May 25, 1886

Agricultural Experiment Station.

James K. Patterson President:

Dear Sir:

As only a few months have elapsed since my appointment as Director of your newly organized Experiment Station this report must partake mainly of the nature of a prospectus.

Work done

A convenient laboratory and office have been fitted up in one of the basement rooms of the College building. A laboratory out-fit has been purchased for the immediate necessities of the work to be done. The work of the station has been mainly in the line of Chemical investigations.

37 analyses of feeding stuffs have been made.

23 analyses of fertilizers.

analyses of milk

2 analyses of water.

1 analysis of soils is under way.

The experimental grounds have been carefully surveyed - under direction of Prof. White - and divided into 1/10 acre plots with three feet spaces between each plot.

The following field experiments have been undertaken:

Ten varieties of wheat were planted last fall under the direction of Dr.

R. J. Spurr, Experiments are being carried on on these plots, 1. To test the value of the different varieties. 2. To learn the effect of cultivation. 3. To test the value of fertilizers on the production of wheat.

27 varieties of oats have been planted and the same experiments are being carried on as with wheat, except the fertilizer tests.

29 varieties of potatoes are being subjected to various experiments, as to the value of the different varieties; the effect of various fertilizers, and the the results to be obtained by planting large or small potatoes for seeds, &c. Also a trial is being made to show the effect on the quality and yield of potatoes by obtaining the seeds from different localities

31 varieties of Corn have been planted for various experiments.

A few varieties of Sorghum cane seeds have been planted for experimental purposes.

31 varieties of grasses and clovers are being experimented with, principally to ascertain the nutritive quality of the various kinds, and to ascertain the period of development when they should be cut for hays.

Steps have been taken to make minor-

our field experiments with tobacco, among others to show the effect of ~~tobacco~~ fertilizers on the quality and quantity of tobacco.

The work both in the field and laboratory will continue with experiments all ready planted for most of the season.

Six Bulletins and two circulars have been issued and distributed to nearly all the papers in this state and to some 1400 citizens.

The office work is increasing constantly. some days a great number of inquiries come to the station for answer.

The aims of an Agricultural Experiment Station.

In ~~org~~ the organization of the station and in the work undertaken it has been the aim to work not only for results of present value, but results which should lay the foundations for future investigations.

The Agricultural Experiment Station should have the following aims:

I. aim

1. It should be an organization for the study of science applied on the farm, and in the industries based immediately upon the products of the farm. It should have its chemical, Botanical and Biological laboratories, its plant houses, experimental plots, or farm, and its stables.

II aim

2. It should be an information Bureau — a

place to which agriculturists may direct their questions, and receive explanations and advise on subjects which come up in their daily experience in the field.

III Aim

3. Connected so closely as this station is with the College it should have another, and a very important aim. It should be the means of giving a finished ~~agricultural~~ education to the agricultural student. Its value as a means of illustration and training for students cannot be overestimated.

Recommendations.

While it would be, probably, impossible for the want of means to carry fully into effect the aims of the station as thus laid down, yet whatever expenditures are made should be made with the object of ultimately perfecting the plans of the station. To this end I would make the following recommendations.

I

1. A botanical Conservatory is greatly needed to carry out plant experiments, and the experiments in the germination of seeds. Such experiments should occupy a great deal of attention by the station. We need to make experiments with plants in the winter. It is impossible to do so without such a laboratory. A suitable Green-house would answer all these purposes, besides it would

be of great benefit to the students in botany, as well as a means of ornamenting the College grounds with flowers, and probably be a source of considerable income in the sale of flowers and plants. I would recommend that steps be taken at ~~as~~ an early date as possible to supply this want.

II 2. We need an experimental farm. The land that we have at our disposal now is unfit for most experimental purposes, besides it is too small a plot. The surface soil of a great portion of our present experimental plot ~~has been taken~~ was taken off at the time the brick for the College building were made. This makes the productive value of the soil very uneven. It will be impossible on this part of the plot - for some years yet at least - to get results which could be attributed to anything else than the variation of the soil. This whole land should ultimately be made into an experimental orchard.

