinic at Lexington, but not the same sort that you can furnish.

The man on the street is unable to understand why we cannot have a medical college and make it a success as old Transylvania did fifty years ago when we only had a population of eight or nine thousand. If they did it then, they are unable to see why we cannot do it now. I grant you at the outset that you can furnish more facilites than we can. I am very glad that Mr. Fairleigh has ente red a plea for going slow; for full deliberation and consideration of all these matters.

Now I am glad to know that here in the city of Louisville that the State College, which has had a struggle in the past for its very existence, - that here in the city of Louisville, the metropolis of Kentucky, that such a question is possible. It augers well for the future; it augers for the good of Kentucky. I believe that whatever Kentuckians resolve to have they are going to have. It was said by Cassius when he was urging Brutus to join in the conspiracy against Ceasar, "The Fault is not in our stars, but in ourselves that we are underlings." If we are underlings we must rouse ourselves; we must get out of this lethergy; we must get out of this stupor. We must come to the front and determine to hold the front,- the very first place in the front rank of progress. (Applause)

[June, 1908]

EXPENDITURES.

President and Professors

J. K. Patterson	$5000.00
J. G. White	2000.00
J. H. Neville	2000.00
J. W. Pryor	2000.00
F. P. Anderson	3000.00
C. W. Mathews	2000.00
A. M. Miller	2000.00
A. S. Mackenzie	2000.00
M. L. Pence	2000.00
F. E. Tuttle	2000.00
E. K. Frankel	1900.00
A. M. Wilson	1700.00
W. E. Rowe	1700.00
A. C. Zembrod	1700.00
Dean of Pedagogy	1500.00
W. K. Patterson	1500.00

Assistant Professors and Instructors.

J. M. Davis	1300.00
T. T. Jones	1200.00
Ralph Maxson	1500.00
W. J. Carrel	1400.00
J. J. Hooper	1500.00
J.T.C. Noe	1200.00
M. R. White	1000.00
L. E. Nollau	1000.00
Mrs. Stout	1100.00
Mr. Mustaine	1300.00
W. S. Webb	1000.00
Sue D. McCann	800.00
06-08 A. C. Fleshman	1200.00
A. H. Gilbert	1100.00
J. L. Purdom	1000.00
A. N. Whitlock	1000.00
A. G. McGregor	1100.00
Knox Jamison	1000.00
C. R. Melcher	1500.00
F. W. Miller	1100.00
E. L. Gillis	1000.00
Asst. Chemistry	1000.00
Asst. "	1000.00
M. D. Easton	1000.00
A. G. Spillman	300.00
Isabella Marshall	750.00
Murray Raney	500.00
H. C. Roth	500.00
Asst. Civil Eng.	1000.00
" Mech. Eng.	600.00
12 Fellowships	1800.00
Milligan	800.00
Joe Dicker	800.00
1919-25 Thos. Aubrey	500.00
Janitors	2400.00
Miss King	600.00
Mrs. Blackburn	800.00
Mrs. Jones	600.00
John Ginochio	720.00
D. C. Frazee	1200.00
Asst. Mathematics	800.00
Miss E. S. Kinkead	900.00
Lon Moore	600.00

1908(?)

[1908]

ADDENDUM.

I have long felt that the salaries of our full Professors and Assistant Professors are not commensurate with their deserts. As compared with salaries paid in other Land Grant Colleges and Universities, they are from 12 1/2 % to 33% lower than most of them pay. The services of men of ability but of little experience can be obtained for relatively small compensation. But in the course of a few years they are open to negotiation with other institutions, where rates of compensation are in advance of ours.

Moreover, the cost of living his advanced fully 33-40% within the last five years, and a small salary then becomes relatively smaller now. We cannot afford to take men into our service and train them for the benefit of other colleges and universities, losing them when their increased efficiency should be available for ourselves. If the statement of the Comptroller be correct, and I should like to be advised of its verifications before basing any action upon it, there will be this year a surplus of revenue over expenditure. Not forgetting the increased demands of the Departments of Civil Engineering and Physics for equipment of their new building, I would respectfully urge that if the finances of the institution will warrant an increase, that such increase be made. I would recommend that the existing salaries of all professors except my own, that of Professor Anderson and of Judge Lafferty, whose salaries are now much higher than they should be in proportion to our funds, and in proportion to the salaries of other professors, be increased by an increment of 10%. I would recommend a like increase for first and second assistant professors. This would require about $6,000. more per annum. I commend this recommendation to the Board of Trustees. Of course we could not wisely add to our existing obligations, unless the revenue be in sight to meet the increased expenditure. If it cannot be done now, I recommend that the forthcoming Legislature be asked for $20,000. or $25,000. addititional income with which to meet this and other requirements.

[1908]

3 copies

During the second year of the late Civil War, viz: 1862, Justin S. Morrill of Vermont introduced a bill in the House of Representatives of Congress, to appropriate public lands to each State in the Union, viz: 30,000 acres for each representative, the proceeds of which should be applied to found and to endow colleges "wherein should be taught those branches of learning relating to Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, without excluding classics and other scientific studies and including military tactics, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life." The object of Mr. Morrill was to build up an intelligent and industrious citizenship, who should utilize to the utmost the resources of the great agricultural communities of the United States of America and to lay a foundation upon which to establish and maintain productive industries through educated and intelligent artisans.

Kentucky received under this allotment 330,000 acres/ an area equal to 5/5 square miles. Though one of the principal objects of Mr. Morrill's legislation was to provide for what are technically known as Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges, yet the broad discretionary margin allowed in the organic act induced many of the States of the Union to establish, on connection therewith, colleges for classical and scientific studies. Michigan, Kansas, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Iowa, Texas, South Carolina, Mississippi, Virginia, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode Island confined their operations under the Morrill Act to agriculture and the mechanic arts alone. Nearly all the other states have made ample provision for the more liberal education permitted under the organic act. Kentucky falls into the latter group.

In Accepting the magnificent domain given by the Federal Government to Kentucky, two mistakes of far-reaching consequence were made. First, the land given to the State was virtually sacrificed by selling it at 50¢ per acre, real-

izing from this magnificent domain only $165,000. The annual income from this amounts to $9900. per annum. The second mistake was made in attaching the institution thus founded to a denominational school, making it a branch of the Kentucky University, (now Transylvania), instead of placing it upon an independent footing. The Legislature, however, reserved the right to withdraw the annex at any time that the public interest might demand it. This relationship continued for thirteen years, viz: until 1878, when the General Assembly intervened and dissolved the connection, placing it in 1880 upon an independent basis and providing additional means, through the imposition of a tax, of one-half of one cent on each one hundred dollars of taxable property. The institution was, when detached from Kentucky University, in the condition of a bankrupt, who, through an ill-omened partnership of thirteen years, had lost both time and money and when liquidation ended, emerged from the partnership with nothing at all.

The City of Lexington gave the grounds upon which the institution, then known as the State College, but now as the State University, stands. The city and county together gave in addition $54,125. for the erection of buildings. Misled by the architects employed, the amount of money placed at their disposal was found to be wholly inadequate to the completion of the College building and dormitory, their progress was arrested half-way, the college treasury was exhausted and the income from the State in imminent danger of being cut off, in consequence of the united effort made during the legislative session of 1881-2 by the denominational colleges of the state to induce the General Assembly to repeal the tax that had been levied for its benefit. An effort was made to obtain a loan from the banks of the city to enable the Trustees to complete the buildings. They were met by the objection that the College had nothing to offer as security, either as collateral or realty. At this juncture I intervened. By economy I had succeeded in putting aside a small margin each

Means was found through a loan negotiated by the President, who hypothecated his own securities, for carrying the work

year to the credit of profit and loss, and these assets, not very large, but representing about all I had, I placed at the disposal of the College. I borrowed money from the Northern Bank, hypothecating my own securities and placing the money necessary for the completion of the buildings in the hands of the Executive Committee. This tided over the difficulty as far as buildings were concerned, and to the surprise of the friends of the College, and the discomfiture of its assailants, the buildings were completed in due time. Meanwhile, the contest was waged against the institution by the denominational colleges with increasing bitterness before the Legislature. The contest lasted for three months and ended in a complete victory for the State College. Pending the motion to repeal the tax, the opposing colleges believed that they had discovered that the tax was unconstitutional, that "no money could be raised by taxation or otherwise for purposes of education, other than in the common schools." This constitutional provision appeared upon its face to be absolutely prohibitive. An elaborate argument was made by Judge Lindsay, one of the attorneys of the associated colleges, before the joint committee of the House and Senate, and at the conclusion of his argument, the case of the College appeared to be absolutely hopeless. The Executive Committee of the College had made overtures to some of the most distinguished lawyers of the Commonwealth, among others John G. Carlisle, to defend the constitutionality of the tax levied for the institution. He declined to undertake the defence, alleging that he believed that it would be impossible to sustain the constitutionality of the tax before any circuit court of the Commonwealth, or in the Court of Appeals. Though not a lawyer, I ventured to make an argument before the committee, in reply to Judge Lindsay, at the conclusion of which the opinion of the large majority of those present was that the distinguished ex-chief justive had failed to make good his plea. After the Legislature adjourned, the question of the constitutionality of the tax was raised in Louisville, Mrs. W. W. Hill

refusing payment and enjoining the Sheriff in its collection. The case came into theChancellor's Court. The six protesting colleges were represented by Judge Lindsay, Alexander P. Humphrey, Bennett H. Young, and James Trabue. I was allowed by the Court to file as a brief the argument which I had made before the Legislature in reply to Judge Lindsay, and when the case came up before the Court of Appeals a like courtesy was extended to me by that honorable body. The case was not decided until 1890, when its constitutionality was affirmed, Judge Holt delivering the opinion. He did me the honor to say that he decided the constitutionality of the Act upon the lines which I had laid down and upon the argument which I had presented in my brief.

Between 1882 and 1890, the College grew, not rapidly but steadily. It embraced within the scope of its instruction in a very rudimentary way agriculture, the mechanic arts, classics, scientific and normal school instruction. Its faculty was relatively small, six or seven in number, and a large majority of its matriculates were unprepared for collegiate work and had to be provided for in the Academy organized for the preparation of those unable to enter the Freshman Class. Efforts were made meanwhile, during every succeeding meeting of the Legislature, to repeal the Act which levied a tax for the benefit of the institution. The Constitutional Convention, which met in 1890, gave explicit and distinct recognition to the State College, after which opposition to its maintenance by the State very largely ceased.

In 1887, Congress passed an Act establishing Experiment Stations in connection with the institutions organized in the several states of the Union in 1862, and appropriated for this purpose $15,000. annually. The State College of Kentucky shared in this beneficence of the general government. The Experiment Station was by Act of Congress made one of the Departments of the Agricultural branch of the institution, and its income was further enlarged by the Legislature placing the

management of the fertilizer law under its control. Still further additions were made to its income by the passage of the Pure Food Act, the management of which was vested in the Experiment Station, and by the passage of the Adams Act by Congress, which provides an additional endowment of $15,000. per annum.

