

AN ACT to change the name of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky.

WHEREAS, the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky has outgrown its original proportions and has for some years past maintained eight distinct courses of study, each extending over four years in the College proper and each leading to a degree, and,

WHEREAS, this diversity of education, theoretical and practical, requires that the name, title and designation of this Institution, owned, managed and administered by the State of Kentucky should be commensurate with its character and work, therefore,

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky: That the institution founded under the land-grant of 1862 by the Congress of the United States, and known hitherto under the corporate designation and title of "Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky", be hereafter known and designated as the "State University of Kentucky."

That all the acts of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky making provision for the support and maintenance of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky, heretofore enacted, viz. An act of the General Assembly, approved April 9, 1878, and an act of the General Assembly, approved April 29, 1880, and section 184 of the Constitution of Kentucky, guaranteeing the validity of the tax levied for the benefit of the Agricultural and Mechanical College by the said act, approved April 29, 1880, and that all the acts of the Congress of the United States creating and endowing colleges under the land-grant of 1862, viz: The act providing for the establishment of colleges for the benefit of agricultural and the mechanical arts, approved July 2, 1862, the act establishing experiment stations as departments of agricultural colleges, approved March 2, 1887. and the act for applying a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to the more complete endowment of the colleges established under the act of July 2, 1862. which

passed the Senate June 23, 1890, shall not be affected by this change of name, and the revenues accruing from these sources, State and Federal, shall continue to be paid over by the State and Federal authorities to the treasurer of the State University of Kentucky for its use and maintenance in accordance with the provisions of said acts of Congress and of the General Assembly of Kentucky.

That the requirements of the law of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, for instruction in those branches of learning relating to agriculture and the mechanic arts and to military tactics shall be carried out fully, and that those branches shall continue to be integral and indispensable courses of instruction in the State University of Kentucky, and that one of the colleges of the State University shall be denominated the Agricultural College, and another the College of Mechanic Arts of the State University of Kentucky.

That the location of the Institution established by the act locating the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky, approved February 6, 1880, shall not be affected by this change of name.

That all acts passed by the Legislature of Kentucky and the regulations made by the Board of Trustees in pursuance thereof for the government of the Agricultural and Mechanical College shall continue in effect and apply to the government of the State University of Kentucky.

WHEREAS the Executive Committee of the State University, after consideration of the report of the Committee of Deans, thought it inexpedient to sanction the proposed consolidation of the Colleges of Mechanical and Civil Engineering;

AND WHEREAS the proposed consolidation, while pending, caused much anxiety and unrest among the faculty and students of the College of Civil Engineering, which anxiety and unrest is not yet allayed, because of the apprehension that the proposition may be revived;

AND WHEREAS the best interests of the University require mutual and harmonious co-operation between the governing authorities of the University and the faculty and students of the University,

T H E R E F O R E, BE IT RESOLVED:

First. That it is the sense of this Board of Trustees that the Executive Committee acted wisely in refusing to sanction and to adopt the proposed scheme of consolidation.

Second. That all future suggestions relating to radical changes in the existing organization of colleges, schools and departments originate with and emanate from the Board of Trustees.

Third. That whenever the Board of Trustees deem it expedient to consider any suggestion relating to a proposed change or changes in the existing organization of colleges, schools and departments, they shall appoint for this purpose a committee of the Board, whose duty it shall be to visit the schools, colleges or departments concerned, to take testimony of the faculties, deans, principals and professors, and, if it be thought advisable, of students, to collect and collate statistics and to embody the same in a report to the next meeting of the Board of Trustees, with or without advice or recommendation thereon.

WHEREAS the Executive Committee of the State University, after consideration of the report of the Committee of Deans, thought it inexpedient to sanction the proposed consolidation of the Colleges of Mechanical and Civil Engineering;

AND WHEREAS the proposed consolidation, while pending, caused much anxiety and unrest among the faculty and students of the College of Civil Engineering, which anxiety and unrest is not yet allayed, because of the apprehension that the proposition may be revived;

AND WHEREAS the best interests of the University require mutual and harmonious co-operation between the governing authorities of the University and the faculty and students of the University,

T H E R E F O R E, BE IT RESOLVED:

First. That it is the sense of this Board of Trustees that the Executive Committee acted wisely in refusing to sanction and to adopt the proposed scheme of consolidation.

Second. That all future suggestions relating to radical changes in the existing organization of colleges, schools and departments originate with and emanate from the Board of Trustees.

Third. That whenever the Board of Trustees deem it expedient to consider any suggestion relating to a proposed change or changes in the existing organization of colleges, schools and departments, they shall appoint for this purpose a committee of the Board, whose duty it shall be to visit the schools, colleges or departments concerned, to take testimony of the faculties, deans, principals and professors, and, if it be thought advisable, of students, to collect and collate statistics and to embody the same in a report to the next meeting of the Board of Trustees, with or without advice or recommendation thereon.

Residence to
Institute to Brand
R
Reorganizing & Change

1000

The Attorney General, ~~all~~ whose official utterances I read with pleasure, because of their purity of language and elegance of composition, holds, or seems to hold, that the change of name from "College" to "University" affects seriously, if it does not destroy, the validity of appropriations made to the University. He allows the constitutionality of appropriations made to the College, during the former period of its existence, but holds that the College, as a corporation, is dead, in consequence of the change of name and that appropriations made for the University, which takes its place, may not claim the constitutionality and sanction conceded to those made for the Agricultural & Mechanical College. I shall attempt to show that the University idea existed implicitly, if not explicitly, in the original act of Congress making provision for the establishment of the land grant colleges,

of which the Agricultural & Mechanical College of Kentucky was one; that the Agricultural & Mechanical College still exists in the University; that the continuity of the institution is unbroken and its identity unimpaired. I shall further attempt to show that the inhibition contained in ^{does} /articles 49 and 50 of the constitution / not apply to the appropriations made to the University by the last General Assembly; that the appropriation did not involve or imply a loan, and hence does not come within the scope of the inhibition expressed in articles 49 and 50 aforesaid.

What is known as the Morrill Act, approved July 2nd, 1862, made an appropriation of public lands to each state in the Union, in proportion to representation in Congress, the interest accruing from the proceeds of the sales of which should be appropriated by each state which might take and claim the benefit of the Act, for the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one

college where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, 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. The language quoted above allows the widest latitude of interpretation. Certain subjects must be included in the course of instruction provided under the Act, namely, those branches of learning related to Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, and military tactics. These are obligatory. Other scientific and classical studies may be included, ad libitum.

Indefinite provision is thus made for expansion. The institutions thus founded may provide instruction in Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts and military tactics alone. They may go no far-

ther. They may include within an ampler range and a wider scope any other science, any other subject which may be taught, or is thought desirable to be taught. The institutions founded may remain colleges only. They may expand into universities of the largest proportions.

That the Legislature of Kentucky understood the trust in this sense is evident from Section 3 of an Act approved March 13, 1878. In order to understand the significance of this section it may be observed in passing that the Agricultural and Mechanical College, when established in 1865, was made one of the Colleges of Kentucky University, the State reserving the right to dissolve the relationship at any time. In 1878 the commission appointed by the Legislature of that year, with instructions to report upon the advisability of maintaining the connection with Kentucky University, unanimously reported in favor of a severance. A commission

was then appointed to secure a location for the Agricultural and Mechanical College. Section 3 forms a part of the Act aforesaid and contains definite and precise instructions in regard to the nature of the institution to be ere-established and placed upon an independent basis. The language is as follows:

"Said commission shall ascertain the number of departments of study necessary for the effective operation of a first-class State University, such as the geographical condition of the Commonwealth, her agricultural and mineral resources, her influence and dignity require to be constituted for the education of her sons, the plan of organization, salaries of professors and instructors, plan, cost and equipment of college buildings, experimental farm, Mechanical department, horticultural department, laboratories, museums, and cabinets, and to report the same to the next General Assembly."

It will thus be seen that in 1878, fifteen years after the trust was accepted, the Legislature of that day had in mind the development of the original Agricultural and Mechanical College contemplated in the Act of 1862. The Agricultural and Mechanical College, pure and simple, did not meet the education wants of the

Commonwealth. An institution of University proportions and prepared to do University work was required. In 1880, when the institution was placed upon an independent footing and established in Lexington, the half-cent tax voted for its maintenance yielded an insufficient income upon which to establish a University. From that time on until 1890, the constitutionality of the tax was in doubt and not until the institution obtained formal recognition in Article 184 of the new constitution, was its maintenance by state aid placed beyond question.

Section 2 of the Act of 1880 gives to the Board of Trustees of the reorganized College the utmost latitude in regard to the scope and compass of the work for which they may provide. "Said Trustees shall have power to determine from time to time the number of departments of study or investigation which the College shall comprise, with the scope of the organic act of Congress or acts supplementary thereto donating land scrip for the endowment of

Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges; the relation which each department or group of departments shall sustain to each other and to the whole; to devise, allot and arrange the distribution of departments or groups of departments with the designation appropriate to each and to devise the means required for their effective instruction, administration and government."

Under this authority, the authorities of the College have provided those subjects related to Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. They have expanded these far beyond the original requirements of the Morrill Act. They have added Classical and other Scientific studies. They have provided for investigation as well as instruction. They have grouped the departments established into courses of study under Deans and sub-faculties, with the designation appropriate to each. All the machinery of University work has been in operation for years and all this through a natural

process of growth, development and expansion. These institutions must grow, if they are to keep pace with the progress of the age and the requirements of society. An institution which taught today the science, the literature and the art which formed the body of the recognized knowledge and instruction of half a century ago, and taught nothing more, would be an anachronism, and the institution which shall confine its instruction fifty years hence to the body of recognized knowledge of today will be equally an anachronism then. You are not in your legislation and judicial construction devising means for embalming a corpse, but for maintaining the life and vigor and growth of a healthy and symmetrical organism. Educational institutions are like states. They grow, and when they cease to grow, they decline and perish. This is the fundamental conception of American Colleges and Universities. The common schools grow, or should grow, academies and high schools grow, colleges and universities grow, and the college and the university as they

grow and lift themselves to a higher plane, lift common schools, academies and high schools each to a higher level. The kind and character of the college and university determine the kind and character of all subsidiary and preparatory work.

The character of the University forms the index of the intelligence and moral elevation of a people. What made Scotland, with her rigorous climate and large extent of barren soil, the most intelligent and most progressive of her contemporaries? The answer is, her universities - Glasgow, St. Andrew's, Aberdeen and Edinburgh. These lifted her parochial schools and grammar schools to a higher level, during the 17th and 18th centuries, than obtained in England, France or Germany, and lifted the masses of her people far above the corresponding strata in any other part of Europe. What has made Virginia famous for one hundred years? The famous

University founded by Jefferson. What made barren New England such a power in this nation and enabled her to wield an influence for 150 years out of all proportion to area or population? I answer, Yale and Harvard.

These celebrated institutions in America have all grown. From small beginnings many of them have attained colossal proportions. The land grant colleges established under the Act of 1862 are now contesting their hitherto undisputed supremacy. They are now instead of following, forging to the front and setting the pace for higher education in America and in the world. They are surpassing them in income, outstripping them in numbers and excelling them in the excellence of their work. Think of Cornell, with an income representing at 5% a capitalized endowment of \$39,000,000. the Universities of Illinois, Wisconsin and California, with incomes representing endowments of \$21,000,000., the Universities of Michigan and Minnesota with incomes representing \$16,000,000.,

-11-

and Ohio, Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa, incomes representing endowments of \$10,000,000. to \$12,000,000. Twenty years ago these were relatively small institutions, doing under one name or another collegiate work only. Now they are full fledged universities, adding to collegiate work, work in original investigation and research.

