

the Station rank as 1st, 2nd and 3rd Assistants and the compensation be fixed according to rank; that the scale of salaries according to the plan be as follows:

1, Heads of Departments \$1500.00 to \$2000 beginning with \$1500.00 and increasing \$100.00 each year for five years.

2, That the 1st assistant receive from \$1200 to \$1500 per year, 2nd Assistants \$900.00 to \$1000.00 and 3rd Assistants \$600. to \$750.00.

That the adjustments of the salaries according to this plan for the coming year be left to the Board of Control with power to act.

R. W. Nelson  
C. B. Nicholas  
T. Carpenter

D. C. Frazee  
Secretary.

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Semi-annual meeting of Board of Trustees of Kentucky State College, held at the President's room in Gymnasium Building, on College Grounds at Lexington, Ky., at two o'clock, P. M., Tuesday, December 12, 1905.

Present:- Barker, Carpenter, Ferguson, Metcalf, Nelson, Clay, Kinkead, McChord, Lafferty, Frazee, Nicholas, Stout, Patterson. 13

Absent:- Messrs. Bell, Brooks, and Hopkins.

A quorum being present the meeting was called to order by D. F. Frazee, Chairman.

Upon motion duly seconded and carried all absent members were excused.

Mr. Metcalfe was **sworn** in as a member of this Board by Judge Kinkead.

At this point the Secretary read the minutes of the last meeting of the Board of Trustees, which upon motion duly seconded and carried, stood approved as read.

The minutes of last meeting of the Executive Committee were then read by the Secretary. Col. Nelson stated that he did **not** think the Board should approve that portion of the report of the Committee on Domestic Science, mentioned in said Executive Committee's report, which declared that the power of the Committee is limited to the selection of suitable quarters for the installation of the Department of Domestic Science. Judge Lafferty then read the report of the Committee on Domestic Science with reference to the installation of the Department.

(The report was misplaced and did not come into hands of the Secretary).

Upon motion of Judge Barker, duly seconded and carried the report of the Executive Committee was approved as read.

A communication from the ladies representing the Women's Clubs of Lexington concerning the installation of the Department of Domestic Science and a list of the utensils needed for the operation of the Department were read to the Board. (List did not come into the hands of the Secretary.)

After discussion of the location and needs of the Department of Domestic Science, action was postponed until the reading of the President's Report.

President Patterson then read his Report to the Board which is as follows:

Lexington Ky Dec. 1905

To the Board of Trustees of the A. & M. College of Kentucky.  
Gentlemen:

I have the honor to submit to you the following general considerations, for which I bespeak your careful attention.

I may premise at the outset that the matriculation list of the current collegiate year, which opened on the seconded Thursday in September, has surpassed that of any previous year in the history of the College. Not only so, but there is an increasing p.43 large attendance every year-of students who are prepared to enter one or other of the classes of the College proper. The number entered in the Academy are about the same as last year. The numbers entered in the Normal School are considerably in advance of the matriculation of the presiding year. The Freshman Class and the Sophomore Class are each the largest in the history of the College, with a corresponding growth in the Junior Class. The numbers in the Senior Class remain about as they were last year. The Senior class would have been much larger but for the fact that the rule has been adopted that all conditions and all unfinished work must be worked off before the student has admission to tutition as a Senior. This cut off a good many last year and has diminished the numbers of the Senior Class appreciably this year. The prospect is, however, that succeeding classes will in numbers be largely in advance of those in years gone by.

The Legislature of the Commonwealth will meet early in January. It is a matter of congratulation that the bill passed by last General Assembly, increasing the annual income by \$15,000 a year, and whose constitutionality was questioned and ultimately determined by the court of Appeals, was decided in favor of the College. This appropriation and this decision are valuable from two points of view, first, the added income which was much needed and which now becomes available, and secondly the precedent which it establishes for Legislative liberality. It is further valuable, because of the fact that the question of constitutionality which was brought up in connection with that appropriation is forever set at rest by the action of the Court of Appeals. This leaves the way open now for further appropriations by the Legislature of the Commonwealth, unembarrassed by the convictions that their constitutionality might be questioned and an adverse decision rendered by the superior court. This Board of Trustees owes a debt of gratitude to the last General Assembly for its liberal appropriation and to the Court of Appeals for their generous and patriotic construction of the organic law.

I am well aware that policy of present administration is one of economy and that while the construction of the Capitol is under way that the Legislature will not be disposed to grant money for purposes that are not considered urgent. Nevertheless, I believe that an appeal may be made to the General Assembly in the interest of Agricultural education, which they will not willingly ignore.