In 1890, a measure was introduced by Hon. Justin S. Morrill for the further endowment of the colleges founded under the Act of 1862. $25,000. per annum was allotted to each state, which had availed itself of the benefit of the former act, but the full amount of $25,000. did not come to the State College. By the terms of the Act of Congress, two alternatives were presented, either to admit colored students upon a footing of equality with the whites, or to divide the appropriation of 1890 with them, upon the basis of population. The State College of course chose the latter, and 14 1/2 percent of this fund was and is applied to the maintenance of the colored Normal School at Frankfort. In 1906, a further annual appropriation was made by Congress to each state, upon identical conditions with those of the Act of 1890. In 1900, the Legislature appropriated $60,000. for the erection and equipment of the Gymnasium, and for the construction of a home for young women. Two years later $30,000. was added for the young women's home, and out of this fund, namely, $60,000., a very handsome and commodious building has been erected, and equipped for board and lodging the young women who matriculate in the University. In 1904, an additional $15,000. was appropriated annually by the State Legislature for income, and in 1908, $20,000. more, making in the aggregate, from all sources, tuition fees included, an annual income at the present time of nearly $140,000.

The City and county gave the grounds and the money in 1880 for the erection of the buildings with which the institution began its operations. Since then, additional buildings have been added, until now, instead of two, there are fifteen buildings upon the college grounds. The equipment for

Engineering, Mechanical, Electrical, Civil and Mining, is the best south of the Ohio River. The Departments of Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Biology, Geology, Anatomy and Physiology, Ancient and Modern Languages, Metaphysics, Ethics, and Physical Training are second to none in the south. The Department of Education has, in addition, been added, the special object of which is to prepare competent teachers for the high schools of the Commonwealth. The faculty of instruction numbers and the staff of the Experiment Station eighteen. fifty-eight persons/ The heads of Departments rank among the ablest in the country, while the majority of the assistants are developing a talent for instruction which places them in the line of promotion.

In the meantime, 250 acres of land have been bought for experimental purposes in agriculture, representing an actual outlay of about $100,000., and a present valuation of about $130,000. The College campus, with its buildings and equipments, represents nearly $1,000,000. These results have been obtained in spite of the fiercest and most determined opposition. Indeed, I make bold to say that no institution in America, endowed under the Land Grant of 1862, encountered so many obstacles and survived. Through all its vicissitudes, its authorities never faltered.

In view of the results obtained, its largely increased revenues and the facilities afforded by its buildings and equipments, the Legislature of 1908 concluded that the time had come when the institution should obtain recognition as a University, and by appropriate legislation changed the style and title of the State College of Kentucky to that of the State University of Kentucky. It will thus be seen that when the transition from State College to State University took place, the University had a solid foundation upon which to rest and an honorable background behind it. The antecedent period had been stormy. The clouds from above frequently lowered, casting a shadow and a gloom over its present possibilities and future prospects, but the sun shone ever and anon indicating that even the darkest day may have gleams of light

to cheer those who have been walking in the shadows.

In 1880, at the instance of the late Judge W. B. Kinkead and myself, the doors of the institution were opened to women. Since that time they have formed a very appreciable percentage of the matriculation of each year, an average, say, of about twenty percent. No distinct courses are offered for women, but all the courses of instruction leading to a degree and all the departments thereof have been made available to them upon identical conditions with men. A very considerable percentage of each graduating class consists of young women whose education has embraced as wide a scope and has been of as thorough a character as that obtained by young men.

And now the State University stands before the Commonwealth strong, vigorous, disciplined by adversity, but victorious in every contest and now setting the pace for advanced education, for research and for discovery in Kentucky. It opens wide its doors and invites all to enter. In its history, setting out from small beginnings, the first twenty-five years of its life was a constant struggle for existence. It has now gotten, happily for higher education in Kentucky, beyond that stage. Assaults upon its revenue have in the main ceased, and the colleges formerly in opposition are now cultivating fraternal relations with it. It has been placed by the Legislature at the head of the educational system of Kentucky. A large number of its students come from the several counties of the Commonwealth, selected by competitive examination upon questions framed by the faculty and transmitted to the superintendents. In addition to the remission of all fees, the Legislature allows for travelling expenses one going to the University and one returning each year. It receives and admits to free tuition the honor graduate of each high school in the Commonwealth, during the period required for the completion of the course which the matriculate elects to pursue, and to the second honor graduate a like privilege is extended for one year. These wise provisions connect the University intimately with both the common school and the high

school. An academy for the preparation of students unable to enter any of the University classes is maintained by the institution, and embraces a course of preparatory instruction extending over three years. No such liberal provision, for free tuition and travelling expenses has been made by any other state in the Union.

Since the college has become a university, it may be well to inquire what the distinction between college and university work may be. Stated in general terms, the function of the college is to teach, the function of the university is to discover. Collegiate instruction consists mainly in communicating to students the contents of knowledge or discovery verified and accepted. The function of the university, on the other hand, is to extend the boundaries of human knowledge to proceed from the known to the unknown, using the former as the basis for the discovery of truth. Research then may be described as the characteristic of university work, but under existing conditions, in all the universities of America, except Johns Hopkins, collegiate work is carried on concurrently with university work proper. Freshman, Sophomore, Junior and Senior classes are maintained, but after under-graduate courses have been completed, those who elect to remain enter upon university work proper.

The special work then of the University is to uplift and to develop the educational interests of the Commonwealth. The inspiration must come from above, not from below. The aim of the University is and must be to improve and to perfect as far as practicable the high schools of the Commonwealth, and through them to improve the education of the common schools. An improved common school will therefore be the guarantee of a well-developed and well equipped high school, and a high school well organized, with a high standard of graduation will provide annually in increasing numbers a large supply of well equipped matriculates for collegiate and university work.

[1908]

WHEREAS the City of Lexington is now enjoying an unprecedented degree of prosperity, due in large degree to the inspiration of a new life, and to the extension of her increased facilities for communication and for industrial enterprise,

AND WHEREAS the liberality of the City of Lexington and the County of Fayette secured the location of the State College when it was in imminent danger of being established at Bowling Green, twenty-eight years ago,

AND WHEREAS this liberal expenditure of money for its establishment in the City of Lexington has been repaid manifold by the large amounts of money which it has been the means of bringing to the City every year, bythe the increased reputation which it has given to this community and by the liberal concession of free education which it has given to many of the sons and daughters of Fayette County who would have been unable to seek the education abroad which was thus provided at home,

AND WHEREAS by the establishment of a first class medical school in connection with the State College a rare opportunity now presents itself of extending the usefulness of the College, of enlarging its reputation and that of the City and County, of bringing increased revenue to the community, and of providing a free clinic, free dispensary, and free medical attendance to the charity patients in the hospitals which are sustained in part by municipal aid,

THEREFORE, be it resolved that the Board of Aldermen and the Board of Councilmen of the City of Lexington, for the furtherance of the objects enumerated above and especially in order to provide a free clinic, free dispensary and free medical service to the charity patients of the city hospitals, appropriate the sum of Twelve Thousand five hundred Dollars, to be expended in the erection of a suitable building for establishing and installing a medical school as an integral part of the A. & M. College of Kentucky, said building to be erected on the State College grounds

and with said College grounds and buildings to revert to and become the property of the City of Lexington in the event that the operation of the College should at any future time cease, as provided for in the deed of gift made of the College grounds to the State Of Kentucky, when said grounds were offered to the Commonwealth by the City and accepted by the State, upon the conditions set forth in the Act of the General Assembly approved January 31, 1880.

[1908]

Four persons own $35,000. worth of bonds on the Kentucky School of Medicine. Three persons own $25,000. worth of bonds on the Louisville Medical College. The remaining $15,000. worth of bonds on the Louisville Medical College is owned by eight persons.

The property of the University if Louisville belongs to the University and no individual or doctor has any interest in the property, save being the owner of secured bonds, and if the University of Louisville was discontinued today, nobody would lose a cent.

A synopsis of the transaction which was entered into between the University of Louisville on the one hand and the Kentucky School of Medicine and the Louisville Medical College on the other, viz: The University of Louisville agreed to pay to the owners of the Kentucky School of Medicine $52,000. and the Louisville Medical College $65,000., twenty-five percent of each of the above amounts was paid in cash, this leaving $39,375. in five percent gold bearing bonds, maturing in from one to five years, interest payable semi-annually, on the Kentucky School of Medicine, and $48,750. in five percent gold bearing bonds, maturing in from one to five years, payable semi-annually, on the Louisville Medical College. The first of these bonds becomes due on March 1st, 1910, that is, about $12,000. worth. These bonds were anticipated last October, so that there are no more bonds due until March 1911. These outstanding bonds on both pieces of property, viz: The Kentucky School of Medicine on Sixth Street and the Louisville Medical College on First and Chestnut Streets, are secured by liens on these respective pieces of property, and also by a lien on a piece of property on the north side of Broadway, above Second, for which the University of Louisville paid $40,000., and which is free from debt. Hence it will be seen that the bond owners are perfectly safe and that they will have no bonds to take up un-

[1908]

We, your joint committe of Regents of the State Normal Schools and Trustees of the State College, hereby report the following points of agreement upon matters considered by us;

First; The establishment of a State University of standard grade, by such legislative act or acts as maybe necessary in order to transform the State College into such an institution.

Second; The elimination of the Normal Department of State College, as it now exists, and the establishment of a Department of Education in the University, with collegiate rank, leading to the usual degrees in pedagogy, as maintained in other simular state institutions.

Third; The gradual elimination of all sub-freshmen work as a part of the University curricula, the same to be brought about as rapidly as conditions now existing and that maybe created by legislation hereafter may permit, without violating any existing obligations to appointees to said sub-freshmen classes;

Fourth; To change the provision for Life Diplomas to be granted by the State Normal Schools. so that instead thereof a Diploma will constitute evidence of qualification to teach during the period required by law for Normal graduates to teach, and at the end of said period. upon satisfactory evidence of the fulfillment of said obligation and of successful work and proper character, the State Superintendant shall issue a Life Diploma to such Normal graduates.

Fifth; The joint legislative Committee will inspect the three scholls, and agree upon just and proper appropriations for the respective institutions, and labor together for the passage of acts to their mutual interest.

(Coppy)

til March 1911, and because they have now a class of 600 medical students which should bring a gross income of $60,000. and leave a net profit of $20,000. which can be applied to liquidate this debt. The University of Louisville has received a plot of ground at Eighth and Chestnut known as University Square, which it sold last year for the sum of $44,000. and reinvested the amount.

Originally, about 1840, the City of Louisville gave to the University $50,000. Last year the city gave the University of Louisville $25,000. During the seventy years which this school has been in existence, its income has equalled $100,000. annually, or in round numbers, $7,000,000. If its debts were paid today, it would have a good round sum to its credit, to say nothing of the revenue of $7,000,000. which has been paid to its boarding house mistresses, its faculty and other citizens of this city. For sixty-eight years its faculty received the net profit of the school, so the city has not been any the gainer by the existence of this school, except by the money which has been expended by the students among the citizens.

[1908]

AN ACT to provide an appropriation for the erection and equipment of a building for the joint use of the Departments of Mining Engineering and Physics.