-12(b)-

approved Mar. 17, 1908,
Sec. 4 of the Act of the last General Assembly changing
the name from Agricultural and Mechanical College to that of State
University makes distinct provision for the continuance of an
Agricultural College and of a College of Mechanic Arts as integral
parts of the University. This is a feature common to all Universities organized under the Land Grant of 1862. They retain distinctive Colleges for Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts as integral parts of the University organization, coordinate in dignity and importance with other courses of instruction. Indeed in very many of the Land Grant Universities, they are the most notable features of University instruction. For example, Illinois, Cornell, Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Nebraska, California, Minnesota, Tennessee and West Virginia.

-12(c)-

In the opinion addressed to the Auditor of Public Accounts the Attorney General expressed the opinion that the Agricultural College is dead. I have shown that there is a College of Agriculture and a College of Mechanic Arts. These form the nucleus of the University. The former has enlarged its sphere of operations, including much more than was comprised in the Act of 1862, agricultural and organic chemistry, origin of soils, chemical analysis of soils, soil physics, variation and improvement of plants, principles of stock breeding and stock feeding, Dairying, Entomology, analysis of fertilizers, administration of Pure Food Law. It has since 1887 incorporated the Experiment Station as one of its Departments and employs for this purpose alone a staff of more than a score of men and women. In the face of these facts and these activities, reaching out all over the Commonwealth, is the Agricultural College dead?

-12(d)-

The primitive conception of Mechanic Arts has developed into Mechanical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Rural Engineering and Civil Engineering. It no longer confines itself to blacksmithing and carpentry. It does not discard these, but upon Mathematics, Chemistry and Physics it builds the professional and industrial activities which form the most important factors in modern material progress. It has educated dozens and scores of men who build your railroads, span your rivers, open your mines, supply your cities with reservoirs and traction lines and lighting plants. It supplies men who devise and build your machinery, reach out in investigation and discovery, adding increment by increment to the mass of knowledge and material wealth of the State and of the nation. Are these evidences of death? Visit the University today. You will find the Agricultural College in new and enlarged quarters, with increased matriculation and increased facilities for work. Visit the various departments of Engineer-

-12(e)-

ing. You will find former material facilities outgrown, new buildings in process of construction and plans under consideration for the enlargement of old ones. Enlarged equipment in physics, chemistry and engineering machinery. You will find increased matriculation pressing into these departments for technical and practical training. Are these evidences of death? Movement, activity, energy, these are not the characteristics of death but of life, intense, intelligent and triumphant, a life growing, expanding, reaching out to new conquests over matter and space and time. Dry up the springs of vitality, by withholding the sustenance which is the condition of life, and death ensues. This you may do and dissolution will follow. But this happily has not yet come to pass, and I am fain to believe that under your construction and interpretation of the statute, it never will. The Agricultural College and the College of Mechanic Arts live in the University a life vigorous, full and intense and long may they live for the glory of Kentucky and the good of her sons.

If there be any law more firmly established in human consciousness than another, it is the law of continuity and the law of identity. This old earth that we inhabit has during millions of years undergone many changes. We might say that in a certain sense it has grown and developed, at any rate it has undergone transformations which have fitted it for the abode of animal and vegetable life, and for continually developing higher forms of life. But who will say that the continuity of its existence has been broken or its identity destroyed? It is the same earth which formed one of the planetary spheres at the dawn of creation when

1241

"the morning stars sang together and all the sons of God shouted for joy." Its continuity will be maintained and its identity remain until destruction ensues and it is dissipated into the original star dust from which it was formed.

Continuity is broken and identity destroyed only through dissolution. So with an institution of learning. Like the plant, the tree, the animal, it is the subject of transformation and growth and expansion, but the continuity of its life remains, its identity is unimpaired. "First the seed, then the blade, then the ear, then the full corn in the ear." The child becomes a boy, a lad, a man, a middle-aged man, an old man. Is the continuity of his life broken or his identity destroyed? When the girl becomes the maiden and the maiden the wife, changing her name in marriage, is the continuity of life broken or identity destroyed? Most married ladies nowadays at least would vehemently resist the assumption that marriage and change of name involves absorption and dissolution.

A modern state, a city, a railway corporation, a banking establishment, a municipal creation, does not lose its identity or break the continuity of its existence by the adoption of a new constitution, a change of charter or by the amendment of their articles of incorporation. All the obligations and rights attaching to the antecedent status remain unimpaired. The colonies became the United States. Charters gave place to constitutions. The Articles of Confederation under which they won their freedom gave place in 1787 to the present constitution. Did the States or the Nation lose their identity or was any break made in the continuity of their existence by these political transformations?

The County of Fincastle became the District of Kentucky, the District of Kentucky the State of Kentucky, and now all legislation, all executive action and all judicial processes run in the name of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. Is there any break in con-

tinuity or any loss of identity here? In 1824 the State of Indiana founded and endowed an institution for higher learning which it named the Indiana Seminary. It grew rapidly and in 1827 its name was changed to the Indiana College. Its continued growth warranted a still further change of name and in 1838 the Legislature changed its style and title to the Indiana State University. So I might illustrate from Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia College, all these within the last forty years have ~~been~~ changed their names from College to University. The present University of Illinois, after its establishment, changed its name to its present title. But the proposition is so plain and the argument so incontrovertible that it seems useless to pursue it further.

It seems to me that Sections 49 and 50 of the constitution are wholly inapplicable to the law making appropriations for the State University and the Normal Schools. The appropriations made

for them were believed to be quite within the Revenues. A Committee consisting of the promoters of the measure, with statistics compiled by the Auditor of Public Accounts, and the Auditor himself, waited upon his Excellency the Governor, to assure him that the appropriations were within the revenue. My information is that Auditor James told the Governor that he could take care of them. Had the belief existed that the appropriations exceeded the revenue and that these payments must be met by a loan at a stipulated rate of interest, in bonds maturing at a date set forth in the loan, and that the proposed loan exceeded \$500,000., and if the General Assembly had passed an act authorizing a loan of more than \$500,000., in order to meet the obligation, then the constitutionality of the loan would depend on an affirmative vote of the people. But none

of these conditions existed. The appropriation of \$500,000. is not payable in a lump sum, but by installments extending over three fiscal years, a loan to provide the money was never suggested, and it is quite certain that no steps will ever be taken in that direction, either by the present General Assembly or by its successor.

It is a fundamental principle in all civilized communities that the obligations of contract entered into in good faith shall be unimpaired. The State of Kentucky in accepting the fund provided by Congress in 1862 accepted it in good faith with all the obligations expressed and implied in accepting the trust. The Commonwealth has established the institution required. The General Assembly of 1880, with the knowledge that the large land grant had been practically wasted, imposed a tax the proceeds of which is applied for its maintenance. Since then the Federal Government has made additional gifts and the Commonwealth additional appro-

priations. Will the State now break faith with the Federal Government and with its own people by repudiating through its highest judicial authority its implied collateral and reciprocal obligations on the flimsiest of all possible pretexts, the change of name and the fiction of a loan? The State University has now under contract and under process of construction a building for Physics and Civil Engineering, on the basis and on the faith of the appropriations made to it for buildings. Must we be compelled, through failure of the State to meet its obligation, to the University, to repudiate the obligations undertaken in good faith and bring the work to a standstill? We have expanded our courses of study and added a new one, that of Law. We have enlarged our instructional force on the faith of increased revenue. Must we contract our sphere of operations, discharge our recently employed professors, with a threatened suspension at the end of the year, in order to discharge our liabilities? If you thus deal with our appropriations, what

shall hinder any tax payer from testing by injunction the validity of any appropriations made by the last General Assembly ^{or by preceding General Assemblies} for the Colored Normal School, the Institution for the Education of the Blind and the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb. If Articles 49 and 50 of the Constitution militate against appropriations for us, equally so do they against appropriations made for them, and not only for them but for all other purposes? The alleged inhibition is far reaching. It does not stop with us. All appropriations made contribute to swell the aggregate of which we are only a part.

The Institution which was the State College and is now the State University has been the subject of discussion and contest in the General Assembly, in the Constitutional Convention and in the Courts. It has been traversed at every step, halted and made to show its passports at every turn. Heretofore it has

emerged successful from every contest. I sincerely hope that the cause of progress which it represents and its good fortune will carry it through this crisis also. It has had the good will of the Legislature, the judiciary has by the wisdom and rectitude of its deliverances upheld and sustained the action of the General Assembly, and the Executive has given it an enlightened and sympathetic support. The College and the University have not disappointed the public expectation. Its Alumni are found everywhere loyal, capable and well equipped, confident in the assurance of educated talent and worth, and having nothing to learn from the best representatives of the best schools in America. They take prizes out of all proportion to their numbers and acquit themselves to the full measure of the most exacting requirements. They are making a name for Kentucky of which Kentucky will be proud. Let the good work go on. Give us the conditions for success and

success is assured. Let the scholars and professional men and women who issue from the halls of the University as from the College, maintain the reputation of the Commonwealth in the arts of War and in the arts of Peace. We are now in a certain sense at the parting of the ways. A favorable opinion from this Court will give the University an impulse forward which will be felt for years, an adverse opinion, a check which may require years to overcome. Progress is not always in a right line, sometimes in a curve, but it still remains a moral as well as a mathematical truth that a straight line is the shortest distance between two points and that time is saved and energy conserved by following the straight line, rather than the curve.

1907

Gentlemen of the Board of Trustees:-

I will now add verbally what has not been incorporated in the paper which I have submitted to your consideration, that when in New York I presented to Dr. Pritchett, on behalf of the Board of Trustees the preliminary conditions for the eligibility of the State University to the benefits of the Carnegie Foundation, viz:

1st. A certified copy of the formal application made by the Board of Trustees.

2nd. The formal approval of the Governor of Kentucky.

3rd. The joint resolution passed by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky endorsing the application of the Board and the approval of the Governor.

The President of the Foundation informed me that these were entirely correct in matter and in form, but he added in substance as follows:

"If your Board of Trustees select a man as your successor in the presidency who has not had the benefit of a collegiate or university education and who has had no experience whatever in the organization of university work and no administrative or executive experience thereon, I could not think under these conditions of recommending at present to the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Foundation that the State University be placed upon the list of its beneficiaries."

Thus you see, gentlemen of the Board, we shall be placed at a manifest disadvantage through loss of prestige in our own Commonwealth and through loss of prestige in the Association of Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges and Experiment Stations, and more important still, in the Association of American State Universities. We shall virtually be placed in quarantine and not allowed to land until we can show a clean bill of health.

WHEREAS during the sessions of the General Assembly from 1903 to 1909, much of the legislation for the University was interfered with, complicated and rendered abortive by the unwarranted and unauthorized intrusion and intervention of persons connected with the University, but not members of the Board of Trustees;

AND WHEREAS, the Board of Trustees and they alone are the responsible agents of the State in the management and control of the University in its up-building and maintenance and upon them will rest the praise or blame of its success or failure;

THEREFORE, RESOLVED that no employee of the Board, unless invited by the unanimous approval of the Committee on Legislation appointed by the Board shall be allowed on his own initiative to intervene in legislation or to introduce any measure relating to the revenue, conduct, policy or management of the University, provided, however, that any member of the educational or experimental staff may place before the committee his views upon any proposed legislation or suggest improvement in existing legislation.

WHEREAS the heavy debt carried at present by the State University and its annual deficits, which increase the debt from year to year, are a matter of grave concern to the management of the University;

AND WHEREAS the only visible source of relief is in an additional liberal appropriation by the Legislature of the Commonwealth;

AND WHEREAS the preparation of the necessary legislation and its judicious management before the General Assembly will require ability, tact and discretion, with a careful survey of the field in all its relations;

AND WHEREAS time for personal correspondence with members who hold over and with those who are candidates for election will be required before the meeting of the General Assembly;

THEREFORE, RESOLVED that a committee on legislation be appointed before adjournment, consisting of three members of this Board, whose duty it shall be to prepare such legislation ^{relating to revenue, policy or administration,} as may be required to further and procure its enactment, and in advance of the meeting of the General Assembly to correspond with the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, in order to make known to them the needs of the State University and to influence by all legitimate means favorable action thereon.

