1910

Bulletin of the University of Kentucky College of Law - 1910

University of Kentucky College of Law

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COLLEGE OF LAW CALENDAR

1910.
Registration .................. Sept. 1st to 7th.
First Term begins .................. Thursday, Sept. 8th.
Thanksgiving .................. Thursday, Nov. 24th.
Board of Trustees meets ............... Tuesday, Dec. 13th.
Christmas Holidays begin .......... Friday, Dec. 23rd.

Second Term begins ............... Tuesday, Jan. 3rd.
Washington's Birthday ............. Wednesday, Feb. 22nd.
Union Society Contest ............. Wednesday, Feb. 22nd.
Third Term begins ................. Monday, March 20th.
Patterson Society Contest ...... Saturday, March 25th.
Final Examinations begin .......... Monday, May 22nd.
Board of Trustees meets .......... Tuesday, May 30th.
Class Day ..................... Wednesday, May 31st.
Alumni Banquet .................. Wednesday, May 31st.
Commencement .................. Thursday, June 1st.
BOARD OF TRUSTEES

His Excellency Augustus E. Willson,
Governor of Kentucky, Chairman, Ex-Officio.

President James K. Patterson,
Member Ex-Officio.

Hon. John G. Crabbe,
Superintendent of Public Instruction, Member Ex-Officio.

Term Expires January, 1912.

Judge Henry S. Barker..........................................Louisville
Hon. Tibbis Carpenter..........................................Scottsville
Hon. William H. Cox...........................................Maysville
Denny P. Smith.....................................................Cadiz
Hon. Claude B. Terrell..........................................Bedford

Term Expires January, 1914.

Hon. Cassius M. Clay...........................................Paris
Hywel Davies.....................................................Kensee
Richard C. Stoll...............................................Lexington
Louis L. Walker..................................................Lancaster
Richard N. Wathen..............................................Lebanon

Term Expires January, 1916.

John B. Atkinson................................................Earlington
Thomas Lewis Edelin..........................................Frankfort
Charles B. Nichols.............................................Lexington
James K. Patterson.............................................Lexington
James W. Turner...............................................Paintsville

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Charles B. Nichols,
Chairman.

Cassius M. Clay,
Hywel Davies,
Claude B. Terrell,
Richard C. Stoll,

David C. Frazee,
Secretary of the Board and of the Executive Committee.
ORGANIZATION

The University embraces—
The College of Arts and Science,
The College of Agriculture,
The College of Civil Engineering,
The College of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering,
The College of Mining Engineering,
The College of Law,
Teachers' College.

The College of Arts and Science embraces—
Courses having as major subjects
Anatomy and Physiology, Botany, Chemistry, Domestic Science,
English, Entomology and Zoology, Geology, German, Greek and
Latin, Mathematics, Physics, Political Economy and Metaphysics;
A Course in Industrial Chemistry.

The College of Agriculture embraces—
Courses having as major subjects
A Two Years' Course in Agriculture.

The College of Civil Engineering embraces—
Courses in Surveying and Geodesy, Municipal, Sanitary, Railway, Bridge, Architectural, and Rural Engineering.

The College of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering embraces—
Courses in Mechanical, Electrical, Steam, Gas, Telephone, Chemical, and Machine Design Engineering.

The College of Mining Engineering embraces—
Courses in Mining, Mine Surveying, Metallurgy, Ore Dressing;
A Short Course for Practical Miners.

The College of Law embraces—
A Three Years' Course, Leading to the Degree LL. B.

The Teachers' College embraces—
Two Four Years' Courses, One Leading to the Degree A. B. in Pedagogy, and the Other to the Degree B. S. in Pedagogy.
GRICULTURAL and Mechanical colleges in the United States owe their origin to an act of Congress entitled "An Act Donating Public Lands to the several States and Territories which may provide Colleges for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts," approved July 2, 1862. The amount of land donated was 30,000 acres for each Representative in the National Congress. Under this allotment Kentucky received 330,000 acres. Several years elapsed before the Commonwealth established an Agricultural and Mechanical College under this act. When established it was not placed upon an independent basis, but was made one of the colleges of Kentucky University, now Transylvania University, to which institution the annual interest of the proceeds of the Congressional land-grant was to be given for the purpose of carrying on its operations. The land-scrip had meanwhile been sold for fifty cents per acre, and the amount received—$165,000—invested in six per cent Kentucky State bonds, of which the State became custodian in trust for the College.

The connection with Kentucky University continued till 1878, when the act of 1865, making it one of the Colleges of said University, was repealed; and a commission was appointed to recommend to the Legislature of 1879-80 a plan of organization for an institution, including an Agricultural and Mechanical college, such as the necessities of the Commonwealth required.

The city of Lexington offered to the Commission (which was also authorized to recommend to the General Assembly the place which, all things considered, offered the best and greatest inducements for the future and permanent location of the College) the City Park, containing fifty-two acres of land within the limits of the city, and thirty thousand dollars of city bonds for the erection of buildings. This offer the county of Fayette supplemented by twenty thousand dollars in county bonds, to be used either for the erection of buildings or for the purchase of land. The offers of Lexington and the county of Fayette were accepted by the General Assembly.