WHEREAS some years ago a Department of Mining Engineering was established by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth in the State College of Kentucky,

AND WHEREAS the demand for educated mining engineers to develope the rich and abundant mineral resources of Kentucky is in much greater proportion than the educated mining engineers of Kentucky can supply,

AND WHEREAS neither buildings nor equipment have yet been provided for by the General Assembly for the proper installation and operation of the Department of Mining Engineering created by the General Assembly,

THEREFORE, be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:-

Section 1. That the sum of Dollars be and is hereby appropriated for the erection and equipment of a building containing the necessary classrooms, shops and laboratories for the proper instruction of students in the Department of Mining Engineering. The Department of Physics may also, until separate and independent provision is made for instruction in this branch of science indispensable for all the departments of engineering, be provided in this building with the classrooms, laboratories and shops necessary for its effective operation.

Section 2. That competent professional architects be invited to submit plans, specifications and estimates for the construction of the building provided for in Section 1, and that the contract be let to the lowest and best bidder on the plan or plans selected.

Section 3. That for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of Sections 1 and 2, a building committee consisting of three of their number be appointed by the Board of Trustees of the Agricultural

and Mechanical College who shall select the architect and pay him a reasonable compensation for his plans, but the work of construction shall be under the superintendence of a competent superintendent of construction who shall be paid a reasonable compensation for his services. The funds appropriated under Section 1 shall be disbursed under the supervision and by the authority of the Building Committee and shall be accounted for by an itemized report to the next General Assembly.

[1908]

1

When that part of the College Farm containing about forty-eight acres and on which stands the house occupied by the Director and other farm buildings since erected, was purchased, Prof. Scovell agreed to pay rental for the house at the rate of $450. per annum. Subsequently he was given the privilege of vegetables, butter and milk as perquisites free of charge. This rental he continued to pay until sometime during the collegiate year 1890-1891, when the rent was upon his application reduced to $300. per annum. This occurred while I was abroad on leave of absence.

Section 2 of the charter of the College approved May 9, 1893, provides: "That each professor and employee of the College shall be paid a net salary in cash and that no perquisites shall attach to any professor or employee on any pretext whatever. "

The Board of Trustees, at its December meeting in 1893 adopted a revised scale of salaries, abolishing perquisites in accordance with Section 2 of the charter above quoted. The salary of Prof. Scovell, which up to that time had been $2500., was increased by $160. per annum. This latter addition was deemed an equivalent for the perquisites abolished and wasgiven in commutation therefor. The revised salary then stood at $2650., instead of $2500. as formerly.

Extract from the minutes of the Executive Committee, February 14th, 1894, reads as follows: "The Business Agent reported that he had rented the farm house to Director Scovell for $300. per annum, included with the house was the garden and the small orchard and the privilege of keeping a horse and two cows, at the rate of $5. each per month while fed, pasturage free, the Director to have the privilege of buying his milk and butter and other farm products of the Station at market prices."

At this juncture therefore Prof. Scovell's

salary was adjusted to the requirements of Section 2, Act of the General Assembly approved May 9, 1893. Perquisites had been abolished and commutation therefor equal to $160. allowed. From this time on until June 5, 1894, rental was paid, maintenance of horse and cows paid for each month, milk,butter and other farm products bought from the farm and paid for at market prices.

The minutes of the Board of Trustees, June 5, 1894, page 135, read as follows:

"The following communication was addressed by Prof. M. A. Scovell to the Board of Trustees:

"'To the Board of Trustees. Gentlemen: At the last meeting of your Board the sum of $160. was added to my salary in lieu of perquisites heretofore granted. For the five months since January 1st last, the expenditures, economically made under this allowance, have amounted to within a few cents of $118. From this I believe that it will take between $250. and $300. to make the purchases heretofore granted as perquisites. I make this statement under the impression that the reduction of salary was not intended by the Board at its last meeting.

(Signed)
M. A. Scovell.'"

On page 138: "On motion the following report of the committee on salaries was adopted: 'Resolved that the Director of the Experiment Station shall be allowed a gross sum at the rate of $2750.per annum, instead of $2600. as heretofore, and that the Director be required to pay rent for the house which he occupies, which shall include the use of an ordinary garden space and of the orchard which adjoins said house, at the rate of $300. per annum.'"

For some years prior to the passage of the Act of 1893 and for some years thereafter, the Board of Control consisted of the members of the Executive Committee, plus the President of the College and the Director of the Station.

The Board of Control met in the same room and immediately before the Executive Committee, was organized under its own chairman and secretary. In connection with other business, the financial statement of the Experiment Station, including all receipts and expenditures, was submitted to the Board and passed upon. When the Board of Control adjourned the Executive Committee convened and the Chairman of the Board of Control reported to the Chairman of the Executive Committee and through it to the Executive Committee, the proceedings of the Board of Control and asked for their approval and ratification. At these monthly meetings the purchases made by the Director of the Experiment Station, with their cash values, were regularly reported to the Board of Control, including maintenance of his horse and cows. This continued until after the close of the administration of Governor Bradley, when the Board of Trustees, as now, appointed the Board of Control and the Executive Committee as separate and distinct bodies, which no longer held their meetings on identical dates. Thereafter the Board of Control did not report to the Executive Committee and consequently the sources of revenue were unknown to them. Gradually certain perquisites were quietly resumed and assumed by the Director, though commutation in full had been previously granted by the Board.

At the June meeting of the Board of Trustees 1906, Prof. Scovell made application for an increase of salary, on the plea that the management of the Pure Food Law brought with it additional responsibility. The Board felt that consistency required that if his salary be increased, the salary of the President should be increased also. The salary of the Director was increased about 31%, viz: from $2750. to $3600. and that of the President 33% viz: from $3300. to $4400.

At the June meeting of 1907 the question of the legality of perquisites was raised by Mr. Clay and a committee consisting of Messrs. Carpenter, Clay and Nichols

was appointed to consider the adjustment of salaries and the elimination of perquisites. That committee reported as follows:

"The undersigned committee on readjustment of salaries, reports and recommends that the President be paid $5000. and that Prof. Scovell, the Director of the Experiment Station, be paid $4200. per year, and that each be charged and each pay for all perquisities received by them from the College, including house rent, and that the Chairman of the Executive Committee be appointed, in consultation with President Patterson and Professor Scovell, to fix the value of the perquisites.

(Signed) T. Carpenter,
C.M.Clay
C.B. Nichols."

The chairman of the committee thus appointed, viz: D. F. Frazee, in consultation with Prof. Scovell and myself, held no meeting between the date of its appointment, June 1907, and the meeting of the Board in June 1908. Immediately after the adjournment of the Board in 1908, Mr. Frazee called a meeting, at which was discussed the value of perquisites, particularly house-rent, butter, milk and cream. A tentative conclusion was reached concerning house-rent, the agreement being to the effect that inasmuch as the house occupied by Prof. Scovell was a much better one than that occupied by me, that I should pay about two-thirds of the rental assessed upon Prof. Scovell. When the question relating to butter, milk and cream came up, for discussion, Prof. Scovell said that he had three cows which he wished to retain as his own private property, that these cows should be fed at the expense of the Station, that the Station should get the use of their milk and that he in this arrangement should be allowed his milk, butter and cream as an equivalent for the milk given by the cows to the Station. I asked him to give us an estimate of a fair value for the cows. He and Mr. Frazee agreed that $200. each would be a full cash value. I then said: "Six percent on $600., the alleged value of the three cows, would

equal $36. per annum and for this amount, viz: $36., you propose that you obtain from the Station the keep of the three cows, their produce in calves, and your butter, milk and cream." No conclusion was reached. Mr. Frazee had an engagement at twelve o'clock and the committee adjourned to meet at his call. The committee never met. Mr. Frazee was meanwhile taken ill and no more was done until the meeting of the Executive Committee in 1908, at which the following paper, signed by Mr. Frazee, was presented and the action indicated taken thereon.

"To the Executive Committee:

"The following resolution was passed by the Board of Trustees at their meeting in June 1907:

"'Upon motion duly seconded and carried, the following report was adopted: "The undersigned committee on readjustment of salaries reports and recommends that the President be paid $5000. per year and that Prof. Scovell, Director of the Experiment Station be paid $4200. per year and that each be charged and that each pay for all perquisites received by them from the college, including house-rent; and that the chairman of the Executive Committee be appointed, inconsultation with President Patterson and Prof. Scovell, to fix the value of said perquisites."'

"As instructed in the resolution, I called in President Patterson and Prof. Scovell to consult with them as to the value of their perquisities. At the first meeting no definite conclusions were reached, but subsequently, at the request of Prof. Scovell, I fixed the value of his perquisites as follows:

"He is to pay for house-rent $300. Also he is to pay for the butter, milk and cream which he receives from the dairy, for gas and electricity for his residence, and $15. per month of the wages of a man who is being used jointly by him and the Station for taking care of horses, driving for visitors, work on the farm and for Prof. Scovell's own use. I requested him, however, not to make a

payment for this until I had come to an agreement with President Patterson also. Subsequently Prof. Scovell asked me to release him and requested me to allow him to pay for same and he has paid, so he informs me, for his perquisites for the year July 1st, 1907 to July 1st, 1908, as follows:-

"For house-rent	$300.00	
"Butter, milk and cream	106.52	
"Gas and electricity	105.11	
"Murphy Davis, wages	159.37	
"Total		$671.00"

From the above, it is manifest that perquisites had been received and commuted for.

Two or three things stand out distinctly in these extracts from the minutes of the Board and the Executive Committee:

1. Prof. Scovell, before the passage of the Charter of 1893, enjoyed the use of certain perquisites.

2. The Board of Trustees, in December 1893 and in June 1894, in compliance with the requirements of Section 2, Act of the General Assembly of 1893, abolished perquisites and gave Prof. Scovell equivalent commutation therefor.

3. At some period in the interval between June 1894 and June 1907 certain perquisites had been resumed and appropriated by Prof. Scovell to his use. There is no record to show that this was done by any action of the Board or of the Executive Committee and if such sanction had been obtained, it would have been illegal and null, because in contradistinction to Section 2, Act of General Assembly approved May 9th, 1893.

4. Prof. Scovell in 1908 could base no valid claim for commutation on perquisites which had been abolished years before, but for which he had received commutation and which he had no right to resume and which the Board

had no right to allow.

5. Prof. Scovell is now, by virtue of the second claim to commutation for perquisities previously commuted, in in the enjoyment of a second commutation based upon a claim which had already been satisfied.

6. He appropriated what did not belong to him and to which he had neither right nor title and then asked the university authorities to give him an annual bonus for its relinquishment, and this the Board, in ignorance of the facts, or oblivious of their significance, allowed.

7. Prof. Scovell has neither right nor title nor claim to have his salary increased by the amount of the commutation for alleged perquisites illegally assumed, appropriated and held.

8. Prof. Scovell is bound in law and in honor to refund to the University authorities the value of the alleged perquisites illegally appropriated and enjoyed during these years.

9. If, in contradiction to the tenor of the foregoing, it should be said that he did neither assume nor appropriate perquisites forbidden by law and which had been commuted for a cash equivalent, then on that alternative we should be confronted with a claim for commutation on perquisites non-existent.

