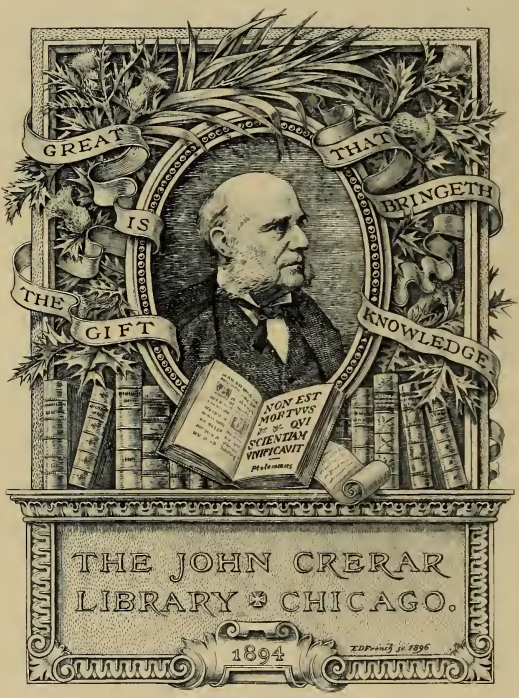
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Louisiana State University

Catalogue 1908

Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

UNIVERSITY BULLETIN

Series VI | AUGUST, 1908 | No. 3

Louisiana State University

AND

Agricultural and Mechanical College

Catalogue, 1907-'08

Announcements, 1908-'09

Published by the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College at Baton Rouge.
Issued in April, June, August and October.

Entered May 12, 1908, at Baton Rouge, La., as second class matter, under Act of Congress of July 16, 1894.

BATON ROUGE
THE DAILY STATE PUBLISHING CO., STATE PRINTERS
1908

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UNIVERSITY CALENDAR.

SESSION 1908-9.

Session Opens.....Wednesday, September 16, 1907
Entrance Examinations.....
.....Wednesday to Saturday, September 16-19, 1908
First Scholastic Month Ends.....Friday, October 16, 1908
Second Scholastic Month Ends.....Friday, November 13, 1908
Thanksgiving Day.....Thursday, November 26, 1908
Third Scholastic Month Ends.....Friday, December 11, 1908
Christmas.....Friday, December 25, 1908
Fourth Scholastic Month Ends .....Friday, January 15, 1909
Intermediate Examinations Begin.....Saturday, January 16, 1909
Second Term Opens.....Monday, January 25, 1909
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Eighth Scholastic Month Ends.....Friday, May 21, 1909
Final Examinations Begin.....Saturday, May 22, 1909
Commencement Sermon.....Sunday, May 30, 1909
Commencement.....Wednesday, June 2, 1909

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W. S. Roberts, Mailing Clerk, Baton Rouge.

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HISTORICAL STATEMENT.

The Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College had its origin in certain grants of land made by the United States Government in 1806, 1811, and 1827, "for the use of a seminary of learning." In 1855 the Legislature founded the Louisiana State Seminary of Learning and Military Academy, locating it three miles from Alexandria, in the parish of Rapides. The institution was opened January 2, 1860, with Col. William Tecumseh Sherman, as superintendent. Its exercises were suspended April 23, 1863, on account of the war, but were resumed October 2, 1865, under the superintendency of Col. David F. Boyd, who remained at the head of the institution for nearly twenty years. The college building was burned October 15, 1869, and the first day of November following, the institution resumed its exercises in Baton Rouge, where it has since remained.

The Louisiana State Agricultural and Mechanical College was established by an act of the Legislature approved April 7, 1873, to carry out the United States act of 1862, granting lands for this purpose. It was located at the Chalmette Battle Ground, but temporarily opened in New Orleans, June 1, 1874, where it remained till its merger with the University.

On the second day of January, 1877, the act as passed by the Legislature of 1876, uniting the State University and the Agricultural and Mechanical College and locating the same at Baton Rouge, became a law and was promulgated June 1, 1877.

The two State institutions as thus "united and constituted into one and the same institution of learning," began their first joint session on the fifth day of October, 1877, "under the name and legal title of the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College."

The United States government generously gave the use of the splendid buildings and grounds of the military garrison at Baton Rouge to the University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, August 27, 1886. By act of Congress, approved April 28, 1902, full title to these buildings and grounds was vested in the University.

On the eighth day of November, 1904, the people of Louisiana approved an amendment removing the constitutional limit to the appropriations for the support of the University, thereby permitting the Legislature to provide adequately for the future needs of the institution.

The University Site.

The site of the University is historic ground; over it hovers the romance of the struggles of the great powers for supremacy in the Mississippi Valley. These extensive grounds and splendid buildings,

the princely gift of our national government, were occupied successively by the armed battalions of France, England, Spain, and America.

Here, in 1779, Galvez, the Spanish Governor General of Louisiana, after three days' battle, captured the British garrison under Col. Dickson. Here, in 1810, Philemon Thomas, with his mixed band of pinewoodsmen and Ohio flatboatmen, captured the Spanish post, killing Grandpre, its commander, and wresting West Florida from Spain. Here nearly every prominent officer in the United States army since the revolution did duty. Wilkinson and the first Wade Hampton, Revolutionary heroes, commanded here; as did afterwards Gaines and Jesup and Taylor, heroes of the war of 1812. Here Winfield Scott, the conqueror of Mexico, saw his first service as lieutenant of artillery. Here Lafayette was received by the military and citizens in 1824, and Andrew Jackson later. Here was the home of Zachary Taylor, hero of Buena Vista and President of the United States, and of his brilliant son "Dick," the distinguished Confederate general. Here, in 1861, the Louisiana State Guard, before the secession of Louisiana, took the garrison and the arsenal, with all their munitions of war, from the United States troops. Here, in 1862, General Breckinridge, commanding the Confederates, fought a desperate battle with the Union army and navy under Williams and Farragut. Williams was killed, and the Confederate ram Arkansas was blown up in full view.

These grounds were trod by Grant and Lee, Sherman and "Stonewall" Jackson; by McClellan and the Johnstons, Bragg and Rosecrans; by Longstreet and Harney, George H. Thomas and Beauregard; by Forrest and Phil Sheridan, Hardie and Hood; by Hancock and Custer, Admiral Porter and Bishop-General Polk; and by the great civilians, Clay and Calhoun, Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis.

"Loose thy shoe from off thy foot, for the place whereon thou standest is holy."

GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

The grounds form the northern boundary of the city of Baton Rouge, overlooking the Mississippi River, and contain 209 1-2 acres. A large portion is used by the State Experiment Station, and a small portion is covered by the University Lake. In the University enclosure proper there are 52 acres. From the boundaries of this enclosure, the ground slopes away sharply in every direction except toward the city. The system of drainage was devised and executed by the United States engineers, and is well-nigh perfect.

The grounds are more than sixteen feet above the extreme high-water of the Mississippi. They are a part of the first bluffs on the river north of its mouth, and are beyond all possible danger of overflow.

The University has added an excellent sewerage system of its own, by which all refuse matter is emptied into the river. All the barracks

buildings are supplied with water from the large artesian well supplying the city. The purity of this water has been established by chemical analysis and long use, and has never been questioned. The grounds are covered almost perpetually with rich green grass, and shaded by majestic trees. It is believed that no more beautiful campus is to be found in the South.

A handsome memorial tablet marking the site of President Zachary Taylor's residence was erected in 1899 by Baton Rouge Camp No. 17, United Confederate Veterans, and adds materially to the beauty and the historic interest of the University campus.

The Hill Memorial Library was donated to the University by Mr. John Hill, of West Baton Rouge, as a memorial to his son, John Hill, Jr., a graduate of this institution and for many years a member of the Board of Supervisors. It occupies a prominent position near the Third street entrance, and is the center of the new quadrangle of University buildings. It is 92 feet wide and 107 feet deep. The central rotunda is flanked by two reading rooms. Behind the rotunda there is working space for the library staff, and behind this the stack room for one hundred thousand volumes, provided with the most approved system of fire-proof steel book-stacks. In the basement are ample seminary rooms, besides the packing room, store room, toilet room, janitor's room, and the other facilities usually provided in modern library buildings.

The Garig Hall is a handsome brick building in the northwest corner of the academic quadrangle, facing the parade ground. It was built during the session of 1899-1900, and is a gift to the University from the late Mr. William Garig, of Baton Rouge. It is used as an assembly hall, and has a seating capacity of over one thousand.

The Barracks are composed of five brick buildings, with broad galleries in front and rear supported by massive brick columns. Four of these buildings occupy four sides of a pentagon, the fifth side opening out on the river. The rooms on the ground floors of the pentagon buildings are used as class rooms, offices, armories, etc.; those on the second floors are occupied by the cadets. The fifth building is devoted to cadet use exclusively.

The Old Chemical Laboratory is a brick building east of the pentagon. The ground floor has rooms for elementary experiment work, with desk room for eighty students, for qualitative analysis, for sugar analysis and combustion work, and for the analysis of water and foodstuffs. The second floor is divided into five rooms—a lecture room, an office and library, a balance room, a private laboratory, and a laboratory for quantative analysis with desk room for forty-four students.

The New Chemical Laboratory, now in process of construction, will be ready for occupancy in 1908-'09. It is a reinforced concrete building faced with brick, fireproof and of the most modern design. It is 155 feet long by 73 feet wide, and is situated between Garig Hall and Heard Hall, facing south. It is three stories high and will accommodate three hundred students. When finished it will be second to no chemical laboratory in the South, either as to convenience or as to equipment.

The Agricultural Hall is a three-story brick building. On the first floor are the Young Men's Christian Association rooms and dark rooms for photographic work. On the second floor are the lecture rooms of the professors of Agriculture, Zoology and Entomology, and Veterinary Science. The Botanical and Zoological Laboratories are located on the third floor.

The Horticultural Building, situated on the north side of the Horticultural Garden, is a large slate-covered brick building, devoted to the preservation of products and the storage of implements.

The Veterinary Infirmary, at the northeast corner of the University grounds, is partitioned into three large compartments, one of which is fitted up as a pharmacy. In the yard are stalls for animals under treatment.

The Hospital, used for many years as a mess hall, has been thoroughly renovated and restored to its original use as an infirmary. It contains two large wards and ten smaller rooms, and is comfortably furnished and well equipped with modern appliances and conveniences. Another hospital contains the surgeon's laboratory, and is used for the isolation of contagious diseases.

The Experiment Station Laboratory, a handsome two-story building, neatly arranged for the laboratory work of the stations, is situated west of the Treasurer's office. It contains also the general offices of the experiment stations and of the State Crop Pest Commission. It was built in 1899.

Foster Hall, the new mess hall and dormitory, built in 1901, is situated between the Agricultural Hall and the Pavilion. It is a handsome and imposing three-story brick building, supplied with all modern conveniences.

Heard Hall, the new Physics and Civil Engineering building, is a handsome two-story brick structure, 112x57 feet, situated on the north side of the academic quadrangle and about 250 feet east of Garig Hall. It is provided with water and electric lights, and is heated by steam.

The first floor is occupied by the department of Physics and Electricity, and provides an office, a lecture room with one hundred and twenty seats, four laboratory rooms, one of which is especially designed for magnetic work, an apparatus room with dust-proof cases, and a dark room for photographic and photometric work. The departments of Civil Engineering and Mathematics occupy the second floor, which is divided into an office, two lecture rooms with sixty seats each, two large drawing rooms, an instrument room, and a dark room for blue-print work.

The Electric Power House, finished in 1903, is situated north of the new Physics Laboratory. It supplies power for the Mechanical Workshop, heat for the three other new buildings, and light for all the buildings and grounds.

Robertson Hall, the new Mechanical Workshop, situated in the northeast corner of the academic quadrangle, is a two-story brick building, 200 feet long by 80 feet wide. The first floor is devoted entirely to the Mechanic Arts, and contains large, well equipped shops for joinery, wood-turning and pattern-making, forging, foundry work, and machine work. Each shop is adjacent to a special tool-room and combined locker and toilet-room. The second floor contains a department library and reading room, a lecture room, two large drawing rooms, a dark room, an exhibition room for the display of the full course of work, an office, a toilet room, two cloak rooms, and a room for the janitor.

The old Mechanical Workshop east of the Agricultural Hall has been fitted up as a modern creamery and dairy.

The Alumni Building, erected as a memorial to the late Col. D. F. Boyd, is now being built. The administrative offices and reception rooms will be on the first floor. The second floor will contain several rooms, as well as an assembly hall with a seating capacity of about three hundred.

The New Engineering Laboratory, built in 1906, is a two-story concrete block building, 46 by 82 feet, with a one-story addition, 16 by 45 feet. It adjoins the Electric Power House. The entire first story is used to accommodate the apparatus and laboratory equipment, such as steam, gas, gasoline, and pumping engines, etc. It includes one large room, 46 by 82 feet, a toilet room, an instrument room, and a locker room. The main laboratory also contains a basement, 26 by 14 feet and 10 feet deep, used for steam engine condensers, and a low-level tank for hydraulic experiments. The second story contains two recitation rooms, one of which is equipped so that it may be darkened for lantern slide work; a large designing room, a dark room, a reading room, and an office.

Other buildings are the Pavilion, Treasurer's office, Laundry, Fraternity halls, storerooms, and four residences.

The Horticultural Garden contains about twelve acres devoted to experiment work.

OBJECTS OF THE INSTITUTION.

The purposes for which the University was organized are set forth in Act 145 of 1876 (page 18 of Acts of 1878), uniting the Louisiana State University and the Agricultural and Mechanical College. This Act is the charter of the present institution. From it the following extracts are taken:

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, as hereinbefore created, shall have for its object to become an institution of learning, in the broadest and highest sense, where literature, science and all the arts may be taught; where the principles of truth and honor may be established, and a noble sense of personal and patriotic and religious duty inculcated; in fine, to fit the citizen to perform justly, skilfully, and magnanimously all the offices, both private and public, of peace and war.

Sec. 4. . . . That the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, as hereinbefore created, shall provide general instruction and education in all the departments of literature, science, art, and industrial and professional pursuits; and it shall provide special instruction for the purpose of agriculture, the mechanic arts, mining, military science and art, civil engineering, law, medicine, commerce, and navigation.

Sec. 12. . . . That there shall be maintained in the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, as hereinbefore constituted and established:

First—Schools of literature, including the languages of the principal nations of ancient and modern times; philosophy, logic, rhetoric, and elocution, history, ethics, metaphysics, and such other and special branches of learning as the board of supervisors may determine.

Second—Schools of science, including mathematics, astronomy, engineering, drawing, physics, chemistry, botany, zoology, agriculture, mechanics, mining, navigation, and commerce, and such other special branches of learning as the board of supervisors may determine.

Third—Schools of the useful and fine arts, and of military science and art.

Fourth—Schools of medicine and law.

Fifth—Such other schools as the board of supervisors may establish.

Sec. 13. . . . That the board of supervisors may affiliate with the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College any incorporated university or college, or school of medicine, law, or other special course of instruction, upon such terms

as may be deemed expedient; and such university, college, or school may retain the control of its own property, have its own board of trustees, faculties, and president respectively; and the students of such universities, colleges, or schools recommended by the respective faculties thereof may receive from the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College the degrees of those universities, colleges, or schools, and the said students of said institutions of learning or special schools, thus graduated, shall rank as graduates of the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Sec. 18. . . . That it is particularly enjoined upon the board of supervisors of this University and Agricultural and Mechanical College to make the training in those branches of study relating to agriculture and the mechanic arts as practical as possible, and to that end to provide the necessary workshops and laboratories, and to secure suitable land in the vicinity of the University and Agricultural and Mechanical College for an experiment farm.

THE RELATION OF THE UNIVERSITY TO THE STATE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The Louisiana State University is an essential part of the State school system. Its work begins where the other schools leave off. To the high school graduate it offers numerous four-year courses in cultural, professional, and technical subjects, taught by competent instructors. To the graduates of the industrial institutes and of the State Normal School, the University gives advanced standing for work of college grade already done, and offers the opportunity to take up new branches of study, or to continue work begun elsewhere. Like the other members of the State school system, the University gives instruction without charge to the citizens of the State.

THE UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATION.

Since the passage of the Act of 1877 uniting the Louisiana State University and the Agricultural and Mechanical College the legal title of the institution has been "The Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College." It is organized into the following schools and colleges: The College of Arts and Sciences, the College of Agriculture, the College of Engineering, the Audubon Sugar School, the Law School, the Teachers College.

1. The College of Arts and Sciences.

In this College are grouped the non-professional subjects of collegiate instruction. The work is so arranged that a student may not slight any of the training considered essential to a rounded education, while at the same time the scheme of instruction is elastic, especially

after the Sophomore year, enabling a student to specialize in the subject or subjects of his choice. Thus he may pursue a course of study emphasising any one of the following divisions: (1) literature and the languages, ancient and modern; (2) history, the political and social sciences and other philosophical studies; (3) the higher study of commerce and business problems; (4) the sciences, mathematical, physical or biological. It is not the aim of the College of Arts and Sciences to offer professional training but to prepare men and women for their life work by giving them a well-balanced education. The degree of Bachelor of Arts (B. A.) is conferred upon graduates of this College.

2. The College of Agriculture.

In the College of Agriculture emphasis is put upon the practical work of the agriculturist and a thorough drill is given in those subjects that border upon or underlie the general subject of agriculture. The work of this College falls into three fields, (1) the College work proper, embracing a four-year course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science; (2) the work of the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, which consists in investigations conducted by experts along many lines of practical and scientific agriculture, and (3) the School of Agriculture, which is organized for the purpose of giving a practical, scientific education to farmers' and planters' sons who are unable to pursue the full college course in agriculture. All of the work of the College of Agriculture has a practical bearing upon agricultural conditions in the State of Louisiana.

3. The College of Engineering.

The College of Engineering consists of the following departments: Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Enginering, Mechanic Arts and Drawing. In this College are organized the courses in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering, and Chemical Engineering, which are designated to give to students such training as will enable them on graduation to fill the positions that are rapidly opening to capable engineers. The degree of Bachelor of Science (B. S.) is conferred upon a graduate of the College of Engineering.

4. The Audubon Sugar School.

The aim of the Audubon Sugar School is to prepare men as experts in sugar growing and manufacture. The course, five years in length, combines work of the Colleges of Engineering and Agriculture, and leads to the degree of Bachelor of Science (B.S.), the theoretical instruction is given in Baton Rouge; for practical instruction ten weeks during the grinding season, of the fourth and fifth years of the sugar course, are spent at the Sugar Experiment Station, Audubon Park, New

Orleans. Here the student receives instruction in the best methods of growing cane and takes part in the making of sugar.

5. The Law School.

The Law School was organized to carry out the provision of Section 4 of the Act of 1877, which united the Louisiana State University and the Agricultural and Mechanical College. Section 4 directs that the University "shall provide general instruction and education in all the departments of literature, science, art, and industrial and professional pursuits, and it shall provide special instruction for the purpose of agriculture, the mechanic arts, mining, military science and art, civil engineering, law, medicine, commerce, and navigation." The Supreme Court has recognized the diploma of the Law School as entitling its holder to obtain without examination a license to practice law in the State of Louisiana.

6. The Teachers College.

The Teachers College presents in definite organization the instruction offered by the University to students who wish to fit themselves by collegiate training for the higher grades of work in the public school system or to prepare themselves for positions as supervisors, principals and parish superintendents. The courses offered by the College are (1) the prescribed work of 45 hours, which must be done under the regulations of the College of Arts and Sciences; (2) the professional courses in Philosophy, Psychology and Education; (3) courses in practical methods given under the direction of the heads of the various departments.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

Every applicant for admission to the University must be of good moral character and at least sixteen years of age (at nearest birthday); but for students who are well prepared to enter the Freshman class the age limit may be waived. For admission to the Law School applicants must be at least eighteen years of age.

Students are admitted to the University by examination, certificate, or diploma. Applicants who have not satisfactory certificates or diplomas are examined and classed on the results of the examination. Applicants over eighteen years of age will be admitted to special courses of study, without examination, provided they satisfy the President and the professors concerned that they are prepared to take the subjects selected. An applicant who desires to enter a class higher than the Freshman class must show by examination, certificate, or diploma that he has completed the previous work of the course that he wishes to pursue.

In order that a certificate may be a fair basis for classification it

should contain a detailed statement of the studies pursued by the applicant, the time devoted to each, the text-books used, the progress and degree of proficiency attained in each study, and the class completed, together with a testimonial of character. Certificates in blank may be obtained from the Secretary, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.

The University bases its requirements for admission to the Freshman class upon the "State Course of Study for the Common Schools of Louisiana," as prepared and published by the Department of Education of the State of Louisiana. In order to adapt them also to the courses of the various private academies, these requirements are expressed in units, a unit being the equivalent of five recitations per week for one school year, or session. The nature of the work required for each unit is indicated below under the heading "Nature and Scope of Preparatory Work."

For full admission to the University 12 units must be offered, except in the case of the College of Agriculture, where 10 units are required. Graduates of high schools recognized by the State Board of Education will be admitted to the Freshman class with a credit of 12 units. Certificates from private schools and from public high schools other than those recognized by the State Board of Education will be given such credits as shall be determined by the Examination Committee of of the Louisiana State University. If a student enters on certificate and later shows marked deficiency in preparation he may be required to take the entrance examination at any time during the first two months.

Teachers holding first grade certificates will be admitted to the University without examination, and will be classed upon their certificates. Students who can present certificates showing that they have passed the uniform entrance examinations of the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Southern States will be admitted to the Freshman class without examination. The certificates of the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations will be accepted in lieu of entrance examinations for what such certificates actually cover of the entrance requirements of the University.

Units offered for entrance may not be used as credits in the college course. One, two, or three units in Latin may be offered for entrance, but three units will be required of those students who desire to pursue the study of Latin in the Freshman class. Any student offering a modern language for entrance will continue the study of that language in the Freshman class if he selects a course of study requiring a modern language in that class.

The subjects accepted for admission to the Freshman class of the University, with their values in units, are as follows: ·

English, 3 units	Physics, ½ to 1 unit
Algebra, 2 units	Chemistry, ½ to 1 unit
Geometry, Plane, 1 unit	Botany, ½ to 1 unit

Geometry, Solid, ½ unit
Trigonometry, ½ unit
History, 1 to 4 units
French, 1 to 3 units
German, 1 to 3 units
Spanish, 1 to 3 units
Latin, Grammar, 1 unit
Latin, Caesar, 1 unit
Latin, Cicero, 1 unit
Greek, 1 to 2 units
Physical Geography, 1 unit
Commercial Geography, 1 unit
Agriculture, 1 unit
Zoology, ½ to 1 unit
Physiology, ½ to 1 unit
Civil Government, ½ to 1 unit
Bookkeeping, ½ to 1 unit
Stenography and Typewriting, ½ to to 1 unit
Shopwork, ½ to 1 unit
Music, 1 to 2 units
Drawing, freehand, ½ to 1 unit
Drawing, mechanical, ½ to 1 unit

For admission to the College of Arts and Sciences, the Teachers College, the College of Engineering and the Audubon Sugar School the candidate must offer 12 units, selected from the above list, 8 of which are prescribed, as follows: English, 3 units; Algebra, 2 units; Plane Geometry, 1 unit; History, 1 unit; a modern language, 1 unit. A student wishing to pursue a classical or literary course must include three units of Latin or three units of Latin and one of Greek in the twelve units offered.

For admission to the Law School candidates must offer 12 units selected from the above list. It is recommended that they present French and Latin, since a knowledge of these subjects will be of use in the Law course.

For admission to the College of Agriculture 10 units selected from the above list must be presented, including English, 3 units, Algebra, 2 units, Plane Geometry, 1 unit, and History, 1 unit.

Applicants not prepared to meet the full requirements may be admitted into the College of Agriculture conditioned in not more than two units and to the other schools and colleges conditioned in not more than three units.

NATURE AND SCOPE OF PREPARATORY WORK.

Mathematics.

Three units.

Algebra—Two units. A thorough knowledge of equations with two or more unknown quantities that can be solved by the methods of simple or quadratic equations; problems depending on linear or quadratic equations; the binominal theorem for positive integral exponents; the theory of exponents; combination and reduction of radicals and the solution of radical equations.

Plane Geometry—One unit. Solid Geometry—One-half unit. There must be shown ability to prove the ordinary theorems, to demonstrate simple original theorems, and to solve problems relating to the mensuration of polygons and circles.

English.

1. Reading—One and one-half units. The form of examination will usually be the writing of a paragraph or two on each of several topics, to be chosen by the candidate from a considerable number—perhaps ten or fifteen—given in the examination paper. The treatment of these topics is designed to test the candidate's power of clear and accurate expression, and will call for only a general knowledge of the substance of the books. In every case knowledge of the book will be regarded as less important than the ability to write good English. In preparation for this part of the examination, it is important that the candidate shall have been instructed in the elements of rhetoric.

The books prescribed for this part of the examination are as follows:

Shakespeare's The Merchant of Venice and Macbeth; The Sir Roger de Coverley Papers in the Spectator; Irving's Life of Goldsmith; Coleridge's The Ancient Mariner; Scott's Ivanhoe and The Lady of the Lake; Tennyson's Gareth and Lynette, Lancelot and Elaine, and The Passing of Arthur; Lowell's The Vision of Sir Launfal; George Eliot's Silas Marner.

2. Study and Practice—One and one-half units. This part of the examination presupposes the thorough study of each of the works named below. The examination will be upon subject-matter, form, and structure. In addition, the candidate is required to answer questions involving the essentials of English grammar, and may be asked questions on the leading facts in those periods of English literary history to which the prescribed works belong.

The books set for this part of the examination are:

Shakespeare's Julius Caesar; Milton's Lycidas, Comus, L'Allegro and Il Penseroro; Burke's Speech on Conciliation with America; Macaulay's Essay on Addison and Life of Johnson.

In place of any of the works named under 1 and 2, the candidate may offer equivalents selected from the literature that is prescribed in the course of study for the high schools of Louisiana.

Latin.

Three units.

1. Grammar, Composition, and Easy Reading—One unit. The inflections; the simpler rules for composition and derivation of words; syntax of cases and the verbs; structure of sentences in general, with particular regard to relative and conditional sentences, indirect discourse, and the subjunctive. Translation into easy Latin of detached sentences, and into English of easy Latin narrative. The work of this first year is measured fairly by Collar and Daniell's First Year Latin, or equivalent, and readings from Viri Romae, or something similar.

2. Caesar—One unit. Any four books on the Gallic War, or equiv-

alent, as in Greenough, D'Ooge, and Daniell's Second Year Latin, all of Part I, or pages 143 to 237, Part II.

3. Cicero—One unit. Any four orations from the following list, or equivalents: The four orations against Catiline, Archias, Marcellus, Roscius, Ligarius, the fourteenth Philippic.

A thorough study of Latin grammar, as in Bennett's Latin Grammar, or in Allen and Greenough's New Latin Grammar, and of Latin prose composition, as in Bennett's Latin Composition, or in Daniell's New Latin Composition, should accompany the reading of Caesar and of Cicero.

Provision is made for instruction in courses 2 (Caesar) and 3 (Cicero) for applicants who are unable to offer more than one unit in Latin; but the full three courses are required to enter Freshman Latin.

Greek.

One unit.

Grammar, Composition, and Easy Reading—The common forms, idioms, and constructions, and the general grammatical principles of Attic Greek prose. Translation into Greek of detached sentences and into English of easy Greek narrative. The work of this first year is measured fairly by White's First Greek Book, or equivalent, and readings from Moss' First Greek Reader.

For applicants who have had no Green, provision is made for instruction in this first year course.

French.

One to three units.

1. The first year's work in French should include careful drill in pronunciation with strict training in the rudiments of grammar, frequent written and spoken exercises in the use of language, translating easy English sentences into French, and writing French from dictation; reading 100 to 175 pages of easy prose.

2. The second year's work should comprise the reading of 250 to 400 pages of prose, constant turning of English into French, and the writing of French from dictation, with continued drill in grammar.

3. In the third year the work should include the reading of 400 to 600 pages of more difficult French; the completion of work in grammar; writing summaries, paraphrases in French of the matter read.

German.

One to three units.

The preparation, year by year, in German should follow the plan outlined for the work in French. The required reading of German texts should be about two-thirds the quantity prescribed in French.

Spanish.

One to three units.

The preparation in Spanish should follow the plan outlined for the work in French. The amount of reading prescribed should be about the same.

History.

One to four units.

For admission to the University one unit must be offered. This must be one of the four courses named below. In addition three other units in History may be offered. In each history course a standard text should be used as a basis of instruction. This should be mastered through careful study, with recitations and frequent written exercises based upon the text. The relation between history and geography should be constantly kept in view by the study of maps in the text, by the use of an historical atlas and by the making of historical maps. The professor of History at Louisiana State University will send specimen maps to teachers who desire them. In addition to the text not less than 300 pages of supplementary reading should be done in each course. For best results this reading should consist mainly of short biographies of noted persons. A notebook should be kept containing written exercises, studies on the lives of noted individuals, maps, extracts, summaries, etc. The divisions of the field of history, with recommended texts in each, are as follows:

1. History of the Orient, Greece and Rome, to Charlemagne. One unit. Texts: Morey, Botsford, West, Wolfson, or Myers.

2. Mediaeval and Modern History. One unit. Texts: West, Harding, Bourne, Munro and Whitcomb, or Myers.

3. History of England. One unit. Texts: Wrong, Terry, Cheyney, Andrews, Montgomery, or Coman and Kendall.

4. History of the United States. One unit. Texts: Waddy Thompson, Adams and Trent, Chambers, or Montgomery.

Civics.

Half unit or one unit.

An entrance credit of one unit is granted for high school work in civics requiring one year for completion, and acquainting the student with the nature and forms of government, the historical development of the American federal system, the distribution of political powers in the United States, and the organization and operation of State and federal governments.

Botany.

Half unit or one unit.

The preparation in botany should include a study of the following divisions of the subject: Anatomy and morphology; physiology; ecology; the natural history of the plant groups, and classification.

Considerable time should be given to laboratory and field work and record of the work be kept in notebooks which would be presented at the entrance examination.

Zoology.

Half unit or one unit.

Preparation in zoology should include a careful study of the following divisions of the subject: general life history, habits, and economic relations of animals of Louisiana; classification into phyla and chief classes with a discussion of the characteristics of each group and sub-group; general plan of structure of selected types of invertebrates and vertebrates; and the function of the various important organ systems; and the very general external features of development of animals.

Chemistry.

Half unit or one unit.

The preparation in Chemistry should include laboratory work comprising at least 40 exercises; instruction by lecture and demonstration; and study of a standard text. The laboratory notebook must be presented for inspection.

Physics.

Half unit or one unit.

A year's work in physics should include the thorough study of a good text, supplemented by lectures and demonstrations, and by individual laboratory work comprising at least forty exercises, the results of which should be tabulated in a notebook and presented at the entrance examination.

Bookkeeping.

Half unit or one unit.

Theory and practice involved in the historical entry, journalising, special columns, the balance sheet, and the customs and laws governing invoices, notes, drafts, bills of lading, receipts, etc. Applicant must be prepared to write out any of the forms involved in above requirement.

Stenography.

Half unit or one unit.

The ability to write from dictation at the rate of forty words a minute, and to transcribe same on the typewriter at the rate of thirty words per minute. Spelling and punctuation must be up to a grade of ninety.

Physical and Industrial Geography.

Half unit or one unit.

The acepted theories regarding the origin and planetary movements

of the earth; the earth's crust and the processes by which the surface is shaped; the distribution of minerals; conditions of life and its distribution.

Freehand Drawing.

Half unit or one unit.

Sketching simple foliage and vegetable forms, simple geometrical solids, singly, and in groups. One-half unit.

Sketching complex geometrical solids, and objects such as a table, chair, basket or bucket, singly or grouped, with the lines correctly accented. One-half unit.

Mechanical Drawing.

Half unit.

Plain lettering, line exercises, tracing; selected geometric construction; finished drawings. The student is expected to understand the proper care and use of instruments. His work, with his teacher's certificate, should be presented when applying for entrance.

Shopwork.

One to three units.

Under the heading of shopwork are included the following subjects: woodwork, forging, and machine work. Proficient training in these subjects will be credited according to the time they are systematically followed, three hours of laboratory instruction being counted as one hour of recitation. The student should be familiar with the usual shopwork process and methods of work, and the properties of the materials commonly used in constructions.

Music.

One to two units.

Musical Appreciation—A general knowledge of the principal musical forms—song, classic dance, fugue, sonata (all movements) and symphony—and of their historical development; an acquaintance with the lives of the great composers, and with their compositions. One unit.

Harmony—One unit. The ability to harmonize a simple soprano of not fewer than eight measures in four vocal parts, involving in major or minor modes, diatonic chords of the seventh and modulation, transient or complete, to next related keys; the ability to analyze (by indicating the keys, the chords, and the various non-harmonic tones employed) a simple piece of music involving altered chords passing tones, suspensions, appoggiaturas and pedal point. One unit.

REGISTRATION AND ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

Examinations of applicants for entrance and of students who have deficiencies to make up, will be held on the first four days of the ses-

sion; and any such deficiency must be made up then, or the student must take the deficient study again in class, unless permitted by the Faculty to substitute another subject of the same or lower grade. If a former student who has any deficient study behind him returns after the regular opening, he must make good such deficiency in the first two days after his return or take the deficient study again in class.

A student reporting for examination in any subject at a time other than that set in the regular schedule of examinations will be charged a fee of two dollars for the examination in each subject, but the total fees for a number of examinations taken together will not exceed five dollars. This rule applies to entrance examinations as well as to examinations for conditions or promotion.

A fee of two dollars is charged for registration. This is remitted to all students who register during the first three days of the session.

SCHEDULE FOR ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

Wednesday, September 16, 1908.

At 8 a. m. all applicants for admission will assemble in Garig Hall.

From 9 a. m. to 11 a. m. examinations will be given in elective subjects.

From 11 a. m. to 1 p. m., examinations in elective subjects.

From 3 p. m. to 5 p. m., examinations in Algebra.

Thursday, September 17.

From 8 a. m. to 10 a. m., examinations in English.

From 11 a. m. to 1 p. m., examinations in elective subjects.

From 3 p. m. to 5 p. m., examinations in French, Spanish, German or Greek.

Friday, September 18.

From 8 a. m. to 10 a. m., examination in Geometry.

From 11 a. m. to 1 p. m., examination in History.

From 3 p. m. to 5 p. m., examination in Latin or elective subject.

Saturday, September 19.

From 8 a. m. to 10 a. m., examinations in elective subjects.

From 10 a. m. to 1 p. m., examinations in elective subjects.

SCHEDULE FOR EXAMINATIONS IN DEFICIENT SUBJECTS.

Wednesday, December 16.

From 2 p. m. to 5 p. m., examinations in agriculture, history, mechanics and engineering.

Thursday, September 17.

From 8 a. m. to 11 a. m., examinations in English.

From 2 p. m. to 5 p. m., examinations in political science, economics, botany and zoology.

Friday, September 18.

From 8 a. m. to 11 p. m., examinations in mathematics and Latin.

From 2 p. m. to 5 p. m., examinations in philosophy, education, chemistry and physics.

Saturday, September 19.

From 8 a. m. to 11 a. m., examinations in French, German, Spanish and Greek.

Students having conflicts in the above schedule will report according to the order in which the subjects occur in the above schedule.

DEGREES.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts (B. A.) is conferred upon any student who has completed a four years course in the College of Arts and Sciences or in the Teachers College. The degree of Bachelor of Science (B. S.) is conferred upon any student who has completed one of the four or five year courses in the College of Agriculture or the College of Engineering, or the course in the Audubon Sugar School.

Upon a student who has completed the two years course in the Law School the degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL. B.) is conferred. Upon the completion of the three years course in the Law School the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law (B. C. L.) will be conferred upon a student who has a bachelor's degree in Arts or Sciences, provided he has shown the working knowledge of Latin or French necessary to civil law specialization.

The degree of Master of Arts (M. A.) is conferred after the completion of one year's graduate study in the College of Arts and Sciences or in Teachers College. The degree of Master of Science is conferred after a year of graduate study in the College of Agriculture or the College of Engineering. The degree of Mechanical Engineer (M. E.) and Civil Engineer (C. E.) and Electrical Engineer (E. E.) are granted after two years of graduate study in the mechanical, civil and electrical engineering courses, respectively. In all cases candidates for degrees must comply with the conditions prescribed by the Faculty.

THESIS.

Every candidate for graduation, except in the Law School, must write an original thesis, which must deal with some principal subject of study in the course he is pursuing. The theme of this thesis must

be selected within a month after the opening of the session, and both theme and matter must be approved and accepted by the professor teaching said subject of study. The thesis must be submitted to the professor in charge by the first of May, and to the professor of English, in final form, by the tenth of May.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of the University is military, and is designed to train the cadet to habits of neatness, order, and punctuality; to develop in him self-control—that mastery of all his powers, mental, moral and physical, which conduces to the highest success in life; and to inculcate the principles of truth, honor, and devotion to duty underlying the upright, manly Christian character.

Under the military system the aim is to exercise such control over the cadets at all times as will enable them to derive the greatest advantage from the opportunities afforded by the University for their development in all right directions.

A very common error is to think that under the military system academic work is sacrificed to drills and discipline. Nearly, if not quite, as much time is given for study as in non-military schools; and owing to the greater regularity of life, the better observance of the rules of health and physical culture, and the removal of distracting influences, the mind is prepared to effect greater and more lasting results.

Cadets boarding in barracks are not allowed to leave the grounds at any time except upon permit issued in regular order. At night they are required to be in their rooms for the purpose of study, except when absent on duty or by special permission. No cadet is permitted to visit objectionable places of resort.

The having of eatables in quarters; keeping unauthorized arms, or deadly weapons, in possession; drinking intoxicating liquors of any kind; playing cards or other games of chance; having in possession intoxicants, cards or other materials used in games of chance, or bringing them, or causing them to be brought, within cadet limits; and hazing in all its forms, are positively prohibited by the regulations of the University. Parents and guardians are cautioned against sending any of the above named contraband articles to their sons or wards, as they are subject to confiscation and are liable to bring punishment and possibly disgrace upon the offending cadet.

Except in extreme cases no student will be allowed to resign during the last thirty days of either term, nor will his resignation be accepted at any time if he has more than 90 demerits, or is charged with a serious offense.

All students, whether boarding in or out of the University, are required to conduct themselves, at all times and in all places, in such manner as to bring no discredit on themselves or on the institution.

Continual failure in study or habitual neglect of academic or military duties, or general pernicious influence upon other students may at any time, after due notice to the parent or guardian, cause the enforced withdrawal of a student, at the discretion of the President.

No degree or certificate will be conferred upon a student who is in arrears for any University dues, and the contraction of debts elsewhere is forbidden.

The authority of a parent to interfere with the work of the University by detaining or excusing the student from any duty cannot be recognized.

When any cadet receives 100 demerits during any one term, he is dismissed or suspended for the rest of the session.

A student who overstays his leave of absence or is absent from the University, will not be continued on the rolls longer than one week, unless satisfactory explanation is given within that time.

Every student, upon matriculating at the University, assumes an obligation to take good care of all property provided by the University for his use; to obey all rules, regulations, and orders emanating from proper authority, and to discharge his duties with regularity, fidelity, and honor.

Each cadet boarding in barracks requires two uniforms for his first year (one heavy weight, costing $14.75, and one light weight costing about $10.50), and one for each year thereafter.

Each town student attending drills is required to have at all times one uniform in good condition, the same to be worn only while actually performing military duty.

No uniforms will be allowed to be worn that are not made by the regular uniform contractor.

The wearing of civilian clothing by cadets living in barracks is allowed only under exceptional circumstances, and parents are urged to limit the supply of a cadet's civilian clothing to what is absolutely necessary for his use in traveling between his home and the University.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

The physical training of youth has come to be recognized as of equal educational importance with the mental, and the military drills at the University have been regulated to meet this want.

The college graduate has severe demands made upon his physical as well as his mental qualifications, and those graduates who neglect proper physical exercise often have weak heart action and flaccid muscles, and through weak lungs are often liable to pulmonary diseases. Students urged on toward scholastic prizes, medals, etc., by their own desire or by the ambitious desires of their parents, too often neglect physical exercise under the mistaken idea that time taken from study for drill or athletic sport is wasted.

It is the policy of the University to encourage and foster clean college athletics. All necessary safeguards are thrown around the

games to keep out every element of brutality and professional sport, and to prevent their interfering with the class-work of the students. Students are allowed to engage in games for which they are physically fitted, and to take part in intercollegiate contests, unless positively forbidden by their parents by letter to the President of the University.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The association is wholly unsectarian. Its object is to bring the students together in healthful social intercourse, to surround them with an atmosphere of purity and refinement, to sow the seeds of a happier and more useful life, and thus to fit each student to become a centre of moral and religious influence.

Hereafter, a General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association will be located at the University. Mr. J. O. G. Pritchard, a recent graduate of Vanderbilt University, has been selected for this office, and will take up his residence at the University at the opening of the next session.

FRATERNITIES.

There are five fraternities in the University: Kappa Sigma, Kappa Alpha, Sigma Nu, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, and Pi Kappa Alpha. All have comfortable chapter houses.

AWARDS AND HONORS.

The Alumni Award, founded by the Society of the Alumni, is given to the cadet of the military corps, in one of the regular courses in the Academic Department, whose general standing in study and deportment is highest.

The Faculty Medal, founded by the Faculty of the institution, is awarded to the member of the Senior class whose combined average for the Junior and Senior years is highest, provided this average is above 85 per cent.

The Garig Medal, founded by Hon. William Garig, of Baton Rouge, is awarded to the successful competitor in a contest, at commencement, in oratory or debate.

The Lee Medal, founded by Hon. J. G. Lee, of Calhoun, is awarded to the member of the graduating class who has shown greatest proficiency in the Agricultural Course.

The Bryan Medal, founded by Hon. W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska, is awarded to the student who presents the best original essay on the science of government.

The Fourrier Medal, founded by Mr. J. A. Fourrier, of Baton Rouge, is awarded to the student who has shown the greatest proficiency in music and the most faithful performance of duty as a member of the cadet band.

The Athletic Medal, founded by the President of the University, is awarded to the student who makes the highest record in the annual track meets.

The Elam Prize, founded by Hon. Charles W. Elam, of Mansfield, is awarded for excellence in the Department of Modern Languages.

No prize is awarded unless the successful competitor reaches a standard of excellence satisfactory to the Faculty.

TEXT-BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Students may obtain their text-books from the Book and Stationery Room of the University, which is managed by the Librarian, assisted by one of the students. The price paid for books is the publisher's mailing price. The surplus, if any, is used to buy books for the library. Students will no longer deposit funds for this purpose with the Treasurer of the University, but must pay cash for all books and stationery purchased from the book-store. The text-books for the session cost about $10.00, but students may buy second-hand books for less.

HOLIDAYS.

The academic exercises of the University are suspended for one day at Thanksgiving, for about ten days at Christmas, and for three days (Thursday evening to Monday morning) at Easter; but students who remain at the University must conform to the military discipline. In addition to the Christmas and Easter furloughs, a student may, for sufficient reason, be granted one short leave of absence (usually from Friday evening to Monday morning) during each term; but parents are advised not to ask furloughs for their sons except during the stated holidays. Furloughs covering absence from class will be granted only in cases of pressing emergency or urgent necessity. In general, no student will be granted more than four furloughs during the session.

SESSION.

The annual session opens on the third Wednesday in September, and closes on the first Wednesday in June. The session is divided into two terms. The session of 1908-1909 will begin September 16, 1908, and end June 2, 1909. The second term will begin Monday, January 25, 1909.

Examinations of applicants for entrance and of students who have deficiencies to make up, will be held on the first four days of the session; and any such deficiency must be made up then, or the student must take the deficient study again in class, unless permitted by the Faculty to substitute another subject of the same or lower grade. If a former student who has any deficient study behind him returns after

the regular opening, he must make good such deficiency in the first two days after his return, or take the deficient study again in class.

Students will be received at any time during the session, but are advised to enter at the beginning of a term.

Parents are requested to instruct their sons to report for duty at the University as soon as they reach Baton Rouge.

REPORTS TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

That parents may be kept fully advised, regular reports of the progress and deportment of students are made to the President, and by him to parents. For the Freshman Class and the School of Agriculture monthly reports are sent out; for the higher classes, reports are sent out only at the close of each term. For beneficiary cadets reports are also sent to the police juries at the end of each term.

The work of the student is graded on a percentage basis. A mark of 75 or over in any subject means that the student's progress in that subject is satisfactory; a mark below 75 means failure, or deficiency.

BENEFICIARY CADETS.

The General Assembly, by Act No. 100 of 1886, has empowered the police juries of the several parishes to send one cadet from each parish, and the city council of New Orleans to send one cadet from each representative ward of that city, to be maintained, wholly or partly, at the expense of the parishes or the city of New Orleans, provided the annual expense per cadet to parish or city does not exceed $250.

These beneficiaries are to "be selected from the number of those residents who have not the means of defraying the whole of their necessary expenses of maintenance and support" at the University.

According to the terms of the act, the police juries and the city council of New Orleans are empowered to appropriate annually a sum not less than $150 nor more than $250 for the expenses of each beneficiary cadet. Expenses of the University have been greatly reduced since the beneficiary law was enacted in 1886.

Police juries wishing to avail themselves of this act are advised to appropriate such sum as they deem proper for the purpose; then either to select the beneficiary from the most advanced and meritorious pupils of the parish high school, or to appoint a board of examiners to make the selection by competitive examination.

Beneficiary cadets must pursue one of the regular courses of study, and must board and lodge at the University.

SOCIETY OF THE ALUMNI.

This society is composed of the graduates of the University and other ex-cadets who have from time to time been admitted to membership from the number of those who attended the University one session, were not dishonorably discharged, and have since led useful

and creditable lives. The Alumni meet annually at the University during the last week of the session, and their exercises are a prominent feature of the commencement. Among them are many men who have achieved great success and risen to high rank in their respective callings; and their annual reunions at the University are fruitful in pleasure and benefit to themselves and to their Alma Mater.

The officers of the Society of the Alumni are as follows:

Lewis S. Graham.....President.....New Orleans.
G. H. Clinton.....First Vice-President.....St. Joseph.
Eugene J. McGivney.....Second Vice-President.....New Orleans.
A. T. Prescott.....Secretary-Treasurer.....Baton Rouge.
J. F. Broussard.....Historian and Asst. Sec....Baton Rouge.

PUBLICATIONS.

"The Reveille," a college paper edited by cadets, is published weekly. It is of value as an exercise in writing, as a stimulus to those conducting it to keep abreast with current literature, and as an organ of communication with the student body of our country. It has accomplished much good.

The "Gumbo" is a quarto volume, edited by cadets and published annually. It is profusely illustrated and gives a faithful portraiture of cadet life at the University.

"The Demeter" is a monthly magazine edited by the students in the Agricultural and Sugar Courses, and is designed to be the official journal for the scientific and agricultural work of the University.

"The Alumnus," issued quarterly during the session, is edited by the officers of the Society of the Alumni, and is devoted to alumni affairs as well as the general interests of the University.

The "Y. M. C. A. Handbook," issued near the close of the session, contains much valuable information, especially for new cadets.

THE L. S. U. CADET BAND.

The Cadet Band, under the direction of Professor W. B. Clarke, has reached a high degree of proficiency. It is a voluntary organization, but after a cadet has been a member of it for two weeks he cannot withdraw without the consent of the University authorities. The instruments are supplied by the University unless the cadet prefers to own the instrument he uses. Every member of the band is charged a fee of $4.50 per term for musical instruction. The fee must be deposited with the Treasurer, in advance, at the beginning of each term.

Special instruction in vocal or instrumental music may be secured from private teachers in Baton Rouge.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Chapel exercises are held at the University every morning except Saturday and Sunday. On Sunday every cadet is required to attend

the church of his choice, unless excused by special request of his parent or guardian.

Students are encouraged to attend the Sunday schools in the town and to become members of the Young Men's Christian Association of the University.

Persistent effort is made to throw around the University an atmosphere of enlightened Christian morality and to imbue its students with the spirit of Christian living.

CARE OF THE SICK.

The hospital, built especially for the purpose, is supplied with modern conveniences and comforts for the sick.

The surgeon is present every day at stated hours to examine and prescribe for those who may be sick. He also visits the University whenever called. He is assisted by a hospital steward and several assistants, and expert nurses are employed in cases of serious illness. Frequent inspections of the hospital are made by the President and the Commandant of Cadets.

STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS.

Literary and debating societies are encouraged as valuable aids to the instruction given in the class-room, and students are urged to join them. There are a number of such organizations in the University devoted to purely literary matters, as well as several clubs for the study of current science.

EXPENSES.

Tuition is free to all students from Louisiana; but every student not a bona fide resident of Louisiana is charged an annual tuition fee of sixty dollars ($60.00), payable $30.00 per term in advance.

Every student is charged an incidental fee of $5.00 per session, and a registration fee of $2.00 per session; but the registration fee is remitted for all students who register during the first three days of the session.

Students may board either at the University or in the town. Those who board at the University must be regular cadets, subject to all the rules and requirements of the Military Department, unless excused for special reasons. Those who board in the town will be subject only to such regulations as may be deemed necessary for the preservation of order and good conduct, but may wear the uniform and participate in the military drills if they so desire. Board in the town costs from $15.00 to $30.000 per month.

Students who board at the University are charged for board $10.00, washing $1.50, and fuel and lights 50 cents per month of four weeks; or $3.00 per week for board, lodging, laundry, fuel and lights. The

bedroom furniture is supplied by the University, and each boarder is charged $5.00 per session for its use. Every student who boards at the University must provide himself with four sheets and two blankets for single bed, one pillow, four pillow slips, towels, tooth-brush mug and toilet articles.

Every student who boards at the University is required to pay a surgeon's fee of $5.00, and a medicine and hospital fee of $3.00 per session, which entitle him to medical attendance and medicines in all cases of ordinary sickness. In cases of serious sickness requiring extra service, an additional charge is made to cover the cost of such extra service.

Thus, it will be seen that the total expenses for maintenance per session are:

Board, washing, fuel and lights	$108.00
Surgeon's fee and medicine fee	8.00
Furniture rent	5.00
Incidental fee	5.00
Total	$126.00

Deposits must be made with R. P. Swire, Treasurer, on entrance, as follows:

Board, twelve weeks in advance	$36.00
Surgeon's fee and medicine fee	8.00
Furniture rent	5.00
Incidental fee	5.00
First deposit for maintenance	$54.00

To this should be added a deposit on entrance of $14.75 for one suit of uniform clothing, making a total deposit on entrance of $68.75, not including laboratory fees, which vary from nothing to about $25.00 per session, according to class and course of study. The balance of $72 for board is payable in two installments of $36.00 each at the end of the first and second twelve weeks of the session.

To this should be added the band fee of $4.50 per term for members of the Cadet Band, and the tuition fee of $30.00 per term for students who do not live in Louisiana, both payable in advance.

Every student must be provided with the required text-books at the beginning of the session. They may be purchased for cash at the University Book Store, at an average cost of about $10.00 per session.

The cadet uniform (including cap) can be purchased for the sum of $14.75, which is less than the cost of ordinary clothing for the same length of time, and is, therefore, not regarded as an extra expense.

Every cadet should supply himself with a good mackintosh of dark blue color. This may take the place of an overcoat, and can be purchased in Baton Rouge for about $4.00.

An examination fee of $2.00 is charged for every examination taken at a time other than that set down in the regular schedule of examinations; but the total fees for a number of examinations taken together will not exceed $5.00.

For drawing instruments and materials the student entering the Agricultural Course should deposit $8.45; the Civil Engineering Course, $10.00; and the Mechanical, the Electrical or Sugar Course, $12.50. One set of instruments is sufficient for the whole course.

LABORATORY FEES.

The following sums are charged for the laboratory work indicated and are intended to cover the cost of the material actually consumed by the student. These fees must be paid before beginning the laboratory work.

Botanical Laboratory 1 and 2, $2.50 each; Botany 3 and 7, $6.00 each; Botany 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, $3.00 each.

Chemical Laboratory 1 and 2, $10.00; Chemical Laboratory 5-6, 7-8, 11-12, $10.00 for six hours or $15 for ten to twelve hours.

Bookkeeping 1 and 2 $3.00; 3 and 4, $3.00; 5 and 6, $3.00; Advanced Bookkeeping 1 and 2, $3.00; Stenography and Typewriting 1, $1.50; 2 and 3, $3.00; Special Typewriting, $1.50 a term; Special Bookkeeping, $1.50 a term.

Electricity Laboratory 4, Mechanical Course, $1.00; 4 and 5, Electrical Engineering Course, $8.00.

Entomology Laboratory 1 and 2, $2.00; 3, $1.00.

Mechanics Laboratory 1 and 2, Mechanical Course, $5.00; Sugar Course, $6.00; Electrical Engineering Course, $2.00.

Physics Laboratory 2, $2.50; 3 and 4, $5.00.

Shopwork 1 and 2, $5.00; 3 and 4, $8.00; 5 and 6, $8.00; 7 and 8, $10.00.

Zoology Laboratory 1 and 2, $2.50; 3 and 4, $5.00; 5 and 6, $10.00.

The text-books cost about $10.00 per session. Text-books and uniforms must be paid for when ordered.

The unexpended balances of deposits made for board and uniforms are returned when the cadet leaves the University.

The surgeon's fee, medicine and hospital fee, incidental fee, furniture rent, laboratory fees, and tuition fees are not returnable after two weeks, but a cadet entering during the second term of the session is charged only one-half of the sessional fees. No deduction is made for board on account of absence unless the absence is caused by sickness and is longer than two weeks.

All amounts, including charges for board, uniform, surgeon's fees, laboratory fees, etc., must be paid directly to R. P. Swire, Treasurer, and parents and guardians, in remitting money, should invariably send it to this officer.

Parents and guardians are advised to deposit with the Treasurer all the funds for their sons or wards, whether intended for University charges or not. No cadet should be allowed a large amount of pocket money, as it encourages habits that may cause trouble.

THE SUMMER NORMAL SCHOOL.

For the last three years, through the kindness of the Board of State Institute Managers, consisting of State Superintendent James B. Aswell and President B. C. Caldwell of the State Normal School, a summer school for teachers has been held at the University, under the direction of Professor J. E. Keeny, then State Institute Conductor, now President of the Louisiana Industrial Institute. For the past two years the summer normal has been continued for six weeks and has included regular university courses in many subjects of study. Students were thus enabled to take summer work that may be counted for the degree of Bachelor of Arts or of Bachelor of Science in the University. Although this summer school was intended only for teachers holding first-grade certificates or normal school or college diplomas, the attendance has been gratifyingly large. There have been excellent faculties, drawn from the leading institutions of Louisiana, and many of the best teachers of the State have enrolled as students. An air of earnest, serious purpose has pervaded the school, and it is not too much to say that better work has been done by the teacher-students as well as by their instructors than at many of the widely heralded summer normals of other States.

These summer schools have been of great benefit in promoting the close affiliation that should exist between the State University and the other public schools of the State.

HILL MEMORIAL LIBRARY.

PROFESSOR STUMBERG, Librarian.

MISS MORTLAND, MISS HALL, Assistant Librarians.

The library of the University contains more than twenty-six thousand bound volumes, which are classified according to the Dewey decimal system. A card catalogue, by authors and subjects, gives an easy means of finding any book desired. During the summer of 1903 the books were moved to their new quarters in the Hill Memorial Library, erected through the munificent public spirit of a generous friend of the University, Mr. John Hill, of West Baton Rouge, as a memorial to his son, John Hill, Jr., a graduate of this institution and a member of the Board of supervisors at the time of his death in 1893.

This building contains two reading rooms, each 27 by 33 feet, flanking a rotunda 30 feet in diameter. Behind the rotunda is a large stack-room, with modern steel stacks. Between the rotunda and the stack-room there is ample working space for the library staff. In the base-

ment there are four seminar rooms for special collections and for secluded study. There are also the usual accessories of packing room, toilet room, janitor's room, etc. The building is heated by steam from a boiler-house four hundred feet distant, thus reducing the danger from fire to a minimum. The University is able to offer new and superior advantages for serious work and rational recreation in the study and enjoyment of books.

To these improvements in the material equipment of the library have been added the services of a trained library worker, all of whose time is devoted to the care of the books, and to aiding students in finding material bearing upon the subjects they are studying, which is often hidden in rare and little known volumes.

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

FACULTY.

THOMAS D. BOYD, A. M., LL. D., President.

JAMES W. NICHOLSON, A. M., LL. D., Dean,
Professor of Mathematics.

EDWARD L. SCOTT, A. M.,
Professor of Ancient Languages.

CHARLES E. COATES, Ph. D.,
Professor of Chemistry.

THOMAS W. ATKINSON, B. S., C. E.,
Professor of Physics and Electrical Engineering.

CHARLES H. STUMBERG, A. M.,
Professor of Modern Languages.

ARTHUR T. PRESCOTT, A. M.,
Professor of Political Science.

ROBERT L. HIMES,
Professor of Commerce.

WILLIAM A. READ, Ph. D.,
Professor of English.

WALTER L. FLEMING, M. A., Ph. D.,
Professor of History.

LEWIS S. SORLEY, Captain 14th Inf. U. S. A.,
Professor of Military Science.

ALEXANDER B. COFFEY, A. M., Ph. D.,
Professor of Philosophy and Education.

HOMER L. SHANTZ, Ph. D.,
Professor of Botany and Bacteriology.

BRAXTON H. GUILBEAU, B. S.,
Professor of Zoology and Entomology.

SAMUEL T. SANDERS, A. B.,
Assistant Professor of Mathematics.

JAMES F. BROUSSARD, A. M.,
Assistant Professor of Modern Languages.

HUGH M. BLAIN, Ph. D.,
Assistant Professor of English.

WILLIAM B. CLARKE,
Director of Music.

MISS MERCEDES GARIG,
Assistant in English.

RAOUL L. MENVILLE, B. S.,
Instructor in Chemistry.

ANTONIO GUELL, M. S., M. E.,
Instructor in Spanish.

GROVER C. HUCKABY, A. B.,
Instructor in Mathematics.

ROBERT G. FULLER, B. S.,
Assistant in Chemistry.

JAMES M. HANCOCK, B. S.,
Assistant in Physics Laboratory.

D. W. THOMAS, A. B.,
Assistant in Latin.

D. D. CLINE, A. M., LL. B.,
Assistant in English and Mathematics.

WILLIAM H. DALRYMPLE, M. R. C. V. S.,
Professor of Veterinary Science.

ALBERT F. KIDDER, B. S.,
Professor of Horticulture.

ALBERT M. HERGET,
Professor of Mechanic Arts and Drawing.

ALBERT F. KIDDER, B. S.,
Assistant Professor in Agronomy.

LINTON L. COOPER, B. S.,
Instructor in Mechanic Arts and Drawing.

PURPOSE AND ORGANIZATION OF THE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

The purpose of the College of Arts and Sciences, the historical representative of the old arts college, but with a broadened field, is to give to students an education in the cultural and scienctific branches which shall be liberal in the highest sense. Such training will be of the greatest value not only to those whose school work ends with the completion of the four years course, but to those who can complete only a portion of it. It will also afford the best possible basis for the study of a profession.

The College of Arts and Sciences embraces the following departments, which offer instruction to students who are candidates for the

degree of Bachelor of Arts: Ancient Languages, Botany, Chemistry, Commerce, Comparative Medicine, Economics and Sociology, English, Geology, History, Mathematics, Modern Languages, Philosophy, Physics, Political Science and Zoology. In addition to the courses offered by these departments, electives in the other colleges are open to the student in the College of Arts and Sciences who has completed the prescribed work.

A candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts is required to pursue certain courses considered essential to a liberal education, yet after the completion of these he may begin, by proper choice of electives, to prepare himself for the special work which is to follow his graduation. Thus he may begin to specialize in any of the languages or in economics, history and political science or in some of the sciences. Should he choose, he may, without ceasing to be a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the College of Arts and Sciences, elect courses given in the College of Engineering, the College of Agriculture or in the Law School, and thus secure both his bachelor's degree and a professional degree within five or six years. For those who wish to base their professional study upon a broad foundation, this is the best plan that can be devised. Some who plan to end their study with the attainment of the bachelor's degree may find it profitable to pursue the limited specializiation made possible by the arrangement of the subjects; others who do not care to specialize may distribute their elective work over the entire field of instruction.

ADMISSION TO THE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Candidates for admission should be sixteen years of age (at nearest birthday) and of good moral character. Students from other institutions of collegiate grade must present certificates of honorable dismissal. The college is open to both men and women.

For admission to the Freshman Class the applicant must offer 12 units of work (see page 23), of which 8 units are prescribed, as follows: English, 3 units; Algebra, 2 units; Plane Geometry, 1 unit; History, 1 unit; a modern language, 1 unit; the remaining 4 units may be selected from the list on page 24. A student wishing to pursue a classical course must include 3 units of Latin or 3 units of Latin and one of Greek in the 12 units offered.

Graduates of High Schools recognized by the State Board of Education are credited with 12 units and admitted without examination. Credentials from other schools will be given proper recognition. Applicants without credentials will be classed upon examination. Teachers holding first grade certificates will be admitted without examination to classes, the work of which they are qualified to pursue, but they may not become candidates for degrees until all entrance requirements are satisfied. Candidates not fully prepared may enter conditioned in not more than three units.

SPECIAL COURSES.

Special courses of study may be arranged for older students who have not the time or the inclination to pursue a full course of study leading to a degree. It is advised that special students make every effort to become regular.

Unless engaged in other work that occupies a large part of their time special students must have not fewer than fifteen hours a week of recitations, and some English study must be one of the subjects selected, unless this requirement is waived by the faculty.

Applicants over the public school age limit of eighteen years will be admitted to special courses without examination, provided they satisfy the president and the professors concerned that they are prepared to take the subjects selected.

A student who has failed in one of the regular courses of study will not be allowed to take a special course consisting of subjects in advance of those in which he has been found deficient. He must make up his deficiencies or substitute subjects of the same or lower grade.

The formation of separate classes for special students will be at the option of the professor concerned.

ADVANCED STANDING.

Candidates for admission who offer more than the required 12 units will receive credit for the extra work on a basis determined by the University Committee on Entrance Examinations. Students from other institutions which give work of college grade will be given the advanced standing justified by their credentials.

DEGREES.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts is conferred upon any student who completes a four years curse of 68 hours in the College of Arts and Sciences.

The degree of Master of Arts is conferred after one year's graduate work, in which the candidate shall have completed not less than 14 hours of work. Of this work not less than eight hours must be in advance of any undergraduate requirement; the rest may be chosen from courses not lower than those open to Juniors and Seniors. The subjects must be chosen with the advice of the president and professors under whom the work is to be taken, and must be approved by the faculty. An acceptable thesis must be submitted to the professor in charge of the major subject and must be approved by him and by the professor of English.

RELATION OF THE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES TO THE TEACHERS COLLEGE.

The professional work of the Teachers College is based upon the preparation afforded by the 45 hours of prescribed work which must be done under the regulations of the College of Arts and Sciences.

Thus a student may pursue a course in the College of Arts and Sciences for two or three years and then change to the Teachers College for the professional work. The degree of Bachelor of Arts is given by either the College of Arts and Sciences or the Teachers College upon the completion of the four years course.

RELATION OF THE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES TO THE LAW SCHOOL.

After the close of the Junior year a student in the College of Arts and Sciences may, if all prescribed work be completed, substitute for an equal number of hours in the College of Arts and Sciences the full first year's work of the Law School, and upon the successful completion of this course the College of Arts and Sciences will recommend him for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In this manner the collegiate and professional work may be completed in five years.

THE PROGRAM OF STUDIES IN THE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

The subjects of instruction are grouped into three classes, as follows:

I. Language Group.

English, French, German, Greek, Latin and Spanish.

II. Philosophy Group.

Economics, Education, Geography (Commercial and industrial), History, Law, (Constitutional and International), Philosophy, Political Science, Psychology, Sociology.

III. Science Group.

Mathematics, including Commercial Arithmetic and Accounting; Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Zoology, Geology, Comparative Medicine, Agriculture and Horticulture.

The following regulations are prescribed as to the division of time:

1. Of each candidate for the degree of B. A., 68 hours are required for graduation, an hour being one hour's class work per week or its equivalent for one year.

2. In each group a minimum of 15 hours of work is required.

3. Each candidate must take 23 hours of elective work, which may be done all in one group or distributed among the groups. Military Science and Drill may be included among the electives, three hours of drill being equivalent to one hour of recitation or lecture.

4. The prescribed work and all minimum requirements should be taken before electives are chosen, if possible.

5. The choice of electives is subject to departmental regulations, to the schedule, and to the direction of the Student's adviser.

6. The student's adviser has authority to require the proper placing of prescribed subjects.

The following courses in each group must form part of the prescribed 45 hours of work required of all candidates for the degree of B. A.:

I. Language Group.

English 1-4.....6 hours

Additional work in languages to make up 15 hours.

II. Philosophy Group.

Economics 1-2.....3 hours
History 1-2.....3 hours
Political Science 1-2.....3 hours
Psychology 1-2.....3 hours

Three hours additional in this group to make up 15 hours.

III. Science Group.

Mathematics 1-4.....6 hours
Physics 1-2.....3 hours
Chemistry 1-2.....4 1-3 hours
or
Botany 1-2.....2 1-3 hours
and
Zoology 1-2.....2 1-3 hours

Additional work in this group to make up 15 hours.

1. Having matriculated, the student is assigned, by the president, to an adviser, who directs the making out of his schedule, sees that the prescribed subjects are taken at the proper time, advises as to the choice of electives, and has a general oversight of his course of study. Should the student know when he matriculates in what subject he ultimately intends to specialize, he will be assigned to the professor of that subject as his adviser.

2. During the Freshman and Sophomore years the student pursues the prescribed and recommended courses preparatory to election and specialization during the Junior and Senior years.

3. At the beginning of the Junior year the student chooses his major subject, which must not be less than a three-hour course extending through the Junior and Senior years.

4. The head of the department in which the major subject lies now becomes the student's adviser.

5. With the consent of the faculty a student may change one major subject for another, but he cannot enter upon the work of the new major until he has completed such prerequisites as the faculty may deem necessary.

6. The thesis is written in the department in which the student's major work is done, upon a topic related to his major subject, and under the direction of one of the professors in the department. The subject of the thesis must be selected within one month after the bginning of the Senior year.

7. Each adviser keeps a list of the students whose work he directs in order that he may at all times be informed as to the standing of each student.

8. No change in the requisites in force in 1907-1908 will be so construed as to work a hardship upon such students as are to be graduated in the years 1909 and 1910, and the freshmen of the season 1907-08 will be allowed full value for the subjects they have completed.

SUGGESTED SCHEDULES.

The following are possible groupings mainly of prescribed work for the Freshman and Sophomore years in the College of Arts and Sciences. These groupings are intended only as suggestions or as guides for students and advisers in placing the prescribed work.

Freshman Class.

(1)

3 English 1-2.
3 History 1-2.
3 French, German or Spanish 3-4.
3 Algebra and Trigonometry 1-4.

Elect five or more hours of the following:

3 Mathematics 1-2.
2 1-3 Botany 1-2.
2 1-3 Zoology 1-2.
2 Accounts 1-2.
2 Commercial Arithmetic 1-2.

17*

(2)

3 English 1-2.
3 History 1-2.
5 Latin 1-2.
3 Mathematics 1-2.

Elect three hours of the following:

3 Greek 1-2.
3 French, German or Spanish 1-2.

17

Sophomore Class.

(1)

3 English 3-4.
3 Physics 1-2.
4 1-3 Chemistry 1-2.
3 Mathematics 3-4 or 5-6.
3 French, German or Spanish.

16

(2)

3 English 3-4.
5 Latin 3-4.
3 Greek 3-4.
3 Political Science 1-2.
3 Mathematics 3-4.

17

(3)

3 English 3-4.
5 Latin 3-4.

(4)

3 English 3-4.
3 History.

3 French, German, Spanish.
3 Political Science 1-2.
3 Mathematics 3-4.

17

3 Political Science 1-2.
3 Physics 1-2.
3 Mathematics 3-4.
3 French, German, Spanish.

18

(5)

3 English 3-4.
3 French, German or Spanish.
3 Mathematics 3-4.
3 Stenography.
2 Accounting and Commercial Arithmetic.
3 Commercial Geography.

17

(6)

3 English 3-4,
3 Political Science 1-2,
3 Commercial Geography 1-2.
3 Mathematics 3-4.
3 Psychology 1-2.
3 History.

18

Junior and Senior Classes.

Prescribed courses not already completed should be finished if possible in the Junior class. The remainder of the work in the Junior and Senior classes is elective.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

FACULTY.

THOMAS D. BOYD, A. M., LL. D., President.

WILLIAM R. DODSON, A. B., S. B., Dean,
Professor of Agriculture and Director of the Experiment Stations.

CHARLES E. COATES, Ph. D.,
Professor of Chemistry.

THOMAS W. ATKINSON, B. S., C. E.,
Professor of Physics and Electrical Engineering.

WILLIAM H. DALRYMPLE, M. R. C. V. S.,
Professor of Veterinary Science.

FRANK H. BURNETTE,
Professor of Horticulture.

ALBERT M. HERGET,
Professor of Mechanic Arts and Drawing.

HOMER L. SHANTZ, Ph. D.,
Professor of Botany and Bacteriology.

BRAXTON H. GUILBEAU, B. S.,
Professor of Zoology and Entomology.

ELBERT L. JORDAN, B. S.,
Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry.

ALBERT F. KIDDER, B. S.,
Assistant Professor of Agronomy and Principal of the School of Agriculture.

RAOUL L. MENVILLE, B. S.,
Instructor in Chemistry.

ROBERT E. FULLER, B. S.,
Assistant in Chemistry.

JAMES M. HANCOCK, B. S.,
Assistant in Physics Laboratory.

JAMES W. NICHOLSON, A. M., LL. D.,
Professor of Mathematics.

ARTHUR T. PRESCOTT, A. M.,
Professor of Political Science.

ROBERT L. HIMES,
Professor of Commerce.

WILLIAM A. READ, Ph. D.,
Professor of English.

WALTER L. FLEMING, M. A., Ph. D.,
Professor of History.

LEWIS S. SORLEY, Captain 14th Inf. U. S. A.,
Professor of Military Service.

SAMUEL T. SANDERS, A. B.,
Assistant Professor of Mathematics.

HUGH M. BLAIN, Ph. D.,
Assistant Professor of English.

LINTON L. COOPER, B. S.,
Instructor in Mechanic Arts and Drawing.

GROVER C. HUCKABY, A. B.,
Instructor in Mathematics.

THE WORK IN AGRICULTURE.

The faculty of the College of Agriculture has outlined the courses offered after full discussion of the qualifications demanded of those who are to take a leading part in the practical and scientific agricultural development of the South. One who follows the course faithfully and chooses electives wisely will receive sufficient mental training and discipline to dignify his citizenship in any community and at the same time enough technical training to enable him to take front rank as a successful practical agriculturist or as an investigator. The first two years of the course will afford a good general foundation for specialization, and the electives allowed after the beginning of the Junior year permit of concentration on a special line, which is to be followed to the end of the course. One planning to engage in the work of the experimental stations, or of the United States Department of Agriculture, may qualify for appointments requiring specialization; or if practical work is contemplated in agronomy, horticulture, live stock industry, etc., the course can be shaped to develop fitness for successful work in special lines. The languages, mathematics, and other cultural subjects are, it is believed, sufficient preparation for development of a liberal education, collateral with technical training.

A young man who contemplates engaging in agricultural pursuits on his own capital should secure sufficient training in the courses offered to enable him to reach a much higher degree of success than would otherwise be possible to him. If he is without means sufficient to engage in an enterprise on his own account he will find an active demand for his services from the experiment stations, the agricultural colleges and schools, as well as from private individuals and corporations. These matters have been considered in formulating the work of the College of Agriculture, and it is confidently believed that the requirements will be fully met.

SPECIAL COURSES.

Special courses may be arranged for students who have not the time to pursue the full course. The formation of separate classes for special students will be at the option of the professors concerned.

DEGREES.

The degree of Bachelor of Science (B. S.) is conferred upon a student who completes the four year course in agriculture. The degree of Master of Science (M. S.) is conferred after one year's graduate work (see page 32).

ADMISSION TO THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

Candidates for admission should be sixteen years of age (at nearest birthday) and of good moral character. For admission to the Freshman class the applicant must offer 10 units of work (see page 25), as follows:

English	3 units
Algebra	2 units
Plane Geometry	1 unit
History	1 unit
Elective	3 units
Total	10 units

Candidates not fully prepared may be admitted conditioned in not more than two units. For details in regard to requirements for admission see page 23.

ELECTIVE WORK.

The Agricultural Course, after the Sophomore class, is sufficiently elastic to allow a student to specialize in the subjects of his choice. Students in the College of Arts and Sciences and in the Teachers College may place some of their elective work in the College of Agriculture (see page 48).

EQUIPMENT OF THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

Each department of the College of Agriculture has its special equipment for laboratories, class room and field work.

The Department of Agronomy is now being fully equipped. At present there is in the Farm Engineering Laboratory considerable farm machinery which has been loaned by the International Harvester Company and the John Deere Plow Company. There is a full equipment for laying tile drains and the adding of apparatus for cement mixing will be done in the future. The Soil Physics Laboratory will be fully equipped by the opening of the session in September, 1908.

The Department of Animal Industry has a well-equipped dairy which runs for the entire year. The herd is Jersey and serves for stock-judging purposes in connection with the cattle on the experiment station. Cream separators, churns, Babcock tester, sterilizers, etc., are in the large dairy room, and are used by students in practical demonstration work. A students' laboratory will be fitted up by the beginning of the session in the fall of 1908.

In the Department of Horticulture a full line of lantern slides, illustrating all the subjects above mentioned, has been recently provided. Also one set of Deyrolle models of fruit, flowers and grafts, and one set of Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co.'s colored plates of vegetables. These are used as aids in the class room.

The horticultural grounds of the experiment station are situated close at hand, and in them may be found all varieties of fruits and vegetables. An opportunity is here available for a full study of all the plants grown in them, as well as of the interesting and valuable investigations in the line of cultural, fertilizing and physiological experiments that are being constantly carried on.

In the Department of Veterinary Science are models, including the famous Auzoux klastic model of the horse, manikins, surgical instruments, charts, and living animals which may be brought to the clinic for medical or surgical treatment, etc.

Besides the class room and its equipment, the Veterinary Department has a commodious infirmary used for both therapeutic and experimental purposes, the students receiving the benefit of the instruction, from time to time, when opportunity offers.

AGRICULTURAL COURSE.

The figure to the left of the subject in the following outline of the work of the course indicates the number of hours per week devoted to the subject. The asterisk (*) attached to a figure indicates laboratory work. Three hours of laboratory work are considered equivalent to one hour of regular class work. The bracketed words and figures are the course designations as given in the accounts of departmental work.

Freshman Class.

3 English (1).
3 Higher Algebra (Math. 1).
3 Principles of Agriculture (Agronomy 1).
1 General Botany (1).
*4 General Botany (1).
1 General Zoology (1).
*4 General Zoology (1).

3 English (2).
3 Trigonometry (Math. 4).
2 Farm Machinery and Drainage (Agronomy 2).
*4 Farm Machinery and Drainage (Agronomy 2).
1 General Botany (2).
*4 General Botany (2).

1 Principles of Horticulture (1).
*2 Principles of Horticulture (1).
3 History (1).

1 General Zoology (2).
*4 General Zoology (2).
1 Principles of Horticulture (2).
*2 Principles of Horticulture (2).
3 History (2).

Sophomore Class.

3 English (3).
3 Chemistry (1).
*4 Chemistry, Laboratory (1).
2 Invertebrate Zoology (3).
*6 Invertebrate Zoology (3).
3 Farm Crops (Agronomy 3).
*2 Farm Crops (Agronomy 3).
3 Physics (1).

3 English (4).
3 Chemistry (2).
*4 Chemistry, Laboratory (2).
2 General Entomology (Zoology 7).
*6 General Entomology (Zoology 7).
3 Feeds and Feeding (Animal Industry 1).
2 Breeds and Stock Judging (Animal Industry 2).
*2 Breeds and Stock Judging (Animal Industry 2).
3 Physics (2).

Junior Class.

1 Bacteriology (Botany 3).
*4 Bacteriology (Botany 3).
3 Dairying (Animal Industry 3).
*4 Dairying (Animal Industry 3).
*6 Analytical Chemistry (5).
3 Thremmatology (Animal Industry 4).

1 Parasitic Fungi (Botany 4).
*4 Parasitic Fungi (Botany 4).
3 Soil Physics (Agronomy 4).
*4 Soil Physics (Agronomy 4).
*6 Analytical Chemistry (6).
3 Thremmatology (Animal Industry 5).
*2 Thremmatology (Animal Industry 5).

And six hours elective in the following:

3 Horticulture (3).
*2 Horticulture (3).
3 Organic Chemistry (3).
1 Entomology (Zoology 8).
*6 Entomology (Zoology 8).
3 Veterinary Science (1).
3 Free Elective.

3 Horticulture (4).
*2 Horticulture (4).
3 Organic Chemistry (4).
1 Entomology (Zoology 9).
*6 Entomology (Zoology 9).
3 Veterinary Science (2).
3 Free Elective.

Senior Class

1 Plant Physiology (Botany 5).	1 Agricultural Bacteriology (Botany 7).
*4 Plant Physiology (Botany 5).	*4 Agricultural Bacteriology (Botany 7).
3 Agricultural Economics (Economics 1).	3 Animal Nutrition (Animal Industry 6).
3 Free Elective.	3 Free Elective.

Nine hours elective in Chemistry, Agronomy, Animal Industry, Botany, Entomology, Veterinary Science, Forestry, and Horticulture.

THE SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

A. F. Kidder, B. S., Principal.

For many years the University has been endeavoring to come into close relationship with the sons of the farmers and the planters of Louisiana. The college course in agriculture has proven well adapted to the training of those wishing to become specialists in some line of agriculture, as well as those desiring to enter the service of the experiment station. There has been a gap, however, between the college and the farm, which has been recognized throughout the United States at every agricultural college, and many attempts have been made to bridge it. One of the most successful has been the School of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota, which has been growing in strength, and has, perhaps, solved the problem for Minnesota.

The Louisiana State University has decided to offer similar opportunities to the young men of Louisiana and has modeled its school closely after that of Minnesota.

The School of Agriculture has been organized for the purpose of giving a practical education to young men who are unable to pursue the full college course in agriculture. It offers a course of study designed to equip them for successful farm life. The methods of instruction aim to educate the students towards the farm and to develop in them a love for farm life by showing them its possibilities.

ADMISSION.

Applicants for admission must show by examination or certificate that they have completed at least the work of the eighth grade of the public schools or its equivalent. They must be at least sixteen years of age at their nearest birthday.

COURSE IN THE SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

First Year.

5 English.	5 English.
3 Algebra.	3 Algebra.
3 Farm Arithmetic.	3 Farm Accounts.
3 Feeding.	3 Comparative Physiology.
2 Botany.	2 Zoology and Entomology.
2 Elementary Agriculture.	2 Dairying.
*4 Elementary Agriculture.	*4 Dairying.

Second Year.

5 English.	5 English.
3 Algebra.	3 Algebra.
3 Geometry.	3 Geometry.
2 Physics.	2 Physics.
2 Breeds.	2 Soils and Fertilizers.
*2 Stock Judging.	*2 Soils and Fertilizers.
2 Beginner's Horticulture.	2 Breeding.
*4 Beginner's Horticulture.	*6 Shopwork.
*4 Drawing.	

Students who enter the School of Agriculture must take the prescribed course of study without substitution. Upon its completion they will receive a certificate. Those who wish to continue their studies after completing this course will be admitted without conditions to the Freshman Class of the College of Agriculture, but for full Freshman entrance in any other course they must offer at least two units of high school work in addition to the work of the School of Agriculture.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

Elementary Agriculture.

It is purposed in teaching this subject to cover the elementary principles governing soils, plant development and their relationship. The work will treat in elementary manner the effects of sunlight, climate, plant food, physical condition of soils and the different methods of treatment. The sources of plant food and the rotation of crops will be given due consideration. The laboratory work will consist of plat work in the garden, seed germination and determining the percentage of purity in farm seeds.

Two hours a week and four hours of laboratory work.

Professor Kidder.

Agricultural Botany.

The object of this course is to present to the student such facts concerning plant life as will enable him to carry on more successfully his work in plant production, to enable him to meet more intelligently

the every-day problems of the farm, garden and orchard, and to bring him into closer touch with the botanical work of the University and the Experiment Station.

Two hours a week. Professor Shantz.

Agricultural Physics.

The purpose of the course is to enlist the interest of the student in the physical principles which underlie the practice of agriculture. The pulley, the lever, and other farm machinery are shown to be dependent on simple mathematical laws. The use of water in soils is shown to depend largely on the phenomenon of capillarity. The effect of sunlight is studied as giving heat and energy to plant life. These and many other practical questions are brought home to the student as specific examples of general principles underlying his vocation.

Two hours a week. Professor Kidder.

Algebra.

The course in this subject covers:

For the First Year—Factoring, least common multiple and greatest common divisor, fractions, equations of one unknown quantity, and equations of two or more unknown quantities.

For the Second Year—Quadratic equations, problems depending on linear or quadratic equations, the binominal theorem for positive integral xeponents, the theory of exponents, combination and reduction of radicals, and the solution of radical equations.

Three hours a week. Professor Sanders.

Breeding.

Students receive instruction in the principles that govern breeding, the influences that affect heredity, and the care and management of breeding stock. Pedigree receives careful consideration, and each student is required to become familiar with methods of keeping live stock records of all kinds.

Two hours a week. Professor Dalrymple.

Comparative Physiology.

This is an effort to connect technical physiology with the necessities of every-day life. The work includes a study of the general plan and structure of the body and the various individual tissues of which it is composed; also sources of heat and energy, digestion, and the relation of food materials to the various tissues of the body. Some time is also given to the study of the relations of bacteria to the common diseases, especially such diseases as consumption, typhoid fever, etc. A brief study is also given to the subject of digestion in the lower animals.

The class work is illustrated by means of large charts, skeletons, manikins, etc. Important points of different between human and animal physiology are pointed out.

Three hours a week. Professor Dalrymple.

Dairying.

Farm Dairy Lectures—A course of lectures is given in farm dairying, giving instruction in the care of milk and utensils, explaining the principles involved in creaming milk by the gravity and centrifugal processes, and giving full instruction in regard to running farm separators and the manufacture of butter and cheese in the farm dairy.

Dairy Practice—Students receive practial training in the most advanced methods of creaming milk; ripening cream, churning, working, and packing butter; the manufacture of sweet curd cheese, and measuring the value of milk by the Babcock test and lactometer.

Two hours a week and four hours of laboratory work.

Professor Jordan.

Drawing.

The student is taught the practical value of drawing for the purpose of designing and arranging buildings, machinery, etc. He is given instruction in the use of the instruments, in geometrical drawing and in making working drawings of the principal joints that are used in framing a building. During the second half of the year he makes splices, mortises and tenons, dovetails, etc., from his own drawings, thereby learning the application of the drawing to practical work.

Four hours a week. Professor Herget.

English.

For the First Year—English composition and grammatical construction of sentences. English and American literature.

For the Second Year—Composition and rhetorical construction. English and American literature.

Five hours a week. Professor Stumberg.

Entomology and Zoology.

The class in entomology receives instruction of a practical nature. The course is divided as follows:

Classification of Insects—Habits and life histories of injurious forms with special attention to insect pests found in Louisiana; the nature of different insecticides, and methods of application, are discussed. The student spends some time in becoming acquainted with the appearance and habits of beneficial insects.

The four-footed pests of the farm, as well as injurious and beneficial birds, are also studied.

Two hours a week. Professor Guilbeau.

Farm Accounts.

The work in accounts is applied to the transaction which the student meets in the various duties on the farm. He is taught to keep his accounts that he may know at any time the profit or loss of any department of his business, and is thus enabled to plan intelligently.

Three hours a week. Professor Himes.

Farm Arithmetic.

Instruction in this subject consists of the application of its principles to all kinds of farm problems where measurements of material, extension, capacity, etc., are required. The student is prepared also to handle with ease the mathematic of the technical courses in the school.

Three hours a week. Professor Jordan.

Feeding.

The principles of feeding as applied to production of horses, mules, beef cattle, sheep and swine are taught. Special attention is given to the choice and preparation of food for animals during different periods of growth and during the time they are used for breeding purposes, and to summer feeding and pasturage. Practice is given in compounding rations that will include the best manner the foodstuffs commonly produced on the farm.

Three hours a week. Professor Jordan.

Geometry.

This course begins in the second year and covers the whole of plane geometry. Practice in the solution of original propositions is an important part of the year's work

Three hours a week. Mr. D. D. Cline.

Beginners' Horticulture.

An effort is made in this work to interest the student in the common garden and orchard plants and the every-day garden work of planting seed and caring for young plants; transplanting; cultivating; insects and diseases and their treatment. A very brief practical course in every-day gardening.

Two hours a week and four hours of laboratory work.

Professor Burnette.

Stock Judging.

Score cards are used to an extent sufficient to familiarize students with that method of judging, and special efforts are made to do systematic and closely critical work in the selection of animals representative of the breeds and for breeding purposes. The work will include judging and demonstrating the special points of farm animals, such as the horse, mule, beef and dairy cattle, hogs, and sheep. Typical animals will be used for the purpose.

Two hours a week. Professor Jordan.

Study of Breeds.

The market classes of horses, mules, cattle, sheep, and swine are taken up briefly to bring out the form, quality and condition desirable and common to the different classes. This is followed in each class of

stock with the most common and valuable breeds for the State. These are studied carefully as regards their characteristics and origin, and as to their adaptability to the different Louisiana conditions.

Two hours a week. Professor Jordan.

Soils and Fertilizers.

An effort will be made to familiarize the student with the different soils, methods of treatment to improve physical condition and yields of these different soils, the meaning of crop rotation and benefits therefrom and the different amounts of fertilizers to apply for best results. The laboratory work will consist partly of regular experimental work with fertilizers and means of application.

Two hours a week and four hours of laboratory work.

Professor Kidder.

Shopwork.

(A). The students are instructed by means of lectures on the care and use of the carpenter's tools that should be found on every farm. In the carpenter shop students are required to make such exercises as will give them some practice in using and sharpening tools. They are required to make splices, mortises and tenons, dovetails, and are then given some finished piece of work to make which embraces the principles learned. Each student is required to sharp his plane, bit, chisel, gauge, etc., and to file his saws.

(B). The students are instructed in the management of the forge and fire in the operations of drawing down, bending, forming, punching, splitting, and in welding iron and steel. They are required to make rings, bolts, links, cold chisels and punches which will make it possible for them to do their own repair work when they return to the farm. Particular attention is given to welding, shaping, and tempering of steel.

The student may take either of the shop courses (a or b) or both if he wishes to do so.

Six hours a week. Professor Herget.

EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

W. R. Dodson, Director.

J. G. Lee, R. E. Blouin, S. E. McClendon, Assistant Directors.

There are three Experiment Stations of the University. One is located at Baton Rouge, on land belonging to the University; one at Audubon Park, New Orleans, on land leased from the Park Commission, and one at Calhoun, Ouachita Parish, on land belonging to the University, the site being a gift from Ouachita Parish.

State Station, Baton Rouge, La.

This station carries on investigations along many lines of practial and scientific agriculture.

The Veterinary Department was organized soon after the establishment of the Experiment Stations. The results of many years of obser-

vation and research are available for use in teaching and correspondence. The head of the department devotes a portion of his time to teaching in the University, and the remainder to investigation, publishing reports of results of experiments, correspondence, and public lectures. The students have an opportunity to become acquainted with methods of investigation, and they take part in demonstration work, and work that is done gratuitously for the public, such as immunizing cattle from Texas fever, surgical operations on animals, and so forth.

Two years ago an assistant in this department was added to the Station staff. He devotes all of his time to the investigation of animal diseases. The laboratory in which this work is carried on is open at all times to the observation of interested students.

The Horticultural Department was established when the Experiment Station was organized, and has carried on continuous experiments in testing varieties of fruits and vegetables, fertilizers as applied to fruits and vegetables, importation of new or rare plants, and so forth. In this way results have been secured for a long series of years that afford reliable data for general deductions. Most of these results have been published, but whether published or not, are available to the students of the University and correspondents of the Stations. A range of greenhouses is contemplated for the coming year, which will add materially to the equipment and efficiency of the department.