By the act of incorporation and the amendments thereto, constituting the charter of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky, liberal provision is made for educating, free of tuition, the energetic young men and women of the Commonwealth whose means are limited. An act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky approved March 16th, 1908, changed the style and title of the institution from Agricultural and Mechanical College to that of State University, Lexington, Kentucky. The University, with the additional departments which
will, from time to time, be opened as the means placed at the disposal of the Trustees allow, will, it is hoped, in the not distant future do a great work in advancing the educational interest of Kentucky. Being entirely undenominational in its character, it appeals with confidence to the people of all creeds and of no creed, and will endeavor, in strict conformity with the requirements of its organic law, to afford equal advantages to all, exclusive privileges to none. The liberality of the Commonwealth, in supplementing the inadequate annual income arising from the proceeds of the land-scrip invested in State bonds, has enabled the Trustees to begin and carry on, upon a scale commensurate with the wants of our people, the operations of the institution whose management and oversight have been committed to them by the General Assembly of Kentucky.

SCOPE OF STUDIES.

In the act of Congress making provision for the class of institutions to which The State University belongs, it is declared “that their leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life.” To the three departments of agriculture, the mechanic arts, and military science, contemplated in the act as indispensable, an Experiment Station has been added by the United States, and liberal provision has been made for instruction in all branches of science and in the classics, so that this institution is far more than an agricultural and mechanical college, embracing as it does, not merely the three original departments, but eighteen others.

KENTUCKY EXPERIMENT STATION.

The Agricultural Experiment Station of the State University was established by the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees in September, 1885, when the Department was organized and a Director appointed. In 1886, the Station was recognized and named by the General Assembly of Kentucky. In 1887 it became the beneficiary of the first annual appropriation of $15,000, under the Hatch Act providing for the establishment of Agricultural Experiment Stations for the States and Territories. In 1906, an act of Congress, “for the more complete endowment” of Agricultural Experiment Stations, known as the Adams Act, appropriated to each State and Territory $5,000 for the year ending June 30, 1906, and the same sum with an increase of $2,000 per annum for five years, after which the maximum of $15,000 shall continue without change.

The work of the Station is directed to two objects: 1. To a constant succession of experiments made by specialists, in order to learn which
applications of science will insure the best returns from the farm, the
garden, the orchard, the vineyard, the stockyard, and the dairy. 2. To the
publication of bulletins announcing such results of the experiments as
are found to be valuable to the people of Kentucky who seek profit from
any one of the prime sources of wealth—the soil, the flock, and the
herd.

The results of experiments have been published in twenty annual
reports and one hundred and forty-five bulletins, and general apprecia-
tion of their utility is shown by the fact that, while no bulletin is sent
except upon application for it, the mailing list of the Station contains
about fifteen thousand names, and is ever increasing.

With an ample endowment, a large and commodious building planned
for the purpose, adequate apparatus, a good experimental farm con-
veniently situated, and a staff of twenty-two scientists engaged in seven
divisions of research and in correspondence with other stations, the Ken-
tucky Experiment Station is not only an important adjunct to the Univer-
sity in the education of students for the leading industrial pursuits, but
is also directly or indirectly, through the continual diffusion of knowledge
for the benefit of so large a proportion of our population, extremely
useful to the Commonwealth.

LOCATION.

The State University is located in the former City Park, in the
southern part of the city of Lexington and near the Cincinnati Southern
Railway. The site is elevated and commands a good view of much of
the city and of the surrounding country.

Lexington, now a growing city of forty thousand inhabitants, is in
the heart of the far-famed Blue Grass region, a region distinguished for
fertility and healthfulness, wealth and beauty. Numerous schools and
churches, an intelligent and refined population, well paved streets, hand-
some buildings, extensive waterworks, and an unsurpassed system of
street electric railways make Lexington attractive as a seat of learning
and place of residence, while the splendid stock farms scattered over the
large body of fertile country around it afford advantages hardly equaled
elsewhere for the student who desires to become familiar with the best
breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine in America. Moreover, with
railroads diverging in seven directions, Lexington is the railroad center
in Kentucky, and is in direct connection with Louisville, Cincinnati, Mays-
ville, Huntington, and Chattanooga, and with more than seventy counties
of the Commonwealth. And when to the electric railways now in opera-
tion to Georgetown, Paris, Versailles, Frankfort, and Nicholasville, those
projected to Winchester and Richmond will be added, the hourly trains
of these roads will enable students residing near them to attend the
University conveniently from their homes.
GROUNDS.

The campus of the University consists of fifty-two acres of land, located within the corporate limits of Lexington. The South Limestone electric car line extends along the western border of the campus, affording opportunity to reach in a few minutes, any part of the city. The campus is laid out in walks, drives and lawns, and is planted with a choice variety of native and exotic trees and shrubs, to which additions are constantly being made. Two and a half acres forming the northeast portion of the campus, inclosed and provided with grandstands, are devoted to the field sports of the students.

About three-quarters of a mile south of the campus, on the Nicholasville pike, is the Experiment Station Farm, consisting of two hundred and forty-three acres. Here the field experiments of the Station are conducted, and students have opportunities to witness tests of varieties of field crops, dairy tests, fertilizer tests, fruit-spraying tests; in short, all the scientific experimentation of a thoroughly organized Station. The front of the farm is pasture and orchard. The rear portion is divided off into two hundred one-tenth acre plots, for convenience in making crop tests.

