

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

February 18, 1921

A special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois was held at the Governor's Mansion, in Springfield, at 12:30 p m on Friday, February 18, 1921, pursuant to the following notice which was sent out by the Secretary on February 12, 1921:

On the call of the President, Mr. Robert F. Carr, there will be a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois at the Governor's Mansion, in Springfield, at 12:30 p.m. on Friday, February 18, 1921, to consider matters submitted by the President of the University and the Committees of the Board, and such other matters as may be duly submitted.

When the Board convened, the following members were present: Mr. Abbott, Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Busey, Mr. Carr, Mrs. Evans, Mr. Herbert, Mr. Hoit, Mr. Small, Mr. Trimble, Mr. Ward; also Mrs. Grigsby and Dr. Noble, members-elect.

President Kinley was present.

GIFT TO PRESIDENT CARR

Mr. Trimble, on behalf of the members of the Board, presented Mr. Carr with a pair of silver vases as a token of their appreciation of his distinguished services as a member and as President of the Board.

MINUTES APPROVED

The Secretary presented the minutes of the meeting of January 25, 1921.

On motion of Mrs Evans, the minutes were approved as printed on pages 163 to 180 above.

MATTERS SUBMITTED BY PRESIDENT KINLEY

The Board considered the following matters submitted by the President of the University.

REPORT OF VETERINARY COMMISSION**(1) The Report of the Veterinary Commission:**

The commission appointed under your authority of August 15, 1919 (see minutes, pages 570 and 652), to consider a report to you upon the advisability of establishing at the University of Illinois a School of Veterinary Science begs leave to submit the following report.

By authority given the President of your Board, who was himself designated chairman of a commission for this purpose, the following commission was appointed:

Hon. Charles Adkins, Director of Agriculture.
Hon. J. G. Imboden, President, State Live Stock Association.
Hon. F. Edson White, Vice-President, Armour & Company.
Hon. Simon E. Lantz, State Senator.
Hon R. E. Nesbitt, President, Illinois State Veterinary Medical Association.
Dean Eugene Davenport, College of Agriculture of the University.
Professor H. W. Mumford, Department of Animal Husbandry, College of Agriculture, of the University.
Dr. David Kinley, President of the University.
Hon. Robert F. Carr, President of the Board of Trustees and Chairman of the Commission.

Your commission met on February 20, 1920, at the University, all the members being present. The resolution of the State Legislature directing the Trustees of the University to appoint this commission was read. The commission organized with the president of the University as secretary. The commission voted to request the President of the University to appoint a faculty committee to consider the whole matter, to get together information for the commission, and give the commission the benefit of their study.

In accordance with the resolution mentioned above, the President of the University appointed a faculty committee as follows:

W. C. Coffey, Professor of Sheep Husbandry, chairman.
H. P. Rusk, Professor of Beef Cattle Husbandry.
Robert Graham, Professor of Animal Pathology.
K. C. Babcock, Dean, College of Liberal Arts and Sciences.
J. M. White, Supervising Architect.

It turned out that Dean Babcock's health at the time would not permit him to serve. Therefore, Professor E. J. Townsend, formerly Dean of the College of Science, kindly consented to take Dean Babcock's place on the commission.

The report of this committee was made on July 22, 1920, and sent to each member of the Commission. It received the careful attention of all and was the subject of discussion at the next meeting of the commission, which was held at the University November 5, 1920. All the members of the commission were present excepting Mr. Charles Adkins and Mr. F. Edson White. At this meeting general conclusions were reached as to the character of the report to be made and the secretary was requested to draft it. This having been done, the commission has considered the draft and formulated its report as given below.

Report of the Commission

The commission was directed to report plans and estimates for a College of Veterinary Science, in accordance with the instructions of the General Assembly to the Board of Trustees of the University. A study of the field shows, however, that the establishment of a College of Veterinary Science would be an expensive procedure

and would not meet the conditions which the various animal industry interests need. In the appendix to this report are given facts showing that the attendance on established veterinary colleges is diminishing and that the call and need is not for practitioners of the established sort but rather for more knowledge of animal diseases and knowledge of better methods of preventing and curing them.

