

Report of Pres. to Board, 1880-81.

"By the act of the Legislature approved Apr. 23, 1880, a Normal School was established as one of the depts. of the State College. At the beginning of the Collegiate year this dept. was opened and rendered accessible by resolution of the Executive Committee to females as well as males"

* * *
Register of State College--80-81

Compensated Labor. 1P....paid for at rates varying from five to eight cents per hour. The experience of this College is that of Agr. Colleges generally--that compensated labor is not remunerative to the College.

* * *
Annual Register of State College

Rules--selected:

All deliberations of discussions among students having the object of conveying praise or censure, or any mark of approbation or disapprobation toward the College authorities, are strictly forbidden. }

Any student who shall disobey a lawful command of the Pres. or any professor, Instructor, or other superior officer, or behave himself in a

~~disrespectful~~
or disrespectful manner toward either of them, shall be dismissed, or otherwise less severely punished, according to the nature of the offense.

No Cadet shall bring any spirituous or intoxicating liquor, or cause the same to be brought, within or near the College limits, or have the same in his room or possession upon pain of being dismissed.

Any student convicted of visiting a drinking saloon, or a gambling or other disreputable house, or of being drunk, or of gambling at cards or other game of chance...shall be dismissed.

No student shall play at cards, or any other game of chance, within the College limits, or bring or cause to be brought within the limits, or have in his room, cards or other articles used in games of chance. All games and amusements of every kind are forbidden during study hours. }

Students are forbidden to take or have in their quarters any newspapers or other periodical publications without special permission from the Pres. They are also forbidden to keep in their rooms any books except text-books, without special permission from the Pres. }

* * *

Sept 16, 1869
Faculty Club
Pres
Rules adopted
"No female Books
shall be allowed for any
of the Clubs on the grounds
& wash women must get
husbands or boys to get &
return clothes"

Letters:

Georgetown, Feb. 26, 1885

"Col. Phelps--Excuse Willie's absence from school this week. he has been confined to bed with sore throat and dreadful cold...James Levy.

* * *

Mr. Patterson--will please excuse Hohn and George for being late this morning. C.B. Ross

Ashville, N.C. July 23, 1884

"Dear Sir: You have been recommended to me as being the President of a good and cheap school for young men of small ~~means~~ means..." Arthur Walton.

* * * *

Annual register of the State College of Ky. 1882

Those who occupy rooms in the dormitory pay \$5 each (yearly) for the use of an unfurnished room. To these a good substantial board is furnished at \$2 per week (payable in advance)

The A. and M. College of Ky. is established on the City Park grounds of the city of Lexington, given to the Commonwealth for this purpose. A new college building has been erected, containing commodious chapel, society rooms, lecture and recitation rooms sufficient for the accommodation of 500 students. A large and well-ventilated dormitory has also been built, with rooms for ninety students, for the use of the appointees sent by the Legislative Representative Districts... The natural conformation of the ground, and an abundant supply of water from the old Maxwell spring, render the construction of an artificial lake, with boating course a quarter of a mile in length, comparatively easy, thus providing for a beautiful sheet of water to add to the attractions of the landscape.

Lexington is now the most important railroad center in Ky., being in immediate communication with Louisville, Cincinnati, Maysville, Chattanooga, and with more than seventy counties in the Commonwealth.

The necessary expenses of a student while at College need not exceed the following estimates. As a rule, the less pocket money allowed by parents or guardians the better it is for the pupil. When supplies are kept short, the opportunity for contracting vicious habits is correspondingly diminished. Students should be allowed by their parents to create no debts.

Appointees: occupying a room in the dormitory and boarding in the common mess:

tuition--0	
Room fee--5	Each room must be provided with neat and comfortable bed and bedding, table, washstand, looking-glass, bowl and pitcher, water and slop buckets.
matriculation--5	
furnishing--12	
fuel--6	
washing--10	
board 40 weeks--80	Students not appointees--tuition-15
books--10	board 120-200
<u>128</u>	160-240

The work necessary for carrying on the Agricultural and horticultural operations of the College is done by students in those departments, and is paid for at rates varying from five to eight cents per hour. Its design is two-fold: to put in practice the instruction received in the class-room, and to assist indigent students. No compensation is given to students in the Dept. of Practical Mechanics inasmuch as no pecuniary returns are possible to the College from this Dept. as at present organized. No student should come to this College expecting to maintain himself exclusively by compensated labor. At least seventy-five dollars per annum, should be at the command of every student...

