TO THE HONORABLE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE A. & M. COLLEGE.

Gentleman:-

Several of your Committee have been canvassed on the subject of protecting your buildings with the Harden Hand Grenade against incipient fires. The goods have been well known for over seven years. They have been adopted by the United States Government and over fifty Railroads throughout their entire lines, are now using them, after thorough competition against everything in the market. It is well known that glass is the only thing that will preserve these chemicals indefinitely. In the Harden Grenade you have a permanent fixture and they are so simple that any one over ten years of age can use them. The price to your Institution will be 20 per cent off of regular price ($15.00) per dozen, making one gross cost $144.00. In addition to this discount we will furnish free of charge the wire brackets to keep three or four bottles in a place. In buying these goods you can rest assured that you will have a reliable extinguisher at a small cost and one that will not get out of order in years. Please have your Principal sign the enclosed contract at your next meeting.

J. R. Price

Gen'l. Agt. for U. S.

51 & 53 Dearborn St

Chicago Ill

The State College of Kentucky is now well abreast of the other Land-Grant Colleges - easily first south of the Ohio River and in many respects the equal of the best in the Northwest although its income and building accommodations are far behind those of the great states North and West of us. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri and Iowa have provided buildings for their respective institutions at a cost far surpassing ours and supplied annual income from three to six-fold greater than that at our command.

By adequate support our Engineering courses of study will supply a a large percentage of the trained Engineers required in the South; and our Scientific courses of study will supply a like proportion of Scientific experts in the application of Science to the industrial Arts. Now is a rare opportunity for Kentucky to take the lead in the South and West and to maintain it.

The authorities of the State College bring these facts before you with pardonable pride. Its growth within the last 22 years surpasses that of any other institution in Kentucky. But this we hope is only the beginning of greater things yet to be. If, however, it is to expand in the future as it has grown in the past, the State, realizing its necessities and its opportunities must foster and sustain it with no niggardly hand. Income has not kept pace with expansion and with its ever growing necessities. The income from the Federal Government accruing from the proceeds of the sale of lands donated by Congress in 1862 and from the appropriation made under the Morrill Act of 1890 is divided - 14 1/2 % being given to the colored Normal School in Frankfort. In most of the other states of the Union these incomes in their entirety are given to the Colleges and Universities organized under the law of 1862. Our income is thus diminished to the extent of $5060.50 each year. Moreover the income of the College from the 1/2 cent tax imposed in 1880 is quite inelastic and has stood at practically the same figure for several years past.

State College of Kentucky,

Jas. K. Patterson, Ph. D., LL. D., President.

 Lexington, Ky.,

Matriculates increase in numbers every year, classes grow proportionately, new courses of study are added to meet the needs of the public; but the income of the College is practically at a stand-still.

A largely increased attendance of young women in consequence of the completion of the College Hall for boarding and lodging young women (for the erection of which the State appropriated $60.000) will swell our numbers beyong all precedent and emphasize the necessity for more and ampler accommodations. You will readily see that unless the educational interests of the State as represented in the State College are provided with additional means for expansion and maintenance, the progress and growth of the institution must be cut short, must come to a stand-still, must, as compared with other State Colleges relatively decline.

To cease to go forward is to go back. No state institution in all the Union has had a steadier and a healthier growth. No College has graduated abler men and women. If the progress of which we are all so proud is to continue we must have more means and the Commonwealth is our only source of supply. The College will ask the legislature of which you will be a member for money for the erection of additional and much needed buildings. It will also ask for a substantial addition to its income in order that it may be able to meet growing expenditure.

The State College is the child of the Commonwealth; it appeals to your protection; to your intelligence, to your interests and to your pride to sustain it with no niggardly hand.

The State is rich in actual resources; richer far in potential resources which the State College is a potent factor in developing.

The State, moreover, is now quite free from debt; the moment seems auspicious for the exercise of a generous liberality to enable your College to grow and expand and become a still greater power for good in Kentucky.

To you it appeals: to you it stretches forth its hands.

Make it all it ought to be and this and future generations will accord to you your meed of honor.

Necessities.

1. An appropriation of $75.000 for the extension and further equipment of the Department of Mechanical, Civil and Electrical Engineering.

2. An appropriation of $40.000 for the erection and equipment of a bubilding for Mining Engineering.

3. An appropriation of $35.000 for the erection and equipment of a building for the use of the Normal Department and for the Academy.

4. An appropriation for the current fiscal year and for each succeeding year thereafter in order to liquidate the existing debt of $13464.19,- representing the aggregate of annual deficits which have accumilated during several years past and to provide for ~~xxx~~ additional income to meet the annually increasing expenditures of the College.

We have now sketched the history of the College, and in the following section have presented its organization by departments and courses of study. Reports of departments appended and made a part of this report show the work done in kind and in degree. We have exhibited its marvelous growth and development; how setting out from small beginnings, it has grown to its present proportions. We have shown that it must advance pari passu with its sister Colleges and Universities; that to stand still is to lose ground and be left like the moraine of a glacier while the mighty mass moves silently and resistlessly on.

We have shown what other states are doing and that even with our meagre resources none of them turn out better men than we.

We have called attention to the teeming resources and boundless wealth of Kentucky awaiting the engineer to make them available, and finally we appeal to your honor and good faith pledged to the general government, to your state pride, to your intelligent self-interest, to maintain and sustain your State College in a spirit worthy your traditions, worthy your history, worthy the sires from whose loins you came. We build, our descendants will inhabit; we plant, they will reap; let us remember our lineage and praise the fathers who begat us by doing their work as they would do.

Let us foster and maintain a great institution whose beacon light will be seen from afar over hill and valley and plain, east and west, north and south, throughout all this broad land of ours.

We abe with great respect,

Your Obedient Servants.

American Civic Alliance

The following letter was received by President Patterson about the middle of last month:-

"My dear Mr. Patterson:-

"In connection with the resolution unanimously adopted by the National Civic Congress last December, providing for the establishment of a "National Institute of Civics", for the study of our civic problems and the propaganda of fundamental political knowledge, I beg to announce that you were elected President of the Institute. The complete list of other officers is as follows:

"Vice-Presidents: Judge Ben B. Lindsay, Denver, Colorado, Theodore Marburg, A.M., Political Economist, Baltimore, John McLaren McBryde, Ph.D., LL.D., President Emeritus Virginia Polytechnic Institute, William Oxley Thompson, D.D., LL.D., President Ohio State University, Bion J. Arnold, former President American Institute of Electrical Engineers, S. W. Fordyce, Esq., St. Louis, Thomas Burke, former Justice, Supreme Court of Washington, Thomas Kearns, former United States Senator, Salt Lake City, Richard Olney, former United States Senator, Wisconsin, Truman H. Neuberry, former Secretary of the Navy, Michigan.

"Secretary: Prof. William B. Smith, Ph.D., LL.D., Professor of Philosophy, Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana.

"The present plan for the practical work of the Institute is first to form an Advisory Board of fifty prominent citizens from every part of the country, and then to select a body of competent educators and publicists who shall prepare a course of progressive study in civics, embracing the fundamental knowledge requisite to every citizen for the intelligent exercise of his civic function

"The work of the Institute for the present will be in charge of a committee of three, consisting of yourself, the Secretary of the Institute and myself. The thing to do now is to select an Advisory Board, and I should very much like you to make suggestions as to who in your judgment ought to be appointed on that Board. Then we shall have to see about selecting proper persons to prepare the course of study.

"This Institute of Civics is designed to be the educational arm of the Alliance, by means of which our civic propaganda will be carried on, and consequently its work will be guided to a great extent by our Board of Trustees, of which you are a member, and also our Executive Council.

"When you have relinquished the duties in connection with your present office, probably you can come to New York and take an active interest in the work. In the meantime, if you will permit me, I will do the work. We believe that this plan, when properly carried into practical effect, will greatly contribute towards raising the standard of citizenship and thereby benefit our country.

"Believe me to be

Very sincerely yours,

N. Lafayette-Savay,

President, American Civic Alliance.

The American Civic Alliance was organized about a year ago and has already made very encouraging progress. At the meeting of the Civic Congress referred to in the letter above, held in New York City in December last, there were more than 600 delegates present. A very gratifying degree of enthusiasm was manifest during its proceedings. Many of the best men in America are enrolled in its membership, amongst whom are: David Starr Jordan, Admiral Schley, Henry Clews, who is the Treasurer of the Alliance, John Wanamaker, Admiral Dewey, President Alderman of the University of Vir-

ginia. It is doubtful whether any organization in America contains in its membership an equal number of men of influence and standing, of light and of leading in America.

In order to stimulate the movement in favor of good roads and to make legislation for that purpose effective, the Board of Trustees of the State University of Kentucky have established a department of Rural and Highway Engineering and have conceded and granted the privilege of free tuition to two properly prepared students from each county, for a period of two years, or so long as may be necessary to complete the two years course of Rural and Highway Engineering published in the catalogue of the State University. The selection of such students shall be made by the Fiscal Court of each county and the scholarship thus awarded shall be tenable for two years of university work, viz. For the Freshman and Sophomore years, the period required to complete the two years course in Rural and Highway Engineering. The appointee selected by the Fiscal Court will receive free tuition but he shall not be exempt from the payment of matriculation and laboratory fees.

An appointment by the Fiscal Court will not entitle the appointee to instruction in Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, or any other course of study. Matriculation in any one of these will require a county appointment made on competitive examination by the County Superintendent under the law. If then a matriculate in Rural Engineering, under an appointment by the Fiscal Court, desires to change from the short course of two years in Rural Engineering into any one of the other four-year courses in the institution, which leads to a degree, he must either get a county appointment from the County Superintendent on competitive examination, or pay the full fees due for the course which he proposes to enter.

The two years course in Rural and Highway Engineering is not identical with any of the courses in engineering proper in the University, nor is it a preparatory course for either or any of them.

Students appointed by the Fiscal Court must have the equivalent of a high school course as a preparation for entering the first year of Rural and Highway Engineering. If

a student be inadequately prepared for the first year's work, he will obtain the necessary preparation in the Academy, without payment of tuition fees, but will be chargeable with all other fees.

AN ACT to provide an appropriation for the erection and equipment of Buildings for the use of the Agricultural Department and of the Normal School of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky.

WHEREAS the Buildings and equipment for the Agricultural and Horticultural education and for the training of Teachers in the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky are no longer equal to the annually increasing demands made upon the College for instruction in these branches of learning,

AND WHEREAS the failure of the State and of the College to provide ample facilities for education and training in the branches of learning relating to these important avocations must compel citizens of this Commonwealth either to forego the advantages of such eduation and training or to seek them abrodd under conditions disadvantageous and uneconomic,

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

Section 1. That Fifty Thousand Dollars, ($50,000.00), be and the same is hereby appropriated for the erection and equipment of a Building for the use of the Department of Agriculture, in which shall be provided class rooms for instruction in Agriculture, Horticulture, Agricultural Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Soil Physics, Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Forestry, and other subjects related to Agricultural Science, with the museums and laboratories needed for instruction theoretical and practical. Temporary provision may also be made in this Building for the class rooms and laboratories needed for instruction by the School of Mines, until separate and commodious arrangements can be provided for its use.

Section 2. That Fifty Thousand Dollars, ($50,000.00), be and the same is hereby appropriated for the erection and equipment of a building for the use of the Department of Normal School Work, in which shall be provided the necessary recitation rooms, Library rooms, museums,

PARTS OF 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 AND OF VARIOUS OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

...RTS OF THE LAWS COPIED FROM THE KENTUCKY STATUTES REGULATING AGT. ST. TY 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 proceeding 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 tem shall be elected. Call 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 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. 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, which 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 consitute 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 govern 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 call meetings of 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 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 received 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 Trusteesat 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, nd it may point out to the President, or other Executive officers, 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 sum 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 thesum allowed to be so expended by the Committee.

The Committee may control the employment and discharge of the various mechanics and laborers required and employ 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 ceased altogether, as the Board of Trustees in acting upon the question involved may subsequently decide.

In case of the interuption of the functions of any professor, teacher, or other officer of the College, whether by sickness, death, resignation or other cause, occuring 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 the 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 interuption of the functions of the Treasurer, Secretary or Business Agent: Provided, however, that such interuption 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 provisions 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 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 the 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 appropriation of the Board, on warrents signed by the Business Agent and countersigned by the resident, or in case of the Experiment Station by the Director thereof, without the intervention of the Executive Committee, but all other expenses shall only be paid from time to time with the appropval 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 appropriated by the Board for discretionary objects/, [illegible] which in the interval of the meetings of the Board, may prove to be unnecessary or expedient, may be retained by the Executive Committee.

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

It shall keep a full record of its proceedings and submit the records to the Board of Trustees at each regular meeting of the Board, and special meetings, when reguired, for consideration 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 meetins and duties of the Board of Control of the Experiment Station.

BY-LAWS

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 several officers having charge of departments or special objects of the College, setting forth the amount of funds on hand from previous year, including unexpended appropriations, the estimated income and total means available for the ensuing year and the specific sum required for the various expenses of the College for the same period. In this estimate of 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 unforsseable 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 unsufficeint 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 of the Board of Trustees, the following order of business will be observed as nearly as practicable:

I. The meeting shall be called to order by the last elected Chairman, or in his absence, by the Secretary of the Board, and a Chairman shall then be elected.

2. Calling of the roll, and noting of the present and absent members, and anouncement 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 Committee as they are appointed, and then deliver it to the Chairman of the particular Committee.

4. Reading of the minutes of the last 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 of the minutes of the Faculty.
5b. Reading of the minutes of the 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 the Business Agent (to be read if required) and action thereon.

9 Reading of the minutes of the Board of Control of the Experiment Station since the last meeting of the Board of Trustees and action thereon.
IO. Unfinished business from previous meeting of the Board of Trustees.
II. Current Committee reports, including the appropriation budget, and action thereon.
I2. Election of Secretary, Treasurer, Business Agent, Executive Committee and Board of Control of the Experiment Station.
I3. Election to fill vacancies, if any, in college, including the Experiment Station.
I4. Election of Trustees.
I5. New Business
I6. Reading and approval of minutes.
I7. 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:
I. 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 faculty.

IV It will be the duty of the Committee on 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 subject 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 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 for the purpose which they are intended; and to specify such repairs as may be necessary, and to recommend such additions and improvements as the interest of the College may require, with the estimated cost of the proposed improvement in such case.

VIII It will be the duty of the Committee on 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 sub-ordinate positions, the sufficiency and excessiveness, and the relative equity, of the existing compensation, and to recommend such modifications mas may seem proper. Provided, however, that except for special reasons 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 the view of enlarging or curtailment of course 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 by 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 the 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 order of the Board.

XIb. It will be 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.

My dear Professor

I send you herewith two French Stories, One by H Malot, which received the prize of 20000 fr. from the Academie and which is as pure in its morals as could be desired. The other is by Gautier and has achieved great celebrity, For its morals nothing can be said, but for beautiful diction & poetic thought it should have some rank. Altho very loose it is sold in Paris by the most reputable

booksellers. If you feel yourself disgusted you can lay it aside.

Yours truly

B. F. Buckland

My Dear Professor

I herewith enclose
you the Original Report as
requested.

Please preserve it & when
done with it return to

Yours truly

B. F. Buckner

B. F. Buckner [80-84?]

My Dear Mrs. Blackburn;

Rosa expresses a desire to study in my Office where it is quiet during her unoccupied hour, which I shall be glad to have her do unless there is some great objection to it.

Yrs truly

J Wilson

BERKSHIRE

47-M-64

Mrs. Blackburn,
Bisant.

1 Assumption by President and Executive Committee of prerogatives vested in the Board of Trustees only;

2 Reckless administration of finances of the University —

3 Reckless expenditure upon administrative officials who receive large salaries for nominal performance and comparatively valueless services;

4 The allowance of perquisites contrary to law;

5 — plurality — of salaries vested in the same person

6 Compensation received by professors for employment outside of College duties

7 A self constituted Committee of misconduct and

Deposited in the

Phoenix & Third National Bank

LEXINGTON, KY.

Name _____

Date _____ 191....

PLEASE LIST EACH CHECK SEPARATELY

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

47-M-164

illiterate persons constitute the Administration, a condition unique and unexampled in in American Colleges and Universities, President absolute

8 A wholesale violation of the Law relating to County appointments, costing the State and University thousands of Dollars Annually.

Deposited in the

Phoenix & Third National Bank

LEXINGTON, KY.

Name _____

Date _____ 191____

PLEASE LIST EACH CHECK SEPARATELY

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

47-M-164

1 We recommend to the Executive Committee that the drill be ~~five times~~ once daily in good weather for five days in the week and that the hour for drill be left to the discretion of the Faculty

2 That at such seasons of the year as the exigencies of the working Department on the farm require the Faculty may exempt students who labor to make their subsistence in whole or in part from drill.

3 That students who are not able to purchase the uniform be exempted from the obligation to dress in uniform

4 That Bona fide Normal School students be exempted from the requirement to drill.

47-M-64

Resolved that paragraph 5 & 8 of the regulations be amended & that the compensation of students who work shall be graduated from 6 to 10 cents an hour according to the quality of labor and the diligence and care of the person who labors, that when the demand for labor by students is in excess of the supply a just and equitable pro rata distribution of such compensated labor shall be made among the applicants for labor. and that in all cases preference shall be given in the award of such labor to county apprentices of the Commonwealth,

I am unable to tell precisely the indebtedness of the College but it will be found to be not far from the following.

Carpenter's Contract	$3000			1000	
Plasters "	600			300	
Iron & Tin "	450			450	
Furniture	1200			600	
Farm	650			650	
Steam Apparatus	1200			700	
Mantels & Grates	180			180	
Gas	600			300	
Rent	350			350	
Painters	1250	9,500		500	5030
Note due Mr Patterson	7250	7,250			
Salaries					
President	$2000			1500	
Neville	1500			300	
Peter	1500			300	
Shackleford	1500			300	
Kirby	1500			300	
White	1500			300	
Crandall	1500		Cr 150	150	
Patterson	1200			240	
Hebuli	1200			240	
Vance	1200		150	150	
Kellerman	1200		250	100	
King	300			300	
Pence	450		275	175	
Tutors	150	16,700	75	75	4130

Somers Income

July Dividend on Api. Scrip fund	$4930	
Cash on hand	300	
From 1/2 cent tax	4300	9,530

Total Liabilities	$32,530	
Net Assets	9,530	
Balance	$23,000	

A. & M. College in acc. with Jas K. Patterson

June	29	Murray's hands	$ 50.00
July	1	Clerical work, Dr Comsey	5.00
"	3	Rubber Stamp, Hornsey	1.75
"	6	Balance on Trustees Expenses	5.85
"	6	Freight " Catalogues	2.25
"	"	Expressage	1.75
"	"	Murray's hands	25.00
"	13	" "	25.00
"	17	" "	29.90
"	24	" "	33.70
"	"	Box sent Post Office	75
"	29	John Smith	3.00
			$ 183.95

Credit by Amount for Cinna Ex. 173.88

Balance to debit of College $ 10.07

Murray's time so far as Prof. Scovell requires shall be under his Management and control.

the Building provided for in Section 1, and that the contracts be let to the lowest and best bidder on the plan or plans selected.