[June 1, 1909]

If I could persuade myself that I deserve half of what has been said concerning me this afternoon, I should have a much better opinion of myself than ever heretofore. I thank you, gentlemen and the institutions which some of you represent, for the hearty and generous recognition which you have accorded to my ability, my attainments and my work. The task of building up an institution of learning is always an arduous one. A College or a University reverses the classical axiom "A poet is born, not made." A University grows by development, by expansion, by accretion. Its growth is that of an organism. It does not come into existence as a finished product. Those institutions are the best which setting out from small beginnings expand symmetrically. The old Universities of Europe and the best Universities of America have attained their present proportions through this law of development. Bonn and Goettingen in Germany, the Sorbonne in France, Salamanca and Valladolid in Spain, Magdalen and Balliol and Christ Church in Oxford, King's and Trinity in Cambridge, Glasgow and Edinburgh in Scotland, Harvard and Yale in America, have centuries behind them. They are hoary with age and with honors. Their prestige and reputation could not be exchanged for endowments. The glory of their achievements are a halo forevermore.

The State University of Kentucky, to which through me you have given your meed of generous recognition, is the youngest of American Universities, and is just beginning the career of usefulness and honor which many of those on this platform and in this audience wibl, I have no doubt, live to see it attain. When listening to the eulogies on my relation to the growth of the

State University of Kentucky, I could not help recalling the lines of Wordsworth:

"Like winds that sweep the mountain summit,
"Like waves that own no guiding hand,
"How fast has brother followed brother
"From sunlight to the sunless land."

Nearly all of those who opposed me thirty years ago, when the State College, now the State University, was passing through the crisis of its fate, and nearly all of the few who stood by me in the fierce struggle for existence which it encountered, have gone. So true it is that "the places which know us now shall soon know us no more."

The antagonisms and animosities engendered by the contest of thirty years ago have been mollified by time and are now practically extinguished. An era of good feeling has begun and all the institutions represented here are co-operating loyally for the advancement of the common cause in which we are all interested.

June 1, 1909

If I could persuade myself that I deserve half of what has been said concerning me this afternoon, I should have a much better opinion of myself than ever heretofore. I thank you, gentlemen and the institutions which some of you represent, for the hearty and generous recognition which you have accorded to my ability, my attainments and my work. The task of building up an institution of learning is always an arduous one. A College or a University reverses the classical axiom "A poet is born, not made." A University grows by development, by expansion, by accretion. Its growth is that of an organism. It does not come into existence as a finished product. Those institutions are the best which setting out from small beginnings expand symmetrically. The old Universities of Europe and the best Universities of America have attained their present proportions through this law of development. Bonn and Goettingen in Germany, the Sorbonne in France, Salamanca and Valladolid in Spain, Magdalen and Balliol and Christ Church in Oxford, King's and Trinity in Cambridge, Glasgow and Edinburgh in Scotland, Harvard and Yale in America, have centuries behind them. They are hoary with age and with honors. Their prestige and reputation could not be exchanged for endowments. The glory of their achievements are a halo forevermore.

The State University of Kentucky, to which through me you have given your meed of generous recognition, is the youngest of American Universities, and is just beginning the career of usefulness and honor which many of those on this platform and in this audience wibl, I have no doubt, live to see it attain. When listening to the eulogies on my relation to the growth of the

State University of Kentucky, I could not help recalling the lines of Wordsworth:

"Like winds that ~~sweep~~ sad the mountain summit rake,
"~~Like~~ or waves that own no ~~guiding~~ curb hand,
"How fast has brother followed brother
"From ~~sunlight~~ shine to the sunless land."

Nearly all of those who opposed me thirty years ago, when the State College, now the State University, was passing through the crisis of its fate, and nearly all of the few who stood by me in the fierce struggle for existence which it encountered, have gone. So true it is that "the places which know us now shall soon know us no more."

The antagonisms and animosities engendered by the contest of thirty years ago have been mollified by time and are now practically extinguished. An era of good feeling has begun and all the institutions represented here are co-operating loyally for the advancement of the common cause in which we are all interested.

47-M-64

Reply to praise

[1909]

In 1862 the Congress of the United States made allotments of public lands to all the states in the Union, 30,000 acres for each representative. The allotment which fell to Kentucky under this Act was 330,000 acres. The purpose of the appropriation was to found and endow institutions of learning for education in Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, without excluding classics and including military tactics. Upon this foundation was established very many of the great universities of the United States. The income accruing from the sale of these lands has been largely increased by state appropriations made to the institutions established under the Act of 1862. Many of them provide instruction not only in Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, but in all branches of literature, science and art. Within this ample range, instruction is provided far in advance of anything that had hitherto been attempted in either colleges or universities in the United states.

The State University is the outgrowth of this original foundation. It is wholly undenominational and unpolitical. Its trustees are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. In the composition of its faculty, no preference is shown to one denomination over another. The income of the institution has grown from $9900. per annum in 1880 to about $135,000., and is made up partly of funds derived from the general government and partly from appropriations contributed by the State. In 1882 its accomodations were small and its students few. Its faculty then numbered only eight persons. The faculty of the University and the staff of the Experiment Station now contain between seventy-five and eighty members. It offers to the public instruction in Agriculture, Engineering - Mechanical, Electrical, Mining, Civil - the construction and maintenance of good roads, advanced training to fit teachers for positions in high schools, academies and colleges, wide courses of study in classics, modern languages, histoy, and economics, and large facilities in natural science, with its applications to manufacturing and industrial enterprise. A law school has

also been established within the last year.

The following buildings have been provided for its use: The Main College or Administration Building, two dormitories for males, an admirably equipped gymnasium, Department of Education, College of Agriculture, Colleges of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Civil Engine ring and Physics, Mining Engineering, a Science Building, Astronomical Observatory, Chemical Building, Experiment Station Building, and Patterson Hall, the latter an elegant and elaborate structure in which board and lodging are provided for young ladies at relatively small expense. There has also recently been erected a library building, the gift of Mr. Andrew Carnegie.

The University maintains, in connection with the Agricultural and Mechanical College, an Experiment Station devoted chiefly to the improvement and development of Agriculture and the management of the pure food law. The College Farm for experimental work in Agriculture contains 250, acres worth about $125,000.

The growth of the institution may be inferred from the rapid increase in its matriculation list from year to year, and from the correspondingly rapid increase in the numbers of its Alumni. This development is largely due to its numerous and well equipped laboratories for illustrative work, affording facilities for original investigation far beyond that of any other institution in the Commonwealth. Its Alumni readily find employment with remunerative compensation and with the entire number graduated since 1869, there is not more than one-half of one percent of failures. With these resources, courses of study offered, departments of study manned by specialists with the necessary number of assistants, the State University is doing effectively work of equal character and value and dignity with that done by any of the institutions in America founded under the land grant of 1862. The results which it has accomplished heretofore offer a sufficient guarantee of the work which it promises to do and is prepared to do in the future.

Each county in the Commonwealth in proportion to population is entitled to send each year properly p repared students, selected upon competitive examination held by the Superintendent of Public Schools, to the State University, whose appointme nts hold good for the completion of the course of study upon which they enter and who receive, while in the institution, free tuition, room rent, fuel and lights and travelling expenses once coming from and once returning to their homes, if they remain ten consecutive months, or one collegiate year. By this liberal provision free tuition, with the immunities named, is loowwed to between six and seven hundred pupils, representatives of their respective counties. In additi on to this, the honor graduate of each high school in the Commonwealth upon the list of accredited schools of the University receives free tuition during his collegiate course.

The State University is im an important sense the head of the Common School System of Kentucky. Through its influence and requirements, the accredited high schools are being lifted to a higher plane and are doing correspondingly advanced work. The standard of admission for the graduates of accredited schools is the same as that adopted by the Association of American State Universities, of which the State University of Kentucky is a member. These entrance requirements are uniform and will be rigorously adhered to by the State University. The standard adopted is a minimum of fifteen units. The State Universities are setting the pace for higher education in every first-class institution in America.

[1912]

Resolved, That the Agricultural College of the State University, Lexington, Kentucky, be, and is hereby, organized and constituted in three departments, as follows:

1. The Experiment Station - Department of Research. Post-graduate work.

2. Department of Teaching. Undergraduate work.

3. Department of Extension Work, covering short courses, farmers' meetings, conventions at the College, co-operative experiments and demonstrations on farms and orchards, farm and soil surveys, lectures in schools, correspondence relating to the Agricultural College proper, popular publications, exhibits at fairs, demonstrative and illustrative work:

That Professor M. A. Scovell, the Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, be, and is hereby, placed in charge and appointed Director of the Agricultural College of the State University. He shall be a member of the Faculty of the University and his title shall be Director of the Agricultural College and Director of the Experiment Station. As such, he shall be the chief administrative officer of the Agricultural College:

That all professors and officers in the various departments of the College shall report to him. On account of his various duties in the Experiment Station, including the execution of several State laws and duties which call him away from the University a considerable portion of time, he is relieved from teaching:

That professors ~~and Assistant Professors~~ in the Agricultural ~~Co~~llege, including the chiefs of the divisions and chief scientists

of the Experiment Station shall also be included in the University Faculty, and assistant professors in the Agricultural College and chief assistants in the Experiment Station shall rank as other assistant professors in the University, but the compensation as now paid to such chiefs of divisions, chief scientists and chief assistants of the Experiment Station shall in no way be changed by this resolution:

That this plan of organization in no way changes the organization of the Experiment Station as it now exists. Its general management, including the management of its funds, shall be under the supervision of the Director and the Board of Control of the Experiment Station, and it shall be legally known as the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, as designated in some of the State laws:

That the faculty of the Agricultural College is for the present constituted as follows:

James Garrard White, A.M., Acting President of the University,
Professor of Mathematics.
Melville Amassa Scovell, M.S.,Ph.D., Director of the Agricultural College,
Director of the Experiment Station.

Clarence Wentworth Mathews, B.S., Professor of Horticulture and Botany.

Harrison Garman, Professor of Entomology and Plant Breeding,
Chief of Division of Entomology and Botany in the Experiment Station.
Alfred Meredith Peter, M.S., Professor of Soil Technology,
Chief of Division of Chemistry in the Experiment Station.
James William Pryor, M.D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

Henry Ernest Curtis, M.S., Chief of Fertilizer Division in the
Experiment Station.
Merry Lewis Pence, M.S., Professor of Physics.

Arthur McQuiston Miller, A.M., Professor of Geology and Zoology.

Alexander St. Clair Mackenzie, M.A., F.R.S.L., Professor of English and Logic.
Robert McDowell Allen, A.B., Chief of Food Division in the Experiment Station.
James Oscar LaBach, M.S., Professor, Chemistry of Foods, Chemist, Food Division, in the Experiment Station.
Job Darbin Turner, LL.B., Chief of Feed Division in the Experiment Station.

Alfred Charles Zembrod, A.M., Professor of French and German.

Franklin Elliott Tuttle, Ph.D., Professor of Chemistry.

Walter Ellsworth Rowe, C.E., Professor of Civil Engineering.

Ralph Nelson Maxson, Ph.D., Professor of Chemistry.

John Julian Hooper, M.S.A., Professor of Dairy Husbandry and Horse Husbandry.
Edwin Stanton Good, M.S., Professor of Animal Husbandry, Chief of Division of Animal Husbandry in the Experiment Station.
George Roberts, B.Ped., M.S., Professor of Soil Physics, Soil Fertility and Field Crops, Chief of Division of Agronomy in the Experiment Station.
Linwood Arnold Brown, Pharm.D., Ph.C., Professor, Chemistry of Insecticides and Drugs, Drug Chemist, Food Division, in the Experiment Station.
Daniel Joseph Healy, M.D.C.M., Professor of Bacteriology, Bacteriologist, Food Division, in the Experiment Station.
----------, Professor of Military Science and Tactics.

