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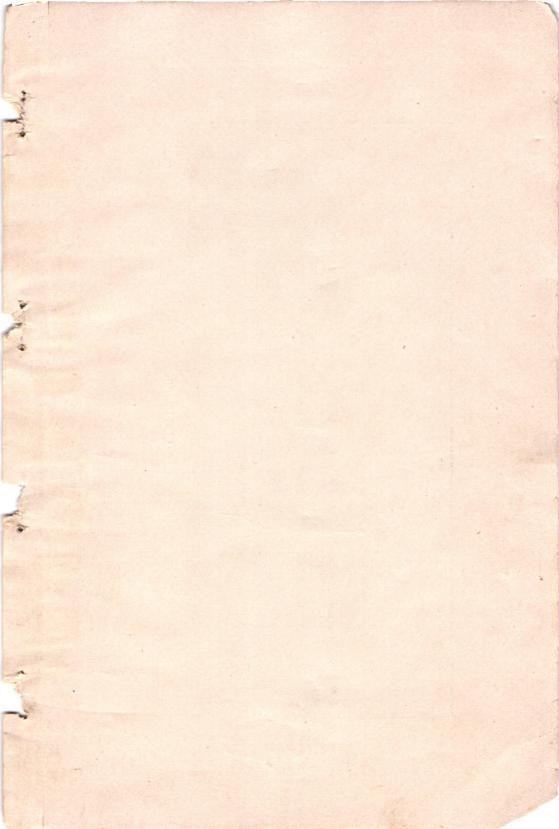
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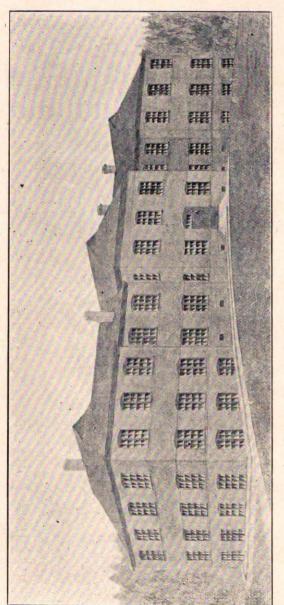
Louisiana

Industrial Institute

.. Ruston, Louisiana Ruby B. Pearce

1901





MAIN BUILDING.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL

ANNOUNCEMENT AND CATALOGUE

OF THE

Louisiana - Industrial - Institute

For Boys and Girls

RUSTON, LOUISIANA

September 10, 1901 to May 28, 1902

THE PRINTING DEPARTMENT LOUISIANA INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE NINETEEN HUNDRED AND ONE

Board of Crustees.

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.
GOVERNOR W. W. HEARD,
President.

J. V. CALHOUN, Superintendent of Public Education.

AT	LARGE.	Term	Expires
E. M. GRAHAM			1902
JOHN C. PUGH			
FROM CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.			
1st. JOHN DYMOND			1900
2nd. J. H. DILLARD			1902
3rd. WINSTON OVERTON			1900
4th. W. L. FOSTER	**********		1902
5th. J. J. Booles			1900
6th. A. V. Coco			

Faculty.

JAMES B. ASWELL, M. A.,
President,
Political Science.

W. EDGAR TAYLOR, M. S., Zoology and Geology.

C. H. CARSON, Jr., B. A., Physics and Chemistry.

GEO, O. THATCHER, M. A., Pure and Applied Mathematics.

> B. V. STILES, M. A., Language and Literature.

> > History.

IVY F. HARNER, M. S., Domestic Science.

HARRY GWINNER, M. E., Drawing and Mechanics.

HARRY HOWARD, B. I., Business Branches.

W. J. EVERETT,

Printing and History.

MRS. M. L. BROOKS, Music.

*W. H. HODGES, B. 1.,

Instructor in Botany and Horticulture.

E. S. BLACKMON, Telegraphy.

Assistant in Mechanics.

MARTHA HUNTER,

[Graduate Normal School.]
Assistant in English.

HATTIE A. BELL, B. I., Assistant in Domestic Science.

JNO. P. GRAHAM, B. I., Assistant in Book-Keeping.

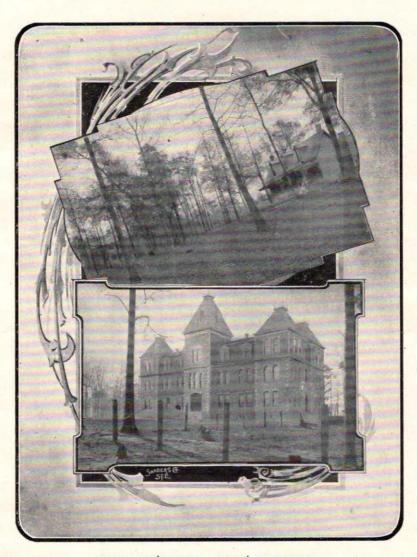
MRS. GEO. O. THATCHER, Expression.

