

Louisville, Kentucky

Dec. 6th. 1915.

Mr. Henry S. Barker, President,
State University of Kentucky,
Lexington, Kentucky.

Dear Sir:-

As requested we present herewith a statement of the legal indebtedness of the State University as of June 30th. 1915, and an account of the income and expenditures for the bi-ennial period ended June 30th. 1915.

Under an act of the Legislature dated March 11, 1913, it is illegal for the State University to contract any obligation when there is no money or sufficient money in the treasury of the University, and no money has been appropriated for the purpose of the debt. According to information furnished us, the indebtedness of the University at the time of the passage of the act was \$87,350.99, and only the excess over this amount is held to be covered by the law. The Act specifically sanctions as an offset to the indebtedness any funds in the treasury, and the State Inspector has permitted the use of accounts receivable and expenses paid in advance for the same purpose. Similarly inventories of supplies not consumed during the year and carried into the next are proper offset as being covered by the appropriation for the succeeding period.

The statement of income and expenditures shows an excess of expenditures for the two years of some eight thousand dollars; which is more than offset by the unexpired insurance, interest paid in advance and inventories of supplies. Some of the accounts receivable may prove uncollectable, but the margin of \$1852.72, below the legal amount of indebtedness, should be sufficient to take care of

such losses.

The item of \$26,466.30 shown as income for the University Press, consists in part of charges to the departmental accounts of the University; so handled in order to credit the Press and charge the departments with their expense of printing, As the intention is to charge only nominal prices for the printing, and not to make much of a profit on the operations of the printing plant, none of this is income applicable to the general educational purposes of the University.

In making up the Statement of legal indebtedness, we have assumed the Peabody gift of \$40,000.00 to be a trust fund, on which only the interest is available for current expenses.

LEGAL INDEBTEDNESS STATE UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY-JUNE 30, 1915.

LIABILITIES.

Bank overdraft		\$21,149.29
Bills Payable - Phoenix Third Nat. Bank		30,000.00
Insurance Notes		3,465.10
Margt. McLaughlin Note		4,500.00
Peabody fund Trustees		40,000.00
Sundry Accounts Payable		9,669.87
Accured Interest		223.00
	Total	<u>\$109,007.26</u>

LESS CURRENT ASSETS.

Petty Cash		\$ 785.97
Accounts receivable		
Printing House	\$2,434.65	
Athletic Association	594.50	
Patterson Hall	1,157.84	
State Hall	922.72	
Jas. K. Patterson	120.00	
Sundry Personal Accounts	525.39	
Students returned Checks	283.57	
Student Fees	1,745.40	
One-Half Cent Tax	235.23	
Bond Interest	<u>4,322.25</u>	12,341.55
Unexpired Insurance Premiums		4,768.15
Intrest paid in Advance		100.00
Inventory of Supplies		<u>5,513.32</u>
		<u>23,508.99</u>
Net Indebtedness		85,498.27
Legal Amount		<u>87,350.99</u>
		<u>1,852.72</u>

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

STATE UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

JULY 1, 1913 to JUNE 30, 1915.

Income

Federal Appropriations \$85,500.00

Intrest on Land Grant Bonds 17,289.00

General Education Board 6,000.00

State Appropriations 174,000.00

State One-Half Cent Tax 110,627.39

Student Fees & Damages 15,755.75

University Press 26,446.30

Rents, Supplies & Sundries 1,463.49

Total Income 437,081.93

Expenditures-per sheet attached 445,605.61

Excess of Expenditures over Receipts 8,523.68

This excess is more than taken up in the assets on hand as above shown.

EXPENDITURES*JULY 1, 1913 TO JUNE 30, 1915.