All students are liable to be called upon for occasional work upon the grounds belonging to the College, and to such work no compensation is attached.

All teachers, or persons preparing to teach, male or female, are admitted free of tuition charge for one year...not more than four... Normal students who receive free tuition will be required on entering to sign an obligation to teach within the limits of Ky. for a period as long as that during which they receive free tuition.

Applicants for admission into the Freshman Class of the Scientific Course must take an examination on: English Grammar and composition, Geography, Ray's arithmetic, Part III, Ray's Algebra, Part I, Outlines of History.

Patterson questionnaire:

(8) To what extent do you succeed in interesting your pupils?

Answer by prof. in agriculture:

... " ... There seems to be considerable interest manifested by the students.

I judge by the facts that I very seldom see any yawning in my classes... "

....

... Board of trustees of the A & M college having 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...

They were particularly--the frequent and habitual absences from 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.

.....

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

...the Board will unhesitatingly accept his resignation and hereby invite him to tender it.

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 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 existing 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 adverted 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 of 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 service 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 independent 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 embarrassments 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, moreover, 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.

Lexington, Ky. June 2, 1903.

The the Honorable Board of Trustees
of the Agricultural & Mechanical College of Kentucky,
Gentlemen:-

I have again the pleasure and honor of reporting to you ^{the} at the close of the current collegiate session a year of great prosperity. We apprehended in September last when the College opened a decline in the list of matriculated students in consequence of the malignant and calumnious reports that had been industriously circulated within the limits of the commonwealth, and beyond. These apprehensions were fortunately not realized. On the contrary the attendance has been larger than that of last year. Six hundred and nineteen students matriculated, and notwithstanding the prevalence of the epidemic of typhoid fever and small-pox ~~in the~~ the former in the early part of the year and the latter during the mid-winter months, the average attendance has surpassed that of any preceding year.

While there has been a slight decrease in the numbers entered in the Scientific, Normal and Classical courses of study, the increase in the Engineering and Agricultural courses has more than compensated for the loss in the former.

Under the operation of the Ferguson law imposing a penalty on County Superintendents for failure to do their duty in making known the benefits accruing to appointees, and making appointments as required by law, I look for a largely increased attendance during the ensuing year.

The Summer Schools, provision for which was made by the Board at the December meeting of 1902 are likely to be well attended and will swell the matriculation list of the ensuing year.

A good opportunity for making the College known will be afforded by the meeting of the Kentucky Educational Association in Lexington during the latter days of June and the Convention of Institute workers called by the Superintendent of Public Instruction to meet $\frac{1}{2}$ at the State College immediately upon the adjournment of the former body will likewise bring into prominence the work of the College and its

results. The knowledge of its existence and of its work is gradually becoming known in the remoter parts of the commonwealth and every year brings students from sections unrepresented before.

The average class-standing has, I think, been well maintained during the year now closed. ~~that was the case~~ We have in accordance with the instructions of the Board a year or two ago raised the standard of admission into the Freshman class. Last year we required three books in Plane Geometry, this next year five will be required.

This has made necessary a corresponding advance in the curriculum of the accredited High Schools. A request to this effect has met with an encouraging response.

Some months ago I invited the Faculty of Kentucky University to cooperate with us in adopting and adhering to a common standard of admission. The invitation was at first favorably received but afterwards declined. This is much to be regretted. It is a matter of great difficulty, when two institutions are situated in the same or adjacent localities and are recognized by the general public as standing on the same plane for one to establish and adhere to a high standard of admission when the other does not. Students who fail to pass entrance examinations in the former or who fail in final examinations readily take the line of least resistance and find refuge in the latter. This has been our experience for years. In the end it would be much better for all concerned to adopt a high standard of admission and adhere to it. It would moreover tend to elevate the standard of scholarship in the High Schools of the Commonwealth and thus stimulate scholarship generally.

As heretofore the question of ways and means must occupy seriously the attention of the Board of Trustees. In addition to the expenditure formerly required we have now two additional ~~items~~ items in the nature of a permanent charge upon the resources of the College viz: the school of Mining Engineering and the Gymnasium.

The salaries of the Dean of the School of Mines and his assistant are paid by the State and hence do not contribute to swell our budget, but the expense of equipment and of current expenses unfortunately fall upon ~~the~~ the funds of the College.