WHEREAS Mr. Andrew Carnegie has made provision for the admission of State Colleges and Universities as beneficiaries of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, on the conditions following, viz:

First. That the Board of Trustees of the State College or University which desires to become a beneficiary make formal application to the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching to be placed upon the list of beneficiaries thereof.

Second. That this application receive the formal sanction and endorsement of the Governor of the State in which the institution is established.

Third. That the application thus made by the Board of Trustees and endorsed by the Governor shall receive the assent and approval of the Legislature of the State within whose boundaries the College or University is established.

AND WHEREAS the first and second of these conditions have been complied with, viz: Formal application by the Board of Trustees of the State University, situated in Lexington, Kentucky and owned and controlled by the Commonwealth of Kentucky; and the sanction and endorsement of his Excellency, Augustus E. Willson, Governor of Kentucky.

T H E R E F O R E , BE IT RESOLVED by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

1. That the General Assembly now in session at Frankfort, the seat of government of this Commonwealth, do hereby approve and sanction the action of the Board of Trustees of the State University aforesaid, as embodied in the resolution passed by the said Board of Trustees of date December 8th, 1908.

2. That a certified copy of this resolution be sent to Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, President of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, 576 Fifth Avenue, New York City, New York.

1
Judge Barker endeavours assiduously to create the
impression that the Presidency of the University came
to him unsought and unexpected. In reference to this
I will say that Judge Barker took me aside in the
library the day it was dedicated Nov 24 1909 and
told me of his possible candidacy. I did not
encourage it, he then told me there was one office
in the University which he would like to have
viz the Dranship of Law. That the present incumbent
was wholly unfit for the position either from ability
or fitness and that he felt cut out and by his appointment
to his office. I said to him that I agreed with him
and would be glad to aid him to become Dr of the

DEPOSITED IN THE

Phoenix & Third National Bank

LEXINGTON, KY.

Name _____

Date _____ 191 _____

PLEASE LIST EACH CHECK SEPARATELY

	DOLLARS	CENTS
Currency _____		
Coin _____		
Checks _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		

Please list local checks by name of bank; foreign checks by town drawn on.

Law School,

During the holidays, five weeks after the foregoing
conclusion, and five weeks before his election to
the Presidency he sent a confidential friend to
me to request that if I could not give him
my active support I would not actually oppose
his election.

Meanwhile before his election Dr. Portchett President
of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement
of Learning wrote to Judge Burton frankly and
earnestly advising him not to accept the Presidency
if offered to him on the ground of want of

DEPOSITED IN THE

Phoenix & Third National Bank

LEXINGTON, KY.

Name _____

Date _____ 191 _____

PLEASE LIST EACH CHECK SEPARATELY

	DOLLARS	CENTS
Currency _____		
Coin _____		
Checks _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		

Please list local checks by name of bank; foreign checks by town drawn on.

appearance in community work, and that Kentucky
needed the best man that could be gotten
for the position.

When the Board met Feb 3rd I elected a Successor
I furnished an earnest remonstrance and protest
against Judge Barker's election a copy of which
I sent to Judge Barker, Carroll M. Celay and
Jas H. W.B. Smith of Indiana University. I did not
vote.

I was appointed Chairman of a Committee of three
to resign Judge Barker from his election. He was
requested to name a day for the ceremony.

DEPOSITED IN THE

Phoenix & Third National Bank

LEXINGTON, KY.

Name _____

Date _____ 191 _____

PLEASE LIST EACH CHECK SEPARATELY

	DOLLARS	CENTS
Currency _____		
Coin _____		
Checks _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		

Please list local checks by name of bank; foreign checks by town drawn on.

He postponed and ⁴temporized and would not
name a day, At last I sent for him, and
said that he owed it to himself and the
Board to allow his formal notification to be made
without further delay, and moreover that after so
long silence he owed it to himself and the
University to accept the position because his
continued indecision was inducing the public
to believe that unsatisfactory conditions existed in the
University - delayed his acceptance, He did
not allow the Committee to notify him of his
election till the meeting of the Board in June 1910

DEPOSITED IN THE

Phoenix & Third National Bank

LEXINGTON, KY.

Name _____

Date _____ 191 _____

PLEASE LIST EACH CHECK SEPARATELY

	DOLLARS	CENTS
Currency _____		
Coin _____		
Checks _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		

Please list local checks by name of bank; foreign checks by town drawn on.

5-

Learned afterwards that his apparent indecision was due to the fact that he hoped to obtain a nomination from the City of Louisville to succeed himself on the Appellate Bench. After an assurance that the Democracy of that constituency would not touch him he accepted the Presidency, more ingenuous than ingenuous he did not want to be out of a job.

The cleavage which began between him and me when I refused to support his candidacy grew wider in the summer of 1910. He had announced that he would not take upon the duties of his Presidency until January 1st 1911 at which time his appellate jurisdiction expired, Prof. White was appointed

DEPOSITED IN THE

Phoenix & Third National Bank

LEXINGTON, KY.

Name _____

Date _____ 191_____

PLEASE LIST EACH CHECK SEPARATELY

	DOLLARS	CENTS
Currency _____		
Coin _____		
Checks _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		

Please list local checks by name of bank; foreign checks by town drawn on.

acting President in the interval. A new Program
had been created viz Logic Mental philosophy and
Ethics. a Chain, ^{degree} the most important of a University
Honors it had been attached to the degree of
England, notwithstanding the fact that he had not
succeeded upon the duties of the Presidency and would
be joining, and notwithstanding the further
fact that I was the Chairman of the
Committee to fill vacancies, Judge Barker was
naming upon members of the St. Com, to be a
lady, principal of a private female school in
London with no degree for either degree or
University work to fill the Chair of Philosophy.
I pointed out against this. He then wanted her

Phoenix & Third National Bank

Name _____

Date _____ 191 _____

[illegible]

Please list local checks by name of bank; foreign checks by town drawn on.

made head of the Department of History
Sociology and Political Economy, against this I
also protested. He then proposed that she be
made Associate Prof of English, and Dean
of Women. I protested against this also, on the
ground that no Associate Prof of English
was needed and that Mrs Stone was already
and had been for some years Dean of
Women. I added that Mrs Stone attached much
importance to the office of Dean of Women and
would reluctantly give it up. He replied that Mrs
Stone would voluntarily resign the office, I replied
that if she did it would be a voluntary

DEPOSITED IN THE

Phoenix & Third National Bank

LEXINGTON, KY.

Name _____

Date _____ 191 _____

PLEASE LIST EACH CHECK SEPARATELY

	DOLLARS	CENTS
Currency _____		
Coin _____		
Checks _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		

Please list local checks by name of bank; foreign checks by town drawn on.

He added that he would ^x give Mrs. Short another
Drumstick. This promise remains unfulfilled.
He said that Mrs. Lady John whom he worked
the Associate professorship of English Creative
was offered \$2,250 by the Ohio State University to
become their Dean of Women and that it would
be a shame for Kentucky to allow such a Lady to
leave the state. In reply I produced a telegram
or letter signed which from the President of the
O. S. U. which was a flat contradiction of Judge
Bartons statement. The Office of Associate Professor
was hence created and the Lady was made
Associate Prof. and Dean of Women. The

DEPOSITED IN THE

Phoenix & Third National Bank

LEXINGTON, KY.

Name _____

Date _____ 191 _____

PLEASE LIST EACH CHECK SEPARATELY

	DOLLARS	CENTS
Currency _____		
Coin _____		
Checks _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		

Please list local checks by name of bank; foreign checks by town drawn on.

incident - you can readily imagine widened the
breach which began with my refusal to support his
 Candidacy. Moreover Judge Barker in his Entreaty of
 Mrs Stone the other day before your Committee
 failed to state that one year ago last June he
 voted to reduce the salary of Mrs Stone from \$1,500
 to \$1,200. I have irrefragable evidence in my
 possession to show his double dealing and ambiguous attitude
 towards Mrs Stone from his accession when Presiding till the
 present time,

DEPOSITED IN THE

Phoenix & Third National Bank

LEXINGTON, KY.

Name _____

Date _____ 191 _____

PLEASE LIST EACH CHECK SEPARATELY

	DOLLARS	CENTS
Currency _____		
Coin _____		
Checks _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		

Please list local checks by name of bank; foreign checks by town drawn on.

From 1880 until 1884 my salary was \$2000, from 1884 to 1894 \$2,500 from 1894 to 1906 \$3,200 part of the time without a house and later with house rent free. During 1906-7 my salary was \$4,400 without a house and during the years 1907-8 and 1908-9 it was \$5,000. Each successive increase in salary except the first was made upon the increase of the B band and the last increase on my postulate.

From 1894 to 1902 I paid rental for my home at the rate of \$300, per annum, Prof. Seale

DEPOSITED IN THE

Phoenix & Third National Bank

LEXINGTON, KY.

Name _____

Date _____ 191__

PLEASE LIST EACH CHECK SEPARATELY

	DOLLARS	CENTS
Currency _____		
Coin _____		
Checks _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		

Please list local checks by name of bank; foreign checks by town drawn on.

paid a letter sent for his home, ^{I was absent from} the Board
meeting in June 1902 on account of sickness. Prof
Scovel requested the Board to send his vote they did
so and without my knowledge placed me on the same
footing. Messrs Barton & Nelson called me the same
evening and informed me of their action, I remarked that
the law forbade proquisites. They remarked that it would
be regarded as ^{equivalent to} an increase in salary. In 1907-8
the rental was imposed upon Prof Scovel and
myself because of the increase of salary. Proquisites
I had absolutely, none, and never had, In his statement
Mr Conkane Judge Lafferty is quite honestly wide of the
truth,

DEPOSITED IN THE

Phoenix & Third National Bank

LEXINGTON, KY.

Name _____

Date _____ 191 _____

PLEASE LIST EACH CHECK SEPARATELY

	DOLLARS	CENTS
Currency _____		
Coin _____		
Checks _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		

Please list local checks by name of bank; foreign checks by town drawn on.

Salaries of the Professors were paid in ten ^{equal} monthly
payments, beginning from Sep. 1 and ending with June 1st.
Indemnity as there was no professional work done in
June Professors received June 1st ~~for~~ ^{for} monthly
installments viz: May and June, while the Academic
or Teaching year was normally ten months, actually
it was only nine months beginning with September 1
and ending the first week in June, Professors thus
had three weeks vacation each year,
ally Salary was however paid in twelve monthly
installments instead of ten, the reason for this was

DEPOSITED IN THE

Phoenix & Third National Bank

LEXINGTON, KY.

Name _____

Date _____ 191 _____

PLEASE LIST EACH CHECK SEPARATELY

	DOLLARS	CENTS
Currency _____		
Coin _____		
Checks _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		

Please list local checks by name of bank; foreign checks by town drawn on.

never quite apparent, my¹³ fiscal year began upon
Sept 1 as did that of the other programs, but did not
~~end~~ as did these viz: July 1. My fiscal year ended
Aug 31. In July 1909 I asked the Executive Committee
to allow me to anticipate the installments due for
that year for July and August, to which they
kindly assented. I then asked them to make my
fiscal year contemporaneous with the fiscal year
of the other programs and that I should receive
my salary in ten monthly payments instead of
twice as heretofore. They assented and so ordered
I had always regarded the payments for July and

DEPOSITED IN THE

Phoenix & Third National Bank

LEXINGTON, KY.

Name _____

Date _____ 191 _____

PLEASE LIST EACH CHECK SEPARATELY

	DOLLARS	CENTS
Currency _____		
Coin _____		
Checks _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		

Please list local checks by name of bank; foreign checks by town drawn on.

August made bond as ¹⁴an overlap for the preceding
Academic year and not as payments on the
Succeeding year.