Everyone of the "Land Grant" Colleges, organized under the act of 1862, are liberally provided by the respective States in which they are situated, with the necessary buildings and appliances by which Agricultural education may be made effective.

The principal industry of Kentucky is and for generations P. 45 to come will be agriculture. The competition is so keen and the aggregate acreage of the United States so large that unless intelligence be brought to bear upon the cultivation of the soil, those who are owner of land in Kentucky instead of becoming richer, must gradually become poorer from year to year. No soil however fertile, will unless its elements of fertility be replenished, from time to time, last forever. In many localities, the wear and tear upon the soil is already beginning to tell seriously upon production. The farmer then should be intimately acquainted with the origin of soils and their constituent elements. He should know what these elements of fertility are, how they are dissipated and how they may be replenished. This implies an intimate knowledge of the mechanical constituents of the soil and their chemical properties. It is a part of the Agricultural College to supply this information to the farmer. This is done partly by the education of the young men, who have matriculated in the Agricultural courses of study, and partly by the bulletins issued from time to time by the Experiment Stations connected with the "Land Grant" Colleges and dissemination gratuitously among the Agriculturist of the State. Not only should the intelligent farmer know the mechanical and chemical constituents of the soil, but he should know how the plants feed and how plants grow.

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That is to say he should know the elements of nutrition drawn from the soil and drawn from the atmosphere. This knowledge is supplied by the Agricultural College through instruction given in the germination of seeds the nutrition of plant life, and the development and growth of the plant.

Furthermore the products of soil in herbage and in grain exist in our Commonwealth largely for the benefit of the stock to which they are fed. Our horses and our cattle, Our sheep and our swine, and our poultry, transform the products of the soil into flesh and blood, partly for use and partly for consumption.

It is essential then that the intelligent stock feeder and stock breeder should know upon what animal feed, and how they grow, that they should know the laws of production, the laws of heredity and principles of cross-breeding and fertilization in order that the most economical results may be obtained.

These with the preceding, necessarily imply an intimate knowledge of both Botany and Zoology, especially in their economic relations. Now in these three lines of study, namely, the knowledge of the soil, the knowledge of the laws of plant life, the knowledge of the laws of animal life, Physics, Chemistry, the Physiology and Pathology of plant life, and the Physiology and Pathology of animal life are intimately concerned and form the foundation of the education of an intelligent farmer.

The Agricultural and Mechanical College, though it has Page 47  
been in existence for years, has never been adequately provided with buildings and equipments for rendering Agricultural education effective. We have done the best we could with the meager facilities at our disposal, but the time is now come when it is imperative that larger provisions, on a much more extended scale should be made for instruction in Agriculture and Horticulture and in stock breeding than we have ever had hitherto.

The farmers of Kentucky pay a large proportion of the tax levied for the support of the college and are in justice entitled to corresponding benefits from its operations.

I therefore believe that the time has come when by a united effort we should endeavor to obtain from the General Assembly an appropriation, generous and liberal, for the erection of the necessary buildings and for their proper equipment in all that is needed for education along Agricultural lines.

Of equal importance are the claims of the teachers of Kentucky and the common school system of Kentucky upon the State College for the maintenance of a school for the education and training of teachers. There were, I understand, several hundred school last year within the State of Kentucky, which were not provided with teachers, and consequently, were not kept during that scholastic period. This is not as it should be.

The State College has for years been doing what it could to maintain a Normal School of reputable character and proportions.

It has done best it could with the means at its disposal but we are painfully conscious of the fact that the results have not been commensurate with our wishes.

With an independent building and a larger educational staff, we could have attracted a larger number of students, and consequently could have benefited the Commonwealth to a larger extent. Within the last twenty-five years the assessed valuation of Kentucky has more than doubled. The facilities for the instruction and training of teachers has not, within the Commonwealth, kept pace with the corresponding growth in wealth and in population.

It now seems to me to be an opportune time to redress this balance and to make application to the incoming General Assembly to make a liberal appropriation for the erection and equipment of suitable buildings, whereby this work so auspiciously begun, may be carried on upon a much larger scale than we have been able to do heretofore.