In the case of the gymnasium all the expense of instruction and maintenance - including janitor's wages, fuel, light, and water and repairs, amounting in the aggregate to three thousand dollars (\$3000) must be met out of the College income.

Outside of these the bills for fuel, light and water grow year by year; so that the ordinary appropriations no longer suffice. More is required for advertising and more for traveling expenses.

The expenditure for fellowships ^{an} ~~are~~ economic and effective means of providing the necessary assistants required in the Departments on account of the annually increasing number of students taking instruction in them - grows year by year. Growth means the enlargement of our educational staff; the expansion of laboratories; the addition of the most approved apparatus for instruction and research, and all this requires expenditure. While then our expenditures grow, our income has little or no elasticity. The income from Washington is a fixed quantity and while the income from the half cent tax grows gradually, its growth is slow - so slow that it utterly fails to keep pace with growing expenditures.

The tax cannot, I suppose, be increased without submitting ^{the} ~~to~~ proposition to a popular vote. The public are not yet prepared for this.

I see no way of getting more money from the State for current expenses except by an application to the legislature for an appropriation of a small amount - say \$10,000 annually to continue during the pleasure of the legislature. This would meet our immediate necessities, and

if judiciously and economically expended might through the liberality of the legislature be increased in coming years.

Another possible source of income has been suggested viz: a tax upon collateral inheritance. A constitutional difficulty ^{by some members of the Board} is believed to exist. On this subject I am not competent to pronounce an opinion.

I commend it, however, to the consideration of this Board. There are upon it jurists of distinction whose opinion would be highly regarded by members of the Bar who may be representatives in the General Assembly. I may add that Missouri derives a large annual income from this source - an income sometimes amounting to \$125,000 per annum.

Unless there be an insurmountable constitutional obstacle in the way, I think the proposition would encounter little opposition.

It would not affect the integrity of the estate left by decedent while in his hands and would work no hardship on distant heirs who had contributed nothing to its accumulation.

It is needless to say that ~~unless~~ under existing ~~circumstances~~ conditions the most rigorous economy compatible with efficiency is imperative. The budget made up after careful consideration will be submitted for your consideration and approval.

The ever recurring question of additional buildings and equipment required by the growth of the College, again presents itself.

The Engineering courses need most urgently either additional or enlarged space. Mechanical and Electrical Engineering have been during the past year compelled to subdivide their classes because of inability to instruct their classes in the rooms and shops in consequence of their circumscribed area. The result has been a duplication of classes and a corresponding draft upon the time of instructors.

The Civil Engineering classes have been placed at even greater disadvantage. While the Mining Engineering has scarcely a local habitation. To meet these demands a large appropriation is needed.

The State is now practically free from debt. There seems to be a growing disposition upon the part of the Commonwealth to deal liberally with the College. I therefore suggest that a strong committee be ap-

pointed by the Board at its present session to ascertain the needs of the College and place them in proper shape as the basis of an appeal to the legislature for relief. Application should be made for an appropriation of at least \$10,000^{annually} for current expenses and \$150,000 for buildings and equipment. The committee having this in charge should be appointed now in order that time should be given to collect statistics and mature a plan of action. I suggest that it would be well to communicate with members-elect after the election and in advance of the meeting of the General Assembly in order that public legislative opinion should be shaped in some degree before the legislature meets. Personal letters should, to this end, be addressed to each member.

If the Board can see its way to the establishment of a School of Law, I think the time extremely opportune. A first-class Law College could be constituted and conducted at comparatively little expense to the institution. Gentlemen whom I have consulted—representing various parts of the State—all concur in the opinion that a Law College in connection with the State College and under its management and supervision, would be successful.

Moreover the time has now come when some legal knowledge will form an integral part of the education of every man who expects to become a man of affairs. Its acquisition would be healthful, invigorating, time-saving and money-saving to the merchant, the banker, the manufacturer, the man engaged in commerce and to all the industrial classes for whom the Land Grant Colleges provide such an education as the act of 1862 requires.

The belief among well-informed persons whom I have consulted, is that a good law school would speedily become self-sustaining, and that at the outset only a sufficient amount, in the shape of a small stipend, should be guaranteed to the Dean whose responsibility would be greater than that of his colleagues and upon whom would devolve extra duties of organization and oversight.

a

While the College is anxious to encourage athletic sports and exercises it is proper to say that they interfere very seriously with study and the duties of the class-room. During those periods when foot-ball and base-ball are played, many students neglect their College duties in order to prepare for match games.