Executive	\$13,604.26
Business Agent	11,704.13
Registrar	9,084.96
Dean of Women	1,276.97
Dean of Men	90.55
Y. M. C. A.	3,083.90
Chemistry	23,720.01
Physics	17,037.21
Geology	5,899.27
Physiology	4,823.78
Mathematics	16,070.22
Education & Philosophy	20,852.71
History & Political Economy	7,051.14
Ancient Languages	9,317.47
Modern Languages	11,045.25
English	16,299.05
Agriculture & Botany	34,104.16
Zoology & Ent.	6,707.80
Home Economics	11,163.30
Mech. & Elect.	54,155.73
Mines & Metallurgy	11,190.48
Civil & Rural Eng.	16,062.33
Law	14,180.09
Physical Education	9,878.75
Military	2,126.85
Summer School	5,816.21
Library	6,644.76

Grounds	\$ 4,318.50
Patterson Hall	5,626.10
Boys Dorm.	4,558.49
Graduate School	2,286.25
Journalism	2,652.84
Supplies	1,064.93
University Gen'l.	46,855.01
University Press	30,083.53
State Hall Building & Equipment	5,168.62
Total	\$ <u>445,605.61</u>

Signed

Morris & Augustus.

On motion the Committee adjourned to reconvene at such time that Mr. Reynolds will agree to come before the Executive Committee to be heard upon the report prepared by his office.

Minutes of the meeting of the Board of Trustees of
State University Tuesday, December 14, 1915

Board of Trustees of State University met in regular session on Tuesday, December 14, 1915, at twelve o'clock, in the Trustees' room in the Gymnasium Building.

Governor Stanley was present and occupied the chair.

On roll call, the following were present:- Governor Stanley, President Barker, Senator Camden, Dr. James K. Patterson, Messrs. C. B. Nichols, Tibbis Carpenter, William H. Cox, Denny P. Smith, Claude B. Terrell, Richard C. Stoll, Dr. Samuel Marks, Messrs. John W. Woods, John E. Brown, Phillip Preston Johnston, Jr.

Absent:- Barksdale Hamlett, James Breathitt, Thomas Edelen, James W. Turner, Robert W. Brown, Richard N. Wathen, Dr. A. Gatliff, George G. Brock.

Before proceeding with the regular routine of business, Doctor Patterson made a speech welcoming Governor Stanley as a member of the Board of Trustees, which was acknowledged by the Governor.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and on motion made and duly seconded, were adopted.

The Secretary read the minutes of the Executive Committee. During the reading of these minutes, Mr. Stoll explained the budget system to Governor Stanley, and Mr. Brown made a motion which was seconded and carried, that a copy of the President's June report, a copy of the budget and all laws pertaining to the Station be sent to Governor Stanley at the earliest possible moment.

At this point, the Board adjourned for lunch at the Department of Home Economics, to meet again immediately after lunch.

After lunch, the Board re-convened.

Judge Lafferty concluded reading the minutes of the Executive Committee. Motion was made, seconded and carried, that the minutes be adopted.

Mr. Smith moved that a committee be appointed to investigate the right to assess county appointees with fees, and to report the result of the investigation at the earliest convenience.

Mr. Stoll offered the following amendment to the motion: "That the chair appoint a committee of three, none of whom are members of the Executive Committee, to investigate the fees assessed County appointees, and to report at a meeting

of the Board to be held at the Governor's office in Frankfort, Wednesday, December 22, 1915. Senator Camden then offered a substitute for Mr. Stoll's amendment, as follows:- To have the Special Committee appointed to investigate fees, report to the full Board instead of the Executive Committee, on Wednesday, December 22, 1915, at the Governor's office, at Frankfort. Mr. Smith accepted the amended motion and the same was duly seconded and unanimously carried.

The Chair appointed Senator Camden, Mr. Thomas Edelen and Mr. Robert W. Brown as the Committee, and requested that a copy of the motion be mailed each of committee.

Motion was made, seconded and carried, that at the next meeting the question be decided as to whether the University is obligated for the payment of the \$3600.00 deficit of State Hall and to make final disposition of the matter.

Motion was made seconded and carried that at the next meeting to be held Wednesday, December 22, 1915, at Frankfort, to dispose of any other questions in addition to those previously mentioned.

Motion was made, seconded and carried, that the minutes of the Executive Committee, as read, be adopted.

