

He shall secure and keep on file a list of approved boarding houses in the City of Lexington in which students may secure board, or board and lodging. The list shall set forth the location, price and other facts that may appear to be necessary to P.213 enable the students to make selections, and he shall render them all reasonable assistance to secure comfortable and congenial location. He shall also have the records show the location of each student and at proper intervals visit the boarding house and see to the welfare of the students.

He shall perform all duties for the University that require the services of an attorney or counsellor at law.

It shall also be his duty to visit from time to time under the direction of the President class-rooms, lecture rooms and laboratories, in order to take note of the character and efficiency of the work done, the faithfulness and punctuality of instructors and students and by his presence stimulate and encourage the best results.

Upon motion duly seconded and carried the Board adjourned sine die.

D. C. Frazee
Secretary

The following gentlemen R. N. Mathews, R. C. Stoll, Lewis L. Walker, Hywell Davies & C. M. Clay, produced their commissions & duly qualified by taking the oath of office at the opening of the meeting of Apr. 14, 1908. and entered upon the performance of their duties as such.

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Annual meeting of Board the Board of Trustees of the State University of Kentucky Lexington, Kentucky held on June 2nd 1908 in the President's Room in the Gymnasium Building, on the University Grounds, Lexington, Ky.

The roll-call showed the following members present.

Governor Willson, President Patterson, Messrs. Frazee, Lafferty, Stout, Nicholas, Walker, Mathew, Stoll, Davies, Carpenter, Clay and Barker.- 13

Absent: Messrs. Terrell, Smith, Brooks, Hopkins and Crabbe. - 5

There being a quorum present business was proceeded with.
Gov. Willson in the chair.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

At this point President Patterson read his Report to the Board, including the budget of income and expenditures for the ensuing year. Said report is as follows:

Lexington, Ky. May 15, 1908

Honorable Board of Trustees
of the State University.

Gentlemen:-

In making my annual report to the members of the Board of Trustees of the State College of Kentucky, now the State University, it affords me much pleasure to say that we have just closed the most prosperous year in the history of the institution. It is well that the last year of the college should be the best. There have been matriculated 1060 students. At the opening of the year the indications were fair that we should reach 1000, with a good prospect that we should surpass that number by probably 100 or more. But scarcely had the season opened when the financial depression began. This, as you are well aware, increased in severity until near mid-winter, when the clouds began to break. It became evident that the crisis had reached its height and that the widespread disaster and ruin which many feared would not be realized. Public confidence, however, was seriously shaken and has not yet recovered its normal state. This condition of things, no doubt, prevented a larger matriculation than might otherwise have fallen to the lot of the State College. Still the matriculation list exceeds that of last year by more than 150. P.216

The work done has been fully up to the average of preceding years; the departments have been growing steadily in numbers and efficiency. We have experienced the pressure of former years, due to restricted and inadequate accommodations. This has been particularly true in the Department of Chemistry, Physics, Mathematics, English and Civil Engineering.

For week before the meeting of the General Assembly, which convened January 7th 1908, it became quite manifest that a widespread interest existed through the State in the conversion of the State College into a University. Shortly after the General Assembly convened, a measure was introduced, setting forth in its preamble the growth of the college and the necessity for the existences of an institution with the style and title "University", which should do university work for the Commonwealth. The income from the Federal Government, added to that received from the State under the operation of the act of 1880, and the subsequent addition of \$15,000.00 per annum under the act of 1904, were thought to be sufficient basis upon which to lay the foundations of university education. It was felt, however, that

a considerable additional increment would be needed in order to strengthen the existing departments and courses of Study, as well as for the addition of new ones which might in the immediate future be necessary to round off the proportions of a University worthy of the dignity of the Commonwealth. For this purpose additional revenue was provided in a separate bill, introduced simultaneously with that for changing the name of the College to the State University. P. 27

Thirty or forty years ago, the income thus provided would have been ample for the operation of any of the older institutions in the country, but within that period departments of Education have expanded and especially through the discoveries of the last half century. The endowments which were deemed ample, fifty years ago no longer suffice. Inasmuch, however, as the citizens of Kentucky had not yet been educated up to the degree of liberality which makes endowments five and ten-fold and twenty-fold that of ours possible, we must perforce for some years to come be content to operate as well as we can upon the somewhat meagre resources which have fallen to our lot. These, however, suffice for a beginning.

The largest expenditures for university work nowadays are in the construction of buildings, the creation of laboratories and their equipment. In the United States of America there are universities and universities. Very many of these institutions assume titles and profess results in the inverse ratio of their possibilities. A large number who assume this designation are scarcely up to the level of a second class college. There are on the other hand, a few, including the famous universities of Harvard, Yale, Columbia and Princeton among the old, with the State Universities which have grown up founded upon the land grant of 1862, which fully deserve the title because they do the work which the university connotes. P. 218