There are four possible lines of recommendation open to your honorable body to adopt in making your report to the General Assembly.

(1) *A teaching school of veterinary medicine and surgery.*

This would be an ordinary school or college offering a professional course in veterinary medicine and surgery with a minimum of research and would cost approximately \$150,000 annually to operate. It would require, in addition, certain buildings, and provision would have to be made to meet the expense of that portion of the instruction of the course of study which would be given by other departments of the University. Such a school would be comparable to the better existing colleges of the kind. At present prices of construction, adequate buildings similar to those of existing institutions would require approximately \$1,000,000 as an initial outlay. For reasons which will appear from a study of the facts in the appendix, especially the evidence showing the decrease in attendance at the established colleges, your committee does not recommend the establishment of such a college.

(2) *A graduate department or school of veterinary medicine and surgery.*

This organization would be a college or school or department in the Graduate School or Agricultural Experiment Station whose student body would be advanced students in Agriculture who are looking forward to research in this field. The department or school should have a staff at least equal to any similar staff in the country, and this would require in the opinion of the Dean of the College of Agriculture, 7 instructors of professorial rank, 8 associate professors, 8 assistant professors, 6 instructors, and 5 assistants, with large facilities for investigation. The estimated cost of operation and maintenance would be approximately \$250,000 a year, and the work would require a building somewhat larger than that required for the previous plan. Your commission does not recommend this plan.

(3) *A department of animal pathology.*

A department of animal pathology could be developed in the existing College of Agriculture or the Agricultural Experiment Station for the sole purpose of investigation into the causes and methods of control of animal diseases for a state-wide service in the diagnosis of such cases as baffle the local veterinarian, and for an extension service maintaining a close connection with the stockmen, on the one hand, and the practising veterinarians, on the other. A building for the housing of such a department would cost at least \$100,000 as an initial outlay and the operation would require, on the basis of our present knowledge, \$75,000 to \$100,000 a year.

(4) *An institute of pathology.*

An institute of pathology would not provide any undergraduate instruction but would devote itself exclusively to investigation in the method and means of control of communicable diseases, especially those common to animals and men, and probably plants. Of course such an institute would receive advanced or graduate students, but its principal work would be investigation. It should be organized into departments of bacteriology, physiology, animal pathology, human pathology, and plant pathology, and possibly other departments, with the head of the department of bacteriology as director of the institute. Such an institute would require a considerable staff, and its cost of operation would doubtless run to as much as between \$100,000 and \$125,000 per year. The institute would also require a physical equipment including a building, which would doubtless run to as large a sum.

Your commission recommends the adoption of either the third or fourth plan as your proposal to the General Assembly.

Facts Bearing on the Inquiry and Recommendation

(1) Attendance at veterinary colleges and schools of the country has, almost without exception, declined within the past five years. There are a few excellent veterinary colleges connected with the larger institutions of learning, particularly in Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Michigan, and Iowa. These colleges all give a four-year course leading to the degree of D. V. M. (Doctor of Veterinary Medicine), and some of them are equipped with excellent facilities for research. But the attendance at every one of them has been declining for some time and, in general, they are only about half filled. It was a realization of this situation that induced the authorities of the State of Wisconsin to abandon a plan which they had approved for the establishment of a veterinary college in connection with the State University.

The enrollment at Pennsylvania has dropped from 150 to 55 in the past four or five years. The attendance at other state veterinary institutions is only about half the number that could be readily accommodated. It is clear that there are now facilities enough in the country to take care of many more students than are attracted to this field. Therefore, if the University of Illinois were to establish a veterinary college of the ordinary type, it would have to be in all respects superior to any other school of its kind in the country.