----------, Professor of Extension Work.

Columbus Rudolph Melcher, A.M., Associate Professor of French and German.

Miss Elizabeth Shelby Kinkead, Lecturer on English Literature.

Alfred Holley Gilbert, B.S., Assistant Professor of Plant Pathology and Plant Physiology.
James Edward Tuthill, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of History and Political Economy.
Robert Craig Terrell, C.E., Assistant Professor of Rural and Highway Engineering.
Edward Franklin Farquhar, A.M., Assistant Professor of English.

Miss Mary LeGrande Didlake, M.S., Assistant Professor, Chief Assistant Entomologist and Botanist in the Experiment Station.
Saxe Dabney Averitt, M.S., Assistant Professor of Agricultural Chemistry, Chemist in the Experiment Station.

Oliver March Shedd, M.S., Assistant Professor of Agricultural Chemistry, Chemist in the Experiment Station.
Howell Davis Spears, M.S., Assistant Professor of Chemistry, Commercial Feeds,
Chemist, Feed Division, in the Experiment Station.
Miss Sue Dobbyns McCann, M.S., Instructor in Entomology and Zoology.

John William Nutter, Assistant in Dairying.

Erle Cleveland Vaughn, A.B., Assistant in Entomology and Botany in the Experiment Station.
Edmund Kinney, B.Agr.S., Assistant in Entomology and Botany in the Experiment Station.
Thompson Ripley Bryant, B.S., Assistant, Division of Animal Husbandry, in the Experiment Station.
----------, Assistant in Agronomy in the Experiment Station.

Miss Oleva Louise Ginochio, Secretary to the Director of the Experiment Station.
Miss Lucy Kellar Hutchcraft, Stenographer.

about [1917]

WHEREAS, criticism is being made, and we believe it is just of the promiscuous way the State University, Lexington, Kentucky has been and is conferring unearned honorary degrees and especially upon her own faculty and officials, and

WHEREAS, such practice is not in good form as established by other reputable Universities, and

WHEREAS, such conferring of degrees cheapens and discredits the well earned and deserved degrees won for creditable work under the direction and authority of the University, therefore be it

RESOLVED by the KENTUCKY STATE UNIVERSITY CLUB of NEW YORK that the University authorities be requested and urged to exercise greater care in conferring such degrees; that fewer degrees of this character be given; and above all, that the general practice of conferring degrees upon her own "family" be discontinued, and be it further

RESOLVED, that great care be exercised in granting degrees i the Graduate School, and be it further

RESOLVED, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to each member of the the Board of Trustees, to the President of the Universi and to the Secretary of the Faculty with the request that they be read before that body in session and that a copy be spread upon the minutes of the Club.

~~June 4, 1918~~

The Board of Trustees,

University of Kentucky.

Gentlemen:

Certain matters were referred to me for recommendation at various meetings of the Board and in the report of the Probe Committee. The first of these was the matter of dormitories. After careful consideration of the situation I have to recommend that the old dormitory be made into a recitation building, and I ask that authority be given to expend about $10,000 in the remodeling of this building. (2) If time permits, the new dormitory should be similarly repaired and overhauled and made ready for laboratories for use of the public health work.

Dormitories

The second matter referred to me was that of the reorganization of the engineering colleges and appointment of a dean for the new college thus formed. Practically the first part of this recommendation was carried out during the present year. The administration of the colleges has been under the direction of Dean Anderson, and acting Deans Norwood and Terrell. Upon a most careful investigation of the whole situation, I recommend the appointment of Dean F. P. Anderson as dean of the College of Engineering for a period of one year. It is to be further understood in making this recommendation that he is to receive the same salary that he now receives and teach eight hours in connection with his administrative work.

The engineering colleges consolidated under one dean

Coming back now to the matter of buildings and repairs, I have further to recommend the erection of a cattle judging pavilion on the grounds of the Experiment Station, to cost about $8,000, and the erection to be begun at once. (2) That the present chapel be overhauled and a gallery erected and new opera chairs placed in it, providing for about 780 seats, at a cost in the neighborhood of $6,000. (3) To use the recitation rooms

A Cattle Judging Pavilion

Chapel overhauled

and offices on the east side of the Administration building for the President's office, office of his Secretary, and office for the Dean of the College of Arts and Science, and an office for the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds. The probable cost of these changes including some changes in the Registrar's office will be in the neighborhood of $2,000. (4) That provision be made for repaids in Patterson Hall and if possible, the erection of a third story over the present extension in the rear. The amount involved will be approximately $10,000. Some further changes will be necessitated in the additional building to provide for the new model school, and some repairs will be required, as shown in the budget, to the heating system, and to the betterment of floors and walls in the Chemistry Building.

New Office Rooms

Repairs and Changes at Patterson Hall

Model School Building

Chemistry Building

The use of the old and new dormitories for recitation buildings will require the construction of dormitories for men. In the opinion of Mr. A. O. Whipple, Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, two dormitories can be erected somewhat along the lines of the barracks now being built at cantonments, for about $25,000 each. It is difficult to determine whether or not these dormitories should be built at once, on account of the fact that we do not know the possible attendance of students on the University this coming fall. I presume, at least one of these buildings should be erected and it would be desirable to give the necessary authority, leaving the final determination of it to the Executive Committee.

New Dormitories for men

At the same time and in this connection, it is necessary to call the attention of the Board to the fact that if the University is to continue to provide instruction for drafted men, it will be necessary to erect two barracks at a cost of about $11,000 each to house the men who are sent to us during the year. It will also be necessary in the same connection to provide shops that can be heated during the winter, and to relieve the armory from the use to which it is now being put. The details in regard to this part of the situation are not sufficiently in hand to make further statements. The matter should be referred to the Executive Committee with authority to act.

Barracks for drafted men

Shops for drafted men

Heating Plant

Provision should be made also for some changes in the heating plant. The estimated amount is presented in the budget at $17,000.

Purchase of property on Winslow Street

In connection with the expenditures referred to above all of the items are in the budget with the exception of the expenditures for barracks. This, however, will come out of another fund now being paid to the University by the Government of the United States.

In accordance with the recommendation made at the last meeting land was purchased at auction on Winslow Street. The University secured at this auction four lots, approximately 200 feet deep by 180 feet front, at a cost of $2,850. Negotiations should be entered into for the purchase or securing control of the property now occupied by the church and four houses, in the vicinity of Patterson Hall. It would also be desirable to purchase the land adjoining Patterson Hall on the south, owned by Walter K. Patterson.

Repairs to Commons building

The present Commons building is undesirable in appearance and in heating arrangements. It can be used for a number of years for its present purpose but it should be raised about two feet, a foundation placed under it, and the outside covered with a coat of stucco. In the interior, the room should be ceiled and the ceiling arranged with beams. The cost of these improvements will be about $4,000, and in my opinion should be done.

Purchase of pictures

At an early date pictures of the great art objects of the world should be purchased and hung in the buildings. A beginning in this matter can be made this year.

Cost of training, housing, and feeding drafted men

Under the contract made with the United States Government to train, house, and feed drafted men for the United States Army, the University began its part of the arrangement on the first of May, and has secured, through the kindness and cooperation of Mr. E. A. Tipton, the grounds of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association. Upon these grounds the University has erected a kitchen, modified some of the buildings, put in toilets and baths, re-wired part of the structures and connected them with new sewage system. It has also purchased equipment and supplies. Up to date the cost of the construction has been about $4,000, the supplies a

similar sum and the heating and housing has run about 1,300 a week. It is quite likely that the University will just about be able to cover the cost to which it has been put in undertaking this war program.

Agricultural course from October to April

By the authority of the University Senate, the Agricultural College will offer its course of study during the months from October to April as long as the war lasts. This plan will begin next fall.

Farm Boys' Encampment

It has been customary for several years to appropriate $1,000 annually to the State Fair Association from federal extension funds, to pay the expenses of the farm boys' encampment. The officers of the Agricultural College and the Extension Division have raised the question as to the legality of this matter, and judging from the statements which they make, it is my opinion that they are correct in the position which they take. However, it seems desirable, that since the State Fair Association has relied upon this factor of its program, recommendation should be made that the sum of $600 be appropriated this year, $300 the following year, and that the encampment be discontinued, so far as the University is concerned, after the second year. This will give an opportunity for adjustment in the matter.

Respectfully submitted,

President.

Salaries recommended to the Board of Trustees, University of Kentucky, by President Frank L. McVey, at the regular meeting of the Board on June 4, 1918.

Name and title	General	Experiment Station	Extension Division	Total
Administration				
Frank L. McVey, President	$4,250	$4,250		$8,500
Wellington Patrick, Secretary	1,900			1,900
Registrar's Office				
E. L. Gillis, Registrar	2,400			2,400
L. L. Graddy, Asst. Registrar	1,020			1,020
Katherine Owen, Clerk	900			900
Maple Moores, Stenographer	800			800
Extra Help	250			250
Business Office				
D. H. Peak, Business Agent	833.33	833.33	833.33	2,500
James B. Lyons, Cashier	1,200			1,200
Ruby Stivers, Bookkeeper	900			900
Bookkeeper		1,200		1,200
Clerk	700	200		900
Carrie Bean, Postmaster	780			780
Susan Kidd, Bookkeeper			1,200	1,200
Telephone and Telegraph Service				
Operator	420			420
Stenographic Bureau				
Minnie Pherigo	720			720
Viola Merigold	720			720
Alene Procter	600			600
Katherine Lyon	600			600
Elma Allen	600			600
Messenger	360			360
General				
Mrs. Sarah R. Marshall	780			780
Nurse	650			650
Physician	250			250
Secretary to Board of Trustees	300			300
Stenographic Service, Bd. Tr.	150			150
John R. Downing, Treasurer	100			100
J. E. Johnson, Secretary, Y.M.C.A.	1,500			1,500
H. S. Barker	458.33			458.33

	General	Experiment Station	Extension Division	Total
Patterson Hall				
Adelaide E. Crane, House Dir...	900			900
Dietitian	800			800
Nurse	160			160
Maintenance of Property				
A. O. Whipple, Superintendent..	1,800			1,800
L. D. Moore, Foreman	900			900
G. W. Ellis, Janitor	450			450
Charles Turner, Janitor	420			420
Janitor	420			420
Jim Marshall, Janitor	420			420
Tom West, Janitor	450			450
Pier Whitman ...Janitor.....	420			420
Janitor	420			420
Armstead Mitchell, Janitor.....	420			420
Janitor	420			420
Luther Miller ..... "	420			420
George Davis ..... "	420			420
Labor	80			80
George Martin ...Janitor.....	420			420
Jim Robinson, Fireman	720			720
Thomas Aubrey, Fireman				
Charles Aubrey	1,000			1,000
Watchmen	1,200			1,200
Carpenter	900			900
Educational Service				
Graduate School				
Fellowships (2)	1,000			1,000
Scholarships (5)	1,000			1,000
Assistantships (10)	4.000			4.000
Clerical service	100			100
Art and Design				
Minnie McLeod Beck, Asst. Prof.	1,600			1,600
Virginia Anderson, Instructor..	900			900
Botany				
Dr. C. A. Shull, Head Prof.....	2,500			2,500
F. T. McFarland, Asso. Prof....	1,700			1,700
Assistant	300			300
Anatomy and Physiology				
Dr. J. W. Pryor, Head Prof.....	2,750			2,750
Ancient Languages and Literatures				
T. T. Jones, Head Prof.	2,500			2,500
Mabel H. Pollitt, Instructor...	650			650