Section 3. That for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of Sections 1 and 2, a building committee consisting of three of their number be appointed by the Board of Trustees of the Agricultural and Mechanical College who shall select the architect and pay him a reasonable compensation for his plans, but the work of construction shall be under the superintendence of a competent superintendent of construction who shall be paid a reasonable compensation for his services. The funds appropriated under Section 1 shall be disbursed under the supervision and by the authority of the Building Committee and shall be accounted for by an itemized report tothe next General Assembly.

The Board of Trustees of the A. and M. College of Kentucky having had under consideration the sinister reports affecting the reputation of the College in relation to morals and discipline regret to record that they find the evidence upon which these reports rest too strong to be ignored. They believe that this laxity in morals and discipline is due in great measure to the indifference and neglect of certain members of the Faculty who have disregarded the Regulations of the Board and especially the more recent legislation adopted by them.

They were particularly - The frequent and habitual absences fron Chapel.--- The failure to admonish and rebuke idle students when seen loitering about the Buildings, halls, and grounds during College hours and about the streets and Hotels when they should be in their quarters preparing their lessons.

Their failure to enter up demerits and to enforce the regulations relating thereto.

Thier substitution of skeliton monthly reports for the daily reports required by law. --- The delay of Deans in sending out term reports to parents and guardians. ----- The neglect of Deans to hold to hold monthly meetings of their faculties to canvass the progress of their students and to admonish and weed out delinquents.

And most regretable of all, the manifest tendency on the part of some members to insubordination and irresponsible action in direct contravention of the Regulations.

The Board likewise record their intention to make the Regulations of the College effective to the end that the young men and women committed to their charge may through the wholesome example of Professors and Instructors learn the lesson of duty, of subordination and obedience essential to liberal culture and good citizenship.

If any Professor or instructor thinks that he cannot or will not heartily cooperate with the governing authorities of the College in the attainments of the ends proposed, the Board will unhesitatingly accept his rerignation and hereby invite him to tender it.

The Secretary of the Board is directed to furnish a copy of the foregoing to each Professor and instructor of the College,

The Military Council shall at the beginning of each term appoint a Board of five of its members who with the Commandant shall have cognizance and jurisdiction over all military offences including violations of dormitory regulations, breaches of discipline and absences from Chapel.

For military offences and delinquencies, violations of regulations relatingto the dormitories and breaches of order and propriety on the College grounds, and absences from Chapel, the following punishment may be adjudged by the Military Board, viz:- Admonition in orders and on battalion parade extra duty, squad drill, reduction to ranks, confinement to quarters, arrest. But all offences requiring severer penalties and all offenses of a cumulative order requiring severer punishment shall be reported to the faculty with a recommendation of the penalty which should be ~~required~~. imposed.

In all cases the findings of the Military Board and of the faculty shall be reported to the President for his approval. Every student shall have the privilege of appeal to the faculty from any decision of the Military Board.

The Commandant shall ~~provide~~ preside as Chairman of the Military Board and shall on a division be entitled to two votes.

Punishments inflicted under the foregoing regulations do not in any case cancel demerits.

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To the President and Board of Trustees of A. & M. College,

Gentlemen:

I beg ~~leave~~ to submit the following report of my work as Traveling Agent of the Kentucky State College: I served in this capacity five and one half months in the counties of Fulton, Hickman, Carlisle, Ballard, Graves, McCracken, Marshall, Calloway, Livingston, Lyon, Crittenden, Caldwell, Trigg, Christian, Hopkins, Webster, Union, Henderson, Daviess, Hancock, Breckinridge, McLean, Ohio, Muhlenberg and Logan. I carried with me catalogues, brief announcements, college calendars, views, photographs of the buildings, grounds, apparatus, & etc & etc.

When I went into a county I made it a point of special importance to see the county superintendent and make him a fast friend of the College. This was easy enough with all the newly elected superintendents who had just entered upon serving their first term. There may be two or three exceptions to this in the case of the superintendents having received ~~his~~ their degree from some of the so called Independent Normal schools just before his election. — These schools are really detrimental to broad and liberal education. They seem to supply the student with an abundance of enthusiasm which he mistakes for learning. — But there are some who were re-elected that never did do their duty to State College and never will. They did not, before I met them, even know how to make an appointment; never made known the advantages of free tuition, room rent, fuel & lights, traveling expenses to and from college & etc, either by placing notices in the school houses of each district, as the law requires, or otherwise.

I met thousands of inteligent people who knew nothing of the advantages of State College. Many people hear of the college as the A. & M. College and are of opinion that nothing is

taught besides agriculture and mechanical engineering. It is of vital importance that the name of the institution be changed to "Kentucky State University" so that the people of the State will have a better conception of the various departments of instruction by simply hearing the name.

Hundreds of people asked me why those in authority were content with the name of "College" for such an institution when every little private high school in the land boars the name of "College."

There is a general expression of opinion among the people that the month of August should be included in the time for securing appointments to the college. During this month more than any other people decide whether they can possibly send their sons to college. Most especially is this true of those whose means are limited. So when they have decided, or would come to a decision, it is too late to secure an appointment.

I was surprised to find the county superintendents and people generally so confused in interpreting the meaning of the law as regards appointments to the college. Miss Katie McDaniel, supt. of Christian county is easily one of the foremost county supt. in the State. Her board of examiners are scholarly and reputable. Yet, with the law in their hands last year they appointed only one student to the college and turned three others away notwithstanding they had passed a creditable examination. The one appointed was not

able to go when the time came owing to unforseen circumstances. Jo Christian county had no regular appointee not withstanding she was entitled to eight— four to the College proper and four to the Normal Department. Miss Mc Daniel is friendly to the college, and she told me herself of the above cited incident. How why is this? What is the matter? What is the remedy?

It is of the utmost importance that the County supts. be instructed. There is nothing that will answer the place of a personal conversation. It may seem to you that I have overdrawn the picture but I have not. We can not get around a fact. Scores of others are no better posted than was Miss Mc Daniel. There are but few exceptions to her case in the counties I visited. I did all in my power to help the superintendents see their duty, and there will be better results for four years than could have been had no one gone as I did.

But the possibility of good returns for a number of years does not end with county school superintendents it includes the people as well, for I certainly made known the advantages of the College to people who knew nothing of the institution before, and they are people who will patronize. When the people understand and appreciate the advantages State College offers they can easily instruct their superintendents

Quite often I did walk into some store or business man's office and, after introducing myself as "representing the Kentucky State College situated at Lexington, Ky.", have him confront me with the awful question: "Is that Smith's Business College?"

However comical the above may seem, it shows that Smith's Business College is known far more extensively than the State College not withstanding there is no comparison between the institutions. One is private or personal, the other State or public. This shows the importance of advertising until the College is once thoroughly before the people. When this is once accomplished the future of the college is established and the youth of Kentucky will be educated as they never have been.

Too few of Kentucky's young men and young women are in college. It may be surprising but statistics show that Tennessee, although less populous, doubles Kentucky in this respect. I write this from the University of Michigan, and one of the faculty here assures me that with free tuition, room rent, fuel and lights, and traveling expenses to and from there would be ten thousand students here from the State of Mich., ~~so Mich. is not more than one fourth as populous as Ky.~~

The State of Michigan has one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three students in the State University (all Michigan students) and each of them paid a matriculation fee of ten dollars on entering and an annual fee of thirty dollars the first year (and each year thereafter) in the department of Literature, Science, and the Arts. In the other departments of the University for Michigan students the matriculation is ten dollars and the annual fee thirty-five dollars.

There is no provision for fuel and lights nor room rent nor traveling expenses, yet this dediction from the regular amount charged students from other States amounts to much more than the State tax brings State College.

It is very doubtful whether one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three students would attend State College or any other college in Kentucky were they to receive free board in addition to the already liberal provisions.

This means that Kentuckians do not educate. It means that the spirit of higher education among the whole people is dormant. If this spirit can be revived it will be of the greatest good to the State. It might be as well for the State to pay for this awakening as to pay for instructing those already awake.

We Kentuckians have been put to sleep by our silver tongued orators. When they tell us we are a great people

we believe it not withstanding the great percent of illiteracy. Some Kentuckians are great but we want more. Great as Kentucky is and glorious as she has been, she may be still greater and more glorious. I love Kentucky from the mountains to the Mississippi, from the Ohio through dear old Tennessee; but so long as we neglect to educate just so long will men from other States develop our industries while our Kentucky boys hunt little places.

The brawn and brain of Kentucky is not inferior to that of any other State, but when it lies sleeping it needs to be awakened. I have made a close study of the relations between State College and the people of West Kentucky and if my suggestions are worth any thing it appears to me that the sole reason why there is not one thousand students in State College is because the people are not interested in higher education. There is but one way to arouse them and that is to let them know more of the College and its advantages. This can be done in no better way than by personal representation.

I had travelled over nearly the whole of the territory comprised in the counties above named, most of it three or four times, but never in such a capacity before as to analyze the educational spirit of the people. I was surprised, yea, astonished to see the great difference

between adjacent counties.

Take Fulton county for instance: This is my home county. She has an energetic progressive superintendent. Her citizens are progressive and believe in higher education. Eighteen of her sons and daughters are in State College this year. I had the full co-operation of Supt. Wilson. Last year she had three, two of whom are in college this year.

But no other county in ~~Ky~~ West Ky had three students at State College with the exception of Trigg county. Supt. Wilson is a personal friend of mine and I succeeded in enlisting his efforts to make Fulton the banner county. We succeeded admirably, not only in numbers but the quality is good. The spirit of State College will live among her people for many years to come.

The high school (Carr Institute) at Fulton is now on the accredited list of the college as a result of my work. It will have a large graduating class ~~this year~~ this year and will send several students to State College each year hereafter. The principal, Prof. C. W. Oldham is a strong man and will support State College. The principal of the High School at Hickman is less friendly and refuses to have his school on the accredited

list of the college &c. He claims there is a clash of interests between State College and the High Schools of the State on account of the Academy or Preparatory Department of the college. Says he will support the college heartily when the Academy is dispensed with. When I helped him to see that scores of counties had no High Schools of sufficient standard to enable them to prepare students for the college proper he was less bitter, for then he could see the necessity of the Academy until the public school system of the State is much improved.

I am really surprised that no more than two students came from Hickman county this year. I had every assurance that we should have six or eight. Doubtless several will come from this county after the Christmas holidays.

Hickman county has a new supt. who is friendly to State College. I think he will send more students than was ever sent before when he gets well into his work.

It seems that not one of the many who promised me they would come from Carlisle County, can come before the second term. I delivered an address at Bardwell which seemed to take well. Quite a number of young men gave

me their names and said they fully expected to enter State College the last half of this year or at the beginning of next.

I worked Ballard faithfully. The supt. is not very enthusiastic for State College. He favors the school at Huntingdon, Penn. and at Lebanon, Ohio. I had assurance of only one student from this county and he entered College when it opened in the fall.

Graves County. — I spent about two weeks in this county; saw hundreds of people and talk to them about the College. I was reared near this county and thought I knew something of the educational spirit because I was acquainted extensively throughout the county. But when I went among these people soliciting students I found that I was under the wrong impression. This is a large county and populous. It has never taken well to State College or any other college of excellent standard. They will listen to a two years course in some much room college, but when one talks of a four years course they think it is a waste of time. The people of this county are an estimable people and it is a great mission field for higher education.

McCracken County containing the city of Paducah was well worked by me. Supt. McBroom of the city schools showed me every courtesy and rendered me every assistance. He is an able man and knows the true state of affairs in his section of the State. He was very much impressed with the idea of the State College's having in the field a traveling agent. He says the lack of college spirit among the people demands such work as would be entirely unnecessary were the people of the ~~State~~ proper spirit. He had me deliver several addresses to the High School pupils and to the grades next highest.

While the immediate results of the work in McCracken and the city of Paducah were not so good as I had hoped, yet I look for splendid results the last term of this collegiate year and the first of next year.

I made a fast friend of the superintendent of Marshall county. He is newly elected and will serve State College well next year and thereafter. Several young teachers in his county expressed a desire to enter the College proper after the close of their five months schools.

Calloway county is not likely to do much for State College under her present superintendent. He recently graduated at the independent Southern Normal Miver.

city at Huntingdon, Penn. His board of examiners are from the same school and they are much more inclined toward Huntingdon.

I had the promise of two young men from this county for the whole year but neither of them had put in his appearance up to the middle of September. Three more gave me an assurance that they would enter after Christmas.

The supt. of Livingston county looks well after the interests of State College in his county. He gave me every assistance. The supt. of Lyon county is in no position to do much for his county. The county is poor, in debt, and has a poor school system. The salary of the supt. is only about $120.00 per annum as I understand. A great change will have to take place before this county will have its full allowance at State College.

Caldwell has never before in the whole history of the institution had a student in attendance. I succeeded in arousing a good interest. She sent two worthy students to the college proper and has more to come after the holidays.

Trigg has long been well represented at State College. Her Supt. is an old student of the College. We have a good interest aroused and the college will receive representatives for many years to come. It is the only county in West Ky that does not need further work to awaken interest.

Christian county is live and progressive. She has not in recent years patronized State College extensively owing to the misunderstanding of the county supt as already refered to before. The supt. and Judge Landes were courteous to me; they gave me assistance. The news papers of Hopkinsville gave me a column in their sheets, and we have an enthusiastic interest aroused such as Christian county never felt in State College before. Several are intending to enter for the second term.

Todd county has never had any interest in State College. She knew but little of the advantages. Her supt. treated me as a welcome visitor, and I have a warm friendship for his friendliness to the College, but he is not of the turn ever to do much for us. The people manifested intense interest, more so than any where I had been. I was sure that a revolution had set in. Every body seemed anxious to take advantage of the opportunities afforded them. I expected more students from this than from any other county. But the unexpected sometimes happens, and it did in this case— Todd sent one.

Logan county, the home of Bethel College, had not sent a student to State College in years if I remember aright. The supt. is averse to any thing but independent Normals but I compromised with her. She promised me she would do all

she could to send the full number of appointees allowed, said she would do this through pure selfishness, desiring her county to get all that was justly due it.

I succeed in interesting Adairville, in the southern part of Logan county, and she will patronize the college for several years I think. More will come next year, than have come this.

Muhlenburg is another county that has not patronized the college much in recent years. She has already sent two this year and more will come for the second term. They would not have come I am certain had not I or some one else appeared on the scene and reminded them of what the State College really is.

The importance of sending an agent to a county once in awhile merely as a reminder could not be any better illustrated than in the case of Muhlenburg county, for two members of our faculty are well known there, and until his demise a few days ago the county was the home of one of the board of trustees. With a keen observation I noticed that some persons were anxious to know and would ask me what it seemed to me they ought to know about the college. I asked them why they had not learned these things before, and their reply was, that their attention had never been called to it.

Seven counties that I visited had lady superintendents. Hopkins is one of the seven and if she does not do more for State college than any other it will not be due to negligence or lack of energy on her part. She said nothing could be of greater help to her that for some one to inform her as to her duty to State College, for her opponent was a lady and a student from State college and in the race ~~made~~ mentioned the negligence of former supt. whereupon Miss Brown, the present supt, pledged the voters to look after their interests and rights at State College if she were elected. Miss Brown's sister will enter college for the second term.

When I arrived in Webster county the Superintendent had already offered an examination to those desiring an appointment to State college. No one applied. I was able to interest some few and prevailed upon the Supt. to hold another examination. This resulted in two appointments.

While I was near Ohio county their Institute was in session. I attended and addressed the Institute on the subject of higher education and the superior benifits at the Kentuck State College.

McLean at present is poor territory for State college on account of ~~a few~~ only two very poor students failing to secure first class teachers' certificates after

attending State College. A bad or poor student often detracts from the school he attends.

The Supt. is old and careless. The citizens of Calhoun, the County seat, are building a college and have offered special inducements to the youth of the county for the first year. Every where I saw a student he had promised or was unable to attend.

Daviess county is, perhaps sending more students away to school than any other County in West Kentucky. It is a field in which traveling agents for various colleges vie with each other to secure students. The Supt. is an old State College student. He informed me that he had appointed students to State College each year and that they seldom went. He is serving his third or fourth term and is friendly to the College. He says that as soon as they are appointed their names appear in the newspapers and agents of other schools secure them in some way he knew not how.

The season for securing appointments to the College proper was past when I reached Owensboro. The Supt. told me that he had appointed four students to the College proper but doubted whether they were going or not. I saw the students and learned that they were thinking of going to Centre College at Danville, Ky. After I won them back for State College one of the students told me that Centre College

agent had offered them free tuition room rent fuel and light, and traveling expenses to and from College to keep them away from State College. The plan was a shrewd one we are bound to admit. The students are bright, and could Centre secure the influential students and leave the less potent for State College, Centre would have the advantage in the future. I found other students in Owensboro who were paying Centre the full rate. Daviess has seven students in State College now, and the future for her is bright in that part.

Henderson county has five students at State College. Hereafter she will have many times more. The county supt. is energetic and is for State College first, last, and all the time. His Institute was in session while I was there. My impression is that I met with my best success here during my whole work. I delivered an address in which I appealed to the teachers to stand by State College and make her the Great University which she so richly deserves and what the people of Ky. should have. There were five Principals of High Schools present and they cheered the idea. They came to me and assured me that they would willingly support such. They know and fully appreciate that the State College is able to do work in Science that no other institution in Ky. has the means or inclination

to undertake. They also expressed a desire that other departments might be added in time.