This would be a large and expensive undertaking. The cost of the physical plant alone may be appreciated when it is stated that the buildings and equipments of existing institutions like those in Iowa and Pennsylvania represent expenditures of half a million or more, which would now require approximately \$1,000,000 to duplicate. The mere cost of a building such as was planned for the proposed veterinary college in the Union Stock Yards in 1908-09 would be approximately \$600,000. Your commission thinks it would be very difficult to justify the necessary expenditure for the establishment of such a college of residence teaching alone.

Moreover, the field of study in the veterinary profession has shifted. The stress used to be laid on anatomy, materia medica, and therapeutics, where it is now laid on infectious diseases and methods of control of epidemics. All of this has vastly increased the cost of instruction in the veterinary courses and accounts in large measure for the failure of the private veterinary colleges. It also accounts for the fact that the best advices are that what is needed now is not so much a school for the turning out of more practitioners as it is better endowment and facilities for investigation.

(2) Non-residence teaching or veterinary extension

This is a field in which the University can render much service to the live stock industry. But its prosecution implies, of course, the cooperation of a research and diagnostic laboratory at the University. Indeed, the University is already doing a good deal of this work in the Division of Animal Husbandry of the College of Agriculture. The Division of Animal Pathology submits the following from its laboratory records as an example of the aid it is at present giving in this important field.

Specimens for Diagnosis Received Jan. 1, 1920—June 1, 1920.

Horses.....	13	or 1	%	of total.
Cattle.....	127	"	9.8%	" "
Hogs.....	1021	"	78.0%	" "
Sheep.....	31	"	2.4%	" "
Dogs.....	3			
Poultry.....	61	"	4.6%	" "
Feed & Misc. material.....	36	"	2.7%	" "

(3) Veterinary research

The outstanding demand from veterinarians and live stock men upon the University is for information relative to the causes, prevention, and treatment of many poorly understood animal diseases. The importance of this phase of the subject cannot be over-estimated. The following table gives some idea of the loss due to the absence of proper preventive measures and this absence, in turn, is due, in the main to lack of proper knowledge which can be obtained ordinarily by further research.

Estimates on Number and Value of Live Stock in Illinois
and on the Number and Value of Animals Lost Through
Various Diseases.

Kind of Livestock	Number		Value		Losses due to diseases for year	Value of animals lost from diseases year
	Jan. 1, 1920.	Jan. 1, 1920	Jan. 1, 1920	Jan. 1, 1920	1919-20	1919-20
Swine.....	5,323,000		\$109,121,500		335,349	\$ 6,874,654
Cattle.....						
Dairy.....	1,060,000		101,760,000			
Beef.....	1,290,000		70,434,000		54,050	4,205,090
Horses and Mules.....	1,462,000		137,428,000		29,811	2,802,234
Sheep.....	1,010,000		12,726,000		24,745	311,787
Poultry.....	20,753,308		20,753,308		3,112,995	3,112,995
<i>Total losses.....</i>					3,556,950	\$17,306,760

Note: The following losses not taken into consideration in the tabulation given above:

- (a) Pigs, lambs, calves, and colts that die at birth or a few weeks after.
- (b) Losses due to condemnation of animals, carcasses, or parts of carcasses at the slaughtering plants operating under government inspection.

Of course, no one can say that in any limited time a loss of this kind could be saved or prevented, but there is a high degree of probability that much of it could be prevented by early discoveries in a properly manned and equipped research veterinary laboratory. The practising veterinarian of today is not always able with the facilities at hand to make prompt and accurate diagnoses of the first cases of communicable diseases that may develop in his neighborhood, and indeed has not had the opportunity to be trained in the most troublesome diseases which now beset our animal population.