The average American College and mis-named universities neither do, nor attempt to do, nor could they do the research work and the original investigation which the university proper may and can undertake to do. This indeed is the distinction between college and university work. The college, through its various departments, aims to communicate to its matriculates a body of knowledge more or less complete. Its object is to familiarize its students with facts which have come down to the present generation or have been discovered within the lifetime of the present generation, as a legacy of knowledge to be mastered and assimilated by the pupils. The University upon the other hand, while making provision for collegiate work in its undergraduate courses, should if it be worthy of the name, attempt to go far beyond this. Upon the foundation of the Known

with which the college deals, it endeavors to reach out by the original investigation and discovery into the unknown. In Chemistry, for example it is not content to deal with facts already ascertained and principles generalizing therefrom, but endeavors to go by investigation and research beyond the known limits of the science to the discovery of facts, hitherto unknown and if these discoveries lead to the belief that the fundamental laws hitherto recognized require to be recast and re-adjusted, then the effort is made to express these fundamental laws in terms of well authenticated facts and thus bring the body of the science and its principles into harmony with established conclusions, founded upon experiment and observation. The same may be said of Physics, Botany, Biology, in all their manifold relations. The latest discoveries in every department P.219 of science develop points of divergence and antagonism to hitherto established laws and principles which thus need constant modifications and adjustment. New discoveries in every department of science establish conclusions which are found to be at variance with principles hitherto recognized and which refuse to be interpreted by them. Accepting beliefs and conclusions held half a century ago are now no longer adequate to the explanation of facts now accepted but then unknown which each of these sciences force upon the acceptance of their votaries. The function of the University is to discover and to add to the pre-existing domain of human knowledge and in this respect stands distinguished from collegiate work. The crucible and the microscope and the spectrocope and the telescope, the hammer of the geologist and the pick of the archaeologist have led to the discoveries which are upsetting and unsettling scientific theories which had held the field for centuries.

This, broadly speaking, is the work of the University. Many of the conclusions reached by eminent scientists at first sight appear to be of academic importance only, but by and by, one by one, they find practicable application in the industrial arts and make possible the creation of new sources of wealth hitherto unknown. Experiments upon the laws of sound and its transmission have given us the telephone. Experiments in electricity, beginning with the kite of Franklin, have given to us the telegraph and the electric light. The correlation of physical forces has given to us the fact that heat is a mode of motion, the one convertible into and measurable in terms of the other. Hence the P.220 transformation of fuel into steam and steam into motion and motion into electricity, with all its various and manifold applications.

To pursue this argument and illustration further would be out of place in a report to the Board of Trustees of the State University. I have dealt upon it so far, in order to make apparent the distinction between collegiate work and that which properly

falls to the university. The requirements of education in the present age thus differ very largely from those in the past. We seek to acquire knowledge^o what has been done in order to use this as a leverage for the attainment of ulterior ends. Under this impulse the boundaries of science are widening out on every hand. The boundaries of human knowledge, which is another name for science, are correspondingly widened and enlarged. The first duty then of a university is to make provisions for this continually increasing demand for the extension of human knowledge. The old fields have been worked over and in some measure exhausted. New fields and opportunities must be discovered. This is true of every department of human knowledge even those which have already been accepted as already in great measure completed and adequately defined. It is true in history, political economy, in ethics, in sociology, in metaphysics, in logic and in the domain of literature, as well as in physical science. Even in the domain of theology discoveries made in science, apparently so remote as ethmology, philology, anthropology, archaeology, are from year to year profoundly modifying pre-existing beliefs. I am not sure that even the science of law which professes to be based upon fundamental P. 221 conceptions which are the outgrowth of human consciousness and whose validity is affirmed by consciousness, has altogether escape the upheaval which has taken place in every other department of human knowledge.

It appears to me then that the first duty of the university of to-day, the State University of Kentucky, is to fall into lines with other institutions worthy of the name and to make the most abundant provision which its resources will warrant for the endowment of research. This does not by any means imply a neglect of collegiate undergraduate instruction. Regular college classes, freshman, sophomore, junior and senior must be provided for as heretofore. No University can afford or does afford to dispense with them, and competent professors and assistants must be provided in order to afford the necessary instruction in science, literature and art, so far as realized and accepted by the leaders and the exponents of these various departments, of human knowledge. But upon all of this must be laid the foundations and upon the foundations must be built the superstructures with adequate endowments for original investigation and research and discovery. These it seems to me, must be provided for in advance of any provision for professional schools. These necessities claim the right of way. I am not aware that these views have been distinctly formulated and expressed by any institution in the country, but a fair interpretation of the underlying current of thought which prevaded all learning and all investigation lead to its conclusion.

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I hold them distinctly and equivocally the conviction that the higher function of university life and of universities duties should be provided before we attempt to found so-called professional schools. These would naturally follow in order of time, college of law, college of pharmacy, college of medicine, college of dentistry, are not integral parts of university life or of university work and can well afford in order of development to wait until collegiate work and university work in all their phases and in all their relations have been adequately provided for. The law of nature, so-called, are yet but imperfectly understood and every year modifies pre-existing conceptions. The function of university work is to purge existing bodies of knowledge of error and precipitate, so to speak, the extraneous matter held in solution, to remove the sediment and clarify the whole. And to this end hundred of talented and ambitious young men and women, middle-age men and women are devoting all the energies with which they have been endowed by the Creator. In this advancing tide of human activity Kentucky must not be behind, must not fall in the rear, but must endeavor to contribute her full quota to the ever increasing increment of human knowledge.