In January 1910 when my resignation became effective
settled with the business agent for my salary up to that
time on the basis of ten monthly installments, and
received a cheque signed by him and the Comptroller
Judge Haffner for the amount due me for his
portion of the Academic year. I deposited the
Settlement with Mr. Corn who accepted it without
dissent. Some time after Mr. Nichols or Judge
Haffner one or both on examining the books

DEPOSITED IN THE

Phoenix & Third National Bank

LEXINGTON, KY.

Name _____

Date _____ 191 _____

PLEASE LIST EACH CHECK SEPARATELY

	DOLLARS	CENTS
Currency _____		
Coin _____		
Checks _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		

Please list local checks by name of bank; foreign checks by town drawn on.

15-
reporting that I had overdrawn, they continue in the
two months salary for July and Aug 1909, with the salary
which I had drawn for the fraction of the Academic
year 1909-10. I conclude that these months viz
July and Aug. were the own lap of the preceding
year and had nothing whatever to do with the salary
for the fiscal year 1909-10, they conclude that
my fiscal year began and ended with the fiscal
year of the University. We went back over the pay
rolls and accounts year by year in order to reach
the fiscal year 1893-4 when my salary began
to be paid in twelve monthly payments the

DEPOSITED IN THE

Phoenix & Third National Bank

LEXINGTON, KY.

Name _____

Date _____ 191_____

PLEASE LIST EACH CHECK SEPARATELY

	DOLLARS	CENTS
Currency _____		
Coin _____		
Checks _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		

Please list local checks by name of bank; foreign checks by town drawn on.

objed-bemy nasentam¹⁸ of porable, within July and
Aug of 1894 were the overlap of the preceding year
or belonged with Academic year following, at this
point documentary evidence failed. The Cheques for
that period could not be found, the Haystack
National Bank had on its books only the
No of the Cheque and the amount for which it
was drawn.

Inasmuch as my returning family was being
held up meanwhile pending the settlement, I had
no alternative but to accept J. D. Haggerty's
Contention or stand a suit at Law. Reluctantly

DEPOSITED IN THE

Phoenix & Third National Bank

LEXINGTON, KY.

Name _____

Date _____ 191 _____

PLEASE LIST EACH CHECK SEPARATELY

	DOLLARS	CENTS
Currency _____		
Coin _____		
Checks _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		

Please list local checks by name of bank; foreign checks by town drawn on.

and under protest, because I did not care to be
involved in a suit with the University to force upon
my signature I gave my Cheque to the University for
the amount alleged to be over paid, the
University bankers then told me that I am demanded
one of the amount refunded and that I could
maintain my contention in the Courts,
I felt then and now that I was the victim of a
conspiracy by Judge Luggatt more ingenious than
ingenious and that I deserved other treatment, my
conviction was and is firm that I owed the
University not one cent,

DEPOSITED IN THE

Phoenix & Third National Bank

LEXINGTON, KY.

Name _____

Date _____ 191 _____

PLEASE LIST EACH CHECK SEPARATELY

	DOLLARS	CENTS
Currency _____		
Coin _____		
Checks _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		
“ _____		

Please list local checks by name of bank; foreign checks by town drawn on.

General Instructions to Superintendents and Appointees.

County Appointees, or Beneficiaries to the Courses of Study in the College Proper.

Beneficiaries are those persons between the ages of Who are beneficiaries? fourteen and twenty-four who are by law selected to represent their respective counties in the Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Beneficiaries receive traveling expenses and are Advantages to beneficiaries. exempted from all charges for tuition, matriculation, room rent in dormitories, fuel and lights, provided they remain at the College one consecutive collegiate year, or ten months.

Beneficiaries are appointed on competitive examination. A Board of Examiners is appointed for this purpose by the Superintendent of Common Schools. Results of examination are reported to the superintendent, who, from the data thus furnished, selects the appointee. Examinations are made upon subjects transmitted to the County Superintendent by the Faculty of the College. One appointment is made each year. Beneficiaries how appointed

Appointments are made by the County Superintendent between the first day of June and first day of August of each year. Appointments when made should be immediately certified to the President of the College. Appointments when made.

Appointments for the College proper, viz: the Agricultural, Mechanical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Scientific, Classical and Veterinary courses are all valid for the term of years necessary to complete the course of study in which the appointee matriculates. This includes the course in the academy. Appointments how long tenable.

It follows from the above that a county which makes its appointments regularly according to law will have for the session of 1893-4 one appointee in the college, for the session of 1894-5 two appointees, for the session of County appointees. How many!

1895-6 three appointees, for the session of 1896-7 four appointees. When the first appointee completes his course, or ceases to be a student, another appointee takes his place. When the quota of a county is full it will have at least four appointees in regular attendance.

Each appointee is required to pass an entrance examination at the College on subjects comprising all that is embraced in Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography and U. S. History, in the Common School course.

All persons are eligible between the ages of fourteen and twenty-four, who have completed the Common School course—preference being given to young men or women whose means are limited, to aid whom the provision is specially intended.

Any person not an appointee may enter the College on payment of fees, but no one who is not an appointee receives traveling expenses or is exempt from payment of fees.

Appointees to Normal School Course.

The law makes provision for the appointment of four teachers or persons preparing to teach, each year. Appointments may be made and certified to the President of the College between the first day of July and the thirty-first of December of each year.

Appointments to the Normal School are tenable for one year.

Traveling expenses, exemption from all charges for tuition, matriculation, room rent in dormitories, fuel and lights, provided they remain at College one consecutive collegiate year or ten months.

Applicants for appointment are examined by a Board of Examiners appointed by the County Superintendent on subjects transmitted by the Faculty, viz: upon Arithmetic, English Grammar, U. S. History and Geography. They should be not less than seventeen years of age. They are also required to pass the entrance examination at the College. They must likewise bring certificates of good moral character.

Matriculates in the Normal School will be required to sign an obligation to teach in the Common Schools of Kentucky for as many months as they receive free tuition.

CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH TRAVELING EXPENSES ARE ALLOWED.

By the terms of the recent legislation upon the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky, County appointees are entitled to have their traveling expenses from their homes to the College and return paid by the College, on condition that they remain *bona fide* students of the College for ten consecutive months, or one collegiate year.

It follows from this that a student, in order to be entitled to traveling expenses, must:

1st. Be appointed according to law, a copy of which is herewith transmitted.

2nd. That he must travel from home to the College by the shortest, least expensive and most expeditious route, and take receipts for all necessary expenses of travel, depositing the same upon arrival with the President of the College.

3d. That he must present himself for matriculation within one week after the beginning of the fall term of the collegiate year.

4th. That he bring a certificate of good moral character, signed by two or more well-known and responsible citizens of his county.

5th. That he pass creditably the entrance examination required for admission.

6th. That he remain a student of the College for ten consecutive months, or one collegiate year.

7th. That he maintain during the collegiate year such class standing as will enable him to pass the final examinations at the end of the year.

8th. That he maintain a good character and maintain such class standing as the regulations require.

If at the end of the collegiate year the foregoing conditions have been complied with, the President of the College shall certify the fact to the Treasurer of the College, who, upon said certificates as vouchers, shall pay to the appointee the amount shown by the receipts aforesaid, and in addition thereto the sum for discharging the necessary expenses to be incurred in returning home.

EXPENSES.

The necessary expenses of a student while at College need not exceed the following estimates. As a rule, the less pocket money allowed by parents or guardians, the better it is for the pupil. When supplies of pocket money are kept short, the opportunity for contracting vicious habits is correspondingly diminished. Students should not be allowed by their parents to create any debts. All money intended for the use of the students should be deposited with the business agent.

For county appointees occupying a room in the dormitory and boarding in the common mess, the necessary expenses of

attending the A. and M. College for one consecutive year, or ten months, are as follows:

Tuition free	\$ 00.00
Matriculation free	00 00
Room rent free	00.00
Use of furniture in room	2.50
Washing, about	10.00
Uniform	19.00
Board, 38 weeks, at \$2.25 per week	85.50
Books, about	8.00

Total\$125.00

Traveling expenses refunded at the end of collegiate year on presentation of receipts for same.

N. B.—All the courses of the College, of the Academy,* and of the Normal School, are likewise open to students who are not county appointees upon payment of fees.

The necessary expenses for students, not county appointees, for one year, or ten months, are as follows:

Tuition	\$15.00
Matriculation	5.00
Room	6.00
Fuel and lights	8.00
Washing, about	10.00
Board, 38 weeks at \$2.25 per week	85.50
Books, about	8.00
Uniform	19.00

Total\$156.50

The advantages to county appointees attending the A. and M. College may be briefly summed up as follows:

- 1st. Free tuition.
- 2d. Necessary traveling expenses free for appointees regularly appointed according to law, who pass the entrance examination and remain at College ten consecutive months or one collegiate year.
- 3d. Cheap board in dormitories on College grounds. (No dormitory accommodations, however, are provided for females).
- 4th. Choice of the following courses of study, each of which extends over four years, viz: Agricultural, Scientific, Classical, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Veterinary Science, Normal School Training.

There is also an Academy for the preparation of students for the Freshman class, admission into which is free to county appointees.

The Physical, Chemical, Botanical, Biological, Physiological and Geological Laboratories are well equipped with material for work and illustration. The Mechanical Department is one of the best south of the Ohio.

Certificates of appointment should be sent to the President as soon as made.

JAMES K. PATTERSON,

* Lexington, Ky.

PRESIDENT A. & M. COLLEGE.

A period of transition is always unsatisfactory, knowing this I endeavored to arrange matters that after my declared intention last June to resign as soon as I should feel assured of a reasonable prospect for a competent successor, I recommended that the vice President should relieve me of some of the burdens of administration until my resignation became effective, and should therefore with my advice and aid discharge the duties of President until my successor should be elected and installed. This recommendation was adopted and under this provisional administration the business-work has been carried on from June of last year until now. Early in January I placed my resignation in the hands of Mr. Willson with the request that it become operative Jan'y 15. In this the business agents of this action and made my settlement with him for the half year ending Jan'y 15, thereupon becoming the beneficiary of the retiring allowance instead of receiving a salary as theretofore. I notified the Executive Committee when they met next thereafter on 31 March 12 1910, my action was ratified by them, and from that date I consider them I cease to be president, though Gov. Willson has not yet accepted my resignation. His report then will cover the period from June last until March 12 1910 or a little more than two thirds of the current year. The session opened in September 1909 with a good attendance, there was a setback in the matriculation as compared with previous years notwithstanding the addition of new matriculates in the belief of Gov. The matriculation in the Mining proper and in the Academy does not show any increase, indeed rather otherwise, the matriculation for the last six years is as follows.

1904-5	705
1905-6	813
1906-7	901
1907-8	1064
1908-9	772
1909-10	---

The maximum attendance was in 1907-8, the rapid decline in the two following years namely last year and the year just closing was largely due to the unfortunate

at the insistence and insistence of the Normal schools
and all-around elimination of the Normal Dept, by the Civil
Assembly of 1908. I have done all that I could by address to
High Schools, participation in the proceedings of state and other
institutes Correspondence, information supplied to Superintendents of
County Schools to secure the balance and bring up the attendance
to the level of 1907. I have also sent out competent and energetic
agents ^{particularly during the vacation} into the field to address institutes visit schools and
private families, ^{and to} distribute illustrated posters and booklets
Catalogues, and other literature, I have had Dr L. H. Snow
Dean of the Department of Education in the field during more
than half of the current year, visiting High Schools, delivering
addresses and attending Educational Assemblies and
conventions. I consider this a most important work, we
must do what we can through the Department of Education
to train teachers for the High schools. The General Assembly
in recreating the Dept expects the University to do this,
it looks to the Normal schools to provide teachers for
the common schools and other learning to supply principals
and teachers for the High schools, we must make our
course in Education so full, so attractive and so practical
so well administered and so well taught that teachers for
the High schools shall find in it all they need and be
induced to come further because of thoroughness practice and
economy. If we neglect to do this or fail in the effort
students will go elsewhere to prepare for High school work
to other states or to other Colleges and universities in our
own state, we shall thus lose patronage, build up other
institutions through our neglect or incompetency and worse
than all lose both leadership and revenue. So far as our
Dept of Education is concerned and its relation to High
School teachers, we are now at the parting of the ways
we must ^{now} make a bold effort to recover lost ground and
move forward, or else stand still, and fall hopelessly
to the rear. We have reached a stage when it will be
necessary in order to justify further appeals to the legislative

show more substantial results than we are at present
achieving, we are making good scholars, good scientists,
good engineers, good agriculturists. But with the means at
our disposal we could take care of many more students
than we have. In order to justify further appropriations
therefore we must show larger results. The University of
Illinois has seven or eight times our income, but it has
seven or eight times our number of students, with 20%
more income we could readily take care of twice our
present numbers, And be it remembered that numbers
count for much both in the estimation of the legislature
and of the general public.