MRS. S. B. CHEATHAM,

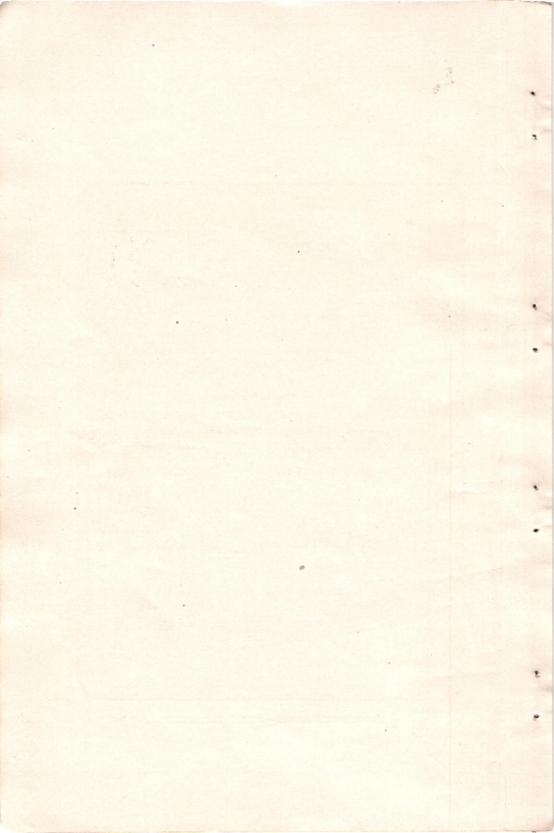
Matron.

BILLIE FLANIGAN, Superintendent of Grounds.

*In Cornell University on leave of absence.



PRESIDENT'S HOME.-GIRLS' DORMITORY.



Officers.

JAMES B. ASWELL.
HARRY HOWARD,
W. E. TAYLOR,
MRS. S. B. CHEATHAM.

PRESIDENT.
SECRETARY.
LIBRARIAN.
MATRON.

Student Organizations.

Calendar 1901-1902.

Session Opens Tuesday, September 10, 1901.

Entrance Examinations, Tuesday and Wednesday, September 10 and 11, 1901.

Thanksgiving Day, Thursday, November 28, 1901.

Christmas Holidays, December 23 to 30, 1901.

Intermediate Examinations Begin Saturday, January 11, 1902.

Second Term Begins, Monday, January 19, 1902.

Final Examinations Begin Monday, May 19, 1902.

Commencement, May 28, 1902.

Purpose.

The Louisiana Industrial Institute has a single mission—that of preparing boys and girls for useful living.

The state has equipped this institution well and fitted it for the successful teaching of the various industrial lines of life including an academic course, equal to that of the best colleges of the country.

historical Statement.

The Louisiana Industrial Institute was created by Act 68 of the Legislature of 1894. It is an Institute "for the education of the white children of Louisiana in the arts and sciences, at which such children may acquire a thorough academic and literary education, together with a knowledge of kindergarten instruction, telegraphy, stenography and photography, of drawing, painting, designing and engraving, in their industrial applications; also a knowledge of fancy, practical and general needle-work: also a knowledge of book-keeping, and of agricultural and mechanical art, together with such other practical industries as from time to time may be suggested by experience, or such as will tend to promote the general object of said institute and college, to-wit: Fitting and preparing such children, male and female, for the practical industries of the age."

The same act located the school "at Ruston, Lincoln Parish, Louisiana," and placed it under the control of the governor of the state, two trustees appointed from the state at large, and one trustee appointed from each congressional district of the state. By a subsequent act the state Superintendent of Public Education was made an ex-officio member of the board of trustees.

The constitution of 1898 changed the name of the school from "The Industrial Institute and College of Louisiana" to "The Louisiana Industrial Institute," and directed the legislature to make suitable provision for its support.