I failed to see the Supt. of Union county He was away at the time. I was told by an old State College student that he was not supporting State College as he should. We have two students from Union this year. I am sorry to report that the graded High School at Uniontown has fallen through. It is on the accredited list of the College. Through some mistake the Morganfield High School ~~does~~ does not appear on the list of accredited school in our catalogue. The principal is a progressive teacher and assured me that next year he would have a large graduating class several of whom will enter State College.

Early in the spring I met the Supt. of the Marion High School and he told me of two bright young men in his school, and he thought they would likely attend State College. We secured them and now they are among the leaders at State College. The Supt. of the county (Crittenden) is a lady. She is partial to State College and will ever do all she can for the institution.

Hancock county has two students in State college and Breckinridge three. Both will do better next year. The Supt. of Hancock told me he could have done better this year but he was another that did not know his duty and I arrived too late to tell him. My work ended rather

abruptly in Breckinridge County. I spent one day there. Found out that the Supt. had appointed one student to the College and turned three away who would have been glad to come — another case of not knowing how many he was allowed. I was taken suddenly and violently ill, and did not see the Supt. who was away the first day.

The wording of the law is confusing to a layman. It is not at all practical for each county to have one student in the Freshman year, one in Sophomore, one in Junior, and one in Senior so that when the Senior graduates and the others are each advanced a year the county Supt. can appoint one for Freshman and so on each year. This is the way the county Supts. understand it and try to work it out that way which is utterly impossible.

In the first place not every student who enters State College graduates, in the second place not every student when appointed enters Freshman. I suggest from the numerous entanglements I have observed and for the benefit of all concerned that some simple wording as an abstract for general information be sent out to the public and county Supts. so that it will be plain that every county, or each legislative district where there are more than one in a county, has a right to keep four appointees

in the college proper and each county only four in the Normal Department each year. I assure you that not a single county Supt. that I visited had a clear idea of what the law meant and as a consequence many a poor student is kept out of college when the State does not intend such, neither do the college authorities.

It is much easier for a Supt. to neglect his duty than to write letters and worry and fret over a knotty question of law, so when he meets the difficulty he usually neglects, forgets and forgives.

Owing to want of time I have not submitted such a report of my work as I desire. I trust however that you will be able to get some ideas from what is here submitted — some food for thought that will result in the rapid upbuilding of Kentucky's State University so that her sons and daughters may be better to themselves, of more service to their country, and more dutiful to their God.

Your obedient servant

T. G. Roach.

In my opinion the Board will make a grave mistake if they ratify the recommendation of the Committee which assigns the supervision of the instructional work of the University to the Vice-President, leaving other undefined and relatively unimportant duties to be discharged by the President. The essential idea of a university is instruction and the essential duty of the President, even if he do not himself instruct, is to supervise instruction. Revenue is important and economic expenditure is important, but these are important as means to ends and not as ends in themselves. A college or a university is organized for imparting information, for the development and up-building of the faculties of the mind, for the preparation of men and women for their life work, for the formation of character, for the improvement, and so far as possible, the perfection of human

activity. The duty then of the President, even if he do not himself teach, is to organize lines of instruction, to co-ordinate lines of instruction, to supervise their efficiency, to encourage pupils and teachers to do good honest, faithful work, in order to secure the best results. He will therefore visit class-rooms at frequent intervals, test the value of instruction given by questioning and by observation. These are functions altogether outside and above the duties of a fiscal agent, an educational drummer, a university bailiff or constable.

Who made Princeton famous in the latter half of the last century? The commanding dignity and magnetic personality of the great organizer, thinker, scholar and teacher, James McCosh. Who gave Harvard the lead among Eastern universities during the latter years of the nineteenth century? Not its fiscal agent, whoever he may be, but Dr.

Eliot, scientist, man of letters, and inspirer of great thoughts and noble deeds. Who are building up and making the Wisconsin and Missouri, and Ohio and Illinois and Cornell and Michigan and California and Leland Stanford and Tulane and Purdue Universities each a potent factor in the development of th manhood and womanhood of their respective states? Not fiscal agents, not truant officials, not university bailiffs and constables, but their Presidents, who are Presidents not in name only, but in deed, Van Hise, Hill, Thompson, James, Schurman,Hutchins,Wheeler, Jordan, Stone and Craighead, great scholars, great teachers, great organizers and great captains of education, apostles of light and leading, men who make and mould the men who make and shape the destinies of civilization. You cannot more effectively discredit your President or degrade his office than by ratifying this action.

Address No 3 Page 1

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Who made Princeton famous in the latter half of the last century? The commanding dignity and magnetic personality of the great organizer, thinker, scholar and teacher, James McCosh. Who gave Harvard the lead among Eastern universities during the latter years of the nineteenth century? Not its fiscal agent, whoever he may be, but Dr.

Eliot, scientist, man of letters, and inspirer of great thoughts and noble deeds. Who are building up and making the Wisconsin and Missouri, and Ohio and Illinois and Cornell and Michigan and California and Leland Stanford and Tulane and Purdue Universities each a potent factor in the development of th manhood and womanhood of their respective states? Not fiscal agents, not truant officials, not university bailiffs and constables, but their Presidents, who are Presidents not in name only, but in deed, Van Hise, Hill, Thompson, James, Schurman, Hutchins, Wheeler, Jordan, Stone and Craighead, great scholars, great teachers, great organizers and great captains of education, apostles of light and leading, men who make and mould the men who make and shape the destinies of civilization. You cannot more effectively discredit your President or degrade his office than by ratifying this action.

The Board of Trustees is required under the Charter to meet twice each year viz:On the Teusday preceding the annual commencement and on the second Tuesday in December. There is thus no reason why the Board should not retain in its own hands one of the main elements of administration --- the control and expenditure of the funds of the College.

All parts of the State contribute to the maintenence of the College All parts of the State should therefore,through its representatives on the Board,of Trustees,be represented in the actual government of the College and especially in the control and expenditure of its funds.

The Executive Committee should exercise only a delegated authority its powers being limited by the General Board to the administration of the affairs of the College under such by-laws and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Board and with the execution of measures specially authorized by the Board.

In the matter of expenditure the control of the General Board should never be lost sight of,estimates can be framed in the future as has been done in the past,and submitted to the Board at its annual meeting in June covering all the probable expenditures for the following year and embraced under the following heads.

I. Board and Committee Meetings.

2. Salaries of Professors amf Instructors.

3. Salaries of Employes.

4. Stationary and Printing.

5. Advertising.

6. Postage.

7. Fuel and Lights.

8. Water.

9. Insurance.

IO. Travelling Expenses, President And delegOtes to meetings.

II. Repairs and Improvements.

I2. Student Labor.

I3. Hired Labor.

I4. Experiment Station.

I5. Mechanical Department.

I6. Engineering "

I7. Chemical "

I8. Physics. "

I9. Natural History

20. Normal School

2I. Military.

22. Sundries.

To this might be added an item such as Emergency Fund from which could be appropriated such expenditures as could not be foreseen at the meeting of the General Board.

The function of the Executive Committee would then be as it is now to authorize specific expenditures each month with the aggregate amounts placed to the credit of these several lines of expenditure.
Should a grave emergency arise then the General Board should be called.

I cannot impress too strongly upon the Committee and the General Assembly that though the State College be located in Lexington, it is not in any sense, nor should it be, the College of Lexington, nor of Fayette County, nor of the seventh Congressional district, but the College of the whole Commonwealth. Lexington has no exclusive interest nor proprietorship in the College and should have no exclusive interest or proprietorship in ~~the College~~ its administration and control.

There is no friction in the relation of the Military Dept. to the College. We cheerfully adjust ourselves to all the orders of the War Department. We find government, dicipline, good order necessary on the

College grounds and we find it highly convenient to avail ourselves of the military organization for this purpose. There is a sort of prestige and dignity attaching to the military organization under an Army officer which makes gevernment and dicipline more effective and less onerous than through civilians. This administration is not harsh,not arbitrary,but is carried out with tact,discretion and common sense. It makes no unwarrentable intrusion on the privacy of male students,it imposes no arrest upon females. Its only aim is to develop habits of ~~ob~~ obedience,of study,of good behavior,of good morals.

All the reins of authority are held in my own hands. The Military Department,as every other Department in the College,is subordinate to the general administration of the College. Although I use the military organization for purposes of dicipline and order,I,in no sense abdicate or divest myself of its control or divorce myself from the delegated authority which it exercises.

When a vacancy occurs in the Board of Trustees by death,resignation or refusal to serve,the vacancy under the present law,is filled by the board itself. This rule has obtained for the last fourteen years abd has worked well. Why should it be changed? For 22 months out of the 24,there will in all probability be no senate in session to confirm the appointments,if the power to fill a vacancy should be given to the Governor. What would be gained by the Change?.

Cop 2

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

STATE UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY
LEXINGTON

BUSINESS OFFICE

Upon motion of Mr. Stoll seconded by Mr. Clay, it is ordered that the Committee of Deans ordered by the Board of Trustees draft rules and regulations for the government of the University, and to make all needful regulations for same, be instructed in the division of the University into Colleges and Schools, to adopt the following plan:

The University shall comprise the following Colleges and Schools:

COLLEGES OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Arthur McQuiston Miller, Dean.

(1)
(a) School of Arts.
(b) School of Sciences.
(c) School of Education.
(d) School of Chemistry.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

Melville Amasa Scovell, Dean.

(2)
(a) The Experiment Station.
(b) School of Agriculture.
(c) School of Extension.
(d) School of Home Economics.

COLLEGE OF MECHANICAL, CIVIL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

F. Paul, Anderson, Dean.

(3)
(a) School of Mechanical Engineering.
(b) School of Civil Engineering.
(c) School of Electrical Engineering.
(d) School of Highway Engineering.

STATE UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

LEXINGTON

BUSINESS OFFICE

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

STATE UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY
LEXINGTON

BUSINESS OFFICE

COLLEGE OF MINING ENGINEERING.
.....

Charles Joseph Norwood, Dean.
.....

(a) School of Mining Enginering.
(4) (b) School of Extension.

COLLEGE OF LAW.
.....

William Thornton Lafferty, Dean.
.....

(5) (a) College of Law.

Re

Drams, Regulations and
Uniformity Organization

417-M-64

Bye Laws of the Faculty
of the
A. &. M. College of Kentucky.

I. The Faculty of the College shall consist of the President, the Vice President, Deans of Courses of study, Professors in charge of departments, the Principal of the Normal Department, the Principal of the Academy. Assistant Professors may sit with the general Faculty but shall not be entitled to vote.

2. The President of the College is, by the Regulations adopted and promulgated by the Board of Trustees, Ex. Officio Chairman of the Faculty and required to preside at all its meetings. The Vice President shall preside in the absence of the President.

3. The Faculty shall, at its first session each year, appoint a secretary who shall keep a faithful record of its proceedings. The minutes shall be read at the opening of each subsequent regular meeting, when, if approved, they shall be signed by the Chairman and Secretary.

4. A regular meeting shall be held once each month for the transaction of such business as may legitimately come before the Faculty. Called meetings shall be held at the instance of any three members. The President of the College may likewise convene the Faculty in extra session whenever any matter of importance may in his judgment require its action.

5. The Faculty shall, in the transaction if its business proceed with the formality of a parliamentary body. Each member when speaking to a motion, resolution, amendment or substitute shall rise and address the Chair. Interruptions shall not be allowed except by consent of the Chair and of the person speaking.

6. In the determination of motions or questions before the Faculty the ordinary mode of proceedure shall be by viva voce vote, but on the call of any two members an aye and no vote shall be re-

corded on the minutes of the Faculty. Each member shall be required to vote unless excused by the Chairman ~~or the Faculty~~. but in cases of dicipline the President of the College shall not vote, the proceedings being by regulation 62 submitted to him for his approval and final orders.

Faculty Rules

7. The Chairman shall decide all points of order, subject to an appeal from his decision to the Faculty.

8. All the proceedinga of the Faculty shall, upon the honors of its members, be held incommunicable to the Student body or to the general public. The opinions, remarks, motions and arguments of individual members shall not be reported, but only the collective action of the body may be made known.

Note: It is within the competency of the Faculty to adopt the last seven of the above rules. They must belong to the Faculty, however, and not to the "Regulations"

I suggest the following instead of your first paragraph for the action of the Board of Trustees. See accompanying sheet

A. C. B.

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 Departments of Civil Engineering and Physics for equipment of their new building, I would respectfully urge that if the finances of the institution will warrant an increase, that such increase be made. I would recommend that the existing salaries of all Professors except my own, that of Professor Anderson and of Judge Lafferty, whose salaries are now much higher than they should be in proportion to our funds and in proportion to the salaries of other professors, be increased by an increment of 10%. I would recommend a like increase for first and second assistant professors. This would require about ~~$7000.~~ $6,000 more per annum. I commend this recommendation to the Board of Trustees. Of course we could not wisely add to our existing obligations, unless the revenue be in sight to meet the increased expenditure. If it cannot be done now, I recommend that the forthcoming Legislature be asked for $20,000. or $25,000. additional income with which to meet this and other requirements.

About three weeks ago a committee consisting of physicians had an interview with the President of the University in reference to the proposed establishment of a Medical College in Louisville and the probability of making it a part of the State University. The President informed them that he and other members of the committee to whom the expediency of the establishment of a Medical College in connection with the State University had been referred by the Board of Trustees last June, upon inquiry in Louisville, found quite a diversity of opinion. The friends of the existing medical college affirmed that it has the elements of stability and permanence in it. Others, who have no connection with the existing Medical College, affirm with equal emphasis that discontent exists within the faculty of the institution, that they were unable to meet the requirements of modern medical education that their suspension was only a question of time. Under these circumstances, the President said that the State University could not afford to ally itself with a faction, that to give under existing conditions any countenance to the establishment of a rival medical school would appear to be an unfriendly act, and that they had no desire to alienate any section of the people of Louisville from the State University. The visiting committee then remarked that they certainly had the bulk of the people of Louisville behind them, that as evidence of this fact they expected to introduce a bill and to secure its passage by the next Legislature, which would supply means for the erection of a Medical College building and its equipment in the city of Louisville, that when this was accomplished, they would then be prepared to afford the necessary clinical facilities for medical education and that the State University, with its superior advantages, could do the work of the first two years, embracing Chemistry, Anatomy and Physiology, Bacteriology, Physics, Materia Medica and other kindred subjects, for which they had not the existing medical

facilities in Louisville, and are not likely to have for years to come, that this would form the basis of a good working alliance between the Medical College in Louisville and the State University. The President replied:

"If your representatives and senators introduce a bill and carry it through the State Legislature, providing an appropriation of $50,000. for the erection of your building and $25,000. annually for equipment and maintenance, and if, in addition to that, the bill carries with it an appropriation of $50,000. for the erection of a building for the use of the Medical College on the State University grounds, with $30,000. in addition for equipment and maintenance during the first year and $20,000 for every year thereafter, and if, in addition to that, the Medical College so established the first two years of which would be in Lexington and the other two years in Louisville, should be placed under the exclusive jurisdiction, ownership and control of the State University, I believe that you will then be able to present the necessary conditions for the establishment of a Medical College of high grade. And while I am not authorized to speak for any but myself, I should say that I believe the Board of Trustees would not only consider your proposition favorably, but would take the necessary steps for carrying it into effect. They would then be relieved from the embarrassment which attaches to the existing situation, inasmuch as it would then be manifest that the senators and representatives of Louisville in the General Assembly were representative of the wishes of the municipality and that the institution so established would represent not a faction but the entire constituency of the city of Louisville."

Upon this statement they gave the President the assurance that they would introduce a bill in accordance with the views that he presented and that they felt certain that they would be able, with the support of the Medical profession throughout the State, to obtain the necessary

legislation. The President stated further that if such a measure were introduced, it must be understood distinctly that it was not done at the instance of the State University, and must be carried through by themselves, upon their own initiative and responsibility. To this they readily assented.

Medical College
Comm-formals Correspondence

Medical College

H7-M-64

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 as may be required relating to revenue, policy or administration, 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.

44-M-64

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;

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Resolution
Appointing Com
on Legislation

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.

44-M-64

AN ACT to provide an appropriation for the erection and equipment of a building for the Normal Department of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky.

WHEREAS the intelligence and moral character of the citizens of the Commonwealth and the development of its material wealth must depend largely upon the instruction and training of the Common schools,

AND WHEREAS the facilities for instruction in the Normal Department of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky are not commensurate with the requirements for the proper education of the Teachers of the State,

AND WHEREAS the instruction and training required by the Teachers of the Commonwealth for the adequate and satisfactory discharge of their duties will, if not obtained in the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky, be sought elsewhere,

AND WHEREAS it is the manifest duty of the State to build up and properly equip her own institution, instead of contributing by her patronage to build up those of other States,

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

Section 1. That Fifty Thousand Dollars, ($50,000. 00), be and the same is hereby appropriated for the erection and equipment of a building for the use of the Department of Normal School Work, in which shall be provided the necessary recitation rooms, library rooms, museums, and other appliances for the theoretical and practical training of Teachers, in order to qualify them to give instriction in the Common Schools, High Schools and other institutions of learning in the Commonwealth. Temporary provision may also be made in this building for the installation and operation of the Department of Domestic Economy recently established by the Board of Trustees, until a separate building can be provided for its use.

Section 2. That competent professional architects be invited to submit plans, specifications and estimates for the construction of

and other appliances for the theoretical and practical training of Teachers, in order to qualify them to give instruction in the Common Schools, High Schools and other institutions of learning in the Commonwealth. Temporary provision may also be made in this building for the installation and operation of the Department of Domestic Economy recently established by the Board of Trustees until a separate building can be provided for its use.

Section 3. That competent professional architects be invited to submit plans, specifications and estimates for the construction of the Buildings provided for in Sections 1 and 2, and that the contracts be let to the lowest and best bidder on the plan or plans selected.

Section 4. That for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of Sections 1, 2 and 3, a building committee consisting of three of their number be appointed by the Board of Trustees of the Agricultural and Mechanical College who shall select the architect and pay him a reasonable compensation for his plans, but the work of construction shall be under the superintendence of a competent superintendent of construction who shall be paid a reasonable compensation for his services. The funds appropriated under Section 1 shall be disbursed under the supervision and by the authority of the Building Committee and shall be accounted for by an itemized report to the next General Assembly.