The department of Plant Pathology was organized two years ago and is doing very effective work in reducing the amount of depredation by disease to the staple crop of the State. The entire time of the head of this department is devoted to the study of plant diseases, particularly the diseases of cotton, cane and rice. The laboratory and results of the work will be open to interested students of the University at all times. No regular lectures, however, will be given, except on special topics, and at the request of the Department of Botany.

The Farm Department has continued many of the lines of work previously inaugurated, and has begun a number of new experiments during the past year. The work of feeding for the production of beef and pork has been carried on on a larger scale than previously, and the silo constructed two years ago has proven a valuable medium for the successful utilization of ensilage from different crops in the feeding of beef cattle. Important experiments have been conducted at Hammond, La., in the production of milk and the feeding of young calves. The results of these experiments will prove of interest to the agricultural students.

The Agricultural students make trips to the Farm, which is a mile and a half from the University, for the purpose of studying methods of applying fertilizers, mixing fertilizers to prescribed formulae, results obtained in harvest, and so forth. They also have an opportunity to study the varieties of standard crops, methods of cultivation, harvesting,

and so forth. The Station has most of the modern machinery used on a farm devoted to diversified farming. This includes a corn harvester, corn shredder, and husker, ensilage cutter, corn crusher, hay cutter, grain harvester and binder, disk plows and cultivators, hay harvesting machines, etc. Any student desiring to learn to operate these machines has an opportunity to do so.

The Farm has good types of Angus and Hereford cattle, some of the leading breeds of hogs, a herd of sheep, and, in the future, will have additional animals for experiment and demonstration.

The Fertilizer and Feedstuff Department is now located at Baton Rouge. This department is charged with the analysis of all the samples of fertilizers, Paris green, and feed stuffs secured by the inspectors of the Department of Agriculture. Seven to eight men are employed in this work. While no students work in this laboratory, students who are especially interested are permitted to study the methods of carrying on this kind of work, and may be given practical problems in calculating differences in value of composition guaranteed and actually found in feed stuffs and fertilizers.

Sugar Station, Audubon Park, New Orleans, La.

The Sugar Station is devoted primarily to the problems of the production of cane and its manufacture into sugar. The investigations cover a large field of research, and are productive of much good. Students in the fourth and fifth years of the Sugar Course spend the grinding season at this station. They assist in running the sugar house, as well as in the chemical control of all operations.

The Station also devotes considerable attention to fruits and vegetables.

This Station has a great many visitors, and is constantly giving out helpful information on all kinds of agricultural subjects.

North Louisiana Station, Calhoun, La.

This Station is devoted to problems of general interest that confront the north Louisiana farmers; dairying, poultry raising, etc. The Station is investigating the growing of fruit and truck for market.

The annual camp meeting and fair at Calhoun is well attended, and is doing the country a great deal of good. Students have access to all information regarding the records of this work.

The scientific men of all the stations aid in Farmers' Institute work, and thus bring the results of their experiments before the people, many of whom do not carefully read the published results.

Geological Survey.

The Geological Survey is conducted under the direction of the Director of the Experiment Stations. The results of the survey have already been of much value in the development of our natural resources.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING.

FACULTY.

THOMAS D. BOYD, A. M., LL. D., President.

THOMAS W. ATKINSON, B. S., C. E., Dean,
Professor of Physics and Electrical Engineering.

JAMES W. NICHOLSON, A. M., LL. D.,
Professor of Mathematics.

CHARLES E. COATES, Ph. D.,
Professor of Chemistry.

BOYKIN W. PEGUES, B. S.,
Professor of Civil Engineering.

ALBERT M. HERGET,
Professor of Mechanic Arts and Drawing.

EUGENE W. KERR, M. E.,
Professor of Mechanical Engineering.

SAMUEL T. SANDERS, A. B.,
Assistant Professor of Mathematics.

LINTON L. COOPER, B. S.,
Instructor in Mechanic Arts and Drawing.

RAOUL L. MENVILLE, B. S.,
Instructor in Chemistry.

MAX BERNHEIM, B. S.,
Instructor in Mechanical Engineering.

GROVER C. HUCKABY, A. B.,
Instructor in Mathematics.

ROBERT G. FULLER, B. S.,
Assistant in Chemistry.

JAMES M. HANCOCK, B. S.,
Assistant in Physics Laboratory.

CHARLES H. STUMBERG, A. M.,
Professor of Modern Languages.

WILLIAM A. READ, Ph. D.,
Professor of English.

LEWIS S. SORLEY, Captain 14th Infantry, U. S. A.,
Professor of Military Science.

JAMES F. BROUSSARD, A. M.,
Assistant Professor of Modern Languages.

HUGH M. BLAIN, Ph. D.,
Assistant Professor of English.

ANTONIO GUELL, B. S., M. E.,
Instructor in Spanish.

THE AIM OF THE COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING.

The College of Engineering has for its object the training of young men for positions of trust and responsibility in the engineering world, men who know how to design and operate machinery, to erect and maintain structures, to direct chemical operations on a large scale, and to perform all other functions ordinarily expected of a well trained engineer. With this object in view, the courses of instruction are made both theoretical and practical. The theoretical work of the class-room is supplemented and illustrated by practical work in the laboratory. The class-room instruction is designed to give the student a thorough knowledge of the scientific principles underlying all engineering work, and the laboratory work aims to familiarize him with the application of these principles to his chosen profession.

In harmony with the above, the University offers the following courses: Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, and Chemical Engineering.

In all of these courses the first year's work is essentially the same; in the second year's work the differences are slight. Hence the student is not obliged to make his final choice of a course until the beginning of the third year. The elasticity afforded by this plan prevents too early a specialization on the part of the student, who is encouraged to be deliberate in the choice of his life work and to test both his tastes and his ability before reaching his final decision.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION TO THE COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING.

Students are admitted to the College of Engineering upon examination or the presentation of satisfactory certificates in the following subjects:

	Units.
English	3
Algebra through Quadratics	2
Plane Geometry	1
French, German or Spanish	1
History	1
Elective	4
Total	12

The term unit means a high school subject pursued for five hours per week for one year. Applicants not fully prepared may enter with conditions in not more than three units.

Students preparing for entrance to the College of Engineering are advised to pay special attention to elementary mathematics. Weakness in this subject is the commonest cause of subsequent failure.

For further details in regard to conditions of admission, see pages 23-26.

DEGREES.

The degree of Bachelor of Science (B. S.) is conferred upon any student who completes any engineering course and submits an acceptable thesis on some principal subject of study in his course.

The degree of Master of Science (M. S.) is conferred upon a graduate of any of the Engineering courses who completes one year of prescribed graduate study and submits an acceptable thesis on his major subject of study.

The degrees of Civil Engineer (C. E.), Mechanical Engineer (M. E.) and Electrical Engineer (E. E.) are conferred upon graduates of the Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering courses respectively who complete two years of prescribed graduate work and submit acceptable theses on their major subjects of study.

For further details in regard to degrees and theses see page 32.

LABORATORIES.

Civil Engineering.

The work of the department of Civil Engineering is carried on in the second story of Heard Hall, a brick building 110 feet long and 60 feet wide. There are two large drawing rooms, with 60 individual lockers in each for the drawing boards and maps of the students; a dark room for blue printing; an office; a lecture room and instrument room. The instruments are all kept in their boxes in order to protect them from the dust and dampness of the room, and each box contains all of the accessories, such as plumb bob, reading glasses, adjusting pens, etc. In the equipment there are two engineer's transits, three wye levels, two compasses, one large transit thedolite for astronomical observations and geodetic work, one plane table, one Saegmuler solar attachment, one polar planimeter, one rolling planimeter, one Price current meter, beam compasses, parallel ruler, railroad curve, splines and weights, rods, tapes and chains, one gasoline launch.

Experimental Mechanical Engineering.

The equipment is contained in a room 46 feet by 82 feet with a basement 14 feet by 26 feet. It adjoins the University power plant.

For work in steam engineering a D slide valve engine is used for practice in slide valve setting and for learning the use of the indicator. It is loaded by means of a Prony brake. A 10x24 Corliss engine direct connected to an Alden hydraulic brake is piped so that it may be run as a condensing or non-condensing engine with either a jet or surface condenser. Tanks and scales are provided for weighing the condensed exhaust steam. A fifteen horse power steam turbine loaded by means of a Prony brake is, like the Corliss engine, piped so that it may be run condensing or non-condensing. The Corliss engine and steam turbine arranged as described permit tests to

determine the effects of such variables as speed, load, number of stages of expansion, steam pressure and vacuum on economy of steam consumption. A sixty horse power Erie City automatic high speed engine, also a one hundred horse power Harrisburg engine of the same type belonging to the University power plant and belted to direct current generators are available for laboratory work. These engines are arranged for indicator work so that tests of indicated and electrical horse power may be made. The boiler room contains a 100 horse power return tubular, and a 60 horse power Babcock and Wilcox water tube boiler. Apparatus for determining the quantity of feed water, fuel, chimney draft, furnace temperature, quality of steam, heat value of fuels and other data necessary for boiler trials are arranged. The machinery in the University power plant affords the opportunity for complete power plant tests in which the energy supplied in the form of fuel is measured and that developed measured at the switchboard, it being arranged so that the necessary data for the determination of the heat losses between these two points may be taken.

In addition to the above there are throttling and separating calorimeters for determining the moisture in steam, indicators, speed counters, and apparatus for testing the accuracy of thermometers and indicator springs, and for testing the efficiency and value of steam pipe coverings.

Of internal combustion engines there is a 4 horse power Fairbanks gasoline engine, a 20 horse power Otto gas engine and a 14 horse power Weber gas producer and engine, all of which are supplied with the apparatus necessary for measuring the quantity of fuel used, the indicated horse power, the brake horse power, the weight and temperature of jacket water, the number of revolutions, the number of expansions and other data necessary for complete efficiency tests, including heat balance.

The gas producer affords an opportunity to study and practice the principles of gas production as well as comparisons of the fuel consumption of steam and gas power plants.

For the study of methods of ignition these engines are provided with several forms of interchangeable igniters. The gasoline and producer engines are supplied with extra cylinder heads for running with illuminating gas.

For the study of hydraulic machinery there is a direct acting pump with steam and water ends piped for indicators; a hot air pump with the power cylinder arranged for an indicator, a centrifugal pump operated by a steam turbine, the power being measured by means of a transmission dynamometer, a Pelton water motor loaded by a Prony brake. All this hydraulic apparatus is situated on a floor above a cement tank 12x13x2, from which water is drawn by the pump. There is also a standpipe 12 feet high, the top of which may be opened or closed, and into the bottom of which the pumps discharge, from which the motor is supplied. For measuring the discharge from

pumps and motor a weir and hook gage is provided. This arrangement permits efficiency tests of these machines under widely varying conditions of speed and head. To the standpipe is also attached apparatus for studying the flow of water through orifices, nozzles, pipes and pipe fittings, also for checking the accuracy of water meters.

For testing the strength of materials there is a 50,000 pounds capacity testing machince arranged for tests in tension, compression and shear, also a special arrangement for testing beams of considerable length. With this machine there is also an extensometer, a compressometer and a deflectometer for use in tests of a scientific nature.

Fairbanks' testing machine of 1,000 pounds capacity is used for tension tests of cement. In addition there are Vicat needles, Gilmore needles, sieves, etc., for determining the qualities of the cements and sands used in tests.

For the laws of air pressure and velocities there is a Westinghouse air compressor and a centrifugal fan.

Experimental Electrical Engineering.

The department has a large plug switchboard, from which lines are led to the terminals of the various machines, transformer, lamp banks, etc., located throughout the laboratory. The direct current bus bars of this board are connected to the lines from the University power plant, and the alternating current ones to lines from a three-phase generator located in the laboratory. This system of supply and distribution places at the disposal of the student any kind of current he may require for testing purposes.

The machines are all new and of the latest commercial types. The direct current generators and motors include one 6 K. W. Western Electric, one 4 K. W. Northern, two 4 K. W. Westinghouse, one 25 H. P. General Electric, one 8 H. P. Stow multiple-speed, one 1 H. P. Crocker-Wheeler, one 1 H. P. Triumph, and several smaller motors. The alternating current generators and motors include one 20 K. W. Fort Wayne three phase generator, two 3 K. W. Central Laboratory two phase generators, two 5 H. P. General Electric three phase induction motors of different types, one 2 H. P. Bullock two phase induction motor, one 5 H. P. General single phase motor and one 6 light General Electric constant current transformer.

In addition to the above the department is well equipped with rheostats, starting boxes, auto-starters, controllers, lamp banks, water rheostats, circuit breakers, speed counters, brakes, scales, batteries, ammeters, voltmeters, indicating wattmeters, recording wattmeters, condensers, inductance coils, arc lamps, and many other smaller pieces of apparatus necessary to a well appointed laboratory.

The department has operating control of the University power plant, which supplies heat, light and power for the buildings, shops and laboratories. It contains, in addition to engines, boilers and other

accessories, two 45 K. W. compound generators. The plant is used to give to the students experience in practical operation and for commercial testing.

A dark room containing a Lummer-Brodham potometer, measuring instruments, and all necessary apparatus for the study of the efficiencies of artificial sources of light constitute a part of the equipment of this department.

Mechanic Arts Laboratory.

The workshops now occupy the new brick building, 80 feet by 200 feet.

The shop for joinery is equipped with thirty benches, each bench having a complete assortment of hand tools for woodwork, one power circular saw, one power gig saw and power grindstones.

The shop for pattern-making and wood-turning is equipped with sixteen benches, two power saws, fifteen wood-turning lathes, one large pattern-maker's lathe, and power grindstones.

The foundry is equipped with a 30-inch cupalo, a brass furnace, a core-oven, flasks, shovels, riddles, slicks, trowels, lifters, and an assortment of ladles.

The forge shop is equipped with sixteen down-draft Buffalo forges, and each forge has a full set of tools, including anvil, tongs, hammer, swages, fullers, chisels and punches.

The machine shop is equipped with nine engine lathes, two drill presses, shaper, planer, milling machine, universal grinder, twist drill grinder, two emery wheels—one for wet and the other for dry grinding—vises, hammers, files, taps, and dies.

The machinery in the new shops is driven by motors, one of sufficient capacity for each shop. This affords an excellent opportunity for the student to learn how to handle a motor.

Chemical Laboratory.

Irion Hall, the new chemical laboratory, will be completed and occupied during the fall of 1908. It is a reinforced concrete building faced with brick, fireproof and of the most modern design. It is 155 feet long and 70 feet wide.

The apparatus for general and analytical chemistry is of the best quality and the most approved design. There are twenty-five balances by Becker, Bunge, Sartorius, and others; four polariscopes, a triple field Laudolt-Lippich, a Laurent, a large Schmidt and Haensch and a Schiebler; an Able refractometer with cooling device from prisms; an Engler viscosimeter; standard weights, flasks, spindles, and thermometers for scientific work; a complete outfit of all instruments used in sugar chemistry and in oil chemistry, a calorimeter for fuel work, gas apparatus, furnaces, etc. In short, the equipment for general chemical purposes is complete, and for special work in industrial and

engineering chemistry it is particularly full in the following lines: Sugar Chemistry, Oil Chemistry, Agricultural Analyses. It has been and will be the policy of the department to keep all existing special laboratories fully abreast with current progress both in instruments and methods. The library contains files of the most important European and American chemical journals and also several hundred standard books along lines of general chemical interest.

PROGRAM OF ENGINEERING WORK.

In the following scheme of courses, the figure preceding the subject indicates the number of hours per week devoted to it. Figures with an asterisk (*) indicate laboratory work. Three hours of laboratory work are reckoned as equivalent to one of lecture or recitation. The bracketted figure following the subject indicates the number of the course in the account of departmental work, where full details may be found.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COURSE.

The course of instruction as offered by the Department of Civil Engineering is designed to give the student that fundamental training which will be of value to him in his subsequent career. The field of engineering is too broad to be covered in a college course; and this fact has been recognized in the arrangement of the work of four years as outlined below.

It is not the purpose nor the desire of the department to send out trained experts, but rather to furnish to the profession men who have laid a broad and deep foundation upon which they themselves must build in after years. This does not mean that their technical training is to be neglected, but that along with this training there should go such a liberal education as will enable them to properly meet all problems and questions likely to confront them. It was therefore with this idea in view that the work of the first two years was made fairly broad with certain elective and prescribed courses in the purely cultural and scientific branches. The strictly technical subjects were placed, for the most part, in the last two years, thus making it possible to gradually narrow and intensify the work toward the close of the student's career. In case a student should desire to specialize in any particular branch, opportunity is given him to do this in certain advanced courses which may be arranged for two years of graduate work.

Freshman Class.

3 English (1).	3 English (2).
3 Higher Algebra (Math. 1).	3 Higher Algebra (Math. 2).
3 Solid Geometry (Math. 3).	3 Trigonometry (Math. 4).
3 French (3) or German (3) or Spanish (3).	3 French (4) or German (4) or Spanish (4).
*6 Drawing (C. E. 1).	*6 Drawing (C. E. 2).
*6 Joinery (Mech. Arts 1).	*6 Joinery (Mech. Arts 2).

Sophomore Class.

3 English (3).	3 English (4).
3 Advanced Algebra (Math. 5).	3 Calculus (Math. 7).
3 Analytical Geometry (Math. 6).	3 Mechanics (Physics 3).
3 Inorganic Chemistry (1).	3 Inorganic Chemistry (2).
*4 Chemistry, Laboratory (1).	*4 Chemistry, Laboratory (2).
2 Plane Surveying (C. E. 7).	3 Topographic and Hydrographic Surveying (C. E. 8).
*6 Plane Surveying (C. E. 7).	*4 Topographic and Hydrographic Surveying (C. E. 8).
	*4 Mechanics, Laboratory (Physics 3).

Junior Class.

3 Calculus (Math. 8).	3 Calculus (Math. 9).
3 Theoretical Mechanics (Physics 5).	3 Heat and Light (Physics 6).
3 Electricity and Magnetism (Physics 4).	3 Direct Current Engineering (Elec. Eng. 1).
3 German (1) or French (1) or Spanish (1).	3 German (2) or French (2) or Spanish (2).
3 Railroad Surveying (C. E. 9).	3 Geodetic Surveying (C. E. 10).
*4 Railroad Surveying (C. E. 9).	*4 Railroad Surveying (C. E. 10).
*4 Topographical Drawing (C. E. 3).	*4 Graphic Statics (C. E. 4).

Senior Class.

3 French (3) or German (3) or Spanish (3).	3 French (4) or German (4) or Spanish (4).
3 Mechanics of Materials (Mech. Eng. 10).	2 Mech. of Materials (Mech. Eng. 11).
3 Hydraulic and Hydrostatics (C. E. 11).	*3 Mech. of Materials (Mech. Eng. 11).
3 Roofs and Bridges (C. E. 13).	3 Masonry Construction (C. E. 12).
2 Military Science or 3 Law or *6 Electrical Engineering Laboratory (4).	3 Roofs and Bridges (C. E. 14).
*4 Graphic Statics (C. E. 5).	2 Military Science or 3 Law or *6 Electrical Engineering, Laboratory (5).
	*4 Drawing and Designing (C. E. 6).

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING COURSE.

The course in Mechanical Engineering is intended to give thorough training in the principles underlying the operation, construction, and design of machinery and the generation and transmission of power.

The course includes instruction in the mechanic arts, which gives skill in the manipulation of both wood and iron-working tools, training in the methods and practice in the process of construction; free hand and mechanical drawing and machine design, which gives facility in representing and proportioning parts of machines; studies of the mechanism and thermodynamics of steam and internal combustion engines; the economics and designs of power plants; and laboratory practice in testing the strength and properties of materials, the performance of engines, and the efficiency of hydraulic and pneumatic machines.

Freshman Class.

3 English (1).	3 English (2).
3 Higher Algebra (Math. 1).	3 Higher Algebra (Math. 2).
3 Solid Geomemtry (Math. 3).	3 Trigonometry (Math. 4).
3 French (3) or German (3) or Spanish (3).	3 French (4) or German (4) or Spanish (4).
*6 Free Hand Drawing (1).	*6 Projections (Drawing 2).
*6 Joinery (Mech. Arts 1).	*6 Joinery (Mech. Arts 2).

Sophomore Class.

3 English (3).	3 English (4).
3 Advanced Algebra (Math. 5).	3 Calculus (Math. 7).
3 Analytical Geometry (Math. 6).	3 Mechanics (Physics 3).
3 Inorganic Chemistry (1).	3 Inorganic Chemistry (2).
*4 Chemistry, Laboratory (1).	*4 Chemistry, Laboratory (2).
*6 Mechanical Drawing (3).	*6 Mechanical Drawing (4).
*6 Wood Turning and Pattern Making (Mech. Arts 3).	*6 Foundry Work (Mech. Arts 4).
	*4 Mechanics, Laboratory (Physics 3).

Junior Class.

3 Calculus (Math. 8).	3 Calculus (Math. 9).
3 Theoretical Mechanics (Physics 5).	3 Heat and Light (Physics 6).
3 Electricity and Magnetism (Physics 4).	3 Direct Current Engineering (Elec. Eng. 1).
3 Descriptive Geometry (Mech. Eng. 19).	3 Power (Mech. Eng. 1).
1 Kinematics and Graphics (Mech. Eng. 12).	*4 Machine Design. (Mech. Eng. 13).
*4 Kinematics and Graphics (Mech. Eng. 12).	*2 Experimental Engineering (Mech. Eng. 7).
*4 Physics, Laboratory (7).	*4 Physics, Laboratory (8).
*4 Machine Drawing (5).	*4 Machine Drawing (6).
*6 Forging (Mech. Arts 5).	*6 Forging (Mech. Arts. 6).

Senior Class.

3 Alternating Curents (Elec. Eng. 2).
3 Elements of Machines (Mech. Eng. 14).
2 Thermodynamics (Mech. Eng. 2).
*6 Engineering Design (Mech. Eng. 15).
*6 Machine Shop Work (Mech. Arts 7).
*4 Experimental Engineering (Mech. Eng. 8).
*2 Electrical Engineering Laboratory (4).
2 Military Science or
3 Mechanics of Materials (Mech. Eng. 10).

3 Alternating Current Machinery (Elec. Eng. 3).
3 Power Plants (Mech. Eng. 4).
2 Thermodynamics (Mech. Eng. 3).
*6 Engineering Design (Mech. Eng. 16).
*6 Machine Shop Work (Mech. Arts 8).
*6 Experimental Engineering (Mech. Eng. 9).
2 Military Science or
2 Mechanics of Materials (Mech. Eng. 11) and
*3 Mechanics of Materials (Mech. Eng. 11).

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING COURSE.

The course in Electrical Engineering aims to give the student a thorough knowledge of electricity and those fundamental sciences which form a part of the equipment of every well-trained engineer, a familiarity with electrical machinery used in practical industries, and a broad view of engineering problems. In other words, it aims to train young men to fill positions of trust and responsibility in the industrial world requiring a knowledge of applied electricity.

With the above object in view the course is made both theoretical and practical. The theoretical work in mathematics, physics, chemistry, steam machinery and electrical engineering is supplemented by practical work in the physical, chemical, mechanical and electrical laboratories. In addition to this thorough instruction in mechanical drawing and shopwork is given. The work in drawing begins with free-hand lettering and ends with working drawings of complete machines. The shopwork includes joinery, wood-turning, pattern-making, forging, founding and machine work.

Freshman Class.

3 English (1).
3 Higher Algebra (Math. 1).
3 Solid Geometry (Math. 3).
3 French (3) or German (3) or Spanish (3).
*6 Free Hand Drawing (1).
*6 Joinery (Mech. Arts 1).

3 English (2).
3 Higher Algebra (Math. 2).
3 Trigonometry (Math. 4).
3 French (4) or German (4) or Spanish (4).
*6 Projections (Drawing 2).
*6 Joinery (Mech. Arts 2).

Sophomore Class.

3 English (3).
3 Advanced Algebra (Math. 5).
3 Analytical Geometry (Math. 6).
3 Inorganic Chemistry (1).
*4 Chemistry, Laboratory (1).
*6 Mechanical Drawing (3).
*6 Wood Turning and Pattern-making (Mech. Arts 3).

3 English (4).
3 Calculus (Math. 7).
3 Mechanics (Physics 3).
3 Inorganic Chemistry (2).
*4 Chemistry, Laboratory (2).
*6 Mechanical Drawing (4).
*6 Foundry Work (Mech. Arts 4).
*4 Mechanics, Laboratory (Physics 3).

Junior Class.

3 Calculus (Math. 8).
3 Theoretical Mechanics (Physics 5).
3 Electricity and Magnetism (Physics 4).
3 Descriptive Geometry (Mech. Eng. 19) or
3 French (1) or German (1) or Spanish (1).
1 Kinematics and Graphics (Mech. Eng. 12).
*4 Kinematics and Graphics (Mech. Eng. 12).
*4 Physics, Laboratory (7).
*4 Machine Drawing (5).
*6 Forging (Mech. Arts 6).

3 Calculus (Math. 9).
3 Heat and Light (Physics 6).
3 Direct Current Engineering (Elec. Eng. 1).
3 Power (Mech. Eng. 1) or
3 French (2) or German (2) or Spanish (2).
*4 Machine Design (Mech. Eng. 13).
*2 Experimental Engineering (Mech. Eng. 7).
*4 Physics, Laboratory (8).
*4 Machine Drawing (6).
*6 Forging (Mech. Arts 6).

Senior Class.

3 Alternating Currents (Elec. Eng. 2).
3 Elements of Machines (Mech. Eng. 14.)
2 Thermodynamics (Mech. Eng. 2).
*10 Electrical Engineering, Laboratory (4).
*6 Machine Shop Work (Mech. Arts 7).
3 Mechanics of Materials (Mech. Eng. 10) or
2 Military Science or
3 Dynamo Design (Elec. Eng. 6) or
3 French (3) or German (3) or Spanish (3).

3 Alternating Current Machinery (Elec. Eng. 3).
3 Power Plants (Mech. Eng. 4).
2 Thermodynamics (Mech. Eng. 3).
*6 Electrical Engineering, Laboratory (5).
*6 Machine Shop Work (Mech. Arts 8).
*4 Experimental Engineering (Mech. Eng. 9).
2 Mechanics of Materials (Mech. Eng. 11) and
*3 Mechanics of Materials (Mech. Eng. 11) or
2 Military Science or
3 Central Station Design (Elec. Eng. 7) or
3 French (4) or German (4) or Spanish (4).

CHEMICAL ENGINEERING COURSE.

One of the most striking features of the industrial development of the last twenty years hase been the introducion of chemical control into many non-chemical industries. The works chemist is now found in nearly all the larger manufacturing plants of whatsoever nature, either to test new material, to keep the finished product up to standard or to devise uses for by-products. Owing to the nature of their work these men are frequently called upon to solve problems which depend on mechanical, physical or electrical principles to an even greater degree than upon chemical. For these reasons there has arisen a demand for men possessing a general engineering training, with such an additional knowledge of chemistry as may enable them not only to analyze products, but also to formulate new processes, to criticise old processes and to pass rational judgment on proposed innovations. To this end, courses in Chemical Engineering have been formulated and are now offered in the more important institutions of learning. The particular phase of the chemical side of each course to be emphasized depends largely on conditions. The Audubon Sugar School of the Louisiana State University has for many years offered a course in the chemical engineering of cane sugar. To this has recently been added beet sugar. It is now proposed to offer a new course, more general in its nature, which will train the student in those fundamental principles which underlie all engineering problems, and at the same time give him an opportunity to obtain specific chemical training in such fields of technology as he may choose. This course is five years in length and runs parallel to the other engineering courses through the first two years. In the third and fourth years, stress is laid on physics, chemistry, electricity and mechanics. In the fifth year the student devotes himself mainly to chemistry, choosing that particular field of chemistry to which his tastes and opportunities incline him. It is believed that wide fields are now to be found in Louisiana in sugar, gas, petroleum products, fertilizers, sulphuric acid, bricks and ceramics, alcohol, paper, cotton seed oil, soap making, and general chemicals. Some of these branches are yet in their infancy in this State, yet few places offer greater natural advantages than does Louisiana, where the lack is mainly in competent men, trained to initiate her enterprises and to develop her resources. The course in Chemical Engineering is designed to help in meeting the demand for these men

Freshman Class.

3 English (1).	3 English (2).
3 Higher Algebra (Math. 1).	3 Higher Algebra (Math. 2).
3 Solid Geometry (Math. 3).	3 Trigonometry (Math. 4).
3 French (3) or German (3).	3 French (4) or German (4).
*6 Joinery (1).	*6 Joinery (2).
*6 Free Hand Drawing (1).	*6 Projections (Drawing 2).

Sophomore Class.

3 English (3).
3 Advanced Algebra (Math. 5).
3 Analytical Geometry (Math. 6).
3 Inorganic Chemistry (1).
*4 Chemistry, Laboratory (1).
*6 Mechanical Drawing (3).
*6 Forging (Shop 5).

3 English (4).
3 Calculus (Math. 7).
3 Mechanics (Physics 3).
3 Inorganic Chemistry (2).
*4 Chemistry, Laboratory (2).
*6 Mechanical Drawing (4).
*6 Forging (Shop 6).
*4 Mechanics, Laboratory (Physics 3).

Junior Class.

3 Organic Chemistry (3).
3 Theoretical Mechanics (Physics 5).
3 Calculus (Math. 8).
3 French (1) or German (1).
*6 Qualitative Analysis (Chem. 5).
1 Kinematics and Graphics (Mech. Eng. 12).
*4 Kinematics and Graphics (Mech. Eng. 12).
*6 Machine Shop Work (7).

3 Organic Chemistry (4).
3 Heat and Light (Physics 6).
3 Power (Mech. Eng. 1).
3 French (2) or German (2).
*6 Qualitative and Quantative Analysis (Chem. 6).
*4 Applied Machine Design (Mech. Eng. 13).
*6 Machine Shop Work (8).
*2 Experimental Engineering (Mech. Eng. 7).

Fourth Year.

3 Principles of Chemical Analysis (Chem. 7).
3 French (3) or German (3).
2 Thermodynamics (Mech. Eng. 2).
3 Electricity and Magnetism (Physics 4).
3 Elements of Machines (Mech. Eng. 14).
*6 Engineering Design (Mech. Eng. 15).
*4 Physics, Laboratory (7).
*10 Quantitative Analysis (Chem. 7).

2 Commercial Analysis (Chem. 8).
3 French (4) or German (4).
2 Thermodynamics (Mech. Eng. 3).
3 Direct Current Engineering (Elec. Eng. 1).
*6 Experimental Engineering (Mech. Eng. 9).
*4 Physics, Laboratory (8).
*10 Quantitative Analysis (Chem. 8).

Fifth Year.

2 Physical Chem. (Chem. 14).
3 Advanced Organic Chem. (Chem. 11).
2 Inorganic Industrial Chem. (Chem. 9).
3 Alternating Currents (Elec. Eng. 2).
*6 Electrical Engineering Laboratoy (4).
*10 Quantitative Analysis (Chem. 11).
*4 Experimental Engineering (Mech. Eng. 8).
2 Electro Chemistry (Chem. 16).
3 Adv. Organic Chemistry (Chem. 12).
2 Organic Industrial Chem. (Chem. 10).
3 Engineering Contracts.
*4 Accounts.
*15 Quantitative Analysis (Chem. 11).

AUDUBON SUGAR SCHOOL.

FACULTY.

THOMAS D. BOYD, A. M., LL. D., President.

CHARLES E. COATES, Ph. D., Dean,
Professor of Chemistry.

JAMES W. NICHOLSON, A. M., LL. D.,
Professor of Mathematics.

WILLIAM R. DODSON, A. B., S. B.,
Professor of Agriculture.

THOMAS W. ATKINSON, B. S., C. E.,
Professor of Physics and Electrical Engineering.

ALBERT M. HERGET,
Professor of Mechanic Arts and Drawing.

EUGENE W. KERR, M. E.,
Professor of Mechanical Engineering.

ROBERT EMMET BLOUIN, M. S.,
Assistant Director, Sugar Experiment Station, Audubon Park.

HAMILTON P. AGEE, B. S.,
Chemist and Sugar Maker, Sugar Experiment Station, Audubon Park.

SAMUEL T. SANDERS, A. B.,
Assistant Professor of Mathematics.

ELBERT L. JORDAN, B. S.,
Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry.

ALBERT F. KIDDER, B. S.,
Assistant Professor of Agronomy.

LINTON L. COOPER, B. S.,
Instructor in Mechanic Arts and Drawing.

RAOUL L. MENVILLE, B. S.,
Instructor in Chemistry.

MAX BERNHEIM, B. S.,
Instructor in Mechanical Engineering.

GROVER C. HUCKABY, A. B.,
Instructor in Mathematics.

ROBERT E. FULLER, B. S.,
Assistant in Chemistry.

JAMES M. HANCOCK, B. S.,
Assistant in Physics Laboratory.

CHARLES H. STUMBERG, A. M.,
Professor of Modern Languages.

WILLIAM A. READ, Ph. D.,
Professor of English.

LEWIS S. SORLEY, Captain 14th Infantry, U. S. A.,
Professor of Military Science.

JAMES F. BROUSSARD, A. M.,
Assistant Professor of Modern Languages.

HUGH M. BLAIN, Ph. D.,
Assistant Professor of English.

ANTONIO GUELL, M. S., M. E.,
Instructor in Spanish.

THE PURPOSES OF THE AUDUBON SUGAR SCHOOL.

This school, successfully conducted for several years at the Sugar Experiment Station, Audubon Park, New Orleans, under the direction of Dr. William C. Stubbs, was removed to the University at Baton Rouge in 1897.

The Sugar School has two aims. The first is to prepare sugar experts for the conduct and management of large factories—men who understand the planting and cultivation of the cane, harvesting it, extracting the juices therefrom, manufacturing the latter by the most improved processes and most economical methods into sugar; who know how to design, construct and arrange machinery capable of performing definite work during a given time, and to superintend intelligently all this machinery; and who are, at the same time, capable of analyzing any product of the field or sugar-house in the laboratory. To this end, special attention is devoted to the thorough study of mechanics, chemistry, sugar-making, drawing, and agriculture. This constitutes the regular course.

The second aim is to give to those who do not wish the full course partial instruction in the different departments of sugar-growing and manufacture. Therefore, irregular students are received in the following departments: Agriculture, Mechanics, Chemistry, Drawing, and Sugar-making.

REGULAR COURSE.

The five years' course of the Audubon Sugar School leads to the degree of Bachelor of Science. It consists of three years of regular college work, supplemented by a two years course in agriculture, mechanics,

chemistry, sugar-making and drawing, as applied to the manufacture of sugar from sugar-cane or beets. This is essentially an advanced course, and is intended for such graduates or advanced students in the scientific courses of this and other institutions as may be prepared to take advantageously the work offered. The details of this course are given in the outline of the fourth and fifth years of the Sugar Engineering Course. The requisites for admission are those subjects, outlined in the first, second, and third years of the Sugar Engineering Course, which are essential to the proper understanding of the subjects given in the fourth and fifth years.

IRREGULAR COURSE.

Special courses along any of the above lines are offered to such students as may be lacking either in the time or the preparation necessary to complete the full course of the sugar school, provided their previous training qualifies them to enter the classes they may select.

The above courses have been planned especially to meet the wants of Louisiana sugar planters, but are open also to students from other States or from foreign countries.

THE SUGAR STATION WORK.

Ten weeks, during the grinding season, of the fourth and fifth years of the sugar course, are spent at the Sugar Experiment Station, Audubon Park, New Orleans. The Sugar Station has a well-equipped sugar-house, fields of sugar-cane, and laboratories, where thorough chemical control is held over the field and sugar-house. The sugar-house contains a nine-roller mill, and new and improved diffusion plant, with several kinds of cutters and comminutors; Horsin-Deon and Baldwin's juice weighers,; clarifiers, filter presses, double-effect vacuum strike pans, centrifugals, boilers; water, air and vacuum pumps; juice and syrup tanks, sugar wagons, sugar shakers, and a hot room.

While at Audubon Park, the student receives practical instruction in the best methods of planting, cultivating, and harvesting cane, the study of its varieties, the fertilizers best adapted to its growth, and effects of irrigation, tile and open drainage, upon the crop. He takes part in the manufacture of sugar from the cane, and is given a practical knowledge of sugar-making. Each student, in turn, serves with the sugar-maker, engineer, and chemist, and during the season becomes practically familiar with all the operations incident to a well-equipped sugar factory.

SUGAR HOUSE CONTROL.

After the student has thoroughly learned to analyze sugar-cane, beets, etc., and the products of the sugar-house, he is called upon to exercise a chemical control of the sugar-house. To this end, examples are given him, taken from absolute and practical results in the sugar-

house at Audubon Park, and he is made to work out the chemical and mechanical losses incident to each run. Given a definite quantity of cane, he is required to find out the extraction, analyze the juice, determine the total sugar therein, and the amount lost in the processes of clarification and filtration, the mechanical and chemical losses in the double and triple effects and vacuum pans, the amount left in the masse cuite, in the molasses, etc. In other words, a thorough chemical and mechanical control of the sugar-house is taught.

As at present formulated, the course of the Audubon Sugar School accentuates the chemical and the mechanical sides of the making of sugar. Students desiring to lay more stress on the agricultural side than the present course demands will be permitted to substitute agriculture for either the whole or part of the chemical or mechanical work required in the fourth and fifth years. The courses in agriculture must be chosen from those given in the College of Agriculture or from special courses, arranged to suit specific requirements.

The rules governing the students of the Audubon Sugar School, with respect to admission, discipline, and fees, are the same as those governing the students of the College of Engineering.

Students who prefer not to board at the University as regular military cadets can secure good board and lodging in the town at $15.00 to $30.00 per month. Washing costs from $1.50 to $3.00 per month.

THE SUGAR ENGINEERING COURSE.

The figure to the left of the subject in the following outline of the work of the course indicates the number of hours per week devoted to the subject. The asterisk (*) attached to a figure indicates laboratory work. Three hours of laboratory work are received as equivalent to one hour of regular class work. The bracketed words and figures are the course designations as given in the accounts of departmental work.

Freshman Class.

3 English (1).	3 English (2).
3 Higher Algebra (Math. 1).	3 Higher Algebra (Math. 2).
3 Solid Geometry (Math. 3).	3 Trigonometry (Math. 4).
3 French (3) or German (3) or Spanish (3).	3 French (4) or German (4) or Spanish (4).
*6 Free Hand Drawing (1).	*6 Projections (Drawing 2).
*6 Joinery (Mech. Arts 1).	*6 Joinery (Mech. Arts 2).

Sophomore Class.

3 Principles of Agriculture (Agronomy 1).	3 Feeds and Feeding (Animal Industry 1).
3 Advanced Algebra (Math. 5).	3 Calculus (Math. 7).
3 Analytical Geometry (Math. 6).	3 Mechanics (Physics 3).
	3 Inorganic Chemistry (2).

3 Inorganic Chemistry (1) .
*4 Chemistry, Laboratory (1).
*6 Mechanical Drawing (3).
*6 Forging (Mech. Arts 5).
*4 Chemistry, Laboratory (2).
*6 Mechanical Drawing (4).
*6 Forging (Mech. Arts 6).
*4 Mechanics, Laboratory (Physics 3).

Junior Class.

3 Calculus (Math. 8).
3 Theoretical Mechanics (Physics 5).
3 Electricity and Magnetism (Physics 4).
3 Organic Chemistry (3).
*6 Qualitative Analysis (Chem. 5).
1 Kinematics and Graphics (Mech. Eng. 12).
*4 Kinematics and Graphics (Mech. Eng. 12).
3 Descriptive Geometry (Mech. Eng. 19).
3 Calculus (Math. 9) or 3 Direct Current Engineering (Elec. Eng. 1).
3 Heat and Light (Physics 6).
3 Power (Mech. Eng. 1).
3 Organic Chemistry (4).
*10 Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis (Chem. 6).
*2 Experimental Engineering (Mech. Eng. 7).
*4 Machine Design (Mech. Engineering 13).

Fourth Year.

Ten weeks of practical work at Audubon Park. The remaining time devoted to the following courses:

2 Principles of Chemical Analysis (Chem. 7).
4 Thermodynamics (Mech. Eng. 2).
4 Elements of Mechanics (Mech. Eng. 14).
*8 Quantitative Analysis (Chem. 7).
*6 Engineering Design (Mech. Eng. 15).
*4 Experimental Engineering Lab. (Mech. Eng. 8a).
2 Commercial Analysis (Chem. 8).
4 Thermodynamics (Mech. Eng. 3).
2 Sugar House Machinery (Mech. Eng. 5).
3 Power Plants (Mechanical Eng. 4).
2 Organic Industrial Chemistry (10).
*10 Quantitative Analysis.
*4 Engineering Design (Mech. Eng. 16).
*4 Experimental Engineering Lab. (Mech. Eng. 8b).

Fifth Year.

Ten weeks of practical work at Audubon Park. The remaining time devoted to the following courses:

3 Sugar Mill Plants (Mech. Eng. 6).
3 Veterinary Hygiene (Vet. Science 5).

3 Sugar Chemistry (Chem. 11).
*6 Sugar Machine Design (Mech. Eng. 17).
*6 Experimental Engineering Lab. (Mech. Eng. 9a).
*10 Sugar Chemistry Lab. (Chem. 11).
2 Sugar Agriculture (Agronomy 5) or
2 Military Science.

3 Sugar Chem. (Chem. 12).
1 Sugar Machine Design (Mech. Eng. 15).
*6 Sugar Machine Design (Mech. Eng. 18).
*6 Experimental Engineering Lab. (Mech. Eng. 9b).
*10 Sugar Chemistry Lab. (Chem. 12).
2 Sugar Agriculture (Agronomy 5) or
2 Military Science.

DEPARTMENTS OF INSTRUCTION.

Below are detailed descriptions of the courses of instruction offered by the various departments included in the College of Arts and Sciences, the College of Agriculture, the College of Engineering, and the Audubon Sugar School. For the courses offered in Law, Education, Philosophy and Psychology see the announcements of the Law School and the Teachers College.

AGRICULTURE.

Professor Dodson. Professor Jordan.

Professor Kidder.

Agronomy.

1. Principles of Agriculture.

This course includes a study of the elementary principles of agriculture and their relation to farm practice. The soil, plant and animal are discussed in their relation to each other in such a way as to afford a foundation for advanced work.

Three hours a week. First term. Professor Kidder.

2. Farm Machinery and Drainage.

The operation and care of modern farm machinery and the use of the level, location of drains and open ditches are the features of this course. The class work in both subjects is supplemented by laboratory practice where the student is brought in close contact with the subject. Machines are torn down and set up, tested and operated, and actual work is done in laying out drainage systems.

Text: Davidson and Chase's Farm Machinery and Farm Motors.

Two hours a week, and four hours of laboratory work. Second term.

Professor Kidder.

3. Farm Crops.

Lectures and recitations upon the classifications and methods of improvement of farm crops. Special studies will be made of the staple crops of Louisiana, embracing cotton, cane, corn and rice, and the foliage plants. Individual crop studies will include varieties, geographical distribution, culture, harvesting, preservation, uses, preparation for use, obstructions to growth and means of repression, production, marketing and history.

Three hours a week, and two hours of laboratory work. First term.

Professor Kidder.

4. Soil Physics.

A study of the origin, formation and classification of soils; soil moisture and means of conserving it; soil temperatures; texture of soils and its influences; drainage and irrigation and their relation to soil moisture, temperature, and root development; methods of tillage and influences; washing of soils and preventive measures.

Text: Hilgard's Soils.

Three hours a week and four hours of laboratory work. Second term.

Professor Kidder.

5. Sugar Agriculture.

Collateral reading and investigation bearing upon the special agriculture of sugar cane, beets and sorghum. Critical reports, based upon the general principles of agriculture as hitherto learned, are required upon all collateral reading.

Two hours a week. Second term. Professor Dodson.

6. Special Problems in Agronomy.

This course will be designed to meet the wishes of the student who desires to do advanced work in soils, farm crops, effects of fertilizing, etc. Open only to advanced students.

Hours to be arranged. Second term. Professor Kidder.

Animal Industry.

1. Feeds and Feeding.

This course aims to meet the needs of those who for various reasons may not complete the Agricultural course, and also to form a basis for those wishing to inquire further into the subject of animal nutrition. A careful study is made of the composition, digestibility and feeding qualities of the various cereals, mill by-products and farm crops available for feeding purposes in Louisiana. The student is also taught how to combine these feeding stuffs in order that his animals may be properly nourished at a minimum cost.

Text-book: Jordan's Principles of Feeding, supplemented by other standard works and Experiment Station publications.

Three hours a week. First term. Professor Jordan.

2. Breeds and Stock Judging.

A lecture and text-book course on the origin, history, classification and characteristics of the various types and breeds of live-stock, supplemented by score-card work upon animals available for the purpose from the Experiment Station and dairy herds.

Two hours a week and two hours of laboratory work. Second term.

Professor Jordan.

3. Dairying.

A lecture and text-book course on the composition of milk, fermentations and their control, cream, cream separation, cream ripening, mantations and their control, cream separation, cream ripening, mandairy management. Laboratory work consists of the actual work involved in milking, feeding, cream separation, testing the efficiency of cream separators, care of utensils, cream ripening, manufacture of butter, butter judging, Babcock tests for fat, Hall test for casein, and the keeping of records.

Three hours a week, and four hours of laboratory work. First term.
Professor Jordan.

4-5. Thremmatology.

This subject consists of a study of the laws governing development and reproduction in domesticated plants and animals. The following considerations are included in the scope of the subject. Variation in general, kinds of variation, internal and external causes of variation, mutations, relative stability and instability of living matter, and transmission of modifications. Type and variability, correlation of characters, heredity and prepotency are studied by the statistical method, which gives the student a broad conception based upon large numbers of individuals. Applications of the foregoing principles are made to problems involved in plant and animal breeding.

Text-book: Davenport's Principles of Breeding. Extensive reference reading to be assigned.

Three hours a week throughout the year and two hours of laboratory work during second term. Professor Jordan.

6. Principles of Animal Nutrition.

A study of metabolism and the relation of muscular exertion to metabolism; conservation of energy in the animal body; food as a source of energy; internal work done in the carrying on of the vital processes; available energy and utilization of energy.

Text-books: Armsby's Principles of Animal Nutrition, and Experiment Station publications.

Three hours a week. Second term. Professor Jordan.

7. Advanced Animal Industry.

Seniors or post-graduates wishing to take advanced work in thremmatology, dairying, or feeding can arrange hours and credit with the professor in charge. Professor Jordan.

ANCIENT LANGUAGES.

Professor Scott. Mr. Thomas.

Latin.

For students who elect Latin as a part of their work in Language, courses 1, 2, 3 and 4 are required for the Bachelor's degree. For admission to course 1, courses A (Caesar) and B (Cicero) are prerequisite.

Courses 5, 6, 7 and 8 are designed for students who wish to obtain a more extended acquaintance with the language—its literature, Roman life, and the enduring influences of Roman institutions.

Courses 9 and 10 are designed for graduate students, who have some knowledge of the methods and subject matter of literary criticism.

Courses 11 and 12 are teachers' courses on topics of primary importance in the teaching of Latin to first, second and third-year students. These two courses are open to teachers who have had courses A (Caesar) and B (Cicero), and the equivalent of Courses 1 and 2.

1. Ovid.

This course consists of selections chiefly from the Metamorphoses, and is presented as an introduction to the study of Latin poetry of the Augustan age. Latin grammar and prose composition are continued as a part of this course.

Text-books: Miller's Ovid, selected works; Allen and Greenough's New Latin Grammar; Daniell's New Latin Composition, Part III.

Five hours a week. First term.

2. Vergil.

In connection with the reading of selections from the first six books of the Aeneid, a study is made of Vergil, the man and the poet, of the Aeneid as a whole, its relation to the Augustan age, and of its subsequent influence. Grammar and composition are continued as in course 1.

Text-book: Knapp's Vergil's Aeneid.

Five hours a week. Second term.

3. Livy.

Selections from Books I, XXI and XXII. The author's conception of history, his sources, his sense of the ethical and dramatic, stylistic effects, relation to other historians, Greek and Roman, are topics presented in connection with the reading of Livy. Special problems in grammar and translating connected English prose into Latin form a part of this course.

Text-books: Westcott's Livy; Allen and Greenough's New Latin Grammar; Nutting's Advanced Latin Composition.

Five hours a week. First term.

4. Horace.

Selections from the Odes and Epodes. The relation of Latin to Greek literature, of Horace to Greek lyric poets, a study of the poet's lyric modes, his themes and their expression, are taken up along with the reading of the Odes and Epodes. Grammar and composition as in Latin 3.

Text-Book: Bennett's Horace, Odes and Epodes.

Five hours a week. Second term.

5. Tacitus.

The reading of the Agricola and Germania serves as an introduction to the study of Tacitus as an analytical and philosophical historian. His relation to his own times, his historical sources, the peculiarities of his latinity, and his personality are presented somewhat in detail. Rather difficult prose composition is taken up in this course.

Text-books: Gudeman's Tacitus, Agricola and Germania; Nutting's Advanced Latin Prose Composition, Part III.

Three hours a week. First term.

6. Horace.

Selections from the Satires and Epistles. This is a course mainly for the study of Latin satire, its representatives, their personal and literary characteristics, their themes, and modes of developing them. Horace's life and complete works, as well as his criticism of poetry as an art, are briefly considered. Prose composition as in Latin 5.

Text-book: Rolfe's Horace, Satires and Epistles.

Three hours a week. Second term.

7. Plautus.

A course in Latin comedy, its relation to Greek sources, and its expression of phases of Roman life. The dialect of Plautus and his stylistic qualities are also considered.

Text-books: Elmer Plautus, Captivi; Fay's Plautus, Mostellaria.

Three hours a week. First term.

8. Latin Literature.

A summary of Latin literature, Roman social life, and mythology.

Text-books: Mackail's Latin Literature; Johnston's Private Life of the Romans; Gayley's Classic Myths; the professor's notes and references.

Three hours a week. Second term.

9. Graduate Course.

A comparative study of Horace and Juvenal as satirists.

Three hours a week. First term.

10. Graduate Course.

A continuation of course 9.

Three hours a week. Second term.

11. Teachers' Course.

A course on the materials and methods used in teaching Latin. Discussions, reports, and lectures with special reference to the work in secondary schools afford an opportunity to those taking this course of presenting the results of their own observations and of investigating

carefully the processes by which the beginner is to master his first year's work, and is to do effectively the work of the second and third years of preparatory Latin.

Three hours a week. First term.

12. Teachers' Course.

A continuation of course 11. Frequent reference will be made in both courses 11 and 12 to the plan, arrangement, and contents of beginners' books, Latin prose composition, books of the usual school editions of Caesar, Cicero, Ovid and Vergil, as well as of the school and college grammars in general use. It would be well for the student to have a copy of each of such books. The difficulties peculiar to each of the above-named Latin authors will be carefully considered.

Three hours a week. Second term.

Greek.

For students who elect Greek as a part of their work in language courses 1, 2, 3 and 4 are required for the Bachelor's degree. Course B (for beginners) is prerequisite for courses 1 and 2. See requirements for admission, p. 23.

Courses 5, 6, 7 and 8 are designed for students who wish to emphasize literary studies, to acquire an appreciation of the Hellenic genius, the literary art, life, and influence of the Greeks.

1. Xenophon.

A careful study of Greek narration, a review of forms, inductive studies in Greek syntax, accompany the reading of the first book and a part of the second book of the Anabasis. Prose composition and a topical study of Greek grammar are taken up.

Text-books: Harper and Wallace's Xenophon's Anabasis; Goodwin's Greek Grammar.

Three hours a week. First term.

2. Xenophon.

Course 1 continued through the second, third, and fourth books of the Anabasis.

Three hours a week. Second term.

3. Homer.

A course in epic poetry. The literary phases of Homer, his general influence on subsequent literature, Greek life of the Homeric age, the Homeric dialect, are taken up with the reading of selections from the first six books of the Iliad.

Text-book: Seymour's Homer's Iliad.

Three hours a week. First term.

4. Plato.

A course introductory to the study of the Socratic dialogues. The influence of Socrates, his teachings, and his times, will be briefly outlined in connection with the reading of Plato's Apology and Crito.

Text-book: Dyer's Plato, Apology and Crito.

Three hours a week. Second term.

5. Lysias.

Selected orations. The attic orators, Greek oratory, Athenian courts, and Greek life in the time of Lysias will be given such prominence as to make clear the orations read. Inductive studies in grammar are continued.

Text-books: Shuckburgh's Lysias; Goodwin's Greek Grammar.

Three hours a week. First term.

6. Sophocles.

A course in Greek tragedy. The evolution and significance of Greek tragedy, its representatives, the sources of their plots, and its relation to modern tragedy will be presented in outline along with the reading and study of the literary structure of the Antigone of Sophocles.

Text-book: Jebb's (Shuckburgh) Antigone of Sophocles.

Three hours a week. Second term.

7. Aristophanes.

A course in Greek comedy. The use, growth, and types of Greek comedy, its representatives, and its influence on Roman comedy accompany the reading of Aristophanes' Clouds.

Text-book: Humphrey's Aristophanes' Clouds.

Three hours a week. First term.

8. Greek Literature.

A summary of Greek literature, life, and mythology.

Text-books: Murray's Ancient Greek Literature; Gulick, The Life of the Ancient Greeks; Gayley's Classic Myths; the professor's notes and references.

Thre hours a week. Second term.

BOTANY AND BACTERIOLOGY.

Professor Shantz.

1. General Botany.

A course designed to give a general view of the more important lines of botanical work, as well as to train the student in scientific methods of study. The work includes the morphology and physiology of the plant cell and some of the principal processes of plant life, such as absorption, transpiration, nutrition and respiration. The term work concludes with a study of the morphology, physiology, and life

histories of a series of plants, chosen to illustrate the evolution of the plant body and methods of reproduction. This series includes algae, fungi and mosses.

One hour a week and four hours of laboratory work. First term.

2. General Botany.

A continuation of Botany 1. The morphology and life histories of selected ferns, gymnosperms and angiosperms, including work in histology, and embryology and concluding with general work in ecology.

One hour a week and four hours of laboratory work. Second term.

Courses 1 and 2 are prerequisite to all other courses in this department.

3. Bacteriology.

A general survey of the field of bacteriology. The laboratory work includes methods of sterilization and disinfection, preparation of culture media, methods of isolation and culture, staining and general bacteriological technique, followed by a study of the morphology and physiology of selected forms.

One hour a week and four hours of laboratory work. First term.

4. Parasitic Fungi.

A course dealing with the morphology, physiology and life histories of the more important fungus parasites. The work includes culture methods as well as the best means of combating these organisms. Special attention will be given to the fungi causing diseases of corn, cane, cotton, and rice.

One hour a week and four hours of laboratory work. Second term.

5. Physiology.

A study of absorption, transpiration, respiration, nutrition, and growth.

One hour a week and four hours of laboratory work. First term.

6. Ecology.

A study of the plant as influenced by temperature, light, humidity, rate of evaporation and water content. The latter part of the course deals with plant association, invasion and succession.

Prerequisite, Botany 5.

One lecture a week and four hours of laboratory work. Second term

7. Agricultural Bacteriology.

A study of bacteria in relation to agricultural processes, including their relation to soil and the nitrogen problem, water supply, dairying, and the diseases of plants and animals.

One hour a week and four hours of laboratory work. Second term.

8. Evolution.

A course of lectures, with demonstrations and assigned readings, in which will be presented the history of the development of evolution theories, and the principles of evolution.

One hour a week throughout the year.

9. Methods of Teaching Botany.

A course open to those who have completed Botany 1 and 2 or an equivalent. It is intended primarily for those who intend to teach botany in the public schools. It will include a consideration of the standard texts and books on methods, the preparation of material, methods of presentation, the place of botany in the curriculum, and the application of botanical knowledge to matters of every-day importance.

One hour a week. First term.

10. Special Problems.

With the consent of the head of the department the student who elects this course may take up work in any line not previously offered. Students may also undertake the working out of special problems in any line of work for which they are prepared. Laboratory work and biweekly conferences.

Hours to be arranged.

11. Research Work.

Offered only to those who have had sufficient previous training in chemistry, physics and botany. Work may be chosen along any line for which the student is especially prepared. Most favorable opportunities are afforded for the study of the structure and development of vegetation and for the physiological and morphological relations of the plant to the recorded, controlled or isolated physical factors of the habitat.

Hours to be arranged.

Equipment of the Department of Botany.

The Botanical laboratories are located on the third floor of Agricultural Hall, and consist of two large rooms, a professor's private laboratory and a store room.

The laboratories are equipped with the necessary chemicals and glassware, compound microscopes, dissecting microscopes, microtome, Arnold sterilizers, hot air sterilizers, paraffin bath, serum oven, incubators, refrigerators, centrifuge, counting apparatus, psychrometers, evaporimeters, Draper psychrographs and thermographs, electric and water motors, electric fan, clinostats, spectroscope, balance, still, and many other pieces of apparatus used in general, physiological and bacteriological work.

The lecture room is equipped with all charts, lantern and several hundred lantern slides. Plant material can be collected at any time

during the year in a fresh condition, but such material as does not occur at the period desired is preserved for use. Several thousand prepared miscroscopic slides also furnish additional material for class use.

During this year a green house is being constructed, a portion of which will be given over to botanical work.

Each student is provided with a locker, compound microscope and all necessary apparatus.

CHEMISTRY.

Professor Coates. Mr. Fuller.
Mr. Menville. Mr. Johns.

1. General Chemistry.

Lecture room demonstrations, supplemented by laboratory studies on the type elements and the general laws of chemical action.

Text-books: Remsen's College Chemistry; Hillyer's Laboratory Manual; Mason's Qualitative Analysis.

Three hours a week and four hours of laboratory work. First term.

2. General Chemistry.

This course is a continuation of course 1, and includes lectures on the detailed manufacture of fertilizers, sulphuric acid, and the more important inorganic chemical products, as well as a brief course in elementary metallurgy. The laboratory work includes some inorganic preparations and the principles of qualitative analysis.

Three hours a week and four hours of laboratory work. Second term.

3. Organic Chemistry.

This is an elementary course which is designed to meet the requirements of a general cultural course, as well as those of students expecting to enter the engineering courses in which organic chemistry is required or of those expecting to study medicine. It is non-technical in nature, the effort being to stress the purely scientific side rather than its applications. It is believed that this method of approach makes organic chemistry a more efficient working tool for the technologist as well as for all other classes of students. Instruction is given by lecture work illustrated fully by experiments.

Text-book: Remsen's Organic Chemistry.

Three hours a week. First term.

4. Organic Chemistry.

A continuation of course 3.

Three hours a week. Second term.

5. Qualitative Analysis.

Laboratory work with one explanatory lecture per week. The purpose of the course is not so much to make a skilled analysis as to teach the fundamental principles on which analytical chemistry is based

Courses 5 and 6 are taken in conjunction. After the student has analyzed thirty unknown salts and mixtures the study of quantitative analysis is begun, typical gravimetric and volumetric methods being chosen, illustrating the care in manipulation necessary to secure accuracy in results. This is accompanied by a weekly lecture on the theory of the balance and the various stoichiometric problems brought up in the laboratory work.

Text-books: Dennis and Whittlesey's Qualitative Analysis; Olsen's Qualitative Chemical Analysis; Treadwell's Chemical Analysis, Volume II.

Six to ten hours a week. First term.

6. Qualitative Analysis.

A continuation of course 5.

7. Principles of Chemical Analysis.

This course is designed to teach the underlying principles of quantitative analysis. The theory of the balance and its construction, the celebration of volumetric apparatus, the theories of precipitation and solution, stoichiometry and indicators are among the subjects treated. Lectures are also given on the various type process and their limits of accuracy. The work is accompanied by laboratory illustration and practice.

Text and reference books: Olsen's Quantitative Analysis; Treadwell-Hall's Analytical Chemistry, Volume II; Talbot and Blanchard's Electrolytic Dissociation Theory; Wells' Chemical Arithmetic.

Two hours a week and six to twelve hours of laboratory work. First term.

8. Agricultural and Commercial Analysis.

This course consists of lectures on the general principles of agricultural chemistry, on the technical chemistry of the sugar-house, and on agricultural analytical methods as prescribed by the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists. It includes a course on the theory and use of the polariscope, and is supplemented by laboratory work on the analysis of sugars, fertilizers, and agricultural product s,and by visits to sugar-houses, gas works, cotton-seed oil works, and such chemical manufacturing plants as may be accessible.

Text-books: The Methods of Analytical Work, published by the A. O. A. C.; Wiley's Agricultural Analysis; Olsen's Quantitative Chemical Analysis.

Two hours a week and six to twelve hours of laboratory work. Second term.

9. Inorganic Industrial Chemistry and Metallurgy.

Lectures on the principles of metallurgy, technical water and fire supply, cement-making, etc.

Text-books: Thorp's Industrial Chemistry; Rhead's Metallurgy.

Two hours a week. First term.

10. Organic Industrial Chemistry.

Lectures on the manufacture of cane and beet sugar, on fermentation and industrial alcohol, the chemistry of animal and vegetable fats and oils, particularly cotton-seed oil and its by-products, and selected topics of a like nature. This course is accompanied by visits to cotton oil mills, sugar-houses, gas works and such other instances of chemical technology as may be available.

Text-books: Thorp's Industrial Chemistry and Bulletin of the Louisiana State Experiment Stations.

Two hours a week. Second term.

11. Advanced Organic Chemistry of the Sugars.

Lectures on the chemistry of the carbohydrates, the albuminoids, and the amides, supplemented by laboratory work in ultimate organic analysis; the preparation and optical and chemical study of the various sugars, and such problems in the chemistry of the sugar-house as may arise from time to time.

This course is offered to the students in the fifth year of the Audubon Sugar School, and is open to students from other institutions whose training in general, organic and analytical chemistry is sufficient to enable them to take the work profitably.

Three hours a week and six to fifteen hours of laboratory work. First term.

12. Advanced Organic Chemistry.

A continuation of course 11. Courses 11 and 12 are designed to introduce the student to those lines of reading in advanced organic chemistry and scientific sugar technology which may enable him to keep fully abreast of the latest advances in these fields of investigations. Research work is not demanded, but the methods of research are continually emphasized and minor research problems are worked out as freely as the time may permit.

The following books are recommended as texts: Rolfe's The Polariscope; Spencer's Handbook on Can Sugar Chemicals.

Three hours a week and six to fifteen hours of laboratory work. Second term.

For students in the course in Chemical Engineering the laboratory work of Chemistry 11 and 12 will be modified to meet the special requirements.

13. Organic Preparations.

A laboratory course designed to acquaint the student with the manipulation and general methods employed in organic chemistry.

Six hours of laboratory work. First term.

14. Physical Chemistry.

A lecture course on the determination of physical constants and their significance from the standpoint of both theoretical and analytical chemistry.

Two hours a week, Second term.

15. Historical Chemistry.

A brief resume of the development of modern chemistry.

Two hours a week. First term.

16. Electro Chemistry.

Lectures on the theory and practice of electro-chemical analysis, synthesis and technology.

Two hours a week. Second term.

17. Methods of Teaching Chemistry in High Schools.

This course is open to students in the Teachers College who have had at least two years' training in chemistry, equivalent to courses in Chemistry 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. It will consist of practical work in arranging for experiment lectures and in handling classes in experimental laboratory work.

Hours and credits to be arranged.

Special Courses.

Special courses are offered in the following subjects. These are designed primarily for post-graduate students, but may be elected by such students as are qualified to take them advantageously.

The Analysis of Fats and Oils with stress on the chemistry of cotton-seed oil and the chemical control of cotton-seed oil mills.

Gas and Fuel Analysis for students of engineering. This includes calorimetric determinations of coals and petroleums, as well as chemical analysis.

Water Analysis and the chemistry of sanitary engineering.

Food Analysis and the chemistry of adulterations.

The Chemistry of Cane Sugar and its by-products.

Equipment of Department of Chemistry.

The Department of Chemistry is thoroughly equipped with the apparatus and materials needed for ordinary analytical and preparation work. In addition, it has been the policy of the University to provide special equipment in such lines of chemical technology as might be of importance to Louisiana. For this reason the equipment for sugar chemistry is equal to any in the country or abroad. While there is also a complete line of special apparatus for the investigations of both cotton oil and petroleum and their by-products. (See pp. 18, 70.)

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Professor Pegues. Mr. Bowden.

1. Drawing.

Use of instruments, lettering, geometrical constructions, isometric, cabinet and orthographic projections.

Texts: Reinhardt, Free-Hand Lettering; Tracy, Mechanical Drawing.

Six hours a week. First term.

2. Drawing.

Topographical conventions, drawing from maps and sketches, free-hand and instrumental lettering, tracing and blue-printing.

Six hours a week. Second term.

3. Topographical Drawing.

Contour map of area, including a portion of Uuniversity lake; lines of equal depth as determined from hydrographic survey; contour map for railroad location; profiles and cross-sections; use of planimeter.

Four hours a week. First term

4. Graphic Statics.

Force and equilibrium polygons; bending movements and shears for simple and overhanging beams; center of gravity of cross-sections; moment of inertia of cross-sections; analyses of roof and bridge trusses under dead, snow and wind loads.

Text: Merriman and Jacoby, Roofs and Bridges, Part II.

Four hours a week. Second term.

5. Graphic Statics.

Analysis of bridge trusses and plate girders under wheel loads; trusses with broken chords.

Text: Merriman and Jacoby, Roofs and Bridges, Part II.

Four hours a week. First term.

6. Drawing and Designing.

Detail drawings from class room designs of roof trusses, bridge trusses and plate girders.

Four hours a week. Second term.

7. Plane Surveying.

Horizontal measurements; vernier and level bubble; adjustments of the level, compass and transit; differential and profile leveling; measurements of angles and bearings; determination of the true meridian; land survey computations; land surveys.

Texts: Raymond, Plane Surveying; Hodgman, Land Surveying.

Two hours a week lectures and six hours a week practice.

8. Topographic and Hydrographic Surveying, Roads and Pavements.

Stadia measurements; topography; soundings; velocity and discharge; use of sextant; country roads; road economics and location; earth, gravel and broken stone roads; pavement ecomonics; street design; street drainage; asphalt, brick, cobble stone, stone block and wood block pavements.

Texts: Raymond, Plane Surveying; Baker, Roads and Pavements.

Three hours a week lectures and four hours a week practice.

9. Railroad Surveying.

Reconnaissance; preliminary surveys; location; simple, compound and transition curves; frogs and switches; construction. The field practice consists in the location of a short line of railroad with certain limiting gradients and curves. From the profiles and cross-section notes the amount of earthwork is computed and the cost of construction estimated.

Text: Nagle, Field Manual for Railroad Engineers.

Three hours a week lectures and four hours a week practice.

10. Geodetic Surveying.

Method of least squares; precise plane triangulation; base lines; leveling; astronomical work; spherical geodesy; geodetic triangulation; the figure of the earth.

Text: Merriman, Precise Surveying and Grades.

Three hours a week lectures and four hours a week practice

11. Hydraulics.

Hydrostatics; theoretical hydraulics; flow through orifices; flow over weirs; flow through tubes; flow in pipes; flow in conduits, canals and rivers.

Text: Merriman, Hydraulics.

Three hours a week lectures. First term.

12. Masonry Construction.

Materials; preparing and using the materials; stone masonry; brick masonry; concrete; ordinary foundations; pile foundations; foundations under water; masonry dams; retaining walls; bridge abutments and piers; culverts, arches.

Three hours a week lectures. Second term.

13. Roofs and Bridges.

Stresses in roof trusses; bridge trusses under dead and live loads; final stresses; American bridge trusses; portal bracing; way bracing; flexure; shears and moments on pins; floor beams and stringers; plate girders; defection and least work; miscellaneous structures.

Text: Merriman and Jacoby, Roofs and Bridges, Part I.

Three hours a week. First term.

14. Roofs and Bridges.

Principles of economic design; design of a roof truss; design of a plate girder; design of a pin bridge.

Text: Merriman and Jacoby, Roofs and Bridges, Part III.

Three hours a week lectures. Second term.

COMMERCE.

1. Accounting.

A course designed to present the type forms, and fundamental principles of accounts.

Six hours a week. First term.

2. Accounting.

A series of exercises and studies in the use of special columns, appying the principles of Commerce 1.

Four hours a week. Second term.

3. Partnership and Corporation Accounting.

The formation of a partnership, the accounts of partners, the calculation and distribution of gains or losses. Organization of corporations, the capital account, stock ledger, stock transfers, dividends account, surplus account, etc. The exercises illustrating these forms of ownership are drawn from those fields of commercial activity usually occupied by large companies or corporations.

Four hours a week. First term.

4. Accounting Practice.

In this course the principles already are applied in arranging systems of accounts for retail, wholesale, commission, and manufacturing enterprises. The philosophy of accounts, the constant equation of accounts, balance sheets, etc., are studied in connection with the adaptation of systems of accounts to particular business enterprises.

Four hours a week. Second term.

5. Banking and Office Practice.

The student is here given a position in the bank, railroad office, or commercial exchange. He is passed from one position to another as rapidly as he shows proficiency in each, and the demands of the department permit.

Four hours a week. First term.

6. Banking and Office Practice.

Continuation of course 5.

Four hours a week. Second term.

7. Industrial Physical Geography.

Physical geography with reference to the industrial resources of the world. Political Geography. Commercial conditions.

Three hours a week. First term

8. Commercial Geography of the United States.

Essays on trade relations and comparative resources of the United States with other countries.

Text-book: Macfarlaine's Commercial and Industrial Geography.

Three hours a week. Second term.

9. Fundamental Operations.

A series of drills in integers and fractions, aimed to secure accuracy and rapidity.

Six hours a week. First term.

10. Percentage and Its Applications.

Two hours a week. Second term.

11. Ratio and Proportion.

Applications of ratio and proportion to partnership; equation of payments; cash balances of accounts, etc.

Two hours a week. First term.

12. Mental Arithmetic.

Drill in the solution of problems requiring keen analysis and clear thinking.

Two hours a week. Second term.

13. Stenography.

Elementary principles. Ben Pitman stenography.

Two hours a week. Second term.

14. Stenography.

A study in phonics and practice in the application of the principles to writing words and phrases. The aim is to drill in analysis of words and develop a mastery of the principles of writing.

Three hours a week. First term.

15. Stenography.

Practice and typewriting.

Three hours a week. Second term.

16. Expert Accounting and Auditing.

The errors made by the students in the lower classes are the basis of a course in expert accounting for the Senior class. The practical work of searching out and correcting these errors is accompanied by lectures on the applications of the theory of accounts and exercises in the same.

Fourteen hours a week. First term.

17. Expert Accounting.

Course 16 continued.

COMPARATIVE MEDICINE.

Professor Dalrymple.

1. Antatomy.

This course embraces the study of the gross anatomy of the higher mammals, more especially those included in the general term, domestic animals, reference being made to the human subject in a comparative way; bone, muscles, joints, the organs of the various systems, etc.

Three hours a week. First term.

2. Physiology.

The study of the functions of the different organs and parts is embraced in this course.

Three hours a week. Second term.

3. Pathology.

In this course are studied the diseases of the different systems and their treatment, including diseases of an infectious and contagious nature.

Three hours a week. First term.

4. Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

This course embraces the study of the various vegetable and mineral preparations used in medicine, including their sources, preparations physical properties, action and doses; also, the toxic effects of the most potent of the medicinal preparations, with their antidotes.

Text and reference books: For works in comparative (veterinary) medicine, surgery, etc., see list under Veterinary Science.

Three hours a week. Second term.

Medical reference works: Gray's Anatomy; American Text-Book of Physiology (2 Vols.); Hare's System of Practical Therapeutics (3 Vols.); American Text-Book of Surgery; Bartholow's Materia Medici and Therapeutics; Harrington's Practical Hygiene; Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary; Journal of the American Medical Association, etc

In addition to the full equipment of text and reference books, and the professor's notes and lectures, the department is furnished with numerous charts, models, manikins, etc., for illustrative and demonstrative work bearing upon the general subject.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

Professor Atkinson. Mr. Hancock.

1. Direct Current Engineering.

(Requisite, Physics 3 and 4, and Mathematics 7.)

This course aims to familiarize the student with the production, distribution, and application of direct current electricity. The following topics are presented: Elementary electricity and magnetism; the magnetic circuit; the electric circuit; the dynamo as a generator; the dy-

namo as a motor; practical operation of generators and motors; station equipment; electric distribution and wiring; application to the practical industry.

Text-book: Franklin and Esty's Elements of Electrical Engineering.

Three hours a week. Second term.

2. Alternating Currents.

(Requisite, Electrical Engineering 1 and Mathematics 9.)

The object of this course is to give the student a working knowledge of the relations of the various electrical quantities associated with alternating currents. The following subjects are discussed: Periodic curves; complex quantities; inductance; capacity; the laws of the electric circuit; the laws of the magnetic circuit; the electrostatic field; the rotating magnetic field; measuring instruments.

Text-books: Ryan, Norris and Hoxie's Electrical Machinery; Franklin and Esty's Elements of Electrical Engineering.

Three hours a week. First term.

3. Alternating Current Machinery.

(Requisite, Electrical Engineering 2.)

It is the purpose of this course to familiarize the student with the theory, construction, and operation of alternating current machinery. The following subjects are considered: The theory and construction of the alternator, transformer, synchronous motor, rotary converter, and induction motor; practical operation of generators and motors; station equipment and protective devices; transmission and distribution lines; applications to the practical industries.

Text-books: Franklin and Esty's Elements of Electrical Engineering; Karapetoff's Experimental Electrical Engineering.

Three hours a week. Second term.

4 Electrical Engineering Laboratory.

(Requisite, Electrical Engineering 1.)

This course is intended to supplement the lecture and recitation work of the course in Direct Current Engineering. The following studies and tests are made: A study of the construction and operation of ammeters, voltmeters, and wattmeters; calibration of measuring instruments; a study of the connection and operation of controllers and regulators; operating and commercial tests of motors and generators; photometric tests of arc and incandescent lamps; a study of direct current switchboard connections; inspection of electrical installations.

Text-book: Karapetoff's Experimental Electrical Engineering.

Ten hours of laboratory work a week.

5. Electrical Engineering Laboratory.

(Requisite, Electrical Engineering 3 and 4.)

This course aims to supplement the lecture and recitation work of the course in Alternating Current Machinery. The following studies

and tests are made: Studies and tests of circuits containing induetance, capacity, and resistance; a study of the electrical relations in polyphase systems; testing of transformers; operating constant current transformer and series arc lamps; operating and commercial tests of induction motors; tests in electric heating and welding; a study of alternating current switchboard connections.

Text-book: Karapetoff's Experimental Electrical Engineering.

Six hours a week of laboratory work.

6. Dynamo Design.

(Requisite, Electrical Engineering 1.)

A study of the design of direct current generators and motors. Each student is required to submit a complete design, with drawings and specifications, of some piece of direct current machinery.

Text-book: Thompson's Dynamo Design.

Three hours a week. First term.

7. Central Station Design.

(Requisite, Electrical Engineering 1 and 2.)

A study of electric lighting and power stations. Each student is required to work up a complete design, with drawings and specifications, for a central station which will best fulfill certain given conditions.

Text-book: Special Notes; Trade catalogues.

Three hours.

ENGLISH.

Professor Read. Mr. Cline.
Professor Blain. Mr. Wingard.

1. Rhetoric and Composition.

The chief aim of this course is to help the student to acquire the power of writing English clearly and correctly. In addition to the study of a text-book, numerous themes and essays are required; the subjects upon which the student writes are taken partly from literature, partly from the student's experience and observation; and the topics are so distributed as to give proper training in the various types of discourse; namely, description, narration, argument, and exposition.

Text-books: Lamont's English Composition; Palgrave's Golden Treasury. Parallel reading is required.

Three hours a week. First term.

2. Rhetoric and Composition. Continuation of course 1.

Three hours a week. Second term.

3. English Literature.

This course includes a general survey of the history and development of English literature, with more detailed instruction in certain

periods. While a text-book is used, no attempt is made to teach the history of the literature until the student has read such works as will give him an idea of the leading characteristics of the more important literary movements.

Text-books: Selected English Masterpieces; Moody and Lovett's English Literature.

Three hours a week. First term.

4. English Literature. Continuation of course 3.

Three hours a week. Second term.

5. Shakespeare.

The members of the class are required to make themselves familiar with the plot, incidents, and characters of each of the following plays: Richard III, Romeo and Juliet, Henry IV (Parts I and II), As You Like It, Twelfth Night, Hamlet, Othello, Macbeth, The Tempest.

Moreover, it is considered of importance for the development of a correct taste in literature that each student shall memorize a number of notable passages from the plays read in the class-room.

Text-books: The Cambridge Shakespeare; Sidney Lee's Life of Shakespeare.

Three hours a week. First term.

6. Romantic Poets of the Early Nineteenth Century.

This class makes a rapid survey of the history of English Romanticism, and then proceeds to a critical study of the works of Byron, Shelley and Keats.

Text-book: British Poets of the Nineteenth Century.

Three hours a week. Second term.

7. Victorian Prose.

A study of selections from the essays of Carlyle, Ruskin, and Matthew Arnold forms the basis of the work done in the class-room. Furthermore, there is required a considerable amount of parallel reading, which embraces the masterpieces of George Eliot, Thackeray, and George Meredith.

Text-book: Brownell's Victorian Prose Masters.

Three hours a week. First term.

8. Victorian Poetry.

The first half of this course is devoted to the works of Tennyson and Matthew Arnold; the second, to a detailed study of the Pre-Raphaelite movement, with readings from Dante, Gabriel Rossetti, and William Morris.

Text-books: Tennyson (Cambridge Edition); Poetical Works of Matthew Arnold (Globe Edition).

Three hours a week. Second term.

9. Graduate Course.

This course is adapted to the needs of those desiring more advanced work in English literature. A large amount of reading is assigned, original research insisted upon, and written examinations required from time to time. Moreover, every candidate for the degree of Master of Arts must prepare a thesis exhibiting independent investigation of some subject selected with the approval of the professor of English.

10. High School Work in English.

This course is primarily for students who expect to become teachers of English in secondary schools. It includes: (1) general instruction, with a text-book as a guide, in the teaching of secondary English; (2) a thorough examination into existing conditions and needs, as regards English, in the schools of Louisiana; (3) lectures on practical methods of treatment and study, based upon the results of this investigation; (4) the practical application of these methods, by the students, under the supervision of the professor.

Text-book: The Teaching of English, by Carpenter, Baker and Scott.

One hour a week. Second term.

Continued practice in writing forms an essential part of every course in English literature.

GEOLOGY.

Professor Coates.

For the present, the work in Geology will consist of a study of general Dynamic, Structural, Physiographical, and Historical Geology. This will be supplemented by a study of the Geology of Louisiana, using the reports of the State Geological Surveys.

HISTORY.

Professor Fleming. Professor ———.

In every course in History a text will be used as a basis of the work. The text will be supplemented by formal or informal lectures by the professor. Students will be expected to prepare recitations from the text, take notes in class, read papers, make reports upon assigned topics, prepare historical maps and outlines and make frequent use of the historical collections in the library.

1-2. Essentials of History: (1) Orient, Greece and Rome; (2) Mediaeval and Modern Times.

A survey of the general field of history emphasizing the epochal events. The purpose of this course is to furnish a substantial preparation for the courses in commerce, economics, political science,

sociology, philosophy and advanced history, and to give to those who have not time for the advanced work in this department an acquaintance with the essential facts of history and an understanding of the continuity and interrelation of cause and effect in the story of human development. It is required of all Freshmen in the College of Arts and Sciences, the Teachers College and the College of Agriculture. Given every session.

Three hours a week. Both terms.

3-4. History of England and France.

A comparative course in the history of English and French institutions. It will treat not only of constitutional and legal development in both countries, but will also deal with the social and economic conditions that have effected the English and French people. Throughout the course constant comparison of French and English personages, institutions and people will be made. Given in 1908-1909 and in alternate years thereafter.

Three hours a week. Both terms.

5-6. History of the United States.

A survey of American History from the period of discovery to the present time. The course will deal especially with the conditions in Europe that led to the discovery of America; the introduction of European people and institutions into the New World; the development of distinctively American people, institutions and ideals. Considerable attention will be given to the development of American ideas of government and the application of these theories to the problems of self-government, expansion, foreign relations, slavery, party politics, etc. The library work will be in the main devoted to readings in American biography. This course is a prerequisite to advanced work in American history.

Three hours a week. Both terms.

7-8. The Civil War and Reconstruction.

In this course a study will be made of the conditions, South and North, that resulted in sectionalism and civil war; special attention will then be given to the social, economic, political and legal aspects of the Civil War and its results; next will come an examination into the problems and theories of Reconstruction, the working out of the Reconstruction policy in the Southern States, and an estimate of the results of that policy.

Open to those students who have had History 5-6.

Three hours a week. Both terms.

9. History of Louisiana.

An intensive study of the political, social and economic history of the State. During the next session the work will be done mainly in social and economic subjects and in the political history of the State

since 1803. The greater part of the work will be done in the Library and the students will present the results of their investigations in the form of papers. The best papers will be published.

Given in 1908-1909 and in alternate years thereafter.

Three hours a week. First term.

10. The South and West.

A lecture and research course for advanced students. Some of the subjects studied are: The migration to the West and Southwest; the character of the immigrants; the frontier influence on the people and institutions; the formation of new communities and new States; the public land system; internal improvements; the expansion of the negro race and the resulting problems; the connection of South and West and the relation of each to the East.

Open to those who have had History 1-2 and 5-6. Given in 1908-1909 and in alternate years thereafter.

Three hours a week. Second term.

11-12. History of Diplomacy, European and American.

A course for law students and advanced college students. The first part of the work will be devoted to the history of the development of the diplomatic system of Europe, emphasizing the important events in international relations and the gradual formation of the principles that regulate intercourse among civilized nations. The second part of the course will consist of the history of the foreign relations of the United States, closing with a study of Diplomatic Procedure.

Open to students of the Law School and to others who have had History 1-2 and 3-4 or 5-6. Not given in 1908-1909.

Three hours a week. Both terms.

13-14. Economic History.

In this course the work will consist of study of the development of commerce, agriculture, manufacturing and mining industries, transportation agencies, etc., with special reference to England and the United States.

Given in 1908-1909.

Three hours a week. Both terms.

15. History of Latin America.

The object of this course is to give the history of the Latin-American countries from the era of settlement to the present time, special attention being devoted to the work of the great conquerors, the Spanish colonial policy and its results, the problem of the native races, the decay of Spanish power, the revolutions and independence, and the subsequent progress of the republics. Effort will be made to

understand the problems, political, commercial and industrial, now before the Latin-American States.

Open to students who have had History 1-2 and 5-6. Not given in 1908-1909.

Three hours a week. First term.

17. Methods of Teaching History in Schools.

A course for teachers and those intending to teach. A study course with lectures dealing with such topics as the value of history; its place in the educational program; texts and courses of study in elementary and secondary schools; methods of teaching; recitations; preparation of teacher and pupil; lesson plans; use of material outside the text, etc.

Open only to students who have had at least one year of History in college.

One hour a week. First term.

18. Aids in the Study and Teaching of History.

The purpose of this course is to examine and criticise the materials available for use in the study and teaching of history, such as (1) the various text-books; (2) historical syllabi; (3) historical notebooks; (4) material for collateral reading (sources and secondary matter); (5) historical geography (maps and atlases and map-making); (6) historical illustrations (photographs, fascimiles, drawings, cartoons, etc.); originals of documents, relics, etc.; (7) publishers' material useful in history classes; (8) books useful for teachers (advanced works and books on methods); (9) historical works for a school library, etc.

Open to students who have had at least one year of History of college grade. Given in 1908-1909 during the second term in connection with course 17.

Texts and reference books in courses 17 and 18: Bourne, The Teaching of History and Civics; Sheldon, Outline of Historical Method; McMurry, Special Methods in History; Fleming, Aids in the Study and Teaching of History.

One hour a week. Second term.

HORTICULTURE.

Professor Burnette.

1-2. Principles of Horticulture.

A course considering the principles of plant growth and culture, theory and practice and plant propagation, and elements of trucking. It includes a study of seedage, cuttage, layerage, graftage, etc., pruning, training, spraying, insecticides, fungicides, construction and management of hotbeds and cold frames, and the fundamentals of trucking.

Two hours of recitation and one of laboratory work. Both terms.

3-4. General Horticulture.

A course embracing a study of the following subjects:

1. Olericulture, a study of garden vegetables, their culture and improvement, and commercial trucking.

2. Pomology, a study of Louisiana orchard and vineyard fruits, their culture, improvement, judging, scoring, and commercial orcharding.

3. Nuciculture, a study of orchard nuts and their culture, improvement, judging and scoring.

4. Semi-tropical fruits, including the orange, etc.

Three hours of recitation and one of laboratory work. Both terms.

5. Greenhouse Practice and Floriculture.

A course dealing with house plants, home flowers, and various plants used for carpet bedding, lawn and decoration, also the study of greenhouse practices, from the preparation of the soil to the finished conservatory product.

Two hours of recitation and one of laboratory work. First term.

6. Landscape Gardening.

This course embraces a study of the different styles of landscape gardening, character of trees, shrubs, and flowers, and planning and laying out home grounds, school grounds, parks and cemeteries. Practical hints are given as opportunity offers in the work of beautifying the campus.

Two hours of recitation and one of laboratory work. Second term.

7. Evolution of Horticultural Plants.

A study in horticultural plant breeding, the modification of plants under culture, the various laws relating to the evolution of our cultivated fruits and vegetables, factors in variation, crossing and hybridizing.

Two hours of recitation and one of laboratory work. First term.

8. Experimental Horticulture.

A course designed for those intending to enter horticulture as a profession, embracing the planning of experiments, keeping records, and experimental work in the greenhouse laboratory, truck field and orchard; also the use of photography, as applied to scientific investigations.

Two hours of recitation and one of laboratory work. Second term.

9-10. Horticultural Elements for Teachers.

A course designed primarily for prospective teachers. It consists of lectures and practicums embracing the following subjects:

1. Nature Study, its aims and objects, in which is made a study of the interesting and available natural material everywhere present.

2. The School Garden, its aims and objects, with practical demonstrations in planning, planting and caring for one.

3. A brief study in Landscape Gardening, dealing with its fundamental principles, with special reference to the improvement and adornment of the home and school grounds.

One hour of recitation and one of laboratory work. Both terms.

Equipment of the Department of Horticulture.

A full line of lantern slides, illustrating all the subjects mentioned, has been obtained for the department; also one set of Deyrolle models of fruit, flowers and grafts, and Vilmoin-Andrieux & Co.'s colored plates of vegetables. These are used as aids in the class-room.

The horticultural grounds of the State Experiment Station are situated close at hand, and in them may be found all varieties of fruits and vegetables. An opportunity is here available for a full study of all the plants grown in them, as well as of the interesting and valuable investigations in the line of cultural, fertilizing and physiological experiments that are being constantly carried on.

A range of greenhouses will be constructed during the year, affording an opportunity for study in all the various lines of greenhouse construction, management, practice, and experiment.

LAW.

Professor Kelly. Professor Tullis.

Professor Henry.

For description of courses, see the announcement of the Law School. The work of the first year in the Law School may be substituted for an equivalent amount of work of the Senior Class in the College of Arts and Sciences. For courses in constitutional and international law, see description of courses in the Department of Political Science.

MATHEMATICS.

Professor Nicholson. Mr. Guell.

Professor Sanders. Mr. Cline.

Mr. Huckaby.

1. Higher Algebra.

This course includes proportion; arithmetical, geometric, and harmonic progression; the binomial theorem for any rational exponents; the properties of, and computations by, logarithms; inequalities and indeterminate linear equations.

To enter this course students must have completed elementary algebra through quadratic equations.

Three hours a week. First term.

2. Higher Algebra.

This course is a continuation of course 1, and includes variation; limits; convergency and divergency of series; undetermined coefficients; partial fractions; reversion of series; continued fractions; and graphic solutions of linear and quadratic equations.

Three hours a week. Second term.

3. Solid Geometry.

To enter this course students must understand plane geometry. Much importance is attached to their being able to prove the ordinary theorems, demonstrate simple original propositions, and solve problems relating to the mensuration of polygons and circles.

Three hours a week. First term.

4. Plane and Analytic Trigonometry.

To take this course students must have completed course 1.