An act was passed by the last General Assembly ^{adding} making an
appropriation for the University of \$20,000 per annum for two
years. A like amount and on identical conditions was appropriate
for each of the two normal schools, ^{The bill was vetoed by Gov. Wilson after the adjournment} I think it unfortunate
that we were associated with the normal schools in a
common measure. I feel confident that if we had stood
alone we ^{should} have gotten a larger appropriation with less
risk of a veto. When we go before General Assemblies longer
without ^{or other} ^{needed} ^{legislation} money we should stand alone, and all measures
brought before the General Assembly for the good of the University
should emanate from the Committee on legislation appointed
by the Board and from them alone.

For years the financial condition of the University - has been
a matter of grave concern. While knowing within
appreciable limits the ^{aggregate} income from various sources we
have not been able to forecast with any degree of accuracy
our expenditures, and we have been quite unable to know
within thousands of dollars what our obligations were

at any given time. This is well as it should be. The responsible
officers of any well managed corporation should be able to
tell at the close of each day ^{exactly} how their accounts stand. By means
of income, income ^{received} and ^{expended} ^{less on hand} ^{from} ^{fixed} charges
outstanding obligations. The Comptroller believes that he has devised
a scheme which will clarify the situation, if he can bring order
out of the confusion which has reigned for years past he
will deserve the thanks of this Board.

My policy as President of the University has been to build up a well-
rounded symmetrical institution affording equal advantages and facilities
for growth development and expansion ^{of} ^{the} ^{University} ^{as} ^{well} ^{the} ^{Colleges} ^{and} ^{Departments}
of the University. I have wished ^{to} ^{see} ^{an} ^{agricultural} ^{College} ^{of} ^{such}
character and proportions as would command the allegiance and
active support of the farmers of Kentucky. I have wished to see
Colleges of Mechanical Electrical Civil and Mining Engineering well
established and adequately maintained, so managed organized and
conducted that the State University would be recognized as the
great Engineering School of the South. I have wished to see the
College of Science and the College of Arts so developed that
scholarships should be made by the one and Classical scholars
by the other equal to those made by any College or University in the
nation. And the Department of Education has been very
near my heart. Its development and expansion are among the
most vital questions which this Board is called to consider.
The College of Agriculture is growing slowly but steadily, and
it would grow more rapidly and attract more liberal patronage
and do more good for the farmers, if it had the more active
and effective cooperation of the Department. Making one of its
most essential Departments, measures for more effective
cooperation are being considered under consideration from which
it is ^{to} ^{be} ^{expected} ^{that} ^{substantial} ^{results} ^{will} ^{follow}. Agriculture is
now and will for years to come be the predominant
industry in Kentucky and let's remember that Land Grant
Colleges received their original endowment from Congress with
the expressed purpose and intention that they should
build up strong Colleges of Agriculture and the Mechanic
Arts, in the latter as indicated by the different phases of

Engineering we have achieved our most marked success. Our graduates in Engineering have been in demand for years, the high grade of work which they are capable of doing and do places them in the first rank of Educational Engineers in America. While our Scientists and Classical Scholars have stood well with the front and take rank with the best their numbers are and have been relatively small, the Engineers in numbers lead the way.

Of the two viz: the College of Science and the College of Liberal Arts the former is the better equipped for work. In Mathematics physics Chemistry, botany biology and associated subjects it is and has been strong, but its courses of study do not attract matriculates for a degree. The B.S. degree is not sought as it should be and yet graduates in Science are in great demand all over the country. The A.B. course through the Division of the two in some essential subjects attracts and graduates more matriculates than the B.B. course does. Until a year ago it was weak in Greek. This defect has been redressed by the establishment of a separate Chair of Greek under Prof. Farrell a very competent scholar and successful teacher. The Department of Latin has been made an independent chair under the chair of Prof. Jones an Alumnus of the University an excellent scholar and a capital teacher. The Dept. of History and Economics has been materially strengthened during the last two years, but it needs further expansion in order to bring it up with the level of modern requirements. This can I think be further enlarged during the coming year. The weakest element in the Arts course for years has been in Logic, Metaphysics and Ethics. These have been taught for some years first by Prof. Shackelford, and lately by Professor Mackenzie as incident to but by no means cognate with the studies which make up the Department of English. Their inclusion in the Dept. of English which was intended

the temporary and provisional only, has in consequence of the lack of funds wherewith to constitute special and adequate provision for their instruction taken time from the Dept of English which it needs for its own proper work. The establishment of a separate self contained and independent chain of Logic Metaphysics and Ethics I now regard as a fundamental and urgent necessity; with the course in Latin and Greek enlarged, the course in History Geography and Economics developed, and a course in Logic Metaphysics and Ethics added the Arts Course would be as strong as any in the country. A strong course in Liberal Arts is recognised by the best authorities on Education as the best means for the attainment of ^{the mental discipline} ~~the mental discipline~~ ^{the necessary} ~~the necessary~~ training which make the more technical courses effective, the best means for laying the foundation on which an intellectual course in Law should be based; the best means for the necessary training in Journalism, authorship, the diplomatic and consular service, statesmanship, good citizenship and above all providing the Culture essential for a gentleman, men and women are intended to be producers in the world of mind no less than in the world of material things, for an age devoted to material production it is often forgotten that

"On earth there is nothing great but man"

In man there is nothing great but mind"

all individual activity all material production, all the conquests of man over nature, ought to be regarded not as ends in themselves, but as means for the development of the intellectual faculties the development of the moral powers the expansion and enlargement and purification of the Soul,

In the Vice President I have the more technical details of the University administration during the year now brought to a close. To my successors you and I are both pledged to give a hearty and a unanimous support in order that he may build wisely on the foundations which have in Masonic phrase been well and

The longest life comes to an end and the longest official relationship comes to a close, In the Providence of God it has been given to us to work longer together in a common cause than to most men. For more than 40 years I have been associated with you and your predecessors in the Board in the laudable effort to build up an institution commensurate with the dignity and the needs of this good Commonwealth. We have met with opportunity, ^{and} strong, intense, uncompromising and bitter, we have triumphed over all that rose up against us to do us harm, no weapon formed against us has prospered, we have established the principle of State aid to higher education, we have won recognition by the Legislature by the Courts and in the Constitution, the University stands before you today in the vigor of youth, well endowed well manned well equipped sustained in the affections of its friends and respected by its former enemies.

We have taken counsel together, we have legislated for the good of the University, we have agreed on most important measures, and we have differed and argued our differences with warmth and vigor on questions of policy, But in all our agreements and in all our differences we have been loyal to the great trust committed to our charge, and I feel that when this relationship is ended and I formally surrender to my successors the emblems of authority, when I shall no longer stand at the helm, the dominant feeling of the Board and of all its members will be loyalty to the State University. Gentlemen you will administer a great trust, the beneficent results of which generations to come will see and enjoy and when in few years my earthly career is closed I shall ask no other recognition than this: He was for 40 years President of the State University of Kentucky. God bless you all and God bless and prosper the University.

To Smiles.
Rept 1910

Important

#2.

Thanking the ladies of the Board of Control of
Patterson Hall for their trouble and kindness in showing
me through the building, I beg to remain,

Respectfully,

T. J. McKeena
BUILDING INSPECTOR *R.*

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON BUDGETS, ETC.
.....

1 - Make the Business Agent the sole Purchasing Agent.

(a) Enforce the above by giving the Deans and Heads of Departments only the right to furnish memoranda of requirements.

(b) All Requisitions to be filled out from such memoranda by the Business Agent, subject to the approval of the President, provided the Budget allowances are not exceeded.

The Executive Committee will hold the Business Agent jointly responsible with the President for the enforcement of this rule.

All expenditures not provided for in the Budget must first receive the approval of the Executive Committee.

Any purchase made except by the Business Purchasing Agent, with the approval of the President, shall be charged to and deducted from the salary of the party making such purchase; a second violation to be reported by the Business Agent to the President for action of the Executive Committee.

(c) Provide a supply room for staple supplies so that purchase of same can be made on a wholesale competitive basis. Distribution of such supplies shall be made only by the Business Agent ~~xxxxxx President~~ on the memoranda required of the Deans or Heads of Departments after proper charge has been made for same as per Budget allowance. The supply room is also to be the receiving warehouse for all purchases and the Business Agent will superintend the distribution of same.

(d) All advertised Bids for contracts and supplies shall be opened publicly and awarded to the lowest and best bidder, but all Bids may be rejected and new Bids advertised.

2 - Concentration of the Business forces of the University should receive immediate consideration.

3 - Rearrange the system of Accounting to conform to the new general summary of business, &c. in line with the detailed annual report herewith submitted in Blue Prints. This report to be made monthly hereafter and copies of same to be furnished to the Deans or Heads of Departments in so far as their department is concerned so that there will be no reason why proper check shall not be kept that will regulate the expenditures in conformity with the Budget allowances.

Blue Print copies of the General Monthly Report to be furnished to the members of the Executive Committee by the 10th. of each month.

#2.

- 4 - Don't pass students' bank or damage deposits through the general books of the University.
- 5 - Fund all debts of whatsoever nature owing by the University March 1, 1912, to conform with the recent act of the legislature since it is ~~to be~~ a criminal offense on the part of the Trustees to create debts beyond the actual income of the University.

This rigid law calls for the closest scrutiny of the business affairs of the University.

The Business Purchasing Agent to be held responsible that ~~this~~ law is not violated.

He shall enforce all laws governing the Business Purchasing Agent's office with power to report all matters pertaining to same to the Executive Committee through the President.

He shall also be in full charge of all the material Assets of the University such as buildings, grounds and supplies not distributed to the various colleges.

- 6 - We suggest the advisability of giving each Dean or Head of Department a fixed sum to run their respective departments, clothe them with full power to rearrange, merge, eliminate or add to their staffs in any way that their experience and judgment dictates along lines of maximum efficiency that the allotted Budgets will warrant, provided such allotment ~~covers~~ ^{does not exceed} all salaries, supplies, equipment and incidentals for their respective departments.

It is to be understood, however, that any change in the staff shall first receive the approval of the President and under no circumstances shall any purchase of supplies, &c. be made except by the Business Purchasing Agt. as provided under Rule 1.

- 7 - Meters for gas, water and electricity should be installed in each building and the Dean of each building should be held responsible for the maintenance of normal conditions.

- 8 - A complete revised set of by-laws and regulations to govern the Administration Officers, Deans, Heads of ^{the} various Depart-

#3.