The secretary read the minutes of the Faculty and the following report with reference to granting of degrees:-

"The Faculty of the State University having received satisfactory evidence that the following persons have completed the course of study outlined for the degrees named, respectfully request that the degrees be granted as indicated below and that they be considered members of the class of 1915:

BACHELOR OF ARTS IN EDUCATION

Chesley W. Bailey
Mary Belle Johnson
Newell P. Smith

BACHELOR OF ARTS IN ENGLISH

Jacqueline T. Hall

BACHELOR OF ARTS IN HISTORY

Clyde P. Taylor

BACHELOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING

Robert Ehrlich

BACHELOR OF MINING ENGINEERING

Henry Louis Noel

BACHELOR OF LAWS

Joseph Carlyle Carter
William Perry Drake
Jesse B. Nichols
Thomas Hart Robinson
Mrs. Mary C. Love Collins

Motion was made and seconded that the minutes be adopted and the degrees be granted.

President Barker then read his semi-annual report, which is as follows:-

To the Board of Trustees,
State University of Kentucky,
Lexington, Ky.

Gentlemen:-

In accordance with the law, I have the honor to herewith make you my semi-annual report of the conditions, affairs and management of State University. This report will, of course, cover that period elapsing from your last meeting to this date.

In June and July of this year, by the authority of the Executive Committee of this Board, there was conducted on the campus a Summer School of eight weeks duration. We had one hundred and seventy-five students, nearly all of whom were teachers of the common and high schools throughout the State, who were perfecting themselves for their vocations in life. These teachers coming from all parts of the State, expressed themselves to me as being exceedingly pleased with the State University and especially with the Summer School.

The regular session for the year 1915-16 began on the thirteenth day of September 1915. The number of students for this term exceeds that of the preceding term slightly. In quality and scholarship, I can truthfully say there was never the equal of the student body here now on the campus at any preceding time. They are unusually well behaved set of young men and women, and the professors speak of their studious habits in words of highest praise.

In order that you may have before you the growth of the University for the last seven years, I herein incorporate a tabulated statement showing the enrollment each year from 1909-10 to 1915, inclusive. This table includes only the regular four year students of the various colleges. Adding to the number of four year students, the special students and the short course students, we have now on the roster twelve hundred and fifty-five (1255) students. Judging by what has taken

place in the past, before the end of the present session, the roster will show fully fifteen hundred students, one thousand of whom will be regular four year men and women pursuing courses leading to degrees.

DEPARTMENT ENROLLMENT

Enrollment by departments of College Students for the last seven years has been:

	1909- 1910	1910- 1911	1911- 1912	1912- 1913	1913- 1914	1914- 1915	1915- 1916
Arts & Science	107	141	251	280	251	271	288
Civil Eng.	87	83	78	83	64	62	68
Mch. Eng.	151	171	211	208	171	199	164
Min. Eng.	27	36	40	27	29	23	23
Agriculture	20	42	93	161	201	245	253
Education	35	54	0	0	0	0	0
Law	46	55	81	67	100	95	92
Total	473	582	754	826	816	895	888

1913-14 Number of girls- College Students 147
 1914-15 Number of girls- College Students 168
 1915-16 Number of girls- College Students 174 to Dec. 1

We have, this session, been giving a good deal of attention to the enforcement of drill in the Military Department, not permitting any member of the Freshman or Sophomore classes to escape drill without he possesses a most urgent excuse. The result of this has been to increase the Battalion very largely. It consists, now, of at least four hundred (400) well drilled young men, with a band of about thirty-five pieces. I am quite sure that it is the equal, in point of excellence, to that of any similar institution in the south or southwest.

Through the kind generosity of the L. & N. Railway Company, particularly that of Mr. W. L. Maypothor, the Vice President, I was enabled to send the whole cadet corps to participate in the inaugural pageant of our Governor, held in Frankfort, December 7. I was especially pleased at the many compliments on the soldierly appearance and behavior of the cadets while in Frankfort. I watched, myself, with the utmost care, and failed to detect any misconduct of any student while in Frankfort. I also made careful inquiry about them, and I believe that I can truthfully say that not one of the cadets took a drink of intoxicating

liquor or did anything against the rules of the institution while in Frankfort. I think it will not be out of place or taste to incorporate in this report a letter written by a gentleman with whom I have the very slightest acquaintance, who was in Frankfort at the inauguration and who was so impressed with what he saw that he wrote me the following letter:

Louisville, Ky.
December 8, 1915.

Judge Henry S. Barker,
Lexington, Ky.