I have sufficiently indicated in these somewhat desultory remarks the application which I think should be made of our annually increasing resources. Our income is not being enlarged by tens and hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, as are the great incomes of the great institutions of the north and east. We may not and will not be able to embrace within the scope of our activity as large a field of human knowledge and research P. 223 as they, but we may aim to do well whatever we address ourselves to accomplish, and as the beneficent result of this higher kind of education becomes apparent, from year to year in the development and up-building of our Commonwealth, more liberal endowments will come to us.

The appropriation made by the last Legislature for increase of income amounts to only \$20,000. This may appear a large amount but when considered in comparison with the large appropriation made by the States of the East, the North, and the West, is a very small sum. Still it increases the working endowment with which we have operated during the last few years fully twenty per cent and is an augury of good for the future. The visible income from all sources for the next academic year will be in the neighborhood of \$125,000. The expansion which has been outlined in the schedule submitted to the Board on the 14th of April and adopted by the Board involves considerable expenditure. The department of English, of Mathematics, of Modern Languages, of Physics, and of Chemistry must be strengthened by additions to

the staff of instruction. Some assistant professors cannot be retained unless they are promoted. The Department of Agriculture requires to additional professors. The advancement of assistant professors now connected with the institution ~~of~~ to higher rank and the addition of new ones will require an aggregate additional expenditure of not less than \$10,000. I think it not unlikely that other departments will require also to be strengthened by additions to their teaching ~~force~~ force. P.224 This enlargement is incumbent upon us now. We have ceased to be a College; we have become a University. Let the change be one in reality and not in name only. As a University, we shall be expected to do more work and better work than was done while we were a College. The increase in income given by the Commonwealth requires this of us. Public expectation regards expansion and enlargement and efficiency as essential elements of university work. It is incumbent upon us to make all that we have thorough and of the best. I will not say complete, because completion implies a cessation of growth. By the law of our being we must expand, or retrograde. To stand still is impossible. And this the condition, gentlemen, which now confronts you. We have now reached the age of maturity, of manhood, and the language of the Apostle finds an appropriate application to us in the advanced position which we have sought and the duties and obligations which we have sought and the duties and obligations which we are expected to fulfill. With the means at our disposal, it is manifest that we cannot accomplish all that we have desired. I am not sure that this is a disadvantage. Leisurely growth, provided it ~~is~~ be not too slow, is even better than hasty immature growth. This is true of the animal world and of the vegetable world. By analogy it is true of all organisms, and I beg to remind you here and now that a college is an organism, a university is an organism, a Commonwealth is an organism, a nation is an organism, a healthy development and growth in all organisms must be symmetrical. That which is one-sided be- P225 comes lop-sided and becomes a monstrosity.

I should say then, consolidate what you have, make it as perfect and efficient as it is possible to be, and then consider the propriety of adding an adventitious annexes as opportunity may appear. I do not regard a professional school as an essential and integral parts of a university organism. They are professional, they are technical, they are adventitious, they may or may not add strength, indeed they may become elements of weakness. If they withdraw from the self-contained organism what is necessary for its sustenance and its life, they become dead weights and instead of proving elements of strength, become elements of weakness. My advice would then be to upbuild

and strengthen and consolidate all the essential features and characteristics of a University organism before we attempt to add any of the professional schools.

When the next General Assembly convenes, if we can obtain \$20,000 more, we can add the nucleus of one or more professional schools. If we attempt to do so now, with inadequate means, the result will be the addition of one or two second or third class professional schools which will add neither strength nor prestige nor dignity to the university.

I desire to call the attention of the Board to the relation between the Experiment Station and Agricultural College of the State University. Agricultural and Mechanical colleges were founded in the several states of the union by Act of Congress in 1862. These colleges formed the nucleus around which have grown up state colleges and state universities throughout the country. For their original endowment Congress gave 30,000 acres of land for each representative then in Congress. The allotment which fell to Kentucky was 330,000 acres. The language of Sec, 4 of the Act referred to provides that the interest which accrues from the invested proceeds of the sales of these lands, "shall be inviolable appropriated by each State which may take and claim the benefits of this act to the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college, where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, in such manner as the legislatures of the states may respectively perscribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life." P.226

In order to promote still further scientific agriculture by a special endowment for investigation and research, an Act was passed by Congress in 1887 known as the Hatch Act, whereby \$15,000 per annum should be given to each agricultural and mechanical college founded under the act of 1862. I quote from the language of the act as follows:

"That in order to aid in acquiring and diffusing among the people of the United States useful and practical information on subjects connected with Agriculture and to promote scientific investigation and experiment respecting the principles and application of Agricultural science, shall be established under

direction of the college or colleges or agricultural department of colleges in each state or territory established or which may hereafter be established in accordance with the provisions of an act approved July 2nd 1862, entitled "an act donating public lands to the several states and territories which may provide colleges for the benefits of agriculture or the mechanical arts; or any of the supplements to said act, a department to be known and designated as an Agricultural Experiment Station."

From Section 2:

That it shall be the object and duty of said experiments stations to conduct original research or verify experiments on the physiology of plants and animals, the disease to which they are severally subject, with the remedies for same, the chemical composition of useful plants at their different stages of growth, and comparative advantages of rotation cropping, as pursued under a varying system of crops, the capacity of new plants or trees for acclimation, the analysis of soils and waters, the chemical composition of manures, natural or artificial, with experiments designed to test their comparative effects on crops of different kinds, the adaptation and value of grasses and forage plants the composition and digestibility of different kinds of food for domestic animals and the scientific and chemical questions involved in the production of butter and cheese and such other researches or experiments bearing directly on the agricultural industry of the United States as may in each case be deemed advisable, having due regards to the varying conditions and needs of the respective states or territories."