- ments and student body should be formulated under the supervision of the President by the opening of the Fall Term. Also codify all the Laws, Federal and State, having any relation to the University, Experiment Station, Agricultural College &
- 9 - As there is not a complete record of the tangible Assets of the University in the shape of valuation of buildings, equipment, grounds, &c., we recommend that an inventory with valuation of all the property of the University be made under the supervision of the Business Agent and submitted ~~XXX~~ at the semi-annual meeting of the Board of Trustees in December.
- 10- \$2000.00 to \$4000.00 can be saved ^{annually} in interest on loans, &c. by the consolidation of all the University and Experiment Station funds, as any surplus in one fund can then be used to cover the wants of the other. Surplus funds yield only $2\frac{1}{2}\%$, while loans cost 5%. The State University includes and controls the Experiment Station, and a consolidation of funds & cooperation in business affairs should contribute to greater efficiency. Now that the Director of the Experiment Station has been made Dean of Agriculture, the integral relation of the Experiment Station to the University should be emphasized.
- 11- Lectures in English by Miss Kinhead should be discontinued as the \$1000.00 per annum paid for a weekly lecture can be better used for the improvement of the English Department.
- 12- Athletics and Physical Culture should be placed under a General Director who shall properly organize and direct all Physical Instruction both in and outdoor.
Athletics should be self-sustaining, but if the University is expected to help finance, then the income and disbursements must be placed under the control of the Business Agt. The University paid over \$3000.00 for athletics last year in addition to about \$5000.00 of gate receipts, or a total of over \$8000.00 for athletics and physical education.
- 13- The Directors of Physical Education, for both Men and Women, are relatively overpaid in comparison with similar

departments in other universities and it is the opinion of Committee that a material reduction should be made in the salaries of both Professor Mustaine and Mrs. Stout. Provided the time devoted by them to the University work will compare with the average time of professors in general, their salaries should be fixed at \$1200.00 per annum.

- 23-14 - In addition to the usual preparation of necessary lectures and research work, we believe that fifteen hours should be the minimum teaching hours for each member of the teaching force during any week, except by the direction of the President, who shall give written reasons to the Executive Committee.
- 23-15 - Each department should make a schedule of teaching hours devoted to each subject with the name of the professor or instructor handling same so that it may be shown at a glance the actual number of hours taught by all Deans, Professors, Instructors, etc. each week.
- 23-16 - The purchase of nearly \$6000.00 of coal ^{per annum} naturally calls for a check on weights and distribution to the various buildings as well as the grade of coal furnished. Therefore a wagon scale should be installed and weights, etc. checked under the Business Agent's direction.

Special attention should be given to Fuel Economy and only such grades of coal should be furnished that the Boiler Equipment and service required warrant.

- 17 - The provision for the protection of the records of the University are very inadequate, and in case of fire would cause irreparable loss, since the safe is not big enough to hold the books of the Business Agent, and there is no provision for the protection of the records of the Registrar. A fire-proof vault should be provided for the Business Agent's and Registrar's records.

- 18 - On account of the lack of room at the Gymnasium for the growing number of students and the impossibility for both Physical Instructors to use same sufficiently for their respective needs, we recommend that the girls' Gymnasium *in such manner & in such part as may be directed by the Executive Committee* shall be moved to Patterson Hall. The removal of the Swimming Pool should be considered at an early date.
- 19 - Fees for tuition should be shown to the Credit of the Department furnishing same; also all damages assessed and collected should be shown what Department sustained same.
- 20 - The Executive Committee *upon their own motion or* may upon the representation of the President suspend or amend any of these rules whenever conditions or experience justify such action.
- 21 - Special attention should be given to Fire Escapes and protection from Fire. All necessary Fire Escapes should be installed before the next Term.

[N.D.]

Preparatory or Elementary Course for students in
Sophomore Class.

1st, 2nd and 3rd Terms. 2 recitations a week, 2 hours a
recitation.

Practical Cookery, including discussion of foods belonging to
the following classes:

1. Fuel Foods, starchy plants.
2. Tissue building; eggs, milk, meat, etc.
3. Bread, leavening agents.
4. Fruits, vegetables.
5. Sugar.
6. Special diets.
7. Beverages, tea, coffee, etc.

Practical work done by each pupil during every class period.

=====

Advanced Course No. 1. For students in Junior Class.

1st and 2nd Terms.

Practical Cookery, including:

1. The nature, nutritive constituents and relative value of
foods.
2. Amount of food required in health and influence of various
conditions upon amount of food required.
3. Consideration of different kinds of foods, together with
percentages of nutritive constituents found in them.

=====

Advanced Course No. 2. For students in Junior Class.

3rd Term.

1. Lectures in food production and manufacture.

2. Consideration and making out of dietaries.

3. Preparation of meals and calculations as to dietetic value of foods in such meals.

Special Class for students in Normal Courses.

3rd Term.

Abridged Course as given in 1st and 2nd terms of elementary practical Cookery.

Resolved that Judge Lafferty and
 Cassius M. Clay be appointed a
 Committee to act with two members
 of the Board of Curators of Kentucky
 University to determine the amount of
 money to be paid by the Trustees
 of the A.M. College to the Curators
 of Kentucky University for expenses
 incident to the ^{admission} change of name
~~growing from~~ and other expenses
 germane thereto

W. T. Lafferty
 C. M. Clay
 Chas. B. Thirkhead.
 D. H. Hargreaves
 James K. Dalton

Came then the Committee
 and made their report
 and upon motion the
 same was accepted



Charles Journal Lith Louisville

The Phoenix

PHOENIX HOTEL CO.
(INCORPORATED.)

Chas. Seelbach
MANAGER

OWNERS & PROPRIETORS.

EUROPEAN PLAN.

Lexington, Ky.,

190

That the Board of Trustees of the
State University be authorized and
directed to appropriate out of the
fund under their control an amount
sufficient to meet the necessary expenses
incurred in advertising the and
other changes incident to the change
of style and title

(N.D.)

Department of Zoology and Entomology

- 317 Books and Pamphlets (catalogued)
25 Manuals of Vertebrates.
25 Laboratory Manuals
8 Osteologies
12 Holmes' Biology of Frog.
13 Embryologies
6 Elements of Insect Anatomy (Comstock & Kellogg)
8 Comstock's Manual for the Study of Insects.
24 Pratt's Invertebrate Zoology
14 Pratt's Vertebrates "
1 Standard Dictionary of English Language.

453 Total.

- 88 Zoological Charts.
25 Compound Microscopes
6 Dissecting Microscopes.
25 Tripod Stands.
24 Microscope Blocks
20 Camera Lucidas
36 Sets of dissecting Instruments.
10 Scissors (extra)
24 Section Lifters
3 doz. Pipettes.
4 Turnstile
32 doz. Slides
5 Tripods
3 Stage Micrometers
1 Scharze Microtome
1 Jung "
1 B & L. "
1 Minot. "
2 Aquaria
1 Paraffin Bath
2 Incubators
12 Collecting Nets.
28 Setting Boards
30 Insect Cabinets (of Pasteboard or wood)
1 Trimming Box

- 2.
- 5 Insect Cabinets with glass tops & bottoms.
 - 30 Dissecting Corks.
 - 4 doz dishes
 - 5 doz Watch Crystals.
 - 1384 (115 1/3 doz) Bottles & Jars.
 - 28 Slide Boxes
 - 36 Tables
 - 23 Stools
 - 18 Chairs
 - 1 Demonstration Lecture Table.
 - 6 Exhibition Cases.
 - 1 Water Cooler.
 - 1 Camera (5x7)
 - 1/2 Share in Enlarging Camera.

Demonstration Specimens: -

- 20 Spongia (Euplectella, Hyalonema, etc.)
- 50 Coelenterata (Tubipora, Fungia, Porites, Physalia, Corallium, etc)
- 35 Echinodermata (Astrophyton, Metalia etc.
- 10 Molluscoidea (Lingula etc.)
- 20 Vermes (Arenicola, Amphitrite, etc)
- 70 Mollusca (Mullus, Octopus, Argonauta, Pinna, Tridacna.)
- 62 Arthropoda (Exclusive of Insecta) - (Lepae, Palinurus, Limulus, etc.)
- 1 Cabinet containing 23 Interesting Butterflies from various parts of world.
- 1 " " Noxious Insects
- 1 " " Beneficial "
- 1 " Illustrating Mimicry & Protective Coloration
- Collection " Life History of Honey Bee.
- 5 Cabinets of Misc. Insects
- 5 Tunicata (Salpa, etc.)
- 50 Vertebrata (
- 15 Mammalia skeletons (mounted)
- 3 " " (un mounted)
- 1 Elephant Skull
- 145 Bird Skins.

Department of Geology

- 1037 Books and Camplets (Catalogued)
30 Crosby's Tables for determination of Minerals.
23 Tables completely fitted up for Blow-pipe Analysis.
8 Magnets (extra)
8 Blow pipes "
8 Streak Plates "
4 Agate Mortars "
5 Blue glasses "
1 Platinum Tip Forceps
1 Specific Gravity Balance
1 Hydrostatic Balance
600 Demonstration Specimens of Rocks + Minerals
Foot's Mineral Collection for Lecture Table
54 Structure Series
10 Scale of Hardness
45 Crystallographic Demonstration Blocks.
48 Drawers of Minerals + Rocks (duplicates principally)
4 Paleontological Exhibition Cases (with drawers beneath)
4 Geological " " " " "
1635 Fossils (Catalogued)
1 Case of 62 Rock Samples Illustrating Gg. Stratigraphic Series in Order of Age, with 6 drawers of dup. beneath
1 Rock Sliver.
7 Map Cases
1 Macey Cabinet.
1 Globe
1 Blackboard
1 Demonstration Lecture Table
10 Tables
1 Step-ladder
1 Duplicator
1 Planograph
1 Jewell Still
1 Still
1 Stereopticon
3 doz Venable Burners

60 Cases of Pasteboard Trays ²

1 Dynamo

15 Strata Map of Ky.

1 Geological Map of Ky.

1 " " " Madison Co., Ky.

1 " " " Fayette Co., Ky.

1 " " " Jessamine " Co.

1 " " " Montgomery & Clark Cos., Ky.

1 " " " New York.

1 " " " Alabama.

1 " " " Indiana.

1 " " " Lower Peninsula.

Map of Ky.

Map showing Bituminous Sandstone of Western Ky.

Richmond Quadrangle (framed)

Fellows of Geological Society of America (framed.)

Plaque Ichthyosaurus sp.

" Etna

2 Framed pictures of Petrified Forest, Arizona.

Geological Models

8 Geological Posters.

Geology and Zoology

(N. D)
Lecture Room

Two disarticulated skeletons

One articulated skeleton in glass case

One skull in case

One half skeleton

Paper - Maple manikin

Models: —

Ear (Two)

Larynx (Two)

Eye (Two)

Eye in section

Side of face

Hand

Brain

Specimens: —

4 Human brains

2 Hearts

1 Stomach

One Criterion Lantern

300 Lantern Slides

Dark Room

One 5-7 Camera with bifocal

One $3\frac{1}{4}$ - $4\frac{1}{4}$ Camera

One Developer

Two 10-12 trays

One 18-20 tray

One 14-16 tray

Two 5-7 trays

Wash Box

Printing Frames :- One 8-10

" 5-7

" $3\frac{1}{4}$ - $4\frac{1}{4}$

Six 5-7 Plate Holders

Two Fixing boxes

One Negative Dryer

LEXINGTON, KY. 190

Laboratory

Three doz. Re-agent bottles

One Spirit Lamp

One motor and Jettie

Four graduated

Three Microscopes

One pair Scales

One test case

Four flasks

One incubator

One Water bath

Kymographs

Two Lillie's Artificial Eye

Two Artificial circulation systems

Capillary electrometer

Turnery microtome

Six clay flasks with

Three boxes slides

Two boxes cover glasses

Three small induction coils

Two large stands

LEXINGTON, KY. 190

One small stand

Ergograph

Muscle - holder

Three muscle - boxes

Three tannins

One muscle warmer

One turning fork

One working key

One heart - lever

One interrupting key

Five simple keys

One Throat Muscle chamber

Four frog boards

One crucible

Three chest wires

Three clay boots

One weight frame

One dozen weights

X-Ray Apparatus

One focus coil

Four X-ray tubes

Two stands

One fluoroscope

One X-ray illuminator

One vibrator

Two tube shields

500 X-ray negatives

LEXINGTON, KY. 190

Anatomy Grey, 2 vol.
" Cunningham
" Morris
" Comparative Medicine
Embryology Minck
" Balpin
Physiology Huxley
" Stewart
" Brehmer
" Lillie
Physiology of the Human Body
" Bunge
Pathological Physiology Mallett & Major
Enzymes Squire & Prescott
The Cell Wilson
Essentials of Medicine Oliver
The Principles of Dietetics Watson
The Principles of Heredity - Rice
Hereditary Blood & Donceoff
Dietetics Sued
Anatomy - Sued & Pyle
Haeckel
Physiology of the Human Body
Atlas of Anatomy - Schuller
Cresley, Holden
Bacteriology Frankel
Aquatic Microscopy Sued
Photo-micrography Walling.