Consolidated

47-M-64

The Accademy -

Walter Patterson -	1500.00
J. L. Logan	1200.00
J. Moreton Davis	1000.00
Mrs Blackburn	700.00
V. E. Muncy × 750	750.00
5,150	$ 5,150.00

College

President Patterson	2500.00
Nelson	2000.00
Shackleford	1750.00
Neville	1750.00
Helsiti	1750.00
Kastle	1750.00
White	1750.00
Pence	1500.00
Blanton	1200.00
Garman (part)	1000.00
Mathews (part)	1000.00
Anderson	1750.00
Bennet	1500.00
Pryor	1000.00
Clay ×	600
	22,800.00

Normal

Roark	1750.00
Newman	1000.00
	2,750.00
$ 30,700	

Employees

Treasurer. Bullock	200.00
Sec Gibson	300.00
Business agent White	600.00
Miss Hodges Stenographer - 540	480.00
Oliver (Mechanic) ×	720.00
Murray (Gardener) ×	750.00
Aubrey (Fireman)	393.00
Garred (Stewart) ×	240.00
Janitor (Dormitory No 1) ×	180.00
Janitor (" No 2) ×	150.00
Janitor (Bathroom) ×	100.00
Janitor (College Build)	192.00
Janitor (Station Building) ×	60.00
Cooley (Carpenter) ×	600.00
	$ 4,965.00

Incidentals

Board meetings	175.00
Stationary -	411.00
Advertising	235.00
Postage	165.00
Fuel & lights	3,000.00
Water	205.00
Insurance	1200.00
Travelling Ex	100.00
Repairs & improvements ×	2600.00
Student labor $1284 ×	800.00
Hired labor & improvement	500.00
Sundries	1486.00
	$ 10,877.00
	30,700
	4,965
	46,542.00
	900.00
	1200
	60
	60
	48,762

47-M-64 Income

Federal Funds	15.390
Interest fund	9.900
State Taxes	32.310
	57.600

Fees & C

to be determined

Appropriations Called for / Recommend

Normal	915.	200.00
Garman	505.	300.00
Mathews	705.	500.00
Pryor	470.	350.00
Bennet	162	142.00
Nelson. Electrical	1085.	685.00
" Civil	1335.	185.00
Physical Lab	1500.50	400.00
Anderson	4.175.00 (1350)	1350.00
Kastle	850.00	800.00
Military		338.00
		5.750.00

57.600
48.762
8.838

Voucher for No..... in Order Book.

Amount $.....

Paid to

.....

For .....

For .....

Examined and approved by Auditing Committee.

XIV. It will be the duty of the Executive Committee to exercise a general supervision and control of the affairs of the college, under the regulations and orders of the Board of Trustees. It may attend recitations, and inspect any department or function of the college, to see that the duties of the various officers and employes are faithfully and efficiently 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 except as herein provided, it can make no suspension, addition or alteration of any sort in the established regulations and order of instruction and government, that function belonging exclusively to the Board of Trustees. The committee shall also carefully scrutinize all current requisitions for the various departments, to make sure that the things asked for are necessary, and have been authorized by the appropriations or order of the Board of Trustees, and do not exceed the sums appropriated by the Board.

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MICHAEL ALEXANDER MACKENZIE.

PRESENT APPOINTMENT:- Professor of Mathematics in the University of Trinity College, Toronto.

BORN:- 1866, in Ontario.

EDUCATED:- Trinity College School, Port Hope, Ontario.

University of Trinity College Toronto, (1884-1887)

Scholarships for General Proficiency, Mathematics, Science and Philosophy.

Prizes for English Essay and English Poem.

B.A. with Honours in Philosophy and Mathematics- 1887

University of Cambridge, England (1887-1890)

Mathematical Scholar of Selwyn College.

First Class, (Wrangler) Mathematical Tripos, 1890,

M.A. 1893.

EXPERIENCE:-Director of Studies at the Currie Engineering Schools Folkestone, England (1891-1894)

Professor of Mathematics at the University of Trinity College, Toronto (1895 -)

POST GRADUATE STUDIES:- Theoretical Mechanics, and the Theory of Life Contingencies.

REFERENCES:- Other than the writers of accompanying testimonials-

The Reverend C.W.E. Body, D.C.L., General Theological Seminary, New York City.

The Reverend Professor Clark, D.C.L., and Professor Henry Montgomery, both of Trinity College, Toronto.

The Honourable A.S. Hardy, Toronto, late Premier of Ontario.

HOUSE BILL NO.26

CHANGING NAME OF A.& M. COLLEGE
TO
STATE UNIVERSITY, Lex.,Ky.

HOUSE BILL NO.26

An act to change the name of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky to State University, Lexington, Kentucky, and to amend parts of laws with reference to said College and to make the whole apply to said University.

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

Whereas, the diversity of education, theoretical and practical, requires that the same, title and designation of this institution, owned, managed and ministered 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:-

Section One. That the institution founded under the land grant of eighteen hundred and sixty two, by the Congress of the United States, and know hitherto under the corporation designation and title of "Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky", be hereafter known and designated as the "State University, Lexington, Kentucky."

Section Two. That the said State University be maintained by the Commonwealth with such endowments, incomes, buildings and equipments as shall enable it to do work such as is done in other institutions of corresponding rank, both under-graduate and post-graduate, and embracing work of instruction as well as in original research.

Section Three. That all the acts of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, making provision for th-

establishment, support and maintenance of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky, heretofore enacted, viz.: An act appointing a commission for the location of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, approved March thirteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five; and act locating and establishing the Agricultural and Mechanical College, approved February sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty; an act incorporating the Agricultural and Mechanical College, approved March fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty; an act amending the act of incorporation, approved April twenty-third, eighteen hundred and eithty; and act of theGeneral Assembly approved April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and eighty, and section one hundred and eighty four of the Constitution of Kentucky, guaranteeing the validity of the tax levied for the benefit of the Agricultural and Mechanical College by said act approved April twenty-ninth eighteen hundred and eighty; an act of incorporation, amending the acts of March fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty and April twenty-third, eightyen hundred and eighty, approved May ninth, eighteen hundred and ninty-three; an act for the maintenance of the girl's dormitory approved March twenty-first, nineteen hundred, and an act making the annual appropriation for the maintenance and support of the said college, which became a law March twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred and four; and that all the acts of Congress of the United States, creating and endowing colleges under the land grant of eighteen hundred and sixty-two, viz., the act providing for the establishing of the college for the benefit of agricultural and mechanical arts, approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two; the act of establishing experiment stations as departments of agricultural colleges, approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty seven; 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 second, eighteen hundredn and sixty-two, which passed the Senate June twenty-

third, eighteen hundred and ninety; the act known as the "Adams Act", further endowing experiment satations, passed by Congress March sixteenth, nineteen hundred and six; an act known as the "Nelson Act" for the further endowment of Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges, passed by Congress March fourth, nineteen hundred and seven, shall not be effected by this change of name, and the revenues accruing from these and from all other sources, state and federal, shall be continue to be paid over by the state and federal authorities to the Treasurer of the State University, Lexington, Kentucky for its use and maintenance, in accordance with the provision of said acts of Congress and of the General Assembly of Kentucky.

Section Four. That the requirement of the law of Congress approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, for the instruction of these branches of learning, relating to agriculture and 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; and that in addition to the other colleges of the said University, one of the colleges shall be denominated the Agricultural College, and another the College of Mechanical Arts of the State University.

Section Five. That a Department of Law, or courses of instruction in the science of law leading to the degree of Bachelor of Laws, shall be established in said University. The course prescribed leading to said degree shall be of equal dignity and rank to that of other corresponding institutions.

Section Six. That a Department of Medicine and Surgery, or course of instruction in the science of Medicine and Surgery, leading to the usual degrees conferred in such courses, shall be established in said University. The courses prescribed, shall be of equal dignity and rank to that of other corresponding institutions, and that a diploma issued from this department shall be accepted throughout this state on equal

be accepted throughout the state on equla terms with diplomas issued from other corresponding institutions.

Section Seven. That so much of the law for the benefit of said college designated as section twenty-six of the Kentucky Statutes as applies to the manner of making the appointments of beneficiaryes to said college be stricken out, and the following languag be inserted instead thereof:

"Each County in the State, in consideration of the incomes accruing to said institution under the present laws, for the benefit of the siad Agricultural and Mechanical College, be entitled to select and to send to said University each yeardone or more properly prepared students as hereinafter provided for, free from all charges for tuition, matriculation fees, room-rent, fuel and lights, and to have all the advantages of said University and dormitory free, except board. Each County in the State shall be the unit of appointment and each County shall be entitled to annually to appoint to said University one white pupil for every three thousand, and one for each fraction thereof over over fifteen Hundred of white school children based upon the last official census proceeding said appointment. Provided, however, that each County shall be entitled to at least one annual appointment."

So that said section, when amended, will read as follows:

"Each County in the State, in consideration of the incomes accruing to said institution, under the present laws for the benefit of the said Agricultural and Mechanical College, be entitled to select and send to said University each year one or more properly prepared students as hereinafter provided for, free from all charges for tuition, matriculation fees, room-rent, fuel and lights, and to have all the advantages and privleges of said University, one white pupil for every three thousand and one for each fraction thereof over fifteen hundred of white school based upon the last official censu preceeding said appointment. Provided, however, that each County shall be entitled to at least

one annual appointment. Said student shall be entitled, free of any cost whatever, to the benefits enumerated above for the term of years necessary to complete the course of study in which he or she matriculates for graduation, or during good behavior. All beneficiaries of the State who continue as students for one consecutive, collegiate year, or ten months, unless unavoidably prevented, shall also be entitled to their necessary traveling expenses in going to and returning from said college. The selection of the beneficiaries shall be made by the superintendents of common schools in their respective Counties, upon competitive examination, on subjects prepared by the faculty of the University and transmitted to said superintendents before the first day of June of each year. Said competitive examinations shall be open to all persons between the ages of fourteen and twenty-four years. Preference shall be given, other things being equal, to those who have passed with credit through the public school, persons of energy and industry, whose means are shall, to aid whom in obtaining a good education, this provision is intended. Said competitive examination shall be held, and the successful competitor appointed between the first day of June and the first day of August of each year. It shall be the duty of the County Superintendent to make known the benefits of this provision to each common school district under his superintendency, with the time and place, when and where such competitive examination shall be held. He shall, for this purpose, appoint a Board of Examiners, whose duty it shall be to conduct the examination. This shall not interfere with any appointment already made to said College.

Section Eight. That the Board of Trustees of said University may within their discretion concede the privilege of free tuition to students who are preparing for the ministry in connection with any white religious denomination.

Section Nine. That the Board of Trustees shall from and

after January firstp nineteen hundred and ten, be bi-partisan and the Governor in making the appointment of trustees shall so make them so as to divide the representation uppn said board equally between the twl leading political parties of this Commenwealth, including the ex-officio members. That the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be ex-officio a member of the Board of Trustees.

Section Ten. That the Board of Trustees have authority out of the funds under their control, to expend an amount sufficient to meet the necessary expenses incurred in advertising and other necessary changes incident to the change of the style and title of the said institution.

Section Eleven. That the location of the institution established by the act locating the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky, approved February sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty, shall not be affected by this change of name.

Section Twelve. That all acts passed by the Legislature of Kentucky and all the regulation made by the Board of Trustees in pursuance thereof, for the government of the Ahricultural and Mechancial College, shall continue in effect and apply tb the government of the State University, Lexington, Kentucky, except to the extent herein specifically set out.

Section Thirteen. That all students attending exclusively the law and medical department of the University shall pay the usual tuition fees.

Section Fourteen. That the students while attending the State University may be examined for dounty teachers' certificates by the Board of Examiners of Fayette County, Kentucky and on the dates provided in the Common School law for the examination of teachers. If such students are of the age and character required by law in the case of other candidates for County Certificates, the County Superintende of dent of

Fayette County shall admit them to examination and shall collect from each the legal fee with fifty cents additional. At the close of the examination the County Superintendent shall transmit by registered mail the examination papers, together with the examination fee, to the County Superintendent of the County from which said canidate desires his certificate issued. The County Board of Examiners shall canvass the papers sent to them as above provided, and shall issue County certificates upon them and upon the same terms and conditions as in case of canidtates appearing in person for examination.

Section Fifteen: Whereas athe change of name of the Agricultural and Mechanical College to State University Lexington, Kentucky, will necessitate immediate preparations and advertisement in order to begin the University work, by September, nineteen hundred and eight, an emergency is hereby declared to exist, and this act shall take effect from and after its passage and approval.

W.J.Gooch,

Speaker of the House of Represenatives.

William H. Cox,

President of the Senate.

The second section of this bill provides that the said State University be maintained by the Commonwealth. While this sentence is vague, it will be cited in the future as committing the State to the whole support of this State University for the higher education of about one in seven hundred of our youth who are being educated by the State, and I should not be willing to commit the State to that policy without careful inquiry before hand as to the amount which it will cost the State each year and provision before hand for raising the money and there has been no such inquiry before adopting this bill. But as the expression,

while it seems to be a new pledge, does not explicitly provide for additional expense and as future General Assemblies must make any appropriation under this pledge and future Governors approve them, I have decided that I fulfil my duty in placing on record the fact that in approving this bill, I do not approve that clause as a pledge or as in any way legal or morally binding the State to maintain the University or its branches except in so far as expressly appropriated hereafter. I therefore approve this bill this sixteenth day of March, nineteen hundred and eight.

Augustus E. Willson,
Governor of Kentucky.

STATE UNIVERSITY
JAS. K. PATTERSON, LL. D., PRESIDENT.
D. C. FRAZEE BUSINESS AGENT.
LEXINGTON, KY.

Copy of House Bill No. 21
Changing name of Institution from "State College" to "State University."

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES,

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY:

The undersigned committee was appointed under a resolution of this Board adopted in June of this year to recommend to the Board of Trustees a man suitable for President of the University. This Board directed the committee to make its recommendations, if possible, prior to September 15th, 1917.

The committee organized immediately after its appointment, and has been steadily at work ever since. It has consulted some of the leading educators of the country, the two great educational foundations, has conferred with many men, and has visited other cities.

After consultations, personal interviews and upon the recommendation of the leading educators of the country, your committee desires to recommend to you for President of the University Dr. Frank L. McVey, now President of the University of North Dakota.

Dr. McVey was born in Wilmington, Ohio, November 10th, 1869. He is a son of A. H. McVey, who during his life time was Judge of the District Court in Iowa, and Anna Holes McVey.

Dr. McVey attended the public schools of Toledo, Ohio, and DesMoines, Iowa, and was graduated at the Ohio Wesleyan University in the class of 1893, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He attended the graduate school in Yale University, specializing in Economics, and received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Yale in 1895. In 1899 he further pursued his studies in England. In 1910 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Ohio Wesleyan University.

Dr. McVey married Mabel Moore Sawyer, a graduate of the University of Minnesota, in 1898, and has three children.

Dr. McVey's educational experience has been various and constantly upward. He was principal of a high school in Iowa in 1891-92; instructor in history in the Teachers College, Columbia University, 1895-96; he went from Columbia University to the University of Minnedota, where he was an instructor in Economics, 1896-98. He was assistant professor of Economics in 1898, and was made full professor in 1900. He resigned in 1907 to become the first chairman of the Minnesota Tax Commission, and in 1909 Dr. McVey was elected President of the University of North Dakota, which position he still holds.

The University of North Dakato has grown both in influence and in numbers since Dr. McVey was elected President. This progress is based upon his understanding

of the problems of the University, and his constant and broad minded attention to its affairs. While he has been President, the University of North Dakota has grown in the number of students and faculty, the income has nearly doubled, the books in the library have increased from 23,000 to nearly 60,000 volumes, and more than that the relations of the state to the University have steadily developed in loyalty and good feeling during this time.

While at the University of Minnesota, Dr. McVey was a member of important committees of the faculty, including debate, curriculum, athletics, student work, rules and regulations and catalogue, and was a member of the University council, and Secretary of the council of the University of Minnesota from 1905 to 1907. He is Chairman of the Permanent Committee on Economy of Time in Education of the National Association of State Universities, and is at the present time Secretary of this association. He is a member of the American Economic Association; the American Statistical Association; National Educational Association; the North Dakato Educational Association; the National Conference of Charities and Correction; the National Association of State Universities; the National Conference of Marketing and Farm Credits; the Honorary Society of P. B. K., and was a speaker and delegate at the Second Pan-American Scientific Congress in January, 1916.

In 1900, Dr. McVey was a Special Agent of the United States Census. He was President of the Minneapolis Associated Charities from 1898 to 1909. He was Director of the Twin City Exhibit, World's Fair, in 1904, and a member of the International Jury of Awards at the World's

Fair. He was a member of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, 1905-09; a member and Chairman of the Minnesota Tax Commission, 1907-09, and Chairman of the National Conference on Marketing and Farm Credits, 1915, 1916 and 1917.

In 1895, Dr. McVey was an Editorial writer in the City of New York, and in 1908-09 Editor of the proceedings of the Minnesota Academy of Social Sciences. In 1907 he was Associate Editor of the Bulletin of the American Economic Association, and from 1914 has been Editor of the National Social Science Series, A. C. McClurg Company, Chicago.

Dr. McVey has served the State of North Dakato in many ways. He is now a member of the State Council of Defense; a member of the State Board of Education; High School Examiner, and Chairman of the local War Commission at Grand Froks, where he lives. In 1911, he was Chairman of the temporary Educational Commission, whose report was the foundation for the report of the State Educational Commission appointed by the Board of Regents in 1915. He has served on many commissions and is closely associated with many of the more important national movements. In the last three years he has acted as the President of one of the most important bodies in the United States, the National Conference of Marketing and Farm Credits, and he is now a member of one of the advisory committees of the National Council of Defense.

While a member of the Minnesota Tax Commission, Dr. McVey formulated the present system of taxing iron ore properties, which has stood the test of ten years and many

contests in the courts.

Dr. McVey is both an economist and an educator. He has written many books and numerous articles. His articles have appeared in the Independent, the Yale Review, Popular Science Monthly, School and Society, Scandinavian Review, Journal of Political Economy, American Journal of Sociology and others. The best known of his books are The History and Government of Minnesota, Modern Industrialism, The Making of a Town, Railroad Transportation and Business Economics, which is just off the press. He has lectured in many states, and in 1912 delivered lectures before the University of Christiania in Norway. In commenting upon these the American Minister said in a letter to Judge N. C. Young, the President of the Board of Trustees of the University of North Dakota:

> "The Rector and prominent members of the faculty spoke to me highly of the lectures, and the press comments were all complimentry. Dr. McVey's fine personalty captivated the academic circles and all others with whom he came in contact. The visit was a most gratifying introduction of the University of North Dakota to the University of Christiania, and inspired respect for American scholarship. It was creditable and satisfactory in every way."