BUILDINGS.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.—This is a structure of stone and brick, 140x68 feet. It contains the offices of the President, the Registrar, the Business Agent, and the local offices of the United States Weather Bureau of the Department of Agriculture, as well as the chapel, in which, each day, the students and the Faculty meet for worship, and in which are held public gatherings and such other meetings as bring together the entire student body. The remaining space in this building is occupied by recitation rooms.

CHEMISTRY BUILDINGS.—The Department of Chemistry, at the beginning of the University year 1910-11, will be housed in two buildings. The Old Experiment Station Building, seventy feet in length by fifty-four feet in width and two stories high, will be devoted to advanced work in chemistry, while the new building with its fine lecture hall, recitation rooms and laboratory will be used almost exclusively for the large classes in general chemistry.

MECHANICAL HALL.—This building is of native limestone and brick. It is designed to take care of the work in the College of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. Shops, laboratorv/s, recitation rooms, lecture rooms, drawing rooms and apparatus are provided to give comprehensive training in the science of dynamic engineering.

SCIENCE HALL.—This building, erected for the departments of natural science, is three stories in height, 96x97 feet in size, of pressed brick and
trimmed with Bowling Green stone. The first and second stories are occupied by offices, laboratories and lecture rooms, the latter being equipped with opera chairs, projection lanterns and other suitable furnishings. The third floor is occupied by the College of Law.

**Gymnasium.**—This structure of pressed brick and Bedford stone, 100x157 feet, with the central part three stories high, the right wing one and the left two, stands north of the Administration Building.

The first floor of the central portion contains the Armory, lockers for women, and the offices of the Commandant and the Physical Director for men. The second floor is occupied by the Y. M. C. A. Hall, the Trustees’ room, a literary society hall for women, and the offices of the Physical Director for women. The third floor is divided into two literary society halls for men and the Alumni Hall. All these rooms are commodious and well adapted to their purposes. The right wing, which is 48x95 feet, is used as a drill room during the bad weather. In the basement of the left wing are baths, lockers for men, wash stands, closets, and a swimming pool. The second floor, the gymnasium proper, is equipped with the best apparatus that could be procured.

**Education Building.**—This building was erected for the use of the Departments of Education and Domestic Science. The structure is of pressed brick and Bedford stone, and the design follows the most approved style of modern school architecture. The building contains ten class-rooms, a study-room for young women, and one for young men, a department library-room, two offices and a very large room for the literary-society of the Department of Education.

**Library.**—This building is due to the munificence of that prince of benefactors, Andrew Carnegie. It is located on the court between the Administration Building and the President’s House, is fifty-six feet square, two stories high, including the tall basement of range-ashlar, is built of pressed brick, and trimmed with terra cotta.

**Agricultural Hall.**—This building, for the erection of which, provision was made by the Board of Trustees at their meeting in December, 1906, was completed and occupied in the early summer of 1908. It is three stories in height, 45x100 feet in size, constructed of pressed brick and Bedford stone and is designed to be a wing of the larger structure which it is expected the College of Agriculture will eventually require.

The basement contains large rooms arranged for farm machinery, general farm mechanics, potting and propagating, and for the heating plant. On the first floor are the office of the Dean, the general and advanced plant laboratories, and a lecture room. On the second floor are the offices for the Professor of Animal Husbandry and the Professor of Agronomy, three class-rooms, and an attractive reading room. The third floor affords space for an Agricultural Museum, a commodious assembly room for the Grange and other agricultural society meetings
and exhibitions, and a photographic laboratory with dark rooms, both for student use and department work. A modern iron-frame laboratory greenhouse for the study of living plants and for experiments is attached to the rear.

**Civil Engineering and Physics Building.**—This building was planned for the technical work of the College of Civil Engineering and for the Department of Physics. It is a three-story brick structure 79 x 127 feet, trimmed with cut stone and occupies the highest point on the university campus. It has floor space of about 40,000 square feet and contains offices, lecture-rooms and laboratories to meet the growing needs of the departments for which it was planned.

**Mining Engineering Buildings.**—These consist of two buildings, constructed of pressed brick with oolitic limestone trimmings, set at right angles to each other and separated by a passage-way twenty-five feet wide. The main building is 45 x 100 feet, two stories high, with basement ten feet high. This is used for class-rooms, reading room, etc., and it also contains the State Geological Museum and the offices of the State Inspector of Mines and Director of the Geological Survey. The second building is 40 x 80 feet and two stories high. It is devoted solely to laboratory work, and is one of the largest mining laboratories in the country. One room is occupied by the chemical laboratory of the State Geological Survey.

**Observatory.**—An observatory for the use of an eight-inch telescope with the necessary appliances for making it available, is among the recent additions to the educational equipment of the University.

**Dormitories.**—The two large brick dormitories on the campus afford lodging for the students who wish to lessen their expense of living. Other buildings on the campus are a brick dwelling for the President, a cottage occupied by the Commandant, and a greenhouse for the care and propagation of ornamental plants.