The first session of the Institute began in September, 1895, with a faculty of six teachers. During the session 292 students from 22 parishes were enrolled. The faculty for the session of 1896-1897 contained 9 teachers, and the enrollment reached 211, from 25 parishes. During the session of 1897-1898 the faculty contained 12 teachers, and the enrollment reached 300, from 27 parishes. The session of 1898-1899 enrolled 298 students from 33 parishes and 3 states with a faculty of 9 teachers. During the session of 1899-1900 there were enrolled 276 students from 31 parishes taught by a faculty of 12 teachers. A faculty of 14 teachers taught the session of 1900-1901, enrolling 386 students from 36 parishes. Judging from the present numerous inquiries and applications the coming session will approach 500 students

To accommodate this growth the capacity of the original school building has been doubled by the addition of two wings, and a comfortable dormitory for girls has been erected. All buildings are built durably of brick, and are equipped with the latest facilities.

Organization.

The Louisiana Industrial Institute is organized into the following well equipped departments: Language and Literature; Pure and Applied Mathematics; History; Civics; Biology; Physics and Chemistry; Photography; Mechanics (including Drawing); Business (including Book-Keeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, etc.); Domestic Science; Elementary Agriculture; Music; Printing, and Telegraphy.

Course of Study.

The work outlined in the following curriculum provides for-

 A union of academic and industrial subjects, whereby educational al and vocational training are combined, making acquisition and application inseparable.

2. The intensive study of the essential academic subjects, supplemented by the mastery of a vocational subject.

3. The daily use of shops, laboratories, and necessary facilities, for good work.

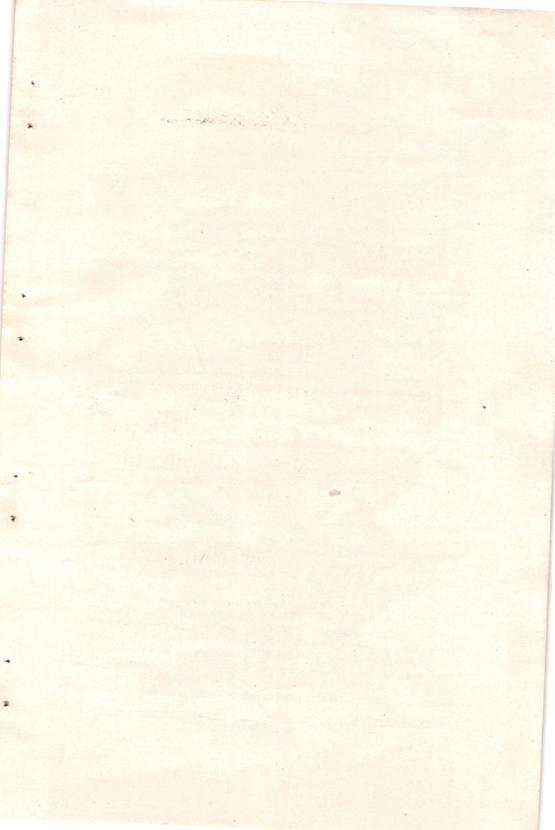
The session's work is divided into two terms, an arrangement which enables the student to begin the course at the commencement of any term. Classification is based upon the term's work. Students who are unable to remain in school continuously can resume work at the beginning of any succeeding term with the advantages and credits of consecutive work.

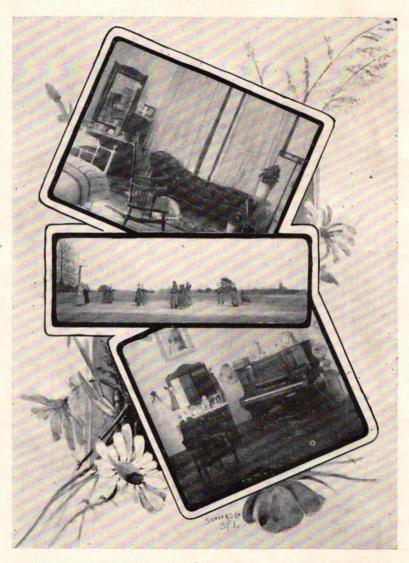
To complete a course of study students must take all the announced Academic subjects and one Industrial. They will receive the degree of Bachelor of Industry (B. I.) upon the completion of a required course.

A certificate of proficiency is awarded each student upon the mastery of any industrial, provided that the student is found proficient in the accompanying academic studies. No student will be awarded a certificate of proficiency who is not skillful in the use of good English.

Students who select music as an industrial subject are required to take one other industrial branch in order to receive full credit.

Students will not be permitted to change the session's work after the second week of their attendance without permission from the president.





PARLOR AND BED ROOM, GIRLS' DORMITORY.—BASKETBALL FIELD.

Industrial Subjects.

The industrial subjects offered in the General Business Course including the Commercial Course are: Printing, Telegraphy, Typewriting, Book-Keeping, Stenography, and Surveying. Book-Keeping and Stenography begin with the second term of the first year. Surveying is offered to the senior class.