LEXINGTON, KY.....190

Office & Library

Physiology of Domestic Animals	Trade Smith
The Nervous System	Barker
Text Book of Anatomy	Gerrish
Comparative Embryology	F. H. Ralphson
Sollett's Anatomy	
Physiology Experimental & Descriptive	Collins
Human Mechanism	Hough & Ledywick
American Text Book of Physiology	2. vol.
Clinical Examination of Blood	Calvert
Anatomy and Function of the Vertebrates	Willis
Essentials of Histology	Lehmann
Physiology of the Brain	Leh
Dissection of the Dog	Howell
Appendicitis	Myer
Dissection of the Vermiform Appendix	H. P. Hawkins
Text Book of Physiology	Edited by F. H. Leppert ²
Text Book of Human Physiology	Lancelotti
Text Book of Embryology	Heiler
Medical & Surgical History of War of Rebellion	Björnstén
Hypnotism	Hall
Laboratory Guide in Physiology	

Inventory.
Anatomy & Physiology

State University,

D. O. FRAZEE, BUSINESS AGENT.

(N.D.)

LEXINGTON, KY., _____

Number of extra students that can be accommodated in the Old Dormitory.

Room 9	Room for	I
Room 11	Room for	I
Room 12	Room for	2
Room 22	Room for	I
Room 25	Room for	2
Room 26	Room for	I
Room 30	Room for	I
Room 31	Room for	I
Room 32	Room for	I
Total --		<u>II</u>

Number of extra students that can be accommodated in the New Dormitory.

Room 13	Room for	I
Room 15	Room for	2
Room 22	Room for	4
		<u>7</u>

?
See
Dec 10, 1907
see Holloway letter
Dec 7 1908

DR. THOMAS C. HOLLOWAY
TRUST COMPANY BUILDING
LEXINGTON, KY.

HOURS { 9 TO 10 A. M. PHONE 447
2 TO 4 P. M.

RESIDENCE PHONES 1986

N. D.

The Proposed Positive Faculty.

Surgery - Gynecology Drs. Ellis A Allen
Schachner Dugan- J. Wathin- Koontz
Willmonth, Samuels, H. A. Davidson, Block.
Medicine Drs. Boggess, Solemn, Wm. Jenkins , Myers.
Phys. Diagnosis
 Geo. Jenkins
Pediactris
 Barbour, Gilbert, Woody.
Nervous & Mental Diseases.
 Drs. Pope, & Cuthbert Thompson.
Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat,
 Dr. Coomes, Hall, S. B. Hayes.
Gastro-Intestinal & Applied Therapeutics
 Dr. T. Hunt Stucky.
Obstetrics-
 Drs. Dougherty, Boyd, Goodman.
Rectal Diseases.
 Drs. Witherspoon, Haynes, Asman.
Genito-Urinary & Vanerial-
 Drs. Kellsall, Hefflin, Orndorff.
Gynecology-
 Drs. J. E. Hanynes & Ravitch.
Medical Jurisprudence-
 Hon. Robert L. Bingham.
Applied Therapeutics- Dr. R. A. Bate.
Toxicology- Dr. Kendall.
Hygeine & Sanitation- Dr. Simon.
Clinical Lab. & SeraTherapy. Dr. Farbach.

DR. THOMAS C. HOLLOWAY
TRUST COMPANY BUILDING
LEXINGTON, KY.
HOURS { 9 TO 10 A. M. PHONE 447
 { 2 TO 4 P. M.
RESIDENCE PHONES 1986

Pathological Lab. Drs. Oconnor & Grasser.

Life Insurance- Drs. Guest, & Blackford.

Post mortum. Pathology.- C. I. Gross.

Anaesthesia- Dr. Lindsey Ireland.

A no of other excellent teachers
now connected with the University of
Louisville will join us as soon
as it is an established fact
as to the Mil. Dept. of State University

See min.
Beatties
Dec 19, 1907
April 14, 1908
June 21, 1908
June 9, 1908

J. K. Patterson, President State University, W.D

Lexington, Ky.

Dear Sir:-

We, the undersigned, are acquainted with the Physicians who are engaged in promoting the plan to establish in the City of Louisville, Kentucky, a Clinical Division of the Medical Department of the University of Kentucky. This plan seems feasible and right, and we employ the means of expressing to you the interest and cooperation of the County of Hardin in the promotion of a Medical Enterprise, such as Kentucky is entitled to, and such as she should have.

R. E. Settle Circuit Clerk

J. H. Corbly county clerk,

O. E. Bunnell D.C. Hardin Cir. Ct.

J. L. Pilkinton, Supt. Hardin Co. Schools.

Wesley S. Chelf Circuit Judge Phelps Dist

Cyrus Veirs County Judge Hardin County

J. H. Haskinson, Supt. City Schools, Elizabethton.

(N.D.)

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SCHOOL OF MECHANICAL AND
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

FIRST:

Four thousand(\$4000.00) dollars for annual running expenses.

SECOND:

An instructor in electrical engineering to report directly to the Professor of Electrical engineering, at eight (\$800.00) hundred dollars.

THIRD:

An additional instructor in mechanical engineering, to report directly to the Professor of Mechanical Engineering, at eight hundred (\$800.00) dollars.

FOURTH:

An appropriation of six thousand (\$6000.00) dollars for addition to Mechanical Hall.

FIFTH:

A committee from the Board of Trustees to introduce an independent bill in the next legislature for two hundred thousand (\$200.000) dollars for the department of mechanical and electrical engineering.

SUPPLEMENTARY ITEMS.

SIXTH:

The development of a central heating and power plant, plans and specifications to be laid out by Professors Anderson and Frankel.

SEVENTH:

Increase of Joseph Dicker's salary one hundred (\$100.00) dollars a year, and provision made to give him three months leave of absence on full pay.

EIGHTH:

Provision to pay the traveling expenses of some one to present the facilities of the State college for training in mechanical and electrical engineering.

In the event that the office of Auditor of Accounts and Supervisor of Grounds and Buildings["] be created by the Board of Trustees, I recommend that the scope of his duties embrace amongst other things the following, namely:-

Requisitions by heads of departments shall be made in duplicate; after being approved by the President, one shall be given to the Business Agent and one to the Auditor of Accounts. The Business Agent shall make the purchases, the bills for which when rendered shall be compared with the requisition on file in his office; when checked and approved by the Business Agent, they shall be sent to the Auditor of Accounts, who shall check, approve and return to the Business Agent. The latter shall then issue checks, which when counter-signed by the Auditor, shall be transmitted to the creditor in payment of the obligation, and no bill shall be paid which fails to correspond with the requisition under which the goods were purchased.

All checks issued by the Experiment Station in payment of obligations contracted shall be paid by checks signed by the Business Agent and counter-signed by the Auditor of Accounts.

As Supervisor of Grounds and Buildings, his duties shall embrace within their scope the following, namely:-

Care of the grounds upon which the college buildings are erected, supervision of carriage roads and foot-paths, of trees, shrubbery, and flower beds.

The preservation of buildings, the necessary improvements, cleanliness, inspection of quarters in dormitories, recommendations for needed changes and repairs.

In addition to these duties enumerated above, he shall be charged with the duty of keeping a list of eligible boarding houses, receiving and disposing of students when they arrive, frequent visitations to boarding houses and clubs, in order to assure himself of cleanliness, correct habits and service.

He shall also be charged with the general oversight of the morals of the students.

He shall further be charged with the duty of assistance

to the President in the maintenance of order and discipline, in attending to correspondence and in such other duties of administration as may be delegated to him by the President.

N. D.

7

1

✓
O'Mara, John W *William*

Rockcastle

State University
President's Room

Lexington, Ky.,

1900

N.D.

Accommodations 24

Sept. 14 - 18 May

Three 1st & 2nd year \$3.00, \$5.00 3rd

Campbell Hampton \$50.00 per annum.

Dr. Spencer School in Mo. \$40-50

Laurel charged by lessons \$1.00 per
lesson, 3 lessons per week,

All graduates in Arts & Science required
to take Domestic Science, this will
take in available space

State College of
Kentucky.
President's Room.

64000
18900
10800
917

N.D.

Lexington, Ky., _____ 189

Dr. Phelps
Income

12400⁰⁰
137600⁰⁰

150000⁰⁰

Sal 90000⁰⁰
Exp. 65000

155000⁰⁰

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Q																
Z	ct															
Ch																
Col. Clay	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mr. Frazer	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Judge Kinnead	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
" Lafferty	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
" McChord	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
" Smith	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pres. Patterson	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mr. Terrill	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Judge Street	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	10	109	79	69	49	109	79	89	99	49	69	59	39			
			39													

Judge Bell a
 Judge Bonden a
 Mr. Brooks a
 " Carpenter a
 " Hopkins a
 " Metcalfe a
 Judge Street a

duplicate

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 has 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 verification before basing any action upon it, there will be this year a surplus of revenue over expenditure. Not forgetting the increased demands of the Department 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 \$8000. 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. additional income with which to meet this and other requirements.

[N.D.]

PARTS OF THE LAWS COPIED FROM THE KENTUCKY STATUTES REGULATING THE STATE COLLEGE, AND BY-LAWS ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES REGULATING THE FUNCTIONS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL OF THE EXPERIMENT STATION AND OF VARIOUS OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

- Sec. 1 The Board of Trustees shall meet regularly as required by law on the Tuesday next preceding the annual commencement in June, and on the second Tuesday in December in each year. In the absence of the Governor of the State, ex-officio Chairman of the Board, a chairman pro-tempore shall be elected. Called meetings may be held as required by law.
- Sec. 2 They shall at the June meeting of each year elect a Secretary, Treasurer and Business Agent, each of whom shall perform his duties as hereinafter set forth.
- Sec. 3 ~~The Board of Trustees shall from time to time determine the number of departments of study or investigation which the College shall comprise and the scope of same as the law now provides.~~
- Sec. 4 The Board of Trustees shall appoint a president, all necessary professors, assistants, tutors, and other officers or agents, and determine the salaries, duties and official relations of each, and provide for the salary of each as now provided by law; in the appointment of same, no preference shall be shown to any religious denomination, and may remove or suspend any of them at will. They shall do all other acts which may be needful for the welfare of the institution.
- Sec. 5 They shall grant degrees to the alumni of the institution, and prescribe conditions upon which post-graduate honors shall be obtained by its alumni and others, and to confer such honorary degrees upon the recommendation of the faculty of the institution as they may think proper.
- Sec. 6 They shall establish proper regulations for the government of the College and the physical training, military or otherwise,

of the students, and to authorize the suspension and dismissal of students for neglect or violation of the regulations, or for other conduct prejudicial to the character and welfare of the institution.

Sec. 7 They shall at each regular ^{June} meeting appoint an executive committee as required by law, said committee shall be charged with the general administration of the affairs of the College, under such by-laws and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Board of Trustees, and with the execution of measures especially authorized by the Board. They shall also appoint a Board of Control for the Experiment Station, which Board shall have general management of the Experiment Station; said Board shall report its proceedings and recommendations to the Board of Trustees at its regular meetings.