**Experiment Station Building.**—This handsome structure is located on South Limestone Street, one-fourth of a mile from the campus, and was completed in the winter of 1904. The building is two stories high with a basement, and is constructed of pressed brick with oolitic limestone trimmings. The foundation is of Kentucky gray limestone faced with broken ashlar oolitic limestone, the balustrade of terra cotta. A large portico, with columns extending from the first floor line to the pediment on a level with the cornice, forms an attractive feature of the building. The cornice is massive, with large brackets.

The general design of the building, which is 114 x 60 feet, is colonial, adhering mainly to classic proportion and combinations.

**Farm Buildings.**—On the farm is a brick dwelling occupied by the Director of the Station, a modern thoroughly equipped dairy-barn, a
house for the storage of crops, and the usual buildings for the care of tools, the protection of stock, and the like.

**Patterson Hall.**—This building, the residence of the women students of the University, is a large and handsome three-story brick structure of a hundred and fifty feet front, built on a fine site of about three acres fronting two hundred and ten feet on South Limestone street, on which is a line of the City Electric Railway. Within a quarter of a mile of the University on the south, a half mile of the Court House, principal hotels and the Postoffice on the north, and distant not more than ten minutes by electric railway from the principal churches of the city, Patterson Hall is, for all purposes, admirably located. The building is heated by steam, lighted by electricity and supplied with hydrant and cistern water. It has a front veranda of 14x68 feet, wide halls, a wardrobe in every bed room, and thirteen bath-rooms. With walks, drives and numerous old forest trees, the spacious front lawn, one of the most beautiful in Lexington, is an inviting place for exercise. Ample provision has also been made for exercise in the rear lawn, on which are tennis courts and croquet grounds.
ASSOCIATIONS

Y. M. C. A.

The Association occupies a spacious room in the Gymnasium. The room, which is well lighted and heated, and provided with suitable furniture, offers to the members a place both attractive and convenient for religious service, Bible or secular reading, or for playing harmless games.

The association has about fifty members. In addition to its religious work, including weekly meetings, lectures and Bible Study, it controls the tennis courts on the University campus and offers an interesting social life to its members. In order to promote most efficiently this varied and important work, an advisory committee of ten members cooperates with the association in its efforts to be influential in the moral and religious life of the University. On this committee the local ministry is represented by one member, the City Y. M. C. A. by one, the faculty by five, and the student body by three, all of whom are elected by the association.

Y. W. C. A.

This organization is an important feature of life in Patterson Hall. The association has two attractive rooms, one for religious meetings, the other a reading room open to all young women residing in Patterson Hall. Both have been nicely furnished by the University and the latter is well supplied with the leading magazines of the day.

The association has about thirty-five members who take part in the Sunday evening services and also in the Bible classes which meet one evening in each week.

THE UNION LITERARY SOCIETY.

This, the oldest of the literary associations connected with The State University, was formed in 1872 by the consolidation of the Yost Club and the Ashland Institute, and operates under a charter from the Legislature. It occupies a commodious and well-furnished hall in the Gymnasium and is supplied with a library due in part to an appropriation from the State. Besides the weekly meetings devoted to declamations, essays, and debates, the Society holds on the 22nd of February an annual contest in oratory, and awards to the successful competitor a gold medal provided by the alumni.

THE PATTERSON LITERARY SOCIETY.

This society, formed in 1887, and at the suggestion of Governor Knott named in honor of the President of the University, was chartered in 1888. It is provided with a handsome room and a good library. The
annual oratorical contest is held on the 26th of March, the birthday of the President, who presents the first prize, a gold medal. The second prize, also a gold medal, is the gift of Mr. George W. Crum, of Louisville.

THE PHILOSOPHIAN AND NEVILLE SOCIETIES.

These societies, instituted, the former in 1882, the latter in 1905, by young women of the University, for literary improvement and social pleasure, offer, besides the usual weekly meetings, public entertainments consisting of declamations, essays, criticisms, and addresses.

THE ENGINEERING SOCIETY.

This body, composed of matriculates in the Colleges of Engineering, meets on the third Friday of each month. The exercises consist of a paper read by a member on some pertinent topic, followed by a general discussion. During the year the Society is occasionally favored with lectures by experienced engineers not connected with the University.

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This organization is composed of the students of the College of Agriculture and holds weekly meetings in the Agricultural Building, at which meetings topics of agricultural interest are discussed through the medium of addresses, papers, debates, etc.

ASHLAND GRANGE 1655.

The local branch of the National Grange Organization was established with its headquarters with the Department of Agriculture in January, 1907. It includes in its membership many of the prominent farmers of Fayette and adjoining counties and a large number of the members of the faculty of the University and Experiment Station, as well as many students of the College of Agriculture. Since the erection of the new Agricultural Building it has held its meetings monthly or semi-monthly in an attractive assembly room upon the third floor of the building. While the grange is a fraternal organization, holding its special meetings behind closed doors, many of its sessions are open to the public, and during its existence here its meetings have been provided with many highly interesting programs through the co-operation of prominent men in agriculture from our own locality and elsewhere.

ATHLETICS.

Opportunity for voluntary physical exercise and legitimate outdoor sport is afforded by the spacious Athletic Field. The management of athletics on the part of the students is vested in an Athletic Association, composed of all students in the University who pay an annual fee of
$5.00, which fee also entitles them to a coupon ticket book, containing six dollars worth of coupons, good for admission to all athletic games and sports—foot ball, basket ball, base ball, and track—held on the University grounds.

The student’s Athletic Association elects the student managers of the different branches of athletics and four class representatives—one from each class. The four class representatives, together with five members of the Faculty, constitute the Athletic Board.

The faculty members of the Athletic Board have exclusive jurisdiction in all matters pertaining to eligibility of players and to the finances. A Director of Athletics, chosen by the Faculty Committee, is head coach of all the teams. He arranges schedules, negotiates for officials, and draws up contracts, subject to final revision by the Faculty Committee. Managers of the various branches of athletics are responsible to him, and requisitions for expenditures of money made by them to the Committee on Athletics of the Faculty must be presented through him and have his approval. The Treasurer of the Association is an alumnus, chosen by the Committee of the Faculty.
COLLEGE OF LAW

FACULTY.

JAMES KENNEDY PATTERSON, Ph., LL. D.,
President, Emeritus.

WILLIAM THORNTON LAFFERTY, A. M.,
Dean and Professor of Law.

CHARLES KERR,
Professor of Law.

THOMAS EDWIN MOORE, A. B.,
Professor of Law.

JAMES EDWARD TUTHILL, Ph. D.,
Assistant Professor of Political Economy and Sociology.

JOHN R. ALLEN, A. B., LL. B.,
Resident Lecturer.

RICHARD C. STOLL, A. B., LL. B.,
Resident Lecturer.

JOHN T. SHELBY, LL. D.,
Resident Lecturer.

GEORGE R. HUNT, LL. B.,
Resident Lecturer.

NON-RESIDENT LECTURERS.

AUGUSTUS E. WILLSON, Governor of Kentucky.
EDWARD C. O'REAR, Chief Justice Kentucky Court of Appeals.
HENRY S. BARKER, Judge Kentucky Court of Appeals.
J. P. HOPSON, Judge Kentucky Court of Appeals.
W. E. SETTLE, Judge Kentucky Court of Appeals.
JOHN D. CARROLL, Judge Kentucky Court of Appeals.
JOHN M. LASSING, Judge Kentucky Court of Appeals.
WILLIAM ROGERS CLAY, Commissioner Kentucky Court of Appeals.

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SPECIAL STATEMENT.

The Legislature of the State of Kentucky in 1908, by special enactment, converted Kentucky State College into a University, which now assumes its place at the head of the educational system of the State, as Kentucky State University. It was the design of the Legislature to make a strong state educational institution, and additional appropriations were made for that purpose. Additional courses of instruction were provided for in 1908, one of which was a course in law. Accordingly the Board of Trustees directed that the College of Law be established as one of the integral parts of the University, and that it be opened September, 1908, for the admission of students. A course of study covering a period of two years was prescribed, but the experience of one year proved that a longer period is required for a student to acquire a knowledge of the various elements of the law which will enable him to meet the needs of the profession. Commencing with September, 1909, the course was extended to three years, and embraces work of a collateral nature, which experience has proven to be of practical value in connection with the technical instruction.

Formerly, it was possible for the law student to begin and complete his professional studies in the office of a practicing lawyer. The demands upon the beginner were not so great; the authorities were few; the leading principles were settled and their application was comparatively simple. Now greater and better things are required. Our country is experiencing remarkable growth and development. The requirements for a successful career in all lines of business and in all professions necessitate the laying of a broader foundation before encountering these greatly changed conditions. Agriculture, mechanical engineering, and, in fact, all kinds of business demand greater preparation. In the profession of the law this requirement is even more apparent. The design of this College is to teach the student the fundamental principles of English and American Law, and to so extend the course of study as to fit him for the bar in any State. The course offered is thorough and comprehensive, giving such training as will prepare him for usefulness as a citizen, and success as a practitioner. The instruction will not be limited to persons who may choose the law as a profession, but will be given also to special students who may elect to take a limited course on such subjects as will be found useful in the pursuit of some other business or occupation. A good knowledge of the law is now being generally recognized as necessary and fundamental in making up a well-rounded preparation for a business life. Besides this, the study of the law, as now taught, with its collateral work, is an important part of a liberal education.

ADMISSION.

The candidate for admission to the first-year class in the College of Law must, in September, 1910, be able to meet the requirements for admission to the Freshman Class of any of the colleges of the University.
In September, 1911, students beginning the study of law must present evidence of having successfully completed the work of the Freshman year in this University or one of equal standing. All students who have matriculated in the College of Law, and have paid the fees required, will have the privilege of attending free of charge any of the lectures and recitations of the University. Students who carry their full line of work in other departments of the University may, by the consent of their Dean, have the privilege of attending, free of charge, any of the lectures and recitations of the College of Law. All law work is done in the afternoon and the schedule so arranged as not to interfere with other University work.

ADMISSION AS SPECIAL STUDENTS.