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From the language of the law quoted above, it is apparent that Experiment Stations form a distinct and integral department of the agricultural colleges established in America under the Land Grant of 1862. It is equally apparent that the intention of the creation of the Experiment Station as a department and its endowment was to render more effective the work of agricultural colleges, its supplement instruction in the known facts of science by observation and experiment, and to make use of the results thus obtained for the better education

and more thorough training of matriculates of agricultural colleges. These were intended to be the immediate beneficiaries of the work thus done but not the sole beneficiaries. Provision was made in the Act of 1887 for the publication of well authenticated results in bulletins, whose distribution among the farmers of the Commonwealth would furnish them with a body of information susceptible of application to agricultural processes. I feel quite certain, however, that the primary and principal object of the legislation was to supply a body of much needed facts for the instruction of the matriculates of the agricultural college founded under the land grant of 1862.

In some of the states of the union and early divergence between the work of the station and the work of the agricultural college proper became manifest. The cleavage became wider during succeeding years and the result has been that in many institutions, including ours, the Experiment Station has become a self contained entity, having little or no connection P.229 the Agricultural College and only an accidental relationship thereto. In other institutions a correlation and community of work has been established between the other departments of the agricultural college and the department known as the Experiment Station. In many instances members of the educational instructional staff in the Station give a part of their time to one and a part to the other. In that case the results obtained in the experimental laboratory, in the dairy and in the field and in the breeding, management and care of live-stock becomes the immediate property of the agricultural college through the instruction given by those engaged in research work and discovery. This I believe is notably the case in such an institution as the University of California. In that institution my information is that every member of the experimental staff is an instructor in the College, communicating to the classes thereof the results obtained under his personal supervision and direction as an experimental worker in the field of science.

I have now before me a communication from the Director of the Ohio Experiment Station, which indicates very clearly that an unfortunate cleavage exists in many institutions between the other departments of the agricultural colleges and the department known as the Experiment Station, the inference from which undoubtedly is that a closer connection should be re-established between those who have drifted apart and the connection between

those who have maintained a community of interest should be perpetuated. The Director of the Ohio Experiment Station says:

"A copy of this letter is being sent to each Station Director and to each college President, as it is most desirable that the matter should be considered from every standpoint.

"1, How many members of your staff are employed both as station investigators and as college instructors?

"2, What proportion of the salaries of these officers are paid from educational funds and what from research funds?

"3, Do you consider this distribution of salaries an equitable one and if not, which line of work does more than its share?

"4, Is the teacher more or less effective as a teacher because of his research work?

"5, Is the investigation more or less effective as such, because of his class-room work?

"6, What proportion of his time do you believe that the investigator may give to class-room teaching without appreciation of his research work?

"7, What proportion of his time do you believe that the teacher may give to research without detriment to his instructional work?

"8, Please mention any other advantages or disadvantages not indicated above, resulting from requiring station station investigators to act also as teachers, or from charging teachers with the conduct of research.

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Trusting that we may have your co-operation in this endeavor to promote the efficiency of both station and college work, I am

Yours respectfully
Charles E. Thorne."

I think that you will agree with me the argument implied in the questions raises a very serious problem. I feel quite certain that the aloofness of the Station and its experimental staff from the College has been to us a very serious loss. One of its

unfortunate results is that little or no homogeneity exists between the instructional staff of the College and the Experimental staff of the Station. Indeed, so far as any educational advantage which the college derives from the existence of the Station is concerned, the Station might as be located in Louisville, or Bowling Green or Paducah.

I have brought the matter before the Board of Trustees on more than one occasion though not so fully as now. It is readily conceded that in accordance with the rulings of the Department of Agriculture at Washington no part of the fund accruing to the Station from the general government can be used for instructional purposes. I doubt seriously the expediency as well as the constitutionality of this ruling. However, let that pass. It has been alleged, in opposition to the pleas which I have hitherto made, that the income accruing from the State fertilizer law, out of which a large part of the P232 expenses of the Station are met, cannot be used for purposes of instruction in the college proper. I quote from Section 6 of Chapter 638 of the Revised Statutes, as follows:

"The Director of said Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station shall pay all such fines received by him into the treasury of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky, the authorities of which shall expend the same in meeting the legitimate expenses of the Station, in making analysis of fertilizers and experimental tests of same, and in such other experimental work and purchases as shall inure to the benefit of the farmers of this Commonwealth."

Subsequent legislation in reference to fertilizers and the expenditure of the funds accruing from the same is expressed in identical language. Now, it seems to me that a liberal interpretation of the language of Section 6 would allow the Agricultural College of the University to claim that the results of experimental investigation and research should be made known to the matriculates of the agricultural college through class room instruction and lectures by the officers of the experimental staff engaged in research work. If not, then I urge that the necessary steps should be taken to secure such legislation as would enable the agricultural college to draw upon the experimental staff of the Station for such instruction as would bring P233 before the student body the results obtained in the laboratory and in the field. I believe that this would largely increase both the popularity and the efficiency of our work and that the State would receive a much larger benefit from the Experiment Station than it does at present. There can be no better medium

not in original

of communication between the Station and the general public than the educated students of the agricultural colleges, who would thus be placed in possession of a valuable body of knowledge, fresh from the hands of the investigators and not to be found in text-books used in the class-rooms. Each of these agriculturist would become centres of influence for the diffusion of scientific knowledge, as related to agriculture, operating both as an example and a stimulus to intelligent and economic activity in this domain.