Three hours a week. Second term.

5. Spherical Trigonometry and Advanced Algebra.

The algebra in this course includes mainly summation of series; interpolation; complex numbers; determinants; and the theory of equations. To take this course students must have completed courses 1, 2, and 4.

Three hours a week. First term.

6. Analytic Geometry.

Three hours a week. First term.

7. Differential and Integral Calculus.

Three hours a week. Second term.

8. Differential and Integral Calculus.

This course is a continuation of course 7.

Three hours a week. First term.

9. Differential and Integral Calculus.

This course is a continuation of course 8, and includes the application of the calculus to problems in physics and mechanics.

Three hours a week. Second term.

10. The Teaching of Mathematics.

This course is open to prospective teachers who have had at least two years of college work in mathematics. Among the topics discussed are: the educational and practical value of mathematics; its place in the school curriculum; proper texts and their contents; the best methods of presenting the subject to classes; the practical application of mathematics in physics, mensuration, mechanics, etc.

One hour a week. Time to be arranged.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

Professor Kerr. Mr. Bernheim.

1. Power.

An elementary study of steam engines and boilers, pumping machinery, gas engines, air compressors, hot-air engines, etc. Attention is given to the different types of slide-valves and the solution of problems relating thereto by means of Zenner diagrams. The study of the steam engine indicator and its use in the determination of the power, steam consumption and steam distribution of engines is taken up. The principles of physics as applied to the transmission of heat from furnaces to water and steam are studied and a working knowledge of the use of steam tables is obtained through the solution of numerous problems.

Text-book: Kerr's Power and Power Transmission.

Three hours a week. Mr. Bernheim.

2. Thermodynamics.

This course embraces a study of the theories of the conversion of heat into work, as applied to the steam engine. Steam engine economy is studied by means of the entropy-temperature diagram and other graphical methods. The losses of heat in steam engines and methods for preventing the same are discussed.

Different types of steam engines are discussed with reference to their thermodynamic efficiency and calculations are made involving cylinder proportions. The text is supplemented by notes and numerous problems.

Text book: Reeve's Thermodynamics of Heat Engines.

Two hours a week. Professor Kerr.

3. Thermodynamics.

A continuation of course 2, the same methods being applied in studying the heat theories of the gas engine, the oil engine, the hot-air engine, the air compressor, and refrigerated machines.

Two hours a week. Professor Kerr.

4. Power Plants.

A study of the economics of power plants, with discussions of the relative economy of steam, gas, electric, and other kinds of power, and the particular conditions best suited to each. The best arrangement of piping systems, auxiliaries, etc., and problems covering the same are worked out. The text is supplemented by the Professor's lectures, and lantern slides are freely used for illustrating current power plant practice.

Text-book: Meyer's Steam Power Plants.

Three hours a week. Professor Kerr.

5. Sugar House Machinery.

This course consists of two parts: first, a descriptive study of the machinery peculiar to sugar mill plants, such as evaporators, vacuum pans, centrifugals, clarifiers, rollers, shredders, diffusion batteries, etc.; second, the theories of heat as relates to evaporating, cooling and condensing, with special reference to the design of evaporators and vacuum pans. This course is intended as a preparation for sugar machine design. Frequent problems are given, so as to give the students familiarity with the calculations involved.

Text-book: Deerr's Cane Sugar.

References: Foster's Evaporation in Multiple Effects; Hausbrand's Evaporation, Cooling and Condensing.

Two hours a week. Professor Kerr.

6. Sugar Mill Plants.

A study of the economics of the sugar mill as a whole. Attention is given to the general arrangement of the plant, pipe systems and coverings, arrangement of machinery and auxiliaries for best economy, etc. The question of fuels and their bearing upon the efficiency of the plant is also discussed, and calculations relating to the same are made.

The course is carried on from the professor's notes and by reference to various works on the subject.

Three hours a week. Professor Kerr.

7. Experimental Engineering.

Must be preceded or accompanied by course 1. Sketching steam-piping and other apparatus in the laboratory; practice in the manipulation and care of condensing and non-condensing steam engines, gas, gasoline and hot-air engines and steam boilers; in the correction of pressure gages; in the use and correction of planemeters; in slide valve setting. Engines are studied with reference to the distribution of steam in the cylinder and errors in valve setting corrected. Elementary tests of the strength of iron and wood are also made.

Two hours a week. Professor Kerr and Mr. Bernheim.

8. Experimental Engineering.

(a) Practice in calibrating thermometers and indicator springs; the use of calorimeters in determining the moisture in steam; the use of the indicator in setting the valves of steam engines. The horse-power of steam engines is determined by means of indicators and brakes.

Professor Kerr and Mr. Bernheim.

(b) Tests of simple, condensing and non-condensing steam engines and steam turbines in which the power developed is measured, the exhaust steam weighed and the friction and mechanical efficiency determined.

Tests of gas, gasoline and gas producer engines to determine their fuel consumption, and thermal and mechanical efficiencies. The results of these tests are made use of in determining the setting of carburetters and igniters, the speed, the quantity of jacket water, etc., that will give the maximum of economy.

Professor Kerr and Mr. Bernheim.

9. Experimental Engineering.

(a) Tests to determine the evaporative capacity and efficiency of boilers under different conditions; the determination of the efficiency of steam, hot-air and power pumps under different conditions of head and speed; efficiency tests of injectors, air compressors, non-conductive pipe coverings, etc. In addition to the work in the laboratory, visits are made to plants in the city and to sugar mills in the vicinity and tests of various kinds made.

(b) Tests of the strength of materials for the purpose of giving the student a knowledge of the normal properties of the materials of construction. This work accompanies course 11, the theories there learned being verified by actual experiment. Tests in tension, compression, shear and bending are made on such materials as iron, steel, wood, cement, stone, concrete, etc., for the purpose of determining the ultimate strength, elastic limit, elongation, contraction, etc. Practice is given in the economic proportioning of concrete. Hydraulic experiments are made to determine the flow of water through orifices, nozzles, various pipe fittings, pipes, etc. Water meters are checked and weirs calibrated. Water motors are also experimented upon for the purpose of determining the power developed and the quantity of water used.

Text-book: Smart's Laboratory Practice.

References: Carpenter's Experimental Engineering, Johnson's Materials of Construction, and Slocum and Hancock's Strength of Materials.

In addition to the above, all Seniors in the Electrical and Mechanical courses and fifth year men in the Sugar Courses are required to take charge of the night runs of the University heating and lighting plant for a period of ten days.

Professor Kerr and Mr. Bernheim.

10. Mechanics of Materials.

(Requisite, Mathematics 9.)

A course in the resistance and properties of engineering materials, including the mechanics of beams, columns and shafts.

Text-book: Merriman's Mechanics of Materials.

Three hours a week. Mr. Bernheim.

11. Mechanics of Materials.

A continuation of course 10. The work is carried on by means of recitations and practice in the testing laboratory.

Text-book: Merriman's Mechanics of Materials.

Two hours a week and three hours of laboratory work.

Mr. Bernheim.

12. Kinematics-Graphics.

This course consists of a study of the motions and forces in machines, principally by graphical methods. The student is taught to analyze the motions and forces of given machines and to arrange for required motions by means of cams, linkwork, quick-return motions, sliding blocks, rolling wheels, etc. Velocity diagrams are made use of.

The work is done by means of recitations and practice with the drawing board.

Text-book: Smith and Marx's Machine Design.

One hour a week and four hours of drawing board work.

Mr. Bernheim.

13. Applied Design.

The principles of the preceding course are applied in the design of two or more simple but complete machines, selected so as to be as comprehensive as possible.

Text-books: Sames' Mechanical Engineering Pocket Book.

References: Smith and Marx's Machine Design; Cambria Hand Book, etc.

Four hours a week. Mr. Bernheim.

14. Elements of Machines.

A text-book study of the materials, calculations, and forms used in the design of the parts of machines, such as beams, columns, springs, riveted joints, journals, shafts, couplings, friction gears, machine frames, etc. The course serves as a basis for advanced work in design at the drawing board.

Text-book: Smith and Marx's Machine Design.

Three hours a week. Professor Kerr.

15. Engineering Design.

This course involves the calculations, design and drawings of complete machines, such as power punches, steam boilers, steam pumps, piping plans for a power plant, etc.

References: Kent's Mechanical Engineer's Pocket Book; Supplie's Mechanical Engineer's Reference Book; Barr's Pumping Machinery; Parson's Steam Boilers, and various works on machine design.

Six hours a week. Professor Kerr and Mr. Bernheim.

16. Engineering Design.

This course is especially intended to train the student in the design of structural details. Such designs as jib cranes, traveling cranes, hoists, etc., are worked out in detail.

References: Cambria Hand Book; Same's Mechanical Engineering, and various catalogues.

Six hours a week. Professor Kerr and Mr. Bernheim.

17. Sugar Machinery Design.

Calculations and drawings of one or more of the most important machines in sugar houses, such as sugar mills, multiple effect evaporators, clarifiers and vacuum pans. This design is carried on in connection with course 5.

References: Deerr's Cane Sugar; Hausbrand's Evaporation, Cooling and Condensing; and various catalogues.

Six hours laboratory. Professor Kerr.

18. Sugar Machinery Design.

This course involves the calculations and layout of the machinery for a complete sugar mill plant. The work is carried on by means of data possessed by the department and by reference to various catalogues and authorities on the subject. The course affords a means of application of all the principles in preceding courses.

One hour recitation and six hours laboratory work.

Professor Kerr.

19. Descriptive Geometry.

A study of the problems relating to the representation, by drawings, of geometrical magnitudes in space.

Text-book: Faunce's Descriptive Geometry.

Three hours work. Mr. Bernheim.

MECHANIC ARTS AND DRAWING.

Professor Herget. Mr. Cooper.
Mr. Hempel.

Drawing.

1. Free-Hand Drawing.

A course in free-hand drawing from geometrical solids and parts of machinery; lettering; geometrical drawing; elementary projection.

Text-book: Tracy's Elements of Mechanical Drawing.

Six hours a week.

2. Projections.

Isometric, cabinet, and orthographic projections; intersection of solids and development of surfaces; shades, shadows, and perspectives.

Six hours a week.

3. Mechanical Drawing.

Free-hand lettering; screws, bolts and nuts; detail drawings of steam engine.

Text-books: Reinhardt's Free Hand Lettering; Thorne's Senior Course in Mechanical Drawing.

Six hours a week.

4. Mechanical Drawing.

Detail and assembly drawings of steam engine completed.

Text-book: Thorne's Senior Course in Mechanical Drawing.

Six hours a week.

5. Machine Drawing.

Complete set of sketches and working drawings of some machine, such as a lathe, steam pump or dynamo.

Four hours a week.

6. Machine Drawing.

Continuation of course 5. Tracing: blue-printing.

Four hours a week.

Mechanic Arts.

1. Joinery.

In this course the student is taught the uses of the representative tools used in wood-work, and how to sharpen and take care of them. He constructs a graduated series of exercises, embracing the principles of halving together, mortising and tenoning, dovetailing and gluing.

Text-book: Gross's Benchwork in Wood.

2. Joinery.

The class is divided into sections of two or more students, and each section constructs some finished product to be used in the shops of some other department of the University.

3. Wood-Turning and Pattern-Making.

Wood-turning is completed in this term and is followed by a course in pattern-making which illustrates the principles of the work. The class then makes a complete set of patterns for some machine.

4. Foundry Work.

In this shop the student makes two-part and three-part moulds, both plain and cored work, and the cores necessary for the moulds. Casting in iron, brass and white metal completes the work.

5. Forging.

The management of the fire and the uses of the various forge tools are taught by having each student to make a set of exercises, including the principles of drawing, bending, forming, twisting, punching, splitting, upsetting and welding.

6. Forging.

Continuation of Course 5, and in addition the making of tongs, one or more anvil tools, and a complete set of tools to be used by the student in doing his machine shop work.

7. Machine Shop Work.

In the machine shop the student is taught the use of the lathe, drill press, shaper, planer, milling machine, emery wheel, cold chisel, hammer and file by constructing a set of exercises, including the principles of straight and taper turning, screw cutting, boring, drilling, planing, milling, chipping, filing and tapping.

8. Machine Shop Work.

The construction of some piece of machinery to be used in the shops or drawing rooms.

MILITARY SCIENCE AND TACTICS.

Captain L. S. Sorley, 14th U. S. Infantry.

Practical Course.

(a) Infantry Drill Regulations—Close and extended order in the schools of the soldier, squad, company, and battalion; ceremonies of review, parade, inspection, escort of the color, guard-mounting.

(b) Manual of Bayonet Exercises.

(c) Small Arms Firing Regulations—Preliminary drill and gallery practice.

(d) Field Service Regulations—Advance and rear guards, and outposts.

(e) Manual of Guard Duty.

(f) Military Field Engineering and Topography—As time permits.

The practical course includes three hours drill per week, in addition to the regular weekly inspection of arms.

This course is obligatory upon all cadets boarding in barracks unless excused by the President for special reasons.

Students boarding in town may take this course, receiving the same credit for it as cadets boarding in barracks.

All who take the practical course in Military Science will receive credit for one hour per week of academic work as an elective in any course of study.

Theoretical Course.

(a) Recitations in infantry drill regulations, small arms firing regulations, field service regulations, and manual of guard duty.

(b) Lectures on articles of war, military law, army organization and administration, orders, marches, camping, map-reading and orientation, law of war, first aid and military hygiene.

The theoretical course consists of two hours per week for one year, and is credited as an elective in any course the same as any other study.

This course is obligatory upon all senior and junior cadets belonging to the battalion for the session of 1908-09, and may be taken by any cadet or student who desires to substitute it as an elective in any course of study, receiving the credit stated.

On the graduation of every class reports are made to the Adjutant General of the Army and to the Adjutant General of the State of the names of those students of the class who have shown special aptitude for the military service.

Graduates who have taken the prescribed course in Military Science and Tactics may apply to the Adjutant General of the Army for examination for appointment as second lieutenant in the United States Army from civil life.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

Professor Stumberg. Professor Broussard. Mr. Guell.

French.

1. Elementary Work.

In this course the student is thoroughly grounded in the elements of French. The class periods are devoted to graded drill work in grammar, composition, and translation. Such attention is paid to phonetics as will enable the student to secure an accurate pronunciation from the very outset.

Text-book: Fraser and Squair's French Grammar; easy readings.

Three hours a week. First term. Professor Broussard.

2. Reading, Grammar, Conversation.

The student continues course 1 in grammar, takes up the study of irregular verbs and of syntax, and acquires a vocabulary through the reading of easy French. The language is taught as a living tongue by the conversational method.

Text-book: The same; selected readings.

Three hours a week. Second term. Professor Broussard.

3. Intermediate French.

This course consists of a review of grammar, exercises in writing and speaking French, and the reading of modern French prose.

Text-books: Annotated editions of nineteenth century authors.

Three hours a week. First term. Professor Broussard.

4. Intermediate French.

The student acquires a good vocabulary, and obtains a fair knowledge of spoken French.

Text-books: The same.

Three hours a week. Second term. Professor Broussard.

5. Advanced French.

Idioms, synonyms, diction. Characteristic French prose and poetry form a basis for more advanced language study. A large amount of reading and composition is required.

Texts: Selections from Daudet, Dumas, Maupassant, and others.

Three hours a week. First term. Professor Broussard.

6. Modern French Prose.

A study of French dramatic masterpieces and modern novels.

Three hours a week. Second term. Professor Broussard.

7. Introduction to French Literature.

A general view of modern French literature. Representative works will be read, partly in class, partly as outside reading.

Three hours a week. First term. Professor Broussard.

8. Phonetics.

An introduction to French phonetics. An acquaintance with the elements of phonetics is considered essential to a correct understanding of the French sounds, and a great help in teaching pronunciation.

Text: Rambeau's Chrestomatie Francaise.

Courses 7 and 8 may not be offered in 1908-09.

9. Teaching of French in High Schools.

Open to those who have had at least two years of French. The course will embrace discussions of the best methods of teaching the language, the better texts, and the proper use of them, the practical and cultural value of the study of the French language and its proper place in school and college programs.

One hour a week. Time to be arranged. Professor Broussard.

German.

1. Elementary Work.

This is a course in the elements of German grammar. The student becomes fairly familiar with the declensions of nouns and pronouns, inflections of adjectives, the conjugation of verbs, and some of the elements of syntax. He also learns the principal rules of order in the German sentence and has practice in applying them. All the exercises from English into German and the translations into English in Part I of the text-book are done by the student.

Text-book: Thomas' Practical German Grammar.

Three hours a week. First term. Professor Stumberg.

2. Elementary Work.

In this course the grammar given in course 1 is reviewed and more definitely fixed in the mind of the student, and at the same time his knowledge of the syntax and the rarer forms of the etymology ex-

panded. At the beginning of the course a reader is begun and daily exercises in translation into idiomatic English are given. At the end of this course the student should be able to pick his way through the mazes of the ordinary German sentence and have a sufficient vocabulary for easy German.

Text-books: Thomas' Practical German Grammar; Thomas and Hervey's German Reader and Exercise Book.

Three hours a week. Second term. Professor Stumberg.

3. Advanced Work.

In the second year of the study of German an effort is made to fix the student's knowledge of German forms and sentence structure permanently, and to make him able to work out even the most difficult sentences. The work is chiefly translation both of prose and poetry. Some exercises in grammar, composition and conversation are given as in the preceding year.

Text-books: Thomas and Hervey's German Reader and Exercise Book; Scheffel's Trompeter von Sakkingen.

Three hours a week. First term. Professor Stumberg.

4. Advanced Work.

In this course the student spends most of his time in the translation of a German drama.

Text-book: Schiller's Wilhelm Tell.

Three hours a deek. Second term. Professor Stumberg.

5. German Prose.

Rapid reading of easy prose by modern authors. The aim in this course wil be to cover a large number of pages so as to make the German sentence a matter of habit rather than mere understanding. Suitable texts will be selected. Composition, pronunciation, and grammar review will be carried on with the reading.

Three hours a week. First term. Professor Stumberg.

6. Schiller.

Study of his life; reading of several of his more important dramas.

Three hours a week. Second term. Professor Stumberg.

7. The Teaching of German.

This course is open only to students who have taken three years of German. A history of the methods for the study of German and foreign languages in general will form the basis of this course. Thiergen's Methodik des neusprachlichen Unterrichts will guide the class in the discussion of the practical questions pertaining to the teaching of German.

One hour. Time to be arranged. Professor Stumberg.

Spanish.

1. Elementary Spanish.

Pronunciation will be carefully taught, and the student will be accustomed to hear and understand the spoken language. Special stress will be laid on the writing of Spanish from dictation.

Text-books: Hill and Ford's Spanish Grammar; Taboada's Cuentos Alegres.

Three hours a week. First term. Mr. Guell.

2. Elementary Spanish.

Continuation of course 1.

Three hours a week. Second term. Mr. Guell.

3. Advanced Spanish.

This course, as far as possible, will be conducted in Spanish; all exercises, written and oral, being intended to give the student a command of the language.

Text-books: Hill and Ford's Spanish Grammar; Nociones de Historia de los Estados Unidos; Alarcon's Novelas Cortas.

Three hours a week. First term. Mr. Guell.

4. Advanced Spanish.

Continuation of Course 3.

Three hours a week. Second term.

5. Commercial Spanish.

This course is designed for those who require the use of Spanish for commercial purposes. The writing of letters and the reading of commercial papers receive special attention. This course will be conducted entirely in Spanish.

Text-books: Hill and Ford's Spanish Grammar; Padre Isla's Gil Blas de Santillana; Harrison's Spanish Correspondence.

Three hours a week. First term. Mr. Guell.

6. Commercial Spanish.

Continuation of course 5.

Three hours a week. Second term. Mr. Guell.

PHILOSOPHY, PSYCHOLOGY AND EDUCATION.

Professor Coffey. Professor ————.

Psychology 1 and 2 is required of all candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Other courses in Philosophy, Psychology and Education may be elected by students in the College of Arts and Sciences. For descriptions of the courses see the announcement of the Teachers College.

PHYSICS.

Professor Atkinson. Mr. Hancock.

1. Elementary Physics.

(Requisite, Mathematics 4.)

This course is designed to meet the requirements of those students in the College of Arts and Sciences and Teachers College who do not intend to elect physical science as their major subject. It includes mechanics, sound, and light.

Text-book: Carhart and Chute's Physics.

Three hours a week. First term.

2. Elementary Physics.

(Requisite, Physics 1.)

A continuation of course 1. It includes heat, magnetism, and electricity.

Text-book: Carhart and Chute's Physics.

Three hours a week. Second term.

3. Mechanics.

(Requisite, Mathematics 4.)

A class room and laboratory course treating of a few fundamental principles in elementary mechanics.

Text-book: Crew's General Physics.

Three hours a week and four hours of laboratory work. First term.

4. Electricity and Magnetism.

(Requisite, Physics 2.)

This course treats of magnets and magnetic fields, current, resistance, electromotive force, inductance, capacity, magnetism of iron, galvanometers, and electrolysis.

Text-books: Nichols and Franklin's Electricity and Magnetism; Carhart and Patterson's Electrical Measurement.

Three hours a week. Second term.

5. Theoretical Mechanics.

(Requisite, Mathematics 5.)

An elementary course in theoretical mechanics.

Text-book: Cox's Mechanics; professor's notes.

Three hours a week. First term.

6. Heat and Light.

(Requisite, Physics 2.)

This course treats of thermometry, calorimetry, thermodynamics, kinetic theory of gases, reflection, refraction, interference, dispersion, color, and polarization.

Text-book: Crew's General Physics.

Three hours a week. Second term.

7. Physics Laboratory.

(Requisite, Physics 3.).

This course includes the calibration of measuring instruments, the experimental determination of important physical constants, and the verification of important physical laws.

Four hours. First term.

8. Physics Laboratory.

(Requisite, Physics 4 and 7.)

A course in magnetic and electrical measurements; photometry; dynamo testing begun.

Four hours a week of laboratory work. Second term.

9. Teaching of Physics.

(Requisite, Physics 1 and 2.)

This course is designed to meet the requirements of those students in the Teachers College who intend to teach High School Physics. The following topics are discussed: The proper relation between class room instruction and laboratory work; text-books and laboratory manuals and blanks; laboratory equipment.

One hour a week. First term. Professor Atkinson.

POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Professor Prescott. Professor ————.

Sociology.

1. General Sociology.

The elements and structure of society, including group activities and the interrelation of the individual and the group.

Three hours a week. First term.

2. Social Pathology.

A study of dependent, defective and delinquent classes, their nature and social relations.

Three hours a week. Second term.

Economics.

1. Agricultural Economics.

This course includes a study of economic principles underlying the prosperity of all classes, the organization of economic factors for farming purposes, tenancy and landownership, and marketing of products.

Three hours a week. First term.

2. Essentials of Economic Theory.

This curse comprises the elements of abstract economic theory and some of the important applications and exemplifications of economic theory, such as money, banking, labor, transportation, and monopoly problems.

Three hours a week. Second term.

3. Banking and Currency.

(Requisites, Economics 1 and 2.)

This course comprises the study of banking functions, the organization and operation of banks, leading banking systems, credit instruments, and currency problems.

Three hours a week. First term.

4. Corporation Economics.

(Requisites, Economics 1 and 2.)

This course treats of the corporation as a business organization, corporate methods, and the evils arising from corporate enterprises.

Three hours a week. Second term.

5. Transportation Economics.

(Requisites, Economics 1 and 2.)

The mechanism and management of railways; rate-making in theory and practice; governmental regulation of railroads.

Three hours a week. First term.

6. Principles of Taxation.

(Requisites, Economics 1 and 2.)

This course includes the growth and classification of public functions, and the relations of public expenditures thereto; budgets and budgetary legislation; the sources of public revenue, with special reference to the principles of taxation; and the economic and social results of taxes.

Three hours a week. Second term.

Political Science.

1. American Government.

A course in the structure and functions of government in the United States, including a study of local, state and federal organs and their relations to each other.

Three hours a week. First term.

2. Municipal Government.

A comparative study of the modern municipality, American and European, including municipal legislation and administration, and some of the problems of urban communities.

Three hours a week. Second term.

3. American Constitutional Law.

(Prerequisite, Political Science 1 and 2.)

The origin, formation, amendment, and interpretation of written constitutions; the three departments of American government and their powers; police, taxation, eminent domain, and civil and polit-

ical rights. This course is required of all law students; others may elect it.

Three hours a week. First term.

4. Comparative Politics.

(Prerequisite, Political Science 1 and 2.)

The genesis, nature and operation of constitutional government in leading European countries.

Three hours a week. Second term.

5. Comparative Administrative Law.

Not given in 1908-1909.

Three hours a week. First term.

6. International Law.

The purpose of this course is to give the student an understanding of the principles that govern the relations of enlightened nations. Some effort will be made to trace the historical development of international law, but for the most part the class will examine and discuss the accepted rules of international conduct as derived from common usage, treaties and conventions, decisions of municipal and international tribunals, from text writers and from the principles of reason and justice. The examination of important cases will serve to illustrate the work, special reference being made to those cases that illustrate the practice of England and the United States. This course is required of all law students; others may elect it.

Three hours a week. Second term.

7. Elements of Jurisprudence.

(Prerequisite, Political Science 1 and 2.)

This course treats of the origin and development of law; its nature and attributes; the forms, interpretation and application of law; and fundamental legal principles.

Three hours a week. First term.

8. Municipal Corporations.

Not given in 1908-1909.

Three hours a week. Second term.

9. The Teaching of Civics.

(Prerequisite, Political Science 1 and 2.)

A course in methods for high school teachers.

Not given in 1908-1909.

One hour a week. Second term.

VETERINARY SCIENCE.

Professor Dalrymple.

1. Veterinary Science.

This course embraces, in condensed form, the various subjects which are required to make the student familiar with the science and art of veterinary medicine and surgery, to an extent sufficient for his own use as an agriculturist and owner of live stock.

The first term begins with the anatomy and physiology of the different systems of which the animal body is composed.

Three hours a week. First term.

2. Veterinary Science.

Continuation of course 1.

Three hours a week. Second term.

3. Veterinary Science.

With this term commences the study of diseases, their treatment, both medical and surgical, and veterinary obstetrics.

Three hours a week. First term.

4. Veterinary Science.

Continuation of course 3.

Three hours a week. Second term.

5. Veterinary Science.

Hygiene of Sugar Plantation Work Stock.

This is a short course in veterinary science for students of the sugar course. The object here is to educate the student along the lines of animal hygiene so that he may have an intelligent idea how to maintain the most perfect health and usefulness in the plantation work stock.

Three hours a week. Second term.

Text and reference books: Chaveau's Comparative Anatomy of the Domestic Animals; McFadyean's Anatomy of the Horse; Capt. Fred Smith's Veterinary Physiology; Law's Veterinary Medicine (five volumes); Friedberger and Frohner's Pathology and Therapeutics of the Domestic Animals (two volumes); Moussu and Dollar's Diseases of Cattle, Sheep, Goats and Swine; Van Mater's Veterinary Opthalmology; Clarke's Horse's Teeth; Dollar's Hand-Book of Horseshoeing; Fleming's Veterinary Obstetrics; Dalrymple's Compendium of Veterinary Obstetrics; DeBruin's Bovine Obstetrics; Moller and Dollar's Veterinary Operative Surgery (two volumes); Winslow's Veterinary Materia Medica and Therapeutics; Quitman's Veterinary Materia Medica and Therapeutics; Fitzwygram's Horses and Stables; American Veterinary Review (New York); Quarterly Journal of Tropical Veterinary Science (India), etc., and the Professor's Notes and Lectures.

In addition to text-books and lectures, other facilities for teaching are: Models, including the famous Auzoux klastic model of the horse, mannikins, surgical instruments, charts, and living animals which may be brought to the clinic for medical or surgical treatment, etc.

Besides the class-room and its equipment, the Veterinary Department has a commodious infirmary used for both therapeutic and experimental purposes, the students receiving the benefit of the instruction, from time to time, when opportunity offers.

ZOOLOGY AND ENTOMOLOGY.

Professor Guilbeau. Mr. Hoffman.

1-2. General Zoology.

This course consists of one lecture and four laboratory hours per week during the year. It is designed to train the student in the manipulation of the microscope and in general laboratory methods. It provides opportunity for the study of typical animals in the dissecting room, and in the field. The lectures treat in a general way of classification; the relation of animals to inorganic things, to plants, and other animals; physiology; and economic values of important injurious and beneficial animals of Louisiana.

One hour a week and four hours of laboratory work. Both terms.

3. Invertebrate Zoology.

This course is open to students who have completed courses 1 and 2; it consists of two lectures and six laboratory hours per week during the first term.

(a) The Animal Cell.—This is studied morphologically and physiologically in unicellular and multicellular animals.

(b) The Biology of the Animal.—Here begins a more systematic study of the invertebrates with reference to structure, function, development, relationship, distribution, evolution, variation, heredity, mental behavior, etc.

Two hours a week and six hours of laboratory work. First term.

4. Vertebrate Zoology.

This course is open to students who have completed courses 1, 2 and 3. It contemplates a study of the classification, structure, physiology, life history and habits of vertebrates, the students using as types the fish, the frog, the lizard, the pigeon and the rabbit.

Two hours a week and six hours of laboratory work. Second term.

5. Histology.

This course is open to students who have completed courses 1-4. It consists of two lectures and four laboratory periods per week during the first term of the Junior or Senior year. It contemplates a

study of the theory and structure of the microscope; the fundamental methods of histological investigation; and the minute study of the four kinds of tissues, the student using the cat as a type. Attention is given to the identification of tissues in the more important organs.

Two hours a week and four hours of laboratory work. First term.

6. Embryology.

This course is open to students who have completed courses 1-5. It consists of two lectures and four laboratory periods per week during the second term of the Junior or Senior year. It contemplates a study of the structure of the egg; the processes of maturation, fertilization, and development in amphioxus, the frog, the chick, and the rabbit. Lectures and laboratory work give students an opportunity to familiarize themselves with the elements of embryology.

Two hours a week and four hours of laboratory work. Second term.

Courses 5 and 6 will be offered during the session of 1908-09 and every alternate year thereafter.

7. General Entomology.

This course is open to students who have completed courses 1-3. It embraces a careful study, by means of lectures, with laboratory and field work, of the relation of insects to other fauna, of their anatomy, composition, and development, with special reference to economic entomology. Much time is spent in collecting and preparing specimens of the different groups. Each student is supplied with cases, and as he advances in the study of the groups, he is enabled to enter more minutely into the classification of the specimens collected. During the whole of this course, opportunity is offered for breeding and for determining the life histories of such insects as will illustrate the different methods of breeding. At the close of this course, lectures are given which treat of the practical application of entomology, including the preparation and application of insecticides, together with the dissemination of predaceous insects and fungus diseases as a means of controlling insect ravages.

Text-books: Comstock and Kellogg's Elements of Insect Anatomy; Comstock's Manual for the Study of Insects.

Two hours a week and six hours of laboratory work. Second term.

8. Insect Morphology.

This course contemplates a study of external and internal structures of some of the more important types of insects.

One hour a week and six hours of laboratory work.

9. Elementary Systematic Entomology.

This course contemplates a study of the classification of insects. It is a continuation of course 8.

One hour a week and six hours of laboratory work.

10-11. Anvanced Entomology.

Economic problems connected with applied entomology are discussed and reported upon. Field observations, the study of the life history and habits of injurious insects of Louisiana are carried on.

One hour a week and six hours of laboratory work. Both terms.

12. The Teaching of Zoology in the Secondary Schools.

This course is intended for students who desire to become familiar with methods of presenting the subject of zoology in the secondary schools. It includes a discussion of the educational value of zoology; subject matter from the standpoint of secondary schools; laboratory and scientific method; relation of book work and laboratory work; position and relation of zoology in the high-school curriculum; introduction to physiological study; introductory types and animals available for laboratory study; outlines, zoological materials, methods and special equipment, and books of reference; relation of animal life to home life. Open to students who have completed courses 1 and 2.

THE LAW SCHOOL.

FACULTY.

THOMAS D. BOYD, A. M., LL. D., President.

JOSEPH I. KELLY, Ph. D., Dean,
Professor of Civil Law.

ROBERT L. HENRY, J. D., B. C. L.,
Professor of Common Law.

ROBERT L. TULLIS, LL. B.,
Professor of Louisiana Jurisprudence.

ARTHUR T. PRESCOTT, A. M.,
Professor of Political Science and Constitutional Law.

WALTER L. FLEMING, M. A., Ph. D.,
Professor of History and International Law.

Special Lecturers, 1907-1908.

HON. N. C. BLANCHARD, ex-Governor of Louisiana.

Judge E. D. SAUNDERS, of the U. S. District Court, Dean of Tulane University Law School.

JUDGE A. A. GUNBY, A. B., Monroe, La.

HON. W. O. HART, of the New Orleans Bar.

PURPOSES OF THE LAW SCHOOL.

The close relation between the several States of the Union makes it desirable that the Louisiana Lawyer should be trained not alone in the system peculiar to his own State, but as well in the more widely diffused Common Law system, many elements of which have been engrafted upon the jurisprudence of Louisiana by statute, by judicial legislation and by interpretation.

The policy of the Law School is to maintain and develop the lofty traditions of the founders of the Civil Law in Louisiana. The State has nothing to gain and much to lose if its more scientific Civil Law institutions are supplanted entirely by those of the Common Law. The primary purpose of the Law School is to educate lawyers for practice in Louisiana; beyond this it aims so to equip its graduates that they shall be able to pass bar examinations in Common Law States upon equal terms with graduates of the best law schools. It seeks to turn out trained men, readily adaptable to the practice in any American jurisdiction, continental or insular, State or Federal.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

No applicant under eighteen years of age or without the equivalent of a high school education will be received. For further details in regard to admission, see page 23.

ADVANCED STANDING.

Men who have passed the Supreme Court examination and who desire to become candidates for the degree of LL. B. or (if specially qualified) for the degree of B. C. L., will be permitted to take an elective course of one year in residence.

Matriculates who have attended other law schools of good standing will be given credit for specific subjects only.

SPECIAL STUDENTS.

Special students who are not candidates for a degree may take first or second year subjects; but their work must in each case be up to the standard required of regular students, and no special student will be permitted to take the Civil Code and Code of Practice unless he shall have completed the equivalent of the first year course in Roman law.

DEGREES.

The degree of LL. B. is conferred upon students who satisfactorily complete the prescribed two-year course. The degree is recognized by the Supreme Court of Louisiana and entitles the holder to a license to practice law in this State without further examination.

Matriculates with an academic degree and a working knowledge of Latin or French necessary for Civil Law specialization may receive the degree of B. C. L. at the end of the third year.

COMBINATION COURSES.

The University permits undergraduates to substitute the first year of law for an equivalent amount of the Senior class work in the College of Arts and Sciences. This plan enables the college student to complete both the college and the law courses in five years, if he does two years' work in the Law School; and in six years, if he does three years' work in the Law School.

EXPENSES.

Tuition is free to all students from Louisiana. Every student not a bona fide resident of Louisiana is charged a tuition fee of $60.00, payable $30.000 per term in advance. The General Assembly, at the session which closed in July, amended the charter of the University so as to authorize the charging of a tuition fee in the Law School to Louisiana students, but this fee will not be charged for the session of 1908-1909.

Every student must pay upon admission a library fee of twenty dollars per year, and an incidental fee of five dollars per year. All library material is supplied by the University, but each student must provide himself with the prescribed texts, which can be obtained at the University Book Store.

MOOT COURTS, ETC.

Moot courts or public lectures by distinguished lawyers are held on alternate Wednesday nights during the winter months. Practical exercises are given in running down law, in brief writing and in legal draughtsmaship.

HOURS OF INSTRUCTION.

Ten hours per week of lectures or recitations are prescribed and given in the Law School for each class.

In the first and second years, law students are required to take five hours per week of additional work in other departments of the University. The schedules for this work will be made out in the Law School and the courses arranged to meet individual needs. Students will be assigned courses in languages, political science, economics, history, logic, etc. International and constitutional law must be taken either in the first or the second year.

The additional five hours per week in the third year will be devoted to graduate law work and will consist of seminars and reading courses.

The first year recitation periods are from 8 to 9 and from 9 to 10; second year, 10 to 11 and 11 to 12; third year 2 to 3 and 3 to 4.

COURSES OF STUDY.

In planning the courses of study, no essential Civil Law element has been omitted; nor has any Common Law subject of importance been neglected. The method of instruction in the Civil Code is thorough and practical.

In the first year, two hours each week are devoted to the study of the text of the Civil Code, in the light of its origin and development.

In the second year, four hours per week are devoted to the Code and each article is read in the light of the decisions of the Supreme Court, which are discussed in the lecture. The student is required to supply himself with the University's own edition of the Code, printed on the margin of loose leaf sheets. On these, the lecture notes and citations are required to be annotated. The student has always before him the text of an article during the discussion of the jurisprudence bearing upon it and thus makes his own annotated Code. Only such leading cases as are necessary for the interpretation of the Code are used. Clearness is attained by avoiding the needless massing of cumulative cases. In this course, digest making is neither encouraged nor permitted.

In the third year, two lectures each week are given on special topics, in the light of the French commentators on the Code Napoleon.

The courses offered may be classified as:

1. Civil Law Courses peculiar to Louisiana and Civil Law jurisdictions; e. g., Justinian's Institutes; Domat's Civil Law; Pothier's Obligations; Louisiana Civil Code and Code of Practice; Advanced Roman Law; Modern Civil Law.

2. Common Law Courses distinctively such; e. g., Contracts; Sales; Common Law Pleading; Wills; Real Property; Mortgages.

3. Neutral Courses, a knowledge of which is demanded of all educated lawyers regardless of jurisdiction: Such apparently Common Law subjects as Equity and Equity Pleading are properly classed as neutral subjects, since without them the practitioner is virtually helpless in the greater number of causes in the Federal Courts.

The course of study is as follows:

First Year.

1. Contracts and Agency.

Text-book: Clark on Contracts; selected cases.

Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 8-9. First term. Dr. Henry.

2. Mercantile Law.

Lecture course on Bills and Notes; Sales; Partnership; Insurance; selected cases.

Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 8-9. Second term. Dr. Henry.

3. Louisiana Jurisprudence I.

History and general exposition of the Civil Code.

Tuesday, Thursday, 8-9. Both terms. Professor Tullis.

4. Civil Law.

Text-books: Moyle's Institutes of Justinian; Kelly's Pothier's Obligations; Kelly's Domat's Civil Law.

Tuesday, Thursday, 9-10. Both terms. Dr. Henry.

5. (a) Torts.

Text-book: Hale on Torts; selected cases.

(b) Damages.

Text-books: Hale on Damages; selected cases.

Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 9-10. First term. Dr. Kelly.

6. (a) Evidence.

Text-book: McKelvey on Evidence; selected cases.

(b) Common Law Pleading.

Text-book: Shipman on Common Law Pleading and selected cases.

Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 9-10. Second term. Dr. Kelly.

Supplementary Courses.—First-year law students are required to take five hours of work per week in the College of Arts and Sciences.

Courses in Constitutional and International Law (Political Science 3 and 6) must form a part of this work during the first or the second year.

Second Year.

7. Louisiana Jurisprudence II.

Civil Code and case law of Louisiana.
Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, 10-11. Both terms.
Professor Tullis.

8. Louisiana Jurisprudence III.

Code of Practice.
Monday, Friday, 11-12. Both terms. Professor Tullis.

9. (a) Federal Procedure.

Text-book: Hughes, Federal Procedure.

(b) Bankruptcy.

Lectures on the Bankruptcy Act with selected cases.

(c) Admiralty.

Lectures and selected cases.
Tuesday, 11-12; Wednesday, 10-11. First term. Dr. Kelly.

10. (a) Equity.

Text-book: Fetter on Equity; selected cases.

(b) Equity Pleading.

Text-book: Shipman on Equity Pleading; selected cases.
Tuesday, 11-12; Wednesday, 10-11. Second term. Dr. Kelly.

11. (a) Private Corporations.

Text-book: Clark on Corporations; selected cases.

Note.—This course has already been given to the second year men and will be omitted in 1908-1909.

(b) Municipal Corporations.

Lectures and selected cases.
Wednesday, Thursday, 11-12. First term. Dr. Henry.

12. Criminal Law and Procedure.

Text-books: Clark on Criminal Law; **Clark on Criminal Procedure.** Reference: Marr's Criminal Jurisprudence of Louisiana.

Wednesday, Thursday, 11-12. **Second term. Dr. Kelly.**

Supplementary Courses.—Second-year law students are required to take five hours of work per week in the College of Arts and Sciences. Courses in Constitutional and International Law (Political Science 3 and 6) must form a part of this work during the first or the second year.

Third Year.

13. Louisiana Jurisprudence IV.

Minute study of special topics in the Louisiana Civil Code, the French commentators as persuasive authority in Louisiana.

Wednesday, Thursday, 2-3. Both terms. Professor Tullis.

14. Roman Law.

Lectures with comparative references to the new English Digest, the French Code, the Spanish Codes, the Louisiana Code and the German Civil Code.

Tuesday, 2-3. Both terms. Dr. Kelly.

15. (a) Wills and Administration.

Text-book: Gardner on Wills; lectures.

Note.—This course has already been given to third-year men and will be omitted in 1908-1909. In lieu thereof a course will be given on

(b) The Police Power.

Text-book: Freund on the Police Power.

Monday, Friday, 2-3. First term. Dr. Henry.

16. (a) Real Property.

Text-book: Hopkins on Real Property.

(b) Mortgages.

Lectures and selected cases.

Note.—These courses have already been given to third-year men, and, in 1908-1909, Smith on Personal Property and Burdick's Cases on Sales will be substituted.

Monday, Friday, 2-3. Second term. Dr. Henry.

17. (a) Bailments and Carriers.

Lectures and selected cases.

(b.) Public Service Companies.

Lectures and selected cases.

Note.—These courses have already been given to third-year men, and, in 1908-1909, Banking Law will be substituted one hour per week; and Extraordinary Legal Remedies, one hour.

Banking Law, Tuesday, 3-4. First term.

Extraordinary Legal Remedies, Thursday, 3-4. First term.

Dr. Kelly.

18. Administrative Law.

In alternate years, Equity 2 (Trusts) will be given instead of Administrative Law.

Monday, Friday, 3-4. First term. Dr. Henry.

19. Corporations II.

The organization of corporations, drafting of corporate papers, solution of problems in corporation practice.

Monday, Friday, 3-4. Second term. Dr. Kelly.

20. (a) Conflict of Laws.

Text-book: Minor on Conflict of Laws.

(b) Statutory Construction.

Lectures and selected cases.

Note.—These courses have already been given to third-year men, and, in 1908-1909, Thompson on Trials will be substituted.

Tuesday, Thursday, 3-4. Second term. Dr. Kelly.

21. The Philosophy of Law.

A lecture course bearing the same relation to law that the philosophy of history bears to history; the ancient law; Greek and Roman concepts of justice; influence of scholastic philosophy on law in the Middle Ages; the schools of natural law; Grotius; Puffendorf; Kant; Hobbes; the doctrines of the French Revolution and their influence on the schools of legal thought; Rousseau and Montesquieu; the utilitarian systems, Bentham; the modern doctrines of legal philosophy, Comte, Stuart Mill, Herbert Spencer.

Wednesday, 3-4. First term. Dr. Henry.

22. Problems in Constitutional Law.

The 14th amendment. The commerce clause.

Wednesday, 3-4. Second term. Dr. Kelly.

Supplementary Courses.—Third-year law students, in addition to the ten hours of lectures and recitations prescribed above, are required to do the equivalent of five hours of work per week in seminars and reading courses in legal history and biography, in the preparation of essays and in source work.

THE TEACHERS COLLEGE.

FACULTY.

THOMAS D. BOYD, A. M., LL. D., President.

ALEXANDER B. COFFEY, A. M., Ph. D., Dean,
Professor of Philosophy and Education.

JAMES W. NICHOLSON, A. M., LL. D.,
Professor of Mathematics.

EDWARD L. SCOTT, A. M.,
Professor of Ancient Languages.

CHARLES E. COATES, Ph. D.,
Professor of Chemistry.

THOMAS W. ATKINSON, B. S., C. E.,
Professor of Physics and Electrical Engineering.

CHARLES H. STUMBERG, A. M.,
Professor of Modern Languages.

ARTHUR T. PRESCOTT, A. M.,
Professor of Political Science.

FRANK H. BURNETTE,
Professor of Horticulture.

ROBERT L. HIMES,
Professor of Commerce.

ALBERT M. HERGET,
Professor of Mechanic Arts and Drawing.

WILLIAM A. READ, Ph. D.,
Professor of English.

WALTER L. FLEMING, M. A., Ph. D.,
Professor of History.

HOMER L. SHANTZ, Ph. D.,
Professor of Botany.

BRAXTON H. GUILBEAU, B. S.,
Professor of Zoology and Entomology.

Associate Professor of Education.

JAMES F. BROUSSARD, A. M.,
Assistant Professor of Modern Languages.

HUGH M. BLAIN, Ph. D.,
Assistant Professor of English.

ALBERT F. KIDDER, B. S.,
Assistant Professor of Agronomy.

LECTURERS.

THOMAS H. HARRIS,
State Superintendent of Public Education.

JAMES B. ASWELL,
President, Louisiana State Normal School.

L. J. ALLEMAN,
State Institute Conductor.

NICHOLAS BAUER,
Assistant Superintendent of Education, New Orleans.

C. E. BYRD,
Superintendent of Education, Caddo Parish, La.

JOHN R. CONNIFF,
Assistant Superintendent of Education, New Orleans.

WARREN EASTON,
Superintendent of Education, New Orleans.

LEO M. FAVROT,
Superintendent of Education, St. Martin Parish.

J. W. HECKERT,
Professor of Pedagogy, Louisiana State Normal School.

C. C. HENSON,
President, Isidore Newman Manual Training School, New Orleans.

J. E. KEENY,
President, Louisiana Industrial Institute.

V. L. ROY,
Superintendent of Education, Avoyelles Parish.

D. B. SHOWALTER,
Superintendent of Education, Rapides Parish.

E. L. STEPHENS,
President, Southwest Louisiana Industrial Institute.

S. E. WEBER,
State Inspector of High Schools.

PURPOSE OF THE TEACHERS COLLEGE.

In 1905 the Department of Philosophy and Education was organized to meet the demands of young men and women who wish to fit themselves by collegiate training for the higher positions in the public school system. From the beginning the department has proven successful, as has been shown by the constantly increasing call for the instruction offered by it. Its rapid growth and the need for trained teachers have rendered necessary a larger organization and, in consequence, the Teachers College has been established. It is the purpose

of this college to offer a complete professional training in education combined with academic work in literary and scientific subjects in a four years' course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The College aims to fit men and women of college training to fill positions as teachers and principals in high schools and normal schools, and as parish and city superintendents.

Louisiana has a State Normal School that ranks among the best in the United States and it is rendering excellent service in training teachers for the public schools; but it is not the province of a normal school to give advanced college courses of instruction, even when it is not burdened with work in its own field. Hence some other agency must supply the demand for college-trained teachers in our high schools and academies. That no adequate provision for such training has heretofore been made in Louisiana is shown by the fact that a large majority of our high school principals were educated in other States.

ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission must be at least sixteen years of age (at nearest birthday) and of good moral character. For admission to the Freshman Class the applicant must offer 12 units of work (see page 23). Graduates of high schools recognized by the State Board of Education are credited with 12 units and admitted without examination. Credentials from other schools will be given proper recognition. Applicants without credentials will be classed upon examination. Teachers holding first-grade certificates will be admitted without examination to classes the work of which they are qualified to pursue, but they may not become candidates for degrees until all entrance requirements are satisfied. The College is open to both men and women.

SPECIAL COURSES.

City and parish superintendents and teachers, holding first-grade certificates, will be permitted to undertake any special courses in professional work for which they may be qualified. It should be borne in mind, however, that professional studies, to prove successful, must be based on a sound academic training.

ADVANCED STANDING.

Graduates of the State Normal School and of other normal schools of good standing will be admitted with such credits for work already done as their credentials justify. Full credit will be given for academic and professional work completed at other institutions. It is the purpose of the University to offer to experienced teachers and graduates of other schools and colleges the widest opportunity for perfecting both their academic and their professional training.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The professional work in Philosophy, Psychology and Education is given under the direction of the Teachers College. The academic courses are given under the regulations of the College of Arts and Sciences (see papes 48-49). The time necessary to the completion of the entire course is four years. Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts will order their courses of study to conform to the following conditions:

1. For graduation with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, 68 hours of work will be required, an hour signifying one recitation per week for a year. The regulations of the College of Arts and Sciences in regard to prescribed and elective work will also govern in the Teachers College. Fifteen hours' work will be required in each group of subjects: Languages, Philosophical Studies, and the Sciences. The remaining 23 hours may be given to professional and other elective subjects. For other general rules, see pp. 48-49.

2. The choice of professional courses will be directed by the Dean of the College.

3. In addition to completing the 45 hours of work required by the rules of the College of Arts and Sciences, the candidate for a degree in the Teachers College will choose a three-hour major subject which shall extend through at least two years.

4. At least 12 hours' work in Education and Psychology must be completed and not less than 4 hours work in Philosophy.

5. At least three courses in special method must be completed. These courses must be under the direction of the professors in charge of the respective subjects, and will be open only to those students who have had the requisite preparation in the subject in question.

6. A thesis must be prepared on some educational subject and approved by the Professor of Education and the Professor of English.

DEGREES AND CERTIFICATES.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts is conferred upon a student who completes the course as outlined above.

For a year's graduate work done under the regulations prescribed elsewhere the degree of Master of Arts will be given (see pp. 32, 47).

Graduates of the Teachers College will receive, in addition to the usual diploma conferring the degree, a certificate stating the exact nature of the professional work done.

For the benefit of special students and of others who are obliged to discontinue their work after the Sophomore year a certificate will be given, showing the professional courses taken while in the University.

INFORMATION AND EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

It is the purpose of this Bureau to keep records of the graduates of the University who are fitted by their training for the profession of teaching, and to recommend to vacancies those who possess the proper qualifications. The Bureau will co-operate with school officials who desire to secure the services of competent teachers. No charge is made for the services rendered. Blank forms for registration may be had upon application to the Secretary of the Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

The members of the committee in charge of the work of the Bureau are: Thomas D. Boyd, President; Alex. B. Coffey, Professor of Philosophy and Education, and J. L. Westbrook, Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL LITERATURE IN THE LIBRARY.

The Library is supplied with the best educational journals and each student is expected, in the course of his work, to become familiar with the current discussion of educational problems. The best books relating to educational theory, to general and special methods, to philosophy and psychology, have recently been added to the Library. Several copies each of the more popular and useful books have been provided. A collection of school laws, reports of superintendents and the like will be kept on the shelves of the reading room of the department.

LABORATORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The laboratories and workshops of the University will be open at all times to students in the Teachers College for practice and for observation.

NATURE AND SCOPE OF THE INSTRUCTION.

The instruction offered in the Teachers College falls into three divisions:

1. The prescribed academic courses, amounting to 45 hours, required of all students.

2. The professional courses in Philosophy, Psychology, and Education, of which a minimum of 16 hours is required.

3. Practical courses in methods of teaching, given by various members of the Faculty. At least three of these courses are required:

Three hours of Psychology are included in the 45 hours of prescribed work. Including this, it is possible for a student to take as much as 26 hours of work in Education, Psychology, Philosophy and the special method courses.

I. PRESCRIBED ACADEMIC WORK.

The following work in the College of Arts and Sciences is prescribed for all candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts:

1. Languages.

English 1-2 and 3-4, amounting to six hours' work, and nine hours' additional work, which may be done in English, French, German, Greek, Latin or Spanish. Two languages must be taken.

2. The Philosophical Studies.

Economics 1-2; History 1-2; Psychology 1-2; Political Science 1-2, and three hours additional, which may be selected from any of the subjects in the Philosophy group (see p. 49).

3. The Sciences.

Mathematics 1-2 and 3-4; Physics 1-2; Botany 1-2 and Zoology 1-2, or Chemistry 1-2; and additional subjects selected in the Science group (see p. 49) sufficient to make up 15 hours in this group.

II. PHILOSOPHY, PSYCHOLOGY AND EDUCATION.

Professor Coffey. Professor ————.

Philosophy.

1. History of Ancient Philosophy.

The purpose of this course is to give the student as rational and liberal a view of the beliefs, reasonings, and doctrines of the great philosophers of the ancient world as is possible to those who constitute the university class.

History 1-2 and Psychology 4 recommended as preparatory studies.

Three hours. First term.

2. History of Mediaeval and Modern Philosophy.

Following course 1, it will be the purpose of this course to give as broad a view as possible of the intellectual transformation which was taking place during the mediaeval centuries and the modification which has been wrought by science and modern materialism. This course may be taken independently of course 1; but students are urged to take course 1 before taking course 2.

(Prerequisite, Philosophy 1.)

Three hours. Second term.

3. Logic.

Students are led to recognize the place of logic among the sciences, its true relation to every-day thought and life, and its educational function in establishing in the mind of the individual a correct knowledge of the proper forms of reasoning, deductive and inductive, and,

at the same time, a ready recognition of the common fallacies which characterize ordinary formal and informal arguments.

Psychology 4 recommended as preparatory study.

Two hours. First term.

4. Logic.

This course is a continuation of ocurse 3; and no one will be admitted to it who has not taken Logic 3.

5. Ethics.

In this course, the student acquires a knowledge of the nature of ethics, its relation to other organized bodies of thought, its relation to morality, how affecting and how affected by the varying idealism of peoples, its relation to individual, gregarian, and institutional life, its place in and value to systematic thought, and its effect upon impulse and purpose, knowledge and act, standard and conduct.

Psychology 4 recommended as preparatory study.

Two hours. First term.

6. Ethics.

A continuation of Ethics 5, and no one will be admitted to it who has not taken course 5.

7. Problems in Philosophy.

The purpose of this course is to give those students who have done two years' work in either philosophy or psychology, or one in each, an opportunity to do some individual work in the shape of research. Students taking this course will make regular reports, which will be discussed freely by the other members of the class. The student will write a thesis in connection with and showing the result of his research.

One hour. First term.

8. Problems in Philosophy.

A continuation of Course 7, and no student will be admitted to it who has not taken Course 7.

Psychology.

1. Mental Development.

The purpose of this course is to give the student a knowledge of biological tendency of animal life to recapitulate the experience of forbears; an insight into the analogy between man and the lower orders in this respect; the influence of ancestral, particularly parental and prenatal, tendencies upon the conduct of the offspring.

Three hours. First term.

2. Genetic Psychology.

In this course, the student will study the development of the individual; the meaning of infancy; the influence of a dual parenthood

as contrasted with the motherhood of the lower orders; the interrelation of the psychic and motor activities of the child; instincts, impulses, and habits as influenced by immediate stimulation and physiological condition; the meaning of adolescence and its proper adjustment.

(Prerequisite, Psychology 1.)

Three hours. Second term.

3. General Psychology.

The subjects of this course are conscious sensation; nervous mechanism and mental activity; perception and ideation; persistent tendency of the ideative processes; consecutive and associative memories and their respective educational and intellectual values; association, comparison, and contrast in their relation to the selection of and classification of cognate ideas; emotion, imagination, thought and will as determining forces in individual conduct.

(Prerequisite, either Psychology 2 or Zoology 1-2.)

Three hours. First term.

4. Social Psychology.

As a continuation of course 3 this course will be devoted to a study of the manner in which and the extent to which the native endowments and acquisitions of the individual are modified by the group, and how far the group-mind and conduct will yield to the suggestions and leadership of the individual; the spread of ideas, feelings, and conduct; the conduct of the individual alone and the conduct of the individual in the mob.

(Prerequisite, Psychology 3.) Students making Education a major will be required to take Psychology 4-5 and such prerequisites as are indicated.

Three hours. Second term.

5. Experimental Psychology.

This course is offered as an opportunity for those who wish to study the experimental method and to apply such method to the study of mental phenomena. The senses, feeling, movement, reactions, and discriminations will be studied in such experiments.

(Prerequisites, Psychology 1-2 or Zoology 1-2.)

Two hours. First term.

6. Experimental Psychology.

A continuation of Psychology 5, with especial reference to the problems of the school room. Actual data collected from the schools of the State will be studied systematically.

(Prerequisite, 5.)

Two hours. Second term.

Education.

1. Philosophy of Education.

A discussion of the educational theories, aims, content, and methods of education during ancient and mediaeval times; and a careful study of the ideas prevailing during the age of scholasticism and the age of realism.

(Prerequisite, a year's work in Psychology.)

Two hours. First term.

2. Philosophy of Education.

A discussion of the nature, forms, and elements of education; a study of educational theory in the light of contemporary scientific thought; a criticism of prevalent instructional practices; education and instruction compared; subjective and objective tendencies; the real meaning of education.

(Prerequisite, a year's work in Psychology.)

Two hours. Second term.

3. Elementary Schools.

A brief history of these schools in America will be given; their aims, organization, practices, shortcomings, and achievements during different periods of the national development, will be noted; possible improvements will be suggested, and the outlook studied. Especial stress will be laid upon the proper methods to be employed in present-day instruction in elementary subjects, with especial reference to the work in Louisiana.

(Prerequisite, one year's work in Psychology.)

Three hours. First term.

4. Secondary Education.

This subject will be studied after the same manner as the subjects of curse 3; in addition, the relation of the secondary school to life and to higher education, a comparison of secondary schools of different states, their organization, needs, and outlook in Louisiana; and general high school methods will be studied.

Prerequisite, a year's work in Psychology.

Three hours. Second term.

5. Educational Economy.

A study of educational systems and school maintenance; the relation of the school to the nation, and national maintenance; the relation of the school to the commonwealth, and state maintenance and control; proper state, parish, and city organization; supervision the true relation between superintendent, principals, and teachers; supervision and classification; and co-operation between the teaching force and patrons will be studied very carefully.

(Prerequisite, a year's work in Psychology.)

Two hours. First term.

6. Educational Economy and School Hygiene.

A continuation of course 5, with especial application to the organization, direction, and control of the secondary schools of Louisiana, including school hygiene and sanitation.

(Prerequisite, Course 5.)

Two hours. Second term.

7. History of Ancient and Medieval Education.

A general survey of the rise and development of educational institutions out of the half-conscious efforts of primitive peoples; a comparison of other oriental educational ideas with those of Egypt, Greece, and Rome; the establishment of a new order of things under the Christian dispensation; the conflict between Christianity and Paganicism; scholasticism repudiated by the early Christian fathers, and preserved by the Saracens; rise of the university idea.

Open only to juniors and seniors.

Three hours. First term.

8. History of Modern Education.

The meaning of the Renaissance and the Reformation; institutional adjustment to the changing order of things; influences which contributed to a general feeling of unrest; a gradual recognition of the true worth of the individual as a necessary element in the upbuilding of the institution; individual power dependent upon individual education; the educational ideas and educational idealists of Europe and America subsequent to the Reformation; the rise of educational institutions and educational systems in America.

Students are urged to take this course in continuation of course 7.

Open only to Juniors and Seniors.

Three hours. Second term.

9. Problems in Education.

The purpose of this course is to give the student who has done two years' work in either education or education and psychology opportunity to pursue a line of individual research. Students taking this course will make regular reports, which will be discussed freely by the other members of the class. The student will write a thesis in connection with and showing the result of his research.

One hour. First term.

10. Problems in Education.

A continuation of course 9, and no student will be admitted who has not taken Education 9, or Philosophy 7 or 8.

In all courses in philosophy, psychology, and education lectures will be given and collateral readings assigned. Where text-books are to be used announcements will be made on the assembling of the classes at the beginning of the year.

III. SPECIAL TEACHERS' COURSES OFFERED BY THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The courses described below are given under the direction of the various departments by instructors who have had experience in public school work and in private academies. In some of the courses, as in Agriculture, Horticulture and Latin, the courses offered give the subject matter as well as the method. To the other courses students are admitted who have had from one to three years' preliminary work in the subject in question. These courses should not be taken before the Junior year; they should come after the general courses in method given by the Department of Philosophy and Education. The instruction consists of the study of texts on methods, lectures and discussions on methods of teaching specific subjects and actual practice therein.

Agriculture and Horticulture.

Professor Burnette. Professor Kidder.

1. Principles of Agriculture.

This course includes a study of the elementary principles of agriculture and their relation to farm practice. The soil, plant and animal are discussed in their relation to each other in such a way as to afford a foundation for advanced work.

Two hours a week. First term. Professor Kidder.

3. Farm Crops.

Lectures and recitations on the classifications and methods of improvement of farm crops. Special studies will be made of the staple crops of Louisiana, embracing cotton, cane, corn, and rice and the forage plants. Individual crop studies will include varieties, geographical distribution, culture, harvesting, preservation, uses, preparation for use, obstructions to growth and means of repression, production, marketing, and history

Three hours a week and two hours of laboratory work. First term.
Professor Kidder.

9-10. Horticultural Elements for Teachers.

A course designed primarily for prospective teachers. It consists of lectures and practices embracing the following subjects:

1. Nature Study, its aims and objects, in which is made a study of the interesting and available natural material everywhere present.
2. The School Garden, its aims and objects, with practical demonstrations in planning, planting and caring for one.
3. A brief study in Landscape Gardening, dealing with its fundametal principles, with special reference to the improvement and adornment of the home and school grounds.

One hour a week and one hour of laboratory work. Both terms.
Professor Burnette.

A full line of lantern slides, illustrating all the subjects mentioned, has been obtained for the Department of Horticulture; also one set of Deyrolle models of fruit, flowers and grafts, and Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co.'s colored plates of vegetables. These are used as aids in the class room.

The Horticultural grounds of the State Experiment Station are situated close at hand, and in them may be found all varieties of fruits and vegetables. An opportunity is here available for a full study of all the plants grown in them, as well as of the interesting and v. able investigations in the line of cultural, fertilizing and physiological experiments that are being constantly carried on.

Other courses in Agriculture and Horticulture may be elected by students in the Teachers College.

The Languages.

Professor Scott. Professor Stumberg.

Professor Blain. Professor Broussard.

10. High School Work in English.

This course is primarily for students who expect to become teachers of English in secondary schools. It includes (1) general instruction, with a text-book as guide, in the teaching of secondary English; (2) a thorough examination into existing conditions and needs, as regards English, in the schools of Louisiana; (3) lectures on practical methods of treatment and study, based upon the results of this investigation; (4) the practical application of these methods, by the students, under the supervision of the professor.

Text-book: The Teaching of English, by Carpenter, Baker, and Scott.

One hour a week. Second term. Professor Blain.

10. Teaching of French in High Schools.

Open to those who have had at least two years' work in French. The course will embrace discussion of the best methods of teaching the languages, the better texts and their proper use, the value of the study of the French language and the place of the language in school and college programs.

One hour a week. Second term. Professor Broussard.

7. The Teaching of German.

This course is open only to students who have taken three years of German. A history of the methods for the study of German and foreign languages in general will form the basis of this course. Thiergen's Methodik des neusprachlichen Unterrichts will guide the class in the discussion of the practical questions pertaining to the teaching of German.

Professor Stumberg.

11. Teachers' Course in Latin.

A course on the materials and methods used in teaching Latin. Discussions, reports, and lectures, with special reference to the work in secondary schools, afford an opportunity to those taking this course of presenting the results of their own observations and investigating carefully the processes by which the beginner is to master his first year's work, and is to do effectively the work of the second and third years of preparatory Latin.

Three hours a week. First term. Professor Scott.

12. Teachers' Course in Latin.

A continuation of Course 11. Frequent reference will be made in both Courses 11 and 12 to the plan, arrangement, and contents of beginners' books, Latin prose composition books, of the usual school editions of Caesar, Cicero, Ovid, and Vergil, as well as of the school and college grammars in general use. It would be well to have a copy each of such books. The difficulties peculiar to each of the above-named Latin authors will be carefully considered.

Three hours a week. Second term. Professor Scott.

Mathematics.

Professor Nicholson.

10. The Teaching of Mathematics.

This course is open to prospective teachers who have had at least two years of college work in Mathematics. Among the topics discussed are: the educational and practical value of Mathematics, its place in the school curriculum; proper texts and their contents; the best methods of presenting the subject to classes; the practical application of mathematics in physics, mensuration, mechanics, etc.

One hour a week. First term.

The Biological Sciences.

Professor Shantz. Professor Guilbeau. Professor ————.

9. Methods of Teaching Botany.

A course open to those who have completed Botany 1 and 2 or an equivalent. It is intended primarily for those who intend to teach botany in the public schools. It will include a consideration of the standard texts and books on methods, the preparation of material, methods of presentation, the place of Botany in the curriculum, and the application of botanical knowledge to matter of every-day importance.

Not given in 1908-1909.

One lecture a week. First term. Professor Shantz.

1. The Study and Teaching of Physiology and Hygiene.

Not given in 1908-1909.

12. The Teaching of Zoology in the Secondary Schools.

This course is intended for students who desire to become familiar with methods of presenting the subject of zoology in the secondary schools. It includes a discussion of the educational value of zoology; subject matter from the standpoint of secondary schools; laboratory and scientific method; relation of book work and laboratory work; position and relation of zoology in the high school curriculum; introduction to physiological study; introductory types and animals available for laboratory study; outlines, zoological materials, methods and special equipment and books of reference; relation of animal life to home life.

Open to students who have completed Zoology 1 and 2.

One hour a week. Second term. Professor Guilbeau.

The Physical Sciences.

Professor Coates. Professor Atkinson.

17. Methods of Teaching Chemistry in High Schools.

This course is open to students in the Teachers' College who have had at least two years' training in Chemistry, equivalent to courses in Chemistry 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. It will consist of practical work in arranging for experimental lectures and in handling classes in experimental laboratory work.

Hours and credits can be arranged. Professor Coates.

9. Teaching of Physics.

(Requisite, Physics 1 and 2.)

This course is designed to meet the requirements of those students in the Teachers' College who intend to teach High School Physics. Such topics are discussed as the proper relation between class room instruction and laboratory work; text-books and laboratory manuals and blanks; laboratory equipment, etc.

One hour a week. First term. Professor Atkinson.

Civics, Geography and History.

Professor Prescott. Professor Himes. Professor Fleming.

1. High School Work in Geography.

Outline of a high school course; proper content of the subject. Estimate of the various texts. Methods of presenting the subject. The recitation. Field work.

Not given in 1908-1909. Professor Himes.

17. Methods of Teaching History.

Not given in 1908-1909. (See Course 18 below.)

18. Aids in the Study and Teaching of History.

The purpose of this course is to examine and criticise the materials available for use in the study and teaching of history, such as (1) the various text-books; (2) historical syllabi; (3) historical notebooks; (4) material for collateral reading (sources and secondary matter); (5) historical geography (maps and atlases and map-making); (6) historical illustrations (photographs, facsimilies, drawing, cartoons, etc.), originals of documents, relics, etc.; (7) publishers' material useful in history classes; (8) books useful for teachers (advanced works and books on methods); (9) historical works for a school library, etc.

Given in 1909 in connection with History 17.

Text-books: Bourne, The Study and Teaching of History; Fleming, Aids in the Study and Teaching of History; McMurry, Special Methods in History; Sheldon, Outlines of Historical Method.

One hour a week. Second term. Professor Fleming.

9. The Teaching of Civics.

A course in methods for high school teachers.

(Requisite, Political Science 1 and 2.)

Not given in 1908-1909.

One hour a week. Second term. Professor Prescott.

ROSTER OF COMMISSIONED AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Andrews, C. L.....Adjutant
Hamilton, F. .....Quartermaster
Pavy, P. D. .....Assistant Surgeon
Norckauer, W. H...Sergeant-Major
Owens, S. L..Quartermaster-Sergt.
Hoffman, W. H.....Color-Sergeant
Krone, J. H.....Color-Sergeant
Johns, F. M.....Hospital Sergeant

Company A.

Smith, G. D. .....Captain
Marshall, G. .....Lieutenant
Wade, T. M. .....Lieutenant
Phillips, W. E.....First Sergeant
Robert, C. A.....
..... Quartermaster-Sergeant
Phillips, H. M.....Sergeant
Zeigler, S. J.....Sergeant
Bankston, J. L.....Sergeant
Ott, W. O.....Sergeant
Bahm, J. F.....Corporal
Fonville, J. F.....Corporal
Pugh, T. B.....Corporal
Moreland, R. W.....Corporal
Mahaffy, K.....Corporal
Randolph, E. S.....Carporal

Company B.

Miller, C. S.....Captain
Johns, J. J.....Lieutenant
White, F.....Lieutenant
Cain, G. D.....First Sergeant
Stumberg, G. W.....
..... Quartermaster-Sergeant
Harvey, H.....Sergeant
Moyse, H.....Sergeant
Schlessinger, J.....Sergeant
Dameron, E. P. .....Sergeant
Wolff, S. B.....Corporal
Matthews, A. C.....Corporal
Browne, H. S. .....Corporal
Sentell, N. W.....Corporal
Nabors, W. C.....Corporal
Bowman, R. L.....Corporal

Company C.

Bennett, E. I.....Captain
Couvillon, H. F.....Lieutenant
Garrot, L. P.....Lieutenant
Chatelain, F. F.....First Sergeant
Brown, W. L.....
..... Quartermaster-Sergeant
Tilley, L. R.....Sergeant
Levert, S. A.....Sergeant
Dear, C.....Sergeant
Cushing, I. E.....Sergeant
Powell, W. Z.....Corporal
Moreland, C. C.....Corporal
McNeely, J. H.....Corporal
Smith, W.....Corporal
Jewell, E. B.....Corporal
Caraway, R. E.....Corporal

Company D.

Tennant, W. W.....Captain
Nadler, H. A.....Lieutenant
Stringfield, D. H.....Lieutenant
Hanks, L. E.....First Sergeant
Noblet, J. W.....
..... Quartermaster-Sergeant
Coco, R. E.....Sergeant
Lay, T. J.....Sergeant
McCaleb, J. H.....Sergeant
McKowen, J.....Sergeant
Tooraen, J. M.....Corporal
Bisland, J. B.....Corporal
Sanders, O. L.....Corporal
Albright, J. M. .....Corporal
Sonnier, C.....Corporal
Raphiel, H. L.....Corporal

ROLL OF STUDENTS.

Graduate Students.

Name.	Residence.	Course.
Bird, Thomas Buffington	East Baton Rouge	
Goyer, Charles Wesley	East Baton Rouge	Chemistry.
Fuller, Robert Guy	Union	Chemistry, Veterinary Science.
Nelson, Edward Emeric	East Carroll	Audubon Park.
Read, Martha McClellan	East Baton Rouge	Languages, History.

Senior Class.

Andrew, Clarence Ladelle	Union	General Science.
Bernard, Joseph Henry	West Baton Rouge	Mechanical
Blouin, Francis Ross	Lafourche	Sugar.
Blouin, Joseph Louis	Lafourche	Sugar.
Bodemuller, Henry Rudolph	St. Landry	Electrical.
Bowden, Nicholas White	Tangipahoa	Civil Engineering.
Boyden, Roland Graves	Alabama	Sugar.
Braden, William Collins	Calcasieu	Latin Science.
Brannon, Solomon William	Grant	Commercial.
Carruth, John Hill	West Baton Rouge	Civil Engineering.
Claiborne, Norbert Willis	Point Coupee	Civil Engineering.
Copp, Earle M.	New York	Sugar.
Dawkins, Herbert Elmer	Union	Commercial.
Douglas, Robert Gibbs	Caddo	Premedical.
Duncan, Aylmer Donald	Lincoln	Electrical.
Dupree, Frederick Friebele	East Baton Rouge	Premedical.
Edgerly, Webster Joseph	St. Mary	Mechanical.
Ferro, Ernest John	Cuba	Sugar.
Gaulden, Charles Lewis	Mississippi	Latin Science.
Gilmer, Lewis Thorton	DeSoto	Civil Engineering.
Goodrich, Henry	East Carroll	Civil Engineering.
Goodrich, John Fox	Tensas	Sugar.
Graham, Rossner Enders	Orleans	General Science.
Handy, Beverly Bayles	Ouachita	Commercial.
Heard, William Allen	Orleans	Commercial.
Hochenedel, Benj. Franklin	East Baton Rouge	General Science.
Holbrook, Charles Shute	Orleans	Premedical.
Jones, Stephen Bangs	East Baton Rouge	Commercial.
Keeny, John Roy	Lincoln	Latin Science.
Kilbourne, Armstead R	West Feliciana	Special.
Kirkwood, William Homer	Calcasieu	Latin Science.
Larrieu, Albert Cecil	Cuba	Sugar.
Lassalle, Leopold Joseph	St. Landry	Civil Engineering.
Leary, Robert Risdon	Bienville	Electrical.
Lupo, James Alonzo	Lincoln	Civil Engineering.
Maguire, John Buffington	East Baton Rouge	Commercial.
Major, Hoguet Alexander	Pointe Coupee	Latin Science.
Mendelsohn, Simon	East Baton Rouge	Latin Science.

Name.	Residence.	Course.
Miller, George Sullivan	East Feliciana	Civil Engineering.
O'Shaughnessy, John King	Orleans	Electrical.
Ott, Victor Leggett	Washington	Civil Engineering.
Pavy, Albert Berchmans	St. Landry	Premedical.
Percy, Edward McGehee	West Feliciana	Sugar.
Perrault, William Charles	St. Landry	Latin Science.
Riggs, Sydney Eli	East Baton Rouge	Latin Science.
Sandoz, Bayard James	St. Landry	Sugar.
Simonton, Edwin Caldwell	Jackson	Premdical.
Smith, Alex Fishburn	East Feliciana	Education.
Smith, George Durward	Union	General Science.
Smith, William Jefferson	St. Tammany	Civil Engineering.
Tanner, James Thomas	Caddo	Commercial.
Tycer, Thomas Andrew	Tangipahoa	Civil Engineering.

Junior Class.

Name.	Residence.	Course.
Agramonte, Joaquin Alexis	Cuba	Electrical.
Anthon, Alfred	Tangipahoa	Agricultural.
Archer, William Reynolds	Iberia	Commercial.
Asher, Julius Benjamin	St. Landry	Civil Engineering.
Ashmore, Harold Harrison	Tangipahoa	Mechanical.
Baillio, Gus Apollinaire	St. Landry	Electrical.
Beale, Thomas Buffington	East Baton Rouge	Commercial.
Bennett, Emmette Irwin	East Feliciana	Premedical.
Blanchard, Bonny Oliver	Assumption	Sugar.
Brown, William Lindzay	Rapides	Electrical.
Cain, Gordon Dunn	East Feliciana	Premedical
Chatelain, Pierre Forest	Avoyelles	Civil Engineering.
Coco, Robert Emanuel	Avoyelles	General Science.
Couvillon, Henry Francis	Avoyelles	General Science.
Coxe, John Easterly	Livingston	Education.
Drew, Harmon Caldwell	Webster	General Science.
Elliott, Fred Leslie	Vermilion	Agricultural.
Evans, Uriah Blackshear	St. Landry	General Science.
Feliu, Waldo Modesto	Cuba	Civil Engineering.
Garrot, Louis Percy	Avoyelles	General Science.
Gill, Reuben Oscar	Lincoln	Electrical.
Gonzalez, Jacinto	Cuba	Civil Engineering.
Gunby, George	Ouachita	Latin Science.
Hall, Mamie Bradley	Avoyelles	Education.
Hamilton, Floyd	Calcasieu	Civil Engineering.
Hamilton, James Calhoun	Union	Commercial.
Hancock, John Moncure	Lincoln	Sugar.
Hanks, Lee Erastus	East Feliciana	Electrical.
Harris, Joseph Courtland	Caldwell	Sugar.
Harvey, Hugh	Avoyelles	Civil Engineering.
Hempel, Albert Gustave	St. John	Mechanical.
Heymann, Isaac Picard	Ascension	Premedical.
Hoeflich, Charles Hugo	Mexico	Mechanical.
Hoffman, Walter Henry	Orleans	Agricultural.
Johns, Jack Jay	Iberville	General Science.
Krone, Julius Henry	Orleans	Electrical.
Krone, Robert Howard	Orleans	Mechanical.
Laurent, Lubin Francois	St John	Electrical.

Name.	Residence.	Course.
Lawrason, Thomas Butler...	West Feliciana	Agricultural.
Lay, Thomas Jackson.....	Caddo	Sugar.
Laycock, John Taylor.....	East Baton Rouge..	Latin Science.
LeSage, Louis Cass.....	Grant	Commercial.
Mangham, Hervey Elwin....	Richland	General Science.
Marshall, Geoffrey.....	Mississippi	Latin Science.
Mary, Sebastian Etienne....	West Baton Rouge..	Mechanical.
Miller, Charles Sumner.....	Calcasieu	Commercial.
Mundinger, William George..	East Baton Rouge..	General Science.
McCaleb, John Howard.....	Ouachita	Electrical.
Nadler, Harry Adelbert.....	Iberville	Mechanical.
Nicholson, Wilbur Finner....	East Baton Rouge..	General Science.
Noblet, John William.....	Livingston	Commercial.
Norckauer, William Henry...	East Feliciana	Civil Engineering.
Owens, Shelby Lee.....	Ouachita	Commercial.
Pavy, Paul David.....	St. Landry	Premedical.
Phillips, William Ellison.....	St. Helena	Education.
Plauche, Joseph George.....	Avoyelles	General Science.
Plauche, Samuel Wilmore....	Avoyelles	General Science.
Rios, Abel G.....	Mexico	Sugar.
Robert, Corwin Augustus....	Rapides	Civil Engineering.
Robles, Carlos Enrique.....	Costa Rica	Mechanical.
Ross, Carlos.....	Costa Rica	Electrical.
Sala, Antonio.....	Porto Rico	Sugar.
Stringfield, David Harrison..	Washington	Education.
Stumberg, George Wilfred...	Missouri	Literary.
Taylor, Mervin Seymour.....	West Feliciana	Latin Science.
Tennant, William Walton....	Avoyelles	Civil Engineering.
Villalta, Virgilio Garcia.....	Cuba	Civil Engineering.
Wade, Thomas Magruder....	Tensas	General Science.
White, Forest.....	East Feliciana	Education.

Sophomores.

Name.	Residence.	Course.
Albright, John Gibbs.....	Tennessee	Sugar.
Anthon, Laures.....	Tangipahoa	Agricultural.
Babin, Larry Joseph.....	Ascension	Commercial.
Babington, John James.....	Washington	Commercial.
Bahm, John Fletcher.....	Tangipahoa	Electrical.
Balfour, Louie Liddell.....	Richland	Commercial.
Bankston, John Lee.....	St. Helena	Electrical.
Barham, John Robert.....	Morehouse	Education.
Berry, Warren Louis.....	Orleans	Electrical.
Bew, Ella	Mississippi	Literary.
Bisland, John Brownson....	Terrebonne	Civil Engineering.
Bonnette, Lawrence.....	Iberia	Electrical.
Bott, Elizabeth Catherine....	East Baton Rouge..	Education.
Bowman, Andrew Hero.....	Rapides	Sugar.
Bowman, Robert Lane.....	Tensas	Sugar.
Boyd, Annie Foules.....	East Baton Rouge..	Education.
Boyd, Overton Fuqua.....	East Baton Rouge..	Literary.
Browne, Henry Silas.....	Iberville	Literary.
Buck, Gurdon.....	Avoyelles	Premedical.
Burt, James Lockhart.....	Caddo	Agricultural.
Capdevielle, Clarence Claud..	East Baton Rouge..	Sugar.

Name.	Residence.	Course.
Cappel, Frank Brooks	Avoyelles	Premedical.
Caraway, Robert Edgar	De Soto	Latin Science.
Christian, John Catlett	Orleans	Agricultural.
Clark, Mike Lyons	Lafayette	Agricultural.
Clarke, Mary Ann	East Baton Rouge	Education.
Cosse, Frank Edward	Plaquemines	Mechanical.
Cushing, Ivan Ebert	Acadia	Mechanical.
Dameron, Charles Irving	East Baton Rouge	Latin Science.
Dameron, Edward Palfrey	Tangipahoa	Civil Engineering.
Dear, Cleveland	Calcasieu	Literary.
Denson, William Perkins	East Baton Rouge	Sugar.
Doherty, Gladys Gordon	East Baton Rouge	Education.
Dougherty, Carrie	East Baton Rouge	Education.
Duplantis, Arthur Paul	Terrebonne	Commercial.
Elorza, Aurelio	Spain	Sugar.
Evans, Theophelus Wat	East Baton Rouge	Premedical.
Fitch, Leslie Allen	East Baton Rouge	Sugar.
Fonville, Jesse Franklin	De Soto	Civil Engineering.
Fortun, Gonzalo Martinez	Cuba	Agricultural.
Fuentes, Armando	Cuba	Civil Engineering.
Fuqua, Adele Matta	East Baton Rouge	Education.
Garig, Lilian Louise	East Baton Rouge	Education.
Garland, Carleton Lee	Union	Premedical.
Gorbea, Manuel Indalecio	Porto Rico	Sugar.
Green, William Morris	Union	Commercial.
Guell, Aurelio Ramon	Costa Rico	Agricultural.
Hansell, Frederic Ford	Orleans	General Science.
Hilman, William Abb	Webster	Electrical.
Hirsch, Joseph Valentine	Caddo	Electrical.
Hornberger, William Fred	West Carroll	Sugar.
Irion, Alfred Briggs	Orleans	General Science.
James, John	Union	Commercial.
Jewell, Duncan Walter	Pointe Coupee	Electrical.
Jewell, Ellet Benjamin	Pointe Coupee	Education.
Johns, Foster Matthew	Caddo	Premedical.
Jones, Margaret Erwin	East Baton Rouge	Education.
Joseph, Ferdinand Pythias	St. John	Electrical.
Keller, Anatole Joseph	St. Charles	Sugar.
Knoll, James Lyle	Avoyelles	Civil Engineering.
Kyes, Lee Carleton	Panama	Electrical.
Larcada, Joseph Arthur	Cuba	Civil Engineering.
Lasseigne, George Augustin	St. John	Sugar.
Lemon, Nell Marie	East Baton Rouge	Education.
Levert, Sidney Albert	West Baton Rouge	Mechanical.
Lupo, Claude Monroe	Union	Education.
Lusk, Daniel Webster	East Baton Rouge	Electrical.
Mahaffy, Keim	Orleans	Civil Engineering.
Martin, Charles Young	Assumption	Civil Engineering.
Matthews, Alfred Churchill	Pointe Coupee	General Science.
Mayeux, Joseph Lamar	Avoyelles	Premedical.
Meeks, Donald Abraham	Calcasieu	Commercial.
Moreland, Clayton Capers	Grant	Agricultural.
Moreland, Roy Willis	Grant	Agricultural.
Moyse Hermann	Iberville	Literary.
Muir, Thomas Nevit	Tensas	Electrical.
McKneely, Johnson Franklin	East Feliciana	Premedical.

Name.	Residence.	Course.
McKowen, John	East Feliciana	Premedical.
McNeely, John Howard	Grant	General Science.
Nabors, Williams C	De Soto	General Science.
Nicholson, Thera Anna	East Baton Rouge	Education.
Norwood, Irene Leigh	East Baton Rouge	Education.
Ory, Daniel John	St. John	Sugar.
Ott, William Oscar	Washington	Agricultural.
Paulsen, Ena	East Baton Rouge	Education.
Phillips, Hugh Melvin	Lincoln	Electrical.
Porraz, Maurice Auguste	Mexico	Civil Engineering.
Portuondo, Juan	Cuba	Civil Engineering.
Pourciau, Louis Vilas	Pointe Coupee	Education.
Powell, William Zachary	Vernon	Commercial.
Pugh, John Crea	Caddo	Education.
Pugh, Thomas Bryan	Assumption	Latin Science.
Randolph, Edward Sidney	Iberville	Mechanical.
Rahpiel, Howard Lipman	Natchitoches	Commercial.
Riche, Mansel Joseph	Avoyelles	Agricultural.
Roberts, Walter Scott	East Baton Rouge	Special.
Robertson, Lou John	Acadia	Electrical.
Robinson, Stanley Paul	Orleans	Sugar.
Roel, Alfredo	Mexico	Mechanical.
Rogillio, John B. R	East Baton Rouge	Premedical.
Rupp, Charles Justin	East Baton Rouge	Mechanical.
Russell, James Robertson	Acadia	Electrical.
Sanders, Oliver Lud	Sabine	Literary.
Sartor, Emmett Alton	Richland	Commercial.
Schlessinger, Jacob	Avoyelles	Civil Engineering.
Schoenbrodt, Margaret H	East Baton Rouge	Education.
Seip, John Jacob	Pennsylvania	General Science.
Sentell, Newton Washington	Avoyelles	Premedical.
Smith, Thomas Byron	Vermilion	Electrical.
Smith, Walker	Bienville	Electrical.
Sonnier, Cleophas	Acadia	Education.
Spencer, Earl Ernest	Tangipahoa	Civil Engineering.
Spyker, Allie Newton	East Baton Rouge	Education.
Spyker, Nellie Wright	East Baton Rouge	Education.
Stovall, Rawson Fisher	Winn	Premedical.
Thoenssen, Ada Louise	East Baton Rouge	Education.
Tilly, Laurent Raulent	St. Martin	Latin Science.
Tooraen, John Maguire	West Feliciana	Mechanical.
Trevino, Carlos Marin	Mexico	Mechanical.
Viguerie, Ernest Denis	St. Mary	Agricultural.
Villalta, Octavio Garcia	Cuba	Civil Engineering.
Wilbert, Charles Edward	Iberville	Electrical.
Wilkinson, Horace	West Baton Rouge	Mechanical.
Wolff, Sylvain Beer	St. Landry	Premedical.
Woods, Durald Fuqua	Terrebonne	Civil Engineering.
Zeigler, Samuel Jacob	Caddo	Civil Engineering.

Freshman.

Name.	Residence.	Course.
Alston, Warren	Calcasieu	Sugar.
Ariail, Julius Fellows	Rapides	Education.
Ashmore, Walter Morton	Tangipahoa	Mechanical.

Name.	Residence.	Course.
Atkins, George Parker	Sabine	Commercial.
Bannerman, Dempsey E	De Soto	Sugar.
Bates, Joseph Wilmer	East Baton Rouge	Sugar.
Biossat, Stephen Rushing	Lafayette	Premedical.
Birdwell, John	New Mexico	Electrical.
Blacksher, Wayne Calaway	St. Landry	Education.
Blanchard, Thomas Barret	Rapides	Literary.
Bodemuller, Robert	St. Landry	Electrical.
Bolanos, Miguel	Mexico	Electrical.
Bolin, Cornelius John	Claiborne	Literary.
Boudreaux, Albert Theo	Lafayette	Commercial.
Boughton, Louis Oscar	Richland	Agricultural.
Bradford, Francis Nicholls	Acadia	Latin Science.
Caldwell, William Courette	Claiborne	Education.
Calhoun, Lawrence Eugene	Morehouse	Mechanical.
Cannon, Virgil Ivy	Red River	Commercial.
Carranza, Jose Joaquin	Costa Rica	Electrical.
Carruth, George Hill	West Baton Rouge	General Science.
Castro, Raul Facundo	Cuba	Civil Engineering.
Catlett, John Littell	St. Landry	Electrical.
Cavanaugh, Joseph Moore	Vernon	Civil Engineering.
Chachere, Louis Delaney	Acadia	Civil Engineering.
Childs, Ruston Clyde	St. Landry	Education.
Claiborne, Roland Philomen	Pointe Coupee	Sugar.
Clark, Clare Clyde	Arkansas	Literary.
Clark, John Edward	Union	Commercial.
Cockerham, John Harrison	Natchitoches	Agricultural.
Coco, Numa Flood	Avoyelles	Premedical.
Coleman, Lida Platte	Mississippi	Education.
Collado, Carlos	Costa Rica	Agricultural.
Cook, William Chapman	De Soto	Sugar.
Cox, Danforth Graham	Webster	Premedical.
Cumpton, Furman Charles	Richland	Latin Science.
Cumpton, Lester Wayne	Richland	Latin Science.
Davis, Harry Frank	Pointe Coupee	Civil Engineering.
DeBlieux, Ivan Knowles	Iberville	Mechanical.
Deen, William Oscar	Grant	Education.
Dickinson, William Mumford	Caddo	Commercial.
Dore, John Hugo	Acadia	Commercial.
Dougherty, John Allen	East Baton Rouge	Agricultural.
Eckart, Richard Oliver	Iberia	Premedical.
Everett, Frank Edward	Union	Civil Engineering.
Fajardo, Euripdes	Cuba	Civil Engineering.
Files, Frank Williamson	Morehouse	Latin Science.
Fontenot, John Walter	Acadia	General Science.
Fontenot, Rufus William	Acadia	Electrical.
Fournet, Francis Gary	St. Martin	Electrical.
Freiler, Edward George	St. Helena	Civil Engineering.
Fridge, Irvin Alexander	East Baton Rouge	Sugar.
Frier, James Leake	West Baton Rouge	Civil Engineering.
Gandy, Marshall Harvey	Sabine	Agricultural.
Gaskins, Merlin John	St. James	Civil Engineering.
Gauthreaux, Essie Lucille	Orleans	Education.
Gibbs, Byron Bennett	De Soto	Commercial.
Gosserand, Francis Douglas	Pointe Coupee	Education.
Gunst, Jacob	Mississippi	Electrical.
Gunther, John Fred	Caddo	Mechanical.