It is, therefore, our conviction that the primary need of the State in veterinary matters can be met only by the development of a strong research and diagnostic staff with adequate laboratories and facilities. The investigations of our Animal Pathology Division during the past year on the existence of botulism in domestic animals will compare favorably with any single accomplishment in the field of veterinary education in America. The results of these investigations, also, have an important relation to the control of the same disease in human beings. This fact is an indication of the value of cooperation between a corps of highly trained experts in the field of veterinary science and in public health. By such cooperation we believe that we shall make more progress than we shall make in any other way in the extinction of the communicable diseases that are common to man and beast. On the matter of research, Dean Stang of the Veterinary School of Iowa State College, at a conference last year at the University of Illinois, said, "The most urgent need from a professional agricultural, and economic standpoint today is much more extensive and thorough research along further lines. Our practitioners are begging for information which is not now available. The stockmen does not have great difficulty in securing a veterinarian, but too frequently the problem confronting the veterinarian cannot be solved with advantage to the client or to the best interest of the live stock industry simply because a solution does not yet lie within our power."

(3) *Should a Division of Veterinary Medicine be located in Chicago?*

Your committee appreciates the possible advantages in both teaching and research to be gained by a close affiliation of the Colleges of Medicine and Veterinary Medicine. We are also aware of opportunities for securing gross pathological specimens and for establishing close contact with the veterinary inspection service at the Union Stock Yards if a division of the Veterinary College were to be located in Chicago. In spite of these advantages, however, we believe that the College would better be a

complete and compact unit in Urbana. A Chicago division would be expensive and it would present administrative difficulties, for it would be almost impossible to select a phase of the student's training that would be unrelated to and not dependent on the work of the departments located at the main seat of the College. It would also divide the student's time between Urbana and Chicago, the probable results of which would be greater cost to the student in securing his education, and fewer decisions to take the course in Veterinary Science because of additional cost and a break in the continuity of the student's life on the campus in Urbana.

Even though your committee views the establishment of a division of the Veterinary College in Chicago as inadvisable, it nevertheless firmly believes that there should be close contact between the Veterinary College, on the one hand, and the Medical College and the veterinary inspection service the Stock Yards on the other. It is believed that this contact can best be established and maintained by the appointment of a joint committee on research.

Conclusions

In view of all the above circumstances, your committee has recommended, as already indicated, the careful consideration and the adoption of either the third or the fourth proposition in the report. The third proposition, that for a veterinary research institute, is the one which comes nearest to meeting the immediate needs, not only from the agricultural standpoint but from the veterinarian standpoint as well. But the fourth plan, a pathological institute for the study of animal and human diseases, is a much more far reaching plan, with possibilities of much greater value and moment. The establishment of an institute whose primary object is the study of diseases common to animals and to men would undoubtedly be as serviceable to the animal industries and other agricultural interests of the State as the third plan. It would have the additional merit of entering upon a new field in which there is every reason to believe discoveries of great moment to the public health may be made. Such an institute would attract the attention of the country and the world in that it would be perhaps the first to give special study to that class of organisms which seek a host wherever it may be found, invading man, animals, and possibly plants, as opportunity offers, giving rise not only to puzzling symptoms, but to a variety of diseases which we are not now prepared to study intelligently, much less to treat. Such an institution should be an association of departments, rather than a college, capable of studying microscopic organisms as such, whether bacterial or protozoan with a view of determining their primary and secondary hosts and, therefore, the best methods of control. Such an organization should have the most intimate connection with kindred University departments, both in sciences, in agriculture, and in animal and human pathology. The most intimate connection of all should be established between the institute and the Department of Animal Pathology in the College of Agriculture.

On motion of Mr. Trimble, this report was adopted as the recommendation of the Board to the General Assembly. It was the opinion of the Board that Plan 4 was to be preferred.

PARR COKING PROCESS

(2) A joint recommendation from the President of the University and the President of the Board that the President of the Board be authorized to appoint a commission of three prominent business men to suggest to the Board a proper working agreement for the development of the Parr coking process (see page 112).

On motion of Mr. Abbott, this recommendation was adopted.