Sec. 8 All moneys accruing from the Fertilizer Law, the Food Law, and the Feed Law, and all moneys appropriated by the Board of Trustees from whatever source to the Experiment Station shall come under the supervision of the Board of Control. The Director shall be ex-officio Secretary of the Board of Control.

Sec. 9 The Board of Trustees shall make to the General Assembly, within the first month of each regular session, a full report of the condition and operation of the College since the date of the preceding report, with such recommendations concerning the College as may be deemed necessary.

Sec.10 The Board of Trustees shall appoint three prudent, discreet and intelligent women who shall constitute a Board of Supervisors or Control, to manage and superintend, under the direction of the Board of Trustees, the dormitory for young women. This Board shall be governed by the State laws regulating same.

Sec.11 For further laws regulating the various functions of the State College, but not deemed necessary to be copied herein, reference is made to Kentucky Statutes under the title Agricultural and Mechanical College.

DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY.

The Secretary shall attend all the regular and called meetings of both the Board of Trustees and the Executive Committee and shall carefully record the proceedings of all such meetings in a book or books suited for said purpose, and which shall be purchased by the Business Agent. The said Secretary shall hold his office in the main building of the College and see that all his books, papers, records or memoranda trusted to his care or the property that belongs to his office are safely cared for in said office. He shall submit reports at any time he may be called upon by the Board of Trustees or by the Executive Committee.

DUTIES OF THE TREASURER.

The Treasurer shall enter into covenant with the Commonwealth of Kentucky with one or more good and sufficient sureties bound therein, to be approved by the Board of Trustees conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties, and the payment of all moneys that shall come into his hands, to his successor in office, or to such person or persons as may be lawfully entitled to receive the same. He shall keep an itemized account of receipts and expenditures, and shall pay out no money except on authorization of the Board of Trustees given directly or through its executive committee. He shall render to the Executive Committee, monthly statements of receipts and expenditures and amount on hand, and a full detailed statement with vouchers for information and action of the Board of Trustees at its regular annual meeting and at other periods when required.

DUTIES OF THE BUSINESS AGENT.

It shall be the duty of the Business Agent to make all purchases for all departments of the College and to attend to all the business under the direction of the Board of Trustees. He shall submit monthly reports to the Executive Committee, and in said report he shall set forth such expenditures contracted by him, and the same if proper shall be ordered paid by the said Committee.

He may be given special power and authority in the discharge of his duties as the Executive Committee may from time to time think proper, if such is not provided for in the laws and rules regulating his office.

DUTIES OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee shall hold regular monthly meetings on the first Tuesday in each month and such special meetings as it may deem necessary. It may attend recitations and inspect any departments or functions of the College, to see that the duties of the various officers and employees are faithfully performed, that discipline and good order are maintained and the regulations enforced, and that the persons and means employed in the various capacities are necessary and proper for the efficient conduct of the College, and it may point out to the President, or other Executive officer, any faults that should be corrected, but as except herein provided, it can make no suspension, addition or alteration of any sort in the establishment, regulation and order of construction and government, that function belonging exclusively to the Board of Trustees.

The Committee shall also carefully scrutinize all current requisitions for the various departments of the College; see that the things asked for are necessary and such as have been authorized by the Board of Trustees do not exceed the sums appropriated, but such requisitions as may be necessary and which have not been provided for by the Board of Trustees, may be approved by the Committee, provided the expenditures do not exceed the sum allowed to be so expended by the Committee.

The Committee may control the employment and discharge of the various mechanics and laborers required and employed by the day or month that may be necessary for the service of the College.

For flagrant cause affecting immediately the honor and welfare of the College, the Executive Committee may suspend from his function for the final action of the Board of Trustees, any officer or employee of the College, and pending such suspension the

pay of the person suspended shall also be suspended, or cease altogether, as the Board of Trustees in acting upon the question involved may subsequently decide.

In case of the interruption of the functions of any professor, teacher, or other officer of the College, whether by sickness, death, resignation or other cause, occurring between the meetings of the Board of Trustees, the duties of the position shall, if practicable, be temporarily performed by some other officer of the College designated by the President, or in case of the Experiment Station, by the Director thereof.

This arrangement may be continued, with the approval of the Executive Committee, until the next meeting of the Board of Trustees; but if the deficiency cannot be so provided for, the Executive Committee may employ temporarily a suitable person for the vacant place until the next meeting of the Board, except in case of a vacancy in the presidency of the College, or in the directorship of the Experiment Station, or any full professorship, in which case a special meeting of the Board shall immediately be called. A special meeting of the Board shall also immediately be called in case of a permanent interruption of the functions of the Treasurer, Secretary, or Business Agent: Provided, however, that such interruption or suspension from duties of any officer or professor by the Executive Committee shall occur within one month of the regular meeting of the Board, the Executive Committee may, as herein provided, make temporary provision for such case until the regular meeting of the Board.

All accounts of money belonging to the College, received or due, from whatever source, shall be subject to the scrutiny of the Executive Committee, and all sums appropriated by the Board of Trustees for the expenses of the College, ^{proper} shall come under the supervision and guardianship of the Committee. The authorized expenses of College Trustees, and all proper accounts for salaries and wages already authorized by the Board of Trustees may be paid when due out of the proper appropriations

on warrants signed by the Business Agent and
of the Board in the manner prescribed, without the intervention
of the Executive Committee, but all other expenses shall only
be paid from time to time with the approval of the Committee
upon itemized requisitions submitted through the Business Agent
and signed by the President of the College, or in case of the
Experiment Station, by the Director thereof, and any sum appro-
priated by the Board for discretionary objects which, in the in-
terval of the meetings of the Board, may prove to be unnecessary
or inexpedient, may be retained by the Executive Committee.

All sums remaining on hand at the end of the accounting
year in May or June, from any appropriation for the previous
year, shall be returned to the general fund for further disposi-
tion.

It shall keep a full record of its proceedings and submit
the record to the Board of Trustees at each regular meeting of
the Board, and at special meetings, when required, for the con-
sideration and action of the Board.

The Committee shall adopt such rules of proceedings as it
may deem proper in the conduct of its business. The rules and
duties prescribed in this paragraph for the Executive Committee
will also govern the meetings and duties of the Board of Control
of the Experiment Station.

BY-LAWS.

- I. It will be the duty of the President of the College to
prepare for the consideration and action of the Board of
Trustees at its regular annual meeting in June of each year,
a report, accompanied by the reports and estimates of the
Treasurer, Business Agent, and the several officers having
charge of departments or special objects of the College,
setting forth the amount of the funds on hand from the pre-
vious year, including the unexpended appropriations, the es-
timated income and total means available for the ensuing
year, and the specific sums required for the various expens-
es of the College for the same period. In this estimate of

counter-signed by the President, or in case of the Experiment Station by the Director thereof.

expenses will be included, under the head of "contingencies," a sum not exceeding \$1,500.00 to be employed under the direction of the Executive Committee, solely for accidental and unforeseeable damage to buildings or outfit, or other pressing emergencies that could not be anticipated; and whenever the contingent fund thus appropriated is found to be insufficient to meet an existing emergency, a special meeting of the Board will be immediately called to provide for the case. The report of the President shall set forth such facts in the experience of the previous year, and such recommendations for the future as he may deem of importance to the welfare of the College. The report shall be submitted through the Executive Committee in due time before the meeting of the Board of Trustees, and the Committee will add such further facts and recommendations as it may deem proper, for the consideration of the Board.

II.

At the meeting^s of the Board of Trustees, the following order of business will be observed as nearly as practicable:

1. The meeting shall be called to order by the last elected Chairman, or in his absence, by the Secretary of the Board, and a new Chairman shall then be elected.
2. Calling of the roll, and noting of the present and absent members, and announcement by the Chairman, of a quorum or no quorum.
3. Appointment by the Chairman of the standing committees herein prescribed. The Secretary of the Board shall make in advance for the information of each particular Committee, a copy of the regulation defining its duties, on which he shall write the names of the particular Committeemen as they are appointed, and then deliver it to the Chairman of the particular Committee.
4. Reading of the minutes of the last preceding meeting of the Board and approval, if not already approved.
5. Reading of the minutes of the Executive Committee since the last meeting of the Board and action thereon.
- 5a. Reading minutes of faculty.
- 5b. Reading minutes of special faculties.
6. Reading of the report of the President and action thereon.
7. Report of the Treasurer (to be read if required) and action thereon.
8. Report of Business Agent (to be read if required) and action thereon.
9. Reading of minutes of the Board of Control of the Experiment Station since the last meeting of the Board of Trustees, and action thereon.

10. Unfinished business from previous meeting of the Board of Trustees.
11. Current Committee reports, including the appropriation budget, and action thereon.
12. Election of Secretary, Treasurer, Business Agent, Executive Committee, and Board of Control of Experiment Station.
13. Election to fill vacancies if any in the College, including Experiment Station.
14. Election of Trustees.
15. New business.
16. Reading and approval of minutes.
17. Adjournment.

All elections by the Board of Trustees shall be by ballot.

III. At each regular meeting of the Board of Trustees, the Chairman shall appoint the following standing committees, consisting of three members each, to-wit:

1. Committee on the report of the President of the College.
2. Committee on finance.
3. Committee on appropriations.
4. Committee on buildings and grounds of College proper.
5. Committee on Experiment Station.
6. Committee on salaries.
7. Committee on internal expansion.
8. Committee on military instruction and college discipline.
9. Committee on minutes of Executive Committee.
10. Committee on minutes of the faculty.

IV. It will be the duty of the committee on the President's report, to point out such facts and suggestions as may seem to call for special action, and recommend the reference of the various subjects to the appropriate standing committees, respectively, or to Special Committees.

V. It will be the duty of the committee on finance to investigate the financial condition of the College and Experiment Station, their sources of income and objects of expenditure; and to devise such means of augmentation and point out such

objects of reform as may seem practicable and advisable for increasing the one and curtailing the other.

- VI. It will be the duty of the committee on appropriation to consider the objects to be provided for, and the estimates presented for the various departments; to make in each such modifications as the merits of the case may suggest, and the available means may require; and to see that the various items are properly described and tabulated for the consideration of the Board.
- VII. It will be the duty of the committee on college buildings and grounds to ascertain by inspection and inquiry the condition of the college buildings and grounds, and their adaptation to the purposes for which they are intended; and to specify such repairs as may be necessary, and to recommend such additions and improvements as the interests of the College may require, with the estimated cost of the proposed improvement in each case.
- VIII. It will be the duty of the committee on the Experiment Station to ascertain by inspection and investigation, its condition and system of management, and to recommend such improvements in the facilities, and such modification in the methods as may seem to be advisable and practicable.
- IX. It will be the duty of the committee on salaries to take into consideration the amount and character of the work pertaining to the several positions, especially the subordinate positions, the sufficiency or excessiveness, and the relative equity, of the existing compensation, and to recommend such modifications as may seem proper. Provided, however, that except for special reason no salary shall be altered or changed except at the end of each period of five years.
- X. It shall be the duty of the committee on internal expansion to visit the College from time to time in order to ascertain the condition of the several departments, with a view to the enlargement or curtailment of courses of study, or the establishment of new ones, and to report upon the economic and financial import

of the changes proposed.

XI. It will be the duty of the committee on military instruction and college discipline to investigate from time to time the condition of the military organization and the instruction given the military corps, the discipline of the students generally, and of those resident upon the grounds particularly, to report negligence or laxity of administration and to suggest means by which instruction in military science and college discipline may be rendered more effective.

XIa. It will be the duty of the committee on minutes of the Executive Committee to examine carefully the minutes of the Executive Committee to see that the orders of the Board have been carried out, and to see that all expenditures have been made in accordance with the orders of the Board.

XIb. It will be the duty of the committee on the minutes of the faculty to examine the minutes of the faculty and report thereon, with such recommendations as may seem proper and advisable concerning the actions and recommendations of the faculty.

These special duties of the several standing committees may be amplified or curtailed in any case, at the discretion of the Board of Trustees.