I wish to suggest for your consideration the propriety of organizing a school of Commerce, the object of which should be to prepare men thoroughly for actual participation in commercial enterprise. I do not mean commercial training in the ordinary sense which consists mainly of a course of three or four months in bookkeeping. Bookkeeping may or may not be included in the scheme under consideration. Such schools exist in some of the countries most advanced in commercial, manufacturing and industrial enterprise. In this school should be taught perfect command of colloquial French, German and Spanish, Mathematics, as far as Calculus, Psychology, Ethics and Logic, an adequate knowledge of Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology and extend course of political and commercial geography, and a course of English extending over at least four years. The graduate of this school would be all the better equipped for undertaking the conduct and management of a great commercial exporting and importing enterprise if to the subject enumerated above be added a knowledge of Chinese and of Japanese. These latter are, of course, for the present, beyond our reach, but in course of time we might succeed in incorporating them within the scope of the education thus outlined. I need not dwell upon the importance of a thorough knowledge of one's mother tongue, in order to express himself with ease, elegance and propriety, nor how much ability of this sort would commend the writer to the consideration of those who might be his correspondents. You will readily admit also the value of a knowledge of the foreign languages, which I have included within the scope of this course of study. I found when I was abroad that the great commercial houses and banking establishments had upon their list of employees men who were able to conduct a correspondence with foreigners in French, German, Italian, Spanish and English. A competent knowledge of Psychology would enable its possessor to analyze human character with a degree of accuracy not always given to the person who knows human nature from experience only. A knowledge of political geography would enable its possessor to forecast with some degree of accuracy the imminence and import of impending political changes, and a knowledge of economic geography would enable him to esti-

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mate with some degree of probability the value of the commerce of foreign nations by knowing the character of their capabilities of production and their annual output of the necessities or luxuries of life. A knowledge of current social and political history, with the system of banking in use in different countries with whom America has commercial relations would likewise be of great value and should be included in the list of subjects enumerated above. A young man thus equipped could readily find employment in any of the great mercantile establishments of the country, and would likewise be eligible under a revised and intelligent system of rules of the civil Service, for consular and diplomatic employment abroad.

A school of this sort could be established at once and with no additional drafts upon the exchequer of the University. All of the subjects enumerated above are now taught within the University and by an appropriate grouping would form a well rounded school of commerce.

We are all aware and we all deplore the fact that American journalism is not up to the level which ought to be obtained in a country whose influence among the great world powers is second to none. Journalism as a profession weilds a prodigious influence in determing both home and foreign policy. It has long been recognized in Great Britain as the fourth estate of the realm. Its relative importance in this country is equally great. The time I think is oportune for the establishment of schools of Journalism in the great American colleges and universities which should go far to educate a class of men who would P.236 lift the profession to a higher level than it has hitherto attained. The newspaper of today has supplanted both the book and magazine. We look to the daily and the weekly paper for the intelligence and the guidance which moved public opinion. If this be of a high character, its influence will be for good, if what is denominated in common parlance "yellow journalism", its influence will be pernicious in the highest degree. I therefore suggest that at an early date a school of journalism should be established in the State University for the education of men who intend to devote themselves to journalism as a profession. The course of study, which I would include in this scheme would embrace Mathematics, English, in its origin and development and the commanding superiority which it has attained among the nations of the earth, and since one cannot understand his native tongue without knowing somewhat of the contributory elements which as accessories go to make it up, he should know Latin, Greek, German and French.— He should likewise be well versed in the philosophy of the human mind, especially in its

ethical and logical relations. He must be able to think quickly and correctly, and to reason accurately. In addition to the knowledge of the processes of thought and their expression in language he should be profoundly versed in the science of civil government, of sociology, economic and the political and commercial history of his own and other countries. He should likewise have the benefit of a liberal course of instruction in Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Biology in order to discuss intelligently many of great questions relating to wealth, to life and to duty, knowing where to look for the data illustrative of the subjects which he discusses, with the ability to verify them and to correlate them for the purpose in hand. He should moreover be well grounded in the principles of municipal, national and international law. To know adequately his own people, his own race, his own national characteristics, its excellencies and deficiencies, he must know them not only in themselves, but each in their relation to others. This you will observe, covers a broad area, but a person thus equipped would be able to handle intelligently and profitably the great question with which the American citizen has to deal upon every hand. His profession would thus enable him not only to furnish the necessary information to the general public for whom he provides, but to become an intelligent leader of thought, giving it definite and consistent shape for the realization of great and noble and honorable ends.

This course of study likewise could be formed and carried on with no additional expense to the university, in as much as the courses of study contributory thereto are already in operation and could be group together for the attainment of the ends proposed.

I submit, gentlemen, these matters for your consideration, trusting that you will deal with them seriously, not either as obiter dicta or obiter scripta but as containing in them the essence of possibilities for good.