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS IN CERTAIN DEPARTMENTS

(3) A recommendation that additional appropriations be made as follows:

College of Liberal Arts and Sciences.

Botany, laboratory equipment.....	\$300
Chemistry, expense.....	2000
English, salaries.....	3000
History, salaries.....	200
Physiology, salaries, \$400, expense, \$100.....	500
Romance Languages, half-time stenographic assistant.....	300
Zoology, salaries.....	300
<i>Total, Liberal Arts and Sciences.....</i>	<i>\$6600</i>

Library—Books and Binding.....	3000
Registrar's Office, labor and incidentals.....	4000
Physical Education for Men, expense.....	2000
Graduate School Research Fund.....	2500
Animal Pathology.....	5000
Chicago Departments, incidental expenses.....	800
College of Medicine, salaries.....	200
<i>Total.....</i>	<i>\$24,100</i>

On motion of Mr. Abbott, this recommendation was approved and \$24,100 was transferred from the Reserve and Incidental fund and appropriated to the uses specified. The vote was as follows: Aye, Mr. Abbott, Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Busey, Mr. Carr, Mrs. Evans, Mr. Herbert, Mr. Hoit, Mr. Small, Mr. Trimble, Mr. Ward; no, none; absent, Mr. Blair.

DEGREES

(4) A recommendation from the University Senate that degrees be conferred on the following list of candidates who completed the requirements at the end of the first semester.

GRADUATE SCHOOL**The Degree of Master of Arts***In Chemistry*

Philip Kelsey Porter, A. B., (*Grinnell College*) 1918

In Railway Administration

Teh Hsi Cheo, A. B., (*University of Nanking*) 1915

In Mathematics

Walter Grisemer, A. B., 1918

The Degree of Master of Science*In Chemistry*

Gail Phillips Edwards, B. S., 1918

Joseph Lowe Hall, B. S., 1919

Carl Clarence Larson, B. S., 1918

John Hardenbergh Waldo, B. S., 1920

*In Bacteriology and Pathology**(College of Medicine)*

Ralph August Kordenat, B. S., 1919

COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS AND SCIENCES

The Degree of Bachelor of Arts*In General Course*

Glen Amos Brough
 Ruth Eaton
 Mildred Lauretta Folk
 Roy Eltis Gore
 Harold Eugene Hayward
 Orlyn Oliver McLeish

Djalma Verella Martins
 Faustine Quesales Otanes
 Helen Smith Pringle
 Rex Roland Thompson
 Merle Bernice Turner
 Harold Theodore Towe

The Degree of Bachelor of Science*In Chemistry*

Eugene Stewart Huffman
 Valentine Austin Jones
 Francis Patrick Somers

In Chemical Engineering

Saul Solkind Callner
 Clarence B Lovell
 Charles Chauncey Russell

COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

The Degree of Bachelor of Arts*In General Business*

Conrad Elmer Sandvold

The Degree of Bachelor of Science*In General Business*

George Humphrey Baum
 Abraham Meyer Bremer
 Maurice Willard Evans

Charles Harold Groves
 William Kenneth Kopp
 Henry Edward Motter
 Harold Eijner Rasmussen

In Railway Administration

Hsueh Lian Hsieh

In Accountancy

Maurice J Pierce

COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

The Degree of Bachelor of Science*In Education*

Harold McDonald Davis

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

The Degree of Bachelor of Science*In Ceramic Engineering*

Gordon Klein

In Civil Engineering

David Fonseca
Joseph Patrick Lawlor
Wayne Middleton

In Electrical Engineering

Milford Coats Boice
Paul Brown Burley

In Mechanical Engineering

Arthur Harold Bodenschatz
Paul Dunham Close
Frank Henry Paul Koepke
George Leo Nicholas Meyer
Hilarion Gensole Henares