The general intelligence of the people depends upon the efficiency of the common schools. The efficiency of the common schools depends upon the education of the teacher; this latter element. It belongs to the State College to supply. Let it be understood that the State College does not stand in the way of a liberal provision for schools for the education of teachers elsewhere. To these it would ever be ready to give a helping hand, but the school for training teachers, or the Normal School, as it is generally called, in connection with the State College, is co-eval with its reorganization, and should be maintained and supported with a liberal hand. Give us the means by which to educate the teachers and to make education effective and we will be able to do a work for the public at large, out of all proportion to what we have hitherto done, beneficent though it has been.

During the last twenty-five years, hundreds, perhaps thousands of young men and young women, have received their education and their training from the Normal School and wherever they have gone and engaged in the work of their vocation, they have stood foremost among common school workers in their respective counties.

There are other urgent needs of the College, to which I desire to call your attention. The Department of Physics, though fairly well equipped, has for years been at a great disadvantage for want of necessary space. It is at present established in the basement of the Main Building of the College in three rooms

with low ceilings and badly lighted, the seating capacity is relatively small and the Physical apparatus is inconveniently crowded into about one fifth or one sixth of the space which ought to be allotted to it.

The Department of Physics is one of the most important of natural sciences, upon which all the varied lines of engineering depends, but on account of the inadequate space at the disposal of the department, it has been very much cramped and its usefulness correspondingly diminished.

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The Department of Mining Engineering, recently established by the Legislature of the Commonwealth has not yet been provided either with buildings or the equipments. Two small buildings (wooden), hastily put together and very meagerly furnished, constitute the only facilities that we are able to offer to the general public for education in Mines and Mining Engineering. And yet mining is an industry in which the State of Kentucky is largely interested at the present and will be much more largely interested in the immediate future. The mineral resources of the State are incalculable in value; they are now beginning to be opened up and exploited, mainly by Eastern capitalists. Their wealth will be developed and coal and iron and fire clay and zinc and lead will be brought to the surface and thrown upon the market, but this, at least in the immediate future, will be done not through educated Kentuckians, but through foreigners, brought into the State to do for the mine owners what Kentuckians ought to do for themselves.

Kentucky capital should develop her mines. Kentucky intellect should open them and engineer them. It is nothing short of a shame that we should be obliged to go beyond our own boundaries for money and intellect to do what we ought to do and enjoy the proceeds of the wealth resulting therefrom.

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We ought to rise above the idea of being hewers of wood and drawers of water for the millionaires of the eastern and middle states.

Physics and Mining Engineering are closely and intimately related. A building, therefore, ought to be provided and equipped for the joint use of these two branches of education.

I have in former reports called attention to the straightened conditions under which Civil and Mechanical Engineering are now taught. There are no courses of instruction which have brought more credit and more reputation to the State College than these. Their graduates take high rank among the engineers of the country and are in such demand that the State College is not able to furnish a little of what she could supply, if the conditions for engineering education were improved. The graduates of these courses of study are to found all over the Union, where engineering enterprise is being carried on, with profit and success.

For years to come Mechanical and Electrical and Civil Engineering will be in demand for the construction of Railways, the building of bridges and the manufacture of machinery. In these branches of instruction the State College stands well to the front. It has no superior in the North and no equal in the South.

Fifteen years ago, the number of engineering matriculates was relatively small and our facilities for education were then deemed ample. Within that period we have grown out of all proportion to our expectation and the conditions that met our necessities then are now altogether unequal to the demands placed upon them.

Buildings and equipments costing a good deal of money are urgently needed. To maintain our reputation we must keep pace with the great institutions of the north, or fall behind.

The wealth of Kentucky actual and prospective, is now equal to all the demands which the State College can legitimately make upon it, and I feel convinced that if these facts were brought before the Legislative body in their simplicity, that they would readily respond to our needs.

I am not so sanguinal as to hope that appropriations for all these necessities can be obtained from the forthcoming General Assembly. Perhaps it would be unwise to urge them all in their entirety. It would then be wise for the Board to determine which of these necessities set forth in the foregoing pages are considered most urgent and to concentrate our efforts and our energy in obtaining these.

- One of the vexed questions with which the Board and the Faculty have to deal is Athletic training, especially in its re-



lation to football. For years past during the earlier part of the Collegiate period namely, from September until after Thanksgiving, the Collegiate authorities, and often the student body, have been in a ferment in consequence of controversies arising within and without, upon the relation of the College authorities to football, and the relation of this College to other Colleges in the State in that connection/ Large sums of money are annually expended in the promotion of these exercises and sports. Within legitimate lines, they are altogether right, but when they degenerate into contests over ringers, promoted by gamblers, they become an abuse and a hindrance to substantial progress. Page 53

The Board of Trustees and the Faculty desire to promote health and clean athletics, but often times, they are embarrassed and compromised to a degree that is to say the least of it, perplexing and sometimes humiliating. The complications growing out of our relations to the sister institution with which we are most frequently brought in contact, resulted this year in a rupture of Athletic relations and disappointed not only the Colleges immediately concerned but the general public, and as generally happens, when controversies of that, or indeed of any nature, arise involving the State College, we are sure to get scant justice from the local press.