This is a brief outline of the work which has been accomplished by Dr. McVey. Your committee unanimously recommends him to be President of the University of Kentucky, and it believes that if Dr. McVey is elected and accepts the place, ~~that~~ he will make of the University what we all hope it to be.

Respectfully submitted.

Richard C. Stone
Chairman

Paul P. Boyd

Geo. Roberts

W. E. Freeman

F. M. McKee

J. L. Lyle

Robt. G. Gordon

The Committee further recommended that Dr. McVey be paid a salary of $9,000 per year as President of the University, and that the University rent to him the Mulligan house and premises for $500 per year.

The Committee further recommended that the Mulligan house be put in proper condition and in proper repair for the occupancy of Dr. McVey, and that it be kept in proper repair by the University during the occupany of Dr. McVey; and Mr. Stoll, as Chairman of the Committee, moved for the Committee that the report in its entirety be adopted, and that Dr. McVey be elected President of the University upon the terms and conditions reported by the Committee, and that the recommendations of the Committee relative to the Mulligan house be adopted by this Board.

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

LEXINGTON

DEPARTMENT OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION
WELLINGTON PATRICK, DIRECTOR

May 12, 1922

President Frank L. McVey
University of Kentucky

My dear President McVey:

I found the inclosed papers in some of the old files of the Board of Trustees. They may be of interest to you, and you may want to have them placed in your own files. If not, I shall return them to the files of the Board of Trustees.

Very truly yours,

Wellington Patrick

Director
Department of University Extension

P:T

Brother 9

Lexington, Ky., June 7, 1917.

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY.

While I appreciate the desirability of reflecting in the report of the Committee as a whole the splendid harmony that has characterized the work of the Committee throughout its deliberations, and realizing the importance of unamity with respect to the conclusions reached, I regret extremely that I cannot, in the face of the unmistakable evidence, and in justice to the obligations assumed in the acceptance of service on this Committee, approve the composite report in its entirety. I, therefore, offer a minority report for your distinguished consideration, and urge especially the adoption of the recommendations pertaining to changes in heads of certain departments, which must be done, without fear of favor if we would restore proper discipline in the management and conduct of the University.

In the outset of this report, I would record that the one great fact impressed upon me by this investigation and paramount to all others is that the University is larger than its Board of Trustees or its Executive Committee or the Administrative and Educational Machinery created for its management and control, larger than Presidents, Deans, Directors and Professors. The University is permanent just as the State is permanent, its officials are transitory, have their day and pass away. In the University as in the State, the officials who are the exponents and executors of its will are expected to be capable and efficient, respectable in character and fearless in the discharge of duty. Neither imbeciles nor sluggards nor place-men should find a place here. The University is a vast educational organization devised for the accomplishment of great and definite ends, the development of the mind, the acquisition of knowledge, control of the forces of nature and their application to the industrial pursuits and professions of life. But above all, and paramount to all, the formation of character. It should be and must be the maker of men and women, men and women of wisdom, of rectitude, of integrity, of purity of life and of honor. If in the education of our youth, the moral element in man be ignored or neglected, or worse still, perverted, then education may become, and very often does become, a curse instead of a blessing. Of all the villains the educated villain is the worst and the most dangerous to society. The sanctity of the home and the perpetuity of the State depend not upon the development of the intellect only, but upon the soundness of the morality of its citizens, upon their sense of Duty and of Right.

A large majority of the people of this Commonwealth are both religious and moral, their sons and daughters are trained to revere the morality of the Hebrew Decalogue and of the Sermon on the Mount. When this training and discipline are interrupted by their departure for college, their parents expect and require that it be resumed and carried on by the administrative and educational staff of the university.

It need not be sectarian, it should not be sectarian, but it must be essentially Christian. To abdicate this duty or to ignore it is not a blunder only, but a crime. Nothing less than this will satisfy or should satisfy the people of this Commonwealth.

First in order of the business of the Committee as outlined by the Resolution under which we act is the question of the consolidation of the College of Mechanical and Civil Engineering.

It is readily conceded by all that the College of Mechanical Engineering has been prosperous and has materially added to the reputation of the University, notwithstanding the effort, apparent as deduced by the evidence, to disparage the work and training of the College of Civil Engineering. Judged by results, by the number of its alumni, and their testimony, by their loyalty to their college, by the remunerative positions which they fill, and by the increasing demand for their professional service, the work of the college has been done well.

Inasmuch, therefore, as these colleges, according to the records, once existing under one head, but for more than twenty years operating on independent lines, have, under good management, prospered and made reputation for the University, it would not only be, in my judgment, inexpedient, but unwise, to consolidate them and thus enter upon a policy of adventure the wisdom of which, to say the least, would require many years to develop.

My opinion is, therefore, that we should let well enough alone in this particular connection. I, therefore, record my vote in opposition to the proposed plan of consolidation.

In justice to myself, I may, however, say that I attach less importance to this feature of the inquiry than I do to what is embodied in other sections of the report and am prepared to accept modifications or to make concessions thereon for the sake of more important considerations.

It has been truthfully said that presidents "are born and not made." This applies to educational qualities as well as those of statesmanship. Judge Barker's splendid knowledge of the law and his thorough legal training avail him nothing in meeting the University's responsibilities from an educational standpoint or in dealing with the intricate technical problems which confront every modern educational institution. The successful heads of universities of this age and day have been bred and born in the work, so to speak, and their environment should be wholly apart from the legal and political life of the Commonwealth which they serve.

Judge Barker entered upon the duties of his high office back in a period when specialization and standardization were not as essential as to-day in the evolution of educational systems and economic principles. Therefore, he has perhaps been slow to take into account the tremendous task the present day duties of the office entail. Apparently, he has relied too complacently upon information gleaned from deputized sources, controlled, to some extent at least, by interested parties. One cannot change one's adviser here and there without weighing carefully the willingness of the average person to exploit his own personal or selfish ends when given free opportunity.

The record has revealed by sworn statements that everything

is in a state of transition, uncertainty, perplexity, and distrust. Under such conditions, there can be no continuity, no success. Heads of departments have become alienated, students neglected and mystified. Withal, the University has advanced to some degree, but does not show to the best, or proper, advantage under the unpardonable conditions the evidence discloses. Lack of discipline in an institution of training, either mental or physical, whether applicable to the student body or the faculty, breeds contempt for the principles expounded, as well as for those who administer.

To the credit of the institution may it be recorded that the loose moral surroundings brought to light by the Reynolds Report have been lessened, a part of the credit for which may be in all fairness given to the intelligent and energetic action of the municipal authorities of this city in closing certain districts which were a menace, not only to the University, but the entire community.

In the absence of proper and regular religious services in chapel, the importance of which seems to have been overlooked, the moral standard of the institution is bound to suffer, even though strict religious exercises did not constitute the very basis of useful mental training, which fact no one will gainsay.

To assert that President Barker is personally or wholly responsible for the many acts of omission, as well as abusive acts of commission, would be doing him a great injustice, but the office of President of the University must answer to the people. President Barker occupies this office, and, apparently, he has failed to keep abreast with the requirements or increasing demands of the duties attached thereto, and hence, very much to my personal regret, I must, in all fairness to the institution and the duty I am to perform, recommend his retirement.

While the concurrent testimony taken by this Committee bears ample witness to the ability, organizing power, and efficiency of Dean Anderson, it bears equal witness to the fact that he has been indiscreet in matters vitally affecting the welfare of the University. The testimony would indicate that there are grave defects in the private life of Dean Anderson, defects in morals and a total disregard for honorable financial obligations, for which no brilliancy of intellect in a professor can atone. Students are prone to regard lightly moral defects and loose financial transactions in a professor whose intellect they admire and on whom they depend for an auspicious entrance into life. They minimize even glaring offenses against morals. They first excuse, then condone, vindicate, defend, and finally adopt and follow the example. Before they are aware, character, which in the last analysis is all that is worth having, is finally compromised.

We cannot afford to retain in the University a man who, however, able in intellect, is careless in these essential elements of character. We cannot afford to have one whose moral character is such as the testimony of various witnesses would indicate, as an exponent of the moral tone and practice of this university, a teacher of its youth, a moulder of its character, and a guide to those upon whom the sanctity of the home and the stability of society will depend.

Perish mechanicsl engineering and all other engineering, rather than introduce our young men, the flower, and the pride, and the hope, of this Commonwealth to the demoralizing influences of improper association. This is true of community environment, and it is absolutely essential with respect to immediate college life.

Moreover, the retention of Dean Anderson, notwithstanding his acknowledged ability, would be to strike at the very foundation of discipline, an indispensable element to the success of an institution of this kind. There can be no harmony, or discipline, under such conditions. One body of matriculates would be arrayed against another, and the return of the era of good will would be long postponed, if it did not totally vanish.

For these reasons, which might be elaborated, and for which there is sufficient proof in the testimony taken, I record my belief that the services of Dean Anderson ought to be dispensed with. This, I reluctantly do, but the college is bigger than the man, and the good of the college transcends all personal considerations.

I come now to the last important element in connection with the University administration, exclusive of the Experiment Station, viz: the retention of Professor Walter E. Rowe, Dean of the College of Civil Engineering. It has been his misfortune to be made a party to dissensions, either by passive consent or actual participation, which have of late been rending the University. The imperative need for the immediate elimination of Dean Anderson, as referred to, when accomplished, his friends, feeling aggrieved by his removal, would, for years to come, naturally resent the action taken and feel resentment to the College of Civil Engineering and its head. This would militate seriously against the restoration of harmony and good will which this Committee and the whole Board desire to see restored.

Under these conditions, much to my regret, I am constrained to recommend, however reluctantly, the retirement of Dean Rowe.

A university without discipline is like a ship without a rudder or a coach and six without a driver. The prolific source of many of the evils which have preyed and still prey upon the University of Kentucky grew out of the utter abandonment of discipline. Hundreds of students with no one to advise them and no one to direct them, left all at once to their own devices, as soon as they feel the absence of all restraint, begin to run riot, liberty degenerates into license, and license hurries them on to destruction. Dynamite handled by an expert is a docile and an effective agency. Through careless impact with a resisting medium, its explosive energy shatters all around it. Unrestrained energy lets loose passions which cannot be controlled, carries the youth into violence, debauchery, gambling, drunkenness, and the whole round of vicious indulgence.

If the University is to accomplish the end of its being, its activities must be regulated and its movements controlled by a strong hand, a hand that wields and controls its latent as well as its overt energies for noble purposes and beneficent ends. The President must be a man able to control himself and thus assume the control of others.

The most important lesson which the young man of to-day has to learn is to obey, then may he hope to be able to command.

Patterson Hall, the splendid home provided by the generous liberality of the General Assembly of Kentucky for the convenience and comfort of the young women of the state, is one of the most notable features of the University. The statute creating it defines with minuteness the object of its creation and the method of its management and control. Its management is placed under a Board of Control selected by the Board of Trustees. A matron and a housekeeper are provided for. Since the establishment of the Board of Control, Patterson Hall has entered upon a readjustment of its affairs and bids fair, under their management to be self-sustaining and prosperous. A strict adherence to the letter of the law will assure this. The new board is competent, energetic, diligent, and prompt. They have the intelligence to understand their duty and the courage to discharge it. My opinion, is, therefore, that the Board of Control should be fully sustained by the Board of Trustees in the discharge of their duty, to the end that the physical, mental and moral requirements of our young women may be provided for as required by law.

The Agricultural College is an integral part of the University. The Experiment Station is by the express terms of the organic law, the Hatch Act of 1887, a Department of the Agricultural College, and, therefore, an integral part of that college. The Extension work in Agriculture provided for by Congress is to be operated with and in subordination to the College of Agriculture and Experiment Station. All that relates to the Agricultural College, and to the Extension work as a branch of Experiment Station work under the supervision and sanction of the Experiment Station, comes under General University Administration. The Extension work is not an independent entity, but is subordinated to the College of Agriculture, the College of Agriculture is not an independent entity, but is subordinated to the University. The duties, therefore, of the Dean of the Agricultural College are coextensive with all the activities of all the Departments of Agriculture, and all that they severally contain.

The divergent interests and cabals and frictions and animosities which have grown up in the Agricultural College have, seemingly, been due largely to a misconception, to a more or less prevailing belief that they are separate entities and not an organic whole. The remedy is to grasp all and unite all under one head under the Dean of the Agricultural College, whose authority and supervision are coextensive with all the Departments and all the subdivisions of Departments which it contains.

I am of the opinion that a strong man, capable, well educated generally, a scientific as well as a practical agriculturist, and above all, a man of administrative ability and high moral character, should be elected Dean of the Agricultural College and Director of the Experiment Station, in order to coördinate and assign the work and the responsibility of each professor, assistant and employe of the College and Station. He must hold the reins of authority with a strong and steady hand, and must be allowed a wide discretionary margin. Such a dean would bring order out of confusion and make the College and Station what they should be, a credit to the Commonwealth and to the Nation.

I have endeavored to present in this report, to which I have given much thought, the conclusions fairly deduced from the

evidence before the Committee. I have been actuated solely by the desire to help to lift the University out of the toils in which it has become entangled, to cleanse it from the stains which have attached to it, to eradicate the maladies which if allowed to remain must sap its vitality and undermine its existence, to place it in the vigor of a healthy life upon an unassailable basis, that it may become the fountain of honor, of integrity, and of purity, for the manhood and womanhood of Kentucky, a sacred shrine to which all its Alumni may turn with affection and with pride, and a beacon light to all the generations to come.

H. M. Froman Member of Probe Committee

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SPECIFICATIONS

—FOR—

A VACUUM SYSTEM OF STEAM HEATING

IN THE GYMNASIUM OF THE AGRICULTURAL & MECHANICAL COLLEGE

OF KENTUCKY, LEXINGTON.

Subject

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F O R

A VACUUM SYSTEM OF STEAM HEATING IN THE GYMNASIUM OF THE AGRICULTURAL & MECHANICAL COLLEGE OF KENTUCKY, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

JOS. McWILLIAMS & CO., MECHANICAL ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS, LOUISVILLE, KY.

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brands so located that they may be seen on each plate after the boiler is finished.

Each shell plate must bear a coupon which shall be sheared off, finished up and tested by the maker of the boiler at his own expanse. Each coupon must fulfill the above requirements as to strength and ductility, and must also stand bending down when cold, when red hot, and after being heated red hot and quenched in cold water, without signs of fracture. All plates failing to pass these tests will be rejected. All tests and inspections of material shall be made at the place of manufacture prior to shipment.

The longitudinal seams of this boiler must be of the double riveted type and must be arranged to come well above the fire line of the boiler and must break joints in the different courses in the usual manner.

Rivets shall be $\frac{3}{4}$" in diameter. Holes for rivets shall be 13/16" diameter. The two rows of rivets shall be staggered. The rivets shall be spaced $2\frac{1}{2}$" on centers, and the first row of rivet holes shall be drilled 1-7/32" from the edge of the place to the center of the hole, and the second row of rivets 1-15/16" on centers from the first row of rivets.

Girth seams are to be of the single riveted lap joint type; rivets to be $\frac{3}{4}$" in diameter and pitched 2-7/8" on centers. The rivet holes must be drilled in place, that is, the holes punched at least $\frac{1}{4}$" less than full size, then courses rolled up and heads bolted to courses with all holes together perfectly fair. Then rivet holes drilled to full size, then the plates taken apart and the burr removed. No rivets shall be driven in unfair holes. Such holes must be brought in line with a reamer. If a drift pin is used for this purpose, the boiler will br rejected.

There must be twenty-four (24) braces $1\frac{1}{8}$" in diam-

eter in the boiler, twelve above tubes in front head and twelve on back head. Braces to be of the crow-foot form. None of them shall be less than 3'6" long and each must be fastened to shells and heads by two 7/8" rivets at each end; or solid steel braces of approved pattern, and of equal strength to the above, may be used. Care must be exercised in setting them that they may bear uniform tension.

There must be two braces below the tubes in the boiler. All of these are to be through braces extending from head to head; each brace to be 1¼" in diameter with a fork formed on each end and secured with a 1-1/16" turned bolt and nut to a crow-foot securely riveted to rear head; two inner braces to double crow-feet and the two outer ones to single crow-feet. The front end of brace to be upset to a diameter of 1½", threaded and secured to front head with a nut and washer on both the inside and outside of head.

The boiler must have forty-four (44) best lap welded tubes 3½" in diameter and 16 feet long set in vertical and horizontal rows with a clear space between them vertically and horizontally of 1", except the central vertical space which is to be 2". Holes for tubes to be neatly chamfered off on outside. Tubes to be set with a Dudgeon expander and beaded down at each end.

The boiler must have two manholes with frames made of wrought iron or sound metal castings, and suitable plates, yokes and bolts, the proportions of the whole such as will make them as strong as any other portion of the shell of like area; one 10 x 15 manhole located in top of boiler shell, and one 10 x 15 in front head below tubes.

The boiler must have two cast iron nozzles, one 5" internal diameter for steam pipe connection and one 3" internal diameter for safety valve connection, each accurately squared on top flange and securely riveted to boiler shell on top. The boiler to be supplied with a 5" dry pipe.

The boiler must have a hole tapped for 1¼" pipe in front head 3" above the top of upper row of tubes, and 16½" from center of boiler on left hand for feed pipe connection. Also furnish and put in a 1¼" feed pipe extending from front head back to within 8 feet of back head of boiler, thence across the boiler and down between tubes and shell on right hand side. Feed pipe to be properly hung from braces.

The boiler must have a circular plate of shell steel 7½" in diameter and ½" thick riveted to bottom of shell 8½" from back end, and tapped to receive a 2" blow-off pipe.

The boiler must be provided with a fusible plug in back head, 3" above top of upper row of tubes.

Furnish with the boiler the following trimmings:-

One 8½" high pressure steam gauge.

One water column fitted with three ¾ spring lever handle gauge cocks

One four guard water gauge.

One 3" Crane nickel seat pop safety valve.

One 2" asbestos packed blow-off cock.

Furnish with the boiler the following tools:-

One poker; one hoe; one slice bar, and one 3½" flue cleaner.