In Railway Engineering

Philip Spring Westcott

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

The Degree of Bachelor of Science*In Agriculture*

Paul Gilbert Adams	Clarence Melville Johnston
Theodore Raymond Allen	William Maurice Kimmelshue
Joshua Clayton Anderson	Thomas Everett Kirkpatrick
Lyle Coleman Bridgford	Harry Arthur Luer
Joseph Harold Chase	Fred William Orland
Bruce Byrne Clark	Sidney Keller Starr
Arthur Buckley Close	Ozell Trask Stateler
Walter Harper Dorsett	Elwin Thomas Wallace
Reidar Bastian Gaarder	Herbert Frederick Wascher

In Home Economics

Ardenia Moree Lewis

In Landscape Gardening

Wilbur McGehee

COLLEGE OF LAW

The Degree of Bachelor of Laws

August J Scheineman
Hugh Ware Cross
Owen McIntosh Burns
Curvella H Swick

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE

The Degree of Bachelor of Science

Bertha Marie G Anderson
Beulah Marie Smith

These degrees were conferred.

AMENDMENT OF ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS

(5) A recommendation of the University Senate that the provision in regard to entrance deficiencies, as given on pages 68 and 69 of the Annual Register for 1919-20, be amended to read as follows:

No quantitative conditions are permitted. In other words, every student must offer at the time of admission 15 units in acceptable subjects. These must include the 6 units prescribed for all the Undergraduate Colleges (List A). It is provided, however, that a student who offers 15 acceptable units including the 6 units of List A, *but is deficient with respect to laboratory work*, or a student who is deficient not to exceed 2 units in subjects prescribed only for the college or curriculum which he wishes to enter may be admitted in that college or curriculum to courses for which he is fully prepared, subject to the requirement that the deficiencies in question shall be removed before he may register for a second year's work.

On motion of Mr. Hoit, this recommendation was adopted.

CURRICULUM IN GENERAL ENGINEERING

(6) The following statement:

The University Senate at its meeting of February 14, 1921, voted to recommend to the Board of Trustees the approval of a new curriculum in General Engineering, which is described as follows by Dean Richards:

"This curriculum represents a new grouping of subjects which are already taught in the University, and is designed to train men in the broad fundamental principles of the engineering industries. Naturally, with such a grouping of subjects no effort has been made to provide for highly specialized work in any one of the Departments in Engineering. The basic principles, however, are required. Incidentally, the curriculum makes it possible for a student enrolled in this curriculum to acquire a good knowledge of a foreign language as a preparation for engineering work in a foreign country.

"The prescribed work of the curriculum includes 21 hours of mathematics, 20 hours of physics and chemistry, 16 hours of language or approved electives, 20 hours of economics, and 53 hours of engineering."

I ask that the President of the University be authorized to approve this curriculum.

On motion of Mrs. Evans, this authority was granted.

INCREASES IN SALARIES OF STENOGRAPHERS

(7) A recommendation that the following increases in the salaries of stenographers be made, to take effect March 1, 1921:

	<i>Present salary</i>	<i>Proposed salary</i>
Marguerite Byland, Animal Husbandry Department.....	65.00	70.00
Philomena Marquardt, Department of Electrical Engineering.....	65.00	70.00
Rose Alice Pratt, Department of Mining Engineering.....	65.00	75.00
Lois Toy, Business Office.....	65.00	75.00

On motion of Mr. Trimble, this matter was referred to the President of the University, with power to act.

APPOINTMENT OF MISS HARRIET BARTO

(8) A request for authority to appoint Miss Harriet Barto to the staff of the department of Home Economics beginning September 1, 1921.

On motion of Mr. Trimble, this appointment was authorized.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(9) A statement concerning the appropriations to be requested of the General Assembly.

This matter was fully discussed, but, as the program had previously been adopted by the Board (page 113), no action was taken.

VOTE OF THANKS TO GOVERNOR SMALL

On motion of Mr. Abbott, a vote of thanks was unanimously extended to Governor Small for his generous hospitality in entertaining the Board.