We play none but bona fide College matriculates and hence our teams are composed exclusively of College men. Other colleges with whom they play while professing to play College men, incorporate with their teams, so our information is, men who are called professionals - whose college connection is merely nominal and who receive pay for their services. This places us at a disadvantage. The class standard which has been required by the College for ~~eligibility~~ eligibility to play on match games is thought by many to be too high and a modification and interpretation of the law seems desirable. I ~~re~~commend the whole subject of Athletics to your careful consideration.

Our literary societies do not flourish as we would like to see, indeed one of them, the Union Literary Society - the oldest in the College and organized under a charter from the State - has for some years been ⁱⁿ a languishing condition and now may be said to be in a state of collapse. This is much to be regretted. No more potent auxiliary for the development of talent for composition, declamation and literary culture exists in connection with colleges and universities than well organized and well regulated literary societies. There has been a marked decline in interest and results since the introduction of Athletics sports and Greek letter fraternities. Whether this decline is due to the existence of these I am not prepared to affirm, but the opinion prevails among many that their influence is adverse to literary work in literary societies.

2a

Our course is a very ~~havy~~ heavy one especially in the Scientific and Engineering lines of work. We are therefore shut up to the alternative of either raising the standard of admission into the Freshman class or lengthening the subsequent course in the College by one year. Our work has been so highly commended and our alumni in such demand that we cannot afford to compromise the thoroughness and efficiency of the one or the prospect of the other by slackening the requirements which make excellence attainable.

I am glad to report that I was able to make satisfactory arrangements for the conduct of the classes in Modern Languages during the year 1902-1903 during the absence of Prof. Wernicke on leave. He will return to resume his duties in September. The arrangements were economic as well as satisfactory - resulting in a saving of about \$1500 for the year.

The annual recurrent importunity for assistants in some of the Departments, notably in Physics, Mechanical Engineering, Pedagogy and Civil Engineering meets us again as will be seen by the reports of heads of Departments made a part of this report and herewith submitted.

I feel the need for the relief asked for, but how is it to be obtained? The relief desired would cost not less than \$3,000 to begin with, and an annual increase to \$4,000 before the expiration of two years.

I have said to those who apply for it that under existing conditions there is but one way visible to me, of obtaining the funds necessary to pay for the assistance asked for, viz: a reduction in all salaries of more than a \$1,000.

The saving thus effected might enable us to employ the assistance required. I do not see how by any economies in expenditures other than the plan suggested, it would be possible to obtain the necessary means, and I shrink from this expedient except as a last resort. Salaries are now, generally speaking, not too ^{large} high. Our men are capable and worth more money. The problem of an annually increasing deficit with annually increasing obligations, must be met, and the sooner we face the disagreeable fact and deal with it, the better.

We are bound as trustees to manage the affairs of this College on the same economic lines that a provident householder would manage the expenses of his household, viz: force expenditure within the limits of income, spend nothing for what is not indispensable and reduce necessary expenses to a minimum.

I renew my recommendation that a competent person be employed ^{and} his salary paid from the Fertilizer fund, whose duty it shall be with the cooperation of the Commissioner of Agriculture of the Commonwealth to organize and conduct Farmer's Institutes during the winter months leaving him free during the early autumn and late spring months for service in the College.

(c)

This would educate the farmers in some degree in Scientific and Economic Agriculture, would familiarize them somewhat with the work of the College and its beneficent results and would form of them a loyal and potent constituency ready at the polls and in the legislature to advance the material interests of the College.

A beginning too long delayed should now be made in this direction and made at once. I am satisfied that the expenditure would be fully justified under a fair construction of the fertilizer law.

I am of the opinion that the existing conditions under which students live now as compared with those of ten or fifteen years ago are not so conducive to the encouragement of studious habits and ambition to excel in ~~the~~ class-room work as formerly. Dances, entertainments of various kinds, suppers, banquets, athletic sports, contests, at home and at other Colleges, all constitute a series of ~~atix~~ distractions unfavorable to habits of study and industry. These are necessarily attended with an expense which makes heavy inroads upon the small means which many students bring with them. A reasonable amount of recreation and amusement is valuable and productive of good results, but when they become primary objects in College life instead of secondary, then College opportunities are wasted and the end desired is not attained.