The boiler must be provided with a heavy cast iron full flush front with all necessary anchor bolts closely fitting flue doors with suitable fastenings to prevent warping; closely fitting fire and ash doors with liner plates; one soot door and frame and one smoke plate with damper; grate bars for grate, pattern to be selected by purchaser of boiler. Grates to be 54" x 54" wide with suitable bearer bears for same, back arch bars, and all buck-staves and binder rods necessary for setting the boiler.

The boiler is to be supported on four cast iron lugs riveted to the shell of the boiler and resting on cast iron bearing plates; the rear lugs to be provided with roller

to allow for the expansion and contraction of the boiler."

SETTING.

The side and rear walls of the setting are to be composed of two 9" walls with a 2" air space. All of the inside surfaces of the walls in front of the bridge wall to be lined with eight inches of #1 fire brick tied in every fifth course, and all walls in the rear of the bridge wall to be lined with four inches of #2 fire brick tied in in the same manner.

The boiler to be set upon a foundation 18" deep.

BREECHING.

Provide one breeching made of #12 black iron of sufficient size to supply two boilers of the size called for. Provide in one end of the breeching a 24 x 24 clean-out door.

BOILER FEED PUMP1

Furnish one Duplex Boiler Feed Pump of sufficient capacity to supply the full rated Horse Power of the boiler when running at fifty strokes per minute. Pump to be erected upon a suitable brick foundation laid in the best cement mortar, and capped with a 6" dressed stone coping.

BOILER FEED LINE.

Provide in the feed line at the boiler one 1½" Jenkins vertical check valve; one 1½" brass union and two 1½" Jenkins globe valves.

STEAM MAIN.

From the 5" steam opening in the boiler place a 5" tee. From the branch outlet of this opening take a line, leaving in this line a 3" opening for future connection to the hot water tanks for the bath rooms. Make a 2" live steam connection to the pressure reducing valve with a 2" by-pass around the same, arranged as shown on the drawing.

From the vertical outlet of this tee take a 1½" line to supply the boiler feed pump and the two vacuum pumps. From the low pressure side of the pressure reducing valve run branches as shown on the drawing; the 2½" branch to supply one end of the Drill Hall, Riser #2 and the radiation in the Arms Room, and the 3½" branch from which is taken a 2½" branch to supply the remaining half of the Drill Hall, and a 3" branch to supply the radiation in the small rooms in the front of the building, and one half the radiation in the Bath Room and the Gymnasium. Run a 3" branch to supply the remaining radiation in the Bath Room and Gymnasium as shown on the plans.

The piping shown on the basement plan in the Drill Hall will rise just outside the wall of the Drill Hall and run along the outside of the Drill Hall near the floor line supplying the radiators in this room which are placed on brackets on the wall about two feet above the floor line.

RETURN MAINS.

In the basement run return mains with branches to correspond to the steam mains around the outside walls of the building, as shown on the drawings, of proper size to handle all water of condensation and air from the system.

The return main in the Drill Hall to be run along the wall in the same manner as the steam main and supported on hook plates on the wall. Connect to these mains all return risers from radiators and reliefs from main through thermostatic valves.

Provide for the radiators in the basement a separate return main, of the size indicated on the drawing. This return main to connect into the main return at the point indicated on the plans. All piping must be arranged with proper provision made for expansion and contraction, and all risers must be connected to the mains by means of right and left couplings or flange unions.

RADIATION.

A total of fifty-two (52) radiators containing 5438 square feet of actual heating surface must be furnished and distributed according to the following schedule:-

BASEMENT.

Bath room	7 radiators
Hall	1 "
Total	8 "

1ST FLOOR.

Gymnasium	10 radiators
Toilet Room in rear	1 "
Trustees' Room	1 "
Arms Room	1 "
Trophy Room	1 "
Instructor's Room	1 "
Commandant's Room	1 "
Corridor	2 "
Drill Hall	10 "
Total	28 "

SECOND FLOOR.

Society Room on right	1 radiator
" " " left	1 "
Toilet Room	1 "
Cloak Room on right	1 "
Cloak Room on left	1 "
Y. M. C. A. Hall	2 "
Office	1 "
Total	8 "

THIRD FLOOR.

Room on right	1 radiator
" " left	1 "
Cloak Room on right	1 "
" " " left	1 "
Toilet room	1 "
Office	1 "
Alumni Room	2 "
Total	8 "

The right is reserved to change the location of the radiators at any time during the progress of the work, provided, however, the vertical lines of pipes are not increased thereby.

The radiators in the basement to be suspended from the ceiling by means of proper hangers. The radiators in the Gymnasium to be suspended on the side walls where shown on plans under the running track, of a sufficient height so as not to interfere with the arrangement of apparatus on the wall. The steam and return piping to be run so as not to in-

terfere with the arrangement of apparatus.

The radiators in the Drill Hall will be supported by cast iron brackets securely bolted to the side walls of the building with expansion bolts, and placed about two feet above the floor line.

RADIATOR VALVES.

All the radiators above mentioned must be furnished with valves. Valves must be of an extra heavy pattern with Jenkins Composition discs. They must be furnished with wood wheels, and be full nickel in finish, and connected to the radiators by means of right and left nipples so that any one or more radiators can be disconnected without reducing the steam pressure.

Sizes of valves to be as follows:-

Radiators containing 0 to 56 feet.... $\frac{3}{4}$"
" " 57 " 96 " .... 1"
" " 100 feet and over.. $1\frac{1}{4}$"

THERMOSTATIC VALVES.

At the return end of each radiator in the building and wherever water pockets are liable to occur, there shall be attached Thermostatic Water and Air Relief Valves sufficient to relieve the main of all air and water of condensation. These valves shall be attached to the lowest point possible on the radiators, either eccentric tappings or bushings being used. All such valves are $\frac{1}{2}$". No air valves shall be used in this work.

RETURNS.

From these valves there shall be run $\frac{1}{2}$" return lines to and connecting with either the risers or main returns, the sizes of which are all indicated on the plan and riser diagram.

test.

HANGERS.

All horizontal pipes must be suspended from the basement ceiling by means of adjustable expansion hangers spaced on the pipes every ten feet.

RISERS.

There are to be in all six (6) supply and return risers running to the floors above. These are all shown and numbered on the plans and riser diagram, the sizes upon which shall be adhered to.

FLANGES & UNIONS.

At places on the main supplies and returns, locate right and left couplings or flange unions. Couplings can be used on all pipes up to 2" in size; all over 2" must be made up with flange unions, made tight with Jenkins '96 packing.

PLATES & TUBES.

Where pipes pass through floors or wood-work, locate galvanized tubes so arranged as to leave an air space around the pipes in accordance with the Rules of the Board of Fire Underwriters. Floor and ceiling plates must be furnished and placed at the ends of these tubes where the same are exposed in finished portions of the building.

QUALITIES.

All piping used on this work must be standard in size and weight, and all over 1½" in size to be lap weld. The fittings used to be of the best gray cast iron, with heavy beads and clear cut screw joints, without a malleable fitting, lock nut or running thread used in any part of the work.

PAINTING & BRONZING.

All steam and return risers where exposed in the rooms, halls and corridors and all radiators will be finished in bronze or enamel as may be selected by the Board of Trustees. All piping in the basement and boiler-room which is not covered must be painted a gloss black after erection and

test.

COVERING.

All steam and return mains in the basement and boiler-room will be covered with Keasbey & Mattison's air cell covering 1" in thickness properly canvassed and held in place with metallic bands. The top of the boiler to be covered with magnesia or asbestos blocks 1½" in thickness.

VACUUM PUMPS.

Furnish and set upon brick foundations capped with 6" dressed stone copings two 5 x 6 x 10 Marsh vacuum pumps. To these pumps run a steam line from the high pressure main as shown on the drawings. The exhaust from these pumps, together with the exhaust from the boiler feed pump to be collected into a main exhaust hader and pass through a horizontal oil extractor into the steam main. From the other end of this pump exhaust header run a 2" line out of the boiler-room and extending up to a point 5 feet above the roof line. Place in this line a back pressure valve. To the suction ports of these pumps there shall be made connections to the return header, properly valved so that either pump may be run at will. Insert in the suction line to each pump a suction strainer with a ½" cold water pipe attached to the water main. This latter is for use while the valves are being adjusted. Between the strainer and the pump, place a gate valve; a temporary by-pass to the sewer to be also connected.

The discharge from the vacuum pumps shall be to the receiver and shall be made in such a manner that either pump may be run entirely independent of the other. Provide a vapor line to the ~~Attic~~ roof running from the receiver; this line to parallel the exhaust line from the pumps to the roof, and to permit of the escape of air returning from the system.

RECEIVER

Furnish and erect on suitable brick foundation capped with a dressed stone coping a receiver made of ¼" steel, 30" in diameter and 6 feet long. This receiver to be

arranged with a balanced valve and float in the feed water connection and to be furnished with proper openings for the discharge from the vacuum pumps, the suction to the boiler feed pumps, etc.

PRESSURE REDUCING VALVE.

Furnish and connect where shown on plans a 2 x 4" Kieley PRESSURE REDUCING valve arranged with a 2" by-pass around the same.

CUTTING & REPAIRING.

The Contractor shall do all cutting of wood-work, floors, walls, etc., that may be necessary for the admission of this work, and make good the same again. He shall also take great care in protecting carpets, walls, etc. from injury; and any damage done by his men to the building or contents during the progress of the work shall be made good at his expense. He shall also remove all dirt, debris, etc. caused by his men during the erection of the work, and leave the premises in first class order as far as his work is concerned.

TESTING OF PIPING.

All piping shall be tested to a pressure of 25 lbs. without straining or springing leaks.

PIPE & FITTINGS.

All pipe used in the erection of this work shall be new, of the best manufacture, and all of standard weights and sizes. All piping to be wrought iron.

All fittings used in the erection of this work shall be of fine-grained, gray cast iron, with threads clean-cut, tapering and smooth.

FINALLY.

The Contractor shall furnish and erect the apparatus complete, in strict accordance with the above specifications and the plans accompanying same; and he shall deliver the whole in perfect working order ready for use.

GUARANTEE.

The Contractor will guarantee the perfect operation of the apparatus erected by him in every respect.

That it will be capable of warming all portions of the building to the temperatures given below when the external temperature is 10° below zero:-

Bath Room in Basement.....80°

Drill Hall.....65°

Gymnasium and rest of building.....70°

That it will be noiseless in operation.

That it will fill and circulate with steam at eight ounces pressure, and that a circulation can be maintained at atmospheric pressure.

That there will be no waste of either steam or water in the heating system.

That there will be no drippings or odors from air valves.

That by the admission of a greater or less amount of steam to each radiator the temperature of the various rooms can be controlled to a reasonable degree.

That he will make good any defect in workmanship, materials or effectiveness in any appliance within one year from completion of apparatus, without cost to the owners.

REQUIREMENTS OF OWNER.

The owner to furnish the following:-

Boiler room of necessary length, breadth and height with opening to admit boiler.

Flue of proper size and height for boiler.

Water supply line in boiler-room.

Sewer opening in boiler-room.

Fuel for testing the apparatus.

ADDENDA.

VALVES. All high pressure valves to be Jenkins globe.

All low pressure valves to be Crane standard gates or their equal.

Respectfully submitted,

JOS. McWILLIAMS&CO.,

TSH/BNW

Per_____

Specifications for the erection of a gymnasium and Drill Hall, to be located on the grounds of the State College, Lexington, Ky., according to plans prepared by

James Rudsell Scott, Architect,
Lexington, Ky.

GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS.

For general arrangement see the several drawings made for the building. All materials to be of the best of their several kinds unless otherwise herein specified. All lumber must be well seasoned and free from defects, such as large loose knots, splits, etc. Remove all rubbish at the completion of the building and leave the building broom clean.

All work throughout to be done in the best workmanlike manner and to the entire satisfaction of the superintendent.

Any work showing inferior material or workmanship or which does not fully equal that as described in the specifications or shown on plans must be removed after notice is given by the superintendent and must be replaced by suitable work. The contractor will distinctly understand that the building as described in these specifications and as shown on plans must be a perfect job of its kind and it is therefore required that he use due diligence to inform himself as to finish and construction. The contractor will furnish all materials and hard-
e.

lans and specifications are intended and accepted as correla-
any work mentioned herein and not shown on plans, or vice
t be executed the same as if mentioned in both plans and
ions.

The carpenter will be held responsible for any and all damages done to any work of any other contractor, by him, on the building.

EXCAVATION AND MASONRY.

Take down and remove from the premises any obstructions that may be in the way of the new building. All rubbish and superfluous earth must be used around the building together with all rubbish that may accumulate during the progress of the work.

All trenches to rest on rock or solid dirt.

All digging to be plumb and level. State in bid how much a cu.yd. for digging.

Take all clay that may be found and fill in floor of Drill Hall. The top course to be 4" best selected and puddled and all must be thoroughly rammed down.

MASONRY.

The stone walls of every description are to be built of the best quality of local gray limestone, suitable for the place where used, and to be laid in such manner that the interior of the walls shall be perfectly filled with stone and mortar.

All walls of every kind to be built in a thorough and substantial manner, and to be perfectly faced and pointed up. All walls to be commenced with proper footings on good stones, well selected and to extend 4" outside of the foundation wall and be at least 6" thick.

Furnish and put in cast iron ventilators. All mortar to be of best quality Springfield lime and clean sharp sand properly compounded.

Piers under columns to be built of large stones and laid in cement mortar, and also walls under tower. All walls to be built in the best workmanlike manner and to be well bonded. Remove all rubbish. All outside walls to be laid with close joints with stone as large as possible, and to be pointed up with Portland cement mortar;

and must be a good job of good random rubble work.

All of the interior of basement under Gymnasium and halls leading to same must be pointed up with Portland cement and walls will be thoroughly cleaned off before pointing begins. Furnish and set an 18" x 18" x 9" well selected stone plinth underneath all iron columns well bedded in cement.

The cut stone contractor will furnish all sills and caps in basement.

The walls around swimming pool to be laid in Black Diamond cement in equal proportion, sand and cement. Set all cut stone showing in foundation.

BRICK WORK.

The brick walls of every kind are to be built of the best quality of local hard burned brick of as near as uniform color as can be obtained. If laid in dry weather they must be wet before laying, and in all cases the bed joints to be well filled with mortar and the vertical joints well slushed up.

Brick for all fronts to be laid in red mortar of the best Tenn. red, and brick for all fronts to be of Lexington Pressed Brick or any other equal to it.

Set all window and door frames. Wall in all anchors which must be thoroughly bedded and pointed up with mortar.

All walls to be 13" except where marked on plans.

Build chimneys as per design and where marked on plans taking care to lay the brick as close as possible and flues must be kept separate. All flues must be smoothly plastered on the inside.

Furnish and wall in stove-pipe receivers and furnish caps for same.

All of the inside walls in Drill Hall, Gymnasium and Arms Room and Vestibule will be lined with best hard burned brick with close joints, and to have struck joints with white mortar, made of Richmond sand and Springfield lime.

Set all of the cut stone except steps, arches on front and two lettered tablets and upper part of small tower.

Corbell out three courses of brick in Gymnasium for support of running track, this must be perfectly level all aroung and well tied with headers.

Build all arias as shown on plans and cover bottom with 8" brick.

All outside arches to be executed in the best workmanlike manner, bricks for same to be spaced off and bonded, and all to be 1-1/8 brick high.

Brickmason will be required to level all walls to a true line from one end to the other so that the joints may be placed on walls without blocking up. Turn discharging arches over all openings where there are lintels.

Mortar to consist of clean sharp sand and best quality Springfield lime.

Provide all needful material and scaffolding of every description and cover the work from the weather at all necessary times.

All walls to be thoroughly cleaned off at completion of building, also clean all cut stone. Clean all rubbish and remove same from building and from premises. All work to be done in a first class, workmanlike manner and must be executed by experienced workmen and must be pushed without delay and must be done to the entire satisfaction of the Architect and Superintendent.

Only a first class job will be accepted and any defective work must be removed after notice is given by the Superintendent.

The arches over windows in tower to be of Ohio Pressed Brick ground to a radius. All inside walls to extend to top of ceiling joints.

Put in all pitchfaced brick as marked on plans.

CUT STONE WORK.

All stone to be of the best quality of Bedford, Ind. stone, without defects, iron veins, etc.

Window caps in basement to be palin work and to be 8" in walls. Beds and joints to be square with face of wall. All plain stones to be well rubbed down and washed off.

Window sills 5" x 7" in front and 4" x 7" in rest of the building.

All window caps and all stone of every description except rings over arches, which will be pitch faced, will be plain and rubbed. The stone in arches willbe as marked on plans, and all must be well dowled together.

The two tablets will be 6" stone, letters raised 1" and spaces between them to be neatly Crandled. Build foundation for all stone steps. Stone steps to be 7" x 14" with slight fall to each step. The stone corbell under octagonal tower of main tower to extand through wall and well anchored to brick walls.

Put 2" stone caps on all chimneys.

CARPENTER WORK.

For general arrangement see the several drawings made for the

building

All materials to be of the best of their several kinds as herein specified. All interior finish to be thoroughly kiln dried. The work throughout to be dond in a first class manner and to the satisfaction of the Superintendent. Any work which shows inferior material or workmanship must be removed after notice is given by the Architect, and must be replaced with suitable work. Remove all rubbish at the completion of the building and leave the building broom clean.

The contractor will furnish all hardware of every description for the building and will allow $175.00 for locks, hinges and sash locks and lifts.

GIRDERS.

Girders under Gymnasium to be made of Georgia yellow pine 2-1/2 x 14" and 4 5/8" steel flitch plate in center to be bolted together every 4 ft. with 5/8" bolts.

All other girders as marked on plans of best 8" yellow pine.

Every 5th joint in gymnasium floor and 2nd and 3rd floors in central part of building will have a 3/8" "T" anchor 3' - 0" long well bolted to joints. The ends of girder under gymnasium to have 5 ft. "T" anchor.

JOISTS.

Joists to be yellow pine.

1st tier of joists to be 2" x 14" .... 16" from center.
2nd " " " " " 2" x 14" ....16" " "
3rd " " " " " 2" x 14" .....16" " "
4th " " " " " 2" x 10" ... .16" " "
Joists in gymnasium 2" x 12" ..... 16" " "

All beams for headers and trimmers around all openings and flues to be doubled and spiked together.