APPOINTMENTS TO FILL VACANCIES

The Secretary presented for record the following list of appointments made by President Kinley:

Aagard, A. H., Instructor in Mechanical Engineering, for five months, beginning February 1, 1921, at a salary of two hundred ten dollars (\$210) a month. (January 14, 1921)*

Allen, R. W., Graduate Assistant in Chemistry, on one-fourth time, for five months, beginning February 1, 1921, at a salary of thirty dollars (\$30) a month. (February 14, 1921)

Baldwin, J. H., State Leader in the Junior Extension Department in the College of Agriculture, on three-fourths time, from February 1, 1921, to August 31, 1922, at a salary of one hundred fifty dollars (\$150) a month. (January 28, 1921)

Becker, L. M., Instructor in Mechanical Engineering, beginning when he reports for duty and continuing until June 20, 1921, at a salary of two hundred dollars (\$200) a month. (February 14, 1921)

Bennett, W. L., Assistant in Chemistry, on one-eighth time, for five months, beginning February 1, 1921, without salary. (February 14, 1921)

Bowler, V. B., Assistant in Medicine, from January 21, 1921, to September 1, 1921, without salary. (January 31, 1921)

Crane, F. H., Assistant in Soil Fertility, in the Department of Agronomy, in the College of Agriculture and the Agricultural Experiment Station, for six months, beginning March 1, 1921, at a salary of one hundred dollars (\$100) a month. (February 14, 1921)

Crosby, G. M., Assistant Superintendent of the Foundry, in the Department of Mechanical Engineering, for five months, beginning February 1, 1921, at a salary of one hundred sixty dollars (\$160) a month. (January 27, 1921)

DuBois, Martha H., Assistant in History, on part-time, from February 11, 1921, to June 15, 1921, at a salary of forty dollars (\$40) a month. (February 14, 1921)

Duff, A. M., Instructor in General Engineering Drawing, for five months, beginning February 1, 1921, at a salary of one hundred eighty dollars (\$180) a month. (January 24, 1921)

Evans, M. W., Assistant in Business Organization and Operation, for five months, beginning February 1, 1921, at a salary of one hundred dollars (\$100) a month. (January 27, 1921)

Francis, D. R., Instructor in General Engineering Drawing, for five months, beginning February 1, 1921, at a salary of two hundred dollars (\$200) a month. (February 1, 1921)

Gilkey, H. J., Assistant in Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, in the Engineering Experiment Station, beginning when he reports for duty and continuing until August 31, 1921, at a salary of one hundred seventy-five dollars (\$175) a month. (February 14, 1921)

Hamlin, Iva Pearl, Secretary in the College of Commerce, for seven months, beginning February 1, 1921, at a salary of ninety dollars (\$90) a month. (January 27, 1921)

Hope, E. W., Professor of Law, for five months, beginning February 1, 1921, at a salary of three hundred dollars (\$300) a month. (February 14, 1921)

Howell, F. M., Special Research Assistant in Engineering Materials in the Engineering Experiment Station, beginning February 15, 1921, and continuing until further notice, at a salary of one hundred sixty-six and two-thirds dollars (\$166.66) a month. (February 5, 1921)

*The date in parenthesis is the date on which the appointment was made by the President of the University.

Johnson, E. L., Student Assistant in Animal Husbandry, on one-half time, in the College of Agriculture, for five months, beginning February 1, 1921, at a salary of fifty dollars (\$50) a month. (February 14, 1921)

Kaufmann, W. E., Graduate Assistant in Chemistry, for five months, beginning February 1, 1921, at a salary of thirty (\$30) a month. (February 5, 1921)

Kelly, F. B., Instructor in Physiology, in the College of Medicine, on one-half time, for four and one-half months, beginning February 1, 1921, at a salary of seventy-five dollars (\$75) a month. (February 5, 1921)