Indeed, it seems that every question of policy and management and discipline within the State College are virtually taken out of the hands of the authorities and discussed and decided upon by the local press in a sense invariably hostile to this institution. This a matter much to be regretted. The sense of right and the sense of justice of a large and intelligent body of the citizens of Lexington & Fayette County not only believe that the presence of the College in Lexington is a substantial benefit to the Community, but they are ready to support the Board and the Faculty in what they believe to be discreet and wise management. It is peculiarly unfortunate that the institution owned and controlled by the State, which has done so much good, not only for the State at large, but for the County of Fayette and the City of Lexington, should we be traduced and maligned upon every possible occasion by the local press. We have hitherto been discreetly silent. Perhaps this is still the best policy to pursue.

Without anticipating the reports of the special committees to whom was delegated the duty of finding a local habitation for the Department of Domestic Science, created by the Board at its last meeting, I may be allowed to say that during my recent visit to Washington to attend the meeting of the Association of Land Grant Colleges, the subject of Domestic Science formed an important

topic of discussion in one session. Prof. Mathews, one of my colleagues, was present and listened to the papers read. We both came to the conclusion that Domestic Science, whatever it may mean and whatever it may comprehend, is as yet ill-defined, and in what might be termed a formative state. No two persons agree upon what it should include or exclude. It seems to me therefore, that when the machinery of this Department is put in motion, that we ought to begin upon a relative tentative and experimental scale, that we should do what we can to meet reasonable expectations required of the general public in regard to instruction on the preparation of food and of this domestic arrangement that constitute a well regulated household. P.55

Experience as we proceed will suggest in what direction we should expand, and whether this expansion should be from within or without, whether by developments of the nucleus of a healthy organism, or by accretion added from without. My colleague and I also included that the department could be established profitably and economically in connection with the Agricultural course of study, and if we are successfully in obtaining from the Legislature the money necessary for an Agricultural Building and its equipment, that provision for this Department, namely, Domestic Science, could also conveniently and advantageously be made in the Agricultural Building, and in immediate connection with the Department of Agricultural Science.

It will be remembered that sometime ago an appropriation was made of one Thousand Dollars, by this Board for the purchase of a telescope for the use of the department of Mathematics and Astronomy. This instrument has been finished and is ready for delivery. It is a fine piece of mechanism of high magnifying power, the object glass being eight inches in diameter. It is believed that it is the finest instrument in the State. However, valuable the instrument is in itself, it is useless until mounted.

A suitable building for an observatory and for the proper care of the telescope will cost somewhere in the neighborhood of \$2000. I have the honor to request that you will take under consideration the recommendation here made for an appropriation of that amount for the purposes named. I am well aware that all appropriations should be made at the end of the current collegiate year, namely, at the midsummer meeting. This however is a case of urgency and will, I think warrant a departure from the authorized method of procedure.

The additional income derived from the State through Act passed by the last General Assembly appropriating \$15000 each year, will if judiciously and economically expended, relieve us from all present embarrassment and enable us to strengthen the existing departments of the College.

For some years past, six or eight of the departments, namely, English, Modern Languages, Chemistry, Zoology, Botany, Physics, and Civil Engineering, have been in urgent need of assistants. These I think we will now be able to supply. We must be careful not to go beyond our income. This we are all in danger of doing, if we give heed to the numerous applications for money which we are certain to have to deal with in the immediate future.

I desire to call your attention to the fact that although Prof. Mathews was withdrawn from the duties of Horticulturist in the Experimental Station, in order to give his entire time to the College, two or three years ago, the place vacated by him P.57 has not yet been filled, that Professor May gave up his work as Professor of Animal Husbandry in the Station a year and a half since, and that his place remains vacant, Prof. Harper resigned his place as Agriculturist last summer. His place has been temporarily provided for by a graduate of last June.

In some direction it will thus be apparent that notwithstanding the large income of the Station, it is in these respects unmanned. These are important positions and the Federal Government, as well as the State, may wish to know why they are left vacant.