Persons whose preliminary preparation is not such as to entitle them to enter the regular courses as candidates for a degree, or persons who have read law for a considerable period before making application for admission, and such reading has not been sufficiently extensive to bring them within the rules for admission to any class, are allowed to become special students, with the privilege of pursuing a selected course of study, in any of the specified subjects, but without the privilege of being enrolled as candidates for a degree. All such students must satisfy the Dean that they are qualified to pursue the work with profit to themselves, and will be required to complete the subjects selected with the same thoroughness as regular students.

Should a special student desire subsequently to become a candidate for a degree, he must make up all the work required for the entrance examination before the beginning of the year when he proposes to graduate.

ADMISSION TO ADVANCED STANDING.

Students who are qualified to pass the entrance requirements, may be admitted to advanced standing, by presenting satisfactory evidence that they have pursued successfully the study of the subject for which they wish credit, in an approved law school. If advanced standing is desired by students who have pursued a course of private reading, such students will be examined upon the subjects offered, and the examination will be final in all subjects in which passing grades are made. When study in a law office is offered with the application for advanced standing, an affidavit by the attorney under whom the study was carried on should be presented.

Credit will not be given for more than two years' work done outside of this College.

No credit will be given for private reading done after matriculation, unless such reading is done under the direction of the Dean.
COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

FIRST YEAR.

✓ Study of the Common Law. Three hours per week for twelve weeks.
✓ Domestic Relations. Three hours a week for twelve weeks.
✓ Torts. Two hours a week for twenty-four weeks.
✓ Criminal Law. Three hours a week for eighteen weeks.
✓ Contracts. Two hours a week for thirty-five weeks.
✓ Bills, Notes and Cheques. Three hours a week for twelve weeks.
✓ Partnership. Three hours a week for eight weeks.
✓ Agency. Two hours a week for twelve weeks.
✓ Principles of Sales. Three hours a week for eight weeks.
✓ Real Property. Two hours a week for thirty-five weeks.

JUNIOR YEAR.

✓ Common Law Pleadings. Two hours a week for twelve weeks.
✓ Corporations. Two hours a week for thirty-five weeks.
✓ Evidence. Three hours a week for eighteen weeks.
✓ Insurance. Three hours a week for eight weeks.
✓ Bailment and Carriers. Three hours a week for eight weeks.
✓ Equity Jurisprudence. Two hours a week for thirty-five weeks.
✓ Code Pleading. Three hours a week for twelve weeks.
✓ Wills and Administration. Three hours a week for eight weeks.
✓ Commercial Law. Three hours a week for ten weeks.
✓ Sociology. Two hours a week for thirty-five weeks.

SENIOR YEAR.

✓ Damages. Two hours a week for twelve weeks.
✓ Conflict of Laws. Three hours a week for sixteen weeks.
✓ Elements of Constitutional Law. Two hours a week for eighteen weeks.
✓ Roman Law. Two hours a week for twenty-four weeks.
✓ Political Economy. Two hours a week for thirty-five weeks.
✓ Bankruptcy. Three hours a week for six weeks.
✓ Code and Statute Law. Three hours a week for ten weeks.
✓ International Law. Three hours a week for eight weeks.
✓ Jurisdiction and Proceedings in the United States Court. Two hours a week for nine weeks.
✓ Civil and Criminal Procedure. Three hours a week for thirty-five weeks.

METHOD OF INSTRUCTION.

The method of instruction pursued will be the use of text-books, lectures and illustrative cases, and such other methods as the Faculty may deem advisable. The value which the study of cases possesses in illustrating the practical application of legal principles, is fully appreciated, and the student will be required to use the library freely, in searching
for cases illustrative of the principles taught him. He will be required
to present the result of his investigation in the class room, that the sub-
ject may be discussed before the class until thoroughly understood.

Examinations will be held on each subject as it is completed, and a
general examination will be held at the end of the year upon the entire
year's work.

Any student not attending more than ninety per cent of the recita-
tions on any subject, must in addition to the class examination, prepare
an acceptable thesis upon that subject.

MOOT AND PRACTICE COURT.

The training given in a law school is not complete unless the student
acquires a knowledge of actual practice. This is secured by the intro-
duction of the Practice Court, which is presided over by one of the
professors. A room is especially equipped for this work, with all the
furnishings usually found in a well regulated court room. The court
will be provided with a full corps of officers made up of the students,
each of whom will alternate in official service until each member of the
class has had sufficient practice to become familiar with the duties of
each office. Students will be required to prepare and file in the court all
kinds of pleadings, demurrers, etc., and as counsel they will carry through
the various steps taken in a cause from its inception to the final judgment.
Criminal cases and cases in both law and equity will be made up and
tried under the procedure practiced in a regular court. Record books
will be kept in which each case will be recorded, showing its style, name
of attorney and each step taken during the proceedings. At the conclu-
sion of each case files will be made of all pleadings and other documents
used. Appeals will be prosecuted to the Court of Appeals, and each
student will be instructed in the preparation of the case, and in the pro-
cedure before that court.

In this court besides moot court work on assumed facts, actual con-
troversies will be arranged, and assigned for trial on issues of fact before
a jury, when witnesses will be examined, arguments made before the
court and jury, and all other incidents of a contested trial will be ex-
perienced.