Kocour, C. J., Assistant in Military Science, for the second semester, beginning February 7, 1921, at a salary of ten dollars (\$10) a month. (February 5, 1921)

Klein, Nancy, Junior Clerk in the Bureau of Educational Research, at a salary of eighty-three and one-third dollars (\$83.33) a month, beginning January 1, 1921, continuing until further notice, subject to the rules of the Civil Service Commission. (January 24, 1921)

Laible, R. J., Assistant in Animal Husbandry, in the College of Agriculture, for seven months, beginning February 1, 1921, at a salary of one hundred twenty-five dollars (\$125) a month. (February 5, 1921)

Lapp, C. J., Assistant in Physics, for five months, beginning February 1, 1921, at a salary of one hundred forty dollars (\$140) a month. This appointment supercedes his previous appointment. (February 1, 1921)

Leinroth, J. P., Instructor in Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, beginning when he reports for duty and continuing until June 30, 1921, at a salary of one hundred eighty dollars (\$180) a month. (February 14, 1921)

Levinson, S. A., Instructor in Pathology and Bacteriology, in the College of Medicine, on one-half time, for five months, beginning February 1, 1921, at a salary of seventy dollars and eighty-three and one-third cents (\$70.83 1-3) a month. (January 31, 1921)

Martin, H. M., Associate in Romance Languages, for two years, beginning September 1, 1921, at a salary of two thousand dollars (\$2000) a year. (February 1, 1921)

Mays, A. B., Assistant Professor of Industrial Education, for six and one-half months, beginning February 15, 1921, at a salary of two hundred sixty-six and two-thirds dollars (\$266.66 2-3) a month. (January 27, 1921)

Miller, F. J., Assistant in Geology, for five months, beginning February 1, 1921, at a salary of one hundred twenty-five dollars (\$125) a month. (February 10, 1921)

Quinn, H. E., Assistant in Geology, on one-half time, from February 7, 1921, to June 30, 1921, at a salary of seventy-five dollars (\$75) a month. (January 27, 1921)

Rice, N. L., Student Assistant in Animal Husbandry, in the College of Agriculture, on three-fifths time, from February 1, 1921, to July 1, 1921, at a salary of sixty dollars (\$60) a month. (February 14, 1921)

Schafheitlin, Anna, Assistant in German, for five months, beginning February 1, 1921, at a salary of one hundred twenty dollars (\$120) a month. (February 14, 1920)

Schmidt, F. D., Mechanic in the department of Physiology and Physiological Chemistry, at a salary of one hundred twenty-five dollars (\$125) a month, for eight months and eight days, beginning December 13, 1920, subject to the rules of the Civil Service Commission. (January 18, 1921)

Simons, Joseph, Graduate Assistant in Chemistry, for five months, beginning February 1, 1921, at a salary of thirty dollars (\$30) a month. (February 14, 1921)

Sprohls, Lois E., Stenographer in Smith Lever Extension Service, at a salary of eighty-five dollars (\$85) a month, for seven months, beginning February 1, 1921, subject to the rules of the Civil Service Commission. (February 7, 1921)

Swanson, Gustave, Technician in the Infirmary, in the College of Dentistry, for seven months, beginning February 1, 1921, at a salary of one hundred fifty dollars (\$150) a month. (February 1, 1921)

Treat, Edna A., Instructor in Piano and Organ, for five months, beginning February 1, 1921, at a salary of one hundred forty dollars (\$140) a month. (January 24, 1921)

Wilkerson, Mabel, Assistant State Leader in Home Economics Extension, in the College of Agriculture, from February 1, 1921, to September 1, 1921, at a salary of two hundred dollars (\$200) a month. (February 5, 1921)

The Board adjourned.

URBANA, ILLINOIS, March 9, 1921

I certify that in the foregoing pages, numbered 181 to 193, inclusive, is contained the record of the transactions of the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois at the meeting of February 18, 1921, as approved by the Board on March 8, 1921.

Secretary of the Board of Trustees