The experimental farm should have a barn where feeding experiments could be made, and where experiments could be conducted for the purpose of ascertaining the digestibility of our more common hays & fodders.

III 3. It is quite essential that the station

have a reference library. This is needed in chemical investigations, as well as for reference in answering the many questions of inquiry. Were a college library ~~in~~ at hand this need would not be required. Watt's Dictionary of Chemistry is invaluable to any laboratory. This will cost about $70.00 Fresenius's Quantitative Analysis, and other similar books are as important. Periodicals that pertain directly to Experiment stations should be in our library. I would ask an appropriation of one-hundred and fifty dollars for this purpose.

IV 4. In order to keep up with the work in the chemical laboratory, an assistant will be needed. There is work being sent in for analysis constantly. By a recent act of the legislature all official fertilizer analyses are to be made by the station. The station desires also to continue the analyses of hays and fodders, and test artificially their digestibility; to show the influence of feed on the production of milk; to test the milk producing qualities of the different breeds of cattle while on blue-grass pastures, and various other chemical investigations.

Much of my time is taken up with ~~correspon~~ office work, formulating the

results of analyses, planning for experiments, and whatever is left should be given to overseeing the work, and making original investigations. With a competent assistant, to do much of the detail work twice as much ~~work~~ can be done. Besides the assistant we should have the help of one or two students to do routine work.

A great deal of Chemical work must be done if we keep apace with the other Experiment stations of this Country.

Besides the Director, the Mass. Experiment Station has 3 assistant chemists

Connecticut,	a vice-Director	and 2	"	"
New York,	Director, Chemist,	and 2	"	"
" Jersey	" "	and 2	"	"
North Carolina	" "	and 3	"	"
Alabama	" "	and 2	"	"
Wisconsin	" "	and 1	"	"

V 5 If the third aim of the station as set forth, meets your approval, and is to be carried out, changes should be made in the course of instruction, and advanced Chemistry should be taught. The Chemical work the students are required to do at present is not sufficient to enable them to take advantage of the stations work. The student to enter the stations laboratory should

be perfectly familiar with both qualitative and quantitative analysis. This requires at least two years laboratory practice.
A thorough course of chemistry with laboratory practice should be required of all agricultural students. Chemistry is the basis of all agricultural science. At present the students are not prepared to take advantage of this feature of the stations work. This should not be so. It is not my ~~place~~ duty to suggest changes in courses of study moreover I am stepping, probably, out of my proper sphere in doing so. It is with hesitation that I do so, yet so important do I deem this third aim of the stations work that I venture to suggest some changes which are absolutely necessary to fully carry this plan to success. These are 1. Three years of Chemistry should be required of agricultural students. This would necessitate ~~chemistry being taught~~ in the fall term. 2. One year of the Station's work should be required. 3. Entomology should be taught.

The following course for students in agriculture ~~takes~~ gives the changes as suggested above. I would recommend this course for your consideration with

with a view to its adoption.

Agricultural Course

Course in Agriculture.

First Year	1. Term	English	Mathematics	Chemistry	Shop practice
	2 "	English	Mathematics	Chemistry	Laboratory practice
2 Year	1. Term	German	Mathematics	Chemistry Agl	Laboratory "
	2 "	German	Advanced Botany	Agl Chemistry	Laboratory "
3 Year	1 Term	German	Zoölogy	Cattle Feeding	Laboratory "
	2 "	German	Entomology	History of Agriculture	Laboratory "
4 Year	1 Term	Mental Science	History	Agriculture	Station Work
	2 "	Polit. Science	Geology	Horticulture	Station Work

Officers

Your Executive Committee, at the time of my appointment, also appointed Professors Peter, Crandell and Menke as officers of the Station. Prof. Crandell has not undertaken any work for the station so far. He informs me he is willing to do whatever he can, but that his time will not allow of attention to the station work. ~~Botany~~ Botanical work should be one of the principal features of the Station's work, and Entimological investigations are of the greatest importance. If these subjects cannot receive consideration, by the College corps of instruction, early steps should be taken to obtain the services of a practical

Botanist and Entomologist.