Name.	Residence.	Course.
Hall, Charles Clark	East Carroll	Sugar.
Hamner, Henry Gordon	Bienville	Mechanical.
Hardy, Louis Simmons	Rapides	Civil Engineering.
Hargrove, Henry Howard	Caddo	Sugar.
Hawkins, Luther	Tangipahoa	Commercial.
Headrick, William Jennings	De Soto	Latin Science.
Heard, Zachary Taylor	Calcasieu	Education.
Hernandez, Calvin Conrad	East Baton Rouge	Commercial.
Heyman, Wilfred A	East Feliciana	Commercial.
Himes, Levi Andrew	East Baton Rouge	Commercial.
Hogan, John Paul	East Baton Rouge	Commercial.
Howell, Ida McWillie	East Baton Rouge	Education.
Isacks, Albert James	St. Landry	Sugar.
James, Trenton Leroy	Rapides	Sugar.
Jimenez, Marco Antonio	Mexico	Civil Engineering.
Johnson, Charles Beattie	Caddo	Civil Engineering.
Johnson, Harry Alston	Avoyelles	Agricultural.
Jolly, Joseph Hart	East Baton Rouge	Sugar.
Jones, Junius Wallace	East Baton Rouge	Electrical.
Joseph, Leon	St. John	Mechanical.
Kelly, Thomas Levi	Avoyelles	Electrical.
Kleinpeter, Alma Mary	East Baton Rouge	Education.
Kopfler, Joseph Starns	Washington	Premedical.
Lacroix, Louis Eugene	East Baton Rouge	Commercial.
Lafleur, Moise	St. Landry	Premedical.
Lambert, Anthony Delile	St. Landry	Civil Engineering.
Latta, Garland	Caddo	Mechanical.
Lewis, Preston Brooks	Acadia	Literary.
Lyles, John Tharp	Vernon	Sugar.
Magruder, Nathaniel	East Baton Rouge	Commercial.
Martin, Dana Adam	St. Charles	Electrical.
Martin, Lewis Hypolite	Acadia	Electrical.
Matienzo, Bienvenido	Porto Rico	Agricultural.
Matta, LaNoue	East Baton Rouge	Sugar.
Miller, Preston Joseph	St. Landry	Premedical.
Moseley, Henry Vincent	Rapides	Commercial.
Myhand, William Henry	Calcasieu	Civil Engineering.
McCollam, Andrew	Terrebonne	Sugar.
McEachern, Thomas Henry	Claiborne	Latin Science.
McKowen, Lucille	East Feliciana	Literary.
Neuhauser, Cecil Anthony	St. Tammany	Mechanical
Noblet, Orren Hailey	Livingston	Education.
O'Niell, Conrad Leinicke	St. Mary	Premedical.
Pickard, LaVerne Hale	Calcasieu	General Science.
Pickett, William Lee	Pointe Coupee	Premedical.
Pipes, William Ford	Ouachita	General Science.
Pressburg, Solomon Benj	Rapides	Commercial.
Puckett, David Eugene	East Baton Rouge	Sugar.
Reynolds, Elbert Brunner	Ouachita	Agricultural.
Richardson, Clarence Adolph	West Feliciana	Sugar.
Roark, James Barney	Vernon	Latin Science.
Robertson, Arthur Raymond	Iberville	Mechanical.
Robertson, Edward White	Catahoula	Commercial.
Rochel, John Mahoney	St. Mary	Civil Engineering.
Roebuck, Merrill Winfree	Vernon	Sugar.
Roy, Kirby Arthur	Avoyelles	Premedical.
Ryan, Warren Francis	Orleans	Mechanical.

Name.	Residence.	Course.
Salcedo, Jose Ernesto	Cuba	Civil Engineering.
Sartor, James Mhoon	Richland	Electrical.
Scott, Bemiss Richardson	De Soto	Literary.
Scott, Leroy Havard	Rapides	Sugar.
Scott, Lucille Havard	Rapides	Latin Science.
Sherrouse, Charles Benj	Franklin	Premedical.
Sims, Earl Gordon	Washington	Civil Engineering.
Sims, Harry Vernon	Ascension	Premedical.
Skipwith, John McKowen	East Baton Rouge	Commercial.
Sligh, Thomas Standifer	East Baton Rouge	Electrical.
Smith, Nellie Combs	West Baton Rouge	Education.
Spiers, George Bruce	Richland	Commercial.
Spiers, Thomas Charles	Richland	Agricultural.
Stoner, Robert Gatewood	Calcasieu	Electrical.
Stovall, Robert Luther	Winn	Commercial.
Tennant, Arthur Rockwell	Washington	Agricultural.
Strattman, Charles Robert	Avoyelles	Premedical.
Thornhill, John Bridger	Caldwell	Literary.
Trevino, Dario	Mexico	Electrical.
Triche, Norbert Joseph	Ascension	Mechanical.
Underwood, William E	Livingston	Education.
Vidrine, Alfred	St. Landry	Electrical.
Webre, Joseph Marie	Iberville	Sugar.
White, George Sidney	Morehouse	Sugar.
White, Thomas Eugene	Winn	Civil Engineering.
Whitty, John	East Baton Rouge	Civil Engineering.
Williams, Francis Tillou	East Baton Rouge	Premedical.
Womack, Dewitt Lee	St. Helena	Civil Engineering.
Zambrano, Oscar	Mexico	Mechanical.
Zeringue, John Oswald	St. Charles	Civil Engineering.

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

Second Year.

Name.	Residence.
Alexander, James C	De Soto.
Alford, Grover Samuel	West Baton Rouge.
Beale, John King	East Baton Rouge.
Berthelot, Fernand W	Iberville.
Best, Clarence McClain	Mississippi.
Borland, Allie McCall	West Feliciana.
Bransford, Fred McCormick	Lincoln.
Breaux, Leon Chester	Lafayette.
Breland, Robert Milton	Washington.
Brian, William Loudon	East Baton Rouge.
Bullion, Sidney Burris	East Baton Rouge.
Burnett, Benjamin Fulton	East Baton Rouge.
Calloway, Ruby C	Lincoln.
Carruthers, Samuel John	Lafayette.
Catasus, Juan Manuel	Cuba.
Cespedes, Narciso de	Cuba.
Cole, James Perry	Madison.
Cunningham, Walter W	East Feliciana.
Dilzell, Fred Guy	Caddo.
Durio, Henry	St. Landry.
Ewing, David Jenkins	Orleans.

Name.	Residence.
Falcon, William Vincent	East Baton Rouge.
Flynn, Alexander Denham	West Baton Rouge.
Fuchs, Harold	Orleans.
Furgason, William Earl	Madison.
Gallagher, Thomas Guy	Morehouse.
Garig, Clarence Boatner	East Feliciana.
Garland, Hary Wartelle	St. Landry.
Gatz, George Bennett	East Baton Rouge.
Goodson, Albert A	Ouachita.
Goodson, Charles Leon	Ouachita.
Gottlieb, Ike	East Baton Rouge.
Gray, Hiram Lott	Richland.
Guitrau, William Sidney	Livingston.
Gwin, David Jackson	Winn.
Hall, Alvin Lee	Orleans.
Hamilton, Fred S	Union.
Harvey, Stanley Albert	Orleans.
Henry, Reuben B	Union.
Hirsch, Henry Shaduck	Caddo.
Hogan, Augustine Leclerq	East Baton Rouge.
Holden, George Felder	Livingston.
Howell, James Hugh	Calcasieu.
Irwin, Emmett Hunter	East Feliciana.
Jenkins, Frank Winchester	Mississippi.
Joffrion, Fulgence Louis	Pointe Coupee
Kaufman, Louis	West Baton Rouge.
Kleinert, William Arthur	East Baton Rouge.
Knox, Lewis Nauman	East Baton Rouge.
Lacour, Edward	Pointe Coupee.
Lafleur, Adner	St. Landry.
Landry, Cleoma Henry	Assumption.
LeBlanc, Jules Octave	Iberville.
Ledoux, Charles Emile	St. Martin.
Lee, Henry Watkins Allen	East Baton Rouge.
Lee, James Hickman	Rapides.
Leopold, Joseph Lee	De Soto.
LeSage, Joseph Victor	Grant.
Lewis, Albert Scanlon	Orleans.
Lewis, Oliver Chastain	Tangipohoa.
Lucius, James Watkins	Sabine.
Mars, Lewis Donald	East Baton Rouge.
Martin, George Walker	Caddo.
Martinez, Raymond Joseph	West Baton Rouge.
Mendez, Ralph	Porto Rico.
Mims, Bernace	Webster.
Morgan, Samuel Dewitt	St. Helena.
Moss, John Joseph	Winn.
McKinney, Paul	St. Helena.
McLean, Clifton Edward	East Feliciana.
Noland, George William	Pointe Coupee.
Olivera, Rufino G	Cuba.
Ortiz, Francisco G	Porto Rico.
Paulsen, Otto	East Baton Rouge.
Payne, George Edward	Terrebonne.
Payne, Junius Hart	Orleans.
Phillips, Warren Tracy	Grant.
Posey, Frank Earnest	East Baton Rouge.

Name.	Residence.
Prescott, Arthur Taylor	East Baton Rouge.
Price, James Copeland	Franklin.
Quinones, Jose Natividad	Porto Rico.
Randall, Walter Beattie	Caddo.
Richardson, Daniel Webster	Franklin.
Saxon, Lyle Chambers	East Baton Rouge.
Shepard, George Darwin	Orleans.
Shumate, Henry Tolliver	Winn.
Spyker, George Gilmer	East Baton Rouge.
Steib, Clovis	St. James.
Stoker, Edward Rolley	Sabine.
Stonaker, Floyd Fabian	Pointe Coupee.
St. Dizier, Norbert Louis	Pointe Coupee.
Trevino, Alonso Jose	Mexico.
Turner, Clarence Blanchard	Franklin.
Waddill, Howard Benjamin	East Baton Rouge.
Walker, James Oliver	Grant.
Walker, Thomas Jesse	Orleans.
Whitworth, George Stewart	Iberia.
Whitehead, Cecil Lee	West Baton Rouge.
Wilbert Anthony Ernest	Iberville.
Wilson, Fred Newton	Calcasieu.
Womack, Robert Emmet	St. Helena.
Wright, James David	Winn.

First Year.

Name.	Residence.
Albritton, Joseph Scott	East Feliciana.
Berly, Julius Wesley	Natchitoches.
Bienvenu, Graham Hamilton	Pointe Coupee.
Cardenas, Antolin de	Cuba.
Cobb, Archie Allen	Natchitoches.
Diaz, Louis Frank	Porto Rico.
Espriella, Richard H. de la	Panama.
Ferro, Bernard Joseph	Cuba.
Field, Harry Lewis	Mississippi.
Fisher, John Daniel	East Baton Rouge.
Gilmore, Cecil Lawrence	St. Mary.
Gournay, Corbet Aljey	St. Landry.
Hickman, Thomas Jefferson	Rapides.
House, Ernest Claude	Calcasieu.
Jackson, William Keen	Tangipahoa.
Jones, Julius Wilson	Livingston.
Labadie, Paul	Porto Rico.
Lacroix, Morris Marshall	East Baton Rouge.
Lopez, Joseph Norman	East Baton Rouge.
Martin, Dawson Telesphore	Ascension.
Martin, Lloyd Wallace	St. John.
Meredith, Jack John	East Baton Rouge.
McDaniel, Luther	Tangipahoa.
O'Quin, Leon	Natchitoches.
Palms, Clarence Martin	Orleans.
Rojas, Juan Jose	Costa Rica.
Ryan, Joseph John	Pointe Coupee.
Satcher, Samuel Smart	Sabine.

Name.	Residence.
Shumate, Emmett Sullivan	Winn.
Smith, Jake Kilrain	Vernon.
Spillman, John Adams	West Feliciana.
Tanner, Edward Livingston	Caddo.
Thompson, John William	Ouachita.
Vaccaro, Felix Philip	Orleans.
Walker, John Sullivan	Ascension.
Wallace, Clarence Eugene	Winn.
Webre, Desire Joseph	Iberville.
Webre, Sylvestre John	Iberville.
Weydert, Adonis Kemp	West Feliciana.

Special Students.

Name.	Residence.	Course.
Baldwin, Harry Everett	Michigan	Commercial.
Bauer, Charles Cecil	Winn	Bookkeeping.
Bird, Levert Henry	West Baton Rouge	Agricultural.
Butler, Samuel Lawarson	West Feliciana	Audubon Park.
Cacicedo, Esteban Eduardo	Cuba	Audubon Park.
Cuesta, Paulino	Cuba	Agricultural.
Davila, Emilio	Porto Rico	Audubon Park.
Doherty, Mrs. Estelle S	East Baton Rouge	French.
Eubanks, Bruce	Caddo	Civil Engineering.
Fenton, George Ellwood	Pennsylvania	General Science.
Ferreyros, Alfredo	Peru	Audubon Park.
Fournier, Lucien	France	Sugar.
Grayson, Robert Houston	Alabama	Mathematics, English
Guillermety, Manuel	Porto Rico	Audubon Park.
Hamilton, William James	Winn	Bookkeeping.
Holly, Henry M	Red River	Commercial.
Holly, Walter W	Red River	Commercial.
Hudson, Howard Davenport	De Soto	Commercial.
Hudson, William Richard	De Soto	Commercial.
Kopke, Ernest Wilhelm	Hawaii	Sugar.
Labbe, Alin Luis	St. Martin	Mathematics, English
Leguenec, Mrs. Rosa W	Vermilion	Education.
Levy, Mrs. Louis	East Baton Rouge	French.
Loira, Joseph Y	West Baton Rouge	Bookkeeping.
Mahoney, James Cyril	East Baton Rouge	Sugar.
Mann, David Fenton	Hawaii	Sugar.
Marie, Leon Rene	Iberia	Mathematics, English
Mayer, Buffington Simon	East Baton Rouge	Law, History, French.
Mourraille, Victor	France	Chemistry.
McCormick, John Andrew	East Baton Rouge	Greek, Latin.
McLain, John Howard	Ouachita	Sugar.
Norwood, Emma Loulie	East Baton Rouge	Education.
Peak, William Lionel	Livingston	Commercial.
Prentiss, Paul A	Cuba	Audubon Park.
Puckett, Addie Lillian	East Baton Rouge	Education.
Ramirez, Eladio	Cuba	Agricultural.
Rayner, Lester H	Orleans	Audubon Park.
Read, Mrs. Trula H	East Baton Rouge	French.
Roberts, Aetna Jimmie	East Baton Rouge	Education.
Schloss, Allen David	East Baton Rouge	Bookkeeping.
Scott, Bennie Violet	East Baton Rouge	Education.
Sewall, Harold Ingalls	Washington, D. C.	Chemistry, Agricultural.

Name.	Residence.	Course.
Singletary, Alice Vernon	East Baton Rouge	Education.
Talbot, Green Lyle	Union	General Science.
Taliaferro, James Govan	Catahoula	Law.
Turnage, Jessie Mildred	East Baton Rouge	Latin, English, Math
Wharton, Clarence B. S.	Ohio	Audubon Park.
Warmoth, Winona	East Baton Rouge	Education.

LAW SCHOOL.

Senior Class.

Name.	Residence.
Albritton, Alvin Robertson	East Baton Rouge.
Buckner, Aylett William	Tensas.
Cline, Daniel Davis	Vermilion.
Ferguson, Pleasant Lawson	Vernon.
Harris, Thomas H	East Baton Rouge.
Harris, Thomas Otis	Caddo.
Houghton, William Allen	Livingston.
Levy, Harry Stanley	Iberville.
Long, Robert Burny	Madison.
Lyles, William Murry	Vernon.
McGivney, Eugene J	Orleans.
Mangham, Marston Arthur	Bienville.
Mims, Samuel Stewart	Webster.
Rownd, William Schofield	Livingston.
Scharff, Moses Clyde	Iberville.
Schwing, Charles Ernest	Iberville.
Vuillemot, Emile M	Iberia.
Weber, Dudley Lane	Ascension.
Whitehead, Francis Joseph	West Baton Rouge.

Junior Class.

Name.	Residence.
Adams, Wallace Holly	Calcasieu.
Benoit, Albert Carroll	Ouachita.
Comeaux, Charles Stewart	Orleans.
Dutton, George Alexander	Winn.
Edwards, Edwin Alva	Orleans.
Ferguson, Elijah Pleasant	Vernon.
Gueno, Harry William	Acadia.
Hodge, Tobin Richardson	Union.
Jackson, James J	Orleans.
Kimbrough, Thomas A	Iberia.
Lautenschlager, John Adam	Orleans.
Lessley, George Peete	Lafayette.
McLeod, Henry Rhoderick	East Baton Rouge.
Mayer, Alfred Joseph	Avoyelles.
Mevers, Herbert Alfred	Plaquemines.
Morales, Joseph Antonio	Porto Rico.
Morgan, William Digby	Tangipahoa.
Perez, John Rene	Plaquemines.
Perkins, Frank Wesley	Vernon.
Pipes, Samuel Wesley	Ouachita.
Porter, Charles Vernon	Natchitoches.

Name.	Residence.
Richey, Stephen Leonard	Catahoula.
Sevin, Edward	St. James.
Smith, Clarence Isaac	East Baton Rouge.
Smith, Vernon Ellis	East Baton Rouge.
Smitherman, James Emory	Bienville.
Thielman, Frederic Andrew	East Baton Rouge.
Thomas, David William	Calcasieu.
Thompson, Wood Holloman	Catahoula.

SUMMARY.

Graduate students	5	
Seniors	52	
Juniors	69	
Sophomores	126	
Freshmen	147	
Special	48	447

School of Agriculture.

Second-year class	102	
First-year class	39	141

Law School.

Senior class	19	
Junior Class	29	48
Total		636

ROLL OF GRADUATES.

In the following roll, the names of deceased graduates are marked with an asterisk.

In doubtful cases, the last known occupation and either the last known address or the home address are given.

The alumni are earnestly requested to aid the University in correcting all errors and supplying all omissions, so that this record may be made complete and accurate every year.

1869.

*J. H. Eady, B. A.	Teacher	Greensburg, La.
*T. B. Edwards, B. A.	Teacher	New Orleans, La.
T. L. Grimes, B. S.	Planter	Poland, La.
*H. A. McCollam, B. A.	Lawyer	Houma, La.
T. F. Montgomery, C. E.	Civil Engineer	Lake Providence, La.
R. W. Nicholls, B. A.	Lawyer, Judge	Helena, Ark.
*H. P. Packard, B. S.	Teacher	New Orleans, La.
*J. Pierson, B. S.	Lawyer, Legislator	Coushatta, La.

1870.

C. F. Buck, M. A.	Lawyer, Ex-M. Con.	New Orleans, La.
*G. M. Hayden, B. A.	Preacher	Greensburg ,La.
S. H. Lewis, B. A.	Lawyer	Salt Lake City, Utah.
S. C. McCormick, B. S.	Lawyer	Ennis, Texas.
*J. Menge, B. S.	Inventor	New Orleans, La.
G. K. Pratt, B. S.	Physician	New Orleans, La.
*J. Ransdell, B. S.	Planter	Alexandria, La.
*N. R. Roberts, B. S.	Lawyer	New Orleans, La.

1871.

R. Berger, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Nacogdoches, Texas.
*W. S. Brown, B. S.	Civil Engineer.	Lake Providence, La.
J. L. Deslattes, B. S.	Physician	Paulina, La.
C. J. Ducote, B. A.	Physician	Cottonport, La.
E. O. Ducros, B. S.	Sec. Am. Ho'std Co.	New Orleans, La.
W. Easton, B. Ph.	Supt. Public Schools.	New Orleans, La.
J. P. Elmore, B. S.	Physician	Edgard, La.
*R. G. Ferguson, B. S.	Teacher	Hammond, La.
Z. T. Gallion, B. S.	Physician	Natchitoches, La.
A. A. Gunby, B. A.	Lawyer, Ex-J. C. C.	Monroe, La.
*S. L. Guyol, B. Ph.	Accountant	Louisville, Ky.
*R. Hingle, B. S.	Lawyer, Judge D. C.	P'te-a-la-Hache La.
G. W. Hollingsworth, B. S.	Banker	Fort Worth, Texas.
F. M. Kerr, C. E.	Chief Eng. State Bd.	New Orleans, La.
*G. A. Knobloch, B. S.	Teacher	Bayou Goula, La.
M. L. Pipes, B. A.	Lawyer, Ex-Judge.	Portland, Ore.
*T. Pugh, B. S.	Com. Merchant	New Orleans, La.

1871—Continued.

R. S. Stuart, B. S.	Preacher	Houston, Texas.
E. W. Sutherlin, M. A.	Lawyer, Ex-J. C. C.	Shreveport, La.
G. D. Tarlton, B. A.	Lawyer	Hillsboro, Texas

1372.

T. D. Boyd, M. A.	Pres. L. S. U.	Baton Rouge, La.
*D. M. Brosnan, B. S.	Civil Engineer	New Orleans, La.
*M. Feazel, B. S.	Lawyer, Legislator	Ruston, La.
G. T. Hawkins, B. S.	Planter	Waxia, La.
*J. L. Perkins, B. A.	Physician	Clinton, La.
N. Ranson, B. S.		New Orleans, La.
*L. P. Radescich, C. E.	Civil Engineer	Colfax, La.
J. T. Sibley, B. S.		
*J. D. Smith, B. Ph.	Planter	St. Francisville, La.
*I. B. White, M. A.	Lawyer	Clinton, La.

1873.

*H. L. Edwards, B. A.	Lawyer	New Orleans, La.
O. P. Hebert, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Tallulah, La.
*J. Hill, Jr., B. S.	Planter	Port Allen, La.
*G. Hogue, B. A.	Teacher	Baton Rouge, La.
F. W. Price, B. A.	Lawyer	Ruston, La.
*M. A. Strickland, M. A.	Lawyer, Ex-J. C. C.	Amite, La.
L. C. Tarleton, B. S.	Physician	Marksville, La.
*W. A. Van Hook, B. A.	Lawyer, State Sen.	Ruston, La.

1874.

W. W. Bogel, B. A.	Judge	Marfa, Texas.
†L. Bourgeois, M. A.	Professor, L. S. U.	Baton Rouge, La
G. D. May, B. Ph.		Arabi, La.
S. M. Robertson, B. A.	Lawyer, Ex-M. Con.	Baton Rouge, La.
*A. H. Whetstone,, B. A.	Civil Engineer	New Mexico.

1882.

J. S. Jones, B. A.	Stock Farmer	West Monroe, La.
M. P. Robertson, B. A.	Mem. State Bd. Eng.	New Orleans, La.

1383.

*J. F. Ariail, B. S.	Lawyer, Legislator	Alexandria, La.
R. L. Hanson, G. M.	Planter	Luling, La.
J. S. Jones, M. A.	Stock Farmer	West Monroe, La.
P. A. Moore, B. S.	Physician	New Orleans, La.
L. H. Pugh, B. A.	Lawyer	Napoleonville, La.
P. S. Pugh, B. A.	Judge, D. C.	Crowley, La.

1884.

*J. F. Ariail, M. A.	Lawyer, Legislator	Alexandria, La.
H. S. Chenet, B.	Prin. Chenet Ins.	New Orleans, La.
W. M. Dupuy, B. A.		
J. W. Pearce, B. A.	Teacher, Boys' H. S.	New Orleans, La.
*S. J. Perkins, B. A.	Physician	Norwood, La.
A. T. Prescott, B. A.	Profesor, L. S. U.	Baton Rouge, La.
G. Selman, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Monroe, La.
*H. W. Draughon, G. M.	Teacher	Clinton, La.
C. A. Favrot, G. M.	Architect	New Orleans, La.
*C. A. Huyck, G. M.	Machinist	Baton Rouge, La.
V. K. Irion, G. M.	Dentist	New Orleans, La.
C. C. Jones, G. M.	Civil Engineer	Santee, Ga.

1885.

*B. M. Barbe, B. A.	Physician	Lake Charles, La.
W. W. Bynum, B. A.	Spt. School for Blind	Baton Rouge, La.
H. S. Chenet, M. A.	Prin. Chenet Inst.	New Orleans, La.
A. T. Prescott, M. A.	Professor, L. S. U.	Baton Rouge, La.
J. W. Pearce, M. A.	Teacher, Boys' H. S.	New Orleans, La.
J. A. Williams, B. S.	Lawyer	Colfax, La.

1886.

W. C. Carruth, B. A.	Lawyer	New Roads, La.
*R. L. Caspari, B. S.		Natchitoches, La.
L. L. Hooe, B. S.	Lawyer	Alexandria, La.
E. W. Temple, B. S.	Lawyer	Fort Worth, Texas.

1887.

A. K. Amacker, B. A.	Planter, State Sen.	Villa Vista, La.
D. N. Barrow, B. S.	Bur. Plant Industry.	Washington, D. C.
C. W. Elam, B. A.	Lawyer	Mansfield, La.
C. C. Luzenberg, B. S.	Lawyer	New Orleans, La.
*R. A. Williams, B. S.	Planter	Oak Ridge, La.

1888.

H. S. Cocram, B. S.	Physician	New Orleans, La.
G. K. Favrot, B. S.	Member of Congress.	Baton Rouge, La.
*A. M. Gardner, B. S.	Sec. Exp. Station.	Baton Rouge, La.
J. R. Jiggitts, B. S.	Physician	Canton, Miss.
J. G. Lee, B. S.	Asst. Dir. Ex. Sta.	Calhoun, La.
W. P. Martin, B. S.	Judge, D. C.	Thibodaux, La.
F. H. Waddill, B. S.	Civil Engineer	New Orleans, La.

1889.

G. H. Clinton, B. S.	Lawyer, Legislator	St. Joseph, La.
C. K. Fuqua, B. S.	Sec. of Gov. of State.	Baton Rouge, La.
S. M. Lyons, B. S.	Physician	Vinton, La.

1889—Continued.

Clarence Pierson, B. S.	Supt. Inst. Insane	Jackson, La.
A. J. Price, B. S.	Physician	Lockport, La.
D. C. Sutton, B. S.	Supt. of Mines	Sabinal, Mexico.

1890.

J. M. Batchelor, B. S.	Surgeon, Char. Hos.	New Orleans, La.
W. H. Bynum, B. S.	Mayor	Baton Rouge, La.
*H. M. Furman, B. S.	Lawyer	Shreveport, La.
F. T. Guilbeau, B. S.	Oil Mill Manager	St. Martinville, La.
C. E. Ives, B. A.	Prin. High School	Amite, La.
C. McVea, B. S.	Physician, State Sen.	Baton Rouge, La.
W. Overton, B. S.	Lawyer	Lake Charles, La.
V. L. Roy, B. S.	Supt. Pub. Schools	Marksville, La.
J. D. Stubbs, B. S.	Planter	Sassafras, Va.
R. O. Young, B. S.	Physician	Youngsville, La.

1891.

T. W. Atkinson, B. S.	Professor, L. S. U.	Baton Rouge, La.
R. E. Blouin, B. S.	Asst. Dr. Sg. Ex. Sta.	New Orleans, La.
O. W. Campbell, B. S.	Deputy Sheriff	Vidalia, La.
*L. Klotz, B. S.	Merchant	Houston, Texas.
*F. E. Maguire, B. S.	Civil Service	Eagle Pass, Texas.
S. B. Staples, B. S.	Veterinary Surgeon.	Alexandria, La.
F. P. Stubbs, B. S.	Lawyer	Monroe, La.
C. K. Thompson, B. S.	Priest	New York, N. Y.

1892.

T. W. Atkinson, C. E.	Professor, L. S. U.	Baton Rouge, La.
R. E. Blouin, M. S.	Asst. Di. Sg. Ex. Sta	New Orleans, La.
H. J. Gassie, B. A.	Lawyer	New Orleans, La.
R. P. Jones, B. S.	Physician	Clinton, La.
C. Johnson, B. A.	Civil Eng. Sewerage & Drainage Board.	New Orleans, La.
E. F. Newell, B. S.	Planter	Newellton, La.
G. W. Newman, B. A.		St. Francisville, La.
A. C. Read, B. A.	Capt. 12th Infantry, U. S. A.	Fort Jay, N. Y.
E. L. Stephens, B. A.	Pres. S. W. L. I. I.	Lafayette, La.
C. A. Thiel, B. S.	Mgr. Warehouses	New Orleans, La.
C. K. Thompson, C. E.	Priest	New York, N. Y.

1893.

W. M. Barrow, B. S.	Sec. R. R. Com.	Baton Rouge, La.
V. P. Guilfoux, B. S.	Civil Engineer	New Iberia, La.
C. A. Ives, B. S.	Prin. High School.	Minden, La.
C. Johnson, M. A.	Civil Eng. Sewerage & Drainage Board.	New Orleans, La.

1893—Continued.

W. R. Messick, B. S.	Lawyer	Marksville, La.
E. D. Newell, B. S.	Physician	St. Joseph, La.
A. C. Read, M. A.	Capt. 12th Infantry U. S. A.	Fort Jay, N. Y.
A. J. Robison, B. S.	Merchant	Simsboro, La.
W. L. Stevens, B. S.	Planter	Baton Rouge, La.
E. B. Young, B. S.	Merchant	Baker, La.

1894.

E. P. Campbell, B. S.	Sheriff	Vidalia, La.
G. A. Dennis, B. S.	2d Lt. 20th Infantry U. S. A.	Monterey, Cal.
*W. M. Marshall, B. S.	State Eng. Office	New Orleans, La.
F. T. Maxwell, B. S.	Sugar Chemist	Chaparra, Cuba.
R. G. Pleasant, B. A.	Asst. Atty. Gen.	New Orleans, La.
J. M. Pratt, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Mobile, Ala.
S. M. Purdy, B. S.	Dept. Waterworks	Philadelphia, Pa.
W. S. Trichel, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Coushatta, La.
C. F. Trudeau, B. S.	Supt. Public Schools.	New Roads, La.
C. L. Widney, B. S.	Civil Engineer	New Iberia, La.

1895.

H. N. Blum, B. S.	Physician	New Orleans, La.
W. Boudreau, B. S.	Merchant	Sunset, La.
A. Brian, B. A.	Lawyer	New Orleans, La.
R. A. Broussard, B. S.	Teacher	Henry, La.
*J. D. Clark, B. S.	Sugar Manufacturer.	Monroe, La.
S. M. D. Clark, B. S.	Physician	New Orleans, La.
J. H. Overton, B. A.	Lawyer	Alexandria, La.
B. W. Pegues, B. S.	Professor, L. S. U.	Baton Rouge, La.
W. B. Prescott, B. S.	Prin. High School.	Opelousas, La.
J. A. Roane, B. S.		Ruston, La.
J. B. Roberts, B. A.	Lawyer	Colfax, La.
C. H. Tisdale, B. S.	U. S. Engineer	Chattanooga, Tenn.

1896.

A. Brian, M. A.	Lawyer	New Orleans, La.
E. S. Broussard, B. S.	District Attorney	New Iberia, La.
W. F. Cooper, B. S.	Merchant	Winnfield, La.
S. G. Dupree, B. A.	Real Estate Agent	Baton Rouge, La.
H. P. Gamble, B. A.	Lawyer	Winnfield, La.
E. F. Gayle, B. A.	Lawyer	Lake Charles, La.
J. M. Huey, B. S.	Capt. U. S. M. C.	San Juan, P. R.
W. J. Lewis, B. S.	Merchant	Ruston, La.
E. S. Matthews, B. S.	Physician	Bunkie, La.
F. D. Nash, B. S.	C. E. C. B. & Q. R. R.	Chicago, Ill.
E. T. Newell, B. S.	Physician	St. Joseph, La.
J. B. Roberts, M. A.	Lawyer	Colfax, La.

1896—Continued.

F. H. Schneider, B. S.	Merchant	Lake Providence, La.
L. A. Sholars, B. S.	Physician	Opelousas, La.
B. Turpin, B. S.	Planter	Mer Rouge, La.
A. E. Washburn, B. S.	U. S. Eng. Office	Port Eads, La.
H. M. Whitaker, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Clifton, Ariz

1897.

*J. H. Alford, B. S.	U. S. Eng. Office	New Orleans, La.
J. S. Atkinson, B. S.	Lawyer, Legislator	Ruston, La.
W. M. Dollerhide, B. S.	Phy., Supt. Schools	Floyd, La.
D. L. Guilbeau, B. A.	Lawyer	Opelousas, La
J. F. Harp, B. S.	Merchant	Bonita, La.
W. E. Harrison, B. A.	Preacher	Gloster, Miss.
G. W. Hillman, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Boyce, La.
*T. W. Lee, B. A.	Capt. U. S. Vol.	Monroe, La.
J. Mouton, B. A.	Lawyer	Lafayette, La.
J. L. Muller, B. S.	Bookkeeper	Livingston, Texas
R. Roberts, B. A.	Lawyer, Legislator	Minden, La.
R. P. Swire, B. S.	Treasurer, L. S. U.	Baton Rouge, La.
G. D. Waddill, B. S.	U. S. Eng. Office	New Orleans, La.

1898.

S. A. Alleman, B. A.	Parish Supt. Schools	Napoleonville, La.
A. Best, B. S.	Sugar Chemist	Cuba.
E. A. Chavanne, B. S.	Insurance Agent	Lake Chrales, La.
L. M. Holmes, B. S.	Veterinary Surgeon	New Orleans, La.
A. H. Huguet, B. S.	Capt. 17th Infantry U. S. A.	Ft. McPherson, Ga.
J. J. Marshall, B. S.	State Eng. Office	New Orleans, La.
R. E. McKnight, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Colfax, La.
H. P. Mehler, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Newmarket, Tenn.
G. C. Schoenberger, B. S.	U. S. Eng. Office	New Orleans, La.
N. D. Smith, B. A.	Physician	Vernon, La.
H. K. Strickland, B. A.	Supt. Pub. Schools	Baton Rouge, La.
J. T. Westbrook, B. S.	Roadmaster, Mo. P. R. R.	Sedalia, Mo.

1899.

E. R. Barrow, B. S.	Chemist	Memphis, Tenn.
S. Baum, B. S.	Chemist	Glynn, La.
B. E. Chaney, B. S.	Veterinarian	Monroe, La.
E. A. Chavanne, C. E.	Insurance Agent	Lake Charles, La.
A. P. Daspit, B. A.	Sugar Dealer	Baton Rouge, La.
J. C. Daspit, B. A.	Lawyer	Baton Rouge, La.
R. Glenk, B. S.	Curator, State Mus.	New Orleans, La.
G. N. Hunter, B. S.	Merchant	Waterproof, La.
R. N. Hunter, B. S.	Merchant	Waterproof, La.
L. Kaffie, B. S.	Physician	Natchitoches, La.
R. P. Kennedy, B. A.	Lawyer	Lake Providence, La.
C. H. Kertz, B. S.	Supt. E. L. & G. Co.	Baton Rouge, La.

1899—Continued.

S. E. McClendon, B. S.	Asst. Dir. Ex. Sta.	Baton Rouge, La.
R. H. Plaisance, B. A.	Teacher, Boys' H. S.	New Orleans, La.
J. H. Randolph, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Baton Rouge, La.
J. E. Schwing, B. A.	Lawyer	New Iberia, La.
T. L. Sherburne, B. S.	2d Lt. 8th Cavalry, U. S. A.	Ft. Robinson, Neb.
W. S. Slaughter, B. S.	Merchant	Port Hudson, La.
H. K. Strickland, M. A.	Supt. Pub. Schools.	Baton Rouge, La.
J. S. Washburn, B. A.	Car Service Agent.	Vicksburg, La.
W. C. Youngs, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Buhler, Texas.

1900.

A. R. Albritton, B. S.	Clerk, Land Office.	Baton Rouge, La.
W. E. Atkinson, B. S.	Ch. Eng. L. R. & M. R. R.	Huttig, Ark.
W. B. Chamberlain, B. S.	Physician	New Orleans, La.
*T. M. Davis, B. S.		Greensburg, La.
W. L. Denham, B. S.	Draughtsman	Mobile, Ala.
*E. Gimet, B. S.	Lawyer	Maringouin, La.
F. V. Hebert, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Baton Rouge, La.
G. B. LeSueur, B. S.	Physician	Gonzales, La.
R. H. Plaisance, M. A.	Teacher, Boys' H. S.	New Orleans, La.
R. F. Rhodes, B. S.	C. E., M. C. R. R.	Roxie, Miss.
C. M. Roberts, B. A.	Lawyer	Minden, La.
J. B. Sanford, B. S.	Sugar Chemist	Guanica Cen., P R.
W. H. Sylvester, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Alexandria, La.
J. S. Washburn, B. S.	Car Service Agent.	Vicksburg, La.
W. O. Wheelock, B. S.	Physician	McComb, Miss.
L. J. Williams, B. A.	Physician	Melville, La.
T. W. Young, B. S.	Physician	Clinton, La.
L. A. Youngs, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Boutte, La.

1901.

G. W. Agee, B. S.	Asst. City Chemist.	Memphis, Tenn.
D. A. Blackshear, B. A.	Lawyer	New Orleans, La.
T. D. Boyd, B. S.	Sugar Chemist	Nicaragua, C. A.
D. Cohn, B. A.	Merchant	Rosedale, La.
J. M. Cunningham, B. A.	Physician	Rayne, La.
*W. R. Goyne, B. S.	Farm Mgr. Ex. Sta.	Calhoun, La.
B. H. Guilbeau, B. S.	Professor, L. S. U.	Baton Rouge, La.
R. D. Harp, B. S.	Planter	Bonita, La.
J. G. LeBlanc, B. S.	Sugar Chemist	New Iberia, La.
A. A. McBride, B. S.		Lafayette, La.
R. H. McCaa, B. S.		Baton Rouge, La.
G. C. Mills, B. S.	Planter	Irene, La.
J. J. Mundinger, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Baton Rouge, La.
F. F. Pillet, B. S.	Asst. City Engineer.	Mobile, Ala.
C. D. Reymond, B. S.	Cash. P. T. & S. Bk.	Baton Rouge, La.
R. F. Rhodes, C. E.	C. E., M. C. R. R.	Roxie, Miss.
W. B. Robert, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Natalbany, La.

1901—Continued.

C. E. Schwing, B. A.	Editor, Lawyer	Plaquemine, La.
I. H. Schwing, B. S.	Merchant	Lake Charles, La.
H. S. Singletary, B. S.	Farmer	Nesser, La.
M. M. White, B. S.	Veterinary Surgeon.	Shreveport, La.
L. A. Youngs, C. E.	Med. Student, Tulane	Boutte, La.

1902.

J. M. Bodenheimer, B. A.	Physician	Shreveport, La.
S. M. Brame, B. A.	Teacher, H. S.	Alexandria, La.
J. E. Brogan, B. S.	Lawyer	New Orleans, La.
J. F. Broussard, B. A.	Asst. Prof. L. S. U.	Baton Rouge, La.
J. E. Byram, B. S.	Manager Oil Mill...	Raccourci, La.
C. F. Chaffe, B. S.	Physician	Bogalusa, La.
M. M. Collins, B. S.	Physician	Slaughter, La.
F. W. Cook, B. S.		Dulac, La.
E. E. Corry, B. S.	U. S. Eng. Office....	Port Arthur, Texas.
W. P. Craddock, B. A.	Cotton Seed Buyer..	Baton Rouge, La.
*W. J. Duncan, B. A.	Teacher	Philippine Islands.
M. Esnard, B. S.	Sugar Chemist	Tabucoa, P. R.
G. Fuchs, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Tampa, Fla.
W. S. Fulton, B. S.	State Eng. Office...	New Orleans, La.
R. L. Gilmer, B. S.	Agent T. & P. R. R..	Stonewall, La.
E. Goldstein, B. A.	Real Estate Agent..	Shreveport, La.
E. L. Gorham, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Lake Charles, La.
L. R. Graham, B. A.	Lawyer	New Orleans, La.
J. O. Herpin, B. S.		Lafayette, La.
G. C. Howell, B. S.	Planter	Wilcox, La.
R. L. Knox, B. A.	Lawyer	Lake Charles, La.
G. S. Long, B. S.	Planter	Delta, La.
R. E. Loudon, B. S.	Planter	Zachary, La.
H. A. Mangham, B. S.	Editor, Legislator ..	Rayville, La.
J. B. Martin, B. S.	Teacher, Editor ...	Hahnville, La.
C. McCrory, B. S.	Com. S. W. L. I.	Lafayette, La.
E. R. Moore, B. S.	Real Estate Agent..	Hammond, La.
A. G. Mundinger, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Baton Rouge, La.
A. I. Picard, B. S.	Merchant	Gonzales, La.
G. K. Pratt, B. S.	Physician	New Orleans, La.
P. J. Ray, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Washington, La.
*A. K. Read, B. A.	Rhodes Scholar	Oxford, England.
C. D. Reymond, M. S.	Cash. P. T. & S. Bk.	Baton Rouge, La.
H. J. Rhodes, B. S.	C. E., V. S. & P. R.R.	Vicksburg, Miss.
J. A. Sibille, B. S.	Merchant	Sunset, La.

1903.

J. F. Broussard, M. A.	Asst. Prof. L. S. U...	Baton Rouge, La.
L. R. Graham, M. A.	Lawyer	New Orleans, La.
C. McCrory, M. S.	Com. S. W. L. I. I..	Lafayette, La.
H. J. Rhodes, M. S.	C. E., V. S. & P. R.R.	Vicksburg, Miss.
J. L. Adams, B. S.	Physician	Swartz, La.
A. Ashley, B. S.	Electrical Engineer.	St. Louis, Mo.
S. A. Bordelon, B. S.	Lawyer	Marksville, La.
H. E. Bruner, B. A.	Lawyer	Crowley, La.
B. H. Carroll, B. S.	Bank Cashier	Merryville, La.

1903—Continued.

C. H. Cherry, B. S.	Teacher	Cherry Ridge, La.
I. Cohn, B. S.	Physician	New Orleans, La.
R. P. Crichton, B. A.	Lawyer	New York City.
T. E. Furlow, B. A.	Lawyer, Legislator	Monroe, La.
F. F. Gatlin, B. S.	Student, Cornell U.	Ithaca, N. Y.
P. H. Griffith, B. S.	Teacher	Washington, La.
R. M. Hardy, B. S.	C. E., V. S. & P. R.R.	Vicksburg, Miss.
C. H. Heuck, B. S.	Sugar Chemist	Chaparra, Cuba.
J. E. Innis, B. S.	Bookkeeper	Innis, La.
T. P. Keller, B. S.	Mech, Eng., S. P.R.R.	Algiers, La.
E. L. Lafargue, B. S.	Lawyer	Marksville, La.
H. E. Landry, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Hahnville, La.
F. V. Lopez, B. S.		S. J. Bautista, Mex.
M. H. O'Connell, B. A.	Lawyer	Winnfield, La.
H. M. Picard, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Gonzales, La.
J. R. Picard, B. S.	Merchant	Dutchtown, La.
F. Ratzburg, B. A.	Dentist	Shreveport, La.
T. W. Robertson, B. S.	Lawyer	Minden, La.
A. De St. Amant, B. S.	Mech. Engineer	Bisbee, Ariz.
G. B. Taylor, B. S.	Chemist	New Orleans, La.
R. S. Thornton, B. A.	Lawyer, Legislator	Alexandria, La.
F. P. Wilbert, B. S.	Lawyer	Plaquemine, La.

1904.

H. P. Agee, B. S.	Sug. Chem. Aud. Pk.	New Orleans, La.
G. D. Bentley, B. S.	Editor	Donaldsonville, La.
C. C. Bird, B. A.	Lawyer	Baton, Rouge, La.
E. W. Burgess, B. S.	U. S. Engineer	St. Louis, Mo.
J. J. Coleman, B. S.	Mining Machinery	Butte, Mont.
L. L. Cooper, B. S.	Instructor, L. S. U.	Baton Rouge, La.
T. Crichton, B. A.	Merchant	Minden, La.
G. L. Davis, B. S.		Shreveport, La.
J. K. Fahey, B. S.	So. Pac. R. R. Co.	Lafayette, La.
A. J. Gueno, B. S.	Mech. Engineer	Crowley, La.
M. M. Hammer, B. A.	Bookkeeper	Gibsland, La.
E. S. Hardy, B. S.	Merchant	Lecompte, La.
R. C. Howell, B. S.	Planter	Wilcox, La.
R. N. Kennedy, B. S.	Sugar Chemist	Guanica Cen. P. R.
R. McGlathery, B. S.	Med. Student	Shreveport, La.
L. H. Meeker, B. S.	Sugar Chemist	Los Mochis, Mex.
W. D. Phillips, B. S.	Physician	New Orleans, La.
G. L. Porterie, B. S.	Teacher	Mansura, La.
C. Reid, B. A.	Lawyer	Amite, La.
A. S. Reisor, B. S.	Physician	Shrevport, La.
L. G. Rincon, B. S.	Sugar Chemist	Mexico City, Mex.
J. A. Verret, E. S.	Sugar Chemist	Hawaii.

1905.

Lamar Baker, B. A.		Arcadia, La.
*H. W. Biberon, B. S.	Mech. Engineer	Long Beach, Miss.
W. E. Brogan, B. A.		New Orleans, La.
A. W. Buckner, B. S.	Lawyer	Baton Rouge, La.
O. J. Coincon, B. S.		Plaucheville, La.
E. M. Connely, B. A.	Med. Student, Tulane	New Orleans, La.

1905—Continued.

A. J. Cormier, B. S.	Teacher	St. Martinville, La.
R. Corvison, B. S.	Electrial Engineer	Camaguey, Cuba.
H. C. Daigre, B. S.	C. E., T. & G. R. R.	Winnfield, La.
H. C. Dreyfus, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Dreyfus, La.
J. S. Y. Faunt LeRoy, B. A.	Sec. to Congressman	Washington, D. C.
A. T. Felt, B. S.	Cotton Oil Chemist	Baton Rouge, La.
W. L. Fisher, B. A.	Teacher	Puckett, La.
C. W. Flynn, Jr., B. S.	Med. Student, U. of P.	Philadelphia, Pa.
J. M. Fourmy, B. S.	C. E., Col. So. R. R.	Port Allen, La.
J. B. Garrett, B. S.	Crop Pest Com.	Baton Rouge, La.
A. S. Gibson, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Port Allen, La.
Antonio Guell, B. S.	Grad. Stud., U. of Ill.	Urbana, Ill.
W. M. Hall, B. S.	Sugar Chemist	Porto Rico.
W P. Hamner, B .A.	Bookkeeper	Gibsland, La.
H. Jenkins, B. S.	Med. Student, Tulane	New Orleans, La.
A. B. Joffrion, B. S.	Chem., Exp. Sta.	New Orleans.
I. Kaffie, B. S.	Dental Student	Nashville, Tenn.
J. H. Kilbourne, B. S.	Law Student	St. Francisville, La.
E. L. Klock, B. S.	Sugar Chemist	Cuba.
S. L. McGlathery, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Manila, P. I.
W. O. Martin, B. S.	Planter	Arnaudville, La.
C. A. Matthews, B. A.	Teacher	Covington, La.
R. L. Menville, B. S.	Instructor, L. S. U.	Baton Rouge, La.
T. C. Paulsen, B. S.	Veterinary Surgeon.	Baton Rouge, La.
W. T. Rascoe, B. S.		Mansfield, La.
F. S. Robert, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Opelousas, La.
E. H. Rousseau, B. S.	Mech. Engineer	New Orleans, La.
V. E. Smith, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Franklin, La.
L. P. Staudinger, B. S.	Mech. Engineer	St. Louis, Mo.
W. D. Stayton, B. S.	C. E., So. Pac. R. R.	Lafayette, La.
J. W. Taylor, B. A.	Principal, H. S.	Baton Rouge, La.
A. Wolff, B. A.	Law Student	Bastrop, La.
Miss R. O. Davis, M. A.	Teacher	Lake Charles, La.
Haruji Matsui, M. S.	Sugar Chemist	Tokio, Japan.

1906.

Antonio Guell, M. S.	Graduate Student	Urbana, Ill.
S. G. Brent, B. S.		Memphis, Tenn.
*W. R. Catlett, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Alexandria, La.
M. F. Corley, B. S.	U. S. Engineer	New Orleans, La.
B. A. Cross, B. A.	Law Stud., Columbia	New York, N. Y.
W. C. Currie, B. S.	Mech. Engineer	Saratoga, Texas.
M. S. Dougherty, B. S.	Asst. Entomologist.. Crop Pest Com.	Baton Rouge, La.
T. Fay, B. S.	Student, Mass, Tech.	Boston, Mass.
N. H. Feitel, B. A.	Law Stud. Columbia.	New York, N. Y.
H. L. Green, B. S.	Chemist, Exp, Sta.	Baton, Rouge, La.
J. M. Hancock, B. S.	Instructor, L. S. U.	Baton, Rouge, La.
J. C. Hardy, B. S.	Med. Student, Tulane	New Orleans, La.
J. E. Heard, B. A.		Lafayette, La.
A. S. J. Hyde, B. A.	Med. Student, Tulane	New Orleans, La.
P. A. Kearney, B. S.	Med. Student, Tulane	New Orleans, La.
R. O. Killgore, B. A.	Bookkeeper, Con. Bk.	Shreveport, La.
W. B. Knox, B. S.	Civil Engineer	New Orleans, La.

1906—Continued.

J. G. Lee, Jr.	Exp. Station Work.	Hammond, La.
W. B. Lee, B. A.	Sec. to Congressman	Washington, D. C.
E. L. Madere, B. S.	Civil Eng. Gov. Wk.	Guild, Tenn.
B. R. Mayer, Jr., B. A.	Clerk	Baton Rouge, La.
E. E. Nelson, B. A.	Sugar Chemist	Cuba.
M. G. Osborne, B. A.	Bookkeeper	Baton Rouge, La.
W. F. Pearce, B. S.	Electrical Engineer.	Ruston, La.
L. L. Perrault, B. A.	Principal of School.	Dutchtown, La.
F. C. Quereau, B. S.	Asst. Prof. U. of T.	Knoxville, Tenn.
R. P. Reymond, B. A.	Bookkeeper	Baton Rouge, La.
C. C. Rougeou, B. A.	Bookkeeper	Lamourie, La.
D. C. Scarborough, Jr.	Law Student, Tulane	New Orleans, La.
H. Slabotsky, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Lafayette, La.
W. B. Smith, B. S.	U. S. Engineer	New Orleans, La.
R. I. Tanner, B. S.	U. S. Engineer	Mobile, Ala.
G. L. Tiebout, B. S.	Truck Farmer	Roseland, La.
R. G. Tillery, B. S.	Crop Pest Com.	Ruston, La.
L. J. Voorhies, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Lafayette, La.
D. L. Weber, B. A.	Lawyer	Baton Rouge, La.
W. S. White, B. S.	Farmer	Mer Rouge, La.

1907.

Antonio Guell, M. E.	Graduate Student	Urbana, Ill.
A. L. Anders, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Havana, Cuba.
G. L. Ashmore, B. S.	Electrician	New Orleans, La.
Rene Baus, B. S.	Chemist, Exp. Sta.	Baton Rouge, La.
McWhorter Beers, B. A		New Orleans, La.
T. B. Bird, B. S.	Grad. Stud., L. S. U.	Baton Rouge, La.
C. N. Bott, B. S.	U. S. Engineer	Chattanooga, Tenn.
H. P. Broussard, B. S.	Principal of School.	Bourg, La.
H. E. Burnham, B. S.	Electrical Engineer.	Amite, La.
G. B. Cooke, B. S.	Civil Engineer	El Paso, Texas.
J. D. Davis, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Riverton, La.
P. H. Doherty, B. S.	Sugar Chemist	New Orleans, La.
C. A. V. Evans, B. S.	Mech. Engineer	Gueydan, La.
R. G. Fuller, B. S.	Chemist, Exp. Sta.	Baton Rouge, La.
C. W. Goyer, B. S.	Grad. Stud., L. S. U.	Baton Rouge, La.
M. L. Hanagriff, B. S.	Electrician	Centreville, La.
M. Heymann, B. A.	Cotton Broker	New Orleans, La.
C. E. Hope, B. S.	Medical Student.	Johns Hopkins Univ.
G. C. Huckaby, B. A.	Asst. Com., L. S. U.	Baton, Rouge, La.
J. H. Jackson, B. A.	Rhodes Scholar	Oxford, England.
W. M. Lyles, B. A.	Law Stud., L. S. U.	Baton Rouge, La.
M. A. Mangham, B. A.	Law Stud., L. S. U.	Baton Rouge, La.
D. Marshall, B. A.	Cotton Broker	Bay St. Louis, Miss.
O. O. Melancon, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Napoleonville, La.
C. S. Miller, B. S.	Med. Student, Tulane	New Orleans, La.
W. D. Morgan, B. S.	Law Stud., L. S. U.	Baton Rouge, La.
R. J. Mouton, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Lafayette, La.
I. Moyse, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Monroe, La.
J. C. Muller, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Oakchia, Ala.
W. P. Naquin, B. S.	Chem. Sugar Ex. Sta.	New Orleans, La.
H. E. Ney, B. S.		Crowley, La.
S. W. Pipes, B. S.	Law Stud., L. S. U.	Baton Rouge, La.
Martha McC. Read, B. A.		

11907—Continued.

V. V. Rivero, B. S.		Monterrey, Mexico.
G. G. Sample, B. S.	So. Pacific R. R.	Houston, Tex.
W. J. Sherrouse	Merchant	Gilbert, La.
C. R. Smyth, B. S.	Supt. Elec. L. Pt.	Natchitoches, La.
A. L. Stivison, B. A.	Salesman	Lake Charles, La.
E. F. Walker, B. S.	Salesman	New Orleans, La.
C. L. Wartelle, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Seattle, Wash.
E. E. Weil, B. S.	Electrician	New Orleans, La.
J. H. Williams, B. S.	Electrician	Henry, La.
G. M. Williamson, B. S.	Mech. Engineer	Natchitoches, La.
F. O. de Zevallos, B. S.		Lima, Peru.

Academic Departments.

1908.

Name.	Course.	Residence.
C. L. Andrews, B. S.	General Science	Truxno, La.
J. H. Bernard, B. S.	Mechanical	Mark, La.
H. R. Bodemuller, B. S.	Electrical	Lafayette, La.
N. W. Bowden, B. S.	Civil Engineering	Crowley, La.
W. C. Braden, B. A.	Latin Science	Lake Charles, La.
J. H. Carruth, B. S.	Civil Engineering	Lobdell, La.
R. G. Douglas, B. S.	Premedical	Dixie, La.
A. D. Duncan, B. S.	Electrical	Ruston, La.
F. F. Dupree, B. S.	Premedical	Baton Rouge, La.
E. J. Ferro, B. S.	Sugar	Cardenas, Cuba.
O. L. Gaulden, B. A.	Latin Science	Woodville, Miss.
L. T. Gilmer, B. S.	Civil Engineering	Stonewall, La.
R. E. Graham, B. S.	General Science	New Orleans, La.
B. B. Handy, B. A.	Commercial	Monroe, La.
B. F. Hochenedel, B. S.	General Science	Baton Rouge, La.
S. B. Jones, B. A.	Commercial	Baton Rouge, La.
J. R. Keeny, B. A.	Latin Science	Ruston, La.
L. J. Lassalle, B. S.	Civil Engineering	Opelousas, La.
R. R. Leary, B. S.	Electrical	Mt. Lebanon, La.
J. A. Lupo, B. S.	Civil Engineering	Ruston, La.
J. B. Maguire, B. A.	Commercial	Baton Rouge, La.
H. A. Major, B. A.	Latin Science	Dupont, La.
S. Mendelsohn, M. A.	Latin Science	Baton Rouge, La.
V. L. Ott, B. S.	Civil Engineering	Mount, Herman, La.
A. B. Pavy, B. S.	Premedical	Opelousas, La.
E. M. Percy, B. S.	Sugar	Weyanoke, La.
W. C. Perrault, B. A.	Latin Science	Opelousas, La.
S. E. Riggs, B. A.	Latin Science	Baton Rouge, La.
B. J. Sandoz, B. S.	Sugar	Opelousas, La.
E. C. Simonton, B. S.	Premecidal	Jonesboro, La.
A. F. Smith, B. A.	Education	Norwood, La.
G. D. Smith, B. S.	General Science	Bernice, La.
W. J. Smith, B. S.	Civil Engineering	Covington, La.
J. T. Tanner, B. A.	Commercial	Shreveport, La.
T. A. Tycer, B. S.	Civil Engineering	Amite, La.

Law School.

Name.	Residence.
A. R. Albritton, LL. B.	Baton Rouge, La.
A. W. Buckner, LL. B.	Baton Rouge, La.
D. D. Cline, LL. B.	Abbeville, La.
W. A. Houghton, LL. B.	Springville, La.
H. S. Levy, LL. B.	Plaquemine, La.
R. B. Long, LL. B.	Delta, La.
W. M. Lyles, LL. B.	Leesville, La.
E. J. McGivney, LL. B.	New Orleans, La.
M. A. Mangham, LL. B.	Ringgold, La.
S. S. Mims, LL. B.	Minden, La.
W. S. Rownd, LL. B.	Springville, La.
M. C. Scharff, LL. B.	Plaquemine, La.
C. E. Schwing, LL. B.	Plaquemine, La.
E. M. Vuillemot, LL. B.	New Iberia, La.
D. L. Weber, LL. B.	Baton Rouge, La.
F. J. Whitehead, LL. B.	Port Allen, La.

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LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY

CATALOGUE

1909

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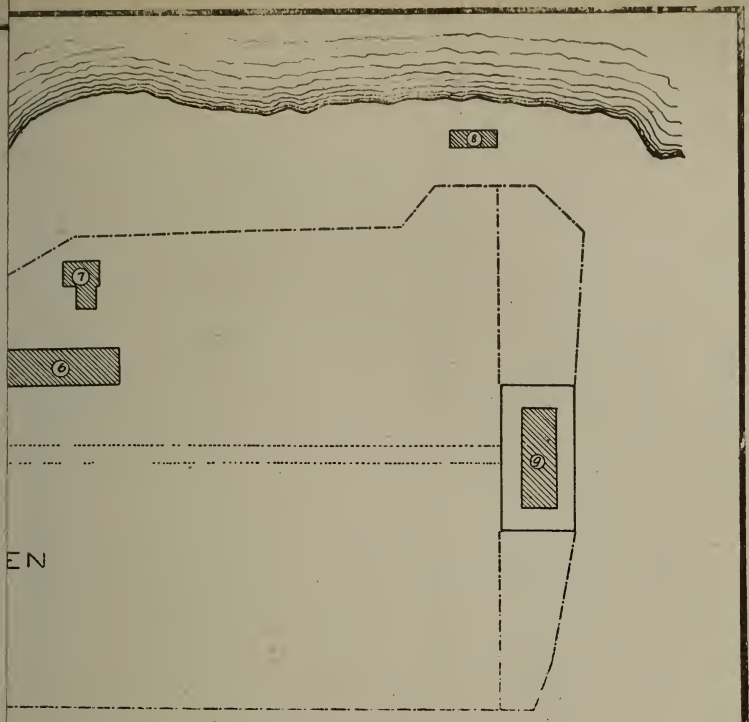
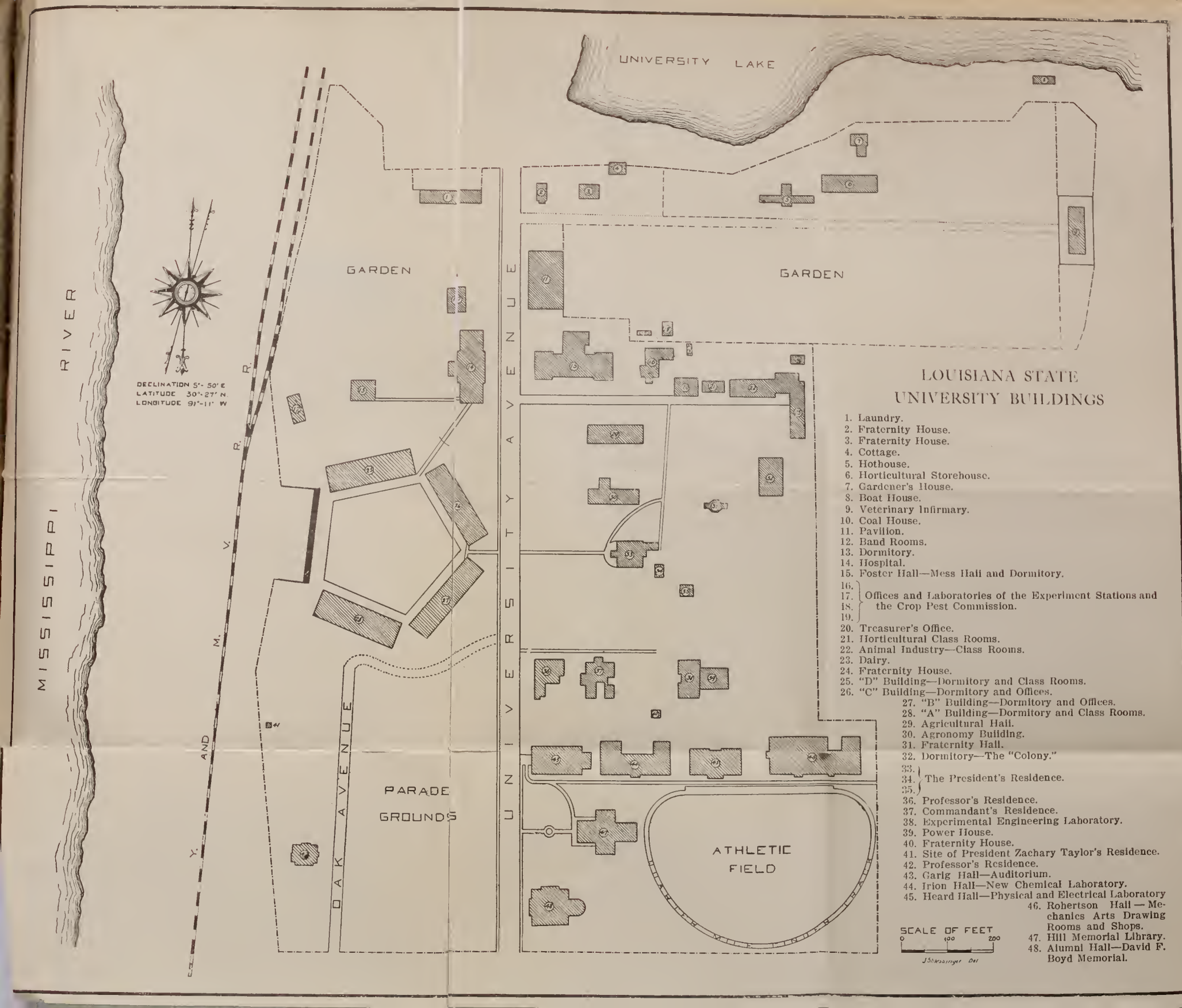


LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS

1. Laundry.
2. Fraternity House.
3. Fraternity House.
4. Cottage.
5. Hothouse.
6. Horticultural Storehouse.
7. Gardener's House.
8. Boat House



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16. 17. 18. 19. Offices and Laboratories of the Experiment Stations and the Crop Pest Commission.
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21. Horticultural Class Rooms.
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29. Agricultural Hall.
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31. Fraternity Hall.
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36. Professor's Residence.
37. Commandant's Residence.
38. Experimental Engineering Laboratory.
39. Power House.
40. Fraternity House.
41. Site of President Zachary Taylor's Residence.
42. Professor's Residence.
43. Garig Hall—Auditorium.
44. Irion Hall—New Chemical Laboratory.
45. Heard Hall—Physical and Electrical Laboratory
46. Robertson Hall — Mechanics Arts Drawing Rooms and Shops.
47. Hill Memorial Library.
48. Alumni Hall—David F. Boyd Memorial.

UNIVERSITY BULLETIN

Published by the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College at Baton Rouge. Issued in April, June, August, and October

Entered May 12, 1906, at Baton Rouge, La., as second class matter, under Act of Congress of July 16, 1894

Series VII | APRIL, 1909 | No. 1

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY

CATALOGUE, 1908-1909

ANNOUNCEMENTS, 1909-1910

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BATON ROUGE
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UNIVERSITY CALENDAR.

SESSION 1909-10.

Session Opens.....Wednesday, September 15, 1909
Entrance Examinations.....
.....Wednesday to Saturday, September 15-18, 1909
First Scholastic Month Ends.....Friday, October 15, 1909
Second Scholastic Month Ends.....Friday, November 12, 1909
Thanksgiving Day.....Thursday, November 25, 1909
Third Scholastic Month Ends.....Friday, December 10, 1909
Christmas.....Saturday, December 25, 1909
Fourth Scholastic Month Ends.....Friday, January 14, 1910
Intermediate Examinations Begin...Saturday, January 15, 1910
Second Term Opens.....Monday, January 24, 1910
Fifth Scholastic Month Ends.....Friday, February 18, 1910
Sixth Scholastic Month Ends.....Friday, March 18, 1910
Good Friday.....Friday, March 25, 1910
Seventh Scholastic Month Ends.....Friday, April 22, 1910
Eighth Scholastic Month Ends.....Friday, May 20, 1910
Final Examinations Begin.....Saturday, May 21, 1910
Commencement Sermon.....Sunday, May 29, 1910
Commencement.....Wednesday, June 1, 1910

SCHEDULE FOR ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

Wednesday, September 15, 1909.

At 8 a. m. all applicants for admission will assemble in Garig Hall.

From 9 a. m. to 11 a. m. examinations will be given in elective subjects.

From 11 a. m. to 1 p. m., examinations in elective subjects.

From 3 p. m. to 5 p. m., examinations in algebra.

Thursday, September 16.

From 8 a. m. to 10 a. m., examinations in English.

From 11 a. m. to 1 p. m., examinations in elective subjects.

From 3 p. m. to 5 p. m., examinations in French, Spanish, German or Greek.

Friday, September 17.

From 8 a. m. to 10 a. m., examinations in geometry.

From 11 a. m. to 1 p. m., examination in history.

From 3 p. m. to 5 p. m., examination in Latin or elective subject.

Saturday, September 18.

From 8 a. m. to 10 a. m., examinations in elective subjects.

From 10 a. m. to 1 p. m., examinations in elective subjects.

SCHEDULE FOR EXAMINATIONS IN DEFICIENT SUBJECTS.

Wednesday, September 15.

From 2 p. m. to 5 p. m., examinations in agriculture, history, mechanics and engineering.

Thursday, September 16.

From 8 a. m. to 11 a. m., examinations in English.

From 2 p. m. to 5 p. m., examinations in political science, economics, botany and zoology.

Friday, September 17.

From 8 a. m. to 11 p. m., examinations in mathematics and Latin.

From 2 p. m. to 5 p. m., examinations in philosophy, education, chemistry and physics.

Saturday, September 18.

From 8 a. m. to 11 a. m., examinations in French, German, Spanish and Greek.

Students having conflicts in the above schedule will report according to the order in which the subjects occur in the above schedule.

A student reporting for examination in any subject at a time other than that set in the regular schedule of examinations will be charged a fee of two dollars for each examination, but the total fees for a number of examinations taken together will not exceed five dollars. This rule applies to entrance examinations as well as to examinations for conditions or promotion.

TERM EXAMINATIONS.

The intermediate examinations begin on Saturday, January 15, 1910, and close on Saturday, January 22. The final examinations begin on Saturday, May 21, 1910, and close on Saturday, May 28. The examination in each subject lasts for three hours—from 8:30 to 11:30 in the mornings and from 2 to 5 in the afternoons. The order of examinations at the end of each term is fixed in the following schedule:

Saturday, January 15 and May 21.

1. Morning Examinations: Algebra—Freshman and School of Agriculture.

2. Afternoon Examinations: English—Freshman and School of Agriculture.

Monday, January 17 and May 23.

3. Morning: The classes that recite at the first hour on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
4. Afternoon: The classes that recite at the first hour on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Tuesday, January 18 and May 24.

5. Morning: The classes that recite at the second hour on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
6. Afternoon: The classes that recite at the second hour on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Wednesday, January 19 and May 25.

7. Morning: The classes that recite at the third hour on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
8. Afternoon: The classes that recite at the third hour on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Thursday, January 20 and May 26.

9. Morning: The classes that recite at the fourth hour on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
10. Afternoon: The classes that recite at the fourth hour on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Friday, January 21 and May 27.

11. Morning: The classes that recite at the fifth hour on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
12. Afternoon: The classes that recite at the fifth hour on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Saturday, January 22 and May 28.

13. Morning: Irregular classes, conflicts, one hour classes not provided for in the above schedule, etc.
14. Afternoon: Irregular classes, etc.

Examinations of irregular classes must not conflict with the regular examinations. Classes which meet for two hours on the same day will be examined at the time set for the earlier hour. Instructors will arrange for the exact time of irregular examinations. Instructors may examine irregular classes before the date set for such examinations if no conflicts are thereby caused.

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Terms to Expire January 1, 1912.

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Terms to Expire January 1, 1913.

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Terms to Expire January 1, 1910.

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C. J. DUCOTE.....Avoyelles

Terms to Expire January 1, 1911.

C. C. DAVENPORT.....Morehouse
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W. R. DODSON.....Director of Experiment Stations

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First Congressional District.

JOHN J. HENDERSON.....Logan
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OFFICERS OF INSTRUCTION AND ADMINISTRATION.

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President.

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EDWARD L. SCOTT, A. M.,
Professor of Ancient Languages.

CHARLES E. COATES, Ph. D.,
Professor of Chemistry and Dean of the Audubon Sugar School.

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Professor of Agriculture and Dean of the College of Agriculture.

THOMAS W. ATKINSON, B. S., C. E.,
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CHARLES H. STUMBERG, A. M.,
Professor of Modern Languages.

WILLIAM H. DALRYMPLE, M. R. C. V. S.,
Professor of Veterinary Science.

BOYKIN W. PEGUES, B. S.,
Professor of Civil Engineering.

ARTHUR T. PRESCOTT, A. M.,
Professor of Political Science.

*FRANK H. BURNETTE,
Professor of Horticulture.

ROBERT L. HIMES,
Professor of Commerce.

ALBERT M. HERGET,
Professor of Mechanic Arts and Drawing.

WILLIAM A. READ, Ph. D.,
Professor of English.

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*Resigned October 22, 1908.

Eugene W. Kerr, M. E.,
Professor of Mechanical Engineering.
Joseph I. Kelly, Ph. D.,
Professor of Civil Law and Dean of the Law School.
†Braxton H. Guilbeau, B. S.,
Professor of Zoology and Entomology.
Walter L. Fleming, M. A., Ph. D.,
Professor of History.
Lewis S. Sorley, Capt. 14th Inf., U. S. A.,
Professor of Military Science.
Robert L. Henry, J. D., B. C. L.,
Professor of Common Law.
Robert L. Tullis, LL. B.,
Professor of Louisiana Jurisprudence.
Alexander B. Coffey, M. S. D., A. M.,
Professor of Philosophy and Education and Dean of the Teachers College.
Ernst A. Bessey, Ph. D.,
Professor of Botany and Bacteriology.
Albert G. Reed, Ph. D.,
Professor of English Literature.
Hugh M. Blain, Ph. D.,
Associate Professor of English.
Delmar T. Powers, A. M.,
Associate Professor of Education.
Samuel T. Sanders, A. B.,
Assistant Professor of Mathematics.
Elbert L. Jordan, B. S.,
Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry.
James F. Broussard, A. M.,
Assistant Professor of Modern Languages.
Albert F. Kidder, B. S.,
Assistant Professor of Agronomy.
William O. Scroggs, A. M.,
Assistant Professor of History and Economics.
‡Roy R. Peck, A. M.,
Assistant Professor of Romance Languages.

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†Died January 16, 1909.
‡Resigned January 30, 1909.

WILLIAM H. GATES, B. A.,
Acting Professor of Zoology and Entomology.
WILLIAM B. CLARKE,
Director of Music.
EDGAR R. WINGARD,
Director of Athletics.
MISS MERCEDES GARIG,
Assistant in English.
LINTON L. COOPER, B. S.,
Instructor in Mechanic Arts and Drawing
RAOUL L. MENVILLE, B. S.,
Instructor in Chemistry.
MAX BERNHEIM, B. S.,
Instructor in Mechanical Engineering.
DANIEL D. CLINE, A. M., LL. B.,
Instructor in Mathematics.
GEORGE L. TIEBOUT, B. S.,
Acting Instructor in Horticulture.
JOEL G. PRICHARD, D. D. S.,
Resident Secretary, Y. M. C. A.,
LEO J. LASSALLE, B. S.,
Assistant in Physics.
*EDWIN H. ROUSSEAU, B. S.,
Assistant in Mechanic Arts and Drawing.
NIELS F. PETERSEN, B. A.,
Assistant in Botany and Entomology.
BAYARD J. SANDOZ, B. S.,
Assistant in Sugar Chemistry and Engineering.
DAVID W. THOMAS, A. B.,
Assistant in Latin.
JAMES E. SMITHERMAN,
Assistant in English.
HENRY F. COUVILLON,
Student Assistant in Chemistry.
JOHN J. JOHNS,
Student Assistant in Chemistry.
SAMUEL W. PLAUCHE,
Student Assistant in Chemistry.

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*Resigned January 9, 1909.

WEBSTER J. EDGERLY,
Student Assistant in Mechanic Arts and Drawing.
FLOYD HAMILTON,
Student Assistant in Civil Engineering.
MERL C. TAYLOR,
Student Assistant in Commerce.
ARA M. WHIPPLE,
Student Assistant in Commerce.
AURELIO R. GUELL,
Student Assistant in Spanish.

EXPERIMENT STATION STAFF.

WILLIAM R. DODSON, A. B., S. B.,
Director (Baton Rouge, La.).

Sugar Station, Audubon Park, New Orleans.

HAMILTON P. AGEE, B. S.,
Assistant Director.
P. A. YODER, Ph. D.,
Chemist.
W. G. TAGGART, B. S.,
Assistant Chemist.
R. E. GRAHAM, B. S.,
Assistant Chemist.
WILLIAM L. OWEN, B. S.,
Bacteriologist.
J. K. McHUGH,
Secretary and Stenographer.
A. SCHEER,
Farm Manager.

State Station, Baton Rouge.

SAMUEL E. McCLENDON, B. S.,
Assistant Director.
WILLIAM H. DALRYMPLE, M. R. C. V. S.,
Veterinarian.
WILMON NEWELL, M. S.,
Entomologist.
G. D. HARRIS, M. S., M. A.,
Geologist.

C. W. EDGERTON, Ph. D.,
Plant Pathologist.

EUGENE W. KERR, M. E.,
Professor of Mechanical Engineering

J. E. HALLIGAN, B. S.,
Chemist.

GEORGE L. TIEBOUT, B. S.,
Horticulturist.

H. L. GREEN, B. S.,
Assistant Chemist.

A. P. KERR, B. S.,
Assistant Chemist.

J. C. SUMMERS, B. S.,
Assistant Chemist.

R. BAUS, B. S.,
Assistant Chemist.

R. G. FULLER, B. S.,
Assistant Chemist.

W. D. REID, B. S.,
Assistant Chemist.

R. G. TILLERY, B. S.,
Assistant Chemist.

J. G. LEE, JR., B. S.,
In Charge of Feeding Experiments.

E. M. PERCY, B. S.,
Assistant Mechanical Engineer.

J. T. TANNER, B. A.,
Secretary and Stenographer.

ROGER P. SWIRE, B. A.,
Treasurer.

North Louisiana Station, Calhoun.

J. B. GARRETT, B. S.,
Assistant Director.

IVY WATSON,
Farm Manager.

E. J. WATSON,
Horticulturist.

FACULTY OF THE SUMMER SCHOOL.
1908.

J. E. KEENY, President of Louisiana Industrial Institute,
Conductor.

ROBERT L. HIMES, Louisiana State University,
Commercial Geography and Geometry.

ALEXANDER B. COFFEY, Louisiana State University,
Introductory Psychology, Educational Psychology and Round Table.

SIDNEY E. WEBER, State High School Inspector,
Secondary Education, School Administration and Supervision, and Principles of Education.

JOSEPHINE W. HEERMANS, Kansas City, Mo., Schools,
Primary Education and Literature in the Grades.

ARTHUR T. PRESCOTT, Louisiana State University,
American History and Sociology.

HUGH M. BLAIN, Louisiana State University,
English Literature.

MARY B. GRUBB, Crawfordsville, Ind.,
Drawing and Manual Training.

JAMES W. NICHOLSON, Louisiana State University,
Algebra and Trigonometry.

CHARLES E. COATES, Louisiana State University,
Chemistry.

THOMAS W. ATKINSON, Louisiana State University,
Physics.

EDWARD L. SCOTT, Louisiana State University,
Latin and French.

ALBERT F. KIDDER, Louisiana State University,
Nature Study and School Gardens, Elementary Agriculture, and Elementary Botany.

LILLIAN M. KNOTT, Louisiana State Normal School,
Music.

MARGARET MURPHY, William and Mary College,
Child Study and Kindergarten Theory and Practice.

ANNA BURRIS, Natchitoches, La.,
Matron.

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President.

LEWIS S. SORLEY,
Commandant of Cadets.

CHARLES MCVEA,
Surgeon.

WILLIAM R. DODSON,
Director of Experiment Stations.

EDWARD L. SCOTT,
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ROGER P. SWIRE,
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MARVIN G. OSBORN,
Secretary.

MISS INEZ MORTLAND,
Librarian.

JOSEPH R. HOLMES,
Steward.

GEORGE L. TIEBOUT,
Superintendent of Grounds.

THOMAS HOGAN,
Assistant to the Commandant.

PAUL D. PAVY,
Hospital Steward.

JOHN A. MEHLER,
Janitor.

MISS ESSIE GAUTHREAUX,
Assistant in the Library.

HERBERT E. DAWKINS,
Assistant in the Library.

DAVID J. EWING,
Assistant in the Library.

GEORGE P. LESSLEY,
Assistant in the Law Library.

COMMITTEES OF THE FACULTY.

The President is ex-officio a member of every standing committee.

Athletics.

Professors Broussard, Himes, Atkinson, Coates, Henry, Jordan, and Mr. Wingard.

Candidates for Degrees.

Professors Scott, Pegues, Reed, Scroggs, Stumberg, and Tullis.

Classification.

Professors Atkinson, Scott, Coates, Fleming, Herget, Read, and Powers.

Commencement Exercises.

Professors Prescott, Nicholson, Dalrymple, Himes, Sanders, and Blain.

Debating.

Professors Reed, Coffey, Prescott, Henry, and Fleming.

Entrance Examinations.

Professors Read, Atkinson, Blain, Sanders, and Kidder.

Graduate Courses.

Professors Coates, Dodson, Fleming, Prescott, Read, Reed, and Bessey.

Library.

Professors Stumberg, Coates, Coffey, Herget, Fleming, Prescott, and Blain.

Medals.

Professors Pegues, Atkinson, and Jordan.

Registration.

Professors Scott, Himes, Pegues, Broussard, and Prescott.

Speakers and Lecturers.

Professors Nicholson, Prescott, Kerr, Dalrymple, and Fleming.

Student Organizations.

Professors Nicholson, Kidder, Coffey, Broussard, and Mr. Wingard.

Student Publications.

Professors Scott, Blain, Broussard, Dalrymple, and Kerr.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

HISTORICAL STATEMENT.

The Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College had its origin in certain grants of land made by the United States Government in 1806, 1811, and 1827, "for the use of a seminary of learning." In 1845 the State Constitution directed the organization of the institution. In 1853 the Legislature founded the Louisiana State Seminary of Learning and Military Academy, locating it three miles from Alexandria, in the parish of Rapides. The institution was opened January 2, 1860, with Col. William Tecumseh Sherman as superintendent. Its exercises were suspended April 23, 1863, on account of the war, but were resumed October 2, 1865, under the superintendency of Col. David F. Boyd, who remained at the head of the institution for nearly twenty years. The college building was burned October 15, 1869, and on the first day of November following, the institution resumed its exercises in Baton Rouge, where it has since remained.

The Louisiana State Agricultural and Mechanical College was established by an act of the Legislature approved April 7, 1873, to carry out the United States act of 1862, granting lands for this purpose. It was located at the Chalmette Battle Ground, St. Bernard parish, but temporarily opened in New Orleans, June 1, 1874, where it remained till its merger with the University.

On the second day of January, 1877, the act as passed by the Legislature of 1876, uniting the State University and the Agricultural and Mechanical College and locating the same at Baton Rouge, became a law and was promulgated June 1, 1877.

The two State institutions as thus "united and constituted into one and the same institution of learning," began their first joint session on the fifth day of October, 1877, "under the name and legal title of the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College."

The United States government generously gave the use of the splendid buildings and grounds of the military garrison at Baton Rouge to the University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, August 27, 1886. By act of Congress, approved April 28.

1902, full title to these buildings and grounds was vested in the University.

On the eighth day of November, 1904, the people of Louisiana approved an amendment removing the constitutional limit to the appropriations for the support of the University, thereby permitting the Legislature to provide adequately for the future needs of the institution.

THE UNIVERSITY SITE.

The site of the University is historic ground; over it hovers the romance of the struggles of the great powers for supremacy in the Mississippi Valley. These extensive grounds and splendid buildings, the princely gift of our national government, were occupied successively by the armed battalions of France, England, Spain, and America.

Here, in 1779, Galvez, the Spanish Governor General of Louisiana, after three days' battle, captured the British garrison under Col. Dickson. Here, in 1810, Philemon Thomas, with his mixed band of pinewoodsmen and Ohio flatboatmen, captured the Spanish post, killing Grandpre, its commander, and wresting West Florida from Spain. Here nearly every prominent officer in the United States army since the revolution did duty. Wilkinson and the first Wade Hampton, Revolutionary heroes, commanded here; as did afterwards Gaines and Jesup and Taylor, heroes of the war of 1812. Here Winfield Scott, the conqueror of Mexico, saw his first service as lieutenant of artillery. Here Lafayette was received by the military and citizens in 1824, and Andrew Jackson later. Here was the home of Zachary Taylor, hero of Buena Vista and President of the United States, and of his brilliant son "Dick," the distinguished Confederate general. Here, in 1861, the Louisiana State Guard, before the secession of Louisiana, took the garrison and the arsenal, with all their munitions of war, from the United States troops. Here, in 1862, General Breckinridge, commanding the Confederates, fought a desperate battle with the Union army and navy under Williams and Farragut. Williams was killed, and the Confederate ram Arkansas was blown up in full view.

These grounds were trod by Grant and Lee, Sherman and "Stonewall" Jackson; by McClellan and the Johnstons, Bragg and Rosecrans; by Longstreet and Harney; George H. Thomas

and Beauregard; by Forrest and Phil Sheridan, Hardee and Hood; by Hancock and Custer, Admiral Porter and Bishop-General Polk; and by the great civilians, Clay and Calhoun, Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis.

"Loose thy shoe from off thy foot, for the place whereon thou standest is holy."

GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

The grounds form the northern boundary of the city of Baton Rouge, overlooking the Mississippi River, and contain 209 1-2 acres. A large portion is used by the State Experiment Station, and a small portion is covered by the University Lake. In the University enclosure proper there are 52 acres. From the boundaries of this enclosure, the ground slopes away sharply in every direction except toward the city. The system of drainage was devised and executed by the United States engineers, and is well-nigh perfect.

The grounds are more than sixteen feet above the extreme high-water of the Mississippi. They are a part of the first bluffs on the river north of its mouth, and are beyond all possible danger of overflow.

The University has added an excellent sewerage system of its own, by which all refuse matter is emptied into the river. All the barrack buildings are supplied with water from the large artesian well supplying the city The purity of this water has been established by chemical analysis and long use, and has never been questioned. The grounds are covered almost perpetually with rich green grass, and shaded by majestic trees. It is believed that no more beautiful campus is to be found in the South.

A handsome memorial tablet marking the site of President Zachary Taylor's residence was erected in 1899 by Baton Rouge Camp No. 17, United Confederate Veterans, and adds materially to the beauty and the historic interest of the University campus.

The Hill Memorial Library was donated to the University by Mr. John Hill, of West Baton Rouge, as a memorial to his son, John Hill, Jr., a graduate of this institution and for many years a member of the Board of Supervisors. It occupies a prominent position near the Third street entrance, and is the center of the new quadrangle of University buildings. It is 92 feet wide and 107 feet deep. The central rotunda is flanked by two reading

rooms. Behind the rotunda there is working space for the library staff, and behind this the stack room for one hundred thousand volumes, provided with the most approved system of fire-proof steel book-stacks. In the basement are ample seminar rooms, besides the packing room, store room, toilet room, janitor's room, and the other facilities usually provided in modern library buildings.

The Garig Hall is a handsome brick building in the northwest corner of the academic quadrangle, facing the parade ground. It was built during the session of 1899-1900, and is a gift to the University from the late Mr. William Garig, of Baton Rouge. It is used as an assembly hall, and has a seating capacity of over one thousand.

The Barracks are composed of five brick buildings, with broad galleries in front and rear supported by massive brick columns. Four of these buildings occupy four sides of a pentagon, the fifth side opening out on the river. The rooms on the ground floors of the pentagon buildings are used as class rooms, offices, armories, etc.; those on the second floors are occupied by the cadets. The fifth building is devoted to cadet use exclusively.

The Old Chemical Laboratory is a brick building east of the pentagon, now occupied by the Department of Agronomy. The ground floor has rooms for elementary experiment work, with desk room for eighty students. The second floor is divided into five rooms—a lecture room, an office and library, a private laboratory, and a soil physics laboratory, with desk room for forty-four students.

The new Chemical Laboratory, Irion Hall, was finished during the session of 1908-9 and occupied during the second term. It is a reinforced concrete building of colonial design, faced with brick, fireproof and of the most modern design. It is 155 feet long by 73 feet wide and is situated between Garig Hall and Heard Hall, facing south. It is three stories high and will accommodate four hundred students.

The Agricultural Hall is a three-story brick building. On the first floor are the Young Men's Christian Association rooms and dark rooms for photographic work. On the second floor are the lecture rooms of the professors of Agriculture, Zoology and

Entomology, and Veterinary Science. The Botanical and Zoological Laboratories are located on the third floor.

The Horticultural Building, situated on the north side of the Horticultural Garden, is a large slate-covered brick building, devoted to the preservation of products and storage of implements.

The Veterinary Infirmary, at the northeast corner of the University grounds, is partitioned into three large compartments, one of which is fitted up as a pharmacy. In the yard are stalls for animals under treatment.

The Hospital, used for many years as a mess hall, has been thoroughly renovated and restored to its original use as an infirmary. It contains two large wards and ten smaller rooms, and is comfortably furnished and well equipped with modern appliances and conveniences. Another hospital contains the surgeon's laboratory, and is used for the isolation of contagious diseases.

The Experiment Station Laboratory, a handsome two-story building, neatly arranged for the laboratory work of the stations, is situated west of the Treasurer's office. It contains also the general offices of the experiment stations and of the State Crop Pest Commission. It was built in 1899.

Foster Hall, the new mess hall and dormitory, built in 1901, is situated between the Agricultural Hall and the Pavilion. It is a handsome and imposing three-story brick building, supplied with all modern conveniences.

Heard Hall, the new Physics and Civil Engineering building, is a handsome two-story brick structure, 112x57 feet, situated on the north side of the academic quadrangle and about 250 feet east of Garig Hall. It is provided with water and electric lights, and is heated by steam. The first floor is occupied by the Department of Physics and Electricity, and provides an office, a lecture room with one hundred and twenty seats, four laboratory rooms, one of which is especially designed for magnetic work, an apparatus room with dust-proof cases, and a dark room for photographic and photometric work. The departments of Civil Engineering and Mathematics occupy the second floor, which is divided into an office, two lecture rooms with sixty seats each, two large drawing rooms, an instrument room, and a dark room for blue-print work.