Dear Sir:-

On yesterday I attended the inaugural services at Frankfort and being personally interested I made it a special matter to observe the conduct of the students of the University over which the State is fortunate in having you to preside.

As a result I cannot refrain from complimenting you, the faculty and the students as a body and individually for the generally and universally good impression made.

From my own observations and also as a result of many inquiries on my part, I can truthfully say that I neither saw nor heard of a single case of misconduct of even the slightest character of any one of the large party of students attending these services.

Every citizen of this commonwealth should be proud of this institution and every parent who has a son or daughter attending it should feel, as I assure you I do, satisfied and content with the knowledge that he or she is in good hands.

Again extending my congratulations to you, the faculty and the students, I am, with regards,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) J. M. Borotraeger.

The other day, The Woman's Club of State University, presented to two students of the dormitories, five dollars (\$5.00) in gold, each, being prizes for the two best kept rooms in the dormitories during the last term. In presenting these prizes to the winners, Mrs. Judge W. T. Lafferty, one of the most accomplished of women, delivered a presentation speech to the student body, with which I was so impressed, that I asked her to write it out, and here incorporate a part of it as

presenting one of the most perfect pictures that I know of the great improvement that has taken place in the dormitories during my experience here as President. Mrs. Lafferty said in part:-

"You deserve great credit for what you have done in the dormitories. When Mrs. Marshall first took charge, six years ago, I went with her on a tour of inspection, and I can never tell you how shocked I was at the appearance of things. I wondered how any young man could come out of that place clean and in his right mind. I did not see half a dozen clean, comfortable beds in either building. It looked like a hopeless proposition, but somebody has been busy since then, for when I went through with Mrs. Marshall this fall, I was amazed at the change which had taken place. The walls were freshly tinted, the iron beds showed a recent coat of white paint, the windows were clean with neat curtains in most of the rooms; rugs were on the floors, clothes carefully covered and shower baths provided. In some rooms there were blooming plants; in one, a pet dog was asleep on the hearth; in some, book cases well filled with carefully selected books, and in quite a number of them Bibles, bearing evidence of recent use; the beds were white and clean as any mother could wish, with the exception of less than a dozen; order had been brought out of chaos; everything there was sunshine and cleanliness and hominess. I could not help noting the respectful greeting everywhere accorded Mrs. Marshall. She was invited to "come right in" at every door, and when I overheard one of the boys speak of her as the Good Angel of the Dormitories, I understood. Her counsel and her motherly presence have helped you to work wonders. Of course, it will never be possible to make those dilapidated old buildings what they should be, but you have learned to appreciate the value of a comfortable room to a tired student, and some day when you are all successful business men, you will make it possible for Kentucky State University to have up-to date, one room dormitories with modern conveniences."

I wish to say that when this speech was made, Mrs. Lafferty had no idea that any one would ever use it, and I give it to you as affording a splendid picture drawn by a masterly hand. It will also give you an idea of what is being done for the students in the dormitories under the most discouraging conditions and surroundings.

I would not have you think that the students are perfect, of that there are not some outbreaks of disorder or misconduct. We had some hazing at the beginning of the session and were forced to dismiss four students in order to fully break it up. This, however, accomplished the required result, and I now express the belief that we will have no more hazing upon the

campus in the future, a consummation most devoutly to be hoped for.

I do not desire to make any invidious comparisons between the growth and prosperity of the various colleges making up the University. They are all in a flourishing condition as is shown by the tabulated statement made above. Our graduates when they go out in the world and compete with students from other institutions, hold their own and demonstrate the thoroughness of the work which is being done here. Of all our graduates, I can truthfully say that I do not know a single failure in the battle of life. In all intercollegiate contests, such as oratory, debates, etc., our students have been unusually successful, as also in stock judging and apple judging contests held in Chicago and Washington. The victories that have been won in these contests by our young men reflect great credit upon the institution and the teaching that is done in the various departments.

I file herewith, as a part of this report, a copy of the financial statement made from the Business Office, which shows that we are living within our income and spending it according to the budget laid out by the Executive Committee. A comparison of our income and student body and work done with that of any similar institution in the whole country, will show that Kentucky is getting more for the money she invests in University education than any other state in the Union.