All beams to have 4" fullbearing in walls and the end resting on the walls to be beveled. All frames to be kept 12" from flues. Joist in hall in basement 4" x 4" .....2' apart with cinders between. All joists leveled straight on top and bottom.

Ceiling joists to have 3" x 10" pieces on top well spiked to each joint as shown on roof plan.

ROOF.

All roofs to be well supported and trussed according to design. Rafters 2" x 6" .....20" from centers. Frame out behind all gables and towers and furnish and put up scuttle to get to roof.

Put on 2" x 12" wall plates all arouhd building, anchored down every 10 ft. with 3/4" iron "T" anchor with nuts and washers. Rafters 2" x 6" ⁄ .....20" from centers.

Roof Gymnasium as shown by detail drawings Run 4" x 8" pirlins around roof, well bolted to iron knees. All inside timbers to be neatly dressed.

The roof over drill hall to have wood trusses as shown by section, all members of trusses to be neatly dressed. Furnish and put on all clamps, bolts, washers and rods as shown.

CROSS BRIDGING.

All joints to have two rows of 1" x 4" cross bridging all apiked to joists and rafters.

LOOKOUTS.

Look-outs for main cornices of 2" stuff 8ft. apart. All to have bearings in full thickness of walls.

Furnish and put up center poles in tower. Furnish lintels over all openings and all base and jamb blocks. All gutter-boxes 1" poplar or pine.

WINDOWS.

All windows in basement and central building to have box frames, pulley style 7/8" yellow pine, which must be clear.

Outside hanging styles, moulded 1-3/4" x 3-1/2", inside and outside lining 7/8" clear poplar, subsills -13/8" poplar; all sash to be made of 1-3/4" white pine with silver-lake sash cord and to have ant-friction pulleys and cast iron weights. All windows to have strong sash lifts and burglar proof sash locks.

Windows in lanterns to be made as shown on cross section 3-1/3" oak or poplar sill with groove underneath. Sash 1-3/8" with grooves on side. Those marked"open" to swing outside on three strong hinges and to have patent transom lifts one for two sash with rod extending far enough down to be worked from below. Sash to be made in green house fashion, glass to be lapped. All windows in attic and tower to have plain frames and swing out on hinges.

STUD.

All stud to be 3" x 6" -----16" between centers, double plate on top and single plate on bottom, braced twice in height with 3" stuff other stud as marked on plans. 9" stud on sides of vestibule.

DOORS.

All doors to be of the best long leaf yellow pine and in sizes as marked on plans. Al to be 1-3/4" thick.

Sliding doors in Drill Hall to be hung on Coburn tracks well fastened to Brick Walls and double doors to have 3" weather strips.

Outside doors to have -13/4" poplar frames and three hinges 4-1/3" x 4-1/3". All doors to have imitation bronze hinges, three to each door, and imitation bronze locks.

Transom over front door to swing on pivots and to have patent transom lifts.

SHEATHING.

All roofs over central building to be 1" x 6" dry poplar or pine sheathing, of one thickness, put on close for slate roof and dressed on one side.

Sheathing over Gymnasium and Drill Hall to be 1-3/8" tongued and grooved poplar or pine. All sheathing to be sound, square ledged stock.

FLOORING.

All floors to be 7/8" tongued and grooved yellow pine rift sawed not more than 3-1/4" wide and A #1 quality. Every piece nailed to every bearing and all joints to be well planed and cleaned off when complete. Put in rough floor in Gymnasium under top floor of good sheathing, dressed one side to an even thickness.

INSIDE FINISH.

All caps and stools aroung all windows and casings around all doors to be made of best yellow pine. Casings to be 5" wide with rounded edges.

Moulded inside sills 1-3/8" for windows with 6" moulded apron underneath. All base boards 3" high as shown by detail. Casings for windows to be made of an extended inside lining.

Put on a 3" moulded wainscot cap in hall in central building. All 4' 6" from the floor.

SCUTTLE.

Put in 4 ft. x 4 ft. scuttle in ceiling and furnish strong ladder to get to attic, and lay rough board floor from scuttle to all attic windows.

CELLAR.

Cellar frames in fro nt to be 1-3/4" oak moulded frames 10" wide

3" x 6" fancy cut mullions and to have 5/8" iron bard 6" from centers, frames to have lugs on sides.

All to have 1-3/8" sash with strong hinges and fastenings.

COAL SHUTES.

Coal shutes to have 1-3/4" oak frames with 5/8" iron sill and 1-3/8" strong pine doors, to swing up, with all the necessary fastentings.

Put in 7/8" tongued and grooved partitions around bath tubs and closets in basement. Outside doors to be strong batten doors with 1-3/4" styles and rails. Put up 7/8" tongued and grooved partitions around Hall in cellar.

STAIRS.

Main stairs running from basement floor to be supported by three carriages 8" x 14", steps 1-3/4" oak with 7/8" oak risers tongued and grooved together and secret nailed to carriages. Steps to have neat moulding underneath, ends of steps to have moulded nosings with panels underneath 4" x 5" hard wood rails. Main newels 8" paneled on each side with turned ball on top, all according to detail.

All in yellow pine. All other stairs to have double tongued and grooved beaded 7/8" yellow pine with 6" x 6" turned newels, risers and threads yellow pine.

BUMPERS.

Put up hard wood bumpers behind all doors.

IRON WORK.

The iron work will consist of three trusses over Gymnasium, of running track with rails, anchors, and tie cords as shown, of cast iron columns, ten in number, in basement, one cast iron column in partition on first floor, and four (4) 3" gas pipe posts around swimming

pool, and three door sills, two for front door and one for drill hall. Steps to Drill Hall 5/8" x 15" with flange 3/4" high at back door. Contractor must pay .75 cents per ton for inspection of all work prior to shipment!

Finished work must be free from any injurious seams, flaws or cracks and must have a workmanlike finish. All cast iron to be free from sand of blow holes.

The trusses to be made as shown by detail. Rivets 3/4", gusset plates 3/8". Rivets must completely fill the holes and have full heads concentric with rivets and in full with surface. Built members must be, when finished, free from twists, buckles or open joints between the compound pieces.

The running track will be supported by 1-1/4" rods riveted to 7" chanel and to trusses bolted to wood hips.

All work to be painted one coat before being put up, and all must be according to detail.

PLASTERING.

All ceilings and side wall partitions to be lathed with the best quality of poplar lathes and to be laid open so as to give the mortar a good clinch.

All walls, ceilings and partitions to be plastered with the best three coat work on wood partitions and ceilings and two coat work on brick walls. All to be left in a guaranteed finish and towled down smooth.

All to be plastered with two good coats of good lime and sand mortar, floated to a finish.

All this to be done in a workmanlike manner and to be plumb and straight in every way. All mortar to be the best Springfield lime, and best quality of clean sharp sand.

ROOFING.

The flat roof and wings between central building and over balcony in front, all down spouts, gutters, etc. to be covered with a good quality of Lawson's Old Process tin.

Every sheet to be stamped and guaranteed by manufacturer.

All colored green on plans to be # 26, galvanized iron according to detail. All galvanized iron and tin work to be well soldered together.

All chimneys and balconies to be counterflashed and well put into brick. All down-spouts to run to ground and to have a 5ft. cast iron conductor leading away from building. All main roofs to be covered with best Old Bangor slate 10" x 20" laid on tar paper.

PAINTING.

All wood work outside to be painted three coats of best linseed oil and white lead. This is to be mixed in the presence of the Superintendent. All inside work to be filled with Wheeler's Patent Liquid Filler and varnished two coats with best varnish, to be selected by the Building Committee, and to be equal to Peaslee and Gaulbert's No.1 smooth.

Varnish to be flowed on and must be equal thickness on all work. All glass in all windows to be double strength American, and must be well set in putty and left clean and white at completion of building. All glass must be guaranteed by contractor to be double strength American. Glass in toilet rooms to be ribbed. All to be guaranteed and a first class job in every respect.

The painters are not to stain the floors with paint or tobacco stain. All tin work to be painted two coats oxide iron and linseed oil. All to be guaranteed and a first class job in every respect.

All of inside of roofs over Gymnasium and Drill Hall to be painted two coats white lead and linseed oil.

PLUMBING.

The contractor is to give his personal superintendence to the work, furnish all material, labor, tools and implements of all kinds required for the proper execution of the work, and on completion of same present certificate from the superintendent that the work has been approved and accepted by him.

The contractor will do all excavation required for his work and replace all excavated material to its proper place.

Also replace all floors in good condition after his pipes are in position.

On completion of his work he must remove all rubbish from the premises.

The carpenter is to do all cutting of wood work for pipes and is also to furnish all boards, or rough work required for properly supporting all Plumber's pipes. Pipes of all kinds shall be of the size herein specified and must in all cases be run in such places as to give the best results.

All cast iron pipe shall be sound and free from defects, put up straight and plumb, secured with hooks and stays and all necessary bends, Y s and fittings required to make the various connections as located on drawings.

All soil pipes to be properly coated on inside and outside with coal tar solution. All joints of cast iron pipe to be thoroughly caulked with oakum and molted lead thoroughly driven into joints.

All connections between cast iron and lead pipes to be made with heavy brass ferrules same size as lead pipes, wiped to the lead pipe and caulked into iron pipes. All lead pipes to have neatly wiped joints. Before laying any pipes in the building, the Plumber is to

submit to the Architect a sketch, plan and elevation, showing the runs of the various pipes and also stacks of soil pipes and manner in which they are to run. All of these pipes to be run in such a manner and with such fitting as may be required in order to carry the pipe to such point and outlet as directed by the Architect.

FIXTURES.

All the fixtures will consist of the following, (Arens and Ott catalogue).

One five seat, (Fig. A 1287) Fange closet complete with perforated wash-down pipe at front and back; 3" flush pipe, hard wood tank and seats, copper lined automatic flushing tank supported on iron brackets.

Three enameled inside and out, Washout closets with nickle plated flush and supply pipes, hardwood tanks and seats fastened to bowls and with N.P. bolts. Closets to back vented from lead bend.

Two 5-ft. enameled iron, roll rim urnals (Fig. A 1289) complete with a perforated washdown pipe and loose key cock, vented full size of trap, this vent to be carried separately to vent shaft.

One single urnal (Fig. A 1294) with self closing urnal cock. To be trapped and vented.

There will be twelve (12) shower baths, Tubular showers (Fig.A. 1613). Partitions of galvanized i ron. Waste from showers to be trapped and vented; and have dry cocks connected to each one, also cut-off cocks for hot and cold water.

In the basement in place where shown on plans, one bowl enameled wash stand (Fig. A. 1403) complete with N.P. waste and supply pipes, self closing cocks, three traps, vented, clean out ends. On first floor there will be two single basins, second floor one basin, and

third floor one basin, All Fig. A. 1398.

Soil pipe will extend through wall in place as shown.

Four Columbia, roll rim bath tubs complete with N.P. Fuller double bath cocks N.P. waste and supply pipes. Traps to be placed above floor and vented.

The main water supply which will be one inch (1") galv. iron pipe shall extend through the wall and connected too afterwards.

All exposed pipes are to be nickle plated.

All vent pipes are to be run to and up through ventilating shaft.

For hot water connect to boiler that will be furnished by Heating contractor.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO BIDDERS.

This job must be a strictly first class job in every respect and must conform to plans and specifications in every detail. Every trap must be well ventilated full size of pipe and main vent pipe shall be increased one size as it goes through the roof.

All pipes to be properly graded so that they will drain.

Each fixture to have out off cook so that they can be used independently of eachother.

NOTE- The following change has been made in the original plans and specifications and are made a part of complete plans and specifications as set forth in the bond as submitted by I.N.Combs, Bill Combs and Thomas Combs.

The change is as follows:- All of the front walls of Administration Building, the full h eight of first story, is to be faced with the best quality of Bedford,Ind. Oolitic Limestone, free from all defects, and to be laid in Broken Ashlar. All to be tied well to brick walls with one Z galvanized iron wall tie (Morse Patent) for every 3 sq.ft. of surface. Stone to be 4" thick with level and perpendicular joints. All joints to be well broken and must be laid in Springfield Lime and coarse sharp sand, and the joints are not to be over 3/16". All to be a first class job.

STATE COLLEGE OF KENTUCKY,

JAS. K. PATTERSON, PH. D., PRESIDENT.

SCHOOL OF MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

F. PAUL ANDERSON, M. E., DEAN, PROFESSOR OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.
JOHN T. FAIG, M. E., ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.
A. R. SAWYER, E. E., ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.
L. K. FRANKEL, B. M. E., INSTRUCTOR IN WOOD WORK AND DRAWING.

LABORATORY ASSISTANTS:
JOSEPH DICKER, FOUNDRY AND FORGE SHOP.
E. A. WALDEN, WOOD SHOP.
G. L. BARKLEY, EXPERIMENTAL LABORATORY.

LEXINGTON, KY., Feb. 4th, 1902.

To His Excellency Honorable J.C.W.Beckham:-

Herewith please find a statement of the expenditures and receipts pertaining to the Gymnasium recently erected at the State College of Kentucky in accordance with an act appropriating thirty thoudand dollars ($30,000.00) for the same, passed by the General Assembly of 1900. This material is handed to you for the purpose of transmitting to the General Assembly now in session.

Apr.	24	Rec'd Auditor's Warrant,	$	$10,000.00
"	"	Paid Fayette Nat. Bank.Int.(discount)	88.90	
"	25	" Jos.S.Woolfork, Lot,	4,000.00	
"	27	" Clark & Howard,Gymnasium,	2,000.00	
May	1	" George B.Kinkead,Trv.Expenses,	2.70	
"	4	" Clark & Howard,Gymnasium,	1,500.00	
"	"	" Kaufman Clothing Co.(J.R.Scott)	300.00	
"	8	" Abner Oldham,(J.R.Scott)	17.20	
"	9	" C.W.Shanklin,Exam.title,	50.00	
"	"	" F.P.Anderson,Supt.Gym.	200.00	
"	16	" Morning Democrat,Advertising,	79.30	
"	18	" Clark & Howard,Gym.	1,500.00	
"	"	" R.W.Nelson, Trav. Expenses,etc.	18.00	
"	25	" Morning Herald,Advertising,	60.00	
"	"	" Daily Leader,Advertising,	80.10	
"	25	Rec'd Auditor's Warrant,		1,500.00
"	"	Paid Fayette Nat. Bank,Int.(discount)	8.35	
			$ 9,804.55	$11,500.00

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LEXINGTON, KY.,

		Amounts brought forward,	$ 9,804.55	$ 11,500.00
June	1	Paid R.C.Stoll,Exam.of title,	50.00	
"	3	" Clark & Howard,Gymnasium,	1,035.00	
"	20	" Clark & Howard, Gymnasium,	3,000.00	
"	26	" Kaufman Clothing Co.(J.R.Scott)	250.00	
"	27	" F.Paul Anderson,Supt.Gym.	250.00	
"	28	" Werner & Adkins,Trav.Exp.plans,	6.00	
"	29	" R.W.Nelson,Trav.Expenses, etc.	9.00	
July	8	Rec'd. Auditor's Warrant,		5,000.00
"		Paid Fayette Nat.Bank,Int.(discount)	35.00	
"	10	" Clarke & Howard,Gymnasium,	932.50	
"	16	" Clarke and Howard, Gym.	1,200.00	
"	30	" V.E.Muney, Trav. Expenses,	1.70	
"	"	" Clarke & Howard, Gymnasium,	2,413.50	
"	"	Recd. Auditor's Warrant,		5,000.00
"	"	Paid Fayette Nat.Bank.Int.(discount)	53.25	
Aug.	22	" Clarke & Howard,Gymnasium	1,600.00	
"	"	" Lexington Plumbing Co.	850.00	
"	31	" Clarke & Howard, Gymnasium	1,000.00	
Sept.	7	" R. A. Milligan, Gymnasium	11.00	
"	11	" Travis & Bro. Cesspool & sewer pipe,	77.67	
"	12	" Clarke & Howard, Gymnasium,	1,310.00	
"	14	" R.A.Milligan,labor on track&lockers	24.00	
"	23	" R.A.Milligan, " " "	14.00	
"	28	" R.A.Milligan by Stevens,	12.00	
Oct.	1	" R.W.Nelson, Board Meeting,	8.75	
"	4	" C.D.Cunningham, varhish etc.	7.05	
"	"	" Work on lockers by Stevens, (Tudor,	12.00	
"	12	" R.A.Milligan,workmen lockers Stevens &	17.00	
"	19	" R.A.Milligan, " " "	23.40	
"	26	" R.A.Milligan, " " "	23.40	
Nov.	2	" R.A.Milligan, " " "	19.40	
"	4	" R.A.Milligan, " " "	2.80	
"	9	" Clarke & Howard,Gym.6 & 7 estimates,	2,673.00	
"	"	" Lexington Plumbing Co.	2,008.89	
		Borrowed from Bank,		8,000.00
"	30	Paid F.P.Anderson, Supt.Gym.	299.00	
Dec.	3	" Lexington Plumbing Co.	790.38	
"	6	" Sleath & VanDyke,Stone Steps,Gym.	71.00	
"	"	" McElhone & Mahoney,water heater,etc.	98.00	
Jan.	9	" Fayette Nat. Bank,overdue interest on Warrants,	368.50	
			$ 29,287.24	
		Forward, ----------		$ 29,500.00

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LEXINGTON, KY.,

		Amount brought forward, ----------	$ 29,287.24	$ 29,500.00
Jan.	13,	Paid Sleath & VanDyke(Arc lamp hangers)	18.00	
"	28	" Lexington Plumbing Co. per Clarke & Howard,	325.00	
"	"	" Clarke & Howard, Bal.on Gym.in full	3,695.00	
			33,325.24	$,29,500.00

State College of Kentucky,

JAS. K. PATTERSON, PH. D. PRES'T.

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SCHOOL OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING,

F. PAUL ANDERSON,
Professor of Mechanical Engineering.

JAS. H. WELLS,
Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering.

Lexington, Ky., May, 3rd, 1895

President James K. Patterson,

State College of Kentucky.