It is also ^{quite} apparent that concurrently with this there is a manifestly growing propensity for mischief and a disposition to break over the limits of wholesome and salutary restraint. I am ready to admit that other Colleges have a similar experience; that this spirit seems to be growing throughout the country. It is none the less to be regretted. The injury done to the property of the street R.R. last autumn, the ~~defacement~~ of College property more recently, and the wanton damage to rooms in the dormitories and halls of the College are instances in point. It has occurred to me that in the case of beneficiaries who receive travelling expenses from the College some efficient check within the limits of the law might be devised and sanctioned by the Board which would operate as a restraint upon lawlessness.

The more experience I have in the lodgment of young men in dormitories on the College grounds, the more I am convinced that the system is a vicious one and should at the earliest opportunity be abolished. It affords opportunities for combinations of mischief and for evading and resisting discipline, and oftentimes for the encouragement of vice. Savings effected by the remission of fees and the gratuity of fuel and light in many cases furnishes money for other purposes some of which are not such as would commend themselves to parents and guardians. I believe that the new dormitory could be converted at little expense and with much convenience to the College into a building for the use of the Normal Department or the Academy. Prof. Anderson has at my instance prepared plans for the transformation of the new dormitory into such a building.

The time has now come when the Board of Supervision provided for in the Acts -making an appropriation for the erection of a dormitory for young women - should be appointed. The greater part of the building will be ready for occupancy in the early autumn. A matron is to be selected and subordinate officials appointed. Much will depend upon the selection of the Board of Supervision. Much upon their selection of subordinates.

The female dormitory is to be self-sustaining. The State will make an annual appropriation of \$2,000 to meet expenses of administration. The amount is small. The matron's salary and all other salaries must be met from this fund. Great care and great economy will therefore be required in its expenditure. A discreet, capable, experienced woman - a woman of dignity and culture, association with whom would be an essential part of a liberal education should be selected for matron, with a good knowledge of housekeeping and business, a woman who would know when to talk and when to be silent.

The whole commonwealth has an interest in the success of this enterprise and upon its success the future of female education in Kentucky in connection with the State College will largely depend.

It behooves us then to mature consider and mature these appointments with the same degree of care that a wise householder would make provision for the conduct and management of his own household.

Merit, dignity, capability, culture alone should determine the choice.

By the untimely and tragical death of our late esteemed colleague, J.B. Marcum of Breathitt county, the Commonwealth has lost a good citizen, the College a sincere friend and the Board an honest and capable adviser. This body will, doubtless, before adjournment take suitable action to express their sense of his worth and of our loss.

We are engaged in the work of building up a great institution of learning, designed originally and mainly for the education of the industrial classes in Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, but permitting the inclusion of liberal and scientific instruction not directly related to these. The Colleges and Universities founded under the act of 1862 have grown and prospered beyond all anticipation of the founders. The State College of Kentucky has shared in this general growth and prosperity. With less endowment than most of them it has results to show greater in comparison than any of them. Its alumni in Engineering, in Science, in the Liberal Arts stand in the very front rank of educated men and women.

Though the State has done much less thus far than it ought to have done in providing a sufficient fund for its support, there is we believe a growing disposition to give with a more liberal hand to its maintenance and development. You and I will pass away but the work which we have begun will endure through the ages. Men are ephemeral; institutions are eternal. May the State College of Kentucky be of that number and may our names as related thereto not be written in the sand.

-e-

In conclusion I beg to congratulate you upon the general prosperity of the year and to commend the interests of the College and its management to your careful consideration.

I beg also to thank you for the generous support which you have given me in the conduct of its affairs and for your continued confidence. My duties as you are aware are always exacting - oftentimes onerous and frequently irksome and annoying in no small degree.

I am,

With much respect,

Your Ob't., Servant.

(signed) James K. Patterson.

PLUMBING SPECIFICATIONS.

FOR

PATTERSON HALL

STATE UNIVERSITY.

LAVATORY COCKS.

I will furnish and put on all the lavatorys three dozen Mueller Colonial self closing basins cocks. Fig.D 12901.

SLOP SINK COCKS.

I will furnish and put on all the slop sinks one dozen Mueller Colonial self closing slop sink cocks. Fig.D.12003. For the net sum of SEVENTY FIVE (\$75.00) DOLLARS.