I regret to report a sad accident which resulted in the death of one of our students, Mr. Eldridge Griffith, of Benton, Kentucky, a member of the freshman class in the Arts and Science Department. On October 15, the Freshman and Sophomore classes had their annual tug of war had been consummated. In crossing Broadway at Third Street, a street car ran into the wire rope, throwing down a good many of the students, among whom was young Griffith, who was thrown with such violence on the pavement as to crush his skull at the base, resulting in his death a few hours later. His father, who came from Benton, looked into the matter and attributed no blame to any of the authorities for the accident. Young Griffith was a bright and companionable young man, and his death was a sad blow to his family and friends.

I have said that I did not desire to institute any invidious comparison between any of the colleges constituting the University. I, however, for general information, desire to speak of the Agricultural College and set forth some of the things which indicate its marvelous growth in the last four or five years. The tabulated statement shows that six years ago, there were twenty (20) four year Agricultural students matric-

ulated in the University. Today, there are two hundred and fifty-three (253), and there will probably be more before the end of the session. This is an increase of about twelve and one-half times the original number in six years, and it shows the wonderful hold that agricultural education has taken upon the public attention. Nothing that the University can do will make it so useful to or popular with the great body of Kentucky people as to lead the way to better and more profitable agriculture. Kentucky being an agricultural state, farming, of course, is its leading and principal business. Unfortunately, a very large part of the farm lands of Kentucky have, by neglect and ignorant management, been allowed to be depleted in fertility until it is practically useless. This results in the poverty and discontent of the people. Anything which restores the fertility of the soil and makes farming profitable will build up the great wealth in our commonwealth and bring happiness and content to its people. The farmer by reason of his isolation and his long neglect has become suspicious, and it requires some tact to obtain the confidence or induce him to follow the advice of those whom he derisively styles "book farmers". One of the ways to reach his heart is to educate his boy and operate upon the father through the son. This is not only done by educating the boy in the Agricultural College but by the establishing of Corn Clubs and Pig Clubs in which the youth is used to demonstrate to the father the great value of scientific farming. The education of the boy is done, in part, by means of the teachers in the University; in other instances, it is done by the Extension workers on the farm and in the fields. Under the provisions of the Smith-Lever bill (of which you are familiar), the University is carrying on a very large and varied extension work throughout Kentucky. We are really conducting an out of doors University where the lecture halls and laboratories and class rooms are the farms, the corn fields and tobacco patches. Here the farming part of the community is given very valuable lessons in scientific agriculture. There are now in the field in Extension Work thirty-seven (37) male county agents and twenty-five (25) women county agents, making a total of sixty-two (62) extension workers, not including specialists of the college and demonstration specialists. The University is spending this session, the sum of \$118,304. in Extension Work, of which the State Experiment Station contributes \$12,000, the Smith-Lever \$31,080, the Fiscal Court and other outside institutions \$30,216, United States Demonstration Work \$45,000, and next year this will be increased very considerably by the additions authorized by the Government under the Smith-Lever bill, which goes on increasing year by year, until 1923, when Kentucky's part will be \$142,300. All of this money is spent through the University but can only be used for actual demonstration work in the field.

It is our intention and hope in a very few years to have a man county agent and a woman county agent in each county of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and I see no reason to doubt that by pushing this great work, the Commonwealth of Kentucky will soon be agriculturally one of the greatest states in the Union.

In addition to the foregoing, I am pleased to report that the various racing organizations of the State have contributed five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for the purchase of fine thoroughbred sires which are to be stationed in various parts of the commonwealth where there are no pedigreed horses, with a view of bringing up the standard of the equine stock of the State. These horses are kept at no expense to the University but are distributed throughout the State by the Agricultural College to points where they will do the most service. It gives me great pleasure to also report that Senator Johnson N. Camden has presented to the Agricultural College the use of his celebrated thoroughbred sire "Luke". With money above mentioned, there have been purchased nine stallions, which, with Luke given as before stated, furnished ten (10) sires. Next year, there will be given an additional sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) with which to purchase ten (10) more sires, and all of these splendid horses will be used in the upbuilding of the quality of Kentucky's equine stock. I suppose I need not say that it is not the intention to raise thorough-breds but only to improve what we would ordinarily call the scrub stock of the country. Undoubtedly this is a most magnificent gift and the people should be very grateful to the progressive men who are behind it.