In conclusion, I beg to congratulate you upon the auspicious opening that the College had in September last, and its present prosperous condition. The outlook for the future is good, but our growth in the future, as in the past, will be determined largely by our material conditions and the facilities which we can offer to young men to induce them to remain and obtain an education at home, instead of seeking it beyond the bounds of the Commonwealth.

I am with much respect,  
Your obedient servant,

Whereupon the report was referred to the Committee on President's Report.

The Chairman appointed the following as members of the Committee on **President's Report**.

Messrs. Ferguson, Chairman, Carpenter and Metcalf.

At this point Mr. Metcalf moved that the Committee on Domestic Science to-wit:- Judge Stout and Judge Lafferty, be continued and that there be added to it Judge Barker, Col. Nelson and President Patterson; that this committee have full power to select and adopt a place for the Department of Domestic Science, after conferring with the ladies; that it be authorized to expend a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars in equipping same; and that it be authorized to employ a teacher for same at a salary of not exceeding \$600. per year.

The motion was seconded by Judge Kinkead and carried unanimously.

On the request of Mr. Metcalf that he be excused from further attendance at this meeting, a motion made to that effect was duly seconded and carried.

President Patterson then announced that Mrs. Wallace, the manager of the girl's dormitory, had extended to the Board an invitation to supper, which invitation was accepted with thanks.

The Report of the Business Agent was then brought before the Board, which upon motion duly seconded and carried was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Nicholas, the chairman of the committee on Finance, then read his report on the Business Agent's Report, which is as follows:-

December 7th, 1905

To Hon. D. F. Frazee  
Chairman of the Board of Trustees  
A & M College  
Lexington  
Kentucky.

Dear Sir:-

As a member of the Finance Committee of the A. & M. College, the other member not being able to be with me, I have examined on this day the books in the Business Agent's Office, from November 1st 1903 to December 1st 1905, and find them to be correct and vouchers on file to correspond with items charged.

Respectfully submitted

C. B. Nicholas  
Member of Committee on Finance.

Upon motion of Col. Nelson, duly seconded by Judge Stout, and carried, the said report was approved.

Mr. Nicholas then brought the Board's attention to the fact the Finance Committee in going over the accounts of the Business Agents had audited an account for about a thousand bushels of coal for use in Patterson Hall, which coal was purchased from a coal dealer other than the one to whom the Executive Committee had awarded the contract for furnishing the coal to the College. After discussion it was moved by Judge Barker that any contract for furnishing commodities to the College made by the Board shall govern all the departments of the College in the purchase of such commodities. This motion was seconded by Mr. McChord and carried.

The Secretary was then directed to make out and present to the Board a full and complete statement of the cost and erection of Patterson Hall.

At this point the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Control, held June 27, 1905 were read to the Board by the Secretary.

At the instance of President Patterson and Mr. Ferguson the Board then entered into a discussion of the action of the Board of Control with reference to the promotions in the Equipment Station under the advise of Prof. Scovell. After an informal discussion, further considerations of this matter was postponed until a later time.

At this time Judge Stout asked the Board to decide what fee shall be allowed Messrs. W. O. Davis, and the firm of McQuorow & Brown, the attorneys who represented State College in the Court of Appeals in the matter of proceeding to compel the Auditor of Kentucky to sign the warrant for the \$15,000 appropriation made by the Legislature. Judge Stout presented to the Board letters from various attorneys throughout the State each of whom stated that he thought a fee of \$5,000 a reasonable compensation for the services rendered.

After considerable discussion, President Patterson moved that the said attorneys be paid a fee of five thousand dollars for their services in this case. Said motion was duly seconded by Judge Barker, and was carried by members voting as follows:

Ayes:- Messrs. Barker, Carpenter, Ferguson, Nelson, Kinkead, McChord, and Patterson. 7

Noes:- Messrs. Clay, Frazee, and Nicholas. 3  
Not voting Judge Stout.

Upon motion duly seconded and carried the Board adjourned to meet tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Met pursuant to adjournment at 9:45 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday Dec. 13, 1905.

Present:- Messrs. Frazee, Barker, Carpenter, Ferguson, Nelson, Clay, Kinkead, Lafferty, Nicholas, and Patterson. 10

Absent:- Messrs. Stout, Metcalf, Hopkins, Bell, Brooks, and McChord. 6

A committee from the senior class composed of Messrs. Scott and Riefkin came before the Board to solicit aid in getting out a college annual by the senior class. Action upon this matter was postponed until a later time.

Judge Barker, of the Committee on Domestic Science made an oral report of the action of that committee which is as follows: