

Inaugural Dissertations, written by the Medical graduates of Transylvania. These are bound up in manuscript volumes, containing in the whole perhaps *five and twenty thousand pages*, (possibly more) and carefully preserved in the library of the institution. Many of them are productions of peculiar merit; and, united, they embody a much greater amount of historical and philosophical intelligence respecting the Valley of the Mississippi, than is any where else to be found. To the future historian of Medicine in the West, they will serve as documents of unequalled value. I need not add, that they are the product of the Medical Department of Transylvania.

IV. *The School will benefit the West, by retaining at home large sums of money, which would be otherwise expended on the education of western youth, in the Schools of the east.*

In her fulfilment of this prediction, the School of Transylvania has surpassed immeasurably all anticipation that reason seemed to warrant, or hope to inspire. A brief exposition will prove this.

Since the commencement of her operations, in 1819, the institution has educated thirteen hundred and seventy-one pupils from the State of Kentucky. Had all these repaired for education to the School of Philadelphia, attended two full courses of lectures, and graduated there, each must have carried with him at least a thousand dollars, (many would have carried much more) all of which would have been lost to the State. For, of all the money that passes the mountains, and makes its way to the eastern capitals, very little returns. A thousand dollars multiplied into thirteen hundred and seventy-one, gives a product of one million, three hundred and seventy-one thousand dollars, of which the State of Kentucky would have been drained, through the channel of eastern education. Suppose the pupils to have attended but one course of lectures in Philadelphia, and not graduated, the sum they would have taken from their native State, and bestowed on another, would have been six hundred and eighty-five thousand, five hundred dollars. Admit that one third of them only had attended two courses of lectures and graduated, which is perhaps a fair esti-

mate; in that case Kentucky would have lost, by the measure, about a million of dollars. So much then has the School of Transylvania saved already to her parent State.

Shall I be told that, had not the School of Transylvania been erected, half the number of thirteen hundred and seventy-one Kentuckians would not have devoted themselves to medicine? and that therefore the sum specified would not have been thus transported to the east? Be it so. The alternative is the greater evil of the two. If Kentucky had not been drained of her money by eastern schools, her young men would have remained *uneducated*. Comparative ignorance therefore would have accompanied her saving of wealth. And that ignorance would have been more discreditable to her present and future generations, than the hoarding of ten millions of dollars could compensate. Nor would it have discredited her only—it would have deeply injured her. She *must* have had physicians of some kind. These then would necessarily have been either unlettered and many of them *unprincipled empirics*, or eastern young men, educated in eastern Schools, where a competent knowledge of western complaints could not be imparted to them. The consequence is plain. Lamentable unskilfulness in practice must have prevailed for a time with every new-come physician from the Atlantic Schools, and abundant suffering and mortality have been the issue.

But the School of Transylvania has not merely *saved* money to the State of Kentucky; she has also brought into it a very large amount, which would not otherwise have reached it. She has educated from the surrounding States (several eastern States included) nineteen hundred and fifty-seven pupils. Of these, a great number have attended two and some three courses of lectures; and not a few of them have resided in the State, from eighteen months to two or three years. On an average, therefore, they must have expended in the State at least five hundred dollars a piece—I doubt not considerably more. Five hundred multiplied into nineteen hundred and fifty-seven, gives nine hundred and seventy-eight thousand, five-hundred. So many dollars then has the School of Transylvania brought

of that body of Christians who contributed so largely to the founding of the original Kentucky University, and who own so large a part of the University as now constituted, and the committee are not able to see much hope of reconciliation under the present management.

3d. The purely agricultural and mechanical advantages heretofore derived have been meager, and we see no prospect of their being increased.

4th. On the other hand, the State, by virtue of her contract with the University, has advantages which should have their weight. She has, as long as the contract exists, the right to use the lands of the University; she has the privilege of having State students attend the College of Arts; she has the privilege of the apparatus, &c., of Transylvania University. These advantages, however, are impaired somewhat by the fact that the two places, the Agricultural and Mechanical Department and Transylvania, are situated about one and a half miles apart; and she has the advantage of the buildings of the Agricultural and Mechanical Department. As long as the present alliance continues, the foregoing are some, but not all of the advantages and disadvantages of the connection.

If a severance is had, it is the conclusion of the committee that many difficult and delicate questions, touching the rights of various parties in interest in Kentucky University and Transylvania, will spring up for settlement, not affecting the Agricultural and Mechanical College, but affecting Transylvania University and the power of the State to exercise any control thereover so long as Kentucky University sees proper to stand by the compact between them.

But without giving more of the testimony elicited, or more specifically the conclusions reached by the committee upon the various branches involved in the investigation, we are satisfied that the facts justify us in the following recommendations:

1. The repeal of so much of the act of February 23, 1865, as establishes the Agricultural and Mechanical College as one of the Colleges of Kentucky University, and assumption by the State of the absolute control over the fund heretofore contributed to the Kentucky University; said repeal to take effect at the termination of the present scholastic year.

2. The appointment of trustees or commissioners, vested with authority to settle any outstanding differences that may exist between the Agricultural and Mechanical College and Kentucky University.

3. The appointment of a commission, for the purpose of locating the Agricultural and Mechanical College at some convenient and suitable place, under such restrictions as may seem best; but with the condition that it never be placed under the control of any religious sect or denomination whatever. The committee will also tender an act embodying the

foregoing recommendations, together with provisions for carrying the same into effect, the passage of which they recommend.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

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