Name and title	General	Experiment Station	Extension Division	Total
Bacteriology				
E. J. Cott, Instructor	$1,400			$1,400
Student assistant	150			150
Chemistry				
Dr. F. E. Tuttle, Head. Prof.	2,750			2,750
Dr. R. N. Maxon	2,500			2,500
G. R. Bancroft, Asst. Prof.	1,800			1,700
J. R. Mitchell, Asst. Prof.	1,700			1,700
A. P. Hardman, Instructor	1,800			1,800
Instructor	1,200			1,200
Instructor	1,200			1,200
Instructor	1,800			1,600
Student asst.	580			580
Edith Love, Secretary	300			300
Economics and Sociology				
Dr. Edward Wiest, Head. Prof.	2,250			2,250
Asst. Prof.	1,800			1,800
Department of Education				
J. C. C. Noe, Head. Prof.	2,600			2,600
George M. Baker, Asso. Prof.	2,000			2,000
M. C. Jones, Professor	2,500			2,500
Supt. of Practice School	1,800			1,800
Secretary	720			720
McHenry Rhoads, Prof. Sec. Ed.	3,000			3,000
Practice School				
Teaching assistants	2,000			2,000
English Language and Literature				
L. L. Dantzler, Head. Prof.	2,250			2,250
R. P. Farquhar	2,100			2,100
Not in board rol! → Anna J. Hamilton, Asso. Prof.	(1,500			1,500)
Dean of Women	(500			500)
Frances Jewell, Instructor	1,200			1,200
L. Burgevin, Instructor	1,200			1,200
Christine Hopkins, Instructor	900			900
Edward C. Mabie, Prof. Pub. Sp.	1,800			1,800
Geology				
A. M. Miller, Head. Prof.	2,600			2,600
Asst. Prof.	1,800			1,800
German Language and Literature				
C. A. Melchor, Head Prof.	2,400			2,400)
Dean of Men	200			200)

Name and title	General	Experiment Station	Extension Division	Total
History and Political Science				
Edward Tuthill, Head Prof.	$2,400			$2,400
W. E. Butt, Asso. Prof.	1,700			1,700
Journalism				
Enoch Grehan, Head Prof.	2,000			2,000
J. T. Price, Instructor	1,200			1,200
Margaret McLaughlin, Instructor	1,000			1,000
Mathematics				
P. P. Boyd (Dean Arts & Science	400			
(Head Professor ...	2,600			3,000
J. M. Davis, Professor	2,400			2,400
E. L. Reese, Asso. Prof.	2,000			2,000
H. H. Downing, Asso. Prof.	1,800			1,800
Guy W. Smith, Instructor	1,500			1,500
Graduate Asst. ..	400			400
Military Science				
H. Boone, Armourer	72			72
Sergeant	300			300
Music				
Karl Lampert, Professor	2,400			2,400
Lawrence Cover, Band Master ...	600			600
Philosophy				
Glanville Terrell, Head Prof. .	2,500			2,500
Physical Education				
S. A. Boles, Head for Men	2,000			2,000
Andrew Gill, Head Coach	1,800			1,800
Mrs. R. L. Stout, Head, Women .	1,500			1,500
Basket Ball Coach ...	150			150
Physics				
C. D. Killibrew, Acting Head Prof.	2,000			2,000
M. L. Pence, Professor	1,800			1,800
M. N. States, Instructor	1,200			1,200
Graduate Fellow	400			400
Psychology				
C. B. Cornell, Asst. Prof.	1,800			1,800
Romance Language and Literature				
A. C. Zembrod, Head Prof.	2,400			2,400
Florence M. Barrett, Instructor	1,200			1,200

Name and title	General	Experiment Station	Extension Division	Total
Zoology				
W. H. Funkhauser, Professor ...	$2,500			$2,500
G. H. Vansell, Asst. Prof.	1,700			1,700
Student Assistants ...	300			300
D				
Divisional				
Theresa Buchignani, Secretary to Dean	900			900
College of Engineering				
Civil Engineering				
D. V. Terrell, Head Prof.	2,400			2,400
W. A. Newman, Professor	2,000			2,000
J. A. Bitterman, Secretary	360			360
Mechanical Engineering				
F. P. Anderson (Dean	1,000			
(Head Prof. ...	3,000			4,000
A. L. Wilhoite, Asst. Prof. ...	1,700			1,700
Instructor	1,000			1,000
Student Assistants .	300			300
Electrical Engineering				
W. E. Freeman, Head Prof.	2,500			2,500
A. E. Bureau, Asst. Prof.	1,800			1,800
I. N. Watkins, Instructor	900			900
Student Assistants .	300			300
Mines and Metallurgy				
T. J. Barr, Head Prof.	2,200			2,200
Prof. of Ceramics	2,200			2,200
Asst. Prof.	1,500			1,500
N. D. Bentley, Secretary	720			720
Mechanics of Engineering				
L. H. Frankel, Head Prof.	2,500			2,500
J. J. Curtis, Asst. Prof.	1,800			1,800
Student Assistants .	300			300
Engineering Drawing				
L. W. Nollau, Head Prof.	2,000			2,000
J. S. Horine, Asst. Prof.	1,600			1,600
Practical Mechanics				
J. B. Dicker, Superintendent ..	1,300			1,300
G. Thurman, Instructor	1,000			1,000
Instructor in Woodwork ..	1,000			1,000
Student Assistants .	450			450
Divisional				
Ethel Jelly, Secretary to Dean	720			720

Name and title	General	Experiment Station	Extension Division	Total
College of Agriculture				
Administration and General Expense				
Thomas P. Cooper, Dean*	1,500	2,900	1,800	6,200
Germaine Crumbaugh, Secretary*	420	420		840
Thompson R. Bryant, Asst. to Dean*	1,500	1,000		2,500
Agronomy				
George Roberts, Professor*	720	1,800	780	3,300
E. J. Kinney, Asso. Prof.*	780	840	780	2,400
P. E. Karraker, Asso. Prof.	1,500	500		2,000
Instructor	1,000	300		1,300
Jessie Caswell, Stenographer	180	600		780
Agricultural Economics	2,000			2,000
Animal Industry				
L. S. Good, Professor	1,000	2,200		3,200
Instructor	900	700		1,600
Butcher	1,200			1,200
J. J. Hooper, Professor	1,500	1,500		3,000
W. S. Anderson, Prof. of Genetics*	840	843.33	316.67	2,000
J. W. Nutter*	100	1,500		1,600
J. H. Martin, Instructor	300	1,100		1,400
R. L. Pontius,* Prof. of Pathology	900	1,300		2,200
William Handy, Janitor*	300	360		660
Wallace Utterback, Stenographer	180	660		840
Entomology				
H. Garman, Professor*	500	2,500		3,000
Farm Management				
W. D. Nicholls, Professor*	1,000	860	240	2,100
Student Assistants	50			50
Domestic Science				
Professor	2,100			2,100
Asst. Professor	1,500			1,500
Clara White, Instructor	750			750
Linda Purnell, Instructor	1,320			1,320
Secretary	720			720
Student Assistants	250			250
Horticulture				
C. W. Matthews, Professor*	1,000	2,000		3,000
A. J. Olney, Asst. Prof.*	900	900		1,800
Instructor	300	900		1,200

* name and salary appear more than one place.

Name and title	General	Experiment	Extension Division	Total
Markets				
J. R. Humphrey, Professor*	600	1,000	2,400	4,000
College of Law				
W. T. Lafferty (Head Prof.	3,000			
(Dean	500			3,500
Lyman Chalkley, Professor	2,500			2,500
W. L. Summers, Professor	2,500			2,500
Lecturers	250			250
Librarian	250			250
Library				
M. I. King, Librarian	1,200			1,200
Head Cataloger	900			900
Asst. Librarian	900			900
Ella Turner, Janitor	300			300
Student Assistants	450			450
Summer Session				
Salaries of Professors	4,012			4,012
Extension Division				
F. W. Shockley, Director				
Stenographer	900			900
Clerk	700			700
Experiment Station				
Administration				
Thomas P. Cooper, Director*	1,500	2,900	1,800	
O. L. Ginochio, Secretary		1,500		1,500
Germaine Crumbaugh*	420	420		
Grace Snoggrass, Librarian		780		780
W. H. Moore, Watchman		800		800
Janitor		600		600
Clerical Service		360		360
Agronomy				
George Roberts, Agronomist and Head of Department	720	1,800	780	
E. J. Kinney, Asst. Agronomist*	780	840	780	
P. E. Karraker, Asst. Agronomist*	1,500	500		
A. E. Ewan, Supt. Exp. Fields		2,000		2,000
Assistant*	1,000	300		
L. G. Stevens, Farm Foreman		660		660
W. T. Galbraith, Farm Hand		600		600
Jessie Caswell, Clerk*	180	600		
Labor		4,900		4,900
Labor, Van Meter Farm		1,250		1,250

Name and title	General	Experiment Station	Extension Division	Total
Animal Industry				
E. S. Good, Chairman An. Indus. Group and Head, Dept., Animal Husbandman*	1,000	2,200		
T. Assistant*	900	700		
May Ginochio, Clerk		720		720
James Tucker, farm hand		720		720
Ben Martin, laborer		580		580
Assistant		1,300		1,300
J. J. Hooper, Animal Husbandman*	1,500	1,500		
W. S. Anderson, Assistant* Poultry	840	843.33	316.67	2,000
J. H. Martin, Asst. Husb.*	300	1,100		
J. W. Nutter, Supt. Dairy Farm*	100	1,500		
Wallace Utterback, Clerk*	180	660		
Alex Stewart, Asst. in Poultry		900		900
L. Beckley, Asst. at Dairy		600		600
R. L. Pontius, Veterinarian*	900	1,300		
Asst. Vet.		1,500		1,500
Asst. Vet.		1,500		1,500
Mrs. Drake, Clerk		660		660
Gratton Carman, Foreman, Serum Lab.		900		900
William Handy, Laborer*	300	360		
Chemistry Labor		5,100		5,100
A. M. Peter, Head		3,300		3,300
S. E. Averitt, Chemist		2,000		2,000
O. M. Shedd, Chemist		2,000		2,000
G. D. Buckner, Chemist		2,000		2,000
J. S. McHargue, Chemist		2,000		2,000
W. D. Iler, Asst. in Chem. Dept.		900		900
Ethel Caswell, Clerk		900		900
F. K. Sutton, Lab. helper		600		600
Chemist		1,600		1,600
D. J. Healy, Bacteriologist		2,200		2,200
Labor		100		100
Entomology and Botany				
H. Garman, Entomologist and Botanist, (Head)*	500	2,500		
M. L. Didlake, Asst. Ent. and Bot.		2,000		2,000
H. H. Jewett, Reasearch Asst. Ent.		1,800		1,800
E. C. Vaughan, Asst. Ent. and Bot.		1,700		1,700
L. B. Terry, Clerk		720		720
Homer Perry, Seed Analyst		600		600
M. J. Perry, Seed Analyst		480		480

* name and salary appear more than one place

Name and title	General	Experiment Station	Extension Division	Total
C. L. Calloway, ~~Seed~~ Hathaway Analyst		600		600
Labor		100		100
Farm Management				
W. D. Nicholls, Head, Dept.*	1,000	860	240	
Ruth M. Duckwall, Clerk		432		432
Labor		100		100
Feeding Stuffs				
J. D. Turner, Head		3,000		3,000
H. D. Spears, Chem. ~~in Feeds~~		2,000		2,000
Fanny C. Rogers, Clerk		840		840
Inspector		900		900
Inspector		900		900
J. W. Craig, (shipping clerk		300		
(fertilizer contwol		300		600
Fertilizer Contwol				
H. E. Curtis, Head Chemist		3,000		3,000
Anna Wallis, Clerk		840		840
William Rodes, Chemist (Leave of absence)		2,000		2,000
Chemist		1,200		1,200
Inspector		400		400
Inspector		400		400
Labor		150		150
Horticulture				
C. W. Mat[illegible]hews, Head*	1,000	2,000		
A. J. Olney, Assistant*	900	900		
Assistant*	300	900		
Albert Tucker, Laborer		720		720
Kate McDaniel, Clerk		720		720
Labor		1,000		1,000
Markets				
J. R. Humphrey, Head of Dept.*	600	1,000	2,400	
		99,815.33		
Administration				
Thomas Cooper, Dean*	1,500	2,900	1,800	
Fred Mutchler, Director of Ext.			4,500	4,500
T. R. Bryant, Asst. Director	1,520		1,000	
Anna Berry Jones, Secretary			960	960
Resigned ~~Pauline Klaren, Clerk~~			780	780
" ~~Daisy Dryden~~, Clerk			720	720
Louise Crumbaugh, Clerk			720	720
Kathrine ~~Myer~~, Clerk			720	720
D. H. Peak, Business Agent*	833.33	833.33	833.34	
Susan Kidd, Bookkeeper*			1,200	

Name and title	General	Experiment Station	Extension Division	Total
2500				
Morgan O. Hughes				
Clerical			800	800
Bulletin Clerk			480	480
Janitor			360	360
Telephone Operator			420	420
County Agents, (Men)				
Geoffrey Morgan, State Agt.			3,000	3,000
G. T. Wyatt, Dist. Agt.			2,200	2,200
F. E. Merriman, Dist. Agt.			2,500	2,500
B. G. Nelson, Dist. Agt.			2,000	2,000
K. L. Varney, Dist. Agt.			2,000	2,000
Stenographer, Morgan			840	840
Four stenographers			2,400	2,400
Fifty county agents			60,000	60,000
County Agents, (Women)				
Mrs. Helen B. Wolcott, State Agt.			2,200	2,200
Mrs. Margaret D. Jonas, Dist. Agt.			1,500	1,500
Minnie Parkes Durham, Dist. Agt.			1,300	1,300
Lulie Logan, Dist. Agt.			1,300	1,300
Helen Wilson, Clerk			720	720
Thirty County Agents			30,000	30,000
Special Extension Work				
D. D. Slade, Poultry ~~Specialist~~			2,000	2,000
N. R. Elliott, Horticulture ~~Specialist~~			2,000	2,000
H. R. Niswonger, Horticulture ~~Specialist~~			1,700	1,700
Live Stock and Dairy			5,000	5,000
George Roberts, Agronomy* ~~Specialist~~	720	1,800	780	
E. J. Kinney, Agronomy* ~~Specialist~~	780	840	780	
J. B. Hutson, Farm Management ~~Special~~			1,500	1,500
W. D. Nicholls, Farm Management "	860	1,000	240	
W. H. Simmons, Veterinary "			1,700	1,700
Editor			2,000	2,000
Resigned ~~Dorothea Scovell, Home Economics~~			1,300	1,300
Home Economics			1,500	1,500
Stenographer			720	720
Boys' Clubs				
Otis Kercher, Head			2,200	2,200
O. G. Hankins, Pig Club Work			2,000	2,000
Margaret Ryan, Clerk			840	840
Markets				
John R. Humphrey, Head*	600	1,000	2,400	
Field Agent			2,500	2,500
Mary Snell, Clerk			780	780
Hazel Adams, Clerk			720	720
			~~159,913.34~~	~~570,650.66~~

Resignations

Mr. T. G. Yaxis, assistant in animal husbandry, has tendered his resignation effective June 1, 1918, to accept a position in the Georgia College of Agriculture. It is recommended that this resignation be accepted.

Mr. S. L. Hibbard, instructor in farm crops, has tendered his resignation, effective May 1, to become attend the fourth officers' training camp. It is recommended that this resignation be accepted.

Assistant Director

Miss Elizabeth D. Picket, ~~Dietitian~~ at Patterson Hall, has tendered her resignation to the Patterson Hall Board of Control.

Mr. John U. Field, field agent in marketing, has tendered his resignation, effective May 1, 1918. It is recommended that it be accepted.

Dr. W. H. Simmons, slaughter house inspector in the food department of the Experiment Station, has tendered his resignation, effective April 30, 1918. It is recommended that it be accepted.

Miss Daisy Dryden, stenographer in the Extension Division, has tendered her resignation, effective May 31, 1918. It is recommended that it be accepted.

Transfers.

I am recommending the partial transfer of Mr. Thompson R. Bryant from the Extension Division to the Experiment Station, and that he act in the double capacity of assistant director of extension and assistant to the Dean of the College of Agriculture.

I recommend the transfer of Mr. H. R. Niswonger, inspector in the department of entomology and botany, to the Extension Division as assistant extension horticulturist, at the same salary, effective April 16, 1918.

It is recommended that Miss Elma Allen, stenographer in the Department of Education, be transferred to the Stenographic Bureau at the same salary.

Trans 2

I recommend the transfer of Mr. P. E. Bacon, who has been supervisor of advanced registry testing, to inspector of fertilizers, effective May 16, 1918, at a salary of $90.00 a month. The previous salary was $75.00 a month.

I recommend the transfer of Mr. W. G. Terrell, formerly employed as food inspector in the food and drug department, to inspector of feeds and fertilizers.

Appointments

Miss Minna McLeod Beck, assistant professor in art and design, at a salary of $1,600 a year.

Mr. F. W. Shockley, professor of University Extension, at a salary of

Professor Bureau, assistant professor in electrical engineering, at a salary of $1,800.

Dr. Guy W. Smith, instructor in mathematics, at a salary of $1,500 a year.

Dr. G. R. Bancroft, assistant professor of organic chemistry and physical chemistry, at a salary of $1,800

M. N. States, instructor in physics, at a salary of $1,200 a year.

James S. Davis, Emergency County Agent, Bell County, Kentucky, at a salary of $125 a month, effective April 16, 1918, one half to be paid by the Department of Agriculture and one-half by Bell County.

Lawrence A. Bradford, Emergency Agent, Carroll County, at a salary of $150 a month, for one year, effective April 20, 1918, $1,000 to be paid by the Department of Agriculture and $800 by Carroll County.

W. A. Adams, Emergency Agent, Whitley County, at a salary of $120 a month, effective April 16, 1918, for a period of 8½ months, payment to be made $510 from the Department of Agriculture and $510 by Whitley County.

L. F. Morgan, Emergency Agent, Breathitt County, Kentucky, at a salary of $100 a month, effective April 20, 1918, for a period of one year, $700 to be paid by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and $500 by Breathitt County.

R. B. Swanner, Emergency Agent, Laurel County, at a salary of $120 a month, effective April 16, 1918, payable one-half from the U. S. Department of Agriculture and one-half from Laurel County.

Miss Helen Hills, Emergency Home Demonstration Agent, Ballard, Carlisle, and Hickman, Marshall, Calloway, Trigg counties, at a salary of $75 a month, effective April 1, 1918, for a period of three months, payable by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Appt 2

J. M. Porter, Emergency Agent, Hart County, at a salary of $150 a month, effective April 20, 1918, for a period of two and one-third months, payable one-half by the Department of Agriculture, and one-half by the Fiscal Court of Hart County.

W. W. Browder, Emergency Agent, Ohio County, at a salary of $150 a month, effective May 1, 1918, for a period of one year, payable $1,200 from the Department of Agriculture, and $600 from the Fiscal Court of Ohio County.

J. M. Bowles, Emergency Agent, Morgan County, $100 a month, effective April 5, 1918, for one year, $700 paid by the Department of Agriculture and $500 by Morgan County.

A. J. Akers, Emergency Agent, Seed Corn Campaign, Pike County, $100 a month, effective March 1, 1918, payable by the Department of Agriculture.

W. H. Blankenship, Emergency Agent, Seed Corn Campaign, Martin County, $100 a month, effective March 1, 1918, for one and one-half years, paid by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Mrs. Julia Nichol Amburgey, Emergency Home Demonstration Agent, Jessamine County, $100 a month, effective April 1, 1918, for one year, payable one-half by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and one-half by Jessamine County.

Miss Mary McDowell, Emergency Home Demonstration Agent, Shelby County, $116 2/3 a month, effective April 1, 1918, for one year, payable $800 by the Department of Agriculture, and $600 by Shelby County.

Robert S. Clough, County Agent, Marshall County, at a salary of $166 2/3 a month, effective April 21, 1918, for two and one-third months, payable $150.67 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the remainder from State and Federal Smith-Lever funds.

John T. White, Emergency County Agent for seed corn campaign, Jessamine County, at $100 a month, effective March 15, 1918, for a period of one month, payable by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Appt 3

E. J. Kilpatrick, Emergency County Agent, seed corn campaign, McCracken County, at $100 a month, for a period of one month, effective April 1, 1918, to be paid by the Department of Agriculture.

Lillian S. Truman, Emergency Home Demonstration Agent, Leslie and Perry counties, $75 a month, effective April 1, 1918, for a period of three months, to be paid by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Caroline Tracy, Emergency Home Demonstration Agent, Fulton County, effective March 20, 1918, for a period of three and one-third months, at $100 a month, to be paid one-half from the Department of Agriculture, and one-half by Fulton County.

Mrs. Martha Colson, Emergency Home Demonstration Agent, Franklin, Bourbon, Woodford, Scott, and Fayette counties, at $75 a month, effective April 1, 1918, for a period of three months, to be paid by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Ray A. Wallace, Emergency County Agent, seed corn campaign, Trimble County, at $100 a month, effective March 19, 1918, to be paid by the Department of Agriculture.

Lawrence A. Bradford, Emergency County Agent, seed corn campaign, Bath County, $100 a month, effective March 20, 1918, to be paid by the Department of Agriculture.