The Electric Power House, finished in 1903, is situated north of the new Physics Laboratory. It supplies power for the Mechanical Workshop, heat for the three other new buildings and light for all the buildings and grounds.

Robertson Hall, the new Mechanical Workshop, situated in the northeast corner of the academic quadrangle, is a two-story brick building, 200 feet long by 80 feet wide. The first floor is devoted entirely to the Mechanic Arts, and contains large, well equipped shops for joinery, wood-turning and pattern-making, forging, foundry work, and machine work. Each shop is adjacent to a special tool-room and combined locker and toilet-room. The second floor contains a department library and reading room, a lecture room, two large drawing rooms, a dark room, an exhibition room for the display of the full course of work, an office, a toilet room, two cloak rooms, and a room for the janitor.

The old Mechanical Workshop east of the Agricultural Hall has been fitted up as a modern creamery and dairy.

The Alumni Building, erected as a memorial to the late Col. D. F. Boyd, is now being built. The administrative offices and reception rooms will be on the first floor. The second floor will contain several rooms, as well as an assembly hall with a seating capacity of about three hundred.

The new Engineering Laboratory, built in 1906, is a two-story concrete block building, 46 by 82 feet, with a one-story addition, 16 by 45 feet. It adjoins the Electric Power House. The entire first story is used to accommodate the apparatus and laboratory equipment, such as steam, gas, gasoline, and pumping engines, etc. It includes one large room, 46 by 82 feet, a toilet room, an instrument room, and a locker room. The main laboratory also contains a basement, 26 by 14 feet and 10 feet deep, used for steam engine condensers, and a low-level tank for hydraulic experiments. The second story contains two recitation rooms, one of which is equipped so that it may be darkened for lantern slide work; a large designing room, a dark room, a reading room, and an office.

Other buildings are the Pavilion, Treasurer's office, Laundry, Fraternity halls, storerooms, and four residences.

The Horticultural Garden contains about twelve acres devoted to experiment work.

OBJECTS OF THE INSTITUTION.

The purposes for which the University was organized are set forth in the Act of 1877 (page 18 of Acts of 1878), uniting the Louisiana State University and the Agricultural and Mechanical College. This Act is the charter of the present institution. From it the following extracts are taken:

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, as hereinbefore created, shall have for its object to become an institution of learning, in the broadest and highest sense, where literature, science and all the arts may be taught; where the principles of truth and honor may be established, and a noble sense of personal and patriotic and religious duty inculcated; in fine, to fit the citizen to perform justly, skillfully, and magnanimously all the offices, both private and public, of peace and war.

Sec. 4. . . . That the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, as hereinbefore created, shall provide general instruction and education in all the departments of literature, science, art, and industrial and professional pursuits; and it shall provide special instruction for the purpose of agriculture, the mechanic arts, mining, military science and art, civil engineering, law, medicine, commerce, and navigation.

Sec 12. . . . That there shall be maintained in the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, as hereinbefore constituted and established:

First—Schools of literature, including the languages of the principal nations of ancient and modern times; philosophy, logic, rhetoric and elocution, history, ethics, metaphysics, and such other and special branches of learning as the board of supervisors may determine.

Second—Schools of science, including mathematics, astronomy, engineering, drawing, physics, chemistry, botany, zoology, agriculture, mechanics, mining, navigation, and commerce, and such other special branches of learning as the board of supervisors may determine.

Third—Schools of the useful and fine arts, and of military science and art.

Fourth—Schools of medicine and law.

Fifth—Such other schools as the board of supervisors may establish.

Sec. 13. . . . That the board of supervisors may affiliate with the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College any incorporated university or college, or school of medicine, law, or other special course of instruction, upon such terms as may be deemed expedient; and such university, college, or school may retain the control of its own property, and have its own board of trustees, faculties, and president respectively; and the students of such universities, colleges, or schools recommended by the respective faculties thereof may receive from the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College the degrees of those universities, colleges, or schools, and the said students of said institutions of learning or special schools, thus graduated, shall rank as graduates of the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Sec. 18. . . . That it is particularly enjoined upon the board of supervisors of this University and Agricultural and Mechanical College to make the training in those branches of study relating to agriculture and the mechanic arts as practical as possible, and to that end to provide the necessary workshops and laboratories, and to secure suitable land in the vicinity of the University and Agricultural and Mechanical College for an experiment farm.

THE RELATION OF THE UNIVERSITY TO THE STATE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The Louisiana State University is an essential part of the State school system. Its work begins where the other schools leave off. To the high school graduate it offers numerous four-year courses in cultural, professional, and technical subjects, taught by competent instructors. To the graduates of the industrial institutes and of the State Normal School, the University gives advanced standing for work of college grade already done, and offers the opportunity to take up new branches of study, or continue work begun elsewhere. Like the other members of the State school system, the University gives instruction without charge to the citizens of the State.

THE UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATION.

Since the passage of the Act of 1877 uniting the Louisiana State University and the Agricultural and Mechanical College the legal title of the institution has been "The Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College." It is organized into the following schools and colleges: The College of Arts and Sciences, the College of Agriculture, the College of Engineering, the Audubon Sugar School, the Law School, the Teachers College, and the Graduate Department.

1. The College of Arts and Sciences.

In this College are grouped the non-professional subjects of collegiate instruction. The work is so arranged that a student may not slight any of the training considered essential to a rounded education, while at the same time the scheme of instruction is elastic, especially after the Sophomore year, enabling a student to specialize in the subject or subjects of his choice. Thus he may pursue a course of study emphasizing any one of the following divisions: (1) literature and the languages, ancient and modern; (2) history, the political and social sciences and other philosophical studies; (3) the higher study of commerce and business problems; (4) the sciences, mathematical, physical or biological. It is not the aim of the College of Arts and Sciences to offer professional training but to prepare men and women for their life work by giving them a well-balanced education. The degree of Bachelor of Arts (B. A.) is conferred upon graduates of this College.

2. The College of Agriculture.

In the College of Agriculture emphasis is put upon the practical work of the agriculturist, and a thorough drill is given in those subjects that border upon or underlie the general subject of agriculture. The work of this College falls into three fields: (1) the College work proper, embracing a four-year course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science; (2) the work of the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Stations, which consists in investigations conducted by experts along many lines of practical and scientific agriculture; and (3) the School of Agriculture, which is organized for the purpose of giving a practical, scientific education to farmers' and planters' sons

who are unable to pursue the full college course in agriculture. All of the work of the College of Agriculture has a practical bearing upon agricultural conditions in the State of Louisiana.

3. The College of Engineering.

The College of Engineering consists of the following departments: Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Mechanic Arts and Drawing. In this College are organized the courses in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering, and Chemical Engineering, which are designed to give to students such training as will enable them on graduation to fill the positions that are rapidly opening to capable engineers. The degree of Bachelor of Science (B. S.) is conferred upon a graduate of the College of Engineering.

4. The Audubon Sugar School.

The aim of the Audubon Sugar School is to prepare men as experts in sugar growing and manufacture. The course, five years in length, combines work of the Colleges of Engineering and Agriculture, and leads to the degree of Bachelor of Science (B. S.). The theoretical instruction is given in Baton Rouge; for practical instruction ten weeks during the grinding season, of the fourth and fifth years of the sugar course, are spent at the Sugar Experiment Station, Audubon Park, New Orleans. Here the student receives instruction in the best methods of growing cane and takes part in the making of sugar.

5. The Law School.

The Law School was organized to carry out the provision of Section 4 of the Act of 1877, which united the Louisiana State University and the Agricultural and Mechanical College. Section 4 directs that the University "shall provide general instruction and education in all the departments of literature, science, art, and industrial and professional pursuits, and it shall provide special instruction for the purpose of agriculture, the mechanic arts, mining, military science and art, civil engineering, law, medicine, commerce, and navigation." The Supreme Court has recognized the diploma of the Law School as entitling its holder to obtain without examination a license to practice law in the State of Louisiana.

6. The Teachers College.

The Teachers College presents in definite organization the instruction offered by the University to students who wish to fit themselves by collegiate training for the higher grades of work in the public school system or to prepare themselves for positions as supervisors, principals and parish superintendents. The courses offered by the College are (1) the prescribed work of 45 hours, which must be done under the regulations of the College of Arts and Sciences; (2) the professional courses in Philosophy, Psychology and Education; (3) courses in practical methods given under the direction of the heads of the various departments.

7. The Graduate Department.

The University offers graduate instruction in all the Schools and Colleges. The work is under the general supervision of a Committee on Graduate Courses, but the scope, form and methods of instruction are determined independently by each department. The graduate courses, one and two years in length, lead to the degrees of Master of Arts (M. A.), Master of Science (M. S.), Mechanical Engineer (M. E.), Civil Engineer (C. E.), Electrical Engineer (E. E.), and Chemical Engineer (Ch. E.).

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

Every applicant for admission to the University must be of good moral character and at least sixteen years of age (at nearest birthday); but for students who are well prepared to enter the Freshman class the age limit may be waived. For admission to the Law School applicants must be at least eighteen years of age.

Students are admitted to the University by examination, certificate, or diploma. Applicants who have not satisfactory certificates or diplomas are examined and classed on the results of the examination. Applicants over eighteen years of age will be admitted to special courses of study, without examination, provided they satisfy the President and professors concerned that they are prepared to take the subjects selected. An applicant who desires to enter a class higher than the Freshman class must show by examination, certificate, or diploma that he

has completed the previous work of the course that he wishes to pursue.

In order that a certificate may be a fair basis for classification it should contain a detailed statement of the studies pursued by the applicant, the time devoted to each, the text-books used, the progress and degree of proficiency attained in each study, and the class completed, together with a testimonial of character. Certificates in blank may be obtained from the Secretary, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.

The University bases its requirements for admission to the Freshman class upon the "State Course of Study for the Common Schools of Louisiana," as prepared and published by the Department of Education of the State of Louisiana. In order to adapt them also to the courses of the various private academies, these requirements are expressed in units, a unit being the equivalent of five recitations per week for one school year, or session. The nature of the work required for each unit is indicated below under the heading "Nature and Scope of Preparatory Work."

For full admission to the Freshman class 12 units of work must be offered. This is the value placed by the Carnegie Foundation upon the present State course of study for high schools. Graduates of high schools recognized by the State Board of Education will be admitted with a credit of 12 units to the Freshman class of any of the Schools or Colleges. As the recently adopted State course of study for high schools goes into operation the entrance requirements will be raised to correspond. It is expected that after two years the high schools will be giving the entire new course. The University will then require for admission the entire work of the course or its equivalent in units.

Certificates from private schools and from public high schools other than those recognized by the State Board of Education will be given such credits as shall be determined by the Examination Committee of the Louisiana State University. If a student enters on certificate and later shows marked deficiency in preparation he may be required to take the entrance examination at any time during the first two months.

Teachers holding first grade certificates will be admitted to the University without examination, and will be classed upon their certificates. Students who can present certificates showing that they have passed the uniform entrance examinations of the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Southern States will be admitted to the Freshman class without examination. The certificates of the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations will be accepted in lieu of entrance examinations for what such certificates actually cover of the entrance requirements of the University.

Units offered for entrance may not be used as credits in the college course. One, two, or three units in Latin may be offered for entrance, but three units will be required of those students who desire to pursue the study of Latin in the Freshman class. Any student offering a modern language for entrance will continue the study of that language in the Freshman class if he selects a course of study requiring a modern language in that class.

The subjects accepted for admission to the Freshman class of the University with their value in units, are as follows:

English, 3 units
Algebra, 2 units
Geometry, Plane, 1 unit
Geometry, Solid, ½ unit
Trigonometry, ½ unit
History, 1 to 4 units
French, 1 to 3 units
German, 1 to 3 units
Spanish, 1 to 3 units
Latin, Grammar, 1 unit
Latin, Cæsar, 1 unit
Latin, Cicero, 1 unit
Greek, 1 to 2 units
Physical Geography, 1 unit
Commercial Geography, 1 unit
Physics, ½ to 1 unit
Chemistry, ½ to 1 unit
Botany, ½ to 1 unit
Agriculture, 1 unit
Zoology, ½ to 1 unit
Physiology, ½ to 1 unit
Civil Government, ½ to 1 unit
Bookkeeping, ½ to 1 unit
Stenography and Typewriting, ½ to 1 unit
Shopwork, ½ to 1 unit
Music, 1 to 2 units
Drawing, freehand, ½ to 1 unit
Drawing, mechanical, ½ to 1 unit

For admission to the College of Arts and Sciences, the Teachers College, the College of Engineering, the Audubon Sugar School, and the Law School, the candidate must

offer 12 units, selected from the above list, 8 of which are prescribed as follows: English, 3 units; Algebra, 2 units; Plane Geometry, 1 unit; History, 1 unit; a modern language, 1 unit. For a modern language Latin may be substituted for admission to the College of Arts and Sciences and the Teachers College. A student wishing to pursue a literary or classical course must include three units of Latin or three units of Latin and one of Greek in the twelve units offered.

For admission to the College of Agriculture, 12 units selected from the above list must be presented, including: English, 3 units; Algebra, 2 units; Plane Geometry, 1 unit, and History, 1 unit.

Applicants not prepared to meet the full requirements may be admitted into any of the schools and colleges conditioned in not more than 3 units.

NATURE AND SCOPE OF PREPARATORY WORK.

Mathematics.

Three units.

Algebra—Two units. A thorough knowledge of equations with two or more unknown quantities that can be solved by the methods of simple or quadratic equations; problems depending on linear or quadratic equations; the binominal theorem for positive integral exponents; the theory of exponents; combination and reduction of radicals and the solution of radical equations.

Plane Geometry—One unit. Solid Geometry—One-half unit. There must be shown ability to prove the ordinary theorems, to demonstrate simple original theorems, and to solve problems relating to the mensuration of polygons and circles.

English.

1. Reading—One and one-half units. The form of examination will usually be the writing of a paragraph or two on each of the several topics, to be chosen by the candidate from a considerable number—perhaps ten or fifteen—given in the examination paper. The treatment of these topics is designed to test the candidate's power of clear and accurate expression, and will call for only a general knowledge of the substance of

the books. In every case knowledge of the book will be regarded as less important than the ability to write good English. In preparation for this part of the examination, it is important that the candidate shall have been instructed in the elements of rhetoric.

The books prescribed for this part of the examination are as follows:

Shakespeare's The Merchant of Venice and Macbeth; The Sir Roger de Coverly Papers in the Spectator; Irving's Life of Goldsmith; Coleridge's The Ancient Mariner; Scott's Ivanhoe and The Lady of the Lake; Tennyson's Gareth and Lynette, Lancelot and Elaine, and The Passing of Arthur; Lowell's The Vision of Sir Launfal; George Eliot's Silas Marner.

2. Study and Practice—One and one-half units. This part of the examination presupposes the thorough study of each of the works named below. The examination will be upon subject-matter, form, and structure. In addition, the candidate is required to answer questions involving the essentials of English grammar, and may be asked questions on the leading facts in those periods of English literary history to which the prescribed works belong.

The books set for this part of the examination are:

Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar; Milton's Lycidas, Comus, L'Allegro and Il Penseroso; Burke's Speech on Conciliation with America; Macaulay's Essay on Addison and Life of Johnson.

In place of any of the works named under 1 and 2, the candidate may offer equivalents selected from the literature that is prescribed in the course of study for the high schools of Louisiana.

Latin.

Three units.

1. Grammar, Composition, and Easy Reading—One unit. The inflections; the simpler rules for composition and derivation of words; syntax of cases and the verbs; structure of sentences in general, with particular regard to relative and conditional sentences, indirect discourse, and the subjunctive. Translation into easy Latin of detached sentences, and into English of easy Latin narrative. The work of this first year is measured fairly

by Collar and Daniell's First Year Latin, or equivalent, and readings from Viri Romæ, or something similar.

2. Cæsar—One unit. Any four books on the Gallic War, or equivalent, as in Greenough, D'Ooge, and Daniell's Second Year Latin, all of Part I, or pages 143 to 237, Part II.

3. Cicero—One unit. Any four orations from the following list, or equivalents: The four orations against Catiline, Archias, Marcellus, Roscius, Ligarius, the fourteenth Philippic.

A thorough study of Latin grammar, as in Bennett's Latin Grammar, or in Allen and Greenough's New Latin Grammar, and of Latin prose composition, as in Bennett's Latin Composition, or in Daniell's New Latin Composition, should accompany the reading of Cæsar and of Cicero.

Provision is made for instruction in courses 2 (Cæsar) and 3 (Cicero) for applicants who are unable to offer more than one unit in Latin; but the full three courses are required to enter Freshman Latin.

Greek.

One unit.

Grammar, Composition, and Easy Reading—The common forms, idioms, and constructions, and the general grammatical principles of Attic Greek prose. Translation into Greek of detached sentences and into English of easy Greek narrative. The work of this first year is measured fairly by White's First Greek Book, or equivalent, and reading from Moss' First Greek Reader.

For applicants who have had no Greek, provision is made for instruction in this first year course.

French.

One to three units.

1. The first year's work in French should include careful drill in pronunciation with strict training in the rudiments of grammar, frequent written and spoken exercises in the use of language, translating easy English sentences into French, and writing French from dictation; reading 100 to 175 pages of easy prose.

2. The second year's work should comprise the reading of 250 to 400 pages of prose, constant turning of English into

French, and the writing of French from dictation, with continued drill in grammar.

3. In the third year the work should include the reading of 400 to 600 pages of more difficult French; the completion of work in grammar; writing summaries, paraphrases in French of the matter read.

German.

One to three units.

The preparation, year by year, in German should follow the plan outlined for the work in French. The required reading of German texts should be about two-thirds the quantity prescribed in French.

Spanish.

One to three units.

The preparation in Spanish should follow the plan outlined for the work in French. The amount of reading prescribed should be about the same.

History.

One to four units.

For admission to the University one unit must be offered. This must be one of the four courses named below. In addition three other units in History may be offered. In each history course a standard text should be used as a basis of instruction. This should be mastered through careful study, with recitations and frequent written exercises based upon the text. The relation between history and geography should be constantly kept in view by the study of maps in the text, by the use of an historical atlas and by the making of historical maps. The professor of History in Louisiana State University will send specimen maps to teachers who desire them. In addition to the text not less than 300 pages of supplementary reading should be done in each course. For best results this reading should consist mainly of short biographies of noted persons. A notebook should be kept containing written exercises, studies on the lives of noted individuals, maps, extracts, summaries, etc. The divisions of the field of history, with recommended texts in each, are as follows:

1. History of the Orient, Greece and Rome, to Charlemagne. One unit. Texts: Morey, Botsford, West, Wolfson, or Myers.

2. Mediæval and Modern History. One unit. Texts: West, Harding, Bourne, Munro and Whitcomb, or Myers.

3. History of England. One unit. Texts: Wrong, Terry, Cheyney, Andrews, Montgomery, or Coman and Kendall.

4. History of the United States. One unit. Texts: Waddy Thompson, Adams and Trent, Chambers, or Montgomery.

Civics.

Half unit or one unit.

An entrance credit of one unit is granted for high school work in civics requiring one year for completion, and acquainting the student with the nature and forms of government, the historical development of the American federal system, the distribution of political powers in the United States, and the organization and operation of State and federal governments.

Botany.

Half unit or one unit.

The preparation in botany should include a study of the following divisions of the subject: Anatomy and morphology; physiology; ecology; the natural history of the plant groups, and classification. Considerable time should be given to laboratory and field work and record of the work be kept in notebooks, which would be presented at the entrance examination.

Zoology.

Half unit or one unit.

Preparation in zoology should include a careful study of the following divisions of the subject: general life history, habits, and economic relations of animals of Louisiana; classification into phyla and chief classes with a discussion of the characteristics of each group and sub-group; general plan of structure of selected types of invertebrates and vertebrates; and the function of the various important organ systems; and the very general external features of development of animals.

Chemistry.

Half unit or one unit.

The preparation in chemistry should include laboratory work comprising at least 40 exercises; instruction by lecture and demonstration; and study of a standard text. The laboratory notebook must be presented for inspection.

Physics.

Half unit or one unit.

A year's work in physics should include the thorough study of a good text, supplemented by lectures and demonstrations, and by individual laboratory work comprising at least 40 exercises, the results of which should be tabulated in a notebook and presented at the entrance examination.

Bookkeeping.

Half unit or one unit.

Theory and practice involved in the historical entry, journalising, special columns, the balance sheet, and the customs and laws governing invoices, notes, drafts, bills of lading, receipts, etc. Applicant must be prepared to write out any of the forms involved in above requirement.

Stenography.

Half unit or one unit.

The ability to write from dictation at the rate of forty words a minute, and to transcribe same on the typewrtier at the rate of thirty words per minute. Spelling and punctuation must be up to a grade of ninety.

Physical and Industrial Geography.

Half unit or one unit.

The accepted theories regarding the origin and planetary movements of the earth; the earth's crust and the processes by which the surface is shaped; the distribution of minerals; conditions of life and its distribution.

Freehand Drawing.

Half unit or one unit.

Sketching simple foliage and vegetable forms, simple geometrical solids, singly, and in groups. One-half unit.

Sketching complex geometrical solids, and objects such as a table, chair, basket or bucket, singly or grouped, with the lines correctly accented. One-half unit.

Mechanical Drawing.

Half unit or one unit.

Plain lettering, line exercises, tracing; selected geometric construction; finished drawings. The student is expected to understand the proper care and use of instruments. His work, with his teacher's certificate, should be presented when applying for entrance.

Shopwork.

One to three units.

Under the heading of shopwork are included the following subjects: woodwork, forging, and machine work. Proficient training in these subjects will be credited according to the time they are systematically followed, three hours of laboratory instruction being counted as one hour of recitation. The student should be familiar with the usual shopwork process and methods of work, and the properties of the materials commonly used in constructions.

Music.

One to two units.

Musical Appreciation—A general knowledge of the principal musical forms—song, classic dance, fugue, sonata (all movements) and symphony—and of their historical development; an acquaintance with the lives of the great composers, and with their compositions. One unit.

Harmony—The ability to harmonize a simple soprano of not fewer than eight measures in four vocal parts, involving in major or minor modes, diatonic chords of the seventh and modulation, transient or complete, to next related keys; the ability to analyze (by indicating the keys, the chords, and the various non-harmonic tones employed) a simple piece of music involving altered chords passing tones, suspensions, appoggiaturas and pedal point. One unit.

APPROVED HIGH SCHOOLS IN THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Below is a list of the high schools of the State that are recognized by the State Board of Education. The State course of study as pursued in these schools meets the entrance requirements of the University:

Abbeville—E. B. Donnell.
Alexandria—J. Reese Lin.
Arcadia—E. H. Fisher.
Bastrop—L. H. Denman.
Baton Rouge—J. W. Taylor.
Bellvue—I. B. Alford.
Benton—M. F. Godfrey.
Bernice—G. W. Newton.
Bunkie—C. M. Hughes.
Campti—W. S. Bliss.
Cheneyville—A. J. Park.
Colfax—J. F. Welch.
Columbia—W. P. Maury.
Coushatta—H. B. Hines.
DeRidder—A. E. Phillips.
Dodson—W. W. Bennett.
Donaldsonville—J. L. Rusca.
Eros—J. L. Hutcheson.
Evergreen—W. J. Dunn.
Farmerville—E. E. Keebler.
Franklin—Chas. Gott.
Gibsland—A. J. Caldwell.
Grand Cane—S. M. Cook.
Grand Prairie—P. H. Griffith.
Gueydan—L. A. Law.
Hammond—H. R. McCullough.
Harrisonburg—A. J. Roane.
Haughton—W. J. Davis.
Haynesville—L. D. McCollister.
Jeanerette—L. H. Gosserand.
Jena—R. E. Bobbitt.
Jennings—J. L. Anderson.
Jonesboro—J. Van Sant.
Lake Arthur—J. T. Harwell.
Lake Charles—E. S. Jenkins.
Lake Providence—C. C. Lewis.
Lecompte—W. N. Bingham.
Leesville—G. D. Free.
Logansport—F. E. McReynolds.
Mansfield—F. M. Cook.
Marion—Paul Weiss.
Marksville—J. M. Barham.
Marthaville—H. B. Messick.
Merryville—L. L. Squires.
Minden—C. A. Ives.
Monroe—T. O. Brown.
Napoleonville—C. J. O'Farrell.
Newellton—T. M. Wade.
New Iberia—J. L. Cook.
Opelousas—W. B. Prescott.
Patterson—W. H. Crawford.
Plain Dealing—T. A. Binford.
Robeline—I. T. Rutledge.
Shreveport—E. M. Wollank.
Slidell—R. S. Crichlow.
St. Francisville—B. N. Lowrey.
St. Joseph—John T. Moseley.
St. Martinville—L. P. Foote.
Tallulah—M. S. Pittman.
Vidalia—Miss Julia Dale.
Ville Platte—E. E. Ortego.
Washington—A. L. Bittle.
Winnfield—W. C. Robinson.
Winnsboro—S. N. Chennault.
White Castle—J. N. Anglin.

Graduates of other high schools and academies (public and private) will be admitted on their diplomas accompanied by certificates covering their entire courses of study. They will be given credit for the high school subjects that they have pursued and completed to the satisfaction of the faculty of the University.

REGISTRATION AND ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

Examinations of applicants for entrance and of students who have deficiencies to make up, will be held on the first four days of the session; and any such deficiency must be made up then, or the student must take the deficient study again in class, unless permitted by the Faculty to substitute another subject of the same or lower grade. If a former student who has any deficient study behind him returns after the regular opening, he must make good such deficiency in the first two days after his return or take the deficient study again in class. Deficiencies in the studies prescribed in the College of Arts and Sciences and the Teachers College must be made up; for these no substitutes are permitted.

A student reporting for examination in any subject at a time other than that set in the regular schedule of examinations will be charged a fee of two dollars for the examination in each subject, but the total fees for a number of examinations taken together will not exceed five dollars. This rule applies to entrance examinations as well as to examinations for conditions or promotion.

A fee of two dollars is charged for registration. This is remitted to all students who register during the first three days of the session.

DEGREES.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts (B. A.) is conferred upon any student who has completed a four years course in the College of Arts and Sciences, or in the Teachers College. The degree of Bachelor of Science (B. S.) is conferred upon any student who has completed one of the four or five year courses in the College of Agriculture or the College of Engineering, or the course in the Audubon Sugar School.

Upon a student who has completed the two years course in the Law School the degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL. B.) is conferred. Upon the completion of the three years course in the Law School the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law (B. C. L.) is conferred upon a student who has a bachelor's degree in Arts or Sciences, provided he has shown the working knowledge of Latin or French necessary to civil law specialization. Upon other graduates of the three years course the degree of LL. M. is conferred.

The degree of Master of Arts (M. A.) is conferred after the completion of one year's graduate study in the College of Arts and Sciences, or in the Teachers College. The degree of Master of Science is conferred after a year of graduate study in the College of Agriculture or the College of Engineering. The degrees of Mechanical Engineer (M. E.), Civil Engineer (C. E.), Chemical Engineer (Ch. E.), and Electrical Engineer (E. E.) are granted after two years of graduate study in the mechanical, civil, chemical and electrical engineering courses, respectively. In all cases candidate for degrees must comply with the conditions prescribed by the Faculty.

THESIS.

Every candidate for graduation in any academic school or college must write an original thesis, which must deal with some principal subject of study in the course he is pursuing. The theme of this thesis must be selected within a month after the opening of the session, and both theme and matter must be approved and accepted by the professor teaching said subject of study. The thesis must be submitted to the professor in charge by the first of May, and to the professor of English, in final form, by the tenth of May.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of the University is military, and is designed to train the cadet to habits of neatness, order, and punctuality; to develop in him self-control—that mastery of all his powers, mental, moral and physical, which conduces to the highest success in life; and to inculcate the principles of truth, honor, and devotion to duty underlying the upright, manly, Christian character.

Under the military system the aim is to exercise such control over the cadets at all times as will enable them to derive the greatest advantage from the opportunities afforded by the University for their development in all right directions.

A very common error is to think that under the military system academic work is sacrificed to drills and discipline. Nearly, if not quite, as much time is given for study as in non-military schools; and owing to the greater regularity of life, the better observance of the rules of health and physical culture, and the removal of distracting influences, the mind is prepared to effect greater and more lasting results.

Cadets boarding in barracks are not allowed to leave the grounds at any time except upon permit issued in regular order. At night they are required to be in their rooms for the purpose of study, except when absent on duty or by special permission. No cadet is permitted to visit objectionable places of resort.

The having of eatables in quarters; keeping unauthorized arms, or deadly weapons, in possession; drinking intoxicating liquors of any kind; playing cards or other games of chance; having in possession intoxicants, cards or other materials used in games of chance, or bringing them, or causing them to be brought, within cadet limits; and hazing in all its forms, are positively prohibited by the regulations of the University. Parents and guardians are cautioned against sending any of the above named contraband articles to their sons or wards, as they are subject to confiscation and are likely to bring punishment and possibly disgrace upon the offending cadet.

Except in extreme cases no student will be allowed to resign during the last thirty days of either term, nor will his resignation be accepted at any time if he has more than 90 demerits, or is charged with a serious offense.

All students, whether boarding in or out of the University, are required to conduct themselves, at all times and in all places, in such manner as to bring no discredit on themselves or on the institution.

Continual failure in study or habitual neglect of academic or military duties, or general pernicious influence upon other

students may at any time, after due notice to the parent or guardian, cause the enforced withdrawal of a student, at the discretion of the President.

No degree or certificate will be conferred upon a student who is in arrears for any University dues, and the contraction of debts elsewhere is forbidden.

The authority of a parent to interfere with the work of the University by detaining or excusing the student from any duty cannot be recognized.

When any cadet receives 100 demerits during any one term, he is dismissed or suspended for the rest of the session.

A student who overstays his leave of absence or is absent from the University, will not be continued on the rolls longer than one week, unless satisfactory explanation is given within that time.

Every student, upon matriculating at the University, assumes an obligation to take good care of all property provided by the University for his use; to obey all rules, regulations, and orders emanating from proper authority, and to discharge his duties with regularity, fidelity, and honor.

Each cadet boarding in barracks requires two uniforms for his first year (one heavy weight, costing $14.75, and one light weight costing about $10.50), and one for each year thereafter.

Each town student attending drills is required to have at all times one uniform in good condition, the same to be worn only while actually performing military duty.

No uniforms will be allowed to be worn that are not made by the regular uniform contractor.

The wearing of civilian clothing by cadets living in barracks is allowed only under exceptional circumstances, and parents are urged to limit the supply of a cadet's civilian clothing to what is absolutely necessary for his use in traveling between his home and the University.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

The physical training of youth has come to be recognized as of equal educational importance with the mental, and the military drills at the University have been regulated to meet this want.

The college graduate has severe demands made upon his physical as well as his mental qualifications, and those graduates who neglect proper physical exercise often have weak heart action and flaccid muscles, and through weak lungs are often liable to pulmonary diseases. Students urged on toward scholastic prizes, medals, etc., by their own desire or by the ambitious desires of their parents, too often neglect physical exercise under the mistaken idea that time taken from study for drill or athletic sport is wasted.

It is the policy of the University to encourage and foster clean college athletics. All necessary safeguards are thrown around the games to keep out every element of brutality and professional sport, and to prevent their interfering with the class-work of the students. Students are allowed to engage in games for which they are physically fitted, and to take part in intercollegiate contests, unless positively forbidden by their parents by letter to the President of the University.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The association is wholly nonsectarian. Its object is to bring the students together in healthful social intercourse, to surround them with an atmosphere of purity and refinement, to sow the seeds of a happier and more useful life, and thus to fit each student to become a centre of moral and religious influence.

A General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association is now located at the University. Mr. J. G. Prichard, a recent graduate of Vanderbilt University, has been selected for this office and has taken up his residence at the University.

FRATERNITIES.

There are five fraternities and one sorority in the University: Kappa Sigma, Kappa Alpha, Sigma Nu, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Pi Kappa Alpha, and Kappa Delta. All the fraternities have comfortable houses.

AWARDS AND HONORS.

The Alumni Award, founded by the Society of the Alumni, is given to the cadet of the military corps, in one of the regular courses in the Academic Department, whose general stand-

ing in study and deportment is highest. In 1908 this prize was awarded to H. Moyse.

The Faculty Medal, founded by the Faculty of the institution, is awarded to the member of the Senior class whose combined average for the Junior and Senior years is highest. provided this average is above 85 per cent. In 1908 the Faculty Medal was won by L. J. Lassalle.

The Garig Medal, founded by Hon. William Garig, of Baton Rouge, is awarded to the successful competitor in a contest, at commencement, in oratory or debate. In 1908 the Garig Medal was awarded to E. W. Robertson.

The Lee Medal, founded by Hon. J. G. Lee, of Calhoun, is awarded to the member of the graduating class who has shown greatest proficiency in the Agricultural Course.

The Bryan Medal, founded by Hon. W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska, is awarded to the student who presents the best original essay on the science of government. In 1908 the medal was awarded to S. Mendelsohn.

The Fourrier Medal, founded by Mr. J. A. Fourrier, of Baton Rouge, is awarded to the student who has shown the greatest proficiency in music and the most faithful performance of duty as a member of the cadet band. In 1908 the Fourrier Medal was awarded to A. J. Agramonte.

The Athletic Medal, founded by the President of the University, is awarded to the student who makes the highest record in the annual track meets. In 1908 the medal was awarded to J. J. Seip.

The Elam Prize, founded by Hon. Charles W. Elam, of Mansfield, is awarded for excellence in the Department of Modern Languages. In 1908 the Elam Prize was won by Miss Mamie B. Hall for excellence in French.

No prize is awarded unless the successful competitor reaches a standard of excellence satisfactory to the Faculty.

TEXT-BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Students may obtain their text-books from the Book and Stationery Room of the University, which is managed by the Librarian, assisted by two of the students. The price paid for books is the publisher's mailing price. The surplus, if any, is

used to buy books for the library. Students will no longer deposit funds for this purpose with the Treasurer of the University, but must pay cash for all books and stationery purchased from the book-store. The text-books for the session cost about $10.00, but students may buy second-hand books for less.

HOLIDAYS.

The academic exercises of the University are suspended for one day at Thanksgiving, for about ten days at Christmas, and for three days (Thursday evening to Monday morning) at Easter; but students who remain at the University must conform to the military discipline. In addition to the Christmas and Easter furloughs, a student may, for sufficient reason, be granted one short leave of absence (usually from Friday evening to Monday morning) during each term; but parents are advised not to ask for furloughs for their sons except during the stated holidays. Furloughs covering absence from class will be granted only in cases of pressing emergency or urgent necessity. In general, no student will be granted more than four furloughs during the session.

SESSION.

The annual session opens on the third Wednesday in September, and closes on the first Wednesday in June. The session is divided into two terms. The session of 1909-10 will begin September 15, 1909, and end June 1, 1910. The second term will begin Monday, January 24, 1910.

Students will be received at any time during the session, but are advised to enter at the beginning of a term.

Parents are requested to instruct their sons to report for duty at the University as soon as they reach Baton Rouge. A fee of two dollars is charged for registration. This is remitted to students who register during the first three days of the session.

REPORTS TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

That parents may be kept fully advised, regular reports of the progress and deportment of students are made to the President, and by him to parents. For the Freshman Class and the School of Agriculture monthly reports are sent out;

for the higher classes, reports are sent out only at the close of each term. For beneficiary cadets reports are also sent to the police juries at the end of each term.

The work of the student is graded on a percentage basis. A mark of 75 or over in any subject means that the student's progress in that subject is satisfactory; a mark below 75 means failure, or deficiency.

BENEFICIARY CADETS.

The General Assembly, by Act No. 100 of 1886, has empowered the police juries of the several parishes to send one cadet from each parish, and the city council of New Orleans to send one cadet from each representative ward of that city, to be maintained, wholly or partly, at the expense of the parishes or the city of New Orleans, provided the annual expense per cadet to parish or city does not exceed $250.

These beneficiaries are to "be selected from the number of those residents who have not the means of defraying the whole of their necessary expenses of maintenance and support" at the University.

According to the terms of the act, the police juries and the city council of New Orleans are empowered to appropriate annually a sum not less than $150 nor more than $250 for the expenses of each beneficiary cadet. Expenses at the University have been greatly reduced since the beneficiary law was enacted in 1886.

Police juries wishing to avail themselves of this act are advised to appropriate such sum as they deem proper for the purpose; then either to select the beneficiary from the most advanced and meritorious pupils of the parish high school, or to appoint a board of examiners to make the selection by competitive examination.

Beneficiary cadets must pursue one of the regular courses of study, and must board and lodge at the University.

SOCIETY OF THE ALUMNI.

This society is composed of the graduates of the University and other ex-cadets who have from time to time been admitted to membership from the number of those who attended the

University one session, were not dishonorably discharged, and have since led useful and creditable lives. The Alumni meet annually at the University during the last week of the session, and their exercises are a prominent feature of the commencement. Among them are many men who have achieved great success and risen to high rank in their respective callings; and their annual reunions at the University are fruitful in pleasure and benefit to themselves and to their Alma Mater.

The officers of the Society of the Alumni are as follows:

R. G. Pleasant.....President.....New Orleans.
G. H. Clinton.....First Vice-President.....St. Joseph.
Eugene J. McGivney...Second Vice-President.....New Orleans.
A. T. Prescott.....Secretary-Treasurer.....Baton Rouge.
J. F. Broussard.....Historian and Asst. Sec....Baton Rouge.

PUBLICATIONS.

"The Reveille," a college paper edited by cadets, is published weekly. It is of value as an exercise in writing, as a stimulus to those conducting it to keep abreast with current literature, and as an organ of communication with the student body of our country. It has accomplished much good.

The "Gumbo" is a quarto volume, edited by cadets and published annually. It is profusely illustrated and gives a faithful portraiture of student life at the University.

"The Demeter" is a monthly magazine edited by the students in the Agricultural and Sugar Courses, and is designed to be the official journal for the scientific and agricultural work of the University.

"The Alumnus," issued quarterly during the session, is edited by the officers of the Society of the Alumni, and is devoted to alumni affairs as well as to the general interests of the University.

The "Y. M. C. A. Handbook," issued near the close of the session, contains much valuable information, especially for new cadets.

THE L. S. U. CADET BAND.

The Cadet Band, under the direction of Professor W. B. Clarke, has reached a high degree of proficiency. It is a voluntary organization, but after a cadet has been a member of

it for two weeks he cannot withdraw without the consent of the University authorities. The instruments are supplied by the University unless the cadet prefers to own the instrument he uses. Every member of the band is charged a fee of $4.50 per term for musical instruction. The fee must be deposited with the Treasurer, in advance, at the beginning of each term.

Special instruction in vocal or instrumental music may be secured from private teachers in Baton Rouge.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Chapel exercises are held at the University every other morning except Saturday and Sunday. On Sunday every cadet is required to attend the church of his choice, unless excused by special request of his parent or guardian.

Students are encouraged to attend the Sunday schools in the town and to become members of the Young Men's Christian Association of the University.

Persistent effort is made to throw around the University an atmosphere of enlightened Christian morality and to imbue its students with the spirit of Christian living.

CARE OF THE SICK.

The hospital, built especially for the purpose, is supplied with modern conveniences and comforts for the sick.

The surgeon is present every day at stated hours to examine and prescribe for those who may be sick. He also visits the University whenever called. He is assisted by a hospital steward and several assistants, and expert nurses are employed in cases of serious illness. Frequent inspections of the hospital are made by the President and the Commandant of Cadets.

STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS.

Literary and debating societies are encouraged as valuable aids to the instruction given in the class-room, and students are urged to join them. There are a number of such organizations in the University devoted to purely literary matters, as well as several clubs for the study of current science.

EXPENSES.

Tuition is free to all students from Louisiana; but every student not a bona fide resident of Louisiana is charged an

annual tuition fee of sixty dollars ($60.00), payable $30.00 per term in advance.

Every student is charged an incidental fee of $5.00 per session, and a registration fee of $2.00 per session; but the registration fee is remitted for all students who register during the first three days of the session.

Students may board either at the University or in the town. Those who board at the University must be regular cadets, subject to all the rules and requirements of the Military Department, unless excused for special reasons. Those who board in the town will be subject only to such regulations as may be deemed necessary for the preservation of order and good conduct, but may wear the uniform and participate in the military drills if they so desire. Board in the town costs from $15.00 to $30.00 per month.

Students who board at the University are charged for board $10.00, washing $1.50, and fuel and lights 50 cents per month of four weeks; or $3.00 per week for board, lodging, laundry, fuel and lights. The bedroom furniture is supplied by the University, and each boarder is charged $5.00 per session for its use. Every student who boards at the University must provide himself with four sheets and two blankets for single bed, one pillow, four pillow slips, towels, tooth-brush mug and toilet articles.

Every student who boards at the University is required to pay a surgeon's fee of $5.00, and a medicine and hospital fee of $3.00 per session, which entitle him to medical attendance and medicines in all cases of ordinary sickness. In cases of serious sickness requiring extra service, an additional charge is made to cover the cost of such extra service.

Thus, it will be seen that the total expenses for maintenance per session are:

Board, washing, fuel and lights	$108.00
Surgeon's fee and medicine fee	8.00
Furniture rent	5.00
Incidental fee	5.00
Total	$126.00

Deposits must be made with R. P. Swire, Treasurer, on entrance, as follows:

Board, twelve weeks in advance	$36.00
Surgeon's fee and medicine fee	8.00
Furniture rent	5.00
Incidental fee	5.00
First deposit for maintenance	$54.00

To this should be added a deposit on entrance of $14.75 for one suit of uniform clothing, making a total deposit on entrance of $68.75, not including laboratory fees, which vary from nothing to about $25.00 per session, according to class and course of study. The balance of $72 for board is payable in two installments of $36.00 each at the end of the first and second twelve weeks of the session.

To this should be added the band fee of $4.50 per term for members of the Cadet Band, and the tuition fee of $30.00 per term for students who do not live in Louisiana, both payable in advance.

Every student must be provided with the required text-books at the beginning of the session. They may be purchased for cash at the University Book Store, at an average cost of about $10.00 per session.

The cadet uniform (including cap) can be purchased for the sum of $14.75, which is less than the cost of ordinary clothing for the same length of time, and is, therefore, not regarded as an extra expense.

Every cadet should supply himself with a good mackintosh of dark blue color. This may take the place of an overcoat, and can be purchased in Baton Rouge for about $4.00.

An examination fee of $2.00 is charged for every examination taken at a time other than that set down in the regular schedule of examinations; but the total fees for a number of examinations taken together will not exceed $5.00.

For drawing instruments and materials the student entering the School of Agriculture should deposit $9.50, the Engineering courses $12.50. One set of instruments is sufficient for the whole course. Each student in Botany is required to

purchase a set of instruments. This can be obtained at the University Bookstore for $1.50. One set is sufficient for all courses.

LABORATORY FEES.

The following sums are charged for the laboratory work indicated and are intended to cover the cost of the material actually consumed by the student. These fees must be paid before beginning the laboratory work.

Agronomy 4, $2.50; 7 and 8, $3.00.

Animal Industry 8, $2.50.

Botanical Laboratory 1, 2, 11 and 12, $2.00 each; Botany 7 and 8, $6.00 each; Botany 3, 4, 5, 6, 13 and 14, $3.00 each.

Chemical Laboratory 1 and 2, $10.00; Chemical Laboratory 5-6, 7-8, 11-12, $10.00 for six hours or $15.00 for ten or twelve hours.

Bookkeeping 1 and 2, $3.00; 3 and 4, $3.00; 5 and 6, $3.00; Advanced Bookkeeping 1 and 2, $3.00; Stenography and Typewriting 1, $1.50; 2 and 3, $3.00; Special Typewriting, $1.50 a term; Special Bookkeeping, $1.50 a term.

Electricity Laboratory 4, Mechanical course, $1.00; 4 and 5 Electrical Engineering course, $8.00.

Entomology Laboratory 1 and 2, $2.00; 3, $1.00.

Mechanic Arts 1 and 2, $5.00; 3 and 4, $8.00; 5 and 6, $8.00; 7 and 8, $10.00; B, $2.50; C, $5.00.

Mechanics Laboratory 1 and 2, Mechanical course, $5.00; Sugar course, $6.00; Electrical Engineering course, $2.00.

Physics Laboratory 2, $2.50; 3 and 4, $5.00.

Zoology Laboratory 1 and 2, $2.50; 3 and 4, $2.50 each; 5 and 6, $5.00 each; 8, $2.50; 9 and 10, $5.00.

The text-books cost $10.00 and upward per session. Text-books and uniforms must be paid for when ordered.

The unexpended balances of deposits made for board and uniforms are returned when the cadet leaves the University.

The surgeon's fee, medicine and hospital fee, incidental fee, furniture rent, laboratory fees, and tuition fees are not returnable after two weeks, but a student entering during the second term of the session is charged only one-half of the sessional fees. No deduction is made for board on account of absence

unless the absence is caused by sickness and is longer than two weeks.

All amounts, including charges for board, uniform, surgeon's fees, laboratory fees, etc., must be paid directly to R. P. Swire, Treasurer, and parents and guardians, in remitting money, should invariably send it to this officer.

Parents and guardians are advised to deposit with the Treasurer all the funds for their sons or wards, whether intended for University charges or not. No cadet should be allowed a large amount of pocket money, as it encourages habits that may cause trouble.

THE SUMMER NORMAL SCHOOL.

For the last three years, through the kindness of the Board of State Institute Managers, a summer school for teachers has been held at the University, under the direction of Professor J. E. Keeny, then State Institute Conductor, now President of the Louisiana Industrial Institute. For the past two years the summer normal has been continued for six weeks and has included regular university courses in many subjects of study. Students were thus enabled to take summer work that may be counted for the degree of Bachelor of Arts or of Bachelor of Science in the University. Although this summer school was intended only for teachers holding first-grade certificates or normal school or college diplomas, the attendance has been gratifyingly large. There have been excellent faculties, drawn from the leading institutions of Louisiana, and many of the best teachers of the State have enrolled as students. An air of earnest, serious purpose has pervaded the school, and it is not too much to say that better work has been done by the teacher-students as well as by their instructors than at many of the widely heralded summer normals of other States.

These summer schools have been of great benefit in promoting the close affiliation that should exist between the State University and the other public schools of the State. In 1909 the summer school will continue for nine weeks. It is expected that students who desire college credits for their summer work will be able to do in the nine weeks the equivalent of one term's work in three subjects.

HILL MEMORIAL LIBRARY.

Miss Inez Mortland, Librarian.

The library of the University, consisting of 28,000 volumes, is housed in the Hill Memorial Library building, the gift of Mr. John Hill, of West Baton Rouge, as a memorial to his son, John Hill, Jr., a graduate of the University and a member of its Board of Supervisors at the time of his death, which occurred in 1893.

The building is constructed of pressed brick in buff, with window trimmings, cornices, quoins, and balustrades of cement stone and terra cotta. There is a central rotunda, on either side of which are the reading and reference rooms, each 27x33 feet. At the rear is the stack room, containing space for 100,000 volumes, provided with steel book stacks. The first floor of the building has seminar rooms, store room, etc. The whole is in all respects modern and has proven itself admirably adapted to library purposes.

It is the library's purpose, first of all, to supplement the work of the several courses of instruction offered by the University. Every privilege is granted to professors and students in their use of books. Each instructor may draw from the general library an unlimited number of books for use in his department. In addition, space is given in the library for "reserved" books which students are required to use in parallel reading and are not permitted to remove from the library. All books and periodicals purchased by the departments, except the Law School and College of Agriculture, are managed by the library department. There is, in addition to working collections in the fields of English literature, history, economics, education and agriculture, a good selection of general literature. Practically free access to the book stacks gives students every opportunity to know the books. The card catalogues, indexes and bibliographies are ample aids to book selection. The library is a depository for government documents, many of which are among the most valuable works published for the purpose of historical and scientific research. It receives also a number of periodical publications and monographs of learned societies, and scientific contributions from the leading educational institutions of the country.

The Reading Room is supplied with 163 periodicals and about 40 newspapers, including the leading daily papers of the South. The bound volumes of periodicals with their indexes furnish valuable reference material.

The reference room contains books which are strictly reference in character: dictionaries, encyclopedias, etc.

In addition to its use by students and faculty the library is open to residents of Baton Rouge for reference and lending of books. Regular library books may be kept two weeks, with privilege of renewal.

The library is open during the academic year and during summer school from 7:40 a. m. to 10 p. m.

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

FACULTY.

Thomas D. Boyd, A. M., LL. D., President.

James W. Nicholson, A. M., LL. D., Dean,
Professor of Mathematics.

Edward L. Scott, A. M.,
Professor of Ancient Languages.

Charles E. Coates, Ph. D.,
Professor of Chemistry.

Thomas W. Atkinson, B. S., C. E.,
Professor of Physics and Electrical Engineering.

Charles H. Stumberg, A. M.,
Professor of Modern Languages.

Arthur T. Prescott, A. M.,
Professor of Political Science.

Robert L. Himes,
Professor of Commerce.

William A. Read, Ph. D.,
Professor of English.

Walter L. Fleming, M. A., Ph. D.,
Professor of History.

Lewis S. Sorley, Captain 14th Inf. U. S. A.,
Professor of Military Science.

Alexander B. Coffey, M. S. D., A. M.,
Professor of Philosophy and Education.

Ernst A. Bessey, Ph. D.,
Professor of Botany and Bacteriology.

Albert G. Reed, Ph. D.,
Professor of English Literature.

Hugh M. Blain, Ph. D.,
Associate Professor of English.

Samuel T. Sanders, A. B.,
Assistant Professor of Mathematics.

James F. Broussard, A. M.,
Assistant Professor of Modern Languages.

WILLIAM O. SCROGGS, A. M.,
Assistant Professor of History and Economics.
WILLIAM H. GATES, B. A.,
Acting Professor of Zoology and Entomology.
WILLIAM B. CLARKE,
Director of Music.
MISS MERCEDES GARIG,
Assistant in English.
RAOUL L. MENVILLE, B. S.,
Instructor in Chemistry.
DANIEL D. CLINE, A. M., LL. B.,
Instructor in Mathematics.
LEO J. LASSALLE, B. S.,
Assistant in Physics Laboratory.
DAVID W. THOMAS, A. B.,
Assistant in Latin.
AURELIO R. GUELL,
Assistant in Spanish.

WILLIAM H. DALRYMPLE, M. R. C. V. S.,
Professor of Veterinary Science.
ALBERT M. HERGET,
Professor of Mechanic Arts and Drawing.
ALBERT F. KIDDER, B. S.,
Assistant Professor in Agronomy.
GEORGE L. TIEBOUT, B. S.,
Instructor in Horticulture.
LINTON L. COOPER, B. S.,
Instructor in Mechanic Arts and Drawing.

PURPOSE AND ORGANIZATION OF THE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

The purpose of the College of Arts and Sciences, the historical representative of the old arts college, but with a broadened field, is to give to students an education in the cultural and scientific branches which shall be liberal in the highest sense. Such training will be of the greatest value not only to those whose school work ends with the completion of the fours years course, but to those who can complete only a

portion of it. It will also afford the best possible basis for the study of a profession.

The College of Arts and Sciences embraces the following departments, which offer instruction to students who are candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts: Ancient Languages, Botany, Chemistry, Commerce, Comparative Medicine, Economics and Sociology, English, Geology, History, Mathematics, Modern Languages, Philosophy, Physics, Political Science and Zoology. In addition to the courses offered by these departments, electives in the other colleges are open to the student in the College of Arts and Sciences who has completed the prescribed work.

A candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts is required to pursue certain courses considered essential to a liberal education, yet after the completion of these he may begin, by proper choice of electives, to prepare himself for the special work which is to follow his graduation. Thus he may begin to specialize in any of the languages or in economics, history and political science or in some of the sciences. Should he choose, he may, without ceasing to be a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the College of Arts and Sciences, elect courses given in the College of Engineering, the College of Agriculture or in the Law School, and thus secure both his bachelor's degree and a professional degree within five or six years. For those who wish to base their professional study upon a broad foundation, this is the best plan that can be devised. Some who plan to end their study with the attainment of the bachelor's degree may find it profitable to pursue the limited specialization made possible by the arrangement of the subjects; others who do not care to specialize may distribute their elective work over the entire field of instruction.

ADMISSION TO THE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Candidates for admission should be sixteen years of age (at nearest birthday) and of good moral character. Students from other institutions of collegiate grade must present certificates of honorable dismissal. The college is open to both men and women.

For admission to the Freshman class the applicant must offer 12 units of work (see page 28), of which 8 units are prescribed, as follows: English, 3 units; Algebra, 2 units; Plane Geometry, 1 unit; History, 1 unit; a modern language, 1 unit. The remaining 4 units may be selected from the list on page 30. For the modern language requirement Latin or Greek may be substituted. A student wishing to pursue a classical course must include 3 units of Latin or 3 units of Latin and 1 of Greek in the 12 units offered.

Graduates of high schools recognized by the State Board of Education are credited with 12 units and admitted without examination. Credentials from other schools will be given proper recognition. Applicants without credentials will be classed upon examination. Teachers holding first grade certificates will be admitted without examination to classes the work of which they are qualified to pursue. Candidates not fully prepared may enter conditioned in not more than three units.

SPECIAL COURSES.

Special courses of study may be arranged for older students who have not the time or the inclination to pursue a full course of study leading to a degree. It is advised that special students make every effort to become regular.

Unless engaged in other work that occupies a large part of their time, special students must have not fewer than fifteen hours a week of recitations, and some English study must be one of the subjects selected, unless this requirement is waived by the faculty.

Applicants over the public school age limit of eighteen years will be admitted to special courses without examination, provided they satisfy the president and the professors concerned that they are prepared to take the subjects selected.

A student who has failed in one of the regular courses of study will not be allowed to take a special course consisting of subjects in advance of those in which he has been found deficient. He must make up his deficiencies or substitute subjects of the same or lower grade.

The formation of separate classes for special students will be at the option of the professor concerned.

ADVANCED STANDING.

Candidates for admission who offer more than the required 12 units will receive credit for the extra work on a basis determined by the University Committee on Entrance Examinations. Students from other institutions which give work of college grade will be given the advanced standing justified by their credentials.

DEGREES.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts is conferred upon any student who completes a four years course of 68 hours in the College of Arts and Sciences.

The degree of Master of Arts is conferred after one year's graduate work, in which the candidate shall have completed not less than 12 hours of work. The subjects must be chosen with the advice of the president and professors under whom the work is to be taken, and must be approved by the faculty. An acceptable thesis must be submitted to the professor in charge of the major subject and must be approved by him and by the professor of English.

RELATION OF THE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES TO THE TEACHERS COLLEGE.

The professional work of the Teachers College is based upon the preparation afforded by the 45 hours of prescribed work which must be done under the regulations of the College of Arts and Sciences.

Thus a student may pursue a course in the College of Arts and Sciences for two or three years and then change to the Teachers College for the professional work. The degree of Bachelor of Arts is given by either the College of Arts and Sciences or the Teachers College upon the completion of the four years course.

RELATION OF THE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES TO THE LAW SCHOOL.

After the close of the Junior year a student in the College of Arts and Sciences may, if all prescribed work be completed, substitute for an equal number of hours in the College of Arts and Sciences the full first year's work of the Law School, and upon the successful completion of this course the College of

Arts and Sciences will recommend him for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In this manner the collegiate and professional work may be completed in five years.

THE PROGRAM OF STUDIES IN THE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

The subjects of instruction are grouped into three classes, as follows:

I. Language Group.

English. French, German, Greek, Latin and Spanish.

II. Philosophy Group.

Economics, Education, Geography (Commercial and Industrial), History, Law (Constitutional and International), Philosophy, Political Science, Psychology, Sociology.

III. Science Group.

Mathematics, including Commercial Arithmetic and Accounting; Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Zoology, Geology, Comparative Medicine, Agriculture and Horticulture.

The following regulations are prescribed as to the division of time:

1. Of each candidate for the degree of B. A., 68 hours are required for graduation, an hour being one hour's class work per week or its equivalent for one year.

2. In each group a minimum of 15 hours of work is required.

3. Each candidate must take 23 hours of elective work, which may be done all in one group or distributed among the groups. Military Science and Drill may be included among the electives, three hours of drill being equivalent to one hour of recitation or lecture.

4. The prescribed work and all minimum requirements should be taken before electives are chosen, if possible.

5. The choice of electives is subject to departmental regulations to the schedule, and to the direction of the student's adviser.

6. The student's adviser has authority to require the proper placing of prescribed subjects.

The following courses in each group must form part of the prescribed 45 hours of work required of all candidates for the degree of B. A.

I. Language Group.

English 1-4..... 6 hours

Additional work in languages to make up 15 hours.

II. Philosophy Group.

Economics 1-2..... 3 hours
History 1-2..... 3 hours
Political Science 1-2..... 3 hours
Psychology 1-2..... 3 hours

Three hours additional in this group to make up 15 hours.

III. Science Group.

Mathematics 1-4..... 6 hours
Physics 1-2..... 3 hours
Chemistry 1-2..... 4⅓ hours
or
Botany 1-2..... 3⅓ hours
or
Zoology 1-2..... 3⅓ hours

Additional work in this group to make up 15 hours.

1. Having matriculated, the student is assigned, by the president, to an adviser, who directs the making out of his schedule, sees that the prescribed subjects are taken at the proper time, advises as to the choice of electives, and has a general oversight of his course of study. Should the student know when he matriculates in what subject he ultimately intends to specialize, he will be assigned to the professor of that subject as his adviser.

2. During the Freshman and Sophomore years the student pursues the prescribed and recommended courses preparatory to election and specialization during the Junior and Senior years.

3. At the beginning of the Junior year the student chooses his major subject, which must not be less than a three-hour course extending through the Junior and Senior years.

4. The head of the department in which the major subject lies now becomes the student's adviser.

5. With the consent of the faculty a student may change one major subject for another, but he cannot enter upon the work of the new major until he has completed such prerequisites as the faculty may deem necessary.

6. The thesis is written in the department in which the student's major work is done, upon a topic related to his major subject, and under the direction of one of the professors in the department. The subject of the thesis must be selected within one month after the beginning of the Senior year.

7. Each adviser keeps a list of the students whose work he directs in order that he may at all times be informed as to the standing of each student.

8. No change in the requisites in force in 1907-08 will be so construed as to work a hardship upon such students as are to be graduated in the years 1909 and 1910, and the Freshmen of the session 1907-08 will be allowed full value for the subjects they have completed.

SUGGESTED SCHEDULES.

The following are possible groupings mainly of prescribed work for the Freshman and Sophomore years in the College of Arts and Sciences. These groupings are intended only as suggestions or as guides for students and advisers in placing the prescribed work. Not less than 17 hours of work should be taken each year; not more than 21 hours will be permitted in any year.

Freshman Class.

(1)	(2)
3 English 1-2.	3 English 1-2.
3 History 1-2.	3 History 1-2.
3 French, German or Spanish 3-4.	5 Latin 1-2.
3 Mathematics 1-4.	3 Mathematics 1-2.
Elect five or more hours of the following:	Elect three hours of the following:
3 Mathematics 1-2.	3 Greek 1-2.

3⅓ Botany 1-2.
3⅓ Zoology 1-2.
2 Accounts 1-2.
2 Commercial Arithmetic 1-2.
3 French, German or Spanish 1-2.
17

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17+

Sophomore Class.

(1)

3 English 3-4.
3 Physics 1-2.
4⅓ Chemistry 1-2.
3 Mathematics 3-4 or 5-6.
3 German, French or Spanish.

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16+

(2)

3 English 3-4.
5 Latin 3-4.
3 Greek 3-4.
3 Economics 1-2.
3 Mathematics 3-4.

—
17

(3)

3 English 3-4.
5 Latin 3-4.
3 French, German, Spanish.
3 Political Science 1-2.
3 Mathematics 3-4.

—
17

(4)

3 English 3-4.
3 History.
3 Political Science 1-2.
3 Physics 1-2.
3 Mathematics 3-4.
3 French, German, Spanish.

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18

(5)

3 English 3-4.
3 French, German or Spanish.
3 Mathematics 3-4.
3 Stenography.
2 Accounting and Commercial Arithmetic.
3 Commercial Geography.

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17

(6)

3 English 3-4.
3 Political Science 1-2.
3 Commercial Geography 1-2.
3 Mathematics 3-4.
3 Psychology 1-2.
3 History.

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18

Junior and Senior Classes.

Prescribed courses not already completed should be finished if possible in the Junior class. The remainder of the work in the Junior and Senior classes is elective.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

FACULTY.

THOMAS D. BOYD, A. M., LL. D., President.

WILLIAM R. DODSON, A. B., S. B., Dean,
Professor of Agriculture and Director of the Experiment Stations.

CHARLES E. COATES, Ph. D.,
Professor of Chemistry.

THOMAS W. ATKINSON, B. S., C. E.,
Professor of Physics and Electrical Engineering.

WILLIAM H. DALRYMPLE, M. R. C. V. S.,
Professor of Veterinary Science.

ALBERT M. HERGET,
Professor of Mechanic Arts and Drawing.

ERNST A. BESSEY, Ph. D.,
Professor of Botany and Bacteriology.

ELBERT L. JORDAN, B. S.,
Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry.

ALBERT F. KIDDER, B. S.,
Assistant Professor of Agronomy and Principal of the School of Agriculture.

WILLIAM H. GATES, B. A.
Acting Professor of Zoology and Entomology.

RAOUL L. MENVILLE, B. S.,
Instructor in Chemistry.

NIELS F. PETERSEN, B. A.,
Assistant in Botany and Zoology.

LEO J. LASSALLE, B. S.,
Assistant in Physics Laboratory.

JAMES W. NICHOLSON, A. M., LL. D.,
Professor of Mathematics.

ARTHUR T. PRESCOTT, A. M.,
Professor of Political Science.

ROBERT L. HIMES,
Professor of Commerce.

WILLIAM A. READ, Ph. D.,
Professor of English.

Walter L. Fleming, M. A., Ph. D.,
Professor of History.

Lewis S. Sorley, Captain 14th Inf., U. S. A.,
Professor of Military Science.

Albert G. Reed, Ph. D.,
Professor of English Literature.

Hugh M. Blain, Ph. D.,
Associate Professor of English.

Samuel T. Sanders, A. B.,
Assistant Professor of Mathematics.

William O. Scroggs, A. M.,
Assistant Professor of History and Economics.

David D. Cline, A. M.,
Instructor in Mathematics.

THE WORK IN AGRICULTURE.

The faculty of the College of Agriculture has outlined the courses offered after full discussion of the qualifications demanded of those who are to take a leading part in the practical and scientific agricultural development of the South. One who follows the course faithfully and chooses electives wisely will receive sufficient mental training and discipline to dignify his citizenship in any community and at the same time enough technical training to enable him to take front rank as a successful practical agriculturist or as an investigator. The first two years of the course will afford a good general foundation for specialization, and the electives allowed after the beginning of the Junior year permit of concentration on a special line, which is to be followed to the end of the course. One planning to engage in the work of the experiment stations, or of the United States Department of Agriculture, may qualify for appointments requiring specialization; or if practical work is contemplated in agronomy, horticulture, live stock industry, etc., the course can be shaped to develop fitness for successful work in special lines. The languages, mathematics, and other cultural subjects are, it is believed, sufficient preparation for development of a liberal education, collateral with technical training.

A young man who contemplates engaging in agricultural pursuits on his own capital should secure sufficient training in the courses offered to enable him to reach a much higher degree of success than would otherwise be possible to him. If he is without means sufficient to engage in an enterprise on his own account he will find an active demand for his services from the experiment stations, the agricultural colleges and schools, as well as from private individuals and corporations. These matters have been considered in formulating the work of the College of Agriculture, and it is confidently believed that the requirements will be fully met.

SPECIAL COURSES.

Special courses may be arranged for students who have not the time to pursue the full course. The formation of separate classes for special students will be at the option of the professors concerned.

DEGREES.

The degree of Bachelor of Science (B. S.) is conferred upon a student who completes the four years course in agriculture. The degree of Master of Science (M. S.) is conferred after one year's graduate work (see page 106.)

ADMISSION TO THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

Candidates for admission should be sixteen years of age (at nearest birthday) and of good moral character. For admission to the Freshman class the applicant must offer 12 units of work (see page 31), as follows:

English	3 units
Algebra	2 units
Plane Geometry	1 unit
History	1 unit
Elective	5 units
Total	12 units

Candidates not fully prepared may be admitted conditioned in not more than three units. For details in regard to requirements for admission see page 28.

ELECTIVE WORK.

The Agricultural Course, after the Sophomore class, is sufficiently elastic to allow a student to specialize in the subjects of his choice. Students in the College of Arts and Sciences and in the Teachers College may place some of their elective work in the College of Agriculture (see page 60).

EQUIPMENT OF THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

Each department of the College of Agriculture has its special equipment for laboratories, class room and field work.

The Department of Agronomy is now being fully equipped. At present there is in the Farm Engineering Laboratory considerable farm machinery which has been loaned by the International Harvester Company and the John Deere Plow Company. There is a full equipment for laying tile drains and the adding of apparatus for cement mixing will be done in the future.

The Department of Animal Industry has a well-equipped dairy which runs for the entire year. The herd is Jersey and serves for stock-judging purposes in connection with the cattle on the experiment station. Cream separators, churns, Babcock tester, sterilizers, etc., are in the large dairy room, and are used by the students in practical demonstration work. A students' laboratory has been installed.

In the Department of Horticulture a full line of lantern slides, illustrating all the subjects above mentioned, has been recently provided. Also, one set of Deyrolle models of fruit, flowers and grafts, and one set of Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co.'s colored plates of vegetables. These are used as aids in the class room. The most recent addition to the equipment of this department is the large modern hothouse completed in 1908-1909.

The horticultural grounds of the experiment station are situated close at hand, and in them may be found all varieties of fruits and vegetables. An opportunity is here available for a full study of all the plants grown in them, as well as of the interesting and valuable investigations in the line of cultural, fertilizing and physiological experiments that are being constantly carried on.

In the Department of Veterinary Science are models, including the famous Auzoux klastic model of the horse, manikins, surgical instruments, charts, and living animals which may be brought to the clinic for medical or surgical treatment, etc.

Besides the class room and its equipment, the Veterinary Department has a commodious infirmary used for both therapeutic and experimental purposes, the students receiving the benefit of the instruction, from time to time, when opportunity offers.

AGRICULTURAL COURSE.

The figure to the left of the subject in the following outline of the work of the course indicates the number of hours per week devoted to the subject The asterisk (*) attached to a figure indicates laboratory work. Three hours of laboratory work are considered equivalent to one hour of regular class work. The bracketed words and figures are the course designations given in the accounts of departmental work.

Freshman Class.

3 English (1).	3 English (2).
3 Higher Algebra (Math. 1).	3 Trigonometry (Math. 4).
3 Principles of Agriculture (Agronomy 1).	2 Farm Machinery and Drainage (Agronomy 2).
2 General Botany (1).	*4 Farm Machinery and Drainage (Agronomy 2).
*4 General Botany (1).	2 General Botany (2).
2 General Zoology (1).	*4 General Botany (2).
*4 General Zoology (1).	2 General Zoology (2).
2 Principles of Horticulture (1).	*4 General Zoology (2).
*2 Principles of Horticulture (1).	2 Principles of Horticulture (2).
	*2 Principles of Horticulture (2).

Sophomore Class.

3 English (3).	3 English (4).
3 Chemistry (1).	3 Chemistry (2).
*4 Chemistry, Laboratory (1).	*4 Chemistry, Laboratory (2).
2 Invertebrate Zoology (3).	2 General Entomology (Zoology 8).
*6 Invertebrate Zoology (3).	

3 Farm Crops (Agronomy 3).
*2 Farm Crops (Agronomy 3).
3 Physics (1).

*6 General Entomology (Zoology 8).
3 Feeds and Feeding (Animal Industry 2).
2 Breeds and Stock Judging (Animal Industry 4).
*2 Breeds and Stock Judging (Animal Industry 4).
3 Physics (2).

Junior Class.

1 Plant Physiology (Botany 5).
*4 Plant Physiology (Botany 5).
3 Dairying (Animal Industry 7).
*4 Dairying (Animal Industry 7).
*6 Analytical Chemistry (5).
3 Thremmatology (Animal Indutry 5).

1 Elementary Plant Pathology (Botany 6).
*4 Elementary Plant Pathology (Botany 6).
3 Soil physics (Agronomy 4).
*4 Soil Physics (Agronomy 4).
*6 Analytical Chemistry (6).
3 Thremmatology (Animal Industry 6).
*2 Thremmatology (Animal Industry 6).

And six hours elective in the following:

3 Horticulture (3).
*2 Horticulture (3).
3 Organic Chemistry (3).
1 Entomology (Zoology 8).
*6 Entomology (Zoology 8).
3 Veterinary Science (1).
3 History (1) or (13).

3 Horticulture (4).
*2 Horticulture (4).
3 Organic Chemistry (4).
1 Entomology (Zoology 9).
*6 Entomology (Zoology 9).
3 Veterinary Science (2).
3 History (2) or (14).

Senior Class.

1 Elementary Bacteriology (Botany 7).
*4 Elementary Bacteriology (Botany 7).
3 Economic Theory (Economics 1).
3 Free Elective.

1 Agricultural Bacteriology (Botany 8).
*4 Agricultural Bacteriology (Botany 8).
3 Animal Nutrition (Animal Industry 8).
3 Practical Economics (Economics 2).

Nine hours elective in Chemistry, Agronomy, Animal Industry, Botany, Entomology, Veterinary Science, Forestry, and Horticulture.

THE SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

A. F. Kidder, B. S., Principal.

For many years the University has been endeavoring to come into closer relationship with the sons of the farmers and the planters of Louisiana. The college course in agriculture has proven well adapted to the training of those wishing to become specialists in some line of agriculture, as well as those desiring to enter the service of the experiment stations, and is a good course for any young farmer who has the preparation to enter it and the time and means to complete it. The lack of high schools in many country districts has, however, caused a gap between the college and the farm, which has been recognized throughout the United States at every agricultural college, and many attempts have been made to bridge it. In some instances the college standards have been lowered; in others, the problem has been more successfully solved by the establishment of an agricultural school of a grade between the country school and the college. The Louisiana State University has adopted the latter plan, and has organized the School of Agriculture for the purpose of giving a practical education to young farmers who are unprepared or unable to pursue the full college course in agriculture. It offers a course of study designed to equip them for successful farm life. The methods of instruction aim to educate the students toward the farm and to develop in them a love for farm life by showing them its possibilities.

ADMISSION TO THE SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

Applicants for admission must show by examination or certificate that they have completed at least the work of the eighth grade of the public schools or its equivalent. They must be at least sixteen years of age at their nearest birthday.

COURSE IN THE SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

First Year.

5 English.	5 English.
5 Algebra.	5 Algebra.

	3	Farm Arithmetic.	3	Farm Accounts.
	3	Physical Geography.	3	Comparative Physiology.
	2	Zoology.	2	Botany.
*4	2	Elementary Agriculture.	*4 2	Elementary Agriculture.

Second Year.

	5	English.	5	English.
	2	Algebra.	2	Algebra.
	3	Geometry.	3	Geometry.
	3	Agricultural Physics.	3	Agricultural Physics.
	3	Feeds and Feeding.	3	Breeding.
*4	2	Breeds and Stock Judging.	*4 2	Beginner's Horticulture.
			*4	Mechanic Arts.
*4		Drawing.		

Third Year.

	5	English.	5	English.
	5	History and Practical Economics.	5	History and Practical Economics.
	3	Algebra.	3	Algebra.
	2	Geometry.	2	Geometry.
	2	Grading Cotton, Rice, Sugar, etc.	2	Forestry.
			*4 2	Soils and Fertilizers.
*4	2	Dairying.	*4	Mechanic Arts.
*4		Mechanic Arts.		

Students entering the School of Agriculture must take the prescribed course of study without substitution. Upon its completion they will receive a certificate. Those who wish to continue their studies after completing this course will be admitted without condition to the Freshman class of the College of Agriculture, and to any of the other colleges and schools by meeting their special requirements.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

A. Elementary Agriculture.

It is purposed in teaching this subject to cover the elementary principles governing soils, plant development, and their relationship. The work will treat in an elementary manner the effects of sunlight, climate, plant food, physical condition of soils and the different methods of treatment. The sources of

plant food and the rotation of crops will be given due consideration. The laboratory work will consist of some plat work, seed germination and determining the percentage of purity in farm seeds and elementary work in judging the different products of the farm.

Two hours a week and four hours of laboratory work. Both terms. Professor Kidder.

A. Agricultural Botany.

The purpose of this course is to give the student an idea of the structure and essential life processes of plants, placing emphasis upon those points that will aid him to understand horticultural and agricultural practices.

Two hours a week. Second term. Professor Bessey.

B. Agricultural Physics.

The purpose of the course is to enlist the interest of the student in the physical principles which underlie the practice of agriculture. The pulley, the lever, and other farm machinery are shown to be dependent on simple mathematical laws. The use of water in soils is shown to depend largely on the phenomena of capillarity. The effect of sunlight is studied as giving heat and energy to plant life. These and many other practical questions are brought home to the student as specific examples of general principles underlying his vocation.

Three hours a week. Both terms. Professor Kidder.

A. Algebra.

Review of fundamental operations: factoring, least common multiple, greatest common divisor, fractions, equations of one unknown, solution of problems in one unknown, equations of two or more unknowns, graphic solution of equations of two unknowns, solution of problems in two or more unknowns.

Five hours a week. Both terms. Mr. Cline.

B. Algebra.

Evolution, involution, binomial theorem for integral exponents, radicals, imaginary numbers, quadratic equations introduced.

Two hours a week. Both terms. Mr. Cline.

C. Algebra.

Quadratic equations, theory of quadratics, graphic solution of quadratics, problems involving quadratics, simultaneous quadratic equations and their graphic solution, problems involving simultaneous quadratic equations, arithmetical, geometrical and harmonical progressions.

Three hours a week. Both terms. Professor Sanders.

B. Breeding.

This is a lecture course on the laws of transmission. The purpose of this course is to give the student a clear idea of what is meant by variation, type, heredity and to teach him how to make practical and profitable application of these laws to the plants and animals with which he comes in contact on the farm.

Three hours a week. Second term. Professor Jordan.

B. Breeds and Stock Judging.

The work in breeds consists of a study of the origin, history, and characteristics of the various breeds of live stock with special consideration of the adaptability of the different breeds to Louisiana conditions. The work in stock judging consists of practice in scoring and classing the many specimens of beef and dairy cattle, hogs, mules, draft horses, carriage horses and roadsters available for the purpose.

Two hours a week and four hours of laboratory work. First term. Professor Jordan.

A. Comparative Physiology.

This is an effort to connect technical physiology with the necessities of every-day life. The work includes a study of the general plan and structure of the body and the various individual tissues of which it is composed; also sources of heat and energy, digestion, and the relation of food materials to the various tissues of the body. Some time is also given to the study of the relations of bacteria to the common diseases, especially such diseases as consumption, typhoid fever, etc. A brief study is also given to the subject of digestion in the lower animals.

The class work is illustrated by means of large charts, skeletons, manikins, etc. Important points of difference between human and animal physiology are pointed out.

Three hours a week. Second term. Professor Dalrymple.

C. Dairying.

This is a lecture and text-book course supplemented with laboratory work upon the principles and practice of farm dairying. The student is taught how to care for and operate all the apparatus used in the separation of cream; churning, working, salting and packing butter; bottling milk, testing milk and its products for fat and casein; besides various other useful tests in connection with dairying.

Two hours a week and four hours of laboratory work. First term. Professor Jordan.

B. Drawing.

The student is taught the practical value of drawing for the purpose of designing and arranging buildings, machinery, etc. He is given instruction in the use of the instruments, in geometrical drawing and in making working drawings of the principal joints that are used in framing a building. During the second half of the year he makes splices, mortises and tenons, dovetails, etc., from his own drawings, thereby learning the application of the drawing to practical work.

Four hours a week. First term. Professor Herget.

A, B, C. English.

The course in English occupies three years. The four fundamentals of English at this stage of the student's advancement are spelling, grammar, composition, and literature. In spelling he is taught some new words and drilled in the correct spelling of those which he already knows but misspells through indolence or carelessness. He is shown the necessity of using the dictionary wherever a doubt is possible. In grammar it is considered of the utmost importance to ground the student thoroughly in a few elementary principles that should become an inalienable part of his linguistic equipment. In composition the first essential is correctness in every detail of spelling, punctuation, capitalization, and sentence structure. With a

view to fixing the habit of accuracy in composition simple exercises are written and carefully corrected throughout the three years. This work is made the foundation for more advanced work in writing English. In literature masterpieces suited to the age and advancement of the student are read and studied.

Five hours a week. Both terms. Professor Stumberg.

A. Farm Accounts.

This work in accounts is applied to the transactions which the student meets in the various duties on the farm. He is taught to keep his accounts that he may know at any time the profit or loss of any department of his business, and is thus enabled to plan intelligently.

Three hours a week. First term. Professor Himes.

A. Farm Arithmetic.

Instruction in this subject consists of the application of its principles to all kinds of farm problems where measurements of material, extension, capacity, etc., are required. The student is prepared also to handle with ease the mathematics of the technical courses in the school.

Three hours a week. Second term. Professor Himes.

B. Feeds and Feeding.

The object of this course is to acquaint the student with the fundamental principles of animal nutrition in a practical and elementary manner. A great deal of time is devoted to a discussion of the composition, digestibility and feeding value of all the cereals, forage crops and mill by-products available for feeding purposes in Louisiana. The student is also taught how to compute balanced rations for all classes of stock.

Three hours a week. First term. Professor Jordan.

C. Forestry.

Requisite, botany previously offered in this course.

In this course is given a discussion of the elementary principles involved in forest management; a discussion of the distribution, nature and value of the principal forest trees of Louisiana, including lectures on the uses to which the various woods

are adaptable; reforesting and forest protection. A study will also be made of the distribution and character of the cut-over lands of Louisiana and the uses that possibly may be made of them.

Two hours a week. Second term. Professor Dodson.

B. Geometry.

The first four books of plane geometry, including a large number of original problems.

Three hours a week. Both terms. Professor Sanders.

C. Geometry.

The fifth book of plane geometry and the first book of solid geometry, including extensive practice in the solution of original problems.

Two hours a week. Both terms. Professor Sanders.

C. Grading Cotton, Rice, Sugar, Etc.

This will be a practical course in grading the different farm products according to commercial standards. The student will be required to do the grading so that he may become as proficient as possible. Lectures by experts will be given so as to broaden the student's view.

Two hours a week. First term. Professor Kidder.

C. History.

The work in history is so arranged that general history is given one year and English and American history the next. In each course a standard text is used as the basis of instruction. The purpose of the work is to give to each student an acquaintance with the essential facts of history. Special attention is given to social and economic history, and the relation between history and geography is constantly emphasized.

Three hours a week. Both terms. Professor Fleming.

B. Beginners' Horticulture.

An effort is made in this work to interest the student in the common garden and orchard plants and the every-day garden work of planting seed and caring for young plants; transplanting; cultivating; insects and diseases and their treatment. A very brief practical course in every-day gardening.

Two hours a week and four hours of laboratory work. Second term. Mr. Tiebout.

B. Mechanic Arts.

The students are instructed by means of lectures on the care and use of carpenters' tools that should be found on every farm. In the carpenter shop students are required to make such exercises as will give them some practice in using and sharpening tools. They are required to make splices, mortises and tenons, dovetails, and are then given some finished piece of work to make which embraces the principles learned. Each student is required to sharpen his plane, bit, chisel, gauge, etc., and to file his saws.

Four hours a week. Second term. Professor Herget.

C. Mechanic Arts.

The students are instructed in the management of the forge and fire in the operations of drawing down, bending, forming, punching, splitting, and in welding iron and steel. They are required to make rings, bolts, links, cold chisels and punches, which will make it possible for them to do their own repair work when they return to the farm. Particular attention is given to welding, shaping, and tempering of steel.

Four hours a week. Both terms. Mr. Cooper.

A. Physical Geography.

This course aims to lead to an understanding of the earth's crust, the atmosphere and the forces that are constantly at work in producing the changes in them. It will follow the outlines of the Davis' Physical Geography, and those processes and laws of the earth's crust that most vitally affect the business of farming will be stressed by special lectures from the professor in charge.

Three hours a week. First term.

C. Practical Economics.

The course in practical economics is designed to give the student a general view of the field of economic activity, with the purpose of leading him to a clearer understanding of present-day social, political, and industrial problems. The work

includes a study of the conditions underlying the prosperity of the United States, recent economic changes and tendencies, and plans for further development and reform. Especial attention is devoted to such subjects as the relations of labor and capital, railway and trust regulation, the conservation of natural resources, and the economic conditions peculiar to Louisiana and the South.

Two hours a week. Both terms. Professor Scroggs.

C. Soils and Fertilizers.

An effort will be made to familiarize the student with the different soils, methods of treatment to improve physical condition and yields of these different soils, the meaning of crop rotation and benefits therefrom and the different amounts of fertilizers to apply for the best results. The laboratory will consist partly of regular experimental work with fertilizers and means of application.

Two hours a week and four hours of laboratory work. Second term. Professor Kidder.

A. Zoology.

The class in zoology receives instruction of a practical nature. The course is as follows: The habits and life histories of injurious forms with special attention to the insects found in Louisiana; the nature of different insecticides and methods of application are discussed. The student spends some time in becoming acquainted with the appearance and habits of beneficial insects. The four-footed pests of the farm, as well as injurious and beneficial birds, are also studied.

Two hours a week. Professor Gates.

EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

W. R. Dodson, Director.

J. B. Garrett, S. E. McClendon, H. P. Agee, Assistant Directors.

There are three Experiment Stations of the University. One is located at Baton Rouge, on land belonging to the University; one at Audubon Park, New Orleans, on land leased from the Park Commission, and one at Calhoun, Ouachita Parish, on land belonging to the University, the site being a gift from Ouachita Parish.

State Station, Baton Rouge, La.

This station carries on investigations along many lines of practical and scientific agriculture.

The Veterinary Department was organized soon after the establishment of the Experiment Stations. The results of many years of observation and research are available for use in teaching and correspondence. The head of the department devotes a portion of his time to teaching in the University, and the remainder to investigation, publishing reports of results of experiments, correspondence, and public lectures. The students have an opportunity to become acquainted with methods of investigation, and they take part in demonstration work and work that is done gratuitously for the public, such as immunizing cattle from Texas fever, surgical operations on animals, and so forth.

An assistant in this department devotes all of his time to the investigation of animal diseases. The laboratory in which this work is carried on is open at all times to the observation of interested students.

The Horticultural Department was established when the Experiment Station was organized, and has carried on continuously experiments in testing varieties of fruits and vegetables, fertilizers as applied to fruits and vegetables, importation of new and rare plants, etc. In this way results have been secured for a long series of years that afford reliable data for general deductions. Most of these results have been published, but whether published or not, are available to the students of the University and correspondents of the stations. A modern greenhouse was constructed during the past year, which materially adds to the equipment.

The Department of Plant Pathology is doing very effective work in reducing the amount of depredation by disease to the staple crops of the State. The entire time of the head of this department is devoted to the study of plant diseases, particularly the diseases of cotton, cane and rice. The laboratory and results of the work will be open to interested students at all times. No regular lectures, however, will be given, except on special topics, and at the request of the Department of Botany.

The Farm Department has continued most of the lines of work previously inaugurated, in which a long series of results are desirable for the deduction of general principles. Feeding experiments have been conducted on a larger scale than heretofore, and excellent results have been secured in feeding for the New Orleans market. The results of the past year have proved that New Orleans will pay about as much as Chicago for first quality of beef cattle. The grazing experiments have been more elaborate than previously conducted, and the results have been splendid object lessons to students and visitors.

The agricultural students make trips to the farm, which is a mile and a half from the University, for the purpose of studying methods of applying fertilizers, mixing fertilizers to prescribed formulæ, results obtained in harvest, etc. They also have an opportunity to study the varieties of standard crops, methods of cultivation, harvesting, etc. The Station has most of the modern machinery used on a farm devoted to diversified farming. This includes a corn harvester, corn shredder, and husker, ensilage cutter, corn crusher, hay cutter, grain harvester and binder, disk plows and cultivators, hay harvesting machines, etc. Any student desiring to learn to operate these machines has an opportunity to do so.

The farm has good types of Angus and Hereford cattle, some of the leading breeds of hogs, a herd of sheep, and, in the future, will have additional animals for experiment and demonstration.

The Fertilizer and Feedstuff Department is charged with the analysis of all the samples of fertilizers, Paris green and feedstuffs secured by the inspectors of the Department of Agriculture. Seven to eight men are employed in this work. While no students work in this laboratory, students who are especially interested are permitted to study the methods of carrying on this kind of work, and may be given practical problems in calculating differences in value of composition guaranteed and actually found in feedstuffs and fertilizers.

Sugar Station, Audubon Park, New Orleans, La.

The Sugar Station is devoted primarily to the problems of the production of sugar cane and its manufacture into sugar.

The investigations cover a large field of research and are productive of much good. Students in the fourth and fifth years of the Sugar Engineering Course spend the grinding season at this station. They assist in running the sugar house, as well as the chemical control of all operations.

The station also devotes considerable attention to fruits and vegetables.

This station has a great many visitors, and is constantly giving out helpful information on all kinds of agricultural subjects.

North Louisiana Station, Calhoun, La.

This station is devoted to problems of general interest that confront the North Louisiana farmers. The station is investigating the growing of fruits and truck for market.

The annual camp meeting and fair at Calhoun is well attended, and is doing the country a great deal of good. Students have access to all information regarding the records of this work.

The scientific men of all the stations aid in Farmers' Institute work, and thus bring the results of their experiments before the people, many of whom do not carefully read the published results.

Geological Survey.

The geological survey is carried on under the direction of the Experiment Stations. During the past year a large volume was issued on "rock salt," being Bulletin No. 7 of the survey.

A volume is in preparation on the oil and gas fields of the State. The Legislature provided only a small appropriation to complete this work, and unless the survey can be re-entered on the list of appropriations, the work will be closed this year. The work so far has been of great benefit to the State.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING.

FACULTY.

THOMAS D. BOYD, A. M., LL. D., President.

THOMAS W. ATKINSON, B. S., C. E., Dean,
Professor of Physics and Electrical Engineering

JAMES W. NICHOLSON, A. M., LL. D.,
Professor of Mathematics.

CHARLES E. COATES, Ph. D.,
Professor of Chemistry.

BOYKIN W. PEGUES, B. S.,
Professor of Civil Engineering.

ALBERT M. HERGET,
Professor of Mechanic Arts and Drawing.

EUGENE W. KERR, M. E.,
Professor of Mechanical Engineering.

SAMUEL T. SANDERS, A. B.,
Assistant Professor of Mathematics.

LINTON L. COOPER, B. S.,
Instructor in Mechanic Arts and Drawing.

RAOUL L. MENVILLE, B. S.,
Instructor in Chemistry.

MAX BERNHEIM, B. S.,
Instructor in Mechanical Engineering.

DANIEL D. CLINE, A. M.,
Instructor in Mathematics.

LEO. J. LASSALLE, B. S.,
Assistant in Physics.

CHARLES H. STUMBERG, A. M.,
Professor of Modern Languages.

WILLIAM A. READ, Ph. D.,
Professor of English.

LEWIS S. SORLEY, Captain 14th Infantry, U. S. A.,
Professor of Military Science.

Albert G. Reed, Ph. D.,
Professor of English Literature.
Hugh M. Blain, Ph. D.,
Associate Professor of English.
James F. Broussard, A. M.,
Assistant Professor of Modern Languages.
A. R. Guell,
Assistant in Spanish.

THE AIM OF THE COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING.

The College of Engineering has for its object the training of young men for positions of trust and responsibility in the engineering world, men who know how to design and operate machinery, to erect and maintain structures, to direct chemical operations on a large scale, and to perform all other functions ordinarily expected of a well trained engineer. With this object in view, the courses of instruction are made both theoretical and practical. The theoretical work of the class-room is supplemented by practical work in the laboratory. The class-room instruction is designed to give the student a thorough knowledge of the scientific principles underlying all engineering work, and the laboratory work aims to familiarize him with the application of these principles to his chosen profession.

In harmony with the above, the University offers the following courses: Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, and Chemical Engineering.