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It is a matter of sincere regret to me, and I may add, humiliation, that the Normal Department of State College was eliminated when the College became a University. It was established by Act of the Legislature in 1880 when the college was placed upon an independent footing. Its statutory existence was recognized during the same year when a tax of one-half cent on each hundred dollars of taxable property owned by the white persons in the Commonwealth was provided for the further endowment and maintenance of the institution. The establishment of the Normal Department was again re-enacted in 1893, specific

regulations made for county appointees to attend as beneficiaries and the work to be done by it distinctly defined. During the twenty-eight years of its existence, it had educated more than 3000 teachers of the common schools of the State and those who were thus prepared for the profession of teaching ranked uniformly high in the profession, stood the best examinations and obtained the best certificates and were placed in charge of the best schools in their respective counties. In addition to the subject matter in which they were instructed and the professional training which they receive in the Normal Department, the matriculates in this course of study had access to any other collateral department in the College for which they were prepared, without additional expense. The departments of advanced mathematics, English, Physics, Chemistry, Anatomy, and Physiology, Botany, Biology, Greek and Latin, French and German, were all open to the Normal School students. These collateral advantages provided them with excellent opportunities for a higher grade of work and gave them a degree of confidence which aided them materially in taking an honorable rank in the profession. These well know advantages caused many of them to return, after they had received their county and state certificates and to enter upon the prosecution of advanced work in some of the regular courses of study open to them. The incidental advantages of the association with those who were persuing other lines of work were of incalculable benefit to them in providing a wholesome stimulus and a broader outlook than they could have gotten elsewhere within the Commonwealth. Moreover, the work done by the Normal Department of the State College was not only thorough, but economic. At an expense which never exceeded \$8000. a year, the Normal School training was carried on. This minimum of expenditure was due to the fact that all the other departments of the College were, for purpose of normal school training, made subsidiary to the Normal school, in providing and adequate knowledge of the subject matter, leaving what might be called the professional and technical work to the professors and instructors in the Normal School. All these considerations priority of existence, thoroughness of training, economic expenditures, one would have thought rendered it expedient and incumbent upon the State to continue its existence. We owe its elimination not to the will of the people, expressly through their representatives, but to the persistent jealousy and hostility of the Normal Schools established under the Act of 1906. It is said that they demanded and exacted the elimination of our Normal Department, as the condition on which they agreed to cooperate with us in obtaining appropriations for buildings and additional endowment. This action of the General Assembly will cut the attendance of the University short next year to the extent of not less than 300 and probably 400 matriculates.

Now that we have become a University, I hope that the success of the past upon which the University is builded will prove to be the forerunner and the pledge of greater and mightier things yet to be, that it will stand for both collegiate and university education in the highest sense, it will lengthen its cords and strengthen its stakes year by year, and that the tender plant of 1880, which for years maintained a constant struggle for existence and which has now obtained the rank and dignity of a strong, vigorous sapling, will in the years to come develop under your fostering care into a noble and majestic tree, which shall extend its branches wide over the land, that under its shade men and women for years and ages to come will assemble to enter upon and prosecute the higher reaches of human knowledge and activity, until its beneficent influence in up-building and conserving all that is good in intellect and in morals and in the development of the higher life, shall be felt throughout the whole Commonwealth and prove a source of perennial inspiration and blessing to the generation to come.

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I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,
James K. Patterson.

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

The Chairman appointed on said Committee, Messrs. Stoll, Barker and Walker.

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

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

Committee on Finance:

Messrs. Nicholas, Walker and Carpenter.

Committee President's Report:

Messrs. Barker, Clay and Carpenter.

Committee on appropriations:

Messrs. Clay, Carpenter and Nicholas.

Committee on Experiment Station:

Messrs. Carpenter, Stoll and Davies.

Committee on Salaries:

Messrs. Mathew, Davies and Walker.

Committee on Minutes of Faculty:

Messrs. Davies, Mathew and Walker.

Committee on Internal Expansion:

Messrs. Walker, Stoll and Nicholas.

Committee to nominate Executive Committee:

Messrs. Carpenter, Terrell and Barker.

Committee to nominate Board of Control:

Messrs. Stoll.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Board of Trustees
State University
Lexington, Ky.

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Gentlemen:

Your Committee appointed to organize the Law School and to recommend its faculty, beg leave to report as follows:

Your Board has already selected Judge W. T. Lafferty of Cynthiana, Kentucky, as Dean of the Department of Law. After due consideration your Committee respectfully recommend that Charles Kerr of Lexington, Kentucky, be elected Professor of Contracts and Corporation, and that Thomas E. Moore, Jr. of Paris, Kentucky, be elected Professor of Real Property and Pleadings. It gives your Committee great pleasure to recommend the selection of Mr. Kerr and of Mr. Moore, and your Committee deems itself fortunate in being able to secure the services of these two men for the University.

Mr. Kerr has been practicing law in Lexington for twenty years, and is a member of the firm of Thornton and Kerr. After being admitted to the bar, Mr. Kerr went into the firm of Beck and Thornton, a firm composed of Senator Beck and R. A. Thornton of this city. Upon the death of Senator Beck, Mr. Kerr formed a partnership with Mr. Thornton, which has continued up to this time. Mr. Kerr has taught Corporations and Contracts at Kentucky University and he is eminently qualified to teach these two subjects.

Mr. Moore, is County Attorney of Bourbon County, Ky. In his practice he has had a great deal of experience in the law of real property in the State of Kentucky, having as clients some of the largest land owners in Eastern Kentucky, and we believe that Mr. Moore is better versed in the law of real property than any ~~ether~~ person available for this position. P. Our information is that Mr. Moore is probably the best pleader at the Bourbon Bar, and his experience leads us to believe that he is fully qualified to teach both common law and Code pleadings. 244

Your Committee has arranged with both Mr. Kerr and Mr. Moore to teach six hours per week during the collegiate year. At a conference held between the Dean of the Law Department and Mr. Kerr and Mr. Moore, it was agreed that Mr. Kerr should teach Corporations and Contracts, Torts, Bailments and Carriers, and that Mr. Moore will teach Real Property, Code Pleading, Common Law Pleading and Equity and that the other subjects in the Law School will be taught by Judge Lafferty.

Your Committee has agreed to pay Mr. Kerr and Mr. Moore \$750.00 each per year at present, if elected by this Board and in addition we have agreed to pay Mr. Moore's transportation from Paris to Lexington, but that will amount to but very little.

We recommend that Judge Lafferty as Dean of the Law School be a regular Professor at the University and a member of the Faculty of the University and that he be elected Professor of Constitutional Law, and that his salary be fixed at \$1,500 the first year, and an increase of \$100 per year for each year thereafter until the maximum of \$2,000 is reached. We recommend that Mr. Kerr and Mr. Moore be elected full professors with a salary to be paid them as above set out but that they be not members of the University Faculty, but that they shall be members of the Law School Faculty.

It is the judgment of your Committee that Judge Lafferty should give all his time to the performance of his duties as Dean of the Law School and as Comptroller of the University to which position he has already been elected by the Board. He informs your Committee, however, that for the ensuing year it will be necessary for him to keep his residence in Cynthiana, so that he might close up his affairs and litigations there, in justice to his clients, but that he will spend most of his time at the University in Lexington, if his work as Dean and

Comptroller is satisfactory to himself and to the University he will take up his residence in Lexington in the fall of 1909, and will devote his time to his duties as comptroller and Dean of the Law School.

Your Committee recommends that the President of the University be ex-officio a member of the Faculty of the Law School, and that the government of the Law School be vested in the Faculty of the Law School under the direction and supervision of the Board of Trustees of the University.

Your Committee recommends that the salary paid to Judge Lafferty as Comptroller for the first year be \$1,500 and that it decrease \$100 each year until the minimum of \$1,000 is reached, so that the salary of Judge Lafferty as Comptroller and Dean of the Law School will be \$3000. per year.

In pursuance of his duties as Comptroller Judge Lafferty will necessarily devote a part of his time to the Experiment Station and therefore your committee believes that a part of his salary should be paid out of the funds of the Experiment Station, if it has funds sufficient and available for that purpose, and therefore your Committee recommends that the sum of \$500.00 annually be paid by the Experiment Station out of the proper funds, towards his salary as Comptroller, and that the Board of Control of the Experiment Station direct out of what P.246 funds the payment shall be made.

Your Committee desires further to report that the Law School Faculty be empowered to invite lawyers to deliver special lectures at the University and that the necessary expense of those who deliver these lectures be paid. Your Committee is informed that the judges of the Court of Appeals and of the Federal Courts and eminent lawyers of the State have been or will be invited to deliver a lecture or lectures on special subjects to the Law School, but of course, these lectures will be for the benefit of the University at large, and your Committee believes that the Faculty of the Law School will probably be able to have ten or twelve special lectures throughout the year. This we believe will not only result in good to the Law School classes, but will make the school better known throughout the State.

Your Committee recommends that the degree of Bachelor of Law (LL.B) be conferred upon completion of under-graduate work in the Law School, and that the degree of Master of Law (LL.M.) be conferred for Post-graduate work.

Your Committee prescribed a course of study of two years leading to the degree of Bachelor of Law, but we believe that in a short time the course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Law should be lengthen to three years. This your Committee believes should be done as soon as conditions justify the making of this change. No Post-graduate course of study has of course been outlined yet by your Committee, your Committee preferring to leave this matter entirely in the hands of the Law School Faculty. The course of study leading to the degree of Bachelor of Law prepared by Judge Lafferty has been approved by your Committee, and Judge Lafferty will report this matter together with the number of hours devoted to each subject in a special report to the Board of Trustees. P.247

We further recommend that the Law School be known as the College of Law.

Respectfully submitted

Robt. L. Stout, Chairman
Richard C. Stoll
W. T. Lafferty
James K. Patterson

Mr. Stoll made the following motion:

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

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

Ayes:- Messrs. Patterson, Frazee, Stout, Nicholas, Walker, Mathew, Stoll, Carpenter, Barker, Clay and Davies. 11

Noes - None

The motion was unanimously carried.

Mr. Stoll thereupon offered the following resolution:

Moved that the action of Mr. Clay and Judge Lafferty, the Special Committee, appointed to consult with the authorities of the Kentucky University on the change of name of State College to State University, in agreeing to pay the expenses to which Kentucky University is put, by reason of the change of name from Kentucky University to Transylvania University, the expenses which this University is to pay under said arrangement, in no extent to exceed the sum of \$5,000, be approved; and that the Executive Committee be authorized to pay these expenditures upon a proper showing that these sums are due by the Transylvania University, for the above named purposes. P.248

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

Ayes: Messrs. Patterson, Frazee, Lafferty, Stout, Nicholas, Mathew, Stoll, Carpenter, Clay and Davies. 10

Noes - Mr. Walker. 1

The resolution was carried.