Yours Respectfully

W. B. Eason

[July 23, 1903]

CONSTITUTION OF THE KENTUCKY INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Organized Sept., 5th., 1903, at Lexington, Ky.

ARTICLE I, - NAME.

The name of this organization shall be the Kentucky Intercollegiate Athletic Association.

ARTICLE II, - OBJECT.

Its object shall be the development, regulation and purification of college athletics in the State of Kentucky.

ARTICLE III, - OFFICERS.

Section 1. The officers of this Association shall be a President, a Vice-president, and a Secretary and Treasurer.

Section 2. There shall be also an Executive Committee, which shall consist of the three officers above named and the Chairman of the Faculty Athletic Committee of each institution in the Association not already represented on the Executive Committee by an officer of the Association.

ARTICLE IV, - DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

Section 1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association and of the Executive Committee. He shall call a meeting of the Association or of the Executive Committee whenever necessary or whenever requested by a majority of the members of the Executive Committee.

Section 2. The Vice-president shall perform the duties of the President in the latter's absence or disability.

Section 3. The Secretary and Treasurer shall keep records of the meetings of the Association and of the Executive Committee. He shall have charge of all the funds of the Association and shall submit a detailed statement of all receipts and expenditures at an annual meeting of the Association.

ARTICLE V, - MEMBERSHIP.

Section 1. Application for membership in this Association shall be made to the Secretary and any institution of higher education in Kentucky subscribing to this constitution may be ~~not~~ admitted to membership by the vote of a majority of the Executive Committee.

Section 2. Each institution belonging to the Association shall pay to the Treasurer an annual membership fee of five dollars to defray the necessary expenses of the Association.

ARTICLE VI,--ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Section 1. There shall be an annual convention of this Association, the place and time of meeting to be decided upon by the Executive Committee.

Section 2. In this convention each institution represented by a delegate in person shall be entitled to one vote, and a majority of the institutions which are members of the Association shall constitute a quorum.

Section 3. All officers shall be elected at an Annual Convention and their terms of office shall begin immediately after the adjournment of the Convention at which they have been elected and shall continue for one year or until their successors are chosen.

Section 4. Any vacancy in office occurring between the meetings of the Convention, shall be filled by the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VII,--QUALIFICATIONS OF CONTESTANTS.

Section 1. No one shall represent any institution in this Association in any Intercollegiate athletic contest, except under the following conditions:

(1). He must satisfy the Faculty Athletic Committee that he is a bona-fide student of the College or University, and that he is taking at least twelve hours per week or its equivalent, leading to a degree in some department of the College or University, it being understood that two hours of laboratory work shall count as one hour of recitation.

(2). He must not fall below the passing grade in monthly class standing.

(3). He shall not play on the foot-ball team of any year after 1903 if he has been a member of the foot-ball team of the preceding season and has not completed at least half a year's work during that College year.

(4). He shall not play on the base-ball team of any year unless he has begun his college work not later than Feb. 1st., of that year.

Section 2. No coach or instructor in athletics, nor any one who has ever played on a professional team, nor any one who has received compensation of any character for athletic services shall be eligible to play on any College team.

(2). No one shall play more than five years on any College team.

(3). No student coming directly from one College or University to another College or University, shall be eligible to play on any athletic team of the latter institution until he has been a student of the latter institution for a period of one year.

(4). No member of any athletic team of any institution in this Association shall be the recipient of any compensation whatever money, board and tuition included for his participation in athletics, with the single exception that he may receive from the College organization of which he is a member the amount by which the expenses necessarily incurred by him in representing his organization exceeds his ordinary expenses.

Section 3. Ten days before any intercollegiate athletic contest in which representatives from any College or University in this Association are to take part, or as soon thereafter as possible, a list of students eligible under these rules, from which representatives are to be chosen, must be forwarded by the Chairman of the Faculty Committee to the Faculty Athletic Authorities of the other institution to be represented in the contest. With this list shall be sent the request that any information that they may have tending to prove any on the list ineligible under these rules shall be forwarded for investigation.

Section 4. In the event of a protest being registered against any member of an athletic team, his eligibility shall be determined by the Faculty Athletic Committee of the institution to which the protested player belongs.

Section 5. No team of any institution in this Association shall take part in any athletic contest with any athletic team of any College or University in this state, not a member of this Association.

ARTICLE VII,-AMENDMENT.

This constitution may be amended only at the Annual Convention and by a vote of a majority of the members of the Association.