In all of these courses the first year's work is essentially the same; in the second year's work the differences are slight. Hence the student is not obliged to make his final choice of a course until the beginning of the third year. The elasticity afforded by this plan prevents too early a specialization on the part of the student, who is encouraged to be deliberate in the choice of his life work and to test both his tastes and his ability before reaching his final decision.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION TO THE COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING.

Students are admitted to the College of Engineering upon examination or the presentation of satisfactory certificates in the following subjects:

	Units.
English	3
Algebra, through Quadratics	2
Plane Geometry	1
French, German or Spanish	1
History	1
Elective	4
Total	12

The term unit means a high school subject pursued for five hours per week for one year. Applicants not fully prepared may enter with conditions in not more than three units.

Students preparing for entrance to the College of Engineering are advised to pay special attention to elementary mathematics. Weakness in this subject is the commonest cause of subsequent failure.

For further details in regard to conditions of admission, see pages 28-31.

DEGREES.

The degree of Bachelor of Science (B. S.) is conferred upon any student who completes any engineering course and submits an acceptable thesis on some principal subject of study in his course.

The degree of Master of Science (M. S.) is conferred upon a graduate of any of the engineering courses who completes one year of prescribed graduate study and submits an acceptable thesis on his major subject of study.

The degrees of Civil Engineer (C. E.), Mechanical Engineer (M. E.), Chemical Engineer (Ch. E.) and Electrical Engineer (E. E.) are conferred upon graduates of the Civil, Mechanical, Chemical and Electrical Engineering courses respectively who complete two years of perscribed graduate work and submit acceptable theses on their major subjects of study.

For further details in regard to degrees and theses see page 39.

LABORATORIES.

Civil Engineering.

The work of the department of Civil Engineering is carried on in the second story of Heard Hall, a brick building 110 feet

long and 60 feet wide. There are two large drawing rooms, with 60 individual lockers in each room for the drawing boards and maps of the students; a dark room for blue printing; an office; a lecture room and instrument room. The instruments are all kept in their boxes in order to protect them from the dust and dampness of the room, and each box contains all of the accessories, such as plumb bob, reading glasses, adjusting pins, etc. In the equipment there are two engineer's transits, three wye levels, two compasses, one large transit theodolite for astronomical observations and geodetic work, one plane table, one Soegmuller solar attachment, one polar planimeter, one rolling planimeter, one Price current meter, beam compasses, parallel ruler, railroad curve, splines and weights, rods, tapes and chains, one gasoline launch.

Experimental Mechanical Engineering.

The equipment is contained in a room 46 feet by 82 feet with a basement 14 feet by 26 feet. It adjoins the University power plant.

For work in steam engineering a D slide valve engine is used for practice in slide valve setting and for learning the use of the indicator. It is loaded by means of a Prony brake. A 10x24 Corliss engine direct connected to an Alden hydraulic brake is piped so that it may be run as a condensing or non-condensing engine with either a jet or surface condenser. Tanks and scales are provided for weighing the condensed exhaust steam. A fifteen horse power steam turbine loaded by means of a Prony brake is, like the Corliss engine, piped so that it may be run condensing or non-condensing. The Corliss engine and steam turbine arranged as described permit tests to determine the effects of such variables as speed, load, number of stages of expansion, steam pressure and vacuum on economy of steam consumption. A sixty horse power Erie City automatic high speed engine, also a one hundred horse power Harrisburg engine of the same type belonging to the University power plant and belted to direct current generators are available for laboratory work. These engines are arranged for indicator work so that tests of indicated and electrical horse power may be made. The boiler room contains a 100 horse power return tubular, and a 60 horse power Babcock and Wilcox water tube boiler. Apparatus for

determining the quantity of feed water, fuel, chimney draft, furnace temperature, quality of steam, heat value of fuels and other data necessary for boiler trials are arranged. The machinery in the University power plant affords the opportunity for complete power plant tests in which the energy supplied in the form of fuel is measured and that developed measured at the switchboard, it being arranged so that the necessary data for the determination of the heat losses between these two points may be taken.

In addition to the above there are throttling and separating calorimeters for determining the moisture in steam, indicators, speed counters, and apparatus for testing the accuracy of thermometers and indicator springs, and for testing the efficiency and value of steam pipe coverings.

Of internal combustion engines there is a 4 horse power Fairbanks gasoline engine, a 20 horse power Otto gas engine and a 14 horse power Weber gas producer and engine, all of which are supplied with the apparatus necessary for measuring the quantity of fuel used, the indicated horse power, the brake horse power, the weight and temperature of jacket water, the number of revolutions, the number of expansions and other data necessary for complete efficiency tests. including heat balance.

The gas producer affords an opportunity to study and practice the principles of gas production as well as comparisons of the fuel consumption of steam and gas power plants.

For the study of methods of ignition these engines are provided with several forms of interchangeable igniters. The gasoline and producer engines are supplied with extra cylinder heads for running with illuminating gas.

For the study of hydraulic machinery there is a direct acting pump with steam and water ends piped for indicators; a hot air pump with the power cylinder arranged for an indicator, a centrifugal pump operated by a steam turbine, the power being measured by means of a transmission dynamometer, a Pelton water motor loaded by a Prony brake. All this hydraulic apparatus is situated on a floor above a cement tank 12x13x2, from which water is drawn by the pump. There is also a standpipe 12 feet high, the top of which may be opened or closed, and into the bottom of which the pumps discharge, from which the motor

is supplied. For measuring the discharge from pumps and motor a weir and hook gage is provided. This arrangement permits efficiency tests of these machines under widely varying conditions of speed and head. To the standpipe is also attached apparatus for studying the flow of water through orifices, nozzles, pipes and pipe fittings, also for checking the accuracy of water meters.

For testing the strength of materials there is a 50,000 pounds capacity testing machine arranged for tests in tension, compression and shear, also a special arrangement for testing beams of considerable length. With this machine there is also an extensometer, a compressometer and a deflectometer for use in tests of a scientific nature.

A Fairbanks testing machine of 1,000 pounds capacity is used for tension tests of cement. In addition there are Vicat needles, Gilmore needles, sieves, etc., for determining the qualities of the cements and sands used in tests. For the laws of air pressure and velocities there is a Clayton flywheel air compressor, a Westinghouse air compressor and a centrifugal fan.

Experimental Electrical Engineering.

The department has a large plug switchboard, from which lines are led to the terminals of the various machines, transformers, lamp banks, etc., located throughout the laboratory. The direct current bus bars of this board are connected to the lines from the University power plant, and the alternating current ones to lines from a three-phase generator located in the laboratory. This system of supply and distribution places at the disposal of the student any kind of current he may require for testing purposes.

The machines are all new and of the latest commercial types. The direct current generators and motors include one 6 K. W. Western Electric, one 4 K. W. Northern, two 4 K. W. Westinghouse, one 25 H. P. General Electric, one 8 H. P. Stow multispeed, one 1 H. P. Crocker-Wheeler, two 1 H. P. Triumph, one 20 ampere Western Electric compensator, and several smaller motors. The alternating current generators and motors include one 20 K. W. Fort Wayne three phase generator, two 3 K. W. Central Laboratory two phase generators, two 5 H. P. General Electric three phase induction motors of different types, one 2

H. P. Bullock two phase induction motor, one 5 H. P. General Electric single phase motor and one 6 light General Electric constant current transformer.

In addition to the above the department is well equipped with rheostats, starting boxes, auto-starters, controllers, lamp banks. water rheostats, circuit breakers, speed counters, brakes, scales, batteries, ammeters, voltmeters, indicating wattmeters, recording wattmeters, condensers, inductance coils, arc lamps, tachometers, transmission dynamometers, and many other smaller pieces of apparatus necessary to a well appointed laboratory.

The department has operating control of the University power plant, which supplies heat, light and power for the buildings, shops and laboratories. It contains, in addition to engines, boilers and other accessories, two 45 K. W. compound generators. The plant is used to give to the students experience in practical operation and for commercial testing.

A dark room containing a Lummer-Brodhun photometer, measuring instruments, and all necessary apparatus for the study of the efficiencies of artificial sources of light constitute a part of the equipment of this department.

Mechanic Arts Laboratory.

Robertson Hall, the new workshop, is a two-story brick building, 80 feet by 200 feet, heated by steam, lighted by electricity and modern in all of its appointments.

The shops are located on the first floor and are fully equipped with the latest tools and appliances for giving instruction in joinery and cabinetmaking, woodturning and patternmaking, foundry work, forging and machine shop work.

The joinery shop is equipped with thirty-five benches each of which is supplied with a complete set of hand tools for woodwork, including planes, saws, chisels, gouges, squares, gauges, hammer, mallet, oil stones, screwdriver, dividers and oil can. In addition to these individual tools there are two motor driven grindstones for grinding tools which the class use in common.

The shop for patternmaking and woodturning is equipped with sixteen benches each containing a complete set of tools, one universal saw bench of the latest pattern fitted with one 14-inch crosscut saw and one 14-inch rip saw, one power jig saw, fifteen woodturning lathes, including one large patternmaker's lathe,

one power surfacer, one wood trimmer and one power grindstone for sharpening the tools.

The foundry is equipped with a carload of foundry sand, a 30-inch cupola for melting iron with a melting capacity of 1,000 pounds per hour, a brass furnace for melting brass, a core oven in which the cores for castings are baked, and sets of tools for a class of 20 students, including an assortment of flasks, shovels, riddles, slicks, trowels, lifters, ladles, shanks, and pouring pots.

The forge shop is equipped with sixteen down-draft Buffalo forges and two electrically driven blowers, which furnish the blast and remove the smoke from the room. Each forge is supplied with two anvils and two full sets of tools, each set including a hammer, six pairs of tongs, square, top and bottom swages, fullers, flatters, set hammer, cold and hot chisels, and punches. In addition to these individual sets of tools, there are benches fitted with vises, files, and an emery wheel which the class use in common.

The equipment of the machine shop includes eight 14-inch engine lathes and one 18-inch engine lathe, sensitive drill, 28-inch drill press, 16-inch shaper, 24-inch by 24-inch by 6 feet planer, universal milling machine, power hack saw, universal grinder, twist drill grinder, two emery wheels, one for wet and the other for dry grinding; benches and vises and a complete assortment of hammers, files, taps and dies, mandrels, squares and tool steel gauges.

The second floor of Robertson Hall has a recitation room, two large drawing rooms, and a dark room for making blue prints.

The drawing rooms are equipped with individual drawing benches for 209 students.

For practical instruction in machine drawing, the drawing room equipment includes a steam engine, a steam pump, a wood-turning lathe and the machinery in the shops.

Chemical Laboratory.

Irion Hall, the new chemical laboratory, was completed and occupied during the fall of 1908. It is a reinforced concrete building faced with brick, fireproof and of the most modern design. It is 155 feet long and 70 feet wide.

The apparatus for general and analytical chemistry is of the best quality and the most approved design. There are twenty-five balances by Becker, Bunge, Sartorius, and others; four polariscopes, a triple field Laudolt-Lippich, a Laurent, a large Schmidt and Haensch and a Schiebler; an Abbe refractometer with cooling device from prisms; an Engler vicosimeter; standard weights, flasks, spindles, and thermometers for scientific work; a complete outfit of all instruments used in sugar chemistry and in oil chemistry, a calorimeter for fuel work, gas apparatus, furnaces, etc. In short, the equipment for general chemical purposes is complete, and for special work in industrial and engineering chemistry it is particularly full in the following lines: Sugar Chemistry, Oil Chemistry, Agricultural Analyses. It has been and will be the policy of the department to keep all existing special laboratories fully abreast with current progress both in instruments and methods. The library contains files of the most important European and American chemical journals and also several hundred standard books along lines of general chemical interest.

PROGRAM OF ENGINEERING WORK.

In the following scheme of courses, the figure preceding the subject indicates the number of hours per week devoted to it. Figures with an asterisk (*) indicate laboratory work. Three hours of laboratory work are reckoned as equivalent to one of lecture or recitation. The bracketed figure following the subject indicates the number of the course in the account of departmental work, where full details may be found. The fifth year in each course is devoted to graduate work. The work of the Freshman class is the same in all the engineering courses.

ALL ENGINEERING COURSES.

Freshman Class.

Hours a Week		SUBJECT	Number of Course		Description of Course Page
First Term	Second Term		First Term	Second Term	
*6	*6	Drawing	1	2	161
3	3	English	1	2	140
3	3	French, German or Spanish	3	4	165
3	3	Mathematics	1	2	151
3	3	Mathematics	3	4	152
*6	*6	Mechanic Arts	1	2	161
*3	*3	Drill or Laboratory	....	....	.....

CIVIL ENGINEERING COURSE.

The course of instruction as offered by the Department of Civil Engineering is designed to give the student that fundamental training which will be of value to him in his subsequent career. The field of engineering is too broad to be covered in a college course; and this fact has been recognized in the arrangement of the work of four years as outlined below.

It is not the purpose nor the desire of the department to send out trained experts, but rather to furnish to the profession men who have laid a broad and deep foundation upon which they themselves must build in after years. This does not mean that their technical training is to be neglected, but that along with this training there should go such a liberal education as will enable them to properly meet all problems and questions likely to confront them. It was therefore with this idea in view that the work of the first two years was made fairly broad with certain elective and prescribed courses in the purely cultural and scientific branches. The strictly technical subjects were placed, for the most part, in the last two years, thus making it possible to narrow and intensify the work gradually toward the close of the student's career. In case a student should desire to specialize in any particular branch, opportunity is given him to do this in certain advanced courses which may be arranged for two years of graduate work.

Freshman Class.

The Freshman class is the same in all the engineering courses. (See above, p. 90.)

Sophomore Class.

Hours a Week		SUBJECT	Number of Course		Description of Course Page
First Term	Second Term		First Term	Second Term	
3	3	Chemistry	1	2	122
*4	*4	Chemistry	1	2	122
2	3	Civil Engineering	7	8	128
*4	*4	Civil Engineering	7	8	128
*4	.....	Civil Engineering	1	.....	127

Hours a Week		Sophomore Class—(Continued.)	Number of Course		Description of Course Page
First Term	Second Term	SUBJECT	First Term	Second Term	
3	3	English	3	4	140
3	3	Mathematics	5	8	152
3	.....	Mathematics	7	.....	152
.....	3	Physics	.....	4	171
.....	*4	Physics	.....	4	171
*3	*3	Drill or Laboratory	.....	.....	.....
		Junior Class.			
3	3	Civil Engineering	9	10	129
*4	*4	Civil Engineering	9	10	129
*4	*4	Civil Engineering	3	4	127
.....	3	Electrical Engineering	.....	2	136
3	3	French, German or Spanish	1	2	165
3	3	Mathematics	9	10	152
3	.....	Physics	3	.....	171
3	3	Physics	5	6	171
*3	*3	Drill or Laboratory	.....	.....	.....
		Senior Class.			
*4	*4	Civil Engineering	5	6	128
3	3	Civil Engineering	11	12	129
3	3	Civil Engineering	13	14	129
3	3	French, German or Spanish	3	4	165
3	2	Mechanical Engineering	11	12	156
.....	*3	Mechanical Engineering	.....	12	156
2	2	Military Science	1	2	164
		or			
*6	*6	Electrical Engineering	5	6	137
		or			
3	3	Elective	.....	.....	.....
*3	*3	Drill or Laboratory	.....	.....	.....
		Fifth Year.			
3	3	Civil Engineering	15	16	130
*4	*4	Civil Engineering	17	18	130
3	3	Electrical Engineering	3	4	136
*4	*4	Electrical Engineering	5	6	137
1	1	Law	.....		.....
3	3	Elective	.....	.....	.....

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING COURSE.

The course in Mechanical Engineering is intended to give thorough training in the principles underlying the operation, construction and design of machinery and the generation and transmission of power.

The course includes instruction in the mechanic arts, which give skill in the manipulation of both wood and iron-work-

ing tools, training in the methods and practice in the process of construction; free-hand and mechanical drawing and machine design, which give facility in representing and proportioning parts of machines; studies of the mechanism and thermodynamics of steam and internal combustion engines; the economics and designs of power plants; and laboratory practice in testing the strength and properties of materials, the performance of engines, and the efficiency of hydraulic and pneumatic machines.

Freshman Class.

The work of the Freshman class is the same in all the Engineering courses. (See above, page 90.)

Sophomore Class.

Hours a Week		SUBJECT	Number of Course		Description of Course Page
First Term	Second Term		First Term	Second Term	
3	3	Chemistry	1	2	122
*4	*4	Chemistry	1	2	122
*6	*6	Drawing	3	4	161
3	3	English	3	4	140
3	3	Mathematics	5	8	152
3	.....	Mathematics	7	.....	152
*6	*6	Mechanic Arts	3	4	161
.....	3	Physics	.....	4	171
.....	*4	Physics	.....	4	171
*3	*3	Drill or Laboratory	.....	.....	.....
		Junior Class.			
*4	*4	Drawing	5	6	161
.....	3	Electrical Engineering	.....	2	136
3	3	Mathematics	9	10	152
*6	*6	Mechanic Arts	5	6	161
3	3	Mechanical Engineering	1	2	153
.....	*2	Mechanical Engineering	.....	8	154
1	.....	Mechanical Engineering	13	.....	156
*4	.....	Mechanical Engineering	13	.....	156
.....	*4	Mechanical Engineering	.....	14	156
3	.....	Physics	3	.....	171
3	3	Physics	5	6	171
*4	*4	Physics	7	8	171
*3	*3	Drill or Laboratory	.....	.....	.....

Hours a Week		SUBJECT	Number of Course		Description of Course Page
First Term	Second Term		First Term	Second Term	
		Senior Class.			
3	3	Electrical Engineering	3	4	136
*2	*2	Electrical Engineering	5	6	137
*6	*6	Mechanic Arts	7	8	162
2	2	Mechanical Engineering	3	4	153
*6	*6	Mechanical Engineering	9	10	154
*4	*4	Mechanical Engineering	15	16	157
3	3	Mechanical Engineering	19	6	154
2	2	Military Science	1	2	164
		or			
3	2	Mechanical Engineering	11	12	156
		and			
.....	*3	Mechanical Engineering	.....	12	156
		or			
3	3	French, German or Spanish	.....	.....	165
*3	*3	Drill or Laboratory	.....	.....	.....
		Fifth Year.			
3	.....	Civil Engineering	11	.....	129
.....	*6	Electrical Engineering	.....	6	137
1	1	Law	.....	.....	.....
3	2	Mechanical Engineering	11	12	156
		and			
.....	*3	Mechanical Engineering	.....	12	156
		or			
3	3	Mechanical Engineering	20	21	158
*4	.....	Mechanical Engineering	10	.....	155
3	3	Elective	.....	.....	.....

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING COURSE.

The course in Electrical Engineering aims to give the student a thorough knowledge of electricity and those fundamental sciences which form a part of the equipment of every well-trained engineer, a familiarity with electrical machinery used in practical industries, and a broad view of engineering problems. In other words, it aims to train young men to fill positions of trust and responsibility in the industrial world requiring a knowledge of applied electricity.

With the above object in view the course is made both theoretical and practical. The theoretical work in mathematics, physics, chemistry, steam machinery and electrical engineering is supplemented by practical work in the physical, chemical, mechanical and electrical laboratories. In addition to this,

thorough instruction in mechanical drawing and shopwork is given. The work in drawing begins with free-hand lettering and ends with working drawings of complete machines. The shopwork includes joinery, wood-turning, pattern-making, forging, founding and machine work.

Freshman Class.

The work of the Freshman class is the same in all of the Engineering courses. (See above, p. 90.)

Sophomore Class.

Hours a Week		SUBJECT	Number of Course		Description of Course Page
First Term	Second Term		First Term	Second Term	
3	3	Chemistry	1	2	122
*4	*4	Chemistry	1	2	122
*6	*6	Drawing	3	4	161
3	3	English	3	4	140
3	3	Mathematics	5	8	152
3	.....	Mathematics	7	.....	152
*6	*6	Mechanic Arts	3	4	161
.....	3	Physics	.....	4	171
.....	*4	Physics	.....	4	171
*3	*3	Drill or Laboratory	.....	.....	.....
		Junior Class.			
*4	*4	Drawing	5	6	161
.....	3	Electrical Engineering	.....	2	136
3	3	Mathematics	9	10	152
*6	*6	Mechanic Arts	5	6	161
3	3	Mechanical Engineering	1	2	153
.....	*2	Mechanical Engineering	.....	8	154
1	.....	Mechanical Engineering	13	.....	156
*4	.....	Mechanical Engineering	13	.....	156
.....	*4	Mechanical Engineering	.....	14	156
3	.....	Physics	3	.....	171
3	3	Physics	5	6	171
*4	*4	Physics	7	8	171
*3	*3	Drill or Laboratory	.....	.....	.....
		Senior Class.			
3	3	Electrical Engineering	3	4	136
*8	*6	Electrical Engineering	5	6	137
*6	*6	Mechanic Arts	7	8	162
2	2	Mechanical Engineering	3	4	153
*2	*4	Mechanical Engineering	9	10	154
3	3	Mechanical Engineering	19	6	154

Hours a Week		Senior Class—(Continued)	Number of Course		Description of Course Page
First Term	Second Term	SUBJECT	First Term	Second Term	
3	3	French, German or Spanish	1	2	165
		or			
3	3	Electrical Engineering	7	8	138
		or			
3	2	Mechanical Engineering	11	12	156
		and			
.....	*3	Mechanical Engineering	.....	12	156
		or			
2	2	Military Science	1	2	164
*3	*3	Drill or Laboratory	.....	.....	.....
		Fifth Year.			
3	.....	Civil Engineering	11	.....	129
3	3	Electrical Engineering	7	8	138
*2	*2	Electrical Engineering	5	6	137
1	1	Law	.....	.....	.....
3	2	Mechanical Engineering	11	12	156
.....	*3	Mechanical Engineering	.....	12	156
.....	*6	Mechanical Engineering	.....	10	155
3	3	French, German or Spanish	3	4	165

Students who expect to take the fifth year of the Electrical Engineering course must elect French, German, or Spanish in their fourth year.

CHEMICAL ENGINEERING COURSE.

One of the most striking features of the industrial development of the last twenty years has been the introduction of chemical control into many non-chemical industries. The works chemist is now found in nearly all the larger manufacturing plants of whatsoever nature, either to test new material, to keep the finished product up to standard or to devise uses for by-products. Owing to the nature of their work these men are frequently called upon to solve problems which depend on mechanical, physical or electrical principles to an even greater degree than upon chemical. For these reasons there has arisen a demand for men possessing a general engineering training, with such an additional knowledge of chemistry as may enable them not only to analyze products, but also to formulate new processes, to criticise old processes and to pass rational judg-

ment on proposed innovations. To this end, courses in Chemical Engineering have been formulated and are now offered in the more important institutions of learning. The particular phase of the chemical side of each course to be emphasized depends largely on conditions. The Audubon Sugar School of the Louisiana State University has for many years offered a course in the chemical engineering of cane sugar. To this has recently been added beet sugar. It is now proposed to offer a new course, more general in its nature, which will train the student in those fundamental principles which underlie all engineering problems, and at the same time give him an opportunity to obtain specific chemical training in such fields of technology as he may choose. This course is five years in length and runs parallel to the other engineering courses through the first two years. In the third and fourth years, stress is laid on physics, chemistry, electricity and mechanics. In the fifth year the student devotes himself mainly to chemistry, choosing that particular field of chemistry to which his tastes and opportunities incline him. It is believed that wide fields are now to be found in Louisiana in sugar, gas, petroleum products, fertilizers, sulphuric acid, bricks and ceramics, alcohol, paper, cotton-seed oil, soap making, and general chemicals. Some of these branches are yet in their infancy in this State, yet few places offer greater natural advantages than does Louisiana, where the lack is mainly in competent men, trained to initiate her enterprises, and to develop her resources. The course in Chemical Engineering is designed to help in meeting the demand for these men.

Freshman Class.

The work of the Freshman class is the same in all the Engineering courses. (See above, p. 90.)

Sophomore Class.

Hours a Week		SUBJECT	Number of Course		Description of Course Page
First Term	Second Term		First Term	Second Term	
3	3	Chemistry	1	2	122
*4	*4	Chemistry	1	2	122
*6	*6	Drawing	3	4	161
3	3	English	3	4	140
3	3	Mathematics	5	8	152
3	.....	Mathematics	7	.....	152
*6	*6	Mechanic Arts	5	6	161
.....	3	Physics	.....	4	171
.....	*4	Physics	.....	4	171
*3	*3	Drill or Laboratory	.....	.....	.....
		Junior Class.			
3	3	Chemistry	3	4	122
*6	*6	Chemistry	5	6	122
3	3	French or German	1	2	165
3	.....	Mathematics	9	.....	152
*6	*6	Mechanic Arts	7	8	162
.....	3	Mechanical Engineering	2	.....	153
.....	*2	Mechanical Engineering	8	.....	154
*4	*4	Mechanical Engineering	13	14	156
.....	1	Mechanical Engineering	13	.....	.....
3	3	Physics	3	6	171
*3	*3	Drill or Laboratory	.....	.....	.....
		Senior Year.			
2	2	Chemistry	7	8	123
*10	*10	Chemistry	7	8	123
.....	3	Electrical Engineering	.....	2	136
3	3	French or German	3	4	165
2	2	Mechanical Engineering	3	4	153
*6	*6	Mechanical Engineering	15	10	157
3	.....	Mechanical Engineering	19	.....	157
3	.....	Physics	5	.....	171
*4	*4	Physics	7	8	171
*3	*3	Drill or Laboratory	.....	.....	.....
		Fifth Year.			
2	2	Chemistry	15	16	126
3	3	Chemistry	11	12	125
2	2	Chemistry	9	10	124
*10	*15	Chemistry	11	12	125
.....	*4	Commerce	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	Electrical Engineering	3	.....	136
*6	.....	Electrical Engineering	5	.....	137
.....	3	Law of Contracts	.....	.....	.....
*4	.....	Mechanical Engineering	9	.....	154

AUDUBON SUGAR SCHOOL.

FACULTY.

THOMAS D. BOYD, A. M., LL. D., President.

CHARLES E. COATES, Ph. D., Dean,
Professor of Chemistry.

JAMES W. NICHOLSON, A. M., LL. D.,
Professor of Mathematics.

WILLIAM R. DODSON, A. B., S. B.,
Professor of Agriculture.

THOMAS W. ATKINSON, B. S., C. E.,
Professor of Physics and Electrical Engineering.

WILLIAM H. DALRYMPLE, M. R. C. V. S.,
Professor of Veterinary Science.

ALBERT M. HERGET,
Professor of Mechanic Arts and Drawing.

EUGENE W. KERR, M. E.,
Professor of Mechanical Engineering.

HAMILTON P. AGEE, B. S.,
Assistant Director, Sugar Experiment Station, Audubon Park.

P. A. YODER, Ph. D.,
Chemist and Sugar Maker, Sugar Experiment Station, Audubon Park.

SAMUEL T. SANDERS, A. B.,
Assistant Professor of Mathematics.

ELBERT L. JORDAN, B. S.,
Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry.

ALBERT F. KIDDER, B. S .,
Assistant Professor of Agronomy.

LINTON L. COOPER, B. S.,
Instructor in Mechanic Arts and Drawing.

RAOUL L. MENVILLE, B. S.,
Instructor in Chemistry.

MAX BERNHEIM, B. S.,
Instructor in Mechanical Engineering.

DANIEL D. CLINE, A. M.,
Instructor in Mathematics.

LEO J. LASSALLE, B. S.,
Assistant in Physics

CHARLES H. STUMBERG, A. M.,
Professor of Modern Languages.

WILLIAM A. READ, Ph. D.,
Professor of English.

LEWIS S. SORLEY, Captain 14th Infantry, U. S. A.,
Professor of Military Science.

ALBERT G. REED, Ph. D.,
Professor of English Literature.

HUGH M. BLAIN, Ph. D.,
Associate Professor of English.

JAMES F. BROUSSARD, A. M.,
Assistant Professor of Modern Languages.

A. R. GUELL,
Assistant in Spanish.

THE PURPOSES OF THE AUDUBON SUGAR SCHOOL.

This school, successfully conducted for several years at the Sugar Experiment Station, Audubon Park, New Orleans, under the direction of Dr. William C. Stubbs, was removed to the University at Baton Rouge in 1897.

The Sugar School has two aims. The first is to prepare sugar experts for the conduct and management of large factories—men who understand the planting and cultivation of the cane, harvesting it, extracting the juices therefrom, manufacturing the latter by the most improved processes and most economical methods into sugar; who know how to design, construct and arrange machinery capable of performing definite work during a given time, and to superintend intelligently all this machinery; and who are, at the same time, capable of analyzing any product of the field or sugar-house in the laboratory. To this end, special attention is devoted to the thorough study of mechanics, chemistry, sugar-making, drawing, and agriculture. This constitutes the regular course.

The second aim is to give to those who do not wish the full course partial instruction in the different departments of sugar-growing and manufacture. Therefore, irregular students are received in the following departments: Agriculture, Mechanics, Chemistry, Drawing, and Sugar-making.

REGULAR COURSE.

The five years course of the Audubon Sugar School leads to the degree of Bachelor of Science. It consists of three years of regular college work, supplemented by a two years course in agriculture, mechanics, chemistry, sugar-making and drawing, as applied to the manufacture of sugar from sugar-cane or beets. This is essentially an advanced course, and is intended for such graduates or advanced students in the scientific courses of this and other institutions as may be prepared to take advantageously the work offered. The details of this course are given in the outline of the fourth and fifth years of the Sugar Engineering Course. The requisites for admission are those subjects, outlined in the first, second, and third years of the Sugar Engineering Course, which are essential to the proper understanding of the subjects given in the fourth and fifth years.

IRREGULAR COURSE.

Special courses along any of the above lines are offered to such students as may be lacking either in the time or the preparation necessary to complete the full course of the Sugar School, provided their previous training qualifies them to enter the classes they may select.

The above courses have been planned especially to meet the wants of Louisiana sugar planters, but are open also to students from other States or from foreign countries.

THE SUGAR STATION WORK.

Ten weeks, during the grinding season, of the fourth and fifth years of the sugar course, are spent at the Sugar Experiment Station, Audubon Park, New Orleans. The Sugar Station has a well-equipped sugar-house, fields of sugar-cane, and laboratories, where thorough chemical control is held over the field and sugar-house. The sugar-house contains a nine-roller mill, and new and improved diffusion plant, with several kinds of cutters and com-

minutors; Horsin-Deon and Baldwin's juice weighers; clarifiers, filter presses, double-effect vacuum strike pans, centrifugals, boilers; water, air and vacuum pumps; juice and syrup tanks, sugar wagons, sugar shakers, and a hot room.

While at Audubon Park, the student receives practical instruction in the best methods of planting, cultivating, and harvesting cane, the study of its varieties, the fertilizers best adapted to its growth, and effects of irrigation, tile and open drainage, upon the crop. He takes part in the manufacture of sugar from the cane, and is given a practical knowledge of sugar-making. Each student, in turn, serves with the sugar-maker, engineer, and chemist, and during the season becomes practically familiar with all the operations incident to a well-equipped sugar factory.

SUGAR HOUSE CONTROL.

After the student has thoroughly learned to analyze sugar-cane, beets, etc., and the products of the sugar-house, he is called upon to exercise a chemical control of the sugar-house. To this end, examples are given him, taken from absolute and practical results in the sugar-house at Audubon Park, and he is made to work out the chemical and mechanical losses incident to each run. Given a definite quantity of cane, he is required to find out the extraction, analyze the juice, determine the total sugar therein, and the amount lost in the processes of clarification and filtration, the mechanical and chemical losses in the double and triple effects and vacuum pans, the amount left in the masse cuite, in the molasses, etc. In other words, a thorough chemical and mechanical control of the sugar-house is taught.

As at present formulated, the course of the Audubon Sugar School accentuates the chemical and the mechanical sides of the making of sugar. Students desiring to lay more stress on the agricultural side than the present course demands will be permitted to substitute agriculture for either the whole or part of the chemical or mechanical work required in the fourth and fifth years. The courses in agriculture must be chosen from those given in the College of Agriculture or from special courses, arranged to suit specific requirements.

The rules governing the students of the Audubon Sugar School, with respect to admission, discipline, and fees, are the

same as those governing the students of the College of Engineering.

Students who prefer not to board at the University as regular military cadets can secure good board and lodging in the town at $15.00 to $30.00 per month. Washing costs from $1.50 to $3.00 per month.

THE SUGAR ENGINEERING COURSE.

The figure to the left of the subject in the following outline of the work of the course indicates the number of hours per week devoted to the subject. The asterisk (*) attached to a figure indicates laboratory work. Three hours of laboratory work are received as equivalent to one hour of regular class work. The bracketed words and figures are the course designations as given in the accounts of departmental work.

Freshman Class.

3 English (1).	3 English (2).
3 Higher Algebra (Math. 1).	3 Higher Algebra (Math. 2).
3 Solid Geometry (Math. 3).	3 Trigonometry (Math. 4).
3 French (3) or German (3) or Spanish (3).	3 French (4) or German (4) or Spanish (4).
*6 Free Hand Drawing (1).	*6 Projections (Drawing 2).
*6 Joinery (Mech. Arts 1).	*6 Joinery (Mech. Arts 2).

Sophomore Class.

3 Principles of Agriculture (Agronomy 1).	3 Feed and Feeding (Animal Industry 2).
3 Advanced Algebra (Math 5).	3 Calculus (Math. 8).
3 Analytical Geometry (Math. 7).	3 Mechanics (Physics 4).
3 Inorganic Chemistry (1).	3 Inorganic Chemistry (2).
*4 Chemistry, Laboratory (1).	*4 Chemistry, Laboratory (2).
*6 Mechanical Drawing (3).	*6 Mechanical Drawing (4).
*6 Forging (Mech. Arts 5).	*6 Forging (Mech. Arts 6).
	*4 Mechanics, Laboratory (Physics 4).

Junior Class.

3 Calculus (Math. 9).	3 Calculus (Math. 10) or 3 Direct Current Engineering (Elec. Eng. 2).
3 Theoretical Mechanics (Physics 5).	

3 Electricity and Magnetism (Physics 3).
3 Organic Chemistry (3).
*6 Qualitative Analysis (Chem. 5).
1 Kinematics and Graphics (Mech. Eng. 13).
*4 Kinematics and Graphics (Mech. Eng. 13).
3 Descriptive Geometry (Mech. Eng. 1).

3 Heat and Light (Physics 6).
3 Power (Mech. Eng. 2).
3 Organic Chemistry (4).
*10 Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis (Chem. 6).
*2 Experimental Engineering (Mech. Eng. 8).
*4 Machine Design (Mech. Engineering 14).

Fourth Year.

Ten weeks of practical work at Audubon Park. The remaining time devoted to the following courses:

2 Principles of Chemical Analysis (Chem. 7).
4 Thermodynamics (Mech. Eng. 3).
4 Machine Des. (Mech. Eng. 19).
*8 Quantitative Analysis (Chem. 7).
*6 Engineering Design (Mech. Eng. 15).
*4 Experimental Engineering Lab. (Mech. Eng. 9a).

2 Commercial Analysis (Chem. 8).
4 Thermodynamics (Mech. Eng. 4).
2 Sugar House Machinery (Mech. Eng. 20).
3 Power Plants (Mechanical Eng. 6).
2 Organic Industrial Chemistry (10).
*10 Quantitative Analysis (Chem. 8).
*4 Engineering Design (Mech. Eng. 16).
*4 Experimental Engineering Lab. (Mech. Eng. 9b).

Fifth Year.

Ten weeks of practical work at Audubon Park. The remaining time devoted to the following courses:

3 Sugar Mill Plants (Mech. Eng. 21).

3 Veterinary Hygiene (Vet. Science 5).

3 Sugar Chemistry (Chem. 11).
*6 Sugar Machine Design (Mech. Eng. 17).
*6 Experimental Engineering Lab. (Mech. Eng. 10a).
*10 Sugar Chemistry Lab. (Chem. 11).
2 Sugar Agriculture (Agronomy 5) or 2 Military Science.

3 Sugar Chemistry (Chem. 12).
1 Sugar Machine Design (Mech. Eng. 18).
*6 Sugar Machine Design (Mech. Eng. 18).
*6 Experimental Engineering Lab. (Mech. Eng. 10b).
*10 Sugar Chemistry Lab. (Chem. 12).
2 Sugar Agriculture (Agronomy 6) or 2 Military Science.

THE GRADUATE DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

The University offers graduate instruction in the College of Arts and Sciences, the College of Agriculture, the College of Engineering, the Audubon Sugar School, and the Teachers College. The work is under the general supervision of a Committee on Graduate Courses, but the scope, form, and methods of instruction are determined independently by each department.

ADMISSION TO THE GRADUATE SCHOOL.

Graduates of this University or of other colleges and universities of good standing are admitted to the Graduate Department without examination. Admission to this department, however, shall not be understood as implying candidacy for advanced degrees, which is subject to the regulations indicated below.

Graduate students may also be admitted without reference to the attainment of a degree. Such students may receive a statement of their work upon the successful completion of the course or courses pursued.

FEES AND EXPENSES.

Graduate students pay the same fees as undergraduates in the various schools of the University. See index, under Fees and Expenses.

TEACHING FELLOWSHIPS AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

A number of teaching fellowships and scholarships are offered annually to students holding baccalaureate degrees who wish to pursue graduate work in the University. They are in general awarded to applicants who have shown unusual ability and attainment in their undergraduate studies.

The fellowships are of the value of $300 a year. Holders of fellowships are required to devote a period of time not exceeding twelve hours a week to class-room work, or its equivalent in the laboratories. They are also expected to devote a minimum of twelve hours a week to graduate work unless the President approves a lesser number.

The scholarships are worth $100 a year. Holders of scholarships will do no teaching, but may be called upon to read papers

or assist in the laboratories. As readers or assistants their work will not exceed nine hours a week, and as graduate students they will be expected to pursue a minimum of twelve hours a week of advanced work.

DEGREES AND REQUIREMENTS.

The University offers the following advanced degrees: Master of Arts, Master of Science, Civil Engineer, Mechanical Engineer, Electrical Engineer, Chemical Engineer.

The following regulations apply to all candidates for advanced degrees:

1. The candidate must hold a baccalaureate degree from this University or some other institution of equal grade, and must be prepared to follow work of an advanced nature in the subjects selected.
2. He must spend at least one academic year in residence at this University. A longer period of time is necessary if outside duties seriously interfere with the successful completion of the required work.
3. He must complete a minimum of twelve hours a week of advanced work. which must be chosen with the advice of the professor under whom his major is selected and approved by the President and Faculty.
4. He must submit a thesis to the professor in charge of his major subject not later than May 1. The thesis must be typewritten and deposited in the library for public inspection.

The following special regulations apply to the various advanced degrees:

Master of Arts.

The degree of Master of Arts is conferred upon students holding the baccalaureate degree who have complied with the regulations which apply to all candidates for advanced degrees. Candidates for this degree must select their studies from the College of Arts and Sciences or from the Teachers College.

Master of Science.

The degree of Master of Science is conferred upon candidates who have the baccalaureate degree and who have complied

with the regulations which apply to all candidates for advanced degrees. The courses of study for this degree may be selected in the College of Arts and Sciences or in any of the technical schools of the University.

Advanced Degrees in Engineering.

The degrees of Civil Engineer, Mechanical Engineer, Electrical Engineer, and Chemical Engineer are conferred upon students who hold the degree of Bachelor of Science in the Civil, Mechanical, Electrical or Chemical Engineering courses respectively, and who in addition complete two years of prescribed graduate work and submit acceptable theses on their major subjects of study.

DEPARTMENTS OF INSTRUCTION.

Below are detailed descriptions of the courses of instruction offered by the various departments included in the College of Arts and Sciences, the College of Agriculture, the College of Engineering, and the Audubon Sugar School. For the courses offered in Law, Education, Philosophy and Psychology see the announcements of the Law School and the Teachers College.

AGRICULTURE.

Professor Dodson. Professor Jordan.

Professor Kidder.

AGRONOMY.

1. Principles of Agronomy.

This course includes a study of the elementary principles of soils, field and farm management in their relations to general agriculture. The origin and classification of soils, different methods of cultivation and their effect upon the movement and control of soil water with its ultimate effect upon plant development, benefits of a crop rotation and the use of fertilizers, including a study of the Louisiana fertilizer law, are given due consideration in the simplest manner possible.

Text: Fletcher's Soils.

Three hours a week. First term. Professor Kidder.

2. Farm Machinery and Drainage.

Requisite, entrance credit in Physics.

The operation and care of modern farm machinery and the use of the level, location of drains and open ditches are features of this work. The class of work in both subjects is supplemented by laboratory practice, where the student is brought in close contact with the subject. Machines are torn down and set up, tested and operated, and actual work is done in laying out drainage systems.

Text: Davidson and Chase's Farm Machinery and Farm Motors.

Two hours a week and four hours of laboratory work. Second term. Professor Kidder.

3. Farm Crops.

Requisite, Agronomy 1 and Botany 1 and 2.

Lectures and recitations upon the classifications and methods of improvement of farm crops. Special studies will be made of the staple crops of Louisiana, embracing cotton, cane, corn and rice, and the foliage and forage plants. Individual crop studies will include varieties, geographical distribution, culture, harvesting, preservation, uses, preparation for use, obstructions to growth, and means of repression, production, marketing and history.

Text: Hunt's Cereals in America.

Three hours a week, and two hours of laboratory work. First term. Professor Kidder.

4. Soil Physics.

Requisite, Agronomy 1, Chemistry 1-2 and Physics 1-2.

A study of the origin, formation, and classification of soils; soil moisture and means of conserving it; soil temperatures; texture of soils and its influences; drainage and irrigation and their relation to soil moisture, temperature and root development; methods of tillage and influences; washing of soils and preventive measures. The laboratory work comprises moisture determinations, water-holding capacity, capillary powers, the determination of real and apparent specific gravity, and the effect of mulches on the different soils in Louisiana. Mechanical analyses are made of typical soils.

Text: Hilgard's Soils.

Three hours a week, and four hours of laboratory work. Second term. Professor Kiddder.

5-6. Sugar Agriculture.

Requisite, Agronomy 1 and Chemistry 1.

Includes a general study of the methods of producing sugar cane and sugar beet crops, in the leading sugar countries, special attention being given to a study of cane production in

Louisiana. Effort is made to have the course touch on all the agricultural problems that must be dealt with in the management of a plantation devoted to cane culture.

Text: Sugar Cane, Vol. I, by W. C. Stubbs, supplemented by reading and by lectures from the instructor.

Two hours a week, during the first term except during the grinding season, and two hours a week during the entire second term. Professor Dodson.

7. Special Problems in Agronomy.

Open to Seniors only.

This course will be designed to meet the wishes of the student who desires to do advanced work in soils, farm crops, effects of fertilizing of soils, etc.

Hours to be arranged. First term. Professor Kidder.

8. Special Problems in Agronomy.

A continuation of Agronomy 7.

Hours to be arranged. Second term. Professor Kidder.

Equipment of the Agronomy Department.

The Department of Agronomy is being fully equipped. At present there is in the Farm Engineering Laboratory considerable farm machinery which has been loaned by the International Harvester Company and the John Deere Plow Company. There is a full equipment for laying tile drains and laying out open ditches. Apparatus for mixing cement will be added. The Soil Physics Laboratory is fully equipped for studying the physical characteristics of the soil.

ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

2. Feeds and Feeding.

The principal topics discussed under the head of Principles of Feeding are as follows: The relations of plant and animal life, the chemical elements of nutrition, the compounds of animal nutrition; the digestion of food, the conditions influencing digestion, and the functions of the nutrients. The principal topics discussed under the head of Practice of Feeding are as follows: Commercial feeding stuffs, natural products, valuation of feeding stuffs, and the selection and compounding of

rations for work stock, meat production, milk production, growing animals, and poultry.

Text-book: Jordan's The Feeding of Animals.

Three hours a week. Second term. Professor Jordan.

4. Breeds and Stock Judging.

This subject includes a study of the origin, history, classification, and leading characteristics of the various types and breeds of live stock, with special reference to the adaptability of each to Louisiana conditions. The work in stock judging consists in the practice of scoring and classing the many excellent specimens available for the purpose from the dairy and experiment station herds, and from the city of Baton Rouge.

Text-books: Plumb's Types and Breeds of Farm Animals; Craig's Manual of Stock Judging.

Two recitations and two practice hours per week. Second term. Professor Jordan.

5-6. Thremmatology.

This subject consists of a study of the laws governing development and reproduction in domesticated plants and animals. The following considerations are included in the scope of the subject: Variation in general, kinds of variation, internal and external causes of variation, mutations, relative stability and instability of living matter, and transmission of modifications. Type and variability, correlation of characters, heredity and prepotency are studied by the statistical method, which gives the student a broad conception based upon large numbers of individuals. Applications of the foregoing principles are made to problems involved in plant and animal breeding.

Text-book: Davenport's Principles of Breeding. Extensive reference reading to be assigned.

Three hours a week throughout the year and two hours of laboratory work during the second term. Professor Jordan.

7. Dairying.

This course includes a series of lectures on the following topics: Composition of milk, fermentations in milk and their control, milk as an article of human food, sanitary milk production, marketing of milk, separation of cream, cream ripen-

ing, manufacture of butter, and various other topics of importance in dairying. Laboratory work consists of testing the efficiency of cream separators, determining per cent of fat in samples of milk, cream, butter, cheese, condensed milk, etc; butter making, detection of adulterations and preservatives, and butter judging. The class also assists in the application of the tuberculin test to the herd each year.

Three lectures and four laboratory hours per week. First term. Professor Jordan.

8. Principles of Animal Nutrition.

A study of metabolism and the relation of muscular exertion to metabolism; conservation of energy in the animal body; food as a source of energy; internal work done in the carrying on of the vital processes; available energy and utilization of energy.

Text-books: Armsby's Principles of Animal Nutrition, and Experiment Station publications.

Three hours a week. Second term. Professor Jordan.

Dairy Equipment.

The stable which is used for feeding and milking occupies the brick building formerly used as a mechanical workshop. This building has been fitted up with sanitary floors, stalls, mangers and gutters.

The herd consists of thirty-six head of pure-bred and high-grade Jerseys. A part of this herd is the property of the Experiment Station.

The dairy room and laboratory occupy the ground floor of the frame building of the department of Animal Industry. The laboratory is fitted up with the leading brands of cream separators, Babcock tests, Hall's casein tester, churns, vats, butter workers, milk coolers, hot water heater and boiler, milk utensils and refrigerator, besides a supply of glassware and other apparatus used in laboratory work.

ANCIENT LANGUAGES.

Professor Scott. Mr. Thomas.

LATIN.

For students who elect Latin as a part of their work in language, courses 1, 2, 3 and 4 are required for the Bachelor's

degree. For admission to course 1, courses B (Cæsar) and C (Cicero) are prerequisite.

Courses 5, 6, 7 and 8 are designed for students who wish to obtain a more extended acquaintance with the language—its literature, Roman life, and the enduring influences of Roman institutions.

Courses 9 and 10 are designed for graduate students, who have some knowledge of the methods and subject matter of literary criticism.

Courses 11 and 12 are teachers' courses on topics of primary importance in the teaching of Latin to first, second and third-year students. These two courses are open to teachers who have had courses B (Cæsar) and C (Cicero), and the equivalent of Courses 1 and 2.

A student who has met the general entrance requirements (pp. 28-31) including a modern language, but who has offered neither Latin B nor Latin C for entrance, shall, upon completing Latin B, receive two hours' credit toward a degree and three hours' credit upon completing Latin C.

1. Ovid.

This course consists of selections chiefly from the Metamorphoses, and is presented as an introduction to the study of Latin poetry of the Augustan age. Latin grammar and prose composition are continued as a part of this course.

Text-books: Miller's Ovid, selected works; Allen and Greenough's New Latin Grammar; Daniell's New Latin Composition, Part III.

Five hours a week. First term.

2. Vergil.

In connection with the reading of selections from the first six books of the Aeneid, a study is made of Vergil, the man and the poet, of the Aeneid as a whole, its relation to the Augustan age, and of its subsequent influence. Grammar and composition are continued as in course 1.

Text-book: Knapp's Vergil's Aeneid.

Five hours a week. Second term.

3. Livy.

Selections from Books I, XXI and XXII. The author's conception of history, his sources, his sense of the ethical and dramatic, stylistic effects, relation to other historians, Greek and Roman, are topics presented in connection with the reading of Livy. Special problems in grammar and translating connected English prose into Latin form a part of this course.

Text-books: Westcott's Livy; Allen and Greenough's New Latin Grammar; Nutting's Advanced Latin Composition.

Five hours a week. First term.

4. Horace.

Selections from the Odes and Epodes. The relation of Latin to Greek literature, of Horace to Greek lyric poets, a study of the poet's lyric modes, his themes and their expression, are taken up along with the reading of the Odes and Epodes. Grammar and composition as in Latin 3.

Text-book: Bennett's Horace, Odes and Epodes.

Five hours a week. Second term.

5. Tacitus.

The reading of the Agricola and Germania serves as an introduction to the study of Tacitus as an analytical and philosophical historian. His relation to his own times, his historical sources, the peculiarities of his Latinity, and his personality are presented somewhat in detail. Rather difficult prose composition is taken up in this course.

Text-books: Gudeman's Tacitus, Agricola and Germania; Nutting's Advanced Latin Prose Composition, Part III.

Three hours a week. First term.

6. Horace.

Selections from the Satires and Epistles. This is a course mainly for the study of Latin satire, its representatives, their personal and literary characteristics, their themes, and modes of developing them. Horace's life and complete works, as well as his criticism of poetry as an art, are briefly considered. Prose composition as in Latin 5.

Text-book: Rolfe's Horace, Satires and Epistles.

Three hours a week. Second term.

7. Plautus.

A course in Latin comedy, its relation to Greek sources, and its expression of phases of Roman life. The dialect of Plautus and his stylistic qualities are also considered.

Text-books: Elmer's Plautus, Captivi; Fay's Plautus, Mostellaria.

Three hours a week. First term.

8. Latin Literature.

A summary of Latin literature, Roman social life, and mythology.

Text-books: Mackail's Latin Literature; Johnston's Private Life of the Romans; Gayley's Classic Myths; the professor's notes and references.

Three hours a week. Second term.

9. Graduate Course.

A comparative study of Horace and Juvenal as satirists.

Three hours a week. First term.

10. Graduate Course.

A continuation of course 9.

Three hours a week. Second term.

11. Teachers' Course.

A course on the materials and methods used in teaching Latin. Discussions, reports, and lectures with special reference to the work in secondary schools afford an opportunity to those taking this course of presenting the results of their own observations and of investigating carefully the processes by which the beginner is to master his first year's work, and is to do effectively the work of the second and third years' preparatory Latin.

Three hours a week. First term.

12. Teachers' Course.

A continuation of course 11. Frequent reference will be made in both courses 11 and 12 to the plan, arrangement, and contents of beginners' books, Latin prose composition books, of the usual school editions of Cæsar, Cicero, Ovid and Vergil, as well as of the school and college grammars in general use. It would be well for the student to have a copy of each of such

books. The difficulties peculiar to each of the above-named Latin authors will be carefully considered.

Three hours a week. Second term.

GREEK.

For students who elect Greek as a part of their work in language, courses 1, 2, 3 and 4 are required for the Bachelor's degree. Course C (for beginners) is prerequisite for courses 1 and 2. See requirements for admission, p. 23.

Courses 5, 6, 7 and 8 are designed for students who wish to emphasize literary studies, to acquire an appreciation of the Hellenic genius, the literary art, life, and influence of the Greeks.

1. Xenophon.

A careful study of Greek narration, a review of forms, inductive studies in Greek syntax, accompany the reading of the first book and a part of the second book of the Anabasis. Prose composition and a topical study of Greek grammar are taken up.

Text-books: Harper and Wallace's Xenophon's Anabasis; Goodwin's Greek Grammar.

Three hours a week. First term.

2. Xenophon.

Course 1 continued through the second, third, and fourth books of the Anabasis.

Three hours a week. Second term.

3. Homer.

A course in epic poetry. The literary phases of Homer, his general influence on subsequent literature, Greek life of the Homeric age, the Homeric dialect, are taken up with the reading of selections from the first six books of the Iliad.

Text-book: Seymour's Homer's Iliad.

Three hours a week. First term.

4. Plato.

A course introductory to the study of the Socratic dialogues. The influence of Socrates, his teachings, and his times, will be briefly outlined in connection with the reading of Plato's Apology and Crito.

Text-book: Dyer's Plato, Apology and Crito.

Three hours a week. Second term.

5. Lysias.

Selected orations. The Attic orators, Greek oratory, Athenian courts, and Greek life in the time of Lysias will be given such prominence as to make clear the orations read. Inductive studies in grammar are continued.

Text-books: Shuckburgh's Lysias; Goodwin's Greek Grammar.

Three hours a week. First term.

6. Sophocles.

A course in Greek tragedy. The evolution and significance of Greek tragedy, its representatives, the sources of their plots, and its relation to modern tragedy will be presented in outline along with the reading and study of the literary structure of the Antigone of Sophocles.

Text-book: Jebb's (Shuckburgh) Antigone of Sophocles.

Three hours a week. Second term.

7. Aristophanes.

A course in Greek comedy. The rise, growth, and types of Greek comedy, its representatives, and its influence on Roman comedy accompany the reading of Aristophanes' Clouds.

Text-book: Humphrey's Aristophanes' Clouds.

Three hours a week. First term.

8. Greek Literature.

A summary of Greek literature, life and mythology.

Text-books: Murray's Ancient Greek Literature; Gulick's The Life of the Ancient Greeks; Gayley's Classic Myths; the professor's notes and references.

Three hours a week. Second term.

BOTANY AND BACTERIOLOGY.

Professor Bessey. Mr. Petersen.

1. General Botany.

A course designed to give a general view of the more important lines of botanical work. Introduction to the struct-

ure of plants (cells, tissues, tissue systems). Elementary plant physiology, general morphology, physiology and life history of a series of plants including blue-green and the lower green algæ with the related fungi.

Text: Bessey's Essentials of Botany.

Two hours lecture and four hours of laboratory work. First term.

2. General Botany.

A continuation of Botany 1. The morphology, physiology and life history of the higher green algæ, brown and red algæ, higher fungi, mosses, ferns, and seed plants.

Two hours lecture and four hours of laboratory work. Second term.

3. General Botany, Advanced Course.

Requisite, Botany 1 and 2.

A more detailed study of the structure and classification of the blue-green, green, brown and red algæ and lower and higher fungi, with particular reference to their relationships and identification. Botanical technique, including preparation of material, sectioning, staining, etc.

Two hours lecture and six hours laboratory work. First term.

4. General Botany, Advanced Course.

A continuation of Botany 3, being a similar study of the mosses, liverworts, ferns and fern allies, gymnosperms and angiosperms, spore formation and development of the embryo.

Two hours lecture and six hours of laboratory work. Second term.

5. Plant Physiology.

Requisite, Botany 1 and 2.

A study of the life processes of plants, viz., absorption, transpiration, respiration, nutrition, growth, movements, etc.

Text: Ganong's Laboratory Course in Plant Physiology.

One hour lecture and four hours laboratory work. First term.

6. Elementary Plant Pathology.

Requisite, Botany 1, 2, and 5.

A study of the factors that favor disease in plants, as well as of the more common causes of diseases, such as unfavorable nutrition and climatic conditions, with a study of the more important fungi causing diseases. Especial attention will be given to the principles of combating disease.

One hour lecture and four hours of laboratory work. Second term.

7. Elementary Bacteriology.

Requisite, Botany 1 and 2.

A general survey of bacteriological methods, including methods of sterilization and disinfection, preparation of culture media, isolation, culture, and staining.

One hour lecture and four hours of laboratory work. First term.

8. Agricultural Bacteriology.

Requisite, Botany 1, 2 and 7.

Practically a continuation of Botany 7, applying the methods learned in that course to the study of selected diseases of plants and animals, the bacteriology of water and milk and of the soil in relation to the nitrogen problem.

One hour lecture and four hours of laboratory work. Second term.

9. Methods of Teaching Botany.

Requisite, Botany 1 and 2.

A consideration of methods, preparation of material, text and reference books, the practical application of botany, etc., intended for those expecting to teach botany in high schools. It is desirable, but not required, that those taking this course should take courses 3, 4 and 5, as these prepare the teacher for his work more thoroughly than Botany 1 and 2, alone.

One hour lecture. First term.

11. Flora of Louisiana.

Requisite, Botany 1, 2, 5, 6, and (after 1909-10) 3 and 4.

A study of the flora of Louisiana, including the collecting, identifying and study of special groups of plants to be assigned

on consultation with the professor. Plants so studied are to become part of the University herbarium. A fair reading knowledge of Latin and German is highly desirable for those undertaking the course.

Conferences and laboratory and field work. First term.

12. Flora of Louisiana.

A continuation of Botany 11.

13-14. Research Work for Graduate Students.

Requisite, Botany 1, 2, 5, 6, and (after 1909-10) 3 and 4.

A study of problems in any of many lines of research work. It is highly desirable that the student have a sufficient knowledge of Latin, German and, if possible, French, to enable him to use freely books in those languages.

Hours to be arranged on consultation. Both terms.

Equipment of the Department of Botany.

The botanical laboratories occupy two large rooms on the third floor of Agricultural Hall. The equipment includes over thirty compound microscopes, dissecting microscopes, microtome and paraffine bath for general work, with physiological apparatus such as psychrometers, psychrographs, thermographs, evaporimeters, clinostats, spectroscope, motors, stills, balances, etc., and bacteriological apparatus such as autoclave, Arnold sterilizers, hot air oven, incubator, refrigerator, etc., as well as a large assortment of glassware and chemicals.

The lecture room is provided with an electric lantern, for which several hundred lantern slides are on hand.

Fresh material for study can be collected at nearly all times of the year. For such things as are needed at other seasons a large collection of preserved plants is maintained. In addition, the herbarium is being overhauled and added to with the aim of ultimately possessing a complete collection of all the plants native to Louisiana.

For work with living plants a portion of the greenhouse is available.

The botanical library, although small, contains many valuable books, all of which are available for the use of students. For the sake of convenience the books referred to constantly

are kept at the laboratory, while those less used are left in the main library.

Each student is provided with a private locker in which to keep his note-books and tools.

CHEMISTRY.

Professor Coates. Mr. Couvillon.

Mr. Menville. Mr. Johns.

Mr. Plauche.

1. General Chemistry.

Lecture room demonstration, supplemented by laboratory studies on the type elements and the general laws of chemical action.

Text-books: Remsen's College Chemistry; Hillyer's Laboratory Manual; Mason's Qualitative Analysis.

Three hours a week and four hours of laboratory work. First term.

2. General Chemistry.

This course is a continuation of course 1, and includes lectures on the detailed manufacture of fertilizers, sulphuric acid, and the more important inorganic chemical products, as well as a brief course in elementary metallurgy. The laboratory work includes some inorganic preparations and the principles of qualitative analysis.

Three hours a week and four hours of laboratory work. Second term.

3. Organic Chemistry.

This is an elementary course which is designed to meet the requirements of a general cultural course, as well as those of students expecting to enter the engineering courses in which organic chemistry is required or of those expecting to study medicine. It is non-technical in nature, the effort being to stress the purely scientific side rather than its applications. It is believed that this method of approach makes organic chemistry a more efficient working tool for the technologist as well

as for all other classes of students. Instruction is given by lecture work illustrated fully by experiments.

Text-book: Remsen's Organic Chemistry.

Three hours a week. First term.

4. Organic Chemistry.

A continuation of course 3.

Three hours a week. Second term.

5. Qualitative Analysis.

Laboratory work with one explanatory lecture per week. The purpose of the course is not so much to make a skilled analyst as to teach the fundamental principles on which analytical chemistry is based. Courses 5 and 6 are taken in conjunction. After the student has analyzed thirty unknown salts and mixtures the study of quantitative analysis is begun, typical gravimetric and volumetric methods being chosen, illustrating the care in manipulation necessary to secure accuracy in results. This is accompanied by a weekly lecture on the theory of the balance and the various stoichiometric problems brought up in the laboratory work.

Text-books: Dennis and Whittlesey's Qualitative Analysis; Olsen's Qualitative Chemical Analysis; Treadwell's Chemical Analysis, Volume II.

Six to ten hours a week. First term.

6. Qualitative Analysis.

A continuation of course 5.

7. Principles of Chemical Analysis.

This course is designed to teach the underlying principles of quantitative analysis. The theory of the balance and its construction, the calibration of volumetric apparatus, the theories of precipitation and solution, stoichiometry and indicators are among the subjects treated. Lectures are also given on the various type process and their limits of accuracy. The work is accompanied by laboratory illustration and practice.

Text and reference books: Olsen's Quantitative Analysis; Treadwell-Hall's Analytical Chemistry, Volume II; Talbot and

Blanchard's Electrolytic Dissociation Theory; Wells' Chemical Arithmetic.

Two hours a week and six to twelve hours of laboratory work. First term.

8. Agricultural and Commercial Analysis.

This course consists of lectures on the general principles of agricultural chemistry, on the technical chemistry of the sugar-house, and on agricultural analytical methods as prescribed by the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists. It includes a course on the theory and use of the polariscope, and is supplemented by laboratory work on the analysis of sugars, fertilizers, and agricultural products, and by visits to sugar-houses, gas works, cotton-seed oil works, and such chemical manufacturing plants as may be accessible.

Text-books: The Methods of Analytical Work, published by the A. O. A. C.; Wiley's Agricultural Analysis; Olsen's Quantitative Chemical Analysis.

Two hours a week and six to twelve hours of laboratory work. Second term.

9. Inorganic Industrial Chemistry and Metallurgy.

Lectures on the principles of metallurgy, technical water and fuel supply, cement-making, etc.

Text-books: Thorp's Industrial Chemistry; Rhead's Metallurgy.

Two hours a week. First term.

10. Organic Industrial Chemistry.

Lectures on the manufacture of cane and beet sugar, on fermentation and industrial alcohol, the chemistry of animal and vegetable fats and oils, particularly cotton-seed oil and its by-products, and selected topics of a like nature. This course is accompanied by visits to cotton oil mills, sugar-houses, gas works and such other instances of chemical technology as may be available.

Text-books: Thorp's Industrial Chemistry and Bulletins of the Louisiana State Experiment Stations.

Two hours a week. Second term.

11. Advanced Organic Chemistry of the Sugars.

Lectures on the chemistry of the carbohydrates, the albuminoids, and the amides, supplemented by laboratory work in ultimate organic analysis; the preparation and optical and chemical study of the various sugars, and such problems in the chemistry of the sugar-house as may arise from time to time.

This course is offered to the students in the fifth year of the Audubon Sugar School, and is open to students from other institutions whose training in general, organic and analytical chemistry is sufficient to enable them to take the work profitably.

Three hours a week and six to fifteen hours of laboratory work. First term.

12. Advanced Organic Chemistry.

A continuation of course 11. Courses 11 and 12 are designed to introduce the student to those lines of reading in advanced organic chemistry and scientific sugar technology which may enable him to keep fully abreast of the latest advances in these fields of investigations. Research work is not demanded, but the methods of research are continually emphasized and minor research problems are worked out as fully as the time may permit.

The following books are recommended as texts: Rolfe's The Polariscope; Spencer's Handbook for Cane Sugar Chemists.

Three hours a week and six to fifteen hours of laboratory work. Second term.

For students in the course in Chemical Engineering the laboratory work of Chemistry 11 and 12 will be modified to meet the special requirements.

13. Organic Preparations.

A laboratory course designed to acquaint the student with the manipulation and general methods employed in organic chemistry.

Six hours of laboratory work. First term.

14. Physical Chemistry.

A lecture course on the determination of physical constants and their significance from the standpoint of both theoretical and analytical chemistry.

Two hours a week. Second term.

15. Lectures on Selected Topics.

Chapters on current chemical development.

Two hours a week. First term.

16. Lectures on Selected Topics.

A continuation of course 15.

Two hours a week. Second term.

17. Methods of Teaching Chemistry in High Schools.

This course is open to students in the Teachers College who have had at least two years' training in chemistry, equivalent to courses in Chemistry 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. It will consist of practical work in arranging for experiment lectures and in handling classes in experimental laboratory work.

Hours and credits to be arranged.

Special Courses.

Special courses are offered in the following subjects. These are designed primarily for post-graduate students, but may be elected by such students as are qualified to take them advantageously.

THE ANALYSIS OF FATS AND OILS, with stress on the chemistry of cotton-seed oil and the chemical control of cotton-seed oil mills.

GAS AND FUEL ANALYSIS for students of engineering. This includes calorimetric determinations of coals and petroleums, as well as chemical analysis.

WATER ANALYSIS and the chemistry of sanitary engineering.

FOOD ANALYSIS and the chemistry of adulterations.

THE CHEMISTRY OF CANE SUGAR and its by-products.

Chemical Laboratory.

Irion Hall, the new chemical laboratory, was occupied during the fall of 1908. It is a reinformed concrete building faced with brick, fireproof and of the most modern design. It is 155 feet long and 70 feet wide.

The apparatus for general and analytical chemistry is of the best quality and the most approved design. There are

thirty balances by Becker, Bunge, Sartorius, and others; four polariscopes, a triple field Laudolt-Lippich, a Laurent, a large Schmidt and Haensch and a Schiebler; an Abbe refractometer with cooling device for the prisms; an Engler vicosimeter; standard weights, flasks, spindles, and thermometers for scientific work; a complete outfit of all instruments used in sugar chemistry and in oil chemistry; a Parr calorimeter, a Mahler bomb, and a Fischer gas calorimeter for fuel work; gas apparatus, furnaces, etc. In short, the equipment for general chemical purposes is complete, and for special work in industrial and engineering chemistry it is particularly full in the following lines: Sugar Chemistry, Oil Chemistry, Agricultural Analyses. It has been and will be the policy of the department to keep all existing special laboratories fully abreast with current progress both in instruments and methods. The library contains files of the most important European and American chemical journals and also several hundred standard books along lines of general chemical interest.

In addition to the large laboratories for General and Analytical Chemistry, accommodating, respectively, 252 and 84 students, there are special laboratories for Agricultural Chemistry, for Electro Chemistry, for Sugar Chemistry, for Organic Chemistry and for Thermo and Engineering Chemistry. Four smaller laboratories have also been equipped for research work.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Professor Pegues. Mr. Hamilton.

1. Drawing.

Free-hand and instrumental lettering, topographical conventions, reducing and enlarging maps, use of protractor, land maps from original field notes, tracing and blue-printing.

Four hours a week. First term.

3. Topographical Drawing.

Contour map of area, including a portion of University lake; lines of equal depth as determined from hydrographic survey; contour map for railroad location; profiles and cross-sections; use of planimeter.

Four hours a week. First term.

4. Graphic Statics.

Force and equilibrium polygons; bending moments and shears for simple and overhanging beams; center of gravity of cross-sections; moment of inertia of cross-sections; analyses of roof and bridge trusses under dead, snow and wind loads.

Text: Merriman and Jacoby's Roofs and Bridges, Part II.

Four hours a week. Second term.

5. Graphic Statics.

Analyses of bridge trusses and plate girders under wheel loads; trusses with broken chords.

Text: Merriman and Jacoby's Roofs and Bridges, Part II.

Four hours a week. First term.

6. Drawing and Designing.

Detail drawings from class room designs of roof trusses, bridge trusses and plate girders.

Four hours a week. Second term.

7. Plane Surveying.

Horizontal measurements; vernier and level bubble; adjustments of the level, compass and transit; differential and profile leveling; measurements of angles and bearings; determination of the true meridian; land survey computations; land surveys.

Texts: Raymond's Plane Surveying; Hodgman's Land Surveying.

Two hours a week lectures and four hours a week practice. First term.

8. Topographic and Hydrographic Surveying, Roads and Pavements.

Stadia measurements; topography; soundings; velocity and discharge; use of sextant; country roads; road economics and location; earth, gravel and broken stone roads; pavement economics; street design; street drainage; asphalt, brick, cobble stone, stone block and wood block pavements.

Texts: Raymond's Plane Surveying; Baker's Roads and Pavements.

Three hours a week lectures and four hours a week practice. Second term.

9 Railroad Surveying.

Reconnaissance; preliminary surveys; location; simple, compound and transition curves; frogs and switches; construction. The field practice consists in the location of a short line of railroad with certain limiting gradients and curves. From the profiles and cross-section notes the amount of earthwork is computed and the cost of construction estimated.

Text: Nagle's Field Manual for Railroad Engineers.

Three hours a week lectures and four hours a week practice. First term.

10. Geodetic Surveying.

Method of least squares; precise plane triangulation; base lines; leveling; astronomical work; spherical geodesy; geodetic triangulation; the figure of the earth.

Text: Merriman's Precise Surveying and Geodesy.

Three hours a week lectures and four hours a week practice. Second term.

11. Hydraulics.

Hydrostatics; theoretical hydraulics; flow through orifices; flow over weirs; flow through tubes; flow in pipes; flow in conduits, canals and rivers.

Text: Merriman's Hydraulics.

Three hours a week lectures. First term.

12. Masonry Construction.

Materials; preparing and using the materials; stone masonry; brick masonry; concrete; ordinary foundations; pile foundations; foundations under water; masonry dams; retaining walls; bridge abutments and piers; culverts, arches.

Text: Baker's Masonry Construction.

Three hours a week lectures. Second term.

13. Roofs and Bridges.

Stresses in roof trusses; bridge trusses under dead and live loads; final stresses; American bridge trusses; portal bracing; sway bracing; flexure; shears and moments on pins; floor beams and stringers; plate girders; deflection and least work; miscellaneous structures.

Text: Merriman and Jacoby's Roofs and Bridges, Part I.
Three hours a week lectures. First term.

14. Roofs and Bridges.

Principles of economic design; design of a roof truss; design of a plate girder; design of a pin bridge.

Text: Merriman and Jacoby's Roofs and Bridges, Part III.
Three hours a week lectures. Second term.

15. Bridge Design.

A continuation and extension of course 14.

Text: Merriman and Jacoby's Roofs and Bridges, Part III.
Three hours a week lectures. First term.

16. Sanitary Engineering.

Methods of sewage disposal; amount of sewage; flow in sewers; flushing and ventilation; collection of data; design and details of plans; specifications, contracts and estimate of cost; construction; maintenance.

Text: Folwell's Sewerage.
Three hours a week lectures. Second term.

17. Drawing.

Details and working drawings from class room designs of bridge trusses.

Four hours a week. First term.

18. Drawing.

A continuation of course 17.

Four hours a week. Second term.

Civil Engineering Laboratory.

The work of the department of Civil Engineering is carried on in the second story of Heard Hall, a brick building 110 feet long and 60 feet wide. There are two large drawing rooms, with 60 individual lockers in each for the drawing boards and maps of the students; a dark room for blue printing; an office; a lecture room and instrument room. The instruments are all kept in their boxes in order to protect them from the dust and dampness of the room, and each box contains all of the accessories, such as plumb bob, reading glasses, adjusting

pins, etc. In the equipment there are two engineer transits, three wye levels, two compasses, one large transit theodolite for astronomical observations and geodetic work, one plane table, one Saegmuller solar attachment, one polar planimeter,, one rolling planimeter, one Price current meter, beam compasses, parallel ruler, railroad curves, splines and weights, rods, tapes and chains, and one gasoline launch for use in connection with hydrographic surveying.

COMMERCE.

Professor Himes. Mr. Whipple.

Mr. Taylor.

1. Accounting.

A course designed to present type forms, and fundamental principles of accounts.

Six hours a week. First term.

2. Accounting.

A series of exercises and studies in the use of special columns, applying the principles of Commerce 1.

Four hours a week. Second term.

3. Partnership and Corporation Accounting.

The formation of a partnership, the accounts of partners, the calculation and distribution of gains or losses. Organization of corporations, the capital account, stock ledger, stock transfers, dividends account, surplus account, etc. The exercises illustrating these forms of ownership are drawn from those fields of commercial activity usually occupied by large companies or corporations.

Four hours a week. First term.

4. Accounting Practice.

In this course the principles already learned are applied in arranging systems of accounts for retail, wholesale, commission, and manufacturing enterprises. The philosophy of accounts, the constant equation of accounts, balance sheets, etc., are studied in connection with the adaptation of systems of accounts to particular business enterprises.

Four hours a week. Second term.

5. Banking and Office Practice.

The student is here given a position in the bank, railroad office, or commercial exchange. He is passed from one position to another as rapidly as he shows proficiency in each, and the demands of the department permit.

Four hours a week. First term.

6. Banking and Office Practice.

Continuation of course 5.

Four hours a week. Second term.

7. Industrial Physical Geography.

Physical geography with reference to the industrial resources of the world. Political Geography. Commercial conditions.

Three hours a week. First term.

8. Commercial Geography of the United States.

Essays on trade relations and comparative resources of the United States with other countries.

Text-books: Macfarlane's Commercial and Industrial Geography.

Three hours a week. Second term.

9. Fundamental Operations.

A series of drills in integers and fractions, aimed to secure accuracy and rapidity.

Six hours a week. First term.

10. Percentage and Its Applications.

Two hours a week. Second term.

11. Ratio and Proportion.

Applications of ratio and proportion to partnership; equation of payments; cash balances of accounts, etc.

Two hours a week. First term.

12. Mental Arithmetic.

Drill in the solution of problems requiring keen analysis and clear thinking.

Two hours a week. Second term.

13. Stenography.

Elementary principles. Ben Pitman stenography.

Two hours a week. Second term.

14. Stenography.

A study in phonics and practice in the application of the principles to writing words and phrases. The aim is to drill in analysis of words and develop the mastery of the principles of writing.

Three hours a week. First term.

15. Stenography.

Practice and typewriting.

Three hours a week. Second term.

16. Expert Accounting and Auditing.

The errors made by the students in the lower classes are the basis of a course in expert accounting for the Senior class. The practical work of searching out and correcting these errors is accompanied by lectures on the application of the theory of accounts and exercises in the same.

Fourteen hours a week. First term.

17. Expert Accounting.

Course 16 continued.

COMPARATIVE MEDICINE.

Professor Dalrymple.

1. Anatomy.

This course embraces the study of the gross anatomy of the higher mammals, more especially those included in the general term, domestic animals, reference being made to the human subject in a comparative way; bone, muscles, joints, the organs of the various systems, etc.

Three hours a week. First term.

2. Physiology.

The study of the functions of the different organs and parts is embraced in this course.

Three hours a week. Second term.

3. Pathology.

In this course are studied the diseases of the different systems and their treatment, including diseases of an infectious and contagious nature.

Three hours a week. First term.

4. Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

This course embraces the study of the various vegetable and mineral preparations used in medicine, including their sources, preparations, physical properties, action and doses; also, the toxic effects of the most potent of the medicinal preparations, with their antidotes.

Text and reference books: For works in comparative (veterinary) medicine, surgery, etc., see list under Veterinary Science.

Three hours a week. Second term.

Medical reference works: Gray's Anatomy; American Text-Book of Physiology (2 Vols.); Hare's System of Practical Therapeutics (3 Vols.); American Text-Book of Surgery; Bartholow's Materia Medica and Therapeutics; Harrington's Practical Hygiene; Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary; Journal of the American Medical Association, etc.

In addition to the full equipment of text and reference books, and the professor's notes and lectures, the department is furnished with numerous charts, models, manikins, etc., for illustrative and demonstrative work bearing upon the general subject.

ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY.

Professor Prescott. Professor Scroggs.

ECONOMICS.

1. Essentials of Economic Theory.

This course consists of a systematic treatment of the abstract principles of economic science, supplemented by a study of the historical development of economic theory, as indicated by the views of the various schools of economists who have contributed to this development.

Three hours a week. First term. Professor Scroggs.

2. Practical Economics.

Requisite, Economics 1.

This course is intended to supplement course 1 by a study of some of the most important applications and exemplifications of economic theory under modern industrial conditions. The work will include a study of problems arising in connection with labor, transportation, the tariff, the trusts, money and banking, public finance, and economic reform. Especial attention will be devoted to the agricultural and industrial conditions of the South.

Three hours a week. Second term. Professor Scroggs.

3. Banking and Currency.

Requisite, Economics 1 and 2.

This course comprises the study of banking functions, the organization and operation of banks, leading banking systems, credit instruments and currency problems.

Three hours a week. First term. Professor Prescott.

4. Corporation Economics.

Requisite, Economics 1 and 2.

This course treats of the corporation as a business organization, corporate methods, and the evils arising from corporate enterprises.

Three hours a week. Second term. Professor Prescott.

5. Transportation Economics.

Requisite, Economics 1 and 2.

The mechanism and management of railways; rate-making in theory and practice; governmental regulation of railroads.

Three hours a week. First term. Professor Prescott.

6. Principles of Taxation.

Requisite, Economics 1 and 2.

This course includes the growth and classification of public functions, and the relations of public expenditures thereto; budgets and budgetary legislation; the sources of public revenue, with special reference to the principles of taxation; and the economic and social results of taxes.

Three hours a week. Second term. Professor Prescott.

SOCIOLOGY.

1. General Sociology.

The elements and structure of society, including group activities and the interrelation of the individual and the group.

Three hours a week. First term. Professor Scroggs.

2. Social Pathology.

A study of dependent, defective and delinquent classes, their nature and social relations.

Three hours a week. Second term. Professor Scroggs.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

Professor Atkinson. Mr. Lassalle.

2. Direct Current Engineering.

Requisite, Physics 3 and 8, and Mathematics 7.

This course aims to familiarize the student with the production, distribution, and application of direct current electricity. The following topics are presented: Elementary electricity and magnetism; the magnetic circuit; the electric circuit; the dynamo as a generator; the dynamo as a motor; electric distribution and wiring; application to the practical industry.

Text-book: Franklin and Esty's Elements of Electrical Engineering.

Three hours a week. Second term. Professor Atkinson.

3. Alternating Currents.

Requisite, Electrical Engineering 2 and Mathematics 10.

The object of this course is to give the student a working knowledge of the relations of the various electrical quantities associated with alternating currents. The following subjects are discussed: Periodic curves; complex quantities; inductance; capacity; the laws of the electric circuit; the laws of the magnetic circuit; the electrostatic field; the rotating magnetic field; measuring instruments.

Text-books: Ryan, Norris and Hoxie's Electrical Machinery; Franklin and Esty's Elements of Electrical Engineering.

Three hours a week. First term. Professor Atkinson.

4. Alternating Current Machinery.

Requisite, Electrical Engineering 3.

It is the purpose of this course to familiarize the student with the theory, construction, and operation of alternating current machinery. The following subjects are considered: The theory and construction of the alternator, transformer, synchronous motor, rotary converter, and induction motor; practical operation of generators and motors; station equipment and protective devices; transmission and distribution lines; applications to the practical industries.

Text-books: Franklin and Esty's Elements of Electrical Engineering; Karapetoff's Experimental Electrical Engineering.

Three hours a week. Second term. Professor Atkinson.

5. Electrical Engineering Laboratory.

Requisite, Electrical Engineering 2.

This course is intended to supplement the lecture and recitation work of the course in Direct Current Engineering. The following studies and tests are made: A study of the construction and operation of ammeters, voltmeters, and wattmeters; calibration of measuring instruments; a study of the connection and operation of controllers and regulators; operating and commercial tests of motors and generators; photometric tests of arc and incandescent lamps; a study of direct current switchboard connections; inspection of electrical installations.

Text-book: Karapetoff's Experimental Electrical Engineering.

Eight hours of laboratory work a week. First term.

Professor Atkinson and Mr. Lassalle.

6. Electrical Engineering Laboratory.

Requisite, Electrical Engineering 4 and 5.

This course aims to supplement the lecture and recitation work of the course in Alternating Current Machinery. The following studies and tests are made: Studies and tests of circuits containing inductance, capacity, and resistance; a study of the electrical relations in polyphase systems; testing of transformers; operting constant current transformer and se-

ries arc lamps; operating and commercial tests of induction motors; tests in electric heating and welding; a study of alternating current switchboard connections.

Text-book: Karapetoff's Experimental Electrical Engineering.

Six hours a week of laboratory work. Second term.

Professor Atkinson and Mr. Lassalle.

7. Dynamo Design.

Requisite, Electrical Engineering 2.

A study of the design of direct current generators and motors. Each student is required to submit a complete design, with drawings and specifications, of some piece of direct current machinery.

Text-book: Thompson's Dynamo Design.

Three hours a week. First term. Professor Atkinson.

8. Central Station Design.

Requisite, Electrical Engineering 2 and 3.

A study of electric lighting and power stations. Each student is required to work up a complete design, with drawings and specifications, for a central station which will best fulfill certain given conditions.

Text-book: Special Notes; Trade catalogues.

Three hours a week. Second term. Professor Atkinson.

9. Telephone Engineering.

Requisite, Electrical Engineering 3.

A study of the theory, construction, installation, and operation of telephone apparatus.

Three hours a week. First term. Professor Atkinson.

Experimental Electrical Engineering Equipment.

The department has a large plug switchboard, from which lines are led to the terminals of the various machines, transformers, lamp banks, etc., located throughout the laboratory. The direct current bus bars of this board are connected to the lines from the University power plant, and the alternating current ones to lines from a three-phase generator located in the laboratory. This system of supply and distribution places

at the disposal of the student any kind of current he may require for testing purposes.

The machines are all new and of the latest commercial types. The direct current generators and motors include one 6 K. W. Western Electric, one 4 K. W. Northern, two 4 K. W. Westinghouse, one 25 H. P. General Electric, one 8 H. P. Stow multi-speed, one 1 H. P. Crocker-Wheeler, two 1 H. P. Triumph, one 20 ampere Western Electric compensator, and several smaller motors. The alternating current generators and motors include one 20 K. W. Fort Wayne three phase generator, two 3 K. W. Central Laboratory two phase generators, two 5 H. P. General Electric three phase induction motors of different types, one 2 H. P. Bullock two phase induction motor, one 5 H. P. General Electric single phase motor, and one 6 light General Electric constant current transformer.

In addition to the above the department is well equipped with rheostats, starting boxes, auto-starters, controllers, tachometers, lamp banks, water rheostats, circuit breakers, speed counters, brakes, transmission dynamometers, scales, batteries, ammeters, voltmeters, indicating wattmeters, recording wattmeters, condensers, inductance coils, arc lamps, and many other smaller pieces of apparatus necessary to a well-appointed laboratory.

The department has operating control of the University power plant, which supplies heat, light and power for the buildings, shops and laboratories. It contains, in addition to engines, boilers and other accessories, two 45 K. W. compound generators. The plant is used to give to the students experience in practical operation and for commercial testing.

A dark room containing a Lummer-Brodhun photometer, measuring instruments, and all necessary apparatus for the study of the efficiencies of artificial sources of light constitute a part of the equipment of this department.

ENGLISH.

Professor W. A. Read. Professor A. G. Reed.
Professor Blain. Mr. Smitherman.

FOR UNDERGRADUATES.

English 1 and 2 are required of all Freshmen in the College of Arts and Sciences, the College of Agriculture, the College

of Engineering, the Audubon Sugar School, and the Teachers College, and are prerequisite to all other courses in English.

English 3 and 4 are required of all Sophomores in the College of Arts and Sciences, the College of Agriculture, the College of Engineering, and the Teachers College, and are prerequisite to all other courses in English literature.

1. Rhetoric and English Composition.

The chief aim of this course is to help students acquire the power of writing English clearly and correctly. A text-book is used, but the instruction is based principally upon the study of English masterpieces and the daily exercises of the students. In addition to the writing and rewriting of themes, provision is made, as far as possible, for personal conferences between each student and his instructor. Parallel reading is required.

Three hours a week. First term.

Professors Read, Blain, and Reed, and Mr. Smitherman.

2. Rhetoric and English Composition.

Continuation of course 1.

Three hours a week. Second term.

3. General Survey of English Literature.

This course includes a historical view of the whole field of English literature and a critical study of representative masterpieces of each of the great periods of literary development. Chief stress is placed upon the study of the masterpieces themselves. Throughout the course, considerable attention is devoted to the writing of essays. Parallel reading is required.

Three times a week. First term.

Professors Read, Blain, and Reed.

4. General Survey of English Literature.

Continuation of course 3.

Three hours a week. Second term.

5. Argumentation and Debate.

The course aims to give theoretical and practical instruction in the collection and handling of evidence, the writing of briefs, and the oral delivery of debates. It is especially recommended to the members of the literary societies, to the students in the law school, and to those who intend to take part in the debating contests.

Three hours a week. First term. Professor A. G. Reed.

6. Advanced English Composition.

This course is designed for students who wish to acquire greater ease and accuracy of expresson, and to become better acquainted with the art of composition. It involves: (1) continual practice in writing, upon which chief stress is laid; and (2) some work in rhetorical analysis, with examination of typical specimens of narration, description, and exposition. It is especially recommended to those connected with the literary publications of the University, and to students who are to write theses.

Three hours a week. Second term. Professor Blain.

FOR UNDERGRADUATES AND GRADUATES.

(Prerequisite, English 1, 2, 3, and 4.)

9. Shakespeare.

Class-room reading and interpretation of selected plays. Some attention is also given to Shakespeare's life and times, the principles of his dramatic art, and the sources of his plays. Parallel reading and essays are required.

Three hours a week. First term. Professor A. G. Reed.

10. Romantic Poets of the Early Nineteenth Century.

A study of English poetry from the publication of the Lyrical Ballads to the death of Scott. Special attention is given to Wordsworth, Coleridge, Byron, Shelley, and Keats. Parallel reading, reports, and essays are required.

Three hours a week. Second term. Professor A. G. Reed.

11. Tennyson and Browning.

This course offers a critical study of selected works of these two poets, with a consideration of their relation to the important movements of the nineteenth century. In the latter part of the course a comparative study of Tennyson and Browning is made. Parallel reading, written reports, and frequent essays form an important part of the work.

Three hours a week. First term. Professor Blain.

12. American Literature.

The aim of this course is to give a general survey of literary writings in America from the earliest times, keeping in mind

their relations to national development. Special attention is given to Southern writers. The work includes the study of selected masterpieces, extensive reading in Southern Literature since 1870, essays, and reports.

Three hours a week. Second term. Professor Blain.

13. Later Victorian Prose. (Subject to change.)

A study of selections from the essays of Carlyle, Ruskin, and Matthew Arnold forms the basis of the work done in the class-room. Furthermore, there is required a considerable amount of parallel reading, which embraces the masterpieces of George Eliot, Thackeray, and George Meredith.

Three hours a week. First term. Professor W. A. Read.

14. Later Victorian Poetry. (Subject to change.)

The first half of this course is devoted to the works of Tennyson and Matthew Arnold; the second, to a detailed study of the Pre-Raphaelite movement, with readings from Dante Gabriel Rossetti and William Morris.

Three hours a week. Second term. Professor W. A. Read.

15. Non-Dramatic Poetry of the Seventeenth Century.

In this course emphasis is placed upon the works of Milton. Some attention is also given to the poetry of Donne, Herrick, Carew, and others of the period.

(Omitted in 1909-10.)

16. English Prose of the Augustan Age.

After surveying rapidly the prose of earlier writers, the class studies that of Defoe, Swift, Addison, and Steele.

(Omitted in 1909-10.)

17. Teachers' Course in English.

This course is primarily for students who expect to become teachers of English in secondary schools. It includes: (1) general instruction, with a text-book as a guide, in the teaching of secondary English; (2) a thorough examination into existing conditions and needs, as regards English, in the schools of Louisiana; (3) lectures on practical methods of treatment and study, based upon the results of this investigation; (4) the

practical application of these methods, by the students, under the supervision of the professor.

One hour a week. First term. Professor Blain.

18. Principles of Literary Criticism.

The aim of this course is to consider the principles of literary criticism and to show how these principles are illustrated in the various kinds of literature, such as the epic, the drama, and the lyric. Essays and reports are required.

Before electing this course students should have had, or should be taking, other courses above Sophomore in English literature.

One hour a week. Second term. Professor A. G. Reed.

PRIMARILY FOR GRADUATES.

Duly qualified seniors are admitted to these courses at the discretion of the professor in charge of each course.

25-26. History of the English Language—Old English.

The course is intended particularly for students desiring to become teachers of English, and for any others who wish thoroughly to understand the evolution of our language and literature.

Hours to be arranged.

Professor W. A. Read or Professor Blain.

27-28. Middle English.

A minute study of the language and literature of the Middle English period, with particular attention to Chaucer.

Hours to be arranged.

Professor W. A. Read or Professor Blain.