Students will at intervals attend the courts of Fayette county which
are in continuous session. Experience gained in these and in the Practice
Courts of the College will give the student a good knowledge of the
practical part of the course of instruction.

The preparation of wills, deeds, abstracts of title, and all other docu-
ments usually required of the practitioner will be taught.

SPECIAL LECTURES.

Special lectures will be delivered during the year, by eminent lawyers,
covering many of the phases of the law and including procedure, legal
ethics and other allied subjects.
PRIVILEGES AND LIBRARY.

Students of the College of Law will be admitted to all the privileges of the literary societies, gymnasium and library, upon equal terms with other students of the University. A law library of carefully selected books has been accumulated and placed in the library rooms of the department, and is open daily for the free use of the students. This library embraces collections of text-books, reports of both Federal and State courts, Encyclopedias of law, digest of foreign laws, law magazines, pamphlets and other books of value, usually found in our best law libraries. Excepting the Court of Appeals library in Frankfort, this is the best law library in the State. By permission of the Fayette Bar Association, students are also given the free use of the large library under its control, which is located in the courthouse in Lexington, within a few blocks of the University campus.

LAW SOCIETY.

The Henry Clay Law Society is an organization composed of the law students, which convenes once each week in the Practice Court room. In this society the students by study and actual practice will learn the rules of parliamentary law, and its use in deliberative assemblies. They will organize legislative assemblies and learn the procedure in the framing and passage of bills, both State and Federal. Subjects of a public nature will be discussed so as to familiarize the students with the affairs of the country which will confront them in their experience as citizens and professional men.

LOCATION.

The College of Law is located in commodious quarters on the University grounds, and is supplied with class rooms, court room, auditorium for public lectures, a large library room, reading rooms and offices.

CERTIFICATES.

A student who has been connected with this College for a period not entitling him to graduate, may on application to the Dean receive an official certificate of attendance, which states the time of his attendance and the degree of his attainments in the subjects taken.

COMBINED COURSE.

Under arrangement made, it will be possible for a student to carry on to some extent under certain conditions collegiate studies and studies in law at the same time. By so doing he will be able to shorten from seven to six years the time required to earn the degrees in both courses.
GRADUATION.

To attain the degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL. B.) a student must have done, at least, one year of resident work, and must have reached the age of 21 years, have satisfied the entrance requirements, and have performed all required exercises and passed the regular examinations. Students who fail to obtain their degree in due course, because of conditions (other than those for entrance), will be permitted to remove those conditions at any time not later than one year after the graduation of their regular class. Further time may however be granted by a vote of the Law Faculty.

ADVANCED DEGREE.

The degree of Master of Laws (LL. M.) has as yet not been offered by this University. Persons desiring this degree are invited to correspond with Dean Lafferty.

EXPENSES.

A matriculation fee of $5.00 will be charged each law student; the tuition fee is $30.00 per year, and a diploma fee of $10.00 will be charged each graduate. Good board can be had in private families at prices ranging from $3.00 to $4.50 per week. The books for the required work will cost about $25.00 per year.
REGISTER OF STUDENTS

The second year of the College of Law of State University was closed June 2, 1910, with the following as the register of students for the year:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>City</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adair, Samuel Ewalt</td>
<td>Paris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baker, Alexander Frank, Jr</td>
<td>Versailles</td>
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<tr>
<td>Baker, Hodge Pomeroy</td>
<td>Kyle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ballard, Richard Bryan</td>
<td>Lancaster</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bonavita, Saville Marion</td>
<td>Atlanta, Ga.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Baldwin, Charles Emery</td>
<td>Cecil, O.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bablitz, August Adolph</td>
<td>Lexington</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burrus, Thomas Harris, Jr</td>
<td>Madison, Ga.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clay, James Thomas</td>
<td>Paris</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carroll, Tarleton Combs</td>
<td>Louisville</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clugston, William George</td>
<td>Lexington</td>
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<tr>
<td>Croft, Carl C.</td>
<td>Fulton</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colson, Matison Greenleaf</td>
<td>Somerset</td>
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<td>Campbell, Elmer Titus</td>
<td>Lexington</td>
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<td>Ellis, Cecil Byrne</td>
<td>Tracy</td>
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<td>Fears, John Carroll</td>
<td>New Castle</td>
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<td>Faulkner, Henry Clarence</td>
<td>Williamsburg</td>
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<td>Furgerson, Robert Hume</td>
<td>Paris</td>
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<td>Gill, Jones Otha</td>
<td>Marion</td>
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<td>Garred, Richard Vinson</td>
<td>Louisa</td>
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<td>Gastineau, Wallace Atlee</td>
<td>Middlesboro</td>
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<td>Green, Edward B.</td>
<td>Cleveland, O.</td>
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<td>Hamilton, John N.</td>
<td>Alliance</td>
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<td>Hamilton, William Shacklette</td>
<td>Mt. Sterling</td>
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<td>Hudson, William Edward</td>
<td>Bowling Green</td>
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<td>Haggard, Rodney, Jr</td>
<td>Winchester</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hughes, Miller</td>
<td>Wickliffe</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hall, Asa Morrison</td>
<td>Lexington</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jacobs, Silas</td>
<td>Brooksville</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jones, Morgan Frederick</td>
<td>Pelham, Ga.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Martin, Otto Carlston</td>
<td>Hartford</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maddox, Robert Lyton</td>
<td>Mayfield</td>
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<tr>
<td>Moore, Virgil Yandell</td>
<td>Marion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A. B., University of Valparaiso.