Dr Peter has not given the station the benefit of any special investigation. Finding it impossible to make all the analyses sent to the station, I requested Dr. Peter to make an analysis of a soil sent to the station for that purpose. He informs me he has it under way.

Prof. Menke has given much of his time to the work of the station, and has assisted the Director in every manner possible to make the station a success. Four independent investigations by him have been issued in the form of Bulletins. viz: "The Effect of Fertilizers on the Quality of Tobacco"; "An examination of different varieties of Milk"; A determination of the Constituents of Distillery Slops: and Experiments in the seeding of Clover. His work deserves much commendation.

Mr. Parker has voluntarily undertaken some microscopical investigations for the station.

Mr. R. de Rody has assisted me in the stations laboratory. He has become quite proficient in special lines of work, and deserves credit for rapidity of work accuracy, and skill in execution.

He began his work with me without compensation. Lately he has been receiving one dollar a day. ~~If he is to remain with me this pay is inadequate to the service rendered, and should be increased. I would recommend his retention, and that his compensation be fixed at the rate of $1.50 per 8 hrs work.~~

I cannot recommend too highly the services of our farm foreman. Mr. Murry. He is invaluable to us.

I have appended herewith the Bulletins and Circulars issued by the Station. Circular No 2 is a copy of the new Fertilizer law. It was quite essential that the Station should have control of the sale of Fertilizers in this state. Steps were taken to secure such control ~~were taken~~ soon after the meeting of the legislature, with the concurrence and coöperation of yourself and the Executive Committee, a bill was framed and presented to the legislature, and the same became a law April 13 1886. Exhibit "A" herewith attached will show the receipts & expenditures under the operations of Sec 6. I would ask to expend the surplus in better equipping the laboratory.

Yours Respectfully
M. A. Scovell Director

Lexington May 25 1886.

Experiment Station

Directors Report

May 28 - 1886

Exhibit A.

Fertilizer Fees.

Receipts.

May 7.	Mich. Carbon. Works.		
	For analysis	$20.00	
	For 2500 tags	25.00	$45.00
"	Clarke Cove Guano Co.		
	For analysis fee -	15.00	
	" tags 1000	10.00	25.00
May 18	N-W. Fertilizing Co.		
	analyses fees —	25.00	
	for tags 3500 -	35.00	60.00
"	National Fertilizer Co.		
	analyses fees -	20.00	
	for 1000 tags	10.00	30.00
May 22	Reese and Co.		
	analysis fee -	15.00	
	for 1000 tags	10.00	25.00
May 24	Cleveland Dryer Co.		
	analyses 6	90.00	
	for tags —	30.00	120.00
"	N-W. Fert. Co. for 1000 tags	10.00	10.00
"	National " Co. " " "	10.00	10.00 $325.00

Expenses.

May 12	For copy Fert. Law	$4.00	
	" Expenses to Frankfort.	8.60	
	" Printing tags	36.40	
	" Stamps and Expenses to Frankfort	10.60	
	" Analysis fees -	74.00	
	" Printing tags	17.45	$151.05
	Amount in Bank to Credit of M. A. Scovell Dir.	$173.95	325.00
	Due from Pendleton Guano Co.	$40.00	
	Cash on hand	173.95	
	Receipts over Expenses -	$213.95	

M. A. Scovell Director

Agricultural Station

Directors Report

Oct. 1886

Mr Chairman, Gentlemen of the Executive Committee: Your Committee appointed to visit Experiment Stations submit the following report.

The Experiment Stations of Ohio and New York were visited. The first is situated at Columbus. Although an independant station created by an act of the legislature, it works in conjunction with the Agl Department of the State University and receives material aid from that institution. Its offices are at the university, and the experimental grounds are on the university farm.

The station is managed by a Board of Control, the members of which are appointed by the Governor.

For its support the station receives $5000.00 per year from the State.