29-30. The English Drama.

This course traces the development of the English drama from the Miracle Plays, Moralities, and Interludes through the plays of Lyly, Greene, Peele, Kyd, Marlowe, Shakespeare, Jonson, Dekker, Beaumont and Fletcher, Middleton, and others. Emphasis is placed upon Shakespeare and Jonson; an attempt is made to show Shakespeare's debt to his own and earlier times and his growth as a dramatist, and to trace Ben Jonson's

influence on his contemporaries and immediate successors. Much reading is expected and a thesis is required.

Hours to be arranged. Professor A. G. Reed.

GEOLOGY.

Professor Coates.

For the present, the work in Geology will consist of a study of general Dynamic, Structural, Physiographical, and Historical Geology. This will be supplemented by a study of the Geology of Louisiana, using the reports of the State Geological Surveys.

HISTORY.

Professor Fleming. Professor Scroggs.

In every course in History a text will be used as a basis of the work. The text will be supplemented by formal or informal lectures by the professor. Students will be expected to prepare recitations from the text, take notes in class, read papers, make reports upon assigned topics, prepare historical maps and outlines and make frequent use of the historical collections in the library. The Department of History is supplied with maps, atlases, reference works, pictorial collections and other illustrative material.

1-2. Essentials of History: (1) Orient, Greece and Rome; (2) Mediaeval and Modern Times.

A survey of the general field of history emphasizing the epochal events. The purpose of this course is to furnish a substantial preparation for the courses in commerce, economics, political science, sociology, philosophy and advanced history, and to give to those who have not time for the advanced work in this department an acquaintance with the essential facts of history and an understanding of the continuity and interrelation of cause and effect in the story of human development. It is required of all Freshmen in the College of Arts and Sciences, the Teachers College and the College of Agriculture.

Three hours a week. Both terms.

Professors Fleming and Scroggs.

3-4. History of England and France.

A comparative course in the history of English and French institutions. It will treat not only of constitutional and legal

development in both countries, but will also deal with the social and economic conditions that have affected the English and French people. Throughout the course constant comparison of French and English personages, institutions and people will be made. Given in 1909-10 and in alternate years thereafter.

Three hours a week. Both terms. Professor Fleming.

5-6. History of the United States.

A survey of American History from the period of discovery to the present time. The course will deal especially with the conditions in Europe that led to the discovery of America; the introduction of European people and institutions into the New World; the development of distinctively American people, institutions and ideals. Considerable attention will be given to the development of American ideas of government and the application of these theories to the problems of self-government, expansion, foreign relations, slavery, party politics, etc. The library work will be in the main devoted to readings in American biography. This course is a prerequisite to advanced work in American history.

Three hours a week. Both terms. Professor Scroggs.

7-8. The Civil War and Reconstruction.

In this course a study will be made of the conditions, South and North, that resulted in sectionalism and civil war; special attention will then be given to the social, economic, political and legal aspects of the civil war and its results; next will come an examination into the problems and theories of Reconstruction, the working out of the Reconstruction policy in the Southern States, and estimates of the results of that policy.

Open to those students who have had History 5-6.

Three hours a week. Both terms. Professor Fleming.

9. History of Louisiana.

An intensive study of the political, social and economic history of the State. During the next session the work will be done mainly in social and economic subjects and in the political history of the State since 1803. The greater part of the work will be done in the library and students will present the results

of their investigations in the form of papers. The best papers will be published.

Not given in 1909-10.

Three hours a week. First term.

10. The South and West.

A lecture and research course for advanced students. Some of the subjects studied are: The migration to the West and Southwest; the character of the immigrants; the frontier influence on the people and institutions; the formation of new communities and new States; the public land system; internal improvements; the expansion of the negro race and the resulting problems; the connection of South and West and the relation of each to the East.

Not given in 1909-10.

Three hours a week. Second term.

11-12. History of Diplomacy, European and American.

A course for law students and advanced college students. The first part of the work will be devoted to the history of the development of the diplomatic system of Europe, emphasizing the important events in international relations and the gradual formation of the principles that regulate intercourse among civilized nations. The second part of the course will consist of the history of the foreign relations of the United States, closing with a study of diplomatic procedure.

Open to students of the Law School, and to others who have had History 1-2 and 3-4 or 5-6. Not given in 1909-10.

Two hours a week. Both terms.

13-14. Economic History.

In this course the work will consist of study of the development of commerce, agriculture, manufacturing and mining industries, transportation agencies, etc., with special reference to England and the United States.

Three hours a week. Both terms. Not given in 1909-10.

15. Geographic Influences in History.

This course will consist of a study of the physical influences affecting political, social and economic institutions. After a summary survey of the geographic influences in old world his-

tory the remainder of the course will be devoted to a study of the physical influences operating in American history.

Two hours a week. First term. Professor Fleming.

16. History of Latin America.

The object of this course is to give the history of the Latin-American countries from the era of settlement to the present time, special attention being devoted to the work of the great conquerors, the Spanish colonial policy and its results, the problem of the natives races, the decay of Spanish power, the revolutions and independence, and the subsequent progress of the republics. Effort will be made to understand the problems, political, commercial and industrial, now before the Latin-American States.

Two hours a week. Second term. Professor Fleming.

17. Methods of Teaching History in Schools.

A study course with lectures dealing with such topics as the value of history; its place in the educational program; texts and courses of study in elementary and secondary schools; methods of teaching; recitations; preparation of teacher and pupil; lesson plans; use of material outside the text, etc.

Open only to students who have had at least one year of History in college.

One hour a week. First term. Professor Scroggs.

18. Aids in the Study and Teaching of History.

The purpose of this course is to examine and criticise the materials available for use in the study and teaching of History, such as (1) the various text-books; (2) historical syllabi; (3) historical notebooks; (4) material for collateral reading (sources and secondary matter); (5) historical geography (maps and atlases and map-making); (6) historical illustrations (photographs, facsimiles, drawings, cartoons, etc.); originals of documents, relics, etc.; (7) publishers' material useful in history classes; (8) books useful for teachers (advanced works and books on methods; (9) historical works for a school library, etc.

Open to students who have had at least one year of History of college grade.

One hour a week. Second term. Professor Fleming.

19-20. History of Rome.

A course for advanced college students and for students of the Civil Law. The work will be a study of the growth of Rome from a city state to an empire, with especial attention to the development of Roman political institutions and jurisprudence.

Open to students of the Law School and to others who have had History 1-2.

Three hours a week. Both terms. Professor Scroggs.

21-22. The French Revolution and Modern Europe.

This course is devoted to an intensive study of political and social conditions in Europe since 1750. It includes an account of the French absolute monarchy; the growth of the reform spirit in Europe; the work and influence of the "benevolent despots"; the French Revolution and Napoleon; the results of the Revolution and of Napoleon's work; the reaction; the growth of liberalism; the unification of Germany and Italy; and the progress of democracy in the nineteenth century.

Two hours a week. Both terms. Professor Fleming.

23-24. American Race Problems: (23) Slavery in America; (24) Race Problems.

This course is devoted to a study of the relations between the whites in America and other races—the Indians, the negroes, the Chinese, etc. In the first part of the course the history of negro slavery in America will be studied. The second part of the work will be devoted mainly to the examination of problems growing out of slavery and abolition.

Open only to students who have had the elementary courses in History, Economics and Political Science.

Three hours a week. Both terms. Professor Fleming.

25-26. Historical Society.

Membership in this society is open to all students who have had History 1-2. Meetings will be held for the purpose of hearing and criticising papers and reports of investigations and for the discussion of the periodical literature and recent historical works. Each active member is expected to do a piece of work involving investigation into local, state, or Southern History and to keep in touch with the periodical literature relating to the

subject. All persons taking History as a major subject and writing theses on historical subjects are expected to become members of the Historical Society.

One hour a week. Professors Fleming and Scroggs.

HORTICULTURE.

Mr. Tiebout.

1-2. Principles of Horticulture.

A course considering the principles of plant growth and culture, theory and practice and plant propagation, and elements of trucking. It includes a study of seedage, cuttage, layerage, graftage, etc., pruning, training, spraying, insecticides, fungicides, construction and management of hotbeds and cold frames, and the fundamentals of trucking.

Two hours of recitation and two hours of laboratory work. Both terms.

3-4. General Horticulture.

A course embracing a study of the following subjects:

1. Olericulture, a study of garden vegetables, their culture and improvement, and commercial trucking.

2. Pomology, a study of Louisiana orchard and vineyard fruits, their culture, improvement, judging, scoring, and commercial orcharding.

3. Nuciculture, a study of orchard nuts and their culture, improvement, judging and scoring.

4. Semi-tropical fruits, including the orange, etc.

Three hours of recitation and two hours of laboratory work. Both terms.

5. Greenhouse Practice and Floriculture.

A course dealing with house plants, home flowers, and various plants used for carpet bedding, lawn and decoration, also the study of greenhouse practices, from the preparation of the soil to the finished conservatory product.

Two hours of recitation and two hours of laboratory work. First term.

6. Landscape Gardening.

This course embraces a study of the different styles of landscape gardening, character of trees, shrubs, and flowers, and

planning and laying out home grounds, school grounds, parks and cemeteries. Practical hints are given as opportunity offers in the work of beautifying the campus.

Two hours of recitation and two hours of laboratory work. Second term.

7. Evolution of Horticultural Plants.

A study in horticultural plant breeding, the modification of plants under culture, the various laws relating to the evolution of our cultivated fruits and vegetables, factors in variation, crossing and hybridizing.

Two hours of recitation and two hours of laboratory work. First term.

8. Experimental Horticulture.

A course designed for those intending to enter horticulture as a profession, embracing the planning of experiments, keeping records, and experimental work in the greenhouse laboratory, truck field and orchard; also the use of photography, as applied to scientific investigations.

Two hours of recitation and two hours of laboratory work. Second term.

9-10. Horticultural Elements for Teachers.

A course designed primarily for prospective teachers. It consists of lectures and practicums embracing the following subjects:

1. Nature study, its aims and objects, in which is made a study of the interesting and available natural material everywhere present.

2. The school garden, its aims and objects, with practical demonstrations in planning, planting and caring for one.

3. A brief study in landscape gardening, dealing with its fundamental principles, with special reference to the improvement and adornment of the home and school grounds.

One hour of recitation and two hours of laboratory work. Both terms.

Equipment of the Department of Horticulture.

A full line of lantern slides, illustrating all the subjects mentioned, has been obtained for the department; also one set of Dey-

rolle models of fruit, flowers and grafts, and Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co.'s colored plates of vegetables. These are used as aids in the class-room.

The horticultural grounds of the State Experiment Station are situated close at hand, and in them may be found all varieties of fruits and vegetables. An opportunity is here available for a full study of all the plants grown in them, as well as of the interesting and valuable investigations in the line of cultural, fertilizing and physiological experiments that are being constantly carried on.

A range of greenhouses was constructed during the past year, affording an opportunity for study in all the various lines of greenhouse construction, management, practice, and experiment.

LAW.

Professor Kelly. Professor Henry.

Professor Tullis.

For description of courses, see the announcement of the Law School. The work of the first year in the Law School may be substituted for an equivalent amount of work of the Senior class in the other schools and colleges. For courses in constitutional and international law, see description of courses in the Department of Political Science.

MATHEMATICS.

Professor Nicholson. Professor Sanders.

Mr. Cline.

1. Higher Algebra.

This course includes proportion; variation; arithmetical, geometric, and harmonic progression; the binomial theorem for any rational exponents; the properties of and computations by logarithms; indeterminate linear equations. To enter this course students must have completed elementary algebra through quadratic equations.

Text: Wells' College Algebra.

Three hours a week. First term.

2. Higher Algebra.

This course is a continuation of course 1, and includes inequalities; limits; convergency and divergency of series; unde-

termined coefficients; partial fractions; reversion of series; continued fractions; and graphic solutions of linear and quadratic equations.

Text: Wells' College Algebra.

Three hours a week. Second term.

3. Solid Geometry.

To enter this course students must understand plane geometry. Much importance is attached to their being able to prove the ordinary theorems, demonstrate simple original propositions, and solve problems relating to the mensuration of polygons and circles.

Three hours a week. First term.

4. Plane, Analytic and Spherical Trigonometry.

To take this course students must have completed course 1.

Text: Nicholson's Trigonometry.

Three hours a week. Second term.

5. Advanced Algebra.

The algebra in this course includes mainly summations of series; interpolation; complex numbers; determinants; and the theory of equations. To take this course students must have completed courses 1 and 2.

Three hours a week. First term.

7. Analytic Geometry.

Three hours a week. First term.

8. Differential and Integral Calculus.

Text: Nicholson's Calculus.

Three hours a week. Second term.

9. Differential and Integral Calculus.

Text: Nicholson's Calculus.

This course is a continuation of course 8.

Three hours a week. First term.

10. Differential and Integral Calculus.

Text: Nicholson's Calculus.

This course is a continuation of course 9, and includes the application of the calculus to problems in physics and mechanics.

Three hours a week. Second term.

11. The Teaching of Mathematics.

This course is open to prospective teachers who have had at least two years of college work in mathematics. Among the topics discussed are: the educational and practical value of mathematics; its place in the school curriculum; proper texts and their contents; the best methods of presenting the subject; the practical application of mathematics in physics, mensuration, mechanics, etc.

One hour a week. Time to be arranged.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

Professor Kerr. Mr. Bernheim.

1. Descriptive Geometry.

A study of the problems relating to the representation, by drawings, of geometrical magnitudes in space.

Text-book: Faunce's Descriptive Geometry.

Three hours a week. First term. Mr. Bernheim.

2. Power.

An elementary study of steam engines and boilers, pumping machinery, gas engines, air compressors, hot-air engines, etc. Attention is given to the different types of slide-valves and the solution of problems relating thereto by means of Zeuner diagrams. The study of the steam engine indicator and its use in the determination of the power, steam consumption and steam distribution of engines is taken up. The principles of physics as applied to the transmission of heat from furnaces to water and steam are studied and a working knowledge of the use of steam tables is obtained through the solution of numerous problems.

Text-book: Kerr's Power and Power Transmission.

Three hours a week. Second term. Mr. Bernheim.

3. Thermodynamics.

This course embraces a study of the theories of the conversion of heat into work, as applied to the steam engine. Steam engine economy is studied by means of the entropy-temperature diagram and other graphical methods. The losses of heat in steam engines and methods for preventing the same are discussed.

Different types of steam engines are discussed with refer-

ence to their thermodynamic efficiency and calculations are made involving cylinder proportions. The text is supplemented by notes and numerous problems.

Text-book: Reeve's Thermodynamics of Heat Engines.

Two hours a week. First term. Professor Kerr.

4. Thermodynamics.

A continuation of course 3, the same methods being applied in studying the heat theories of the gas engine, the oil engine, the hot-air engine, the air compressor, and refrigerating machines.

Two hours a week. Second term. Professor Kerr.

6. Power Plants.

A study of the economics of power plants, with discussions of the relative economy of steam, gas, and other kinds of power, and the particular conditions best suited to each. The best arrangement of piping systems, auxiliaries, etc., and problems covering the same are worked out. The text is supplemented by the Professor's lectures, and lantern slides are freely used for illustrating current power plant practice.

Text-book: Meyer's Steam Power Plants.

Three hours a week. Second term. Professor Kerr.

8. Experimental Engineering.

Must be preceded or accompanied by course 2. Sketching steam-piping and other apparatus in the laboratory; practice in the manipulation and care of condensing and non-condensing steam engines, gas, gasoline and hot-air engines and steam boilers; in the correction of pressure gages; in the use and correction of planimeters; in slide valve setting. Engines are studied with reference to the distribution of steam in the cylinder and errors in valve setting corrected. Elementary tests of the strength of iron and wood are also made.

Two hours a week. Second term.

Professor Kerr and Mr. Bernheim.

9. Experimental Engineering.

(a) Practice in calibrating thermometers and indicator springs; the use of calorimeters in determining the moisture in steam; the use of the indicator in setting the valves of steam

engines. The horse-power of steam engines is determined by means of indicators and brakes.

Professor Kerr and Mr. Bernheim.

(b) Tests of simple, condensing and non-condensing steam engines and steam turbines in which the power developed is measured, the exhaust steam weighed and the friction and mechanical efficiency determined.

Tests of gas, gasoline and gas producer engines to determine their fuel consumption, and thermal and mechanical efficiencies. The results of these tests are made use of in determining the setting of carburetters and igniters, the speed, the quantity of jacket water, etc., that will give the maximum of economy.

First term. Professor Kerr and Mr. Bernheim.

10. Experimental Engineering.

(a) Tests to determine the evaporative capacity and efficiency of boilers under different conditions; the determination of the efficiency of steam, hot-air and power pumps under different conditions of head and speed; efficiency tests of injectors, air compressors, pipe coverings, etc. In addition to the work in the laboratory, visits are made to plants in the city and to sugar mills in the vicinity and tests of various kinds made.

(b) Tests of the strength of materials for the purpose of giving the student a knowledge of the normal properties of the materials of construction. This work accompanies course 12, the theories there learned being verified by actual experiment. Tests in tension, compression, shear and bending are made on such materials as iron, steel, wood, cement, stone, concrete, etc., for the purpose of determining the ultimate strength, elastic limit, elongation, contraction, etc. Practice is given in the economic proportioning of concrete. Hydraulic experiments are made to determine the flow of water through orifices, nozzles, various pipe fittings, pipes, etc. Water meters are checked and weirs calibrated. Water motors are also experimented upon for the purpose of determining the power developed and the quantity of water used.

Text-book: Smart's Laboratory Practice.

References: Carpenter's Experimental Engineering, Johnson's Materials of Construction, and Slocum and Hancock's Strength of Materials.

In addition to the above, all Seniors in the Electrical and Mechanical courses and fifth year men in the Sugar Course are required to take charge of the night runs of the University heating and lighting plant for a period of ten days.

Second term. Professor Kerr and Mr. Bernheim.

11. Mechanics of Materials.

Requisite, Mathematics 10.

A course in the resistance and properties of engineering materials, including the mechanics of beams, columns and shafts.

Text-book: Merriman's Mechanics of Materials.

Three hours a week. First term. Mr. Bernheim.

12. Mechanics of Materials.

A continuation of course 11. The work is carried on by means of recitations and practice in the testing laboratory.

Text-book: Merriman's Mechanics of Materials.

Two hours a week and three hours of laboratory work.

Second term. Mr. Bernheim.

13. Kinematics-Graphics.

This course consists of a study of the motions and forces in machines, principally by graphical methods. The student is taught to analyze the motions and forces of given machines and to arrange for required motions by means of cams, linkwork, quick-return motions, sliding blocks, rolling wheels, etc. Velocity diagrams are made use of.

The work is done by means of recitations and practice with the drawing board.

Text-book: Smith and Marx's Machine Design.

One hour a week and four hours of drawing board work.

First term. Mr. Bernheim.

14. Applied Design.

The principles of the preceding course are applied in the design of two or more simple but complete machines, selected so as to be as comprehensive as possible.

Text-books: Sames' Mechanical Engineering Pocket Book.

References: Smith and Marx's Machine Design; Cambria Hand Book, etc.

Four hours a week. Second term. Mr. Bernheim.

15. Engineering Design.

This course involves the calculations, design and drawings of complete machines, such as power punches, steam boilers, steam pumps, piping plans for a power plant, etc.

References: Kent's Mechanical Engineer's Pocket Book; Supplee's Mechanical Engineer's Reference Book; Barr's Pumping Machinery; Parson's Steam Boilers, and various works on machine design.

Four hours a week. Professor Kerr and Mr. Bernheim.

16. Engineering Design.

This course is especially intended to train the student in the design of structural details. Such designs as jib cranes, traveling cranes, hoists, etc., are worked out in detail.

References: Cambria Hand Book; Same's Mechanical Engineering, and various catalogues.

Four hours a week. Professor Kerr and Mr. Bernheim.

17. Sugar Machinery Design.

Calculations and drawings of one or more of the most important machines in sugar houses, such as sugar mills, multiple effect evaporators, clarifiers and vacuum pans. This design is carried on in connection with course 20.

References: Deerr's Cane Sugar; Hausbrand's Evaporation, Cooling and Condensing, and various catalogues.

Six hours a week. Professor Kerr.

18. Sugar Machinery Design.

This course involves the calculations and layout of the machinery for a complete sugar mill plant. The work is carried on by means of data possessed by the department and by reference to various catalogues and authorities on the subject. The course affords a means of application of all the principles in the preceding courses.

One hour recitation and six hours drawing room work.

Professor Kerr.

19. Machine Design.

A text-book study of the materials, calculations, and forms used in the design of the parts of machines, such as beams, columns, springs, riveted joints, journals, shafts, couplings,

friction gears, machine frames, etc. The course serves as a basis for work in design at the drawing board.

Text-book: Smith and Marx's Machine Design.

Three hours a week. First term. Professor Kerr.

20. Sugar House Machinery.

This course consists of two parts: first, a descriptive study of the machinery peculiar to sugar mill plants, such as evaporators, vacuum pans, centrifugals, clarifiers, rollers, shredders, diffusion batteries, etc.; second, the theories of heat as relates to evaporating, cooling and condensing, with special reference to the design of evaporators and vacuum pans. This course is intended as a preparation for sugar machine design. Frequent problems are given, so as to give the students familiarity with the calculations involved.

Text-book: Deerr's Cane Sugar.

References: Foster's Evaporation in Multiple Effects; Hausbrand's Evaporation, Cooling and Condensing; Ware's Beet Sugar Manufacture.

Two hours a week. Professor Kerr.

21. Sugar Mill Plants.

A study of the economics of the sugar mill as a whole. Attention is given to the general arrangement of the plant, pipe systems and coverings, arrangement of machinery and auxiliaries for best economy, etc. The question of fuels and their bearing upon the efficiency of the plant is also discussed, and calculations relating to the same are made.

The course is carried on from the professor's notes and by reference to various works on the subject.

Three hours a week. Professor Kerr.

Experimental Mechanical Engineering Equipment.

The equipment is contained in a room 46 feet by 82 feet with a basement 14 feet by 26 feet. It adjoins the University power plant.

For work in steam engineering a D slide valve engine is used for practice in slide valve setting and for learning the use of the indicator. It is loaded by means of a Prony brake. A 10x24 Corliss engine direct connected to an Alden hydraulic

brake is piped so that it may be run as a condensing or non-condensing engine with either a jet or surface condenser. Tanks and scales are provided for weighing the condensed exhaust steam. A fifteen horse power steam turbine loaded by means of a Prony brake is, like the Corliss engine, piped so that it may be run condensing or non-condensing. The Corliss engine and steam turbine arranged as described permit tests to determine the effects of such variables as speed, load, number of stages of expansion, steam pressure and vacuum on economy of steam consumption. A sixty horse power Erie City automatic high speed engine, also a one hundred horse power Harrisburg engine of the same type belonging to the University power plant and belted to direct current generators are available for laboratory work. These engines are arranged for indicator work so that tests of indicated and electrical horse power may be made. The boiler room contains a 100 horse power return tubular, and a 60 horse power Babcock and Wilcox water tube boiler. Apparatus for determining the quantity of feed water, fuel, chimney draft, furnace temperature, quality of steam, heat value of fuels and other data necessary for boiler trials are arranged. The machinery in the University power plant affords the opportunity for complete power plant tests in which the energy supplied in the form of fuel is measured and that developed measured at the switchboard, it being arranged so that the necessary data for the determination of the heat losses between these two points may be taken.

In addition to the above there are throttling and separating calorimeters for determining the moisture in steam, indicators, speed counters, and apparatus for testing the accuracy of thermometers and indicator springs, and for testing the efficiency and value of steam pipe coverings.

Of internal combustion engines there is a 4 horse power Fairbanks gasoline engine, a 20 horse power Otto gas engine and a 14 horse power Weber gas producer and engine, all of which are supplied with the apparatus necessary for measuring the quantity of fuel used, the indicated horse power, the brake horse power, the weight and temperature of jacket water, the number of revolutions, the number of expansions and other data necessary for complete efficiency tests, including heat balance.

The gas producer affords an opportunity to study and practice the principles of gas production as well as comparisons of the fuel consumption of steam and gas power plants.

For the study of methods of ignition these engines are provided with several forms of interchangeable igniters. The gasoline and producer engines are supplied with extra cylinder heads for running with illuminating gas.

For the study of hydraulic machinery there is a direct acting pump with steam and water ends piped for indicators; a hot-air pump with the power cylinder arranged for an indicator, a centrifugal pump operated by a steam turbine, the power being measured by means of a transmission dynamometer, a Pelton water motor loaded by a Prony brake. All this hydraulic apparatus is situated on a floor above a cement tank 12x13x2, from which water is drawn by the pump. There is also a standpipe 12 feet high, the top of which may be opened or closed, and into the bottom of which the pumps discharge, from which the motor is supplied. For measuring the discharge from pumps and motor a weir and hook gage is provided. This arrangement permits efficiency tests of these machines under widely varying conditions of speed and head. For testing the volume of water discharged from large pumps the laboratory is equipped with a Pitot tube. To the standpipe is also attached apparatus for studying the flow of water through orifices, nozzles, pipes and pipe fittings, also for checking the accuracy of water meters.

For testing the strength of materials there is a 50,000 pounds capacity testing machine arranged for tests in tension, compression and shear, also a special arrangement for testing beams of considerable length. With this machine there is also an extensometer, a compressometer and a deflectometer for use in tests of a scientific nature.

A Fairbanks testing machine of 1,000 pounds capacity is used for tension tests of cement. In addition there are Vicat needles, Gilmore needles, sieves, etc., for determining the qualities of the cements and sands used in tests.

For the laws of air pressure and velocities there is a Clayton fly wheel compressor with a Meyer valve gear, a Westinghouse air compressor and a centrifugal fan.

MECHANIC ARTS AND DRAWING.

Professor Herget. Mr. Cooper.

Mr. Rousseau.

DRAWING.

1. Free-Hand Drawing.

A course in free-hand drawing from geometrical solids and parts of machinery; lettering; geometrical drawing; elementary projection.

Text-book: Tracy's Elements of Mechanical Drawing.

Six hours a week. Professor Herget and Mr. Cooper.

2. Projections.

Isometric, cabinet, and orthographic projections; intersection of solids and development of surfaces; shades, shadows, and perspectives.

Six hours a week. Professor Herget and Mr. Cooper.

3. Mechanical Drawing.

Free-hand lettering; screws, bolts and nuts; detail drawings of steam engine.

Text-books: Reinhardt's Free Hand Lettering; Thorne's Senior Course in Mechanical Drawing.

Six hours a week. Professor Herget and Mr. Cooper.

4. Mechanical Drawing.

Detail and assembly drawings of steam engine completed.

Text-book: Thorne's Senior Course in Mechanical Drawing.

Six hours a week. Professor Herget and Mr. Cooper.

5. Machine Drawing.

Complete set of sketches and working drawings of some machine, such as a lathe, steam pump or dynamo.

Four hours a week. Professor Herget.

6. Machine Drawing.

Continuation of course 5. Tracing; blue-printing.

Four hours a week. Professor Herget.

MECHANIC ARTS.

1. Joinery.

In this course the student is taught the uses of the representative tools used in wood-work, and how to sharpen and take

care of them. He constructs a graduated series of exercises, embracing the principles of halving together, mortising and tenoning, dovetailing and gluing.

Text-book: Goss's Benchwork in Wood.

Six hours a week. Mr. Cooper and Mr. Rousseau.

2. Joinery.

The class is divided into sections of two or more students, and each section constructs some finished product to be used in the shops or some other department of the University.

Six hours a week. Mr. Cooper and Mr. Rousseau.

3. Wood-Turning and Pattern-Making.

Wood-turning is completed in this term and is followed by a course in pattern-making which illustrates the principles of the work. The class then makes a complete set of patterns for some machine.

Six hours a week. Professor Herget.

4. Foundry Work.

In this shop the student makes two-part and three-part molds, both plain and cored work, and the cores necessary for the molds. Casting in iron, brass and white metal completes the work.

Six hours a week. Professor Herget.

5. Forging.

The management of the fire and the uses of the various forge tools are taught by having each student to make a set of exercises, including the principles of drawing, bending, forming, twisting, punching, splitting, upsetting and welding.

Six hours a week. Mr. Cooper.

6. Forging.

Continuation of course 5, and in addition the making of tongs, one or more anvil tools, and a complete set of tools to be used by the student in doing his machine shop work.

Six hours a week. Mr. Cooper.

7. Machine Shop Work.

In the machine shop the student is taught the use of the lathe, drill press, shaper, planer, milling machine, emery wheel,

cold chisel, hammer and file by constructing a set of exercises, including the principles of straight and taper turning, screw cutting, boring, drilling, planing, milling, chipping, filing and tapping.

Six hours a week. Professor Herget.

8. Machine Shop Work.

The construction of some piece of machinery to be used in the shops or drawing rooms.

Six hours a week. Professor Herget.

Mechanic Arts Laboratory.

The workshops now occupy the new brick building, 80 feet by 200 feet.

The shop for joinery is equipped with thirty-five benches, each bench having a complete assortment of hand tools for wood-work, one power circular saw, one power gig saw, and power grindstones.

The shop for pattern-making and wood-turning is equipped with sixteen benches, two power saws, fifteen wood-turning lathes, one large pattern-maker's lathe planer and power grind-stones.

The foundry is equipped with a 30-inch cupola, a brass furnace, a core-oven, flasks, shovels, riddles, slicks, trowels, lifters, and an assortment of ladles.

The forge shop is equipped with sixteen down-draft Buffalo forges, and each forge has a full set of tools, including anvil, tongs, hammer, swages, fullers, chisels and punches.

The machine shop is equipped with nine engine lathes, two drill presses, shaper, planer, milling machine, universal grinder, twist drill grinder, two emery wheels—one for wet and the other for dry grinding—vises, hammers, files, taps, and dies.

The machinery in the new shops is driven by motors, one of sufficient capacity for each shop. This affords an excellent opportunity for the student to learn how to handle a motor.

MILITARY SCIENCE AND TACTICS.

Captain L. S. Sorley, 14th U. S. Infantry.

Practical Course.

(a) Infantry Drill Regulations—Close and extended order in the schools of the soldier, squad, company, and battalion; ceremonies of review, parade, inspection. escort of the color, guard-mounting.

(b) Manual of Bayonet Exercises.

(c) Small Arms Firing Regulations—Preliminary drill and gallery practice.

(d) Field Service Regulations—Advance and rear guards, and outposts.

(e) Manual of Guard Duty.

(f) Military Field Engineering and Topography—As time permits.

The practical course includes three hours drill per week, in addition to the regular weekly inspection of arms.

This course is obligatory upon all cadets boarding in barracks unless excused by the President for special reasons.

Students boarding in town may take this course, receiving the same credit for it as cadets boarding in barracks.

All who take the practical course in Military Science will receive credit for one hour per week of academic work as an elective in any course of study.

Theoretical Course.

(a) Recitations in infantry drill regulations, small arms firing regulations, field service regulations, and manual of guard duty.

(b) Lectures on articles of war, military law, army organization and administration, orders, marches, camping, map-reading and orientation, law of war, first aid and military hygiene.

The theoretical course consists of two hours per week for one year, and is credited as an elective in any course the same as any other study.

This course is obligatory upon all senior and junior cadets belonging to the battalion for the session of 1909-10, and may

be taken by any cadet or student who desires to substitute it as an elective in any course of study, receiving the credit stated.

On the graduation of every class reports are made to the Adjutant General of the Army and to the Adjutant General of the State of the names of those students of the class who have shown special aptitude for the military service.

Graduates who have taken the prescribed course in Military Science and Tactics may apply to the Adjutant General of the Army for examination for appointment as second lieutenant in the United States Army from civil life.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

Professor Stumberg. Professor Broussard.

Mr. Guell.

FRENCH.

1. Elementary Work.

In this course the student is thoroughly grounded in the elements of French. The class periods are devoted to graded drill work in grammar, composition, and translation. Such attention is paid to phonetics as will enable the student to secure an accurate pronunciation from the very outset.

Text-book: Fraser and Squair's French Grammar; easy readings.

Three hours a week. First term. Professor Broussard.

2. Reading, Grammar, Conversation.

The student continues course 1 in grammar, takes up the study of irregular verbs and of syntax, and acquires a vocabulary through the reading of easy French. The language is taught as a living tongue by the conversational method.

Text-book: The same; selected readings.

Three hours a week. Second term. Professor Broussard.

3. Intermediate French.

This course consists of a review of grammar, exercises in writing and speaking French, and the reading of modern French prose.

Text-books: Annotated editions of nineteenth century authors.

Three hours a week. First term. Professor Broussard.

4. Intermediate French.

The student acquires a good vocabulary, and obtains a fair knowledge of spoken French.

Text-books: The same.

Three hours a week. Second term. Professor Broussard.

5. Advanced French.

Idioms, synonyms, diction. Characteristic French prose and poetry form a basis for more advanced language study. A large amount of reading and composition is required.

Texts: Selections from Daudet, Dumas, Maupassant and others.

Three hours a week. First term. Professor Broussard.

6. Modern French Prose.

A study of French dramatic masterpieces and modern novels.

Three hours a week. Second term. Professor Broussard.

7. Introduction to French Literature.

A general view of modern French literature. Representative works will be read, partly in class, partly as outside reading.

Three hours a week. First term. Professor Broussard.

8. Phonetics.

An introduction to French phonetics. An acquaintance with the elements of phonetics is considered essential to a correct understanding of the French sounds, and a great help in teaching pronunciation.

Text: Rambeau's Chrestomatie Francaise.

Courses 7 and 8 may not be offered in 1909-10.

9. Teaching of French in High Schools.

Open to those who have had at least two years of French. The course will embrace discussions of the best methods of teaching the language, the better texts, and the proper use of them, the practical and cultural value of the study of the French language and its proper place in school and college programs.

One hour a week. Time to be arranged.

Professor Broussard.

GERMAN.

1. Elementary Work.

This is a course in the elements of German grammar. The student becomes fairly familiar with the declensions of nouns and pronouns, the inflections of adjectives, the conjugations of verbs, and some of the elements of syntax. He also learns the rules of order in the German sentence and has practice in applying them. All the exercises from English into German and the translations into English in Part 1 of the text-book are done by the student.

Text-book: Thomas's Practical German Grammar.

Three hours a week. First term. Professor Stumberg.

2. Elementary Work.

In this course the grammar given in course 1 is reviewed and more definitely fixed in the mind of the student, and at the same time his knowledge of the syntax and the rarer forms of the etymology extended. From the beginning of the course a reader is used and daily exercises in translation into idiomatic English are given. At the end of this course the student should be able to pick his way through the mazes of the ordinary German sentence and have a sufficient vocabulary to understand easy German.

Text-books: Thomas's Practical German Grammar; Thomas and Hervey's German Reader and Exercise Book.

Three hours a week. Second term. Professor Stumberg.

3. Second Year German.

In the second year of the study of German an effort is made to fix the student's knowledge of German forms and sentence structure permanently, and to make him able to work out by himself the most difficult sentences. The work is chiefly translation, both of prose and poetry. Exercises in grammar, composition, and conversation are continued.

Text-book: Thomas and Hervey's German Reader and Exercise Book.

Three hours a week. First term. Professor Stumberg.

4. Second Year German.

In this course the student spends most of his time in the translation of a German drama.

Text-book: Schiller's Wilhelm Tell, or Lessing's Minna von Barnhelm.

Three hours a week. Second term. Professor Stumberg.

5-6. German Prose.

Rapid reading of easy prose by modern authors. The aim in this course will be to cover a large number of pages so as to make the German sentence a matter of habit rather than effort. Suitable texts will be selected.

Three hours a week. First and second terms.

Professor Stumberg.

7. The Teaching of German.

This course is open only to students who have taken three years of German. A history of the methods for the study of German and foreign languages in general will form the basis of this course. Thiergen's Methodik des neusprachlichen Unterrichts will guide the class in the discussion of the practical questions pertaining to the teaching of German.

One hour a week. First term. Professor Stumberg.

9-10. Elementary Conversation and Composition.

Class practice in speaking German with composition work outside of class. Open to students who have had two years of German. This course is designed to accompany German 5-6.

Two hours a week. First and second terms.

Professor Stumberg.

11-12. Composition and Conversation.

Practice in speaking and writing German. Open to students who have had German 9 and 10. This course should be taken with German 13-14, or 15-16.

Two hours a week. First and second terms.

Professor Stumberg.

13-14. Schiller.

Introductory study of his life. Open to students who have had three years of German.

Three hours a week. First and second terms.

Professor Stumberg.

15-16. Goethe.

Study of his life and works. Open to students who have had three years of German.

Three hours a week. First and second terms.

Professor Stumberg.

17-18. Scientific German.

For students specializing in science who wish to make use of the German language in research work. Rapid reading of scientific German. Open to students who have had two years of German.

Two hours a week. First and second terms.

Professor Stumberg.

SPANISH.

1. Elementary Spanish.

Pronunciation will be carefully taught, and the student will be accustomed to hear and understand the spoken language. Special stress will be laid on the writing of Spanish from dictation.

Text-books: Hill and Ford's Spanish Grammar; Taboada's Cuentos Alegres.

Three hours a week. First term. Mr. Guell.

2. Elementary Spanish.

Continuation of course 1.

Three hours a week. Second term. Mr. Guell.

3. Advanced Spanish.

This course, as far as possible, will be conducted in Spanish; all exercises, written and oral, being intended to give the student a command of the language.

Text-books: Hill and Ford's Spanish Grammar; Nociones de Historia de los Estados Unidos; Alarcon's Novelas Cortas.

Three hours a week. First term. Mr. Guell.

4. Advanced Spanish.

Continuation of Course 3.

Three hours a week. Second term. Mr. Guell.

5. Commercial Spanish.

This course is designed for those who require the use of Spanish for commercial purposes. The writing of letters and the reading of commercial papers receive special attention. This course will be conducted entirely in Spanish.

Text-books: Hill and Ford's Spanish Grammar; Padre Isla's Gil Blas de Santillana; Harrison's Spanish Correspondence.

Three hours a week. First term. Mr. Guell.

6. Commercial Spanish.

Continuation of course 5.

Three hours a week. Second term. Mr. Guell.

PHILOSOPHY, PSYCHOLOGY AND EDUCATION.

Professor Coffey. Professor Powers.

Psychology 1-2 is required of all candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Other courses in Philosophy, Psychology and Education may be elected by students in the College of Arts and Sciences. For descriptions of the courses see the announcement of the Teachers College.

PHYSICS.

Professor Atkinson. Mr. Lassalle.

1. Elementary Physics.

Requisite, Mathematics 4.

This course is designed to meet the requirements of those students in the College of Arts and Sciences and Teachers College who do not intend to elect physical science as their major subject. It includes mechanics, sound, and light.

Text-book: Carhart and Chute's Physics.

Three hours a week. First term. Mr. Lassalle.

2. Elementary Physics.

Requisite, Physics 1.

A continuation of course 1. It includes heat, magnetism, and electricity.

Text-book: Carhart and Chute's Physics.

Three hours a week. Second term. Professor Atkinson.

3. Electricity and Magnetism.

Requisite, Physics 4 and Mathematics 8.

This course treats of magnets and magnetic fields, current, resistance, electromotive force, inductance, capacity, magnetism of iron, galvanometers, and electrolysis.

Text-books: Nichols and Franklin's Electricity and Magnetism; Carhart and Patterson's Electrical Measurement.

Three hours a week. First term. Professor Atkinson.

4. Mechanics.

Requisite, Mathematics 4.

This course is designed to meet the requirements of the students in the College of Engineering and others who may desire to continue the study of physics. It includes kinematics, simple harmonic motion, composition and resolution of forces, inertia, force and torque, centrifugal and centripetal force, Newton's Laws, gravitation, power, hydraulics, hydrostatics, properties of gases, and the study of wave motion.

Text-book: Crew's General Physics.

Three hours of recitation and four hours of laboratory work per week. Second term. Mr. Lassalle.

5. Theoretical Mechanics.

Requisite, Mathematics 8.

An elementary course in theoretical mechanics.

Text-book: Crew's Principles of Mechanics.

Three hours a week. First term. Professor Atkinson.

6. Heat and Light.

Requisite, Physics 4.

This course treats of thermometry, calorimetry, thermodynamics, kinetic theory of gases, reflection, refraction, interference, dispersion, color, and polarization.

Text-book: Crew's General Physics.

Three hours a week. Second term. Mr. Lassalle.

7. Physics Laboratory.

Requisite, Physics 4.

This course includes the calibration of measuring instruments, the experimental determination of important physical constants, and the verification of important physical laws.

Four hours. First term.

Professor Atkinson and Mr. Lassalle.

8. Physics Laboratory.

Requisite, Physics 3 and 4.

A course in magnetic and electrical measurements; photometry; dynamo testing begun.

Four hours a week of laboratory work. Second term.

Professor Atkinson and Mr. Lassalle.

9. Teaching of Physics.

Requisite, Physics 1 and 2.

This course is designed to meet the requirements of those students in the Teachers College who intend to teach High School Physics. The following topics are discussed: The proper relation between class room instruction and laboratory work; text-books and laboratory manuals and blanks; laboratory equipment.

One hour a week. First term. Professor Atkinson.

Equipment of the Department of Physics.

The department is located on the first floor of Heard Hall, a handsome two-story pressed brick structure. It contains a lecture room, laboratory rooms, a reading room, an apparatus room and an office. The lecture room has a seating capacity of 125 students, and is adjacent to the apparatus room, which is supplied with instruments for a complete course of illustrative and experimental lectures. The laboratory rooms contain tables, piers, and heavy slate shelves. They are supplied with water and electricity.

In addition to the above lecture room apparatus, the department has a large assortment of well-selected apparatus for laboratory work in mechanics, heat, light, and electricity and magnetism.

POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Professor Prescott.

1. American Government.

A course in the structure and functions of government in the United States, including a study of local, state and federal organs and their relations to one another.

Three hours a week. First term.

2. Municipal Government.

A comparative study of the modern municipality, American and European, including municipal legislation and administration, and some of the problems of urban communities.

Three hours a week. Second term.

3. American Constitutional Law.

The origin, formation, amendment, and interpretation of written constitutions; the three departments of American government and their powers; police, taxation, eminent domain, and civil and political rights. This course is required of all law students; others may elect it.

Three hours a week. First term.

4. Comparative Politics.

The genesis, nature and operation of constitutional government in leading European countries.

Three hours a week. Second term.

5. Comparative Administrative Law.

The theory of administration and a survey of the administrative systems of the United States and of the chief states of modern Europe.

Not given in 1909-10.

Three hours a week. First term.

6. International Law.

The purpose of this course is to give the student an understanding of the principles that govern the relations of enlightened nations. Some effort will be made to trace the historical development of international law, but for the most part the class will examine and discuss the accepted rules of international conduct as derived from common usage, treaties and conventions, decisions of municipal and international tribunals, from text writers and from the principles of reason and justice. The examination of important cases will serve to illustrate the work, special reference being made to those cases that illustrate the practice of England and the United States. This course is required of all law students; others may elect it.

Three hours a week. Second term.

7. Elements of Jurisprudence.

This course treats of the origin and development of law; its nature and attributes; the forms, interpretation and application of law; and fundamental legal principles.

Three hours a week. First term.

8. Municipal Corporations.

The creation, general nature, and corporate capacity of municipalities; municipal self-government; municipal property and services; municipal contracts and liabilities; municipal finances.

Not given in 1909-10.

Three hours a week. Second term.

9. The Government of Great Britain.

A course in the genesis of English political institutions, followed by a somewhat detailed study of contemporary British government.

Three hours a week. First term.

10. The Government of Louisiana.

A course in the constitutional history of Louisiana, including the organization and administration of civil government, State and local.

Three hours a week. Second term.

11. Government by Party.

A study of the theory and development of the party system; the organization and operation of party machinery in the United States; the convention and primary systems; party government and political progress.

Three hours a week. First term.

12. The Teaching of Civics.

A course in methods for high school teachers.

One hour a week. Second term.

VETERINARY SCIENCE.

Professor Dalrymple.

1. Veterinary Science.

This course embraces, in condensed form, the various subjects which are required to make the student familiar with the

science and art of veterinary medicine and surgery, to an extent sufficient for his own use as an agriculturist and owner of live stock.

The first term begins with the anatomy and physiology of the different systems of which the animal body is composed.

Three hours a week. First term.

2. Veterinary Science.

Continuation of course 1.

Three hours a week. Second term.

3. Veterinary Science.

With this term commences the study of diseases, their treatment, both medical and surgical, and veterinary obstetrics.

Three hours a week. First term.

4. Veterinary Science.

Continuation of course 3.

Three hours a week. Second term.

5. Veterinary Science.

Hygiene of Sugar Plantation Work Stock.

This is a short course in veterinary science for students of the sugar course. The object here is to educate the student along the lines of animal hygiene so that he may have an intelligent idea how to maintain the most perfect health and usefulness in the plantation work stock.

Three hours a week. Second term.

Text and reference books: Chaveau's Comparative Anatomy of the Domestic Animals; McFadyean's Anatomy of the Horse; Capt. Fred Smith's Veterinary Physiology; Law's Veterinary Medicine (five volumes); Friedberger and Frohner's Pathology and Therapeutics of the Domestic Animals (two volumes); Moussu and Dollar's Diseases of Cattle, Sheep, Goats and Swine; Van Meter's Veterinary Ophthalmology; Clarke's Horse's Teeth; Dollar's Hand-Book of Horseshoeing; Fleming's Veterinary Obstetrics; Dalrymple's Compendium of Veterinary Obstetrics; DeBruin's Bovine Obstetrics; Moller and Dollar's Veterinary Operative Surgery (two volumes); Winslow's Veterinary Materia Medica and Therapeutics; Quitman's Veterinary Materia Medica and Therapeutics; Fitzwygram's

Horses and Stables; American Veterinary Review (New York); Quarterly Journal of Tropical Veterinary Science (India), etc., and the Professor's Notes and Lectures.

Veterinary Science Equipment.

Models, including the famous Anzoux klastic model of the horse; manikins, both human and veterinary; charts, anatomical, physiological, etc.; osteological specimens, showing bones of man and different animals.

Surgical Instruments—A well-selected assortment of useful instruments of different kinds and for various purposes, including special cases of instruments.

Materia Medica Cabinet, containing 300 specimens of the parts of plants from which vegetable drugs are prepared.

Library—A carefully chosen assortment of general medical and veterinary medical text-books and journals.

ZOOLOGY AND ENTOMOLOGY.

Professor Guilbeau. Acting Professor Gates.

Mr. Petersen.

1-2. General Zoology.

This course is designed to train the student in the manipulation of the microscope and in general laboratory methods. It provides opportunity for the study of typical animals in the dissecting room and in the field. The lectures treat in a general way of classification; the relation of animals to inorganic things, to plants and other animals; physiology; and economic value of important injurious and beneficial animals of Louisiana.

Two hours of recitation and four of laboratory per week. Both terms.

3. Invertebrate Zoology.

Requisite, Zoology 1 and 2.

This course consists of two parts: (a) a systematic study of the invertebrates; and (b) the biology of the animal.

(a) Mostly laboratory work. The lower animals are studied in detail, morphologically and physiologically.

(b) Here begins a study of the development, relationship, distribution, evolution, variation, heredity, mental behavior, etc., of animal life.

Two hours of recitation and six hours laboratory per week. First term.

4. Vertebrate Zoology.

Requisite, Zoology 1, 2, and 3.

This course consists of a study of the classification, structure, physiology, life history and habits of vertebrates; the student using as types the fish, frog, lizard, pigeon, and rabbit.

Two hours of recitation and six of laboratory per week. Second term.

5. Histology.

Requisite, Zoology 1, 2 and 3; or 1, 2 and 4.

This course consists of a study of the theory and the structure of the microscope; the fundamental methods of histological investigation; and a minute study of the four kinds of tissues, the student using as a type the cat. Attention is given to the identification of tissues in the more important organs.

Two hours of recitation and four hours of laboratory per week. First term.

6. Embryology.

Requisite, Zoology 1, 2, 3, and 5; or 1, 2, 4, and 5.

This course consists of a study of the structure of the egg; the processes of maturation, fertilization and development in amphioxus, frog, chick and rabbit. Lectures and laboratory work give students an opportunity to familiarize themselves with the elements of embryology.

Two hours of recitation and four hours of laboratory per week. Second term.

Text-book: Foster and Balfour's Elements of Embryology.

8. General Entomology.

Requisite, Zoology, 1, 2 and 3.

This course consists of a study, by means of lectures, laboratory and field work, of the relation of insects to other fauna; of their anatomy, composition and development with special

reference to economic entomology. Much time is spent in collecting and preparing specimens of the different groups. Each student is supplied with cases, and, as he advances in the study of the groups, he is enabled to enter more minutely into the classification of the specimens collected. During the whole of this course, opportunity is offered for breeding and for determining the life histories of such insects as will illustrate the different methods of breeding. Lectures are given which treat of the practical application of entomology, including the preparation and application of insecticides, together with the dissemination of predaceous insects and fungus diseases as a means of controlling insect ravages.

Two hours of recitation and six hours of laboratory work per week. Second term.

Text-book: Comstock and Kellogg's Elements of Insect Anatomy; Comstock's Manual for the Study of Insects.

9. Advanced Entomology.

Requisite, Zoology 1, 2, 3 and 8.

This course continues more in detail course 8, and contemplates a study of the external and internal structure, and metamorphosis of the more important types of insects. Field observation, together with the study of the life histories and habits of injurious insects of Louisiana will be carried on.

One hour of recitation and six hours of laboratory work per week. First term.

10. Advanced Entomology.

Requisite, Zoology 1, 2, 3, 8 and 9.

This course is a continuation of course 9 and contemplates a study of the classification of insects. Economic problems, connected with practical applied entomology, are discussed in their relation to the agriculturist.

One hour of recitation and six hours of laboratory work per week. Second term.

11-12. Ornithology.

Requisite, Zoology 1 and 2.

This course consists of a systematic study of birds in general, embracing the anatomy, methods of classification, life his-

tories, habits, and phenomena of bird-life. Emphasis will be laid on the importance of the various families and genera to the agriculturist, giving the relation of birds to the farmer, their value as destroyers of harmful insect pests, together with their value as a commercial asset of the State; means of preservation, and methods of artificial propagation. Considerable field work will be done, giving opportunity to study and identify the birds at first hand, and to note the peculiarities of different species.

One hour of recitation and three of laboratory per week. Both terms.

Text-book: Chapman's Birds of Eastern North America.

13-14. Research Work.

Requisite, Zoology 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6; or 1, 2, 3, 8, 9 and 10.

It is desirable to have a reading knowledge of French and German.

This course consists of research problems in Zoology or Entomology. The problems may be of either an economic or technical nature.

Six to twelve hours of laboratory work per week. Both terms.

16. Methods of Teaching Zoology.

Requisite, Zoology 1 and 2.

This course is intended for students who desire to become familiar with the methods of presenting the subject of Zoology in the secondary schools. It includes a discussion of the educational value of Zoology; subject matter from the standpoint of the secondary schools; laboratory and scientific methods; relation of book work and laboratory work; position and relation of Zoology in the High School curriculum; introduction to physiological study; introductory types and animals available for laboratory study; outlines, Zoological materials, methods and special equipment, and books of reference; relation of animal life to home life.

Two hours a week. Second term.

Equipment of the Department of Zoology.

The Zoological Department occupies two large rooms on the second, and one on the third floor of the Agricultural

Hall. There is one recitation room and two laboratories, besides a professor's private room and a store room.

The department is well equipped with all necessary apparatus for use both in the class room and in the laboratory. For use in recitations, there are numerous charts illustrative of phases of animal life, a lantern and a large number of lantern slides, together with various models of insects and other forms of life. For use in the laboratory and for research work, the department is provided with the necessary glassware, chemicals, simple, dissecting and compound microscopes, together with such devices as mechanical stages, camera-lucidas, micrometer guages, and other instruments used in connection with the microscope, microtomes, paraffin baths, incubators, balances, injectors, dissecting instruments and pans, microphotographic apparatus, camera, several hundred prepared microscope slides, insect cases, breeding cages, and other such apparatus as is necessary for entomological study.

There are good collections in the lines of Entomology, Zoology and Conchology, gathered from various parts of the United States. There is also a library of the important pamphlets and bulletins issued by this and other states. The rooms are supplied with both electricity and gas.

The student is allowed the use of lockers both for microscopes and his own material.

LAW SCHOOL

FACULTY.

THOMAS D. BOYD, A. M., LL. D.,
President.
JOSEPH I. KELLY, Ph. D., Dean,
Professor of Civil Law.
ROBERT L. HENRY, J. D., B. C. L.,
Professor of Common Law.
ROBERT L. TULLIS, LL. B.,
Professor of Louisiana Jurisprudence.

ARTHUR T. PRESCOTT, A. M.,
Professor of Political Science and Constitutional Law.
WALTER L. FLEMING, M. A., Ph. D.,
Professor of History and International Law.
ALBERT G. REED, A. M., Ph. D.,
Professor of English Literature and Argumentation.
WILLIAM O. SCROGGS, A. M.,
Assistant Professor of History and Economics.

PURPOSES OF THE LAW SCHOOL.

The close relation between the several States of the Union makes it desirable that the Louisiana lawyer should be trained not alone in the system peculiar to his own State, but as well in the more widely diffused Common Law system, many elements of which have been engrafted upon the jurisprudence of Louisiana by statute, by judicial legislation and by interpretation.

The policy of the Law School is to maintain and develop the lofty traditions of the founders of the Civil Law in Louisiana. The State has nothing to gain and much to lose if its more scientific Civil Law institutions are supplanted entirely by those of the Common Law. The primary purpose of the Law School is to educate lawyers for practice in Louisiana; beyond this it aims so to equip its graduates that they shall be able to pass the bar examinations in Common Law states upon equal terms with graduates of the best law schools. It seeks to turn out trained men, readily adaptable to the practice in any American jurisdiction, continental or insular, State or Federal.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

The requirements for admission are the same as those prescribed for entrance to the Freshman year of the University, (see p. 28) except that no applicant under eighteen years of age will be received. Applicants of mature years may be admitted on special examination by the Law Faculty.

ADVANCED STANDING.

Men who have passed the Supreme Court examination and who desire to become candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL. B.) will be permitted to take a course of one year in residence leading to such degree. Those who already have the degree of LL. B. from any law school of recognized standing may take a course of one year in residence leading to the degree of Master of Laws, and those who have the degree of LL. B. and also an academic degree may take a one-year course in residence leading to the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law (B. C. L.).

Matriculates who have attended other law schools of good standing will be given credit for specific subjects only.

COMBINATION COURSES.

The University permits undergraduates to substitute the first year of law for an equivalent amount of the Senior class work in the other schools and colleges. This plan enables the college student to complete both the college and the law courses in five years, if he does two years' work in the Law School; and in six years, if he does three years' work in the Law School.

SPECIAL STUDENTS.

Students who are not candidates for a degree may be admitted as special students and may take an elective course; but their work must in each case be up to the standard required of regular students.

EXPENSES.

Tuition is free to all students from Louisiana. Every student not a bona fide resident of Louisiana is charged a tuition fee of $60.00, payable $30.00 per term in advance.

Every student must pay upon admission a library fee of twenty dollars per year, and an incidental fee of five dollars per year. All library material is supplied by the University,

but each student must provide himself with the prescribed texts, which can be obtained from the University Book Store.

DEGREES.

The degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL. B.) is conferred upon students who satisfactorily complete the prescribed two-year course. The degree is recognized by the Supreme Court of Louisiana and entitles the holder to a license to practice law in this State without further examination.

The degree of Master of Laws (LL. M.) is conferred on such candidates as have received the degree of LL. B. from this University or some other University giving a course equivalent to that given at this institution, upon the successful completion of the work of the third year.

Matriculates with an academic degree and a working knowledge of Latin or French necessary for Civil Law specialization may receive the degree of B. C. L. at the end of the third year. The purpose in offering the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law is to encourage a thorough preparation for the bar, based on a broad general education. The University offers a seven, or by combination, six years course composed of three or four years of general college work and three years of law leading to the distinctively Civil Law degree, the B. C. L.

MOOT COURT AND LECTURES.

Moot courts, or public lectures by distinguished lawyers or members of the Faculty will be held on alternate Thursday nights throughout the year. Practical exercises are given in running down law, in brief writing and in legal draughtsmanship. Attendance at lectures and participation in the moot court is required of all students.

PLAN OF THE CURRICULUM.

In planning the courses of study, no essential Civil Law element has been omitted; nor has any Common Law subject of importance been neglected. The method of instruction in the Louisiana Codes is thorough and practical.

In the first year three hours each week are devoted to the study of the Civil Law. During the first term this work consists of an introductory course in the Civil Law with special

reference to the origin and development of the Civil Code of Louisiana. The second term the study of the Civil Code is begun.

In the second year, six hours per week are devoted to the Louisiana Codes, three to the Civil Code and three to the Code of Practice. Each article is read and discussed in the lecture periods in the light of the decisions of the Supreme Court. The student is required to supply himself with the University's own edition of the Code, printed on the margin of loose leaf sheets. On these, the lecture notes and citations are required to be annotated. The student has always before him the text of an article during the discussion of the jurisprudence bearing upon it and thus makes his own annotated Code. Only such leading cases as are necessary for the interpretation of the Code are used. Clearness is attained by avoiding the needless massing of cumulative cases. In this course digest making is neither encouraged nor permitted.

In the third year, three hours each week are devoted to the Civil Law. The first term this consists of a course in the Roman Law; and the second term of a course in Modern Civil Law, special topics, in the light of the French Commentators on the Code Napoleon.

The curriculum is so arranged that one-third of the student's time is devoted to the Civil Law and the law peculiar to Louisiana; one-third to the Common Law, the law of other States; and one-third to neutral subjects, those adjudicated in the Federal Courts, or in which the law of Louisiana is similar to the law in the other States.

The courses offered may be classified as follows: 1. Civil Law courses peculiar to Louisiana and Civil Law jurisdictions; e. g., Justinian's Institutes; Louisiana Civil Code and Code of Practice; Advanced Roman Law; Modern Civil Law. 2. Common Law courses distinctively such; e. g., Contracts; Sales; Common Law Pleading; Wills; Real Property; Mortgages. 3. Neutral courses, a knowledge of which is demanded of all educated lawyers regardless of jurisdiction; such apparently Common Law subjects as Equity and Equity Pleading are properly classed as neutral subjects, since without them the practictioner is virtually helpless in the greater number of causes in the Federal Courts.

COURSES OF STUDY.

The course of study is partly prescribed, partly elective. In the first year students have twelve hours per week prescribed and three elective, making a total of fifteen; in the second year nine prescribed and three elective, a total of twelve; in the third year nine prescribed and three elective, a total of twelve. Those with odd numbers come the first term, those with the even the second.

The first year class periods are from 8 to 9 and from 9 to 10 in the mornings; second year, 10 to 11 and 11 to 12 in the mornings; third year, 4 to 5 and 5 to 6 in the afternoons.

FIRST YEAR.

1. Contracts.

In this course will be given the general principles of the law of Contract and of Quasi-Contract, the remedies for breach of contract, and the measure of damages.

Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 8-9. First term.

Dr. Henry.

2. (a) Sales.

(b) Bills and Notes.

Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 8-9. Second term.

Dr. Henry.

3. Civil Law.

An introductory course with special reference to the origin and development of the Civil Code of Louisiana.

Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 8-9. First term.

Professor Tullis.

4. Civil Code of Louisiana.

The Civil Code and the case law of Louisiana are begun in this course and are continued in Law 9 and Law 10 given the second year.

Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 8-9. Second term.

Professor Tullis.

5. Torts.

This course will be given with special reference to the Louisiana cases, and will include the subjects of Negligence and the measure of Damages in Tort.

Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 9-10. First term.

Professor Tullis.

6. (a) Common Law Pleading.

This course treats of the history of Common Law Pleading, and of the general principles upon which all pleading is based, and should from that point of view be valuable to a student in whatever jurisdiction he may practice.

(b) Evidence.

Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 9-10. Second term.

Dr. Henry.

7. (a) Agency.

(b) Partnership.

Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 9-10. First term.

Dr. Henry.

8. Private Corporations.

This important course is given with a text-book and a case book.

Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 9-10. Second term.

Dr. Kelly.

The above courses making twelve hours per week are prescribed. First year students are required to take three hours additional making a total of fifteen. Academic Seniors must take the course in Constitutional Law the first term, and International Law the second. All others are required to take English both terms unless they give satisfactory evidence of their proficiency in the subject. The purpose of this is to insure that every student who is deficient in his knowledge and use of the English language shall remedy such deficiency before graduation from the Law School. If exempted from taking English, students are permitted to take in its place French or Latin, or electives from the list given below. It is highly desirable that Louisiana lawyers have a working knowledge of French and Latin in order that they may study the works on the Civil Law written in those languages. A working knowledge of French or Latin is required of all candidates for the degree of B. C. L. Further, in selecting electives students are reminded that the course in Constitutional Law is required in either the first or second year and that the course in International Law is required of all candidates for the degrees of LL. M. and B. C. L.

SECOND YEAR.

9. Civil Code of Louisiana II.

This course continues the work on the Civil Code in the light of decided cases begun the second term of the first year.

Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 10-11. First term.

Professor Tullis.

10. Civil Code of Louisiana III.

This course completes the work on the Civil Code.

Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 10-11. Second term.

Professor Tullis.

11. Code of Practice of Louisiana I.

This Code is treated in the same way as the Civil Code.

Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 11-12. First term.

Professor Tullis.

12. Code of Practice of Louisiana II.

Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 11-12. Second term.

Professor Tullis.

13. Equity and Equity Pleading.

Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 10-11. First term.

Dr. Kelly.

14. Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure.

Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 10-11. Second term.

Dr. Kelly.

Second year students are required to take the above nine hours per week of prescribed work and three hours in addition. Those who did not take Constitutional Law the first year must do so the second. In 1909-10 second year students must take the course in Private Corporations. If they have passed Constitutional Law they may choose a course from the list of electives given below to make up the necessary twelve hours per week.

THIRD YEAR.

15. Property.

This course covers both Real and Personal Property. As the second year students of 1908-9 have had a short course in Real Property, the work in Real Property for 1909-10 will consist of a selection of cases on special points.

Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, 5-6. First term.

Dr. Henry.

16. (a) Wills and Intestate Succession.

(b) Conflict of Laws.

Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, 5-6. Second term.

These courses are given by the case method.

Dr. Henry.

17. (a) Mortgages.

(b) Trusts.

These courses are given by the case method.

Tuesday, Thursday, 4-5; Wednesday, 5-6; First term.

Dr. Henry.

18. (a) Bailments and Carriers.

(b) Public Service Companies.

These courses will be given by the case method. The course on Bailments and Carriers will be longer and much more thorough than the text-book course given in 1907-8.

Tuesday, Thursday, 4-5; Wednesday, 5-6. Second term.

Dr. Kelly.

19. Roman Law.

This course in 1909-10 and 1910-11 will consist of advanced work in Roman Law, as the Institutes of Justinian were given in 1907-8 and 1908-9 in the first year. Thereafter this course will be an elementary one in the Institutes of Justinian.

Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 4-5. First term.

Dr. Kelly.

20. Advanced Civil Law.

Minute study of special topics in the Louisiana Civil Code with special reference to the French authorities.

Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 4-5. Second term.

Professor Tullis.

Third year students are required in addition to the above nine hours per week to take three hours from the electives. If they have not had International Law they are required to take it.

ELECTIVES.

21. Constitutional Law.

This course is Political Science 3. It must be taken in either the first or second year.

The origin, formation, amendment, and interpretation of written constitutions; the three departments of American Gov-

ernment and their powers; police, taxation, eminent domain, and civil and political rights.

Three hours a week. First term. Professor Prescott.

22. International Law.

This course is Political Science 6. It is required of all Academic Seniors taking the law work and of all candidates for the LL. M. and B. C. L. degrees. It may be elected by other law students.

The purpose of this course is to give the student an understanding of the principles that govern the relations of enlightened nations. The examination of important cases will serve to illustrate the work, special reference being made to the practice of England and the United States.

Three hours a week. Second term. Professor Fleming.

23. Elements of Jurisprudence.

This course is Political Science 7. It treats of the origin and development of law; its nature and attributes; the forms, interpretations and application of law; and fundamental legal principles.

Three hours a week. First term. Professor Prescott.

24. Municipal Corporations.

The creation, general nature, and corporate capacity of municipalities; municipal self-government; municipal property and services; municipal contracts and liabilities; municipal finances.

This course will not be given in 1909-10 as the second year men had this course in 1908-9 and as the electives of the second year in 1909-10 are restricted by the requirement of the course in Private Corporations which was not given in the first year in 1908-9.

Three hours a week. Second term. Professor Prescott.

25. (a) Bankrupcty.

(b) Admiralty.

A lecture course in Federal Procedure is given in connection with this course.

Tuesday, Thursday, 11-12; Friday, 5-6. First term.

Dr. Kelly.

26. (a) Damages.

The subject of Damages is treated in connection with the courses on Contracts and Torts, but this course consists of a minute study of cases.

(b) Insurance.

This course is given by the case method.

These courses will not be given in 1909-10 as special courses in these subjects were given in the first year in 1908-9.

Dr. Henry.

27. Argumentation and Debate.

This course consists of the writing of briefs for debate and practice work in debating.

Three hours a week. First term. Professor Reed.

28. Administrative Law.

This course is given by the case method and includes the subjects of Administration, Officers, and Extraordinary Legal Remedies.

Tuesday, Thursday, 11-12; Friday, 5-6. Second term.

Dr. Henry.

29. History of Rome.

This course, History 19, is especially for students of the Civil Law. The work will be a study of the growth of Rome from a city state to an empire, with especial attention to the development of Roman political institutions and jurisprudence. Courses 29 and 30 must be elected together, as the course is continuous.

Three hours a week. First term. Professor Scroggs.

30. History of Rome.

This course, History 20, is a continuation of the above and must be elected with it.

Three hours a week. Second term. Professor Scroggs.

31. Engineering Contracts.

Open only to students in the College of Engineering.

One hour a week. Both terms. Dr. Henry.

TEACHERS COLLEGE

FACULTY.

Thomas D. Boyd, A. M., LL. D., President.
Alexander B. Coffey, M. S. D., A. M., Dean,
Professor of Philosophy and Education.
James W. Nicholson, A. M., LL. D.,
Professor of Mathematics.
Edward L. Scott, A. M.,
Professor of Ancient Languages.
Charles E. Coates, Ph. D.,
Professor of Chemistry.
Thomas W. Atkinson, B. S., C. E.,
Professor of Physics and Electrical Engineering.
Charles H. Stumberg, A. M.,
Professor of Modern Languages.
Arthur T. Prescott, A. M.,
Professor of Political Science.
Robert L. Himes,
Professor of Commerce.
Albert M. Herget,
Professor of Mechanic Arts and Drawing.
William A. Read, Ph. D.,
Professor of English.
Walter L. Fleming, M. A., Ph. D.,
Professor of History.
Ernst A. Bessey, Ph. D.,
Professor of Botany.
Albert G. Reed, Ph. D.,
Professor of English Literature.
Hugh M. Blain, Ph. D.
Associate Professor of English.
Delmar T. Powers, A. M.,
Associate Professor of Education.
Samuel T. Sanders, A. B.,
Assistant Professor of Mathematics.
James F. Broussard, A. M.,
Assistant Professor of Modern Languages.
Albert F. Kidder, B. S.,
Assistant Professor of Agronomy.

WILLIAM O. SCROGGS, A. M.,
Assistant Professor of History and Economics.
WILLIAM H. GATES, B. A.,
Acting Professor of Zoology and Entomology.
GEORGE L. TIEBOUT, B. S.,
Instructor in Horticulture.

PURPOSE OF THE TEACHERS COLLEGE.

In 1905 the Department of Philosophy and Education was organized to meet the demands of young men and women who wish to fit themselves by collegiate training for the higher positions in the public school system. From the beginning the department has proven successful, as has been shown by the constantly increasing call for the instruction offered by it. Its rapid growth and the need for trained teachers have rendered necessary a larger organization and, in consequence, the Teachers College has been established. It is the purpose of this college to offer a complete professional training in education combined with academic work in literary and scientific subjects in a four years' course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The College aims to fit men and women of college training to fill positions as teachers and principals in high schools and normal schools, and as parish and city superintendents.

Louisiana has a State Normal School that ranks among the best in the United States and it is rendering excellent service in training teachers for the public schools; but it is not the province of a normal school to give advanced college courses of instruction, even when it is not burdened with work in its own field. Hence, some other agency must supply the demand for college-trained teachers in our high schools and academies. That no adequate provision for such training has heretofore been made in Louisiana is shown by the fact that a large majority of our high school principals were educated in other States.

ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission must be at least sixteen years of age (at nearest birthday) and of good moral character. For admission to the Freshman Class the applicant must offer 12 units of work (see page 28). Graduates of high schools recognized by the State Board of Education are credited with 12 units and admitted without examination. Credentials from

other schools will be given proper recognition. Applicants without credentials will be classed upon examination. Teachers holding first-grade certificates will be admitted without examination to classes the work of which they are qualified to pursue, but they may not become candidates for degrees until all entrance requirements are satisfied. The College is open to both men and women.

SPECIAL COURSES.

City and parish superintendents and teachers, holding first-grade certificates, will be permitted to undertake any special courses in professional work for which they may be qualified. It should be borne in mind, however, that professional studies, to prove successful, must be based on a sound academic training.

ADVANCED STANDING.

Graduates of the State Normal School and of other normal schools of good standing will be admitted with such credits for work already done as their credentials justify. Full credit will be given for academic and professional work completed at other institutions. It is the purpose of the University to offer to experienced teachers and graduates of other schools and colleges the widest opportunity for perfecting both their academic and their professional training.

COURSES OF STUDY.

The professional work in Philosophy, Psychology, and Education is given under the direction of the Teachers College. The academic courses are given under the regulations of the College of Arts and Sciences (see pp. 60-63). The time necessary to the completion of the entire course is four years. Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts will order their courses of study to conform to the following conditions:

1. For graduation with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, 68 hours of work will be required, an hour signifying one recitation per week for a year. The regulations of the College of Arts and Sciences in regard to prescribed and elective work will also govern in the Teachers College. Fifteen hours' work will be required in each group of subjects: Languages, Philosophical Studies, and the Sciences. The remaining 23 hours may be given to professional and other elective subjects. For other general rules, see pp. 60-63.

2. The choice of professional courses will be directed by the Dean of the College. In fact, students are urged to confer with him respecting their academic studies, also, as the education of the prospective teacher should conform as nearly as possible with the needs and requirements of the public schools.

3. In addition to completing the 45 hours of work required by the rules of the College of Arts and Sciences, the candidate for a degree in the Teachers College will choose a three-hour major subject which shall extend through at least two years.

4. At least 12 hours' work in Education and Psychology must be completed and not less than 4 hours' work in Philosophy.

5. At least three courses in special method must be completed. These courses must be under the direction of the professors in charge of the respective subjects, and will be open only to those students who have had the requisite preparation in the subject in question.

6. A thesis must be prepared on some educational subject and approved by the Professor of Education and the Professor of English.

DEGREES AND CERTIFICATES.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts is conferred upon a student who completes the course as outlined above.

For a year's graduate work done under the regulations prescribed elsewhere the degree of Master of Arts will be given (see p. 107).

Graduates of the Teachers College will receive, in addition to the usual diploma conferring the degree, a certificate stating the exact nature of the professional work done.

For the benefit of special students and of others who are obliged to discontinue their work after the Sophomore year a certificate will be given, showing the professional courses taken while in the University.

INFORMATION AND EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

It is the purpose of this Bureau to keep records of the graduates of the University who are fitted by their training for the profession of teaching, and to recommend to vacancies those who possess the proper qualifications. The Bureau will cooperate with school officials who desire to secure the services of

competent teachers. No charge is made for the services rendered. Blank forms for registration may be had upon application to the Secretary of the Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

The members of the committee in charge of the work of the Bureau are: Thomas D. Boyd, President; Alex B. Coffey, Dean of Teachers College, and M. G. Osborn, Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL LITERATURE IN THE LIBRARY.

The Library is supplied with the best educational journals and each student is expected, in the course of his work, to become familiar with the current discussion of educational problems. The best books relating to educational theory, to general and special methods, to philosophy and psychology, have recently been added to the Library. Several copies each of the more popular and useful books have been provided. A collection of school laws, reports of superintendents and the like will be kept on the shelves of the reading room of the department.

LABORATORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The laboratories and workshops of the University will be open at all times to students in the Teachers College for practice and for observation.

NATURE AND SCOPE OF THE INSTRUCTION.

The instruction offered in the Teachers College falls into three divisions:

1. The prescribed academic courses, amounting to 45 hours, required of all students.

2. The professional courses in Philosophy, Psychology, and Education, of which a minimum of 16 hours is required.

3. Practical courses in methods of teaching, given by various members of the Faculty. At least three of these courses are required.

Three hours of Psychology are included in the 45 hours of prescribed work. Including this, it is possible for a student to take as much as 26 hours of work in Education, Psychology, Philosophy and the special method courses.

I. PRESCRIBED ACADEMIC WORK.

The following work in the College of Arts and Sciences is prescribed for all candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts:

1. Languages.

English 1-2 and 3-4, amounting to six hours' work, and nine hours' additional work, which may be done in English, French, German, Greek, Latin or Spanish. Two languages must be taken.

2. The Philosophical Studies.

Economics 1-2; History 1-2; Psychology 1-2 or 3-4; Political Science 1-2, and three hours additional, which may be selected from any of the subjects in the Philosophy group.

3. The Sciences.

Mathematics 1-2 and 3-4; Physics 1-2; Botany 1-2 and Zoology 1-2, or Chemistry 1-2; and additional subjects selected in the Science group (see p. 49) sufficient to make up 15 hours in this group.

II. PHILOSOPHY, PSYCHOLOGY AND EDUCATION.

Professor Coffey. Professor Powers.

PHILOSOPHY.

1. History of Ancient Philosophy.

Open to seniors and graduate students.

The purpose of this course is to give the student as rational and liberal a view of the beliefs, reasonings, and doctrines of the great philosophers of the ancient world as is possible to those who constitute the university class.

History 1-2 and Psychology 4 recommended as preparatory studies.

Three hours. First term. Professor Coffey.

2. History of Mediaeval and Modern Philosophy.

Prerequisite, Philosophy 1.

Following course 1, it will be the purpose of this course to give as broad a view as possible of the intellectual transformation which was taking place during the mediaeval centuries and the modification which has been wrought by science and modern

materialism. This course may be taken independently of course 1; but students are urged to take course 1 before taking course 2.

Three hours. Second term. Professor Coffey.

3. Logic.

Open to juniors.

Students are led to recognize the place of logic among the sciences, its true relation to every-day thought and life, and its educational function in establishing in the mind of the individual a correct knowledge of the proper forms of reasoning, deductive and inductive, and, at the same time, a ready recognition of the common fallacies which characterize ordinary formal and informal arguments.

Psychology 4 recommended as preparatory study.

Two hours. First term. Professor Coffey.

4. Logic.

Prerequisite, course 3.

This is a continuation of course 3; and no one will be admitted to it who has not taken course 3.

Two hours. Second term. Professor Coffey.

5. Ethics.

Open to juniors.

In this course, the student acquires a knowledge of the nature of ethics, its relation to other organized bodies of thought, its relation to morality, how affecting and how affected by the varying idealism of peoples, its relation to individual, gregarian, and institutional life, its place in and value to systematic thought, and its effect upon impulse and purpose, knowledge and act, standard and conduct.

Psychology 4 recommended as preparatory study.

Two hours. First term. Professor Powers.

6. Ethics.

Prerequisite, course 5.

A continuation of Ethics 5, and no one will be admitted to it who has not taken course 5.

Two hours. Second term. Professor Powers.

7. Problems in Philosophy.

Open to seniors.

The purpose of this course is to give those students who have done two years' work in either philosophy or psychology, or one in each, an opportunity to do some individual work in the shape of research. Students taking this course will make regular reports, which will be discussed freely by the other members of the class. The student will write a thesis in connection with and showing the result of his research.

One hour. First term. Professor Coffey.

8. Problems in Philosophy.

Prerequisite, course 7.

A continuation of course 7, and no student will be admitted to it who has not taken course 7.

One hour. Second term. Professor Coffey.

PSYCHOLOGY.

1. Mental Development.

The purpose of this course is to give the student a knowledge of biological tendency of animal life to recapitulate the experience of forbears; an insight into the analogy between man and the lower orders in this respect; the influence of ancestral, particularly parental and prenatal tendencies upon the conduct of the offspring.

Three hours. First term. Professor Powers.

2. Genetic Psychology.

Prerequsite, course 1.

In this course, the student will study the development of the individual; the meaning of infancy; the influence of a dual parenthood as contrasted with the motherhood of the lower orders; the interrelation of the psychic and motor activities of the child; instincts, impulses, and habits as influenced by immediate stimulation and physiological condition; the meaning of adolescence and its proper adjustment.

Three hours. Second term. Professor Powers.

3. General Psychology.

Open to juniors.

The subjects of this course are conscious sensations; nervous mechanism and mental activity; perception and ideation; per-

sistent tendency of the ideative processes; consecutive and associative memories and their respective educational and intellectual values; association, comparison and contrast in their relation to the selection of and classification of cognate ideas; emotion, imagination, thought and will as determining forces in individual conduct.

Three hours. First term. Professor Coffey.

4. Social Psychology.

Prerequisite, course 3.

As a continuation of course 3 this course will be devoted to a study of the manner in which and the extent to which the native endowments and acquisitions of the individual are modified by the group, and how far the group-mind and conduct will yield to the suggestions and leadership of the individual; the spread of ideas, feelings, and conduct; the conduct of the individual alone and the conduct of the individual in the mob.

Students making Education a major will be required to take Psychology 3-4.

Three hours. Second term. Professor Coffey.

5. Experimental Psychology.

Prerequisite, course 2.

This course is offered as an opportunity for those who wish to study the experimental method and to apply such method to the study of mental phenomena. The senses, feelings, movement, reactions, and discriminations will be studied in such experiments.

Two hours. First term. Professor Coffey.

6. Experimental Psychology.

Prerequisite, course 5.

A continuation of Psychology 5, with especial reference to the problems of the school room. Actual data collected from the schools of the State will be studied systematically.

Two hours. Second term. Professor Coffey.

EDUCATION.

1. Philosophy of Education.

Prerequisite, a year's work in Psychology.

A discussion of the educational theories, aims, content, and methods of education during ancient and mediaeval times; and

a careful study of the ideas prevailing during the age of scholasticism and the age of realism.

Two hours. First term. Professor Powers.

2. Philosophy of Education.

Prerequisite, course 1.

A discussion of the nature, forms, and elements of education; a study of educational theory in the light of contemporary scientific thought; a criticism of prevalent instructional practices; education and instruction compared; subjective and objective tendencies; the real meaning of education.

Two hours. Second term. Professor Powers.

5. Educational Economy.

Open to juniors.

A study of educational systems and school maintenance; the relation of the school to the nation, and national maintenance; the relation of the school to the commonwealth, and state maintenance and control; proper state, parish, and city organization; supervision the true relation between superintendent, principals, and teachers; supervision and classification; and co-operation between the teaching force and patrons will be studied very carefully.

Two hours. First term. Professor Coffey.

6. Educational Economy.

Prerequisite. course 5.

A continuation of course 5, with especial relation to the organization, direction, and control of the secondary schools of Louisiana, together with a careful study of the principles which should control in the selection and preparation of school grounds and school buildings, etc.

Two hours. Second term. Professor Coffey.

7. History of Ancient and Medieval Education.

Open only to juniors and seniors.

A general survey of the rise and development of educational institutions out of the half-conscious efforts of primitive peoples; a comparison of other oriental educational ideas with those of Egypt, Greece, and Rome; the establishment of a new order of

things under the Christian dispensation; the conflict between Christianity and Paganism; scholasticism repudiated by the early Christian fathers, and preserved by the Saracens; rise of the university idea.

Three hours. First term. Professor Coffey.

8. History of Modern Education.

Open only to juniors and seniors.

The meaning of the Renaissance and the Reformation; institutional adjustment to the changing order of things; influences which contributed to a general feeling of unrest; a gradual recognition of the true worth of the individual as a necessary element in the upbuilding of the institution; individual power dependent upon individual education; the educational ideas and educational idealists of Europe and America subsequent to the Reformation; the rise of educational institutions and educational systems in America.

Three hours. Second term. Professor Coffey.

9. Problems in Education.

Open only to seniors.

The purpose of this course is to give the student who has done sufficient work in education and psychology an opportunity to pursue a line of individual research. Students taking this course will make regular reports, which will be discussed freely by the other members of the class. The student will write a thesis in connection with and showing the result of his research.

One hour. First term. Professor Coffey.

10. Problems in Education.

A continuation of course 9, and no student will be admitted who has not taken Education 9.

One hour. Second term. Professor Coffey.

11. Elementary Schools.

Prerequisite, one year's work in psychology.

A comprehensive study of our elementary school system as to its European foundations, chief periods of development, aims, shortcomings, present-day theories, and practices. Especial

stress will be laid upon proper methods of instruction, organization, grading, etc., with particular reference to the work in Louisiana.

Three hours. First term. Professor Powers.

12. Elementary Education.

Prerequisite, course 11.

A continuation of course 11.

Three hours. Second term. Professor Powers.

13. Secondary Education.

Prerequsite, one year's work in psychology.

The treatment of this subject will be similar to that of courses 11 and 12. The place of the high school in our educational system, its relation to the needs and institutions of Louisiana, different types, courses of study, and general methods of instruction will be considered.

Three hours. First term. Professor Powers.

14. Secondary Education.

Prerequisite, course 13.

A continuation of course 13 or its equivalent.

Three hours. Second term. Professor Powers.

15. Current Educational Literature.

Open to Juniors and Seniors.

It is the purpose of this course to acquaint the student with such current literature as is to be found in leading educational periodicals and in the reports and bulletins that are sent out by the United States Commissioner of Education, and by state and leading city superintendents, especially those of Louisiana.

One hour. First term. Professor Powers.

16. Current Educational Literature.

Open to Juniors and Seniors.

A continuation of course 15, though either may be taken without the other, although it is advisable that both be taken.

One hour a week. Second term. Professor Powers.

In all courses in philosophy, psychology, and education lectures will be given and collateral readings assigned. Where

text-books are to be used announcements will be made on the assembling of the classes at the beginning of the year.

III. SPECIAL TEACHERS' COURSES OFFERED BY THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The courses described below are given under the direction of the various departments by instructors who have had experience in public school work and in private academies. In some of the courses, as in Agriculture, Horticulture and Latin, the courses offered give the subject matter as well as the method. To the other courses, students are admitted who have had from one to three years' preliminary work in the subject in question. These courses should not be taken before the Junior year; they should come after the general courses in method given by the Department of Philosophy and Education. The instruction consists of the study of texts on methods, lectures and discussions on methods of teaching specific subjects and actual practice therein.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

Professor Kidder. Mr. Tiebout.

1. Principles of Agriculture.

This course includes a study of the elementary principles of agriculture and their relation to farm practice. The soil, plant and animal are discussed in their relation to each other in such a way as to afford a foundation for advanced work.

Three hours a week. First term. Professor Kidder.

3. Farm Crops.

Lectures and recitations on the classifications and methods of improvement of farm crops. Special studies will be made of the staple crops of Louisiana, embracing cotton, cane, corn, and rice and the forage plants. Individual crop studies will include varieties, geographical distribution, culture, harvesting, preservation, uses, preparation for use, obstructions to growth, and means of repression, production, marketing, and history.

Three hours a week and two hours of laboratory work. First term. Professor Kidder.

9 10. Horticultural Elements for Teachers.

A course designed primarily for prospective teachers. It consists of lectures and practices embracing the following subjects:

1. Nature Study, its aims and objects, in which is made a study of the interesting and available natural material everywhere present.
2. The School Garden, its aims and objects, with practical demonstrations in planning, planting and caring for one.
3. A brief study in Landscape Gardening, dealing with its fundamental principles, with special reference to the improvement and adornment of the home and school grounds.

One hour a week and one hour of laboratory work. Both terms. Mr. Tiebout.

A full line of lantern slides, illustrating all the subjects mentioned, has been obtained for the Department of Horticulture; also one set of Deyrolle models of fruit, flowers and grafts, and Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co.'s colored plates of vegetables. These are used as aids in the class room.

The Horticultural grounds of the State Experiment Station are situated close at hand, and in them may be found all varieties of fruits and vegetables. An opportunity is here available for a full study of all the plants grown in them, as well as of the interesting and valuable investigations in the line of cultural, fertilizing and physiological experiments that are being constantly carried on.

Other courses in Agriculture and Horticulture may be elected by students in the Teachers College.

THE LANGUAGES.

Professor Scott. Professor Stumberg.
Professor Blain. Professor Broussard.

10. High School Work in English.

This course is primarily for students who expect to become teachers of English in secondary schools. It includes (1) general instruction, with a text-book as guide, in the teaching of secondary English; (2) a thorough examination into existing

conditions and needs, as regards English, in the schools of Louisiana; (3) lectures on practical methods of treatment and study, based upon the results of this investigation; (4) the practical application of these methods, by the students, under the supervision of the professor.

Text-book: The teaching of English, by Carpenter, Baker, and Scott.

One hour a week. Second term. Professor Blain.

10. Teaching of French in High Schools.

Open to those who have had at least two years' work in French. The course will embrace discussion of the best methods of teaching the languages, the better texts and their proper use, the value of the study of the French language and the place of the language in school and college programs.

One hour a week. Second term. Professor Broussard.

7. The Teaching of German.

This course is open only to students who have taken three years of German. A history of the methods for the study of German and foreign languages in general will form the basis of this course. Thiergen's Methodik des neusprachlichen Unterrichts will guide the class in the discussion of the practical questions pertaining to the teaching of German.

Professor Stumberg.

11. Teachers' Course in Latin.

A course on the materials and methods used in teaching Latin. Discussions, reports, and lectures, with special reference to the work in secondary schools, afford an opportunity to those taking this course of presenting the results of their own observations and investigating carefully the processes by which the beginniner is to master his first year's work, and is to do effectively the work of the second and third years of preparatory Latin.

Three hours a week. First term. Professor Scott.

12. Teachers' Course in Latin.

A continuation of course 11. Frequent reference will be made in both courses 11 and 12 to the plan, arrangement, and contents of beginners' books, Latin prose composition books, of

the usual school editions of Cæsar, Cicero, Ovid and Vergil, as well as of the school and college grammars in general use. It would be well to have a copy each of such books. The difficulties peculiar to each of the above-named Latin authors will be carefully considered.

Three hours a week. Second term. Professor Scott.

MATHEMATICS.

Professor Nicholson.

10. The Teaching of Mathematics.

This course is open to prospective teachers who have had at least two years of college work in Mathematics. Among the topics discussed are: the educational and practical value of Mathematics, its place in the school curriculum; proper texts and their contents; the best methods of presenting the subject to classes; the practical application of mathematics in physics, mensuration, mechanics, etc.

One hour a week. First term.

THE BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES.

9. Methods of Teaching Botany.

A course open to those who have completed Botany 1 and 2 or an equivalent. It is intended primarily for those who intend to teach botany in the public schools. It will include a consideration of the standard texts and books on methods, the preparation of material, methods of presentation, the place of botany in the curriculum, and the application of botanical knowledge to matter of every-day importance.

Not given in 1908-09.

One lecture a week. First term. Professor Bessey.

1. The Study and Teaching of Physiology and Hygiene.

Not given in 1909-1910.

12. The Teaching of Zoology in the Secondary Schools.

This course is intended for students who desire to become familiar with methods of presenting the subject of zoology in the secondary schools. It includes a discussion of the educational value of zoology; subject matter from the standpoint of secondary schools; laboratory and scientific method; rela-

tion of book work and laboratory work; position and relation of zoology in the high school curriclum; introduction to physiological study; introductory types and animals available for laboratory study; outlines, zoological materials, methods and special equipment and books of reference; relation of animal life to home life.

Open to students who have completed Zoology 1 and 2.

One hour a week. Second term. Professor Gates.

THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES.

Professor Coates. Professor Atkinson.

17. Methods of Teaching Chemistry in High Schools.

This course is open to students in the Teachers College who have had at least two years' training in Chemistry, equivalent to courses in Chemistry 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. It will consist of practical work in arranging for experimental lectures and in handling classes in experimental laboratory work.

Hours and credits can be arranged. Professor Coates.