Mrs. Ruth Curd, Emergency Home Demonstration Agent, Monroe, Cumberland, Clinton, and Russell counties, at $75 a month, effective March 19, 1918, for a period of three and one-third months, to be paid by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Everett Howton, Emergency County agent, seed corn campaign, Caldwell County, at $100 a month, effective March 18, 1918, to be paid by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Lillian Brashear, emergency county agent, home demonstration, Hart County, $100 a month, effective March 11, 1918, for a period of three and two-third months, to be paid one-half By the U. S. Department of Agriculture and one-half by Hart County.

Appt 4

J. W. Whitehouse, County Agent, Daviess County, $166 2/3 a month, effective April 1, 1918, for a period of three months, $300 to be paid by the Department of Agriculture and $200 by Daviess County.

J. C. Melvin, Emergency Agent, Metcalfe County, at $134 a month, effective May 6, 1918, for a period of one year, to be paid, $1,308 by the Department of Agriculture, and $300 by Metcalfe County.

Russell Orris Bate, Emergency Agent, Harrison County, at a salary of $1,800 a year, effective May 15, 1918, for a period of one year, one-half to be paid by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and one-half by Harrison County.

Frank L. Russel, Emergency County agent, seed corn campaign, Lincoln County, at a salary of $100 a month, effective March 25, 1918, for a period of one month, to be paid by the Department of Agriculture.

Edward J. Wilford, Instructor in animal husbandry in charge of meats laboratory, at a salary of $1,500 a year, to be paid, $1,200 by the College of Agriculture and $300 by the Extension Division.

Mrs. May F. Bacon, Clerk, Department of Markets, College of Agriculture, at a salary of $55 a month, effective June 1, 1918, to be paid from Extension funds.

Miss Margaret Elkin, Stenographer in the Department of Home Economics, at a salary of $60, effective May 1, 1918, for a period of one month.

Leaves of Absence

OK

Leave of absence ~~is recommended~~ was granted for Professor L. L. Dantzler, Head of the Department of English, during the academic year 1919-1920, on one-half pay, in conformity with the provisions set forth in Chapter 14 of the Constitution of the University.

OK

Leave of absence ~~is recommended~~ was granted for an indefinite period for Professor Mary E. Sweeney, Head of the Department of Home Economics, for overseas service, with the understanding that there will be an opening herefor her upon her return, with the title of professor and at the same salary. This leave is recommended without pay.

OK

Leave of absence ~~is recommended~~ was granted for Dr. Philip Blumenthal, without pay, for an indefinite period, on account of enlistment in the Army for war service.

OK

Leave of absence ~~is recommended~~ was granted for Mr. A. L. Brueckner, assistant veterinarian, for an indefinite period, without pay, on account of enlistment in the military service.

Leave of absence was granted to Dean Charles J. Norward of the School of Mines, without pay, for a period of one year.

Mr. Harry S. Cannon, assistant professor of German, has asked for an ~~indefinite~~ leave of absence, ~~at a~~ with pay. ~~(He wants $1,000)~~

Leave of absence for Dean Charles J. Norwood

E 1912 J

A Brief Discussion of the Law of the Appointment of Beneficiaries to the State University.

Attorney-General Garnett.

My dear Sir:

In compliance with your request, I have the honor to present the following views concerning the law relating to the appointment of beneficiaries to the State University:

In Sub-Section 28 of Section 4636a of the General Statutes, the obvious intention of the General Assembly was

First, to decentralize as far as possible the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky, known then as the State College and now as the State University, i. e., to make it in reality the college of the whole Commonwealth and not the college of a section of the Commonwealth.

Second. As a consequence of the foregoing to equalize for all, as far as possible, the opportunities and advantages afforded by the college.

Third. By a judicious and equitable system of selection to attract the best talent of the graduates of the common schools to the State College.

Fourth. By this sytem of appointments and selection to place the college virtually in every county of the Commonwealth.

Fifth. To lift the selection and appointments out of and above political, religious and social influence, chance or caprice, and to make the awards on merit and desert exclusively.

Sixth. To discover and encourage meritorious youth and to assist those whose means are small to obtain a good education.

Seventh. To build up and educate an intelligent and patriotic constituency in every county of Kentucky by helping the energetic and meritorious youth of the Commonwealth to help themselves.

All these expectations have been fully realized during the interval from 1893 to 1911.

The means by which these ends were sought to be accomplished are set forth in the Statute referred to above, viz.,

"It was enacted that each Legislative Representative District in this state shall in consideration of the income accruing to the college under an Act for the benefit of the Agricultural & Mechanical College of Kentucky, approved April 29, 1880, be entitled to select and to send to said College each year, one properly prepared student, free from all charges for tuition, matriculation fees, room rent, fuel and lights, and to have all the advantages and privileges of the college and dormitories free, except board." Farther on the Act in the same Section provides that "if any Legislative District contains more than one county, each county so included shall be entitled to one beneficiary."

Herein are all the elements of a bona fide contract. The Commonwealth, party of the first part, agrees to give to the College the annual proceeds of the tax of one-half of one cent on every hundred dollars of taxable property owned by white persons; for a consideration, and the College, party of the second part, agrees to provide this consideration, viz., to provide free tuition for a certain number of properly prepared students. The method of selection of these students is set forth with the utmost exactness of detail, and the advantages and immunities attaching to the selection are also minutely described. They are to be selected by the County Superintendent and by no other officer; they are to

selected not on his initiative, or arbitrary preference, but on competitive examination. The questions upon which the examina- is to be conducted are not left for him to determine, but are to be prepared and transmitted to him before the first day of June of each year by the Faculty of the College; the time limits for the examination are also set forth, viz., between the first day of June and the first day of August. Moreoever, the Superintendent does not conduct the examination himself, but is required to appoint a Board of Examiners for that purpose. He is further required to make known by advertisement to the public and by a notice posted in each public school within his jurisdiction the time and place of examination. From this it is quite manifest that no appointment will be valid unless one and all of these conditions are complied with.

Even a casual reader of the Statute of May 9th, 1893, would conclude that the county and not the state is the unit of appointment, but the Amended Law of 1908, found in the General Statues, Sub-Sewtion 7, of Section 4636a, leaves no possible doubt upon this subject. It declares explicitly that the county is the unit, in the following language: "Each county in the state shall be the unit of appointment, and each county shall be entitled to appoint annually, etc." This language was preliminary to the change in the law which allowed each county to make an appointment for every three thousand white pupils of school age. The basis was changed but the unit remained the same and was distinctly affirmed. In view of all this, the allegation that the state and not the county is the unit of app ointment is both childish and absurd. Both the earlier and the later Statutes makes provision

for the payment of travelling expenses once going from home to the College and once returning from the College to his home, to each legally appointed beneficiary. The counties distributively pay the tax, the counties distributively are entitled to appoint the beneficiaries under the contract made by the General Assembly on their behalf. No one county, whether adjacent or remote, can invade the domain of another county and appropriate to itself, either with or without the consent of the County Superintendent the exclusive privilege and prerogative of the county. If the county appoints the beneficiaries towhich it is entitled, in conformity with the law, well, if not, the loss is that of the county, which has failed to do its duty. Under the existing law not even the state, nor any officer of the state can intervene and transfer the power to make appointment from one county to another. Not even the state can authorize a County Superintendent to dispense with the plain provisions of the law, much less a self-constituted authority of the State University. By way of illustration, it may be added that the Congressional District is the unit for the selection of appointees to the Military Academy at West Point and the Naval Academy at Annapolis, can the state usurp the authority vested in the District? Can Kentucky invade the domain of Ohio and appropriate appointments which belong to that sovereign state. So, under the law relating to appointments, each county in the Commonwealth is sovereign. This sovereign prerogative has been ruthlessly invaded and set at naught by the administration of the State University. Blank appointments have been given to students and others, with instructions to fill in the names of persons willing

to take them. All that was required was to take them to the County Superintendent and obtain his acquiesence. What is the consequence? Instead of decentralization, Fayette is given 93 appointments at the instance of the Administration of the University; Owensboro 38; Woodford 22, and some others, numbers largely in excess of their quota. The maximum number of appointments for all counties of the state, which may be legally made under the law in any one year is 215, Fayette has of that number 43%; Daviess 27% , Woodford 10%. These three counties have absorbed 70% of the number of appointments which may be made in one year. What a monstrous injustice! All the remaining 116 counties would have left for distribution among them 30%. Even if a dozen counties, or a score of counties should fail to keep their quota of appointments filled, that would not justify the Administration of State University in inviting Fayette, or Franklin, or Davies, to assume the privilege of appointing substitutes. Even if that could be done without a flagrant violation of the law, the Administration has no right to assume that a county will not make an appointment within the time limit, nor could it know till after the expiration of the time limit that it has failed to appoint its quota. These illegal appointments will be a heavy draft upon the treasury of the State University. Between and five and six thousand dollars will be required to pay the travelling expenses of 425 so-called appointees this year in attendance upon the State University. Quite as much more will be required to pay the rent of houses outside the University ground and to provide fuel and lights for those whom the existing dormitory accommodation is unable to provide for. The loss of fees will be an additional heavy item; the entire loss amounting in the aggregate to twelve or fifteen thousand dollars. The law has yielded admirable results from 1893 to 1911. It gave the University the best

material from every county in Kentucky, best in preparation, best in energy, best in resolution. It enabled the University to graduate men and women, admirably equipped for professional and avocational pursuits. It linked the University directly with the public schools and gave them an uplift which has materially contributed to the educational progress of the Commonwealth. Dr. Pritchett, President of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, who has done more than any man in America to stimulate and encourage collegiate and university work, when told of the system of appointments in Kentucky, pronounced it the best system in America.

Another important consideration should not be omitted. By disregarding and violating the contract, the State University in instructing the Superintendents that they may disregard the law, virtually release the Commonwealth from the obligation to pay to it the proceeds of the half cent tax. This is an important consideration and might involve the loss of all the revenues accruing from that source amounting now to about $50,000 per annum. The fatuous policy of ignoring the obligation of the law and advising and inciting County Superintendents to disregard it, comes with a bad grace from those who have been conversant with the practice and administration of the law. The State University above all the activities of the Commonwealth should inculcate in its officers and students, by practice and by precept, a profound vneration for the dignity and majesty of the law.

From the foregoing discussion these conclusions seem obvious:

First, That the language used throughout the Statutes quoted, viz.: "County," "County Superintendents," within their respective counties culminating at last in the explicit declaration, "that each county in the state shall be the unit of appointment and that each county shall be entitled to appoint one annually," leaves no manner of doubt that the county and not the state is the unit.

Second, That no one who has not been appointed in conformity with the distinct requirements of the law is a bona fide county appointee, and that the essential and material dondition to validate an appointment is competitive examination.

Third. That no one other than a bona fide appointee under the law, is entitled to receive travelling expenses, exemption from all fees, lodging, fuel and lights.

Fourth. That the principle of selection adopted in the Statute is in conformity with the well defined and generally accepted law of progress which pervades all nature, viz.:"survival of the fittest."

Fifth. That quality rather than quantity pervades the spirit of the law and is the ideal of the best and highest university education.

Sixth. That a grave responsibility rests upon the Administration of the University, who advised and counselled County Superintendents to evade, ignore and disregard the law.

Seventh. That the State University above all other institutions of the Commonwealth, should by precept and example, encourage and stimulate the development and growth of a profound veneration for the law and obedience to its mandates.

Respectfully submitted,