A. B., A. & M. College, Mississippi.

A. B., Kentucky State University.

A. B., Kentucky State University.

A. B., Wesleyan College.

A. B., Kentucky State University.
Morrison, George Bain .............................................. Lexington.
Martin, Rebel .......................................................... Vest.
Nutter, James Harcourt .............................................. La Grange.
Ogata, Louis Ichize .................................................... Kumamati, Japan.
Prewitt, William Wathen ............................................. Osceola, Ark.
Perkins, John Milton ................................................... Burnside.
Pope, George Riley ...................................................... Pineville.
Rees, James Dwire ........................................................ Maysville.
Reed, Samuel P .............................................................. Lexington.
Rogers, James Clifford ................................................ Ashland.
Rhodes, William ........................................................... Lexington.
A. B., Kentucky State University.
Rowe, Walter Ellsworth ............................................... Lexington.
C. E., Nebraska University.
Staples, Harry .............................................................. Lexington.
Spradling, Marion Clyde .............................................. Berry.
A. B., Wesleyan College.
Sims, Robert Lee .......................................................... Frankfort.
Sweetland, Edwin Rugar ............................................. Ithaca, N. Y.
B. S. A., Cornell University.
Stanfill, William Abner ............................................. Barboursville.
Schnaitter, Marion Rexford ........................................ Madison, Ind.
A. B., Hanover College.
Salyers, Squire Webber ............................................... Frankfort.
Strong, South .............................................................. Jackson.
Terrell, Robert Craig ................................................... Bedford.
C. E., Kentucky State University.
Turner, Job Darbin ....................................................... Lexington.
B. Pd., Kentucky State University.
Taylor, Carroll Gholson ............................................... Lexington.
Thompson, Linzy Otto .................................................... Jattie.
M. S., Southern Normal.
Thompson, Grover Cleveland ........................................ Jattie.
M. S., Southern Normal.
Townsend, William Henry .......................................... Glensboro.
Webb, Edgar Hedger ...................................................... Sadieville.
Wilson, Ethelbert Reed ............................................... Lexington.
Wilmore, James Azure ................................................ Gradyville.
Youell, Harold Heath .................................................. Minneapolis, Minn.

SPECIAL STUDENTS.
Allison, Lonidas Metcalfe .......................................... Carlisle.
Barbee, Richard Carroll ............................................... Newport.
Bateman, Roy Atkins .................................................. Bradfordsville.
Caywood, Frank Finley ................................................ Caywood.
Crafton, Milton C ......................................................... Henderson.
Dawson, John Stanley .................................................. Bloomfield.
Dorman, James Cardwell ............................................ Nicholasville.
Dugan, Frank Clarke .................................................... Louisville.
Estes, Jordon Jrove ..................................................... Lebanon.
Fox, Walter Cuthbert .......................................................... Newport.
Grimes, John Frank ............................................................. Lexington.
Hubbard, Alpha .................................................................. Hubbard.
Irvin, Oscar William ............................................................ Greenville.
Kelly, Hugh ........................................................................ Rumsey.
Lewis, Edward Hugh ............................................................ College Hill.
Marshall, Caleb Wallace ....................................................... Lexington.
Mosby, William Eugene ....................................................... Bardwell.
Nelson, Harry Andrew .......................................................... Uniontown.
Post, Shelby ........................................................................ Kingston, N. Y.
Pannell, Stephen Lamont ....................................................... Greenville.
Robinson, Benjamin Franklin ................................................ Lexington.
Rainey, Murray ................................................................... Carrollton.
Smith, Hal Walker ................................................................. Henderson.
Stivers, Sherman Harry ........................................................ Paris.
Terrell, Daniel Voiers ............................................................ Bedford.
Warren, Thomas Phillip ......................................................... Lexington.
Winston, Algernon Sidney ..................................................... Sturgis.
Waller, James William .......................................................... Paris.
Worthington, Elmer Francis .................................................. Lexington.

SUMMER COURSE IN LAW

In connection with the summer courses of instruction in other departments of State University, the College of Law will offer special courses in law, beginning June 8, 1910, and continuing eight weeks. These courses will be given on the subjects set out in the regular courses, and are offered for the benefit of those who have not completed the work of the previous year, and wish to continue the law course to its completion; for those who are preparing for admission to the bar, and have had no training in a law school; for those who wish to review the law to familiarize themselves with the theory, or to prepare for advance standing in pursuing the law course to graduation in this University.

Work successfully completed during the Summer Session will be credited as if done during any regular session, thereby lessening to that extent the period of time necessary to graduation.

The Dean of the College of Law will conduct the Summer School, assisted by the members of the Law Faculty; and during the term arrangements will be made for special lectures.

The entire fee for the summer term will be $10.00, payable at the time of matriculation.

For further information, address

W. T. LAFFERTY, A. M.,
Dean of Law College, State University,
Lexington Ky.
Statement

February

Consumer Council

Attended other Union work