9. Teaching of Physics.

Requisite, Physics 1 and 2.

This course is designed to meet the requirements of those students in the Teachers College who intend to teach High School Physics. Such topics are discussed as the proper relation between class room instruction and laboratory work; textbooks and laboratory manuals and blanks; laboratory equipment, etc.

One hour a week. First term. Professor Atkinson.

CIVICS, GEOGRAPHY, AND HISTORY.

Professor Prescott. Professor Himes.
Professor Fleming. Professor Scroggs.

1. High School Work in Geography.

Outline of a high school course; proper content of the subject. Estimate of the various texts. Methods of presenting the subject. The recitation. Field work.

Not given in 1908-09. Professor Himes.

17. Methods of Teaching History.

Not given in 1908-09. (See Course 18 below).

Professor Scroggs.

18. Aids in the Study and Teaching of History.

The purpose of this course is to examine and criticise the materials available for use in the study and teaching of history, such as (1) the various text-books; (2) historical syllabi; (3) historical notebooks; (4) material for collateral reading (sources and secondary matter); (5) historical geography (maps and atlases and map-making); (6) historical illustrations (photographs, facsimiles, drawings, cartoons, etc.), originals of documents, relics, etc.; (7) publishers' material useful in history classes; (8) books useful for teachers (advanced works and books on methods); (9) historical works for a school library, etc.

Given in 1909 in connection with History 17.

Text-books: Bourne's The Study and Teaching of History; Fleming's Aids in the Study and Teaching of History; McMurry's Special Methods in History; Sheldon's Outlines of Historical Method.

One hour a week. Second term. Professor Fleming.

9. The Teaching of Civics.

A course in methods for high school teachers.

Requisite, Political Science 1 and 2.

Not given in 1908-09.

One hour a week. Second term. Professor Prescott.

STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

Hill Debating Society.

C. C. Clark.....President.
C. C. Sonnier.....Vice-President.
Miss Lucille McKowen.....Secretary.
C. Dear.....Treasurer.
D. H. Stringfield.....Sergeant-at-Arms.
H. Moyse.....Critic.

Lewis S. Graham Literary Society.

J. S. McCasland.....President.
R. M. Breland.....Vice-President.
F. E. Pipes.....Secretary.
C. B. Snodgrass.....Treasurer.
J. O. Walker.....Sergeant-at-Arms.
J. T. Johnson.....Critic.

Garig Literary Society.

W. M. Pollock.....President.
J. P. Cole.....Vice-President.
T. B. Blanchard.....Secretary.
S. L. Owens.....Sergeant-at-Arms.
T. M. Wade.....Critic.

PUBLICATIONS.

The Reveille Staff.

C. S. Miller, '09.....Editor-in-Chief.

Associate Editors.

F. Hamilton, '09.
J. B. Asher, '09.
W. W. Tennant, '09.
L. P. Garrot, '09.
H. Moyse, '10.
Miss Mattie Fuqua, '10.
H. V. Moseley, '11.
E. W. Robertson, '11.
J. Y. Sanders, Jr., '11.
H. E. Dawkins, Law '10.
G. Marshall, Law '10.
Miss Lucille McKowen, '11.

F. K. White, '09.....Business Manager.

The Demeter.

W. H. Hoffman, '09.....Editor-in-Chief.

Associate Editors.

A. Anthon, '09.
T. B. Lawrason, '09.
J. L. Blouin, '09.
J. G. Albright, '10.
A. R. Guell, '10.
J. C. Harris, '10.
G. M. Fortun, '10.
A. J. Isacks, '11.

F. L. Elliott, '09.....Business Manager.

Gumbo Board.

L. P. Garrot, '09.....Editor-in-Chief.

Associate Editors.

C. S. Miller, '09.
J. H. McCaleb, '09.
H. Moyse, '10.
J. R. Russell, '10.
Miss Carrie Dougherty, '10.
Miss Nell Lemon, '10.
Miss Ella Bew, '10.
Miss Alma Maine, '11.
E. W. Robertson, '11.
W. I. Smith, '11.
H. V. Moseley, '11.
E. R. Stoker, '12.
D. W. Thomas, Law '09.
A. J. Thomas, Law '10.
L. C. LeSage, '09.....Business Manager.
W. H. Adams, Law '09.....Asst. Business Manager.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

Young Men's Christian Association.

C. C. Clark.....President.
J. T. Johnson.....Vice-President.
C. J. Bolin.....Secretary.
I. E. Cushing.....Treasurer.

Athletic Association.

J. F. Broussard.....Manager.
E. R. Wingard.....Athletic Director.
R. P. Swire.....Treasurer.
M. H. Gandy, '11.....Captain Football Team.
S. E. Mary, '10.....Captain Baseball Team.
B. O. Blanchard, '10.....Captain Track Team.

Boat Club.

Uriah B. Evans.....Commodore.
E. W. Kopke.....Coach.

L. S. U. German Club.

W. H. Hoffman.....President.
R. G. Boyden.....Secretary.

Co-Ed. Club.

Nellie Spyker.....President.
Elizabeth Bott.....Vice-President
Gladys Doherty.....Secretary.
Lida Coleman.....Treasurer.

ROSTER OF CADET OFFICERS

Staff.

Marshall, G.....Adjutant
Hamilton, F.....Quartermaster
Pavy, P. D.....Assistant Surgeon
Ott, W. O.....Sergeant-Major
Moyse, H.....Quartermaster-Sergt.
Miller, P. J...Corp. Hospital Corps
Cox, D. G.....Corp. Hospital Corps

Company A.

Miller, C. S.....Captain
Norckauer, W. H.....Lieutenant
Krone, J. H.....Lieutenant
Tilly, L. R.....First Sergeant
Smith, W.....Quartermaster-Sergt.
Fonville, J. F.....Sergeant
Bahm, J. F.....Sergeant
Randolph, E. S.....Corporal
Clark, C. C.....Corporal
Everett, F. E.....Corporal
Robertson, E. W.....Corporal
Berry, W. L.....Corporal

Company B.

White, F. K.....Captain
Owens, S. L.....Lieutenant
Sanders, O. L.....First Sergeant
Schlessinger, J. Quartermaster Sergt.
Browne, H. S.....Sergeant
Woods, D. F.....Sergeant
James, T. L. S.....Corporal
Bradford, F. N.....Corporal
Hargrove, H. H.....Corporal
Catlett, J. L.....Corporal
Stoker, E. R.....Corporal

Company C.

Stringfield, D. H.....Captain
Stumberg, G. W.....Lieutenant
Laurent, L. F.....Lieutenant
Dear, C.....First Sergeant
Cushing, I. E..Quartermaster-Sergt.
Joseph, F. P.....Sergeant
Mayeux, J. L.....Sergeant
Randall, W. B.....Corporal
Dore, J. H.....Corporal
Bannerman, D. E.....Corporal
Spiers, T. C.....Corporal

Company D.

Tennant, W. W.....Captain
Hanks, L. E.....Lieutenant
Bankston, J. L.....First Sergeant
Bisland, J. B..Quartermaster-Sergt.
Jewell, E. B.....Sergeant
Pourciau, L. V.....Sergeant
Sonnier, C. C.....Sergeant
Tooraen, J. M.....Sergeant
Latta, G.....Corporal
Isacks, A. J.....Corporal
Lewis, P. B.....Corporal
Gosserand, F. D.....Corporal
Womack, D. L.....Corporal
Freiler, E. G.....Corporal
Rochel, J. M.....Corporal

Band.

Keller, A. J.....First Sergeant
Hirsch, J. V.....Sergeant
Mary, S. E.....Sergeant
Castro, R. F.....Corporal
Kelley, T. L.....Corporal

ROLL OF STUDENTS.

ACADEMIC SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

Graduate Students.

Name.	Residence.	Course.
Baus, Rene, B. S. Louisiana State University, 1907.	East Baton Rouge.	Chemistry, Agriculture.
Clough, Roy Graham, B. S. Pennsylvania State College, 1907.	Pennsylvania	Audubon Sugar School
Green, Henry Larkin, B. S. Louisiana State University, 1906.	Union	Zoology
Kerr, Anthony Pettus, B. S. Mississippi A. and M. College, 1906.	East Baton Rouge.	Chemistry, Agriculture
Read, Martha McClelland, B. A. Louisiana State University, 1907.	East Baton Rouge.	Greek
Rousseau, Edwin Honore, B. S. Louisiana State University, 1905.	Orleans	Electrical Engineering
Summers, John Clifford, B. S. Clemson College, 1906.	East Baton Rouge.	Chemistry, Agriculture
Taggart, William Gilbert, B. S. Mississippi A. and M. College, 1906.	East Baton Rouge.	Chemistry, Agriculture

Senior Class.

Name.	Residence.	Course.
Anthon, Alfred	Tangipahoa	Agricultural
Archer, William Reynolds	Iberia	Arts and Sciences
Asher, Julius Benjamin	St. Landry	Civil Engineering
Beale, Thomas Buffington	East Baton Rouge.	Arts and Sciences
Blackwood, Ralph Bertram	St. Croix	Audubon Sugar School
Blouin, Francis Ross	Lafourche	Audubon Sugar School
Blouin, Joseph Louis	Lafourche	Audubon Sugar School
Boyden, Roland Graves	Georgia	Audubon Sugar School
Cain, Gordon Dunn	East Feliciana	Arts and Sciences
Cappel, Franklin Brooks	Avoyelles	Arts and Sciences
Copp, Earle M.	New York	Audubon Sugar School
Couvillon, Henry Francis	Avoyelles	Arts and Sciences
Coxe, John Easterly	Livingston	Teachers College
Dawkins, Herbert Elmer	Union	Arts and Sciences
Edgerly, Webster Joseph	St. Mary	Mechanical
Elliott, Fred Leslie	Vermilion	Agricultural
Garrot, Louis Percy	Avoyelles	Arts and Sciences
Gill, Rueben Oscar	Lincoln	Electrical
Gonzalez, Jacinto George	Cuba	Civil Engineering
Goodrich, Henry	East Carroll	Civil Engineering
Goodrich, John Fox	Tensas	Audubon Sugar School
Gunby, George	Ouachita	Arts and Sciences
Hamilton, Floyd	Calcasieu	Civil Engineering
Hancock, John Moncure	Lincoln	Audubon Sugar School
Hempel, Albert Gustave	St. John	Mechanical
Heyman, Isaac Picard	Ascension	Arts and Sciences
Hoeflich, Charles Hugo	Mexico	Electrical
Hoffman, Walter Henry	Orleans	Agricultural

Name.	Residence.	Course.
Holbrook, Charles Shute	Orleans	Arts and Sciences
Johns, Jack Jay	Iberville	Arts and Sciences
Kirkwood, William Homer	Calcasieu	Arts and Sciences
Krone, Julius Henry	Orleans	Electrical
Krone, Robert Howard	Orleans	Electrical
Larrieu, Albert Cecil	Cuba	Audubon Sugar School
Laurent, Lubin Francois	St. John	Electrical
Lawrason, Thomas Butler	West Feliciana	Agricultural
Lay, Thomas Jackson	Caddo	Audubon Sugar School
Laycock, John Taylor	East Baton Rouge	Arts and Sciences
LeSage, Louis Cass	Grant	Arts and Sciences
McCaleb, John Howard	Ouachita	Electrical
Marshall, Geoffrey	Mississippi	Arts and Sciences
Miller, Charles Sumner	Calcasieu	Arts and Sciences
Nadler, Harry Adelbert	Iberville	Mechanical
Noblet, John William	Livingston	Arts and Sciences
Norckauer, William Henry	East Feliciana	Electrical
O'Shaughnessy, John King	Orleans	Electrical
Owens, Shelby Lee	Ouachita	Arts and Sciences
Phillips, William Ellison	St. Helena	Teachers College
Plauche, Joseph George	Avoyelles	Arts and Sciences
Plauche, Samuel Wilmore	Avoyelles	Arts and Sciences
Robert, Corwin Augustus	Rapides	Civil Engineering
Robinson, Stanley Paul	Orleans	Audubon Sugar School
Robles, Carlos Enrique	Costa Rica	Mechanical
Ross, Carlos	Costa Rica	Electrical
Sala, Antonio	Porto Rico	Audubon Sugar School
Spyker, Nellie Wright	East Baton Rouge	Teachers College
Stringfield, David Harrison	Washington	Teachers College
Stumberg, George Wilfred	Missouri	Arts and Sciences
Taylor, Mervin Seymour	West Feliciana	Arts and Sciences
Tennant, William Walton	Avoyelles	Civil Engineering
Wade, Thomas Magruder, Jr.	Tensas	Arts and Sciences
White, Forest Korner	East Feliciana	Teachers College

Junior Class.

Name.	Residence.	Course.
Albright, John Gibbs	Tennessee	Audubon Sugar School
Bahm, John Fletcher	Tangipahoa	Electrical
Banksston, John Lee	St. Helena	Electrical
Bew, Ella	East Baton Rouge	Teachers College
Bisland, John Brownson	Terrebonne	Civil Engineering
Blanchard, Bonny Oliver	Assumption	Audubon Sugar School
Bott, Elizabeth Catherine	East Baton Rouge	Teachers College
Bowman, Robert Lane	Tensas	Audubon Sugar School
Boyd, Annie Foules	East Baton Rouge	Teachers College
Browne, Henry Silas	Iberville	Arts and Sciences
Capdevielle, Clarence Claud	East Baton Rouge	Audubon Sugar School
Chatelain, Pierre Forest	Avoyelles	Civil Engineering
Clarke, Mary Ann	East Baton Rouge	Teachers College
Coco, Robert Emanuel	Avoyelles	Arts and Sciences
Cushing, Ivan Ebert	Acadia	Mechanical
Dear, Cleveland	Calcasieu	Arts and Sciences
Denson, William Perkins	East Baton Rouge	Audubon Sugar School
Doherty, Gladys Gordon	East Baton Rouge	Teachers College
Dougherty, Carrie	East Baton Rouge	Teachers College
Dougherty, Nora	East Baton Rouge	Teachers College

Name.	Residence.	Course.
Evans, Uriah B.	East Baton Rouge.	Arts and Sciences
Feliu, Waldo Modesto	Cuba	Civil Engineering
Fonville, Jesse Franklin	De Soto	Civil Engineering
Fortun, Gonzalo Martinez	Cuba	Agriculture
Fuqua, Adele Matta	East Baton Rouge.	Teachers College
Garig, Lilian Louise	East Baton Rouge.	Teachers College
Garland, Carleton Lee	Union	Arts and Sciences
Gauthreaux, Essie Lucille	Orleans	Teachers College
Guell, Aurelio Ramon	Costa Rica	Agricultural
Hanks, Lee Erastus	East Feliciana	Electrical
Harris, Joseph Courtland	Caldwell	Audubon Sugar School
Hirsch, Joseph Valentine	Caddo	Electrical
Hornberger, William Fred	West Carroll	Audubon Sugar School
Jewell, Ellet Benjamin	Pointe Coupee	Teachers College
Jones, Junius Wallace	East Baton Rouge.	Audubon Sugar School
Jones, Margaret Erwin	East Baton Rouge.	Teachers College
Joseph, Ferdinand Pythias	St. John	Electrical
Keller, Anatole Joseph	St. Charles	Audubon Sugar School
Larcada, Joseph Arthur	Cuba	Civil Engineering
Lemon, Nell Marie	East Baton Rouge.	Teachers College
Lesher, Lea Richmond	Pennsylvania	Arts and Sciences
Lupo, Claude Monroe	Union	Teachers College
McNeely, John Howard	Grant	Arts and Sciences
Mary, Sebastian Etienne	West Baton Rouge.	Mechanical
Mayeux, Joseph Lamar	Avoyelles	Arts and Sciences
Moreland, Roy Willis	Grant	Agricultural
Moyse, Herman	Iberville	Arts and Sciences
Nabors, William Campbell	De Soto	Arts and Sciences
Nicholson, Thera Anna	East Baton Rouge.	Teachers College
Nicholson, Wilbur Fenner	East Baton Rouge.	Arts and Sciences
Norwood, Irene Leigh	East Baton Rouge.	Teachers College
Ott, William Oscar	Washington	Arts and Sciences
Paulsen, Ena	East Baton Rouge.	Teachers College
Pavy, Paul David	St. Landry	Arts and Sciences
Phillips, Hugh Melvin	Lincoln	Electrical
Pirie, Elizabeth Lawson	East Baton Rouge.	Teachers College
Pourciau, Louis Vilas	Pointe Coupee	Teachers College
Powell, William Zachary	Vernon	Arts and Sciences
Pugh, Thomas Bryan	Assumption	Arts and Sciences
Raphiel, Howard Lipman	Natchitoches	Teachers College
Rios, Abel G.	Mexico	Audubon Sugar School
Robertson, Lou John	Acadia	Electrical
Roel, Alfredo	Mexico	Mechanical
Russell, James Robertson	Acadia	Electrical
Sanders, Oliver Lud	Sabine	Arts and Sciences
Schlessinger, Jacob	Avoyelles	Civil Engineering
Schoenbrodt, Margaret Hilliard	East Baton Rouge.	Teachers College
Seip, John Jacob	Pennsylvania	Arts and Sciences
Sentell, Newton Washington.	Avoyelles	Arts and Sciences
Smith, Walker	St. Tammany	Electrical
Sonnier, Cleophas	Acadia	Teachers College
Spyker, Allie Newton	East Baton Rouge.	Teachers College
Thoenssen, Ada Louise	East Baton Rouge.	Teachers College
Tilly, Laurent Raulent	St. Martin	Arts and Sciences
Tooraen, John Maguire	West Feliciana	Mechanical
Trevino, Carlos Marin	Mexico	Mechanical
Velazco, Joseph Fernandez	Cuba	Civil Engineering

Name.	Residence.	Course.
Villalta, Virgilio Garcia	Cuba	Civil Engineering
Virella, Francis Saturino	Porto Rico	Electrical
Whipple, Ara Milford	East Baton Rouge	Teachers College
Wolff, Sylvain Beer	St. Landry	Arts and Sciences
Woods, Durald Fuqua	Terrebonne	Civil Engineering

Sophomore Class.

Name.	Residence.	Course.
Alston, Warren	Calcasieu	Audubon Sugar School
Atkins, George Parker	Sabine	Arts and Sciences
Babin, Larry Joseph	Ascension	Arts and Sciences
Bannerman, Dempsey Eatman	De Soto	Teachers College
Berry, Warren Louis	Orleans	Electrical
Blanchard, Thomas Barret	Rapides	Arts and Sciences
Boyd, Overton Fuqua	East Baton Rouge	Arts and Sciences
Bradford, Francis Nicholls	Acadia	Arts and Sciences
Camp, Ewell	Ouachita	Arts and Sciences
Caraway, Robert Edgar	De Soto	Arts and Sciences
Carranza, Jose Joaquin	Costa Rica	Electrical
Castro, Raul Facundo	Cuba	Civil Engineering
Catlett, John Littell	St. Landry	Electrical
Childs, Ruston Clyde	St. Landry	Teachers Colege
Christian, John Catlett	Orleans	Agricultural
Clark, Clare Clyde	Arkansas	Arts and Sciences
Coleman, Lida Platte	Mississippi	Teachers College
Cook, William Chapman	De Soto	Audubon Sugar School
Cox, Danforth Graham	Webster	Arts and Sciences
Cumpton, Furman Charles	Richland	Arts and Sciences
Dameron, Charles Irving	East Baton Rouge	Arts and Sciences
Dickinson, William Mumford	Caddo	Arts and Sciences
Dore, John Hugo	Acadia	Arts and Sciences
Dougherty, John Allen	East Baton Rouge	Arts and Sciences
Elsworth, Ethel Jessamine	East Baton Rouge	Teachers College
Everett, Frank Edward	Union	Civil Engineering
Fajardo, Euripides	Cuba	Civil Engineering
Fournet, Francis Gary	St. Martin	Electrical
Freiler, Edward George	St. Helena	Civil Engineering
Fridge, Irvin Alexander	East Baton Rouge	Audubon Sugar School
Gandy, Marshall Harvey	Sabine	Agricultural
Gorbea, Manuel Indalecio	Porto Rico	Audubon Sugar School
Gosserand, Francis Douglas	Pointe Coupee	Teachers College
Green, William Morris	Union	Arts and Sciences
Gunther, John Fred	Caddo	Mechanical
Hall, Charles Clark	East Carroll	Audubon Sugar School
Hardy, Louis Simmons	Rapides	Civil Engineering
Hargrove, Henry Howard	Caddo	Audubon Sugar School
Heyman, Wilbert Albert	East Feliciana	Arts and Sciences
Hilman, William Abb	Webster	Electrical
Himes, Levi Andrew	East Baton Rouge	Arts and Sciences
Howell, Ida McWillie	East Baton Rouge	Teachers College
Isacks, Albert James	St. Landry	Audubon Sugar School
James, John	Union	Arts and Sciences
James, Trenton Leroy	Rapides	Audubon Sugar School
Jewell, Duncan Walter	Pointe Coupee	Electrical
Jolly, Joseph Hart	East Baton Rouge	Audubon Sugar School
Kelley, Thomas Levy	Avoyeles	Electrical
Knoll, James Lyle	Avoyelles	Civil Engineering

Name.	Residence.	Course.
Kyes, Lee Carleton	Panama	Electrical
LaCroix, Louis Eugene	East Baton Rouge	Arts and Sciences
Lafleur, Moise	St. Landry	Arts and Sciences
Lambert, Anthony Delile	St. Landry	Civil Engineering
Lasseigne, George Augustin	St. John	Audubon Sugar School
Latta, Garland	Caddo	Electrical
Levert, Sidney Albert	West Baton Rouge	Mechanical
Lyles, John Tharp	Vernon	Audubon Sugar School
McCollam, Andrew	Terrebonne	Civil Engineering
McKowen, Lucille	East Feliciana	Arts and Sciences
Maine, Alma Clotilde	East Baton Rouge	Teachers College
Martin, Charles Young	Assumption	Civil Engineering
Martin, Dana Adam	Calcasieu	Electrical
Martin, Lewis Hypolite	Acadia	Civil Engineering
Matienzo, Bienvenido	Porto Rico	Agricultural
Matthews, Alfred Churchill	Pointe Coupee	Arts and Sciences
Meeks, Donald Abraham	Calcasieu	Arts and Sciences
Moseley, Henry Vincent	Rapides	Arts and Sciences
Myhand, William Henry	Calcasieu	Civil Engineering
O'Bannon, Turner William	Claiborne	Audubon Sugar School
Ory, Daniel John	St. John	Audubon Sugar School
Phillips, Wendell James	Pennsylvania	Arts and Sciences
Pipes, William Ford	Ouachita	Arts and Sciences
Pressburg, Solomon Benjamin	Rapides	Arts and Sciences
Pugh, John Crea	Caddo	Teachers College
Randolph, Edward Sidney	Iberville	Mechanical
Richardson, Clarence Adolph	West Feliciana	Audubon Sugar School
Roark, James Barney	Vernon	Arts and Sciences
Robertson, Arthur Raymond	Iberville	Mechanical
Robertson, Edward White	Catahoula	Arts and Sciences
Rochel, John Mahoney	St. Mary	Civil Engineering
Rodriquez, Eduardo	Costa Rica	Electrical
Rogillio, John Baker Rhodes	East Baton Rouge	Arts and Sciences
Roy, Kirby Arthur	Avoyelles	Arts and Sciences
Rupp, Charles Justin	East Baton Rouge	Mechanical
Ryan, Warren Francis	Orleans	Mechanical
Scott, Bemiss Richardson	De Soto	Arts and Sciences
Sherrouse, Charles Benjamin	Franklin	Agricultural
Sims, Harry Vernon	Ascension	Arts and Sciences
Sligh, Thomas Standifer	East Baton Rouge	Electrical
Slocum, Edgar Raymond	Vermilion	Electrical
Smith, William Isaac	East Feliciana	Teachers College
Spencer, Earl Ernest	Tangipahoa	Civil Engineering
Spiers, George Bruce	Richland	Arts and Sciences
Spiers, Thomas Charles	Richland	Agricultural
Staples, Charles Henry	Lincoln	Agricultural
Stoner, Robert Gatewood	Calcasieu	Electrical
Stovall, Rawson Fisher	Winn	Arts and Sciences
Thornhill, John Bridger	Caldwell	Arts and Sciences
Thurston, Robert Shipman	Hawaii	Audubon Sugar School
Trevino, Dario	Mexico	Electrical
Triche, Norbert Joseph	Ascension	Mechanical
Vidrine, Alfred	St. Landry	Electrical
Viguerie, Ernest Denis	St. Mary	Agricultural
Villalta, Octavio Garcia	Cuba	Civil Engineering
Womack, Dewitt Lee	St. Helena	Electrical

Freshman Class.

Name.	Residence.	Course.
Adams, Jack Wood	Rapides	Audubon Sugar School
Albritton, Nettie Lee	East Baton Rouge	Arts and Sciences
Alexander, James C.	De Soto	Civil Engineering
Ashmore, Walter Morton	Tangipahoa	Electrical
Baird, Cud Thomas	Morehouse	Audubon Sugar School
Barnes, William Preston	East Baton Rouge	Arts and Sciences
Bates, Joseph Wilmer	East Baton Rouge	Audubon Sugar School
Bates, Ruth	Tangipahoa	Teachers College
Best, Clarence McClain	Mississippi	Agricultural
Bodemuller, Robert	St. Landry	Electrical
Bolin, Cornelius John	Claiborne	Arts and Sciences
Boone, William Cordie	Winn	Arts and Sciences
Brame, Frank Tebault	Rapides	Arts and Sciences
Breland, Robert Milton	Washington	Arts and Sciences
Brian, William Loudon	East Baton Rouge	Audubon Sugar School
Brownell, Charles Russell	Orleans	Arts and Sciences
Burnett, Benjamin Fulton	East Baton Rouge	Civil Engineering
Calloway, Ruby Clifton	Lincoln	Agricultural
Calvit, Gordon Duncan	Rapides	Audubon Sugar School
Cappel, Curry Glenn	Avoyelles	Mechanical
Carmena, Joseph William	East Baton Rouge	Electrical
Carruth, George Hill	West Baton Rouge	Arts and Sciences
Carruthers, Samuel John	Lafayette	Arts and Sciences
Christman, Clarence Huntley	Acadia	Arts and Sciences
Cockerham, John Harrison	Natchitoches	Agricultural
Coincon, Esnar Arthur	Avoyelles	Audubon Sugar School
Cole, James Perry	Madison	Civil Engineering
Cumpton, Lester Wayne	Richland	Arts and Sciences
Dabadie, Felix	Pointe Coupee	Teachers College
Davis, Charles Ivan	Sabine	Arts and Sciences
Dilzell, Fred Guy	Caddo	Audubon Sugar School
Domas, Joseph Phillip	Avoyelles	Civil Engineering
Douglas, George Herbert	Orleans	Commerce
Dunbar, Frances	East Baton Rouge	Teachers College
Dutsch, Christian Henry	St. Tammany	Arts and Sciences
Edrington, Nicholas Kuntz	St. Tammany	Mechanical
Elam, Charles Wheaton	De Soto	Arts and Sciences
Ewing, David Jenkins	Orleans	Arts and Sciences
Fendlason, Daniel Harrison	Washington	Civil Engineering
Field, Jennings Pemble	East Feliciana	Electrical
Fonalledas, Jeronimo	Porto Rico	Audubon Sugar School
Foster, Edward Gibbs	De Soto	Mechanical
Freeman, Otto Leon	Rapides	Arts and Sciences
Fridge, Alde	East Baton Rouge	Audubon Sugar School
Frier, James Leake	West Feliciana	Civil Engineering
Fuchs, Harold	Orleans	Mechanical
Gaskins, Merlin John	St. James	Civil Engineering
Gaulden, Zelia	East Baton Rouge	Teachers College
Gesell, Willie	East Baton Rouge	Teachers College
Gianelloni, Vivian Joseph	East Baton Rouge	Audubon Sugar School
Gilbert, Thomas Benjamin	Franklin	Agricultural
Goodson, Charles Leon	Ouachita	Arts and Sciences
Gottlieb, Ike H.	East Baton Rouge	Civil Engineering
Gunst, Jacob	Mississippi	Electrical
Hall, James Oliphant	Calcasieu	Arts and Sciences
Hamilton, Fred S.	Union	Agricultural

Name.	Residence.	Course.
Hanks, Irwin Eugene	East Feliciana	Arts and Sciences
Harvey, Claude	Avoyelles	Agricultural
Hatcher, William Bass	Richland	Arts and Sciences
Headrick, William Jennings	De Soto	Arts and Sciences
Hogan, Augustine Leclerq	East Baton Rouge	Electrical
Houk, Le Dorr Richardson	St. Landry	Agricultural
Howell, Roland Boatner	Lafourche	Arts and Sciences
Hynson, Pin Hunter	Rapides	Mechanical
Irwin, Emmett Lee	East Feliciana	Arts and Sciences
Irwin, Willie Poitevent	East Feliciana	Arts and Sciences
James, Francis Henderson	Rapides	Audubon Sugar School
Jeter, Elmer Earl	Grant	Arts and Sciences
Johnson, Cullen Bertran	Calcasieu	Arts and Sciences
Johnson, Jesse Thornhill	Washington	Arts and Sciences
Johnson, Roy Davidson	Avoyelles	Audubon Sugar School
Kaufman, Louis	West Baton Rouge	Mechanical
Kerr, Maria Ophelia	Texas	Arts and Sciences
Kleinpeter, Vivian Elizabeth	East Baton Rouge	Arts and Sciences
Kleinpeter, William Sebastian	East Baton Rouge	Arts and Sciences
Labbe, Allan Louis	St. Martin	Electrical
LeBlanc, Benjamin Clark	Iberville	Mechanical
Levy, Yola Helen	East Baton Rouge	Teachers College
Lewis, Preston Brooks	Acadia	Arts and Sciences
McCasland, James Shelton	Claiborne	Mechanical
McClendon, Enos Carr	Claiborne	Arts and Sciences
McEnery, James Douglas	Ouachita	Arts and Sciences
McNeely, Ivy McKnight	Grant	Civil Engineering
Magruder, Nathaniel	East Baton Rouge	Arts and Sciences
Maine, Winnie Colete	East Baton Rouge	Teachers College
Martin, John Howell	Calcasieu	Arts and Sciences
Matta, Lanoue	East Baton Rouge	Audubon Sugar School
Mayer, Randolph Hawthorne	Caddo	Arts and Sciences
Meyer, Monte Fiore	Acadia	Arts and Sciences
Miller, Preston Joseph	St. Landry	Arts and Sciences
Miller, Warren Vernon	Orleans	Audubon Sugar School
Milling, Wear Francis	St. Mary	Arts and Sciences
Mims, Bernace	Webster	Arts and Sciences
Miranda, Ernest Otero	Porto Rico	Audubon Sugar School
Murff, Andrew Jackson	Caddo	Electrical
Nadler, Carl Seepe	Iberville	Mechanical
Naman, Arthur Ezra	Sabine	Civil Engineering
Negron, Ramon	Porto Rico	Audubon Sugar School
Nelson, Charles M.	Tangipahoa	Electrical
Neuhauser, Cecil Anthony	St. Tammany	Mechanical
O'Niell, Conrad Leinicke	St. Mary	Arts and Sciences
Ortiz, Francisco Augusto	Porto Rico	Audubon Sugar School
Paulsen, Otto Christian	East Baton Rouge	Arts and Sciences
Perez, Leander Henry	Plaquemines	Arts and Sciences
Peters, George	East Feliciana	Audubon Sugar School
Phillips, William Marshall	St. Landry	Arts and Sciences
Pipes, Frederick Edward	Ouachita	Teachers College
Prescott, Arthur Taylor	East Baton Rouge	Arts and Sciences
Pugh, Philip Sidney	Acadia	Arts and Sciences
Querens, Percy Lennard	Orleans	Electrical
Randall, Walter Beattie	Caddo	Civil Engineering
Rees, Grover Joseph	St. Martin	Arts and Sciences
Reiley, George Jenkins	East Feliciana	Arts and Sciences

Name.	Residence.	Course.
Reymond, John Joseph	East Baton Rouge.	Arts and Sciences
Richardson, Daniel Webster	Franklin	Audubon Sugar School
Robert, George Carleton	Rapides	Civil Engineering
Roy, Curtis Charles	Avoyelles	Arts and Sciences
Saal, Isidore Phillip	Acadia	Arts and Sciences
Sanchez, George Bernabe	Cuba	Audubon Sugar School
Sanders, Jared Young	East Baton Rouge.	Arts and Sciences
Saxon, Lyle Chambers	East Baton Rouge.	Teachers College
Scott, Wilburn Edward	De Soto	Arts and Sciences
Sentell, James Henry	Avoyelles	Arts and Sciences
Smith, Joe Everette	De Soto	Civil Engineering
Snodgrass, Clarence Blaine	Iberia	Mechanical
Spiller, Edwin Bright	Virginia	Audubon Sugar School
Stewart, Roy Mayer	Tangipahoa	Mechanical
Stoker, Edward Rolley	Sabine	Arts and Sciences
Stovall, Robert Luther	Winn	Commerce
Taylor, Louis Nauman	East Feliciana	Arts and Sciences
Thomas, Newton DePass	Orleans	Arts and Sciences.
Tooraen, Charles Theodore	East Feliciana	Audubon Sugar School
Townsend, John Lewis	East Feliciana	Audubon Sugar School
Turner, Clarence Blanchard	Franklin	Arts and Sciences
Vieta, Antonio Garcia	Cuba	Audubon Sugar School
Von Phul, Henry Matta	Orleans	Mechanical
Walker, James Oliver	Grant	Arts and Sciences
Webre, Joseph Marie	Iberville	Audubon Sugar School
Whitehead, Cecil Lee	West Baton Rouge.	Arts and Sciences
Whitty, John W	East Baton Rouge.	Civil Engineering
Wilbert, Anthony Ernest	Iberville	Mechanical
Williams, Manton Wells	De Soto	Arts and Sciences
Womack, Robert Emmet	St. Helena	Electrical
Wright, James David	Winn	Arts and Sciences
Zambrano, Oscar	Mexico	Mechanical
Zeringue, John Oswald	St. Charles	Civil Engineering

Special Students.

Name.	Residence.	Course.
Conant, Ellsworth Thomas	Hawaii	Audubon Sugar School
Cuesta, Paulino	Spain	Audubon Sugar School
Denis, Adine Randolph	East Baton Rouge.	Teachers College
Doherty, Mrs. Estelle S	East Baton Rouge.	French
Drayer, George Peter	Indiana	Chemistry
Eubanks, Bruce	Caddo	Civil Engineering
Fenton, George Ellwood	Pennsylvania	Arts and Sciences
Foret, Camille	Lafourche	Arts and Sciences
Guilbeau, Mrs. Mary Magruder	East Baton Rouge.	Philosophy
Harman, Otto Denton	Mississippi	Arts and Sciences
Hart, Alice Maud	East Baton Rouge.	Teachers College
Hawkins, Norma May	St. Landry	Arts and Sciences
Henry, Mrs. Elaine Read	East Baton Rouge.	German
Hester, Q. A	Ouachita	Agricultural
Jarman, Willard	Ouachita	Arts and Sciences
Jones, Tom Lynn	Texas	Mechanical
Kearney, Mollie Moody	Pointe Coupee	Latin
Kimbrough, William Claire	St. Mary	Arts and Sciences
Kopke, Ernest Wilhelm	Hawaii	Chemistry
Lejeune, Felicie Anna	East Baton Rouge.	Arts and Sciences

Name.	Residence.	Course.
Loria, Claudio	Costa Rica	Mechanical
Mahoney, James Cyril	England	Audubon Sugar School.
Mann, David Fenton	Hawaii	Audubon Sugar School.
Marmande, Bernard Joseph	Terrebonne	Arts and Sciences
Marston, Abbie L.	East Feliciana	Bacteriology
Martin, James Montgomery	Caddo	Mechanical
Molino, Mariano	Porto Rico	Mechanical
Mourraille, Victor	Porto Rico	Audubon Sugar School.
Newell, Mrs. Helen Matee	East Baton Rouge.	French
Norwood, Emma Loulie	East Baton Rouge.	Teachers College
Peak, William Lionel	Livingston	Arts and Sciences
Pearce, Bertrand John William	Natal	Chemistry.
Porter, Roy Linton	East Baton Rouge.	French.
Querbes, Andrew Clarence	Caddo	Arts and Sciences
Reynaud, Augustine	East Baton Rouge.	English, French.
Rex, Harry Vernon	East Baton Rouge.	Chemistry
Rojas, Juan Jose	Costa Rica	Mechanical
Rosembaum, Bearnie M.	Mississippi	Arts and Sciences
Sligh, Alexa Calhoun	East Baton Rouge.	German, Psychology
Schloss, Allen David	East Baton Rouge.	Arts and Sciences
*Smith, Clarence Isaac	Michigan	Chemistry
Smith, Vernon Ellis	Michigan	Chemistry
Stafford, Donald Bernard	East Baton Rouge.	Mechanical
Stanback, Lester	Mississippi	English, French
Tabernilla, Frank Julian	Cuba	Mechanical
Tebo, Edwin Brickle	St. John	Mechanical
White, Lloyd Ellis	Vermilion	Arts and Sciences

*Died Jan. 20, 1909.

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

Second Year.

Name.	Residence.
Alexander, Rogers Dalton	De Soto.
Alford, Grover Samuel	West Baton Rouge.
Barnett, James Monroe	Livingston.
Beale, John King	East Baton Rouge.
Bienvenu, Graham Hamilton	Pointe Coupee.
Bott, Elmo Martin	East Baton Rouge.
Bransford, Fred McCormick	Lincoln.
Carter, Robert McCormick	St. Helena.
Chennault, Claire Lee	Franklin.
Cobb, Archie Allen	Natchitoches.
Comstock, George Crayton	De Soto.
Cunningham, Walter W.	East Feliciana.
Del Hoya, Oscar	Cuba.
Dumois, Peter Emil	Cuba.
Espriella, Richard Humbert	Panama.
Ferro, Bernard Joseph	Cuba.
Frazier, Clifton Lamar	Webster.
Garig, Clarence Boatner	East Feliciana.
Goodson, Albert A.	Ouachita.
Gordon, Walthall Burton	St. Landry.
Gosserand, Morris Alfred	Pointe Coupee.
Gray, Hiram Lott	Richland.
Guitrau, Willie Sidney	Livingston.

Name.	Residence.
Hester, Clifton Eugene	Lincoln.
Hickman, Thomas Jefferson	Rapides.
Holden, George Felder	Livingston.
Holloway, Herman Hamric	Union.
Hummel, Richard Joseph	East Baton Rouge.
Kleinert, William Arthur	East Baton Rouge.
Lacour, Edward	Pointe Coupee.
Lacroix, Morris Marshall	East Baton Rouge.
Ledoux, Charles Emil	St. Martin.
LeSage, Joseph Victor	Grant.
Levy, Selly Herbert	Iberville.
Lewis, Elbert Nathaniel	Calcasieu.
Litton, Oscar Berford	Sabine.
McDaniel, Luther	Tangipahoa.
McMichael, George Philip	Tangipahoa.
Magee, James Arthur	Washington.
Mars, Lewis Donald	East Baton Rouge.
Martinez, Raymond Joseph	West Baton Rouge.
Mendez, Rafael	Porto Rico.
Moore, Charles Clifton	Union.
Moore, Lester Ireson	Tangipahoa.
Noblet, Herbert Walter	Livingston.
Noland, Ive Batchelor	Pointe Coupee.
Norwood, Gordon Morgan	East Baton Rouge.
Norwood, John Able	Avoyelles.
O'Farrill, Hernandez Elfren	Cuba.
O'Farrill, Remberto	Cuba.
Owen, James Blain	Orleans.
Payne, Junius Hart	Orleans.
Perkins, Charles	East Baton Rouge.
Posey, Frank Ernest	East Baton Rouge.
Ragusa, Salvador	Orleans.
Rees, Edwin Joseph	St. Martin.
Ryan, Joseph John	Pointe Coupee.
Sachse, Moritz Bloomensteil	East Baton Rouge.
St. Dizier, Norbert Louis	Pointe Coupee.
Selser, Philip Hickey	East Baton Rouge.
Shepard, George Darwin	Orleans.
Shumate, Emmet Sullivan	Winn.
Slack, John Stewart	Madison.
Smith, Jake Kilrain	Vernon.
Steib, Clovis Henry	St. James.
Stonaker, Floyd Fabian	Pointe Coupee.
Tanner, Edward Livingstone	Avoyelles.
Taylor, Bennett Ross	Wisconsin.
Voss, Henry Charles	East Baton Rouge.
Waddill, Benjamin Howard	East Baton Rouge.
Wagley, Robert Alonzo	Natchitoches.
Walker, John Sullivan	Ascension.
Walsh, Arthur Joseph	Iberville.
Ward, Richard Monroe	Franklin.
Ware, Hulon	Tangipahoa.
Webre, Desire Joseph	Iberville.
Webre, Sylvester John	Iberville.
Whitworth, George Stewart	Iberia.
Williams, Clifford C.	De Soto.

First Year.

Name.	Residence.
Appel, John Godfried	East Baton Rouge.
Ariail, Manna Richardson	Rapides.
Barman, Samuel Leo	Ascension.
Barman, William Carl	Ascension.
Barthelemy, Louis Joseph	Tangipahoa.
Bauer, Walter David	East Baton Rouge.
Bird, Frank Sougrane	Calcasieu.
Blanchard, John Alfred	Assumption.
Buckman, Jewell W	New York.
Cain, Kenneth Malcolm	East Feliciana.
Cunningham, John York	Natchitocehs.
Daly, Charles Owen	St. Landry.
Dennis, Tom Ford	Caddo.
Diaz, Louis Frank	Porto Rico.
Dillard, Wimberly Tonie	Union.
Duke, Searing Melville	Ascension.
Favrot, George Kent	East Baton Rouge.
Ferro, Edward	Cuba.
Field, Harry Lewis	Mississippi.
Fisher, John Daniel	East Baton Rouge.
Folse, Louis Horsey	Ascension.
Fontenot, Kelly Luck	St. Landry.
Gayle, Fred Lea	Calcasieu.
Gough, John Joseph	East Baton Rouge.
Gournay, Corbet Aljey	St. Landry.
Griffing, Ward Reneau	Franklin.
Guillory, Murphy Joseph	St. Landry.
Gunn, Albert Richard	Calcasieu.
Hanna, Robert Bonner	Lincoln.
Hawkins, Albert Miles	St. Landry.
Hogan, Charles William	East Baton Rouge.
Holden, Simon	Livingston.
Jacob, Maxie	St. John.
Jones, Julius Wilson	Livingston.
Kean, Charles Jolly	West Baton Rouge.
Krone, Fred Morgan	St. Tammany.
LaCroix, Walter Schacefute	Grant.
LeBlanc, Paul Octave	Iberville.
Long, William McFarland	East Carroll.
Lynch, Richard Braxton	Tensas.
McEachern, John Allen	Claiborne.
McHugh, Thomas Jefferson	East Baton Rouge.
McKneely, Jay Frank	East Feliciana.
Mariani, Antonio	Porto Rico.
Martin, Allen Wasey	Calcasieu.
Martin, Dawson Telesphore	Ascension.
Meredith, Jack John	East Baton Rouge.
Mestayer, Otto	Iberia.
Morris, Ivy Lawrence	Pointe Coupee.
Morris, Willie Washington	Washington.
Noland, John Bennett	Pointe Coupee.
Osborn, William Rapp	Franklin.
Parent, Charles Richard	St. John.
Quine, Morgan Franklin	East Baton Rouge.
Richard, Percy Sebastian	Iberville.
Rodriquez, Emmette Edgar	East Baton Rouge.
Rust, Ralph Owens	East Feliciana.

Name.	Residence.
Schoenberger, Herman Albert	Plaquemines.
Sevier, James Douglas	Richland.
Steib, Eloi Reymond	St. James.
Sumrall, Lee Oscar	Franklin.
Thoms, Rupert Crisman	East Feliciana.
Trevino, Alonzo Jose	Mexico.
Vaccaro, Felix Philip	Orleans.
Wade, Fred McKling	Union.
White, James Antwine	Tangipahoa.
Williamson, Sidney John	East Baton Rouge.
Wilson, James Louis	Rapides.

LAW SCHOOL.

Third Year.

Name.	Residence.
Cline, Daniel Davis	East Baton Rouge.
Scharff, Moses Clyde	Iberville.
Weber, Dudley Lane	East Baton Rouge.
Whitehead, Francis Joseph	West Baton Rouge.

Second Year.

Name.	Residence.
Adams, Wallace Holly	Calcasieu.
Benoit, Albert Carroll	Ouachita.
Dawkins, Bruton Thompson	Ouachita.
Dutton, George Alexander	Winn.
Gueno, Harry William	Acadia.
Keeny, John Roy	Lincoln.
Lessley, George Peets	Lafayette.
MacLeod, Harry Rhoderick	East Baton Rouge.
Milling, Roberts Clay	St. Mary.
Morales, Jose Antonio	Porto Rico.
Perez, John Rene	Plaquemines.
Pipes, Samuel Wesley	Ouachita.
Richey, Stephen Leonard	Catahoula.
Smitherman, James Emory	Bienville.
Thomas, David William	East Baton Rouge.
Thompson, Wood Holland	Catahoula.

First Year.

Name.	Residence.
Beale, Thomas Buffington	East Baton Rouge.
Benton, William Ancil	East Baton Rouge.
Blacksher, Wayne Callaway	St. Landry.
Brunot, Joe Laycock	East Baton Rouge.
Buhl, George Arthur	Illinois.
Cappel, Frank Brooks	Avoyelles.
Claiborne, Roland Philomen	Pointe Coupee.
Comeaux, Charles Stewart	East Baton Rouge.
Dawkins, Herbert Elmer	Union.
Denson, Bennett Harmanson	East Baton Rouge.
Drew, Harmon Caldwell	Webster.
Finlay, Dewees Hansford	Catahoula.
Flowers, Andrew Davis	Catahoula.
Flowers, Cary Walter	Catahoula.
Fuqua, Charles Kilbourne	East Baton Rouge.
Grace, Fred Jumel	Iberville.
Green, Clyde Burt	East Baton Rouge.
Guidry, Robert Anatole	St. Mary.

Name.	Residence.
Heard, Zachary Taylor	Calcasieu.
Jones, Francis Ernest	Catahoula.
Kretz, Charles Henry	East Baton Rouge.
Lally, Martin Francis	Pennsylvania.
Lautenschlaeger, John Adam	Orleans.
Laycock, John Taylor	East Baton Rouge.
LeSage, Louis Cass	Grant.
McLane, Alan Hill	East Baton Rouge.
Marchand, John Alcide	Ascension.
Marchand, Sidney Albert	Ascension.
Marshall, Geoffrey	Mississippi.
Marshall, Thomas James	Avoyelles.
Martin, Signo	St. James.
Mevers, Herbert Alfred	Plaquemines.
Miller, Charles Sumner	Calcasieu.
Morgan, William Digby	Tangipahoa.
Noblet, John William	Livingston.
Noblet, Orren Hailey	Livingston.
Ogden, Harry Schwing	East Baton Rouge.
Pollock, William Marshall	Lincoln.
Reuter, Emile Paul	St. Bernard.
Robertson, Thaddeus Eustace	East Baton Rouge.
St. Amant, Clyde Victor	Ascension.
Seals, Lamont	Claiborne.
Sorley, Lewis Stone	East Baton Rouge.
Spear, Elliott	Morehouse.
Tanner, James Thomas	Caddo.
Taylor, Merl Cobb	Winn.
Taylor, Mervin Seymour	West Feliciana.
Thomas, Arthur John	Sabine.
Wade, Thomas Magruder, Jr	Tensas.
Walker, Henry Clay	Claiborne.
White, Forest Korner	East Feliciana.

SUMMARY.

Academic Schools and Colleges.

Graduate students	8	
Seniors	62	
Juniors	82	
Sophomores	105	
Freshmen	146	
Specials	47	
		450

School of Agriculture.

Second-year class	79	
First-year class	68	
		147

Law School.

Third-year class	4	
Second-year class	16	
First-year class	51	
		71
		668
Counted twice		11
		657
From Louisiana	572	
Other States	28	
Foreign Countries	57	
		657

ROLL OF GRADUATES.

In the following roll, the names of deceased graduates are marked with an asterisk.

In doubtful cases, the last known occupation and either the last known address or the home address are given.

The alumni are earnestly requested to aid the University in correcting all errors and supplying all omissions, so that this record may be made complete and accurate every year.

1869.

*J. H. Eady, B. A.	Teacher	Greensburg, La.
*T. B. Edwards, B. A.	Teacher	New Orleans, La.
T. L. Grimes, B. S.	Planter	Poland, La.
*H. A. McCollam, B. A.	Lawyer	Houma, La.
T. F. Montgomery, C. E.	Civil Engineer	Lake Providence, La.
R. W. Nicholls, B. A.	Lawyer, Judge	Helena, Ark.
*H. P. Packard, B. S.	Teacher	New Orleans, La.
*J. Pierson, B. S.	Lawyer, Legislator	Coushatta, La.

1870.

C. F. Buck, M. A.	Lawyer, Ex-M. Con.	New Orleans, La.
*G. M. Hayden, B. A.	Preacher	Greensburg, La.
*S. H. Lewis, B. A.	Lawyer	Salt Lake City, Utah.
S. C. McCormick, B. S.	Lawyer	Ennis, Texas.
*J. Menge, B. S.	Inventor	New Orleans, La.
G. K. Pratt, B. S.	Physician	New Orleans, La.
*J. Ransdell, B. S.	Planter	Alexandria, La.
*N. R. Roberts, B. S.	Lawyer	New Orleans, La.

1871.

R. Berger, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Nacogdoches, Texas.
*W. S. Brown, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Lake Providence, La.
J. L. Deslattes, B. S.	Physician	Paulina, La.
C. J. Ducote, B. A.	Physician	Cottonport, La.
E. O. Ducros, B. S.	Sec. Am. Homestead Co.	New Orleans, La.
W. Easton, B. Ph.	Supt. Public Schools	New Orleans, La.
J. P. Elmore, B. S.	Physician	Edgard, La.
*R. G. Ferguson, B. S.	Teacher	Hammond, La.
Z. T. Gallion, B. S.	Physician	Natchitoches, La.
A. A. Gunby, B. A.	Lawyer, Ex-J. C. C.	Monroe, La.
*S. L. Guyol, B. Ph.	Accountant	Louisville, Ky.
*R. Hingle, B. S.	Lawyer, Judge D. C.	P'te-a-la-Hache, La.
G. W. Hollingsworth, B. S.	Banker	Fort Worth, Texas.
F. M. Kerr, C. E.	Chief Eng. State Board	New Orleans, La.
*G. A. Knobloch, B. S.	Teacher	Bayou Goula, La.
M. L. Pipes, B. A.	Lawyer, Ex-Judge	Portland, Ore.
*T. Pugh, B. S.	Commission Merchant	New Orleans, La.
R. S. Stuart, B. S.	Preacher	Houston, Texas.
E. W. Sutherlin, M. A.	Lawyer, Ex-J. C. C.	Shreveport, La.
G. D. Tarlton, B. A.	Lawyer	Hillsboro, Texas.

1872.

T. D. Boyd, M. A.	President L. S. U.	Baton Rouge, La.
*D. M. Brosnan, B. S.	Civil Engineer	New Orleans, La.
*M. Feazel, B. S.	Lawyer, Legislator	Ruston, La.
G. T. Hawkins, B. S.	Planter	Waxia, La.
*J. L. Perkins, B. A.	Physician	Clinton, La.
N. Ranson, B. S.		New Orleans, La.
*L. P. Radescich, C. E.	Civil Engineer	Colfax, La.
J. T. Sibley, B. S.		
*J. D. Smith, B. Ph.	Planter	St. Francisville, La.
*I. B. White, M. A.	Lawyer	Clinton, La.

1873.

*H. L. Edwards, B. A.	Lawyer	New Orleans, La.
O. P. Hebert, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Tallulah, La.
*J. Hill, Jr., B. S.	Planter	Port Allen, La.
*G. Hogue, B. A.	Teacher	Baton Rouge, La.
F. W. Price, B. A.	Lawyer	Ruston, La.
*M. A. Strickland, M. A.	Lawyer, Ex-J. C. C.	Amite, La.
L. C. Tarleton, B. S.	Physician	Marksville, La.
*W. A. Van Hook, B. A.	Lawyer, State Senator	Ruston, La.

1874.

W. W. Bogel, B. A.	Judge	Marfa, Texas.
*L. Bourgeois, M. A.	Professor, L. S. U.	Baton Rouge, La.
G. D. May, B. Ph.		Arabi, La.
S. M. Robertson, B. A.	Supt. Inst. for D. and D., ex-Congressman	Baton Rouge, La.
*A. H. Whetstone, B. A.	Civil Engineer	New Mexico.

1882.

J. S. Jones, B. A.	Stock Farmer	West Monroe, La.
M. P. Robertson, B. A.	Civil Engineer	Baton Rouge, La.

1883.

*J. F. Ariail, B. S.	Lawyer, Legislator	Alexandria, La.
R. L. Hanson, G. M.	Planter	Luling, La.
J. S. Jones, M. A.	Stock Farmer	West Monroe, La.
P. A. Moore, B. S.	Physician	New Orleans, La.
L. H. Pugh, B. A.	Lawyer	Napoleonville, La.
P. S. Pugh, B. A.	Lawyer, Ex-Judge D. C.	Crowley, La.

1884.

*J. F. Ariail, M. A.	Lawyer, Legislator	Alexandria, La.
H. S. Chenet, B. A.	Prin. Chenet Institute	New Orleans, La.
W. M. Dupuy, B. A.		
J. W. Pearce, B. A.	Teacher, Boys' H. S.	New Orleans, La.
*S. J. Perkins, B. A.	Physician	Norwood, La.
A. T. Prescott, B. S.	Professor, L. S. U.	Baton Rouge, La.
G. Selman, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Monroe, La.
*H. W. Draughon, G. M.	Teacher	Clinton, La.
C. A. Favrot, G. M.	Architect	New Orleans, La.
*C. A. Huyck, G. M.	Machinist	Baton Rouge, La.
V. K. Irion, G. M.	Dentist	New Orleans, La.
C. C. Jones, G. M.	Civil Engineer	Santee, Ga.

1885.

*B. M. Barbe, B. A.	Physician	Lake Charles, La.
W. W. Bynum, B. A.	Supt. School for Blind.	Baton Rouge, La.
H. S. Chenet, M. A.	Prin. Chenet Institute.	New Orleans, La.
A. T. Prescott, M. A.	Professor, L. S. U.	Baton Rouge, La.
J. W. Pearce, M. A.	Teacher, Boys' H. S.	New Orleans, La.
J. A. Williams, B. S.	Lawyer	Colfax, La.

1886.

W. C. Carruth, B. A.	Lawyer	New Roads, La.
*R. L. Caspari, B. S.		Natchitoches, La.
L. L. Hooe, B. S.	Lawyer, City Judge.	Alexandria, La.
E. W. Temple, B. S.	Lawyer	Fort Worth, Tex.

1887.

A. K. Amacker, B. A.	Planter, State Senator.	Villa Vista, La.
D. N. Barrow, B. S.	Prof. of Agriculture.	Clemson College, S.C.
C. W. Elam, B. A.	Lawyer	Mansfield, La.
C. C. Luzenberg, B. S.	Lawyer, Ex-District Attorney	New Orleans, La.
*R. A. Williams, B. S.	Planter	Oak Ridge, La.

1888.

H. S. Cocram, B. S.	Physician	New Orleans, La.
G. K. Favrot, B. S.	Lawyer, Ex-Cong'm'n.	Baton Rouge, La.
*A. M. Gardner, B. S.	Sec. Experiment Sta.	Baton Rouge, La.
J. R. Jiggitts, B. S.	Physician	Canton, Miss.
J. G. Lee, B. S.		Biloxi, Miss.
W. P. Martin, B. S.	Judge District Court.	Thibodaux, La.
F. H. Waddill, B. S.	Civil Engineer	New Orleans, La.

1889.

G. H. Clinton, B. S.	Lawyer, Legislator.	St. Joseph, La.
C. K. Fuqua, B. S.	Governor's Private Secretary	Baton Rouge, La.
S. M. Lyons, B. S.	Physician	Vinton, La.
Clarence Pierson, B. S.	Supt. Inst. for Insane.	Jackson, La.
A. J. Price, B. S.	Physician	Lockport, La.
D. C. Sutton, B. S.	Supt. of Mines	Sabinal, Mexico.

1890.

J. M. Batchelor, B. S.	Physician, Ex-Surgeon Charity Hospital.	New Orleans, La.
W. H. Bynum, B. S.	Mayor	Baton Rouge, La.
*H. M. Furman, B. S.	Lawyer	Shreveport, La.
F. T. Guilbeau, B. S.	Oil Mill Manager.	St. Martinville, La.
C. E. Ives, B. A.	Prin. High School.	Amite, La.
C. McVea, B. S.	Physician, State Sen.	Baton Rouge, La.
W. Overton, B. S.	Lawyer, Dist. Judge.	Lake Charles, La.
V. L. Roy, B. S.	Supt. Public Schools.	Marksville, La.
J. D. Stubbs, B. S.	Planter	Sassafras, Va.
R. O. Young, B. S.	Physician	Youngsville, La.

1891.

T. W. Atkinson, B. S.	Professor, L. S. U.	Baton Rouge, La.
R. E. Blouin, B. S.	Director Exp. Station.	Tucuman, Argentina.
O. W. Campbell, B. S.	Deputy Sheriff.	Vidalia, La.
*L. Klotz, B. S.	Merchant	Houston, Texas.
*F. E. Maguire, B. S.	Civil Service.	Eagle Pass, Texas.
S. B. Staples, B. S.	Veterinary Surgeon.	Alexandria, La.
F. P. Stubbs, B. S.	Lawyer	Monroe, La.
C. K. Thompson, B. S.	Priest	New York, N. Y.

1892.

T. W. Atkinson, C. E.	Professor, L. S. U.	Baton Rouge, La.
R. E. Blouin, M. S.	Director Exp. Station.	Tucuman, Argentina.
H. J. Gassie, B. A.	Lawyer	New Orleans, La.
R. P. Jones, B. S.	Physician	Clinton, La.
C. Johnson, B. A.	Civil Eng. Sewerage and Drainage Board.	New Orleans, La.
E. F. Newell, B. S.	Planter	Newellton, La.
G. W. Newman, B. A.		St. Francisville, La.
A. C. Read, B. A.	Captain 12th Infantry, U. S. A.	Fort Jay, N. Y.
E. L. Stephens, B. A.	Pres. S. W. L. I. I.	Lafayette, La.
C. A. Thiel, B. S.	Manager Warehouse.	New Orleans, La.
C. K. Thompson, C. E.	Priest	New York, N. Y.

1893.

W. M. Barrow, B. S.	Sec. R. R. Commission.	Baton Rouge, La.
V. P. Guilfoux, B. S.	Civil Engineer.	New Iberia, La.
C. A. Ives, B. S.	Prin. High School.	Minden, La.
C. Johnson, M. A.	Civil Eng. Sewerage and Drainage Board.	New Orleans, La.
W. R. Messick, B. S.	Lawyer	Marksville, La.
E. D. Newell, B. S.	Physician	Chattanooga, Tenn.
A. C. Read, M. A.	Captain 12th Infantry U. S. A.	Fort Jay, N. Y.
A. J. Robison, B. S.	Merchant	Simsboro, La.
W. L. Stevens, B. S.	Planter	Baton Rouge, La.
E. B. Young, B. S.	Merchant	Baker, La.

1894.

E. P. Campbell, B. S.	Sheriff	Vidalia, La.
G. A. Dennis, B. S.	2d Lieut. 20th Infantry, U. S. A.	Monterey, Cal.
*W. M. Marshall, B. S.	State Engineers' Office.	New Orleans, La.
F. T. Maxwell, B. S.	Sugar Chemist.	Chaparra, Cuba.
R. G. Pleasant, B. A.	Asst. Attorney General.	New Orleans, La.
J. M. Pratt, B. S.	Civil Engineer.	Mobile, Ala.
S. M. Purdy, B. S.	Dept. Waterworks.	Philadelphia, Pa.
W. S. Trichel, B. S.	Civil Engineer.	Coushatta, La.
C. F. Trudeau, B. S.	Supt. Public Schools.	New Roads, La.
C. L. Widney, B. S.	Civil Engineer.	Oklahoma.

1895.

H. N. Blum, B. S.	Physician	New Orleans, La.
W. Boudreau, B. S.	Merchant	Sunset, La.
A. Brian, B. A.	Lawyer	New Orleans, La.
R. A. Broussard, B. S.	Teacher	Henry, La.
*J. D. Clark, B. S.	Sugar Manufacturer.	Monroe, La.

1895—Continued.

S. M. D. Clark, B. S.	Physician	New Orleans, La.
J. H. Overton, B. A.	Lawyer	Alexandria, La.
B. W. Pegues, B. S.	Professor, L. S. U.	Baton Rouge, La.
W. B. Prescott, B. S.	Prin. High School	Opelousas, La.
J. A. Roane, B. S.	Prin. High School	Harrisonburg, La.
J. B. Roberts, B. A.	Lawyer	Colfax, La.
C. H. Tisdale, B. S.	U. S. Engineer	Chattanooga, Tenn.

1896.

A. Brian, M. A.	Lawyer	New Orleans, La.
E. S. Broussard, B. S.	District Attorney	New Iberia, La.
W. F. Cooper, B. S.	Merchant	Winnfield, La.
S. G. Dupree, B. A.	Real Estate Agent	Baton Rouge, La.
H. P. Gamble, B. A.	Lawyer	Winnfield, La.
E. F. Gayle, B. A.	Lawyer, City Attorney	Lake Charles, La.
J. M. Huey, B. S.	Capt. U. S. M. C.	New Orleans, La.
W. J. Lewis, B. S.	Merchant	Ruston, La.
E. S. Matthews, B. S.	Physician	Bunkie, La.
F. D. Nash, B. S.	C. E., C. B. & Q. R. R.	Chicago, Ill.
E. T. Newell, B. S.	Physician	Chattanooga, Tenn.
J. B. Roberts, M. A.	Lawyer	Colfax, La.
F. H. Schneider, B. S.	Merchant	Lake, Providence, La.
L. A. Sholars, B. S.	Prin. Public School	Brusly, La.
B. Turpin, B. S.	Planter	Mer Rouge, La.
A. E. Washburn, B. S.	U. S. Engineers' Office	Port Eads, La.
H. M. Whitaker, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Clifton, Ariz.

1897.

*J. H. Alford, B. S.	U. S. Engineers' Office	New Orleans, La.
J. S. Atkinson, B. S.	Lawyer, Legislator	Ruston, La.
W. M. Dollerhide, B. S.	Phys., Supt. Schools	Floyd, La.
D. L. Guilbeau, B. A.	Lawyer	Opelousas, La.
J. F. Harp, B. S.	Merchant	Bonita, La.
W. E. Harrison, B. A.	Preacher	Gloster, Miss.
G. W. Hillman, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Boyce, La.
*T. W. Lee, B. A.	Capt. U. S. Volunteers	Monroe, La.
J. Mouton, B. A.	Lawyer	Lafayette, La.
J. L. Muller, B. S.	Bookkeeper	Livingston, Texas.
R. Roberts, B. A.	Lawyer, Legislator	Minden, La.
R. P. Swire, B. S.	Treasurer, L. S. U.	Baton Rouge, La.
G. D. Waddill, B. S.	U. S. Engineers' Office	New Orleans, La.

1898.

S. A. Alleman, B. A.	Parish Supt. Schools	Napoleonville, La.
A. Best, B. S.	Sugar Chemist	Chaparra, Cuba.
E. A. Chavanne, B. S.	Insurance Agent	Lake Charles, La.
L. M. Holmes, B. S.	Veterinary Surgeon	New Orleans, La.
A. H. Huguet, B. S.	Captain 17th Infantry, U. S. A.	Ft. McPherson, Ga.
J. J. Marshall, B. S.	State Engineers' Office	New Orleans, La.
R. E. McKnight, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Shreveport, La.
H. P. Mehler, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Surgoinsville, Tenn.
G. C. Schoenberger, B. S.	U. S. Engineers' Office	New Orleans, La.
N. D. Smith, B. A.	Physician	Vernon, La.
H. K. Strickland, B. A.	Supt. Public Schools	Baton Rouge, La.
J. T. Westbrook, B. S.	Roadmaster Mo. Pacific Railroad	Sedalia, Mo.

1899.

E. R. Barrow, B. S.	Chemist	Memphis, Tenn.
S. Baum, B. S.	Chemist	Glynn, La.
B. E. Chaney, B. S.	Veterinarian	Monroe, La.
E. A. Chavanne, C. E.	Insurance Agent	Lake Charles, La.
A. P. Daspit, B. A.	Sugar Dealer	Baton Rouge, La.
J. C. Daspit, B. A.	Lawyer	Baton Rouge, La.
R. Glenk, B. S.	Curator State Museum.	New Orleans, La.
G. N. Hunter, B. S.	Merchant	Waterproof, La.
R. N. Hunter, B. S.	Merchant	Waterproof, La.
L. Kaffie, B. S.	Physician	Natchitoches, La.
R. P. Kennedy, B. A.	Lawyer	Lake Providence, La.
C. H Kretz, B S.	Supt. E. L. & G. Co.	Baton Rouge, La.
S. E. McClendon, B. S.	Asst. Director Exp. Sta.	Baton Rouge, La.
R. H. Plaisance, B. A.	Inst. U. of Mich.	Ann Arbor, Mich.
J. H. Randolph, B. S.	Sanitary Engineer	Norfolk, Va.
J. E. Schwing, B. A.	Lawyer	New Iberia, La.
T. L. Sherburne, B. S.	2d Lieut. 8th Cavalry, U. S. A.	Ft. Robinson, Neb.
W. S. Slaughter, B. S.	Merchant	Port Hudson, La.
H. K. Strickland, M. A.	Supt. Public Schools	Baton Rouge, La.
J. S. Washburn, B. A.	Car Service Agent	Vicksburg, Miss.
W. C. Youngs, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Buhler, Texas.

1900.

A. R. Albritton, B. S.	Lawyer	Baton Rouge, La.
W. E. Atkinson, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Monroe, La.
W. B. Chamberlin, B. S.	Physician	New Orleans, La.
*T. M. Davis, B. S.		Greensburg, La.
W. L. Denham, B. S.	Draughtsman	Mobile, Ala.
*E. Gimet, B. S.	Lawyer	Maringouin, La.
F. V. Hebert, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Baton Rouge, La.
G. B. LeSueur, B. S.	Physician	Gonzales, La.
R. H. Plaisance, M. A.	Inst. U. of Mich.	Roxie, Miss.
R. F. Rhodes, B. S.	C. E., M. C. R. R.	Ann Arbor, Mich.
C M. Roberts, B. A.	Lawyer	Minden, La.
J. B. Sanford, B. S.	Sugar Chemist	Guanica Cen., P. R.
W. H. Sylvester, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Alexandria, La.
J. S. Washburn, B. S.	Car Service Agent	Vicksburg, Miss.
W. O. Wheelock, B. S.	Physician	McComb, Miss.
L. J. Williams, B. A.	Physician	Melville, La.
T. W. Young, B. S.	Physician	Clinton, La.
L. A. Youngs, B. S.	Medical Student	Tulane University.

1901.

G. W. Agee, B. S.	Asst. City Chemist	Memphis, Tenn.
D. A. Blackshear, B. A.	Lawyer	New Orleans, La.
T. D. Boyd, B. S.	Sugar Chemist	Los Mochis, Mex.
D. Cohn, B. A.	Merchant	Baton Rouge, La.
J. M. Cunningham, B. A.	Physician	Henry, La.
*W. R. Goyne, B. S.	Farm Mgr. Exp. Sta.	Calhoun, La.
*B. H. Guilbeau, B. S.	Professor, L. S. U.	Baton Rouge, La.
R. D. Harp, B. S.	Planter	Bonita, La.
J. G. LeBlanc, B. S.	Sugar Chemist	New Iberia, La.
A. A. McBride, B. S.		Lafayette, La.
R. H. McCaa, B. S.		Baton Rouge, La.

1901—Continued.

G. C. Mills, B. S.	Planter	Irene, La.
J. J. Mundinger, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Baton Rouge, La.
F. F. Pillet, B. S.	Asst. City Engineer	Mobile, Ala.
C. D. Reymond, B. S.	Cash'r P. T. & S. Bank.	Baton Rouge, La.
R. F. Rhodes, C. E.	C. E., M. C. R. R.	Roxie, Miss.
W. B. Robert, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Natalbany, La.
C. E. Schwing, B. A.	Editor, Lawyer	Plaquemine, La.
I. H. Schwing, B. S.	Merchant	Port Arthur, Tex.
H. S. Singletary, B. S.	Farmer	Nesser, La.
M. M. White, B. S.	Veterinary Surgeon	Shreveport, La.
L. A. Youngs, C. E.	Med. Student, Tulane	Boutte, La.

1902.

J. M. Bodenheimer, B. A.	Physician	Shreveport, La.
S. M. Brame, B. A.	Teacher, High School	Alexandria, La.
J. E. Brogan, B. S.	Lawyer	New Orleans, La.
J. F. Broussard, B. A.	Asst. Professor, L. S. U.	Baton Rouge, La.
J. E. Byram, B. S.	Manager Oil Mill	Raccourci, La.
C. F. Chaffe, B. S.	Physician	Bogalusa, La.
M. M. Collins, B. S.	Physician	Hosston, La.
F. W. Cook, B. S.		Dulac, La.
E. E. Corry, B. S.	U. S. Engineers' Office	Port Arthur, Texas.
W. P. Craddock, B. A.	Cotton Seed Buyer	Baton Rouge, La.
*W. J. Duncan, B. A.	Teacher	Philippine Islands.
M. Esnard, B. S.	Sugar Chemist	Tabucoa, P. R.
G. Fuchs, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Tampa, Fla.
W. S. Fulton, B. S.	State Engineers' Office.	New Orleans, La.
R. L. Gilmer, B. S.	Agent T. & P. R. R.	Stonewall, La.
E. Goldstein, B. A.	Cotton Buyer	Oklahoma City, Okla
E. L. Gorham, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Lake Charles, La.
L. R. Graham, B. A.	Lawyer	New Orleans, La.
J. O. Herpin, B. S.		Lafayette, La.
G. C. Howell, B. S.	Planter	Wilcox, La.
R. L. Knox, B. A.	Lawyer	Lake Charles, La.
G. S. Long, B. S.	Planter	Delta, La.
R. E. Loudon, B. S.	Planter	Zachary, La.
H. A. Mangham, B. S.	Editor, Legislator	Rayville, La.
J. B. Martin, B. S.	Teacher, Editor	Hahnville, La.
C. McCrory, B. S.	Com. S. W. L. I. I.	Lafayette, La.
E. R. Moore, B. S.	Real Estate Agent	Hammond, La.
A. G. Mundinger, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Baton Rouge, La.
A. I. Picard, B. S.	Merchant	Gonzales, La.
G. K. Pratt, B. S.	Physician	New Orleans, La.
P. J. Ray, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Oakchia, Ala.
*A. K. Read, B. A.	Rhodes Scholar	Oxford, England.
C. D. Reymond, B. S.	Cash'r P. T. & S. Bank.	Baton Rouge, La.
H. J. Rhodes, B. S.	C. E., V. S. & P. R. R.	Vicksburg, Miss.
J. A. Sibille, B. S.	Merchant	Sunset, La.

1903.

J. F. Broussard, M. A.	Asst. Professor, L. S. U.	Baton Rouge, La.
L. R. Graham, M. A.	Lawyer	New Orleans, La.
C. McCrory, M. S.	Com. S. W. L. I. I.	Lafayette, La.
H. J. Rhodes, M. S.	C. E., V. S. & P. R. R.	Vicksburg, Miss.
J. L. Adams, B. S.	Physician	Swartz, La.

1903—Continued.

A. Ashley, B. S.	Electrical Engineer	St. Louis, Mo.
S. A. Bordelon, B. S.	Lawyer	Marksville, La.
H. E. Bruner, B. A.	Lawyer	Crowley, La.
B. H. Carroll, B. S.	Bank Cashier	Merryville, La.
C. H. Cherry, B. A.	Teacher	Cherry Ridge, La.
I. Cohn, B. S.	Physician	New Orleans, La.
R. P. Crichton, B. A.	Lawyer	New York City.
T. E. Furlow, B. A.	Lawyer, Legislator	Monroe, La.
F. F. Gatlin, B. S.	Student, Cornell Univ.	Ithaca, N. Y.
P. H. Griffith, B. S.	Prin. High School	Grand Prairie, La.
R. M. Hardy, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Washington State.
C. H. Heuck, B. S.	Sugar Chemist	Chaparra, Cuba.
J. E. Innis, B. A.	Bookkeeper	Innis, La.
T. P. Keller, B. S.	Mech. Eng., S. P. R. R.	Algiers, La.
E. L. Lafargue, B. S.	Lawyer	Marksville, La.
H. E. Landry, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Hahnville, La.
F. V. Lopez, B. S.		S. J. Bautista, Mex.
M. H. O'Connell, B. A.	Lawyer	Forest, La.
H. M. Picard, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Gonzales, La.
J. R. Picard, B. S.	Merchant	Dutchtown, La.
F. Ratzburg, B. A.	Dentist	Shreveport, La.
T. W. Robertson, B S.	Lawyer	Minden, La.
A. De St. Amant, B. S.	Mechanical Engineer	Bisbee, Ariz.
G. B. Taylor, B. S.	Chemist	New Orleans, La.
R. S. Thornton, B. A.	Lawyer, Legislator	Alexandria, La.
F. P. Wilbert, B. A.	Lawyer	Plaquemine, La.

1904.

H. P. Agee, B. S.	Asst. Director Exp. Sta.	New Orleans, La.
G. D. Bentley, B. S.	Editor	Donaldsonville, La.
C. C. Bird, B. A.	Lawyer	Baton Rouge, La.
E. W. Burgess, B. S.	U. S. Engineers	St. Louis, Mo.
J. J. Coleman, B. S.	I. C. Shops	Chicago, Ill.
L. L. Cooper, B. S.	Instructor, L. S. U.	Baton Rouge, La.
T. Crichton, B. A.	Merchant	Minden, La.
G. L. Davis, B. S.	Texas Oil Co.	Dallas, Tex.
J. K. Fahey, B. S.	So. Pac. R. R. Co.	Lafayette, La.
A. J. Gueno, B. S.	Mechanical Engineer	Crowley, La.
M. M. Hamner, B. A.	Bookkeeper	Gibsland, La.
E. S. Hardy, B. S.	Merchant	Lecompte, La.
R. C. Howell, B. S.	Planter	Wilcox, La.
R. N. Kennedy, B. S.	Sugar Chemist	Guanica Cen., P. R.
R. McGlathery, B. S.	Physician	Oil City, La.
L. H. Meeker, B. S.	Sugar Chemist	Los Mochis, Mex.
W. D. Phillips, B. S.	Physician	New Orleans, La.
G. L. Porterie, B. S.	Asst. Supt. of Schools	Marksville, La.
C. Reid, B. A.	Lawyer	Amite, La.
A. S. Reisor, B. S.	Physician	Shreveport, La.
L. G. Rincon, B. S.	Sugar Chemist	Mexico City, Mex.
J. A. Verret, B. S.	Sugar Chemist	Hawaii.

1905.

Lamar Baker, B. A.	Sec. Dept. of Education	Baton Rouge, La.
*H. W. Biberon, B. S.	Mechanical Engineer	Long Beach, Miss.
W. E. Brogan, B. A.	Lumberman	Seminary, Miss.
*A. W. Buckner, B. S.	Lawyer	Baton Rouge, La.

1905—Continued.

O. J. Coincon, B. S.	Teacher	Plaucheville, La.
E. M. Connely, B. A.	Physician	Houma, La.
A. J. Cormier, B. S.	Teacher	St. Martinville, La.
R. Corvison, B. S.	Electrical Engineer	Camaguey, Cuba.
H. C. Daigre, B. S.	C. E., T. & G. R. R.	Winnfield, La.
H. C. Dreyfus, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Dreyfus, La.
J. S. Y. Faunt LeRoy, B. A.	Sec. to Congressman	Washington, D. C.
A. T. Felt, B. S.	Manager Oil Mill	Centerville, Miss.
W. L. Fisher, B. A.	Teacher	Puckett, La.
C. W. Flynn, Jr., B. S.	Med. Student, U. of P.	Philadelphia, Pa.
J. M. Flourmy, B. S.	C. E., Col. So. R. R.	Port Allen, La.
J. B. Garrett, B. S.	Asst. Director Exp. Sta.	Calhoun, La.
A. S. Gibson, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Port Allen, La.
Antonio Guell, B. S.	Grad. Stud't, U. of Ill.	Urbana, Ill.
W. M. Hall, B. S.	Sugar Chemist	Porto Rico.
W. P. Hamner, B. A.	Bookkeeper	Gibsland, La.
H. Jenkins, B. S.	Med. Student, Tulane	New Orleans, La.
A. B. Joffrion, B. S.	Sugar Chemist	Cuba.
I. Kaffie, B. S.	Dental Student	Nashville, Tenn.
J. H. Kilbourne, B. S.	Law Student	St. Francisville, La.
E. L. Klock, B. S.	Sugar Chemist	Cuba.
S. L. McGlathery, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Manila, P. I.
W. O. Martin, B. S.	Planter	Arnaudville, La.
C. A. Mathews, B. A.	Teacher	Covington, La.
R. L. Menville, B. S.	Instructor, L. S. U.	Baton Rouge, La.
T. C. Paulsen, B. S.	Animal Pathologist, Experiment Station	Baton Rouge, La.
W. T. Rascoe, B. S.		Mansfield, La.
F. S. Robert, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Opelousas, La.
E. H. Rousseau, B. S.	Mechanical Engineer	New Orleans, La.
V. E. Smith, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Franklin, La.
L. P. Staudinger, B. S.	Mechanical Engineer	St. Louis, Mo.
W. D. Stayton, B. S.	C. E., So. Pac. R. R.	Lafayette, La.
J. W. Taylor, B. A.	Prin. High School	Baton Rouge, La.
A. Wolff, B. A.	Law Student	Monroe, La.
Miss R. O. Davis, M. A.	Teacher	Lake Charles, La.
Haruji Matsui, M. S.	Sugar Chemist	Tokio, Japan.

1906.

Antonio Guell, M. S.	Graduate Student	Urbana, Ill.
S. G. Brent, B. S.		Memphis, Tenn.
*W. R. Catlett, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Alexandria, La.
M. F. Corley, B. S.	U. S. Engineers	New Orleans, La.
B. A. Cross, B. A.	Lawyer	Baton Rouge, La.
W. C. Currie, B. S.	Mechanical Engineer	Saratoga, Texas.
M. S. Dougherty, B. S.	Assistant Entomologist, Crop Pest Com.	Baton Rouge, La.
T. Fay, B. S.	Student, Mass. Tech.	Boston, Mass.
N. H. Feitel, B. A.	Law Student, Columbia.	New York, N. Y.
H. L. Green, B. S.	Chemist, Exp. Station.	Baton Rouge, La.
J. M. Hancock, B. S.	Electrical Engineer	Baton Rouge, La.
J. C. Hardy, B. S.	Med. Student, Tulane	New Orleans, La.
J. E. Heard, B. A.	Surveyor	Lafayette, La.
A. S. J. Hyde, B. A.	Med. Student, Tulane	New Orleans, La.
P. A. Kearney, B. S.	Med. Student, Tulane	New Orleans, La.
R. O. Killgore, B. A.	Bookkeeper Con. Bank.	Shreveport, La.
W. B. Knox, B. S.	U. S. Engineer	Plaquemine, La.

1906—Continued.

J. G. Lee, Jr., B. S.	Experiment Station	Baton Rouge, La.
W. B. Lee, B. A.	Sec. to Congressman	Washington, D. C.
E. L. Madere, B. S.	Civil Eng., Gov. Work	Guild, Tenn.
B. R. Mayer, Jr., B. A.	Clerk	Baton Rouge, La.
E. E. Nelson, B. A.	Sugar Chemist	Cuba.
M. G. Osborne, B. A.	Sec. to Pres. L. S. U.	Baton Rouge, La.
W. F. Pearce, B. S.	Electrical Engineer	Ruston, La.
L. L. Perrault, B. A.	Principal of School	Dutchtown, La.
F. C. Quereau, B. S.	Asst. Prof., U. of T.	Knoxville, Tenn.
R. P. Reymond, B. A.	Med. Student	Philadelphia, Pa.
C. C. Rougeou, B. A.	Bookkeeper	Alexandria, La.
D. C. Scarborough, Jr., B. A.	Lawyer	Shreveport, La.
H. Slabotsky, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Lafayette, La.
W. B. Smith, B. S.	U. S. Engineers	New Orleans, La.
R. I. Tanner, B. S.	U. S. Engineers	Mobile, Ala.
G. L. Tiebout, B. S.	Instructor, L. S. U.	Baton Rouge, La.
R. G. Tillery, B. S.	Asst. Chem., Exp. Sta.	Baton Rouge, La.
L. J. Voorhies, B. S.	Civil Engineer	St. Martinville, La.
D. L. Weber, B. A.	Lawyer	Baton Rouge, La.
W. S. White, B. S.	Farmer	Mer Rouge, La.

1907.

Antonio Guell, M. E.	Graduate Student	Urbana, Ill.
A. L. Anders, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Havana, Cuba.
G. L. Ashmore, B. S.	Electrician	New Orleans, La.
Rene Baus, B. S.	Chemist, Exp. Station	Baton Rouge, La.
McWhorter Beers, B. A.	Lumberman	Mississippi.
T. B. Bird, B. S.	Med. Student, U. of Va.	Charlottesville, Va.
C. N. Bott, B. S.	U. S. Engineer	Chattanooga, Tenn.
H. P. Broussard, B. S.	Principal of School	Chacahoula, La.
H. E. Burnham, B. S.	Electrical Engineer	Amite, La.
G. B. Cooke, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Opelousas, La.
J. D. Davis, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Riverton, La.
P. H. Doherty, B. S.	Sugar Chemist	Cuba.
C. A. V. Evans, B. S.	Mechanical Engineer	Gueydan, La.
R. G. Fuller, B. S.	Chemist, Exp. Sta.	Baton Rouge, La.
C. W. Goyer, B. S.	Sugar Chemist	Cuba.
M. L. Hanagriff, B. S.	Electrician	Centreville, La.
M. Heymann, B. A.	Cotton Broker	New Orleans, La.
C. E. Hope, B. S.		El Paso, Tex.
G. C. Huckaby, B. A.	Rhodes Scholar	Oxford, England.
J. H. Jackson, B. A.	Rhodes Scholar	Oxford, England.
W. M. Lyles, B. A.	Lawyer	Leesville, La.
M. A. Mangham, B. A.	Lawyer	Ringgold, La.
D. Marshall, B. A.	Teacher, Boys' H. S.	New Orleans, La.
O. O. Melancon, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Napoleonville, La.
C. S. Miller, B. S.	Med. Student, Tulane	New Orleans, La.
W. D. Morgan, B. S.	Law Student, L. S. U.	Baton Rouge, La.
R. J. Mouton, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Lafayette, La.
I. Moyse, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Monroe, La.
J. C. Muller, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Oakchia, Ala.
W. P. Naquin, B. S.	Sugar Chemist	Hawaii.
H. E. Ney, B. S.		Crowley, La.
S. W. Pipes, B. S.	Law Student, L. S. U.	Baton Rouge, La.
Martha McC. Read, B. A.	Grad. Student, L. S. U.	Baton Rouge, La.
V. V. Rivero, B. S.		Monterey, Mexico.

1907—Continued.

G. G. Sample, B. S.	Southern Pacific R. R.	Houston, Texas.
W. J. Sherrouse,	Bookkeeper	Winnsboro, La.
C. R. Smyth, B. S.	Supt. Elec. Light Plant	Natchitoches, La.
A. L. Stivison, B. A.	Salesman	Lake Charles, La.
E. F. Walker, B. S.	Salesman	New Orleans, La.
C. L. Wartelle, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Seattle, Wn.
E. E. Weil, B. S.	Electrician	New Orleans, La.
J. H. Williams, B. S.	Electrician	Henry, La.
G. M. Williamson, B. S.	Mechanical Engineer	Natchitoches, La.
F. O. de Zevallos, B. S.		Lima, Peru.

1908.

Academic Schools and Colleges.

Name.	Course.	Residence.
C. L. Andrews, B. S.	Medical Student	Johns Hopkins Univ.
J. H. Bernard, B. S.	Mechanical Engineer	Cinclare, La.
H. R. Bodemuller, B. S.	Electrician	Lafayette, La.
N. W. Bowden, B. S.	Engineer	Nashville, Tenn.
W. C. Braden, B. A.	Teacher	Lake Charles, La.
J. H. Carruth, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Hale's Bar, Tenn.
R. G. Douglas, B. S.	Medical Student	Tulane University.
A. D. Duncan, B. S.	Electrician	Kelvin, Ariz.
F. F. Dupree, B. S.	Student	Tampa, Fla.
E. J. Ferro, B. S.	Sugar Chemist	Cardenas, Cuba.
O. L. Gaulden, B. A.	Medical Student	Tulane University.
L. T. Gilmer, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Dill, Tenn.
R. E. Graham, B. S.	Asst. Chemist, Exp. Sta.	New Orleans, La.
B. B. Handy, B. A.	Bookkeeper	Monroe, La.
B. F. Hochenedel, B. S.	Sugar Chemist	Cifuentes, Cuba.
S. B. Jones, B. A.	Bookkeeper	Baton Rouge, La.
J. R. Keeny, B. A.	Law Student, L. S. U.	Baton Rouge, La.
L. J. Lassalle, B. S.	Instructor, L. S. U.	Baton Rouge, La.
R. R. Leary, B. S.	Electrical Engineer	Los Mochis, Mexico.
J. A. Lupo, B. S.	Surveyor	Linville, La.
J. B. Maguire, B. A.	Bookkeeper	Baton Rouge, La.
H. A. Major, B. A.	Teacher	Thibodaux, La.
S. Mendelsohn, B. A.	Clerk	Cincinnati, Ohio.
V. L. Ott, B. S.	Surveyor	Kentwood, La.
A. B. Pavy, B. S.	Teacher	Ville Platte, La.
E. M. Percy, B. S.	Experiment Station	Baton Rouge, La.
W. C. Perrault, B. A.	Teacher	Sunset, La.
S. E. Riggs, B. A.	Teacher	Hammond, La.
B. J. Sandoz, B. S.	Sugar Chemist	Los Mochis, Mexico
E. C. Simonton, B. S.	Medical Student	Tulane University.
A. F. Smith, B. A.	Teacher	Olive Branch, La.
G. D. Smith, B. S.	Teacher	Baton Rouge, La.
W. J. Smith, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Covington, La.
J. T. Tanner, B. A.	Sec. Experiment Sta.	Baton Rouge, La.
T. A. Tycer, B. S.	Civil Engineer	Amite, La.

Law School.

Name.		Residence.
A. R. Albritton, LL. B.	Lawyer	Baton Rouge, La.
*A. W. Buckner, LL. B.	Lawyer	Baton Rouge, La.

Law School (1908)—Continued.

Name.		Residence.
D. D. Cline, LL. B.	Instructor, L. S. U.	Baton Rouge, La.
W. A. Houghton, LL. B.	Lawyer	Springville, La.
H. S. Levy, LL. B.	Lawyer	Plaquemine, La.
R. B. Long, LL. B.	Lawyer	Delta, La.
W. M. Lyles, LL. B.	Lawyer	Leesville, La.
E. J. McGivney, LL. B.	State Ins. Commiss'ner.	Baton Rouge, La.
M. A. Mangham, LL. B.	Lawyer	Ringgold, La.
S. S. Mims, LL. B.	Lawyer	Alexandria, La.
W. S. Rownd, LL. B.	Lawyer, Legislator	Springville, La.
M. S. Scharff, LL. B.	Law Student, L. S. U.	Baton Rouge, La.
C. E. Schwing, LL. B.	Lawyer	Plaquemine, La.
E. M. Vuillemot, LL. B.	Lawyer	St. Martinville, La.
D. L. Weber, LL. B.	Lawyer	Baton Rouge, La.
F. J. Whitehead, LL. B.	Lawyer	Port Allen, La.

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