Before I close this report, I desire to say that the Agricultural Extension Work of Kentucky stands in the very fore front in such work in the United States and is so reported by the authorities at Washington who have the oversight of the whole work. I copy from a recent letter to me from Dr. Bradford Knapp who is at the head of the Farm Demonstration Work of the United States Bureau of Agriculture, the following expression of opinion as to the class of work that is being done through this University for the farmers in Kentucky: "Your institution has more credit today than it ever had before among the farmers of the State of Kentucky, and if you lose that, you lose one of your most valuable assests.*****I know all the history, I think, of the extension work in the state for the last two or three years. At the conference of all the Extension workers in County Agent work in the United States at St. Louis, one week ago, I had the great pleasure of seeing Kentucky take a most conspicuous place. It was my pleasure there to see the work of the State of Kentucky not only take high rank but in my judgement, practically set the pace for all the

other states. This reflects great credit upon your State and upon your institution".

During the past summer, there were held throughout the State by the Extension Department, a large number of farmers' chautauquas, farmers' institutes and educational institutes with an agricultural bearing. These were attended in large numbers by the farmers of the neighborhood. Learned lectures were delivered by specialists from the college and elsewhere on all the vital subjects in which farmers are interested. These included, of course, soil fertility; rotation of crops; animal husbandry; poultry raising; hog cholera, its prevention and cure; home economics; rural credits and co-operative marketing. I attended a large number of these in person and delivered such addresses as I thought appropriate to the occasion and best for arousing enthusiasm in everything which makes for the uplift of the rural community. Upon the whole, I think these meetings resulted in much good and will grow in popularity in the future.

We are arranging for Farmers' Week at the University to be held during the first ten days of January, and we expect it to be very largely attended. We are to have a corn show; horticulture show; poultry show and other exhibitions of those things most profitable to the farmers of Kentucky. There will also be held during the same week, a meeting of the horse breeders association, the sheep men, the swine breeders association, dairy men, bee men and other such like organizations in which our farmers are associated. This week I consider as most helpful in arousing a general interest in all agricultural matters. Last year, we had an attendance of more than one thousand farmers and many lectures were delivered by great specialists who were brought here from all over the country to give to our farmers and agriculturists the last word of science on the subjects of vital interest in agriculture and animal husbandry. It is my opinion that State University of Kentucky will fall very far short of its real mission if it fails to become the very heart of this development in Kentucky. It should point the way of improvement in all the great vital affairs of our Commonwealth, and it should be able to deliver the very last word of science on every subject of interest to the people.

The great mission then of the Agricultural College is to consider the condition of the farmer to educate his children and to imbue them with a love for the farm and a just appreciation of the nobility of agriculture as a vocation; to solve all the problems of the farmer which need solution; to restore the fertility of the depleted soil; to find for him a market for his produce; to banish preventable disease from his family and his stock; to unloose from his

throat the grasp of monopoly and unlawful combinations by whatever name called; to banish sloth and poverty and all unnecessary toil and to fix the bow of hope on the horizon of prosperity. This view in no wise looses sight of the value of cultural education or in any way minimizes it: it rather rounds out and illumines the agricultural life by placing the hand of culture in that of success.

Very respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Henry S. Barker, President

Motion was made, seconded and unanimously carried that the President's report, as read, be approved. During the reading of President Barker's report, Governor Stanley stated that he desired recorded in the minutes of this Board:-

"I have seen the cadets at West Point march just ahead of the carriages at the inauguration of three Presidents of the United States, at Washington, and neither there nor at any other place have I ever seen more perfectly drilled or neater cadets of the State University, and I was especially proud, being an old student of this institution, of the magnificent showing they made at the inauguration of the last governor".

On account of a vacancy made by the resignation of Mr. Louis L. Walker, last June, Dr. J. A. Ammons was nominated to fill the vacancy. Therebeing no further nominations, Mr. Ammons was unanimously elected a member of the Board of Trustees.

Motion was then made to adjourn to meet at the Governor's office in Frankfort, Wednesday, December 22, 1915, at eleven o'clock.

----- Secretary