The officers are as follows:

Director
Vice "
Chemist
Botanist
Entomologist
Veterinarian
Horticulturist
Supt Field Expts

The Professor of Agriculture of the State University holds the office of Director; the Prof. of Horticulture that of Vice Director; the Prof. of agl Chemistry that of Chemist. They receive $2250 each per year. The Botanist receives $300, the Entomologist $300, the Supt. of Field Experiments who also acts as Farm Supt $1000. per year. The Veternarian receives $1200 from the university and $300 per year from the station.

The Director has general charge of the station work, attends to correspondence, prepares notes of observation, tests, and experiments for publication. He has control of the finances of the station and must approve all expenditures before passed upon by the Board of control.

The Vice Director assists the Director in his duties.

The Chemist conducts such analytical investigations as may be laid out for him by the Director.

The Botanist has charge of seed tests, names and describes plants that are sent to the station for identifica-

tion, collects specimens for the museum, has charge of the mailing list and does clerical work for the station.

The Entomologist identifies insects sent to the station for the purpose, and any other entomological work the station requires.

The Veterinarian is at present making very interesting experiments of hog cholera.

The Horticulturist has charge of experiments in fruit culture and in the vegetable gardens.

The Supt of Field Experiments has charge of the experimental grounds, has care of the teams, tools &c, assigns labor to work hands and sees that they do faithful and honest work. He keeps the data of field experiments, personally superintending all weighings &c. He is also the Book-keeper of the station.

Buildings and Grounds.

The station has the use of about 28 acres of ground for experimental purpose, besides the university

farm consisting of 120 acres, for more general field experiments.

Besides the offices, occupying three rooms of the Horticultural Building, a museum occupying the upper room of the same building and a green house, the station has a very neat and convenient storage barn. The cellar of this barn is made to store fertilizers and root crops. The first floor is devoted to Field Supt office, tool and implement rooms, and has innumerable drawers and bins for storing grain and seeds. The second story is fitted up for holding the various products of the experimental plots, preparatory to threshing, weighing &c.

The work of the station is varied with a decided tendency to field experiments, although some good special laboratory investigations are receiving attention. The field experiments with wheat we noted especially. These experiments are being made on a plot of ground nearly level, containing about

13 acres. It is rectangular in shape nearly twice as long as wide. A road running lengthwise through the center separates it into two portions. Each portion is subdivided into plots generally 1/32 of an acre in each area. The plots on the one side of the road are being used to test the application of various fertilizers, while those on the other side are given to variety tests, thick and thin planting, and to early and late sowing. The test of varieties are very extensive including all known varieties that could be had. In hitherto untested or rare varieties only ~~a~~ plots about 4 ft. square were used, the 1/32 a. plots being saved for more extensive trials of promising varieties. Carrying this principal still further, a few of the most promising varieties of the 1/32 acre plots are selected, and trials made on 5 or 10 acre plots on the university farm. The results obtained on so large a scale are much more exact and comparable, and of unquestionable use to the farmer. We were informed that the results obtained in this line

already has the effect of substituting the Velvet Chaff for the variety as the general wheat Ohio with a marked effect on yield of wheat per acre.

In the horticultural line the strawberry receives the most attention, but the experiments are confined mostly to tests of varieties. All the known varieties are being tested. In the garden the different varieties of tomatoes, of cabbage, of celery, of beets, of potatoes &c receive attention.

The station is well supplied with all necessary machinery and tools for conducting the field work. Among the important may be mentioned a small threshing machine, two wheat drills, one corn planter, a manure spreader, plows, cultivators, platform and hand scales.

No feeding experiments have been undertaken by the station for want of funds.

In the laboratory work of the station Prof. Weber the chemist has been studying butter adulterations.

Dr. Detmers, the veterinarian is

have already had the effect of substituting the Velvet Chaff for the Fulty variety as the general wheat of Ohio with a marked effect on

In the test of varieties on the small scale the wheat is gathered with a common hand-sickle, bound in small bundles, and carefully labeled. It is then stored in the barn. There it remains until it is convenient to give it more attention. The wheat from each plot is then carefully examined head by head, and the typical & most promising heads are cut off and ~~preserved the grains piece~~ preserved for seed. By this method it is hoped to greatly improve each variety.

experimenting on inoculation for hog cholera.

The entomologist is making a collection of insects injurious to vegetation.

The Botanist is collecting the different species of weed seeds and is making a collection of the plants of the state.

The station is also at work testing the vitality of seeds for the farmers of the state who send seeds for the purpose. This this a special apparatus has been constructed and a great deal of work has been done in this line.

In the office is found a fair reference library, files of the agl papers of the country, the various station reports and public documents.

The vice ~~Dir.~~ Director read several letters from farmers of the state expressing their appreciation of the work of the station. Besides being of benefit to the farmers of the State Prof. Lagenby deems the station quite essential to the

agl students of the university, fitting them for accurate, thorough scientific agricultural investigations.

The New York agl Expt Station is located at Geneva. This station receives an annual appropriation of $20000.00 from the legislature. It is thoroughly equipped in offices, land, buildings, stock, machinery and laboratories.

The Director, Dr. Sturtevant is the executive officer of the station under general direction of the Board of Control. He receives a salary of $2500. per year and is furnished with house and products of the farm and dairy for his use. His duties are general. He plans and assigns the work to be done, attends to the correspondence and supervises the publications. All officers and assistants report to him daily the progress of the work assigned.

His assistants are:

Assistant to Director	salary	$65.00	per mo.
Chemist	"	$1800.00	" year
assistant chemist	"	$55.	" mo.

Horticulturist, salary $1000 and house.
Ass't " " $40 per month
Botanist " $1000 " year
Stenographer $40 " month
Farmer $40 " " & house

No general duties are assigned to these various officers, the Director reserving the right to assign to each, such work as in his discretion is best.

The Station has 125 a. of land, 25 a. are used for experimental purposes, the remainder is called the farm and is used to supply the station with the necessary food for the stock.

The buildings are:

1. A large house, the 2d floor of which is used by Dr. Sturtevant as a dwelling. Below, one room is used as a chemical laboratory, thoroughly equiped with apparatus. A second room is a general office room and Botanical laboratory. The third and fourth rooms are used as offices, Mr. Sturtevant occupying one, his stenographer the other which is

also a library.

2 Two barns, one for experimental purposes, the other as a general storehouse, for tools and implements as well as for stable purposes, The experimental barn contains scales, weighing boxes, and 4 special stalls for experimental feeding purposes.

3 A Dairy. This building is double walled and cemented on the inside for the purpose of keeping an even temperature and is divided into three compartments, 1 the creaming room, 2 churn room 3. the working room.

4 Green House in two compartments 1. propagating room, 2 ornamental flowers.

The feature of the New York Station work is special investigations. The chemist has devoted almost his whole time for the last eighteen months in studying the peculiar character of different fats that they may be detected when used to adulterate butter ~~adulterated with these~~. The

Botanist has spent his time on pear blight. The ass't chemist has given nearly his entire attention with artificial digestion of feeding stuffs. The study of the individual plant receives more attention than either field trials of variety or the use of fertilizers.

Dr. Sturtevant recognizes that such investigations are of but little if any present value, but although costly, he believes the study for the true foundation facts is quite as important as general field experiments However, the station is not limited to such work. Many field experiments have been undertaken especially as to testing the varieties of corn, potatoes barley, cabbage tomatoes, and the different fruits. Pains have been taken to obtain seeds for this purpose from various parts of the world. In most cases duplicate experiments have been made.

to overcome variations in soil as far as possible. 1/10 acre is the usual size of field plots.

Feeding experiments have been undertaken to determine the digestability of native foods and to study the effects of various foods on the quality and quantity of milk.

The New York Station expenses are $20000.00 per annum with an income of not over $700. No means are spared to make every experiment accurate and thorough regardless of cost. For instance in the experiments with potatoes, each plot is dug by hand and the potatoes counted and weighed. This is done in order to save the potatoes from the most prolific hills for seed. To compare size of wheat grains one thousand kernels of each variety are counted out and measured. The labor account alone amounts to over $6000. per yr.

From our observations we see more readily the necessity of our station.

We cannot expect to be as

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From our observations we see more readily the necessities of our station.

We cannot expect to be as

thoroughly equipped as the New York station. ~~But while~~ While we see many things to recommend, we especially commend

1. The purchase of a level piece of land for experimental purposes
2. A Storage barn.

Phil. Bingl
Rich. A. Spurr
M. A. Scovell.

Report of Committee
relating to other
Stations -
Oct. 1886 -

Mar. 25, 1910

In no line of human activity has greater advancement been made within the last hundred years than in agriculture. Within that period much attention has been given to the origin of soils, to their chemical constituents, to the use of fertilizers and to intelligent cultivation. The wasteful husbandry of a century ago has given place to intelligent efforts to conserve the soil, and to maintain its fertility. The value of the rotation of crops, but dimly apprehended a century ago, is now quite well understood. The nutritive elements derived from the soil which went into the composition of the plant are now well understood and the rate of exhaustion easily determined. It is well known that wheat and corn, rye and oats, timothy, hemp and tobacco, each draw elements of nourishment from the soil in varying proportions, and the skillful farmer, knowing the chemical constituents of the soil which he cultivates, can intelligently supply the waste. He knows the relative proportions ~~consumed~~ of nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphate of potash and acid phosphates consumed in the production of his crops. He knows, moreover, how much of these may be returned to the soil by the use of barn-yard fertilizers and how much must be supplied from artificial sources. Tracts of land that were supposed to be exhausted by continuous cultivation have by artificial manures had their fertility restored, and the object of the intelligent farmer, by the use of natural and artificial agencies, is to keep the nutritive properties of his soil undiminished and if possible to add thereunto.

Like intelligence is applied to determine the best methods of preparing the soil for the reception of the seeds, the best methods of planting and the best methods of cultivation. Atmospheric agencies play an important part in the development and maturity of the crop. The intelligent farmer familiarizes himself with the best means of making these natural agencies available for his purpose, the

cereals being grown for the sustenance of human life and for the nourishment of his live stock. The intelligent farmer studies to know how these elements may become more available for nutrition and to this end familiarizes himself with the laws of nutrition and growth. He has learned to know how he may feel his cattle, sheep, horses and swine for the attainment of a definite purpose. He may feed to obtain muscular draft power, speed, muscular endurance; he may feed for beef or for milk; he may feed for mutton or wool. But to obtain these various and varied results he must supply nutrition upon acientific principles, learning by experiment how to adapt the means at his disposal to the ends desired.

The knowledge thus obtained of the origin of soils, their physical properties, their chemical constituents, how plants feed and how plants grow, how animals feed and how animals grow, is indispensable to the intelligent farmer. It thus becomes manifest that he draws largely for his knowledge upon soil physics, chemistry, botany and zoology, and a more or less intimate acquaintance with these subjects supplies him with the basis of a rational procedure. Without a knowledge of the laws of animal and of plant life, the effort to improve his cereals, his grasses, his hemp and his tobacco would be a haphazard procedure which might or might not yield the results sought, and so the effort to improve his livestock would be equally futile and unavailing without the knowledge based upon the natural sciences.

Within the last fifty years, Experiment Stations in connection with the Agricultural Colleges established under the Morrill Act of Congress in 1887 have done much for intelligent agriculture. The thousands of students educated in the Agricultural Colleges and in the Experiment Stations connected therewith have greatly cheapened, as well as improved, agricultural processes, and in some parts of the country have completely revolutionized agriculture. It will be the object of the Kentucky Farmer to bring to

the knowledge of the farmers experimental processes and results definitely obtained, to stimulate a healthy activity in rural pursuits and attachment to rural life.

For generations, perhaps centuries to come, agriculture must be the predominant industry in Kentucky. There are within the State boundless mineral resources which will be developed in time, but the main-stay of the Commonwealth will be the products of the soil and its stock feeding and stock breeding. Intensive farming is now more to be desired than extensive. To double or treble the number of bushels of corn grown upon an acre or the number of bushels of wheat or of oats or of rye or the number of tons of hay or of clover or alfalfa, with the same amount of labor applied, equals in results doubling or trebling the number of acres cultivated, because with identical results obtained there is economy in both labor and capital. These most desirable results it will be the object of the Kentucky Farmer to encourage, to stimulate and to realize.

-3-

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Kentucky Farmer
March 25 - 1910.

[Apr. 11, 1910]

No radical changes in courses of study should be made without the sanction of the Board of Trustees. This is the spirit if not the letter of the law.

The proposed new schedule of the College of Arts and Science, which incorporates in it the first year's work in the College of Law, would neither enlarge nor curtail the course of study in the College of Law, nor would it shorten the period required for its completion. From this point of view, the College of Law would derive no benefit from the proposed schedule.

This arrangement might, however, affect very materially the course of study in arts and science.

(a). If the course of study in the College of Arts and Science be already adequate, sufficiently full, the addition of 188 hours in law would overweight a course which is hypothetically sufficiently full already.

(b). If the course in Arts and Science be not sufficiently full and adequate, it should be filled up and rounded out and made complete by the incorporation of new matter germane to its course, or by the enlargement of existing departments which make up the course. Law is not germane to the course in Arts and Science, nor indeed is it germane to any existing course in the University proper. It deals with subject matter wholly extraneous to courses of study in the University proper. The law school is not an integral part of the under-graduate work of the University, but an annex.

(c). The proposed inclusion of the first year's work of the Law College in the College of Arts and Science would , upon the admission of the Dean of the College of Law, diminish the receipts from Law College fees very materially. These fees are already too low and would by the proposed schedule cut the body of fees in half. On the basis of the matriculation of the present year, it would involve a net loss of $1015. This movement, though well intended, grows out of a mania for innovation which finds

expression in the unnecessary multiplication of courses of study in many of the universities of the land and the introduction of electives, in which many have gone to extravagent extremes. Indeed there is a general outcry all over the country to the effect that in the multiplication of courses of study and the introduction of electives the universities have lost their heads and have run wild. Many of them have become cognizant of this folly and are now retracing their steps, having discovered that the unnecessary multiplication of courses and introduction of electives are destructive of the best collegiate and university organization.

(d). The inevitable tendency, whether foreseen by the promoters of the scheme or not, will be to disintegrate the course of Arts and Science.

From all these points of view, I feel bound to dissent from the proposed innovation. The Board of Trustees alone in my opinion have power to authorize and to sanction radical changes and on this basis and on this contention I appeal to the Board.

[Apr. 11, 1910]

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This arrangement might, however, affect very materially the course of study in arts and science.

(a). If the course of study in the College of Arts and Science be already adequate, sufficiently full, the addition of 188 hours in law would overweight a course which is hypothetically sufficiently full already.

(b). If the course in Arts and Science be not sufficiently full and adequate, it should be filled up and rounded out and made complete by the incorporation of new matter germane to its course, or by the enlargement of existing departments which make up the course. Law is not germane to the course in Arts and Science, nor indeed is it germane to any existing course in the University proper. It deals with subject matter wholly extraneous to courses of study in the University proper. The law school is not an integral part of the under-graduate work of the University, but an annex.

(c). The proposed inclusion of the first year's work of the Law College in the College of Arts and Science would , upon the admission of the Dean of the College of Law, diminish the receipts from Law College fees very materially. These fees are already too low and would by the proposed schedule cut the body of fees in half. On the basis of the matriculation of the present year, it would involve a net loss of $1015. This movement, though well intended, grows out of a mania for innovation which finds

expression in the unnecessary multiplication of courses of study in many of the universities of the land and the introduction of electives, in which many have gone to extravagent extremes. Indeed there is a general outcry all over the country to the effect that in the multiplication of courses of study and the introduction of electives the universities have lost their heads and have run wild. Many of them have become cognizant of this folly and are now retracing their steps, having discovered that the unnecessary multiplication of courses and introduction of electives are destructive of the best collegiate and university organization.

(d). The inevitable tendency, whether foreseen by the promoters of the scheme or not, will be to disintegrate the course of Arts and Science.

From all these points of view, I feel bound to dissent from the proposed innovation. The Board of Trustees alone in my opinion have power to authorize and to sanction radical changes and on this basis and on this contention I appeal to the Board.