My dear sir:-

I have the honor to herewith submit to you my fourth annual report from the Department of Mechanical Engineering; incorporated in this report are certain recommendations which I submit for your careful consideration with a request that you submit the same to the Board of Trustees at the next annual meeting:

During the past year, 47 students have matriculated in the Department, the class work both laboratory and recitation work has been carried on according to the schedule published in catalogue of 1894 and 1895; Messrs J.I. Bryan and J.M. Downing comprise the graduating class of 1895 from the Department. Mr. Bryan submits a thesis on the design of an "Automatic Cut-off Governor" to be applied to a plain slide valve engine, also the modification of a plain slide valve into a Polonceau valve. Mr. Downing presents thesis on "The Design of an Automatic Cut-off, Vertical, Compound Engine of 40-horse power." During the year in the mechanical laboratories a 25-horse power slide valve engine was constructed after the designs of Mr. A.C. Norman of the class of 1894; a sensitive

drill, after the design of Mr. J.I. Lyle, was built; a number of models for use in Kinematics were completed, after designs by members of the class of 1896. The above machines included drawings patterns, castings, forgings and machine work. Considerable work was carried on in the testing laboratory, including physical tests of irons, steels, building stone, belting and cements.

The class of students in the Department has been a set of young men, capable, industrious and with an appreciation of the advantages offered them.

A circular catalogue setting forth the course of study in Mechanical Engineering and our equipment has been sent throughout the state. The indications at the present time are that next year the laboratories and recitation rooms in mechanical hall will be crowded to the utmost.

In order to make the Mechanical Engineering Department efficient in every particular it is very necessary that we take some steps toward the establishment of an engineering laboratory for Experimental Engineering, along steam engineering and electrical engineering lines. With the great advance made in electrical science during the last five years it is almost impossible to give a training in Mechanical Engineering abreast of the times without the laboratories indicated above. Kentucky has made a good start in her mechanical engineering equipment, but I especially urge you to take some steps toward the erection and partial equipment of an engineering laboratory. For $3000. (three thousand dollars) a suitable addition in the way of a building could be made, and for $2000. (two thousand dollars) our equipment could be started.

My plan, as soon as we have a building, is to obtain from various firms the loan of engines, dynamos and motors etc. upon which we will make efficiency tests in pay for such a loan. In this way we would give our students the advantage of the latest instruction in experimental engineering, without much cost to the Institution. As a part of this report I incorporate a drawing of the proposed addition to mechanical hall, and I consider this expansion one of the most earnest needs of the State College of Kentucky. Mechanical training has shown itself to be popular with Kentucky men, and I trust we will be able to give them that instruction which is in touch with modern machine designing, testing and construction. For three years we have added very little to our equipment; this fact has been a matter of regret to me, but I sincerely hope that yourself, and the Board of Trustees will see fit to advance materially the mechanical side of the State College in the manner indicated above.

I respectfully submit for the consideration of the Board of Trustees and yourself the following recommendations:

1st,-- That $2300. (twenty three hundread dollars) be appropriated for the running expenses of the Department of Mechanical Engineering, during the ensuing year; $2000. (two thousand dollars) during the last year was not sufficient to meet our wants, and I ask for the increase to meet the increase of students next year.

2nd,-- That $3000. (three thousand dollars) be appropriated for the erection of an addition to mechanical hall, after the plan submitted; this addition to be used as an experimental engineering laboratory.

3rd,-- That $2000. (two thousand dollars) be appropriated for partially equipping a steam and electrical engineering laboratory. The amount indicated above will not enable us to establish a complete laboratory, but will enable us to make a start in this advanced line of work.

4th,-- That the salary of Prof. James H. Wells, who holds the Assistant Professorship of Mechanical Engineering be increased. Prof. Wells has proven himself to be a very efficient man in the upbuilding of Mechanical Engineering, and I earnestly request that some steps be taken to put his salary on the proper basis. The position of Prof. Wells requires a constant attention to duty for eight hours each day, Saturday included, and the gentleman named above has ever been diligent at his work, and faithful in the discharge of his duties. Prof. Wells is a scholarly engineer, and I hope this year, his worth will be recognized.

5th,-- That ~~the salary of~~ Mr. J.R. Johnson, Instructor in Mechanical Engineering be given an increase in salary. Mr. Johnson has filled with credit his place for two years on a salary of $500. (five hundred dollars) a year. His position requires him to be on duty seven hours each day, and during the time Mr. Johnson has been connected with the Department he has proven himself a valuable man, always willing to work for the best interest of the Department. Mr. Johnson contemplates making a change in his work, and knowing the demoralizing effect that must follow a change in instructors I earnestly request that Mr. Johnson's salary be materially increased.

6th,-- That in case Mr. Johnson is relieved, that the appointment of

Mr. N.A. Newton a graduate of the class of 1894, as Instructor in Mechanical Engineering Department, be made,

Yours most respectfully,

J. Paul Anderson.

Report of

James K. Patterson, President,

of

Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky

To the Board of Trustees,

May 31, 1899.

Published by Order of the Board.

VEACH PR. LEXINGTON.

REPORT OF PRESIDENT PATTERSON.

Gentlemen of the Board of Trustees of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky:

I have the honor to submit to you to-day my annual report on the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky. The year just closing has been the most prosperous in the history of the College. Its matriculation list reaches four hundred and eighty. This does not take into account many who entered provisionally and after a short time withdrew. The increased attendance I ascribe to two causes, viz: The improved financial condition of the people of the Commonwealth and the effective canvass made in Western Kentucky last year by an agent of the College.

Acting under the authority of the Board, I have again placed an agent in the field with instructions to visit the section of country traversed by the L. & N. Railroad and some of its branches. If a suitable man can be found to do like work in Eastern Kentucky I will have that part of the State visited also.

The general health of our student community has compared very favorably with that of preceding years. While there has been some sickness, principally measles and grippe, there has happily been no consequent mortality. We endeavor to give such attention to sanitary precautions as circumstances enable us to do. Persons attacked by infectious diseases are at once quarantined, and so remain until danger is past.

The reports of heads of departments and deans of courses of study show satisfactory work done. Better results could be obtained if our recitation rooms were larger and our equipment more ample.

The deficit of last year has been reduced fully one-half, and is likely to be wholly extinguished by the end of the next fiscal year. I desire, however, to impress upon the Board the necessity of economy in appropriations for the forthcoming year. The estimates of receipts and expenditures which will be submitted to you have been framed upon the most careful consideration. The appropriations for the service of the several departments have been cut down to the minimum compatible with efficiency. The salaries

of professors and assistants should remain as they are except in the two or three cases wherein they have not reached the maximum provided for by the action of the board in December, 1893, or by special agreement when appointed. Our salaries are liberal as compared with those of other colleges in Kentucky, but not too liberal for efficient service.

All our balances hereafter should be, as far as possible, devoted to internal expansion, especially in the enlargement of the the equipment of existing laboratories, the establishment of new ones, and in supplying the necessary means for making instruction effective.

By the act of the Legislature removing the geological museum to this college and the transfer therewith of the Inspector of Mines and his assistant, and the provision contained in the act that after the expiration of the term of service of the present inspector and his assistant their successors shall be appointed by the Board of Trustees, a school of Mines will thereby be created in conformity with the terms of the act and under the management and control of the college.

The school of Mines will be established in 1900. This will require money for its equipment. It behooves us then to accumulate if possible a fund for this purpose, and this is an additional reason for the most rigorous economy.

As the members of the board are aware, I was unable to obtain last year from the War Department the detail of an army officer as instructor in military tactics and commandant of cadets.

The Board authorized me to make the best arrangement possible for this purpose at a moderate salary. I employed M. B. Jones, an alumnus of the college and a man of character and ability, uniting with his duties as commandant those of assistant in mathematics on a salary of $700. The results of the year's work have been entirely satisfactory. We have never had a better drilled corps, and the discipline of the dormitories has been the best we have ever had since the organization of the college. At the outset there was some friction, due partly to the heritage of disorganization inherited from his predecessor, but during the latter half of the year there has been the utmost harmony between Major Jones and his officers, and through the latter half between him and the battalion. This happy result is due to two causes,

viz: The compensation allowed officers and to the organization of the latter into a body with Major Jones as chairman and known as the military council. This body sustains the same relation to the college that the special faculties do to their respective courses of study. They meet bi-monthly, discuss matters pertaining to the efficiency of the corps and keep records of their proceedings. I advise that this body obtain official recognition from the Board, and that their proceedings be submitted henceforward to the Board as the records of the other subordinate faculties of the college are.

I again applied to the War Department for a detail, but have been advised that no detail can be made while the unsettled conditions in the Philippines last. I therefore recommend that Major Jones be re-appointed as commandant of cadets and assistant in Mathematics. His services in the latter relation have been entirely satisfactory. This appointment, with the assistance already provided for, and with that subsequently referred to will meet all the requirements of the Department of Mathematics effectively and economically. Professor White informs me that his services as assistant in mathematics have been very efficient and entirely satisfactory.

The establishment of a few fellowships as a reward of proficiency in the departments for which they were created has been productive of good results. The emoluments, though relatively small, have excited ambition. They enable students who are desirous of doing post-graduate work for the master's degree, to remain at the college for this purpose. The system also provides efficient and well trained assistance in the departments to which they are attached at relatively small outlay to the college. I respectfully recommend that three more fellowships be created in addition to the three already authorized, viz: One in Modern Languages, one in Mathematics or Ancient Languages as may be deemed expedient, and one in Civil Engineering. I know of no better stimulus to good undergraduate work than the reward thus given, and of no more economic method of providing assistance for the respective departments in which these honors are awarded. They are tenable for one year and the value of the fellowship is $150. For those who are preparing to teach the value of the

fellowship can scarcely be over-estimated, both as regard the experience in teaching and the prestige and distinction conferred.

I recommend that the Principal of the Academy and his staff of assistants constitute a subordinate Faculty with monthly meetings and a record of their proceedings, which record shall be submitted to the Board of Trustees at their regular meetings.

From the report of the committee on internal expansion the necessity for additional accommodations will be apparent, with the exception of the comparatively inexpensive addition asked for by Profs. Anderson and Brooks, it will be impossible for the College for some time to provide out of its exising income the additional buildings required. The only alternative left is an appeal to the Legislature for money. I suggest that a committee of this Board be appointed to present in conjunction with the President a statement of the wants of the College and to solicit and work for an appropriation for this purpose. The buildings most urgently needed are:

1. A building which will provide the necessary space and appliances for a first class gymnasium. This might also include, on the ground floor, space for a drill hall with military offices, and in the upper story space for society rooms and rooms for the Young Men's Christian Association. For these purposes $25,000 would suffice.

2. A building for the accommodation of the Normal School and for the Academy conjointly. Suitable quarters could be provided for Normal School work and for the Academy in a building costing $25,000. These are urgent needs and might be met by judicious and persistent pressure on the Legislature.

Inasmuch as we are now nearing the end of a century a brief retrospect may not be inappropriate. It is sometimes the part of prudence to look backward as well as forward, in order that from the experience of the past an intelligent forecast may be formed for the future. For this purpose I append the following epitome of the origin and growth of the institution:

DEVELOPMENT

THE GROWTH OF THE COLLEGE FROM YEAR TO YEAR IS SHOWN IN THE FOLLOWING SUMMARY:

1862. To establish and endow a College, chiefly for instruction in Agricultural and Mechanic Arts, an act of Congress

apportioned to each State, for each of its Senators and Representatives in Congress, 30,000 acres of the public land.

1865. The General Assembly of Kentucky having accepted the State's portion under the conditions prescribed, established the Agricultural and Mechanical College, making it one of the Colleges of Kentucky University, then recently united with Transylvania University and located at Lexington, citizens of Lexington and its vicinity donating $100,000 to the Curators of the University to buy a site for the College. The General Assembly having authorized the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to sell the 30,000 acres apportioned to Kentucky, by the mismanagement of the Commissioners' agent the State realized for its land only $165,000.

1866. The College opens with a President, four professors and a commandant.

1878. Dissatisfied with the management of the College by the Curators, who were engaged in a long factional strife, the General Assembly severed the connection with the University and appointed a commission to re-locate the College, to provide for its continuance in operation till re-located, and to prepare a "plan for a first class university." Kentucky University claiming and retaining the former site of the College, the sole property left the College after the severance was an income of $9,900 derived from the land grant.

1880. The city of Lexington offered the city park of fifty-two acres as a new site for the College, and also $30,000 in bonds, and the county of Fayette offering $20,000 besides, the General Assembly ratified the selection of the site made by a majority of the Commission, and located the College permanently in Lexington.

1880. To provide teachers for the common schools of the State and for other schools, the General Assembly added to the College a Normal Department, which should admit, besides other students, one from each representative district every year free of tuition.

1880. To further endow the College and to enable it to purchase apparatus, machinery, implements and a library; to maintain the Normal Department and to defray other necessary expenses, the General Assembly imposed a tax of one-half cent on each one hundred dollars of the assessed value of all property in the State liable to taxation for State revenue and belonging to its white inhabitants.

1880. The Classical and Normal Departments and Academy added.

1882. The College building, the first Dormitory and the President's house completed.

1885. The Commandant's house reconstructed.

1887. To enlarge by experiments and to diffuse the knowledge of agriculture, an act of Congress established, under the direction of the Agricultural and Mechanical College in each State, an Agricultural Experiment Station, appropriating for its support $15,000 per annum.

1887. The Department of Civil Engineering established, an experimental farm of forty-eight acres purchased, and the College greenhouse built.

1889. The Experiment Station building completed.

1890. The second Dormitory completed.

1890. For "the more complete endowment" of Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges an act of Congress appropriated to each State $15,000 for the year ending June 30, 1890, and the same sum with an increase of $1,000 per annum for ten years. after which the maximum of $25,000 should continue without change. Of the amount thus annually appropriated the College receives 85 per cent and the school of the colored people at Frankfort 15 per cent.

1891. The Department of Mechanical Engineering established.

1892. The Mechanical building and workshops completed.

1894. Greenhouses for the Experiment Station built.

1895. The annex to the Mechanical Building and the Insectarium for the Station built.

1897. The Department of Electrical Engineering established. Additions made to the greenhouses and Insectarium.

1898. The building for Natural Science completed.

Increase of Property. The property of the College is estimated to be worth $500,000 more than it was eighteen years ago.

Increase of Teachers. Before 1880 the College had six professors; it now has sixteen professors and eight assistants.

Increase of Courses. Before 1880 the College offered a single course of study leading to a degree; it now offers eight.

Increase of Graduates. No fact more distinctly marks the growth of the College than the increase in the number of its graduates. More students were graduated in 1897 than were graduated in the first seventeen years, and more in the last five years than in the first twenty-seven years.

I have thus advented to the growth of the College somewhat in detail because its rapid advance is but imperfectly known to even some of our governing board. With these facts behind us we should bestir ourselves to give it such additional expansion as the demands of the public require. By united effort, by keeping

it before the public in its results and possibilities we shall best accomplish the end for which it was established.

My service with the College dates from the day when it first opened its doors, viz: September, 1866. Since 1869 I have been its President—a longer term or service in that capacity than that of any President of any College founded under the Morrill act of 1862, and with the possible exception of the President of Harvard University—a longer term of sérvice than that of any President of any College or University in America. I have seen it established on a relatively small foundation, not as an independedt self-contained institution, but as a branch of a larger institution under denominational control. I have seen it detached from that unfortunate connection after a troublous co-partnership of thirteen years. I have witnessed with joy its re-establishment under state control and its endowment by the State, and I have passed through the perilous crisis which imperilled its existence in 1881-2 and in subsequent years when assailed in the legislature with all the vehemence and all the energy which denominational animosity could supply; when the question of the repeal of State aid was pending in the House, when its building fund was exhausted and the half built college structures threatened to realize the Gospel reproach, "this man began to build and was not able to finish." The outlook was stormy indeed. Under the conditions then existing we could not stop and we could not go on. I had still a strong conviction, however, that this ship would come safely into port, so strong that when no other resource was possible, I myself, supplied the funds to carry forward the buildings to completion, trusting to a future which then seemed most gloomy for victory and reimbursement.

The measure to repeal was defeated, the clouds lifted, and judicious economy enabled us in less than three years to discharge an accumulated debt of $35,000, and best of all, neither the legislature nor the general public, not even the faculty, knew of the grave embarassments and the heavy load of debt under which we had labored. But for weeks and months, while the measure of repeal was pending, I never enjoyed for a single night the luxury of a sound sleep. These are now things of the past.

The College triumphed all along the line. Its assailants retired baffled, but sullen from the conflict. The College then entered upon the lines of uninterrupted progress which it has followed to this day. This much now seems certain—the College has come to stay—and the unexampled prosperity which it has enjoyed and the progress which it has made seem to be but an earnest and a presage of what its future will be.

I have given the best days of my life, a life which in the order of nature cannot be prolonged many years, to its upbuilding

and development. It has been to me as a child. I have loved it and worked for it with the devotion of a father. That it may be for the commonwealth an everlasting possession and glory is my most earnest wish and hope.

In conclusion I beg to thank the Board for its continued confidence and support. You are the custodians of a trust the most important, in many respects, within the boundaries of the Commonwealth. You serve the public without fee or reward, but in the days to come, when the State College of Kentucky leads the van in educational progress west of the Alleghanies, when the story of its trials and triumphs is told, men will say these results are due to the earnest, self-denying, patriotic men who bore the burden and heat of the day.

I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) JAMES K. PATTERSON.

The Board of Trustees, in ordering the publication of the foregoing report, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"It is with feelings of great pride and exultation that the Board of Trustees read the report of the President of the institution. And it is eminently fitting that as Trustees for the people of this State we express to President Patterson the thanks of the Commonwealth of Kentucky for his services that are not only unparalleled in length of time, but unsurpassed elsewhere in these United States for distinguished ability.

"Not all the battles of men have been fought on tented fields, nor all their victories won by marching legions. In the annals of our State, marked as they are by the stories of struggle and heroism, we believe no page can shine brighter than that on which is recorded the life work of President James K. Patterson. If courage in struggle with adverse circumstances can command admiration, the highest meed of praise must be his. If absolute devotion to duty and unyielding pertinacity of purpose, coupled with deep and strenuous faith in the loftiest ideals of human endeavor, count for aught, we can confidently say to the world, that as the head of this great trust we have a man and leader of men.

"It is, therefore, our duty to congratulate Kentucky on the possession of such a son and servant, and to express to him our united and earnest hope that he may long be spared to carry on the work he has done so well.

"It is, morever, our pleasure to record the unvarying courtesy and kindness that has always marked our personal and official dealings with him, and to say that he enjoys to the fullest extent our confidence, respect and esteem.