At this point President Patterson reported to the Board that the Faculty recommended to the Board that the President be authorized to confer upon the following named persons the following degrees they having completed satisfactorily the work prescribed by the college leading to said degrees and to give to said persons diplomas certifying to same, to-wit:

Master of Arts

Joseph M. Davis
Albert N. Whitlock

Bachelor of Arts

Lutie D. Allen
Arthur W. Babbage
Aberdeen O. Boudon
Hatie E. Boyd
Leo Brewer
Ella S. Buckner
Sara M. Carter

Bachelor of Arts(continued)

Aubyn Chinn
Morgan T. Craft
Margaret L. Crowder
Minnie C. Frost
Aline Hanna
Reuben M. Holland
Florence B. Leigh
James A. C. Lewis
Grace L. Martin
Helen L. McCandless
Christina Pence
Mary H. Piper
Lillian B. Shaw
Sunshine Sweeny
Madie L. Walker
Margaret J. Waneless
Howard C. Yates

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Master of Science

Howell D. Spears

Bachelor of Science

Arthur B. Beaumont
Garrett D. Buckner
William Rodes
Guy B. Taylor
Frank M. Wheat

Bachelor of Science in Agriculture

Thomson R. Bryant

Bachelor of Science in Education

Fleming Bowlds
Robert L. McPheron

Civil Engineer

Louis S. Boggess
William J. Carrel
James C. Nesbit
Homer Puckett

Civil Engineer(continued)

Charles L. Peckinpaugh
Elijale L. Rees
Maxwell W. Smith
Robert C. Terrell

Bachelor of Civil Engineering

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William O. Alden
Benjamin J. Bell
Willis J. Dean
Harold H. Downing
Irbie B. Earle
James K. Grannis
Thomas McHowerton
Cott C. Kelly
Estill Kirk
Morris C. Kirk
Clayton J. Rice
Oscar L. Shultz
Neville E. Stone
James S. Watson
Emery Wells
James M. Wilson

Mechanical Engineer

Louis E. Nollan

Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering

James F. Battaile
Theodore Becker
Benjamin W. Bennett
George T. Bogard
John Keitle Browning
John Paul Carmody
Hubert L. Cornelison
James S. Curtis
Arthur M. Elam
Clinton R. Galloway
Russell H. Guerrant
Frank H. Graham
Warren T. Green
William P. B. Hamilton
Henry L. Herring

Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering(continued)

Robert A. Humphrey
Walter C. Kiesel
William C. Mathews
Daniel Metzler
Victor E. Muncy
Graham K. McCarkle
Edwin B. Oldham
Alphon Penrod
Joel L. Pogue
Colton A. Porter
Arthur L. Poynter
Charles M. Roswell
Robert L. Samuels
Proctor K. Smiley
Milton S. Smith
Azra L. Wilhoite
Francis M. Wilkes
C. L. Wilson

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Bachelor of Mining Engineering

Newton R. Denham
Wallace Newberger
William W. Shelby Jr.

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

President Patterson further reported that the Faculty recommend that the Board of Trustees confer upon Governor Willson the degree of Doctor of Laws and upon Judge Barker the same degree, of Doctor of Laws, and upon Judge Lafferty the degree of Master of Arts.

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

Mr. Stoll stated that on June 3, 1904, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred by the State A. and M. College upon Mr. John T. Shelby, but by some oversight no mention of that fact was made upon the minutes, although that degree was conferred by the President in the Chapel on Commencement day. My understanding is that the minutes of the Faculty have been corrected so as to state this fact. I therefore move that the minutes of the Board of Trustees for June 3, 1904, be corrected by inserting that the President of the College was directed to confer the Degree of Doctor of Laws upon John Todd Shelby and that a diploma as of that date evidencing that degree, be given to Mr. Shelby. , P.252

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

Mr. Nicholas made a statement with reference to the work done by the University of Illinois and Wisconsin, in connection with the High Schools of those States and thereupon offered the following resolution:

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

Said resolution was seconded by President Patterson and carried unanimously.

President Patterson stated that representatives of various ladies' clubs of Lexington and the state, desired to have an audience with the Board to urge upon the Board the appointment

of a Dean of Women, and moved that the ladies be invited to come before the Board at 10:30 o'clock A. M. to-morrow. Said motion was seconded by Mr. Walker, and carried unanimously.

Upon motion of Mr. Nicholas, seconded by Judge Stout and carried the Chairman of the Board was asked to act with the members of the Finance Committee.

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

Met pursuant to adjournment at the same place at ten o'clock A. M. June 3, 1908.

The roll-call showed the following:

Present - Messrs. Patterson, Frazee, Lafferty, Nicholas, Walker, Wathen, Stoll, Carpenter, Barker, Terrell, Clay, and Davies. - 12

Absent - Gov. Willson, Stout, Smith, Brooks, Hopkins, and Crabbe. - 6

A quorum being present business was proceeded with.

Mr. Stoll offered the following resolution:

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

The duties of this Committee shall be:-

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

Missing report(s)