The Mechanical Course offers systematic exercises in Joinery, Wood Turning, Pattern Making, General Construction Work, Forging, Firing Boiler and Tending Engine; Making Iron and Steel Tools; Machine Work.

The Domestic Science Course has all the significance that the words sewing and cooking carry when used with intelligence and economy. Instruction is given in the art of needle-work including exercises in model work, plain sewing, dressmaking, embroidery, etc. In the kitchen laboratory students make a careful study of foods, their composition and use, their classes, and their relations to the human body. Every step taken is based upon scientific principles. Instruction is given in chemistry, physiology, botany and bacteriology, with special reference to neatness, health, and economy in the home.

Industrial work is also offered in the Elements of Agriculture.

Heademic Studies.

To allow opportunity for pursuing special lines of study, at the beginning of the third year considerable latitude is permitted in the choice of academic and industrial subjects, as will be seen in the prescribed order of studies given below. Any special work done in the school must come up to the required standard of excellence.

FIRST YEAR.

First Term.

English—Grammar. Mathematics—Arithmetic. History—American. Geography—Descriptive and Commercial. Spelling and Penmanship.

Second Term.

English—Grammar. Mathematics—Algebra. History—American. Geography—Commercial and Physical. Spelling and Penmanship.

SECOND YEAR.

First Term.

English—Rhetoric and Composition. Mathematics—Arithmetic History—Louisiana History. Physiology. Penmanship.

Second Term.

English-Rhetoric and Composition. Mathematics-Algebra.

History-General. Elementary Agriculture. Free-hand Drawing.

THIRD YEAR.

First Term.

GENERAL BUSINESS COURSE: English—Rhetoric and Composition.

Mathematics—Geometry. Physics. Business Arithmetic.

MECHANICAL COURSE: English—Rhetoric and Composition.

Mathematics—Geometry. Physics. Drawing.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE COURSE: English—Rhetoric and Composition.

Mathematics—Geometry. Physics. Botany.

Second Term.

GENERAL BUSINESS COURSE: English—Rhetoric and Composition.

Mathematics—Geometry. Physics. Botany or Zoology.

MECHANICAL COURSE: English—Rhetoric and Composition.

Mathematics—Geometry. Physics. Drawing.

Domestic Science Course: English—Rhetoric and Composition.

Mathematics—Geometry. Physics. Zoology.

FOURTH YEAR.

First Term.

GENERAL BUSINESS COURSE: English—Composition. Mathematics—Trigonometry and Analytical Geometry. Chemistry. Civics.

MECHANICAL COURSE: Drawing and Mechanics. Mathematics— Trigonometry and Analytical Geometry. Chemistry. Civics.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE COURSE: Drawing. Mathematics—Trigonometry and Analytical Geometry. Chemistry. Civics. Vegetable Botany and Bacteriology.

Second Term.

GENERAL BUSINESS COURSE: English—English Literature. Mathematics—Analytical Geometry. Commercial Law. Drawing.

MECHANICAL COURSE: English—English Literature. Mathematics.
—Analytical Geometry. Chemistry. Drawing and Mechanics.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE COURSE: English—English Literature. Mathematics—Analytical Geometry. Chemistry. Household Sanitation.

FIFTH YEAR.

First Term.

GENERAL BUSINESS COURSE: English—English Literature. Mathematics—Calculus. Political Economy. Drawing.

MECHANICAL COURSE: English—English Literature. Mathematics—Calculus. Political Economy. Drawing. Engines and Boilers.

Domestic Science Course: English—English Literature. Chemistry of Cookery. Political Economy. Drawing.

Second Term.

General Business Course: English—English Literature. Mathematics—Calculus. Geology. Political Economy.

MECHANICAL COURSE: English—English Literature. Mathematics—Calculus. Geology. Engines and Boilers.

Domestic Science Course: English—English Literature. Food Analysis. Geology. Political Economy.

Equipment.

For English and History: 1.000 volumes of standard works; wall maps; relief maps.

For Mathematics: Mathematical models, surveying instruments.

For Biology: 24 Reichert's microscopes; one extra bacteriological microscope; one microtome: camera lucida; dissecting microscopes; reagents for microscopic work; rearing cages; aquarium; collection of marine invertebrates; collection of marine fishes, etc.

For Physics and Chemistry: Thirty sets of apparatus for individual use; chemicals for course; analytical balance: spectroscope; barometer (Bunsen); thermometers: induction coil; Edison Lalande battery; platinum crucibles; flasks and pipettes; burettes; water baths; distilling apparatus; blast lamps; reagent bottles, etc.

For Drawing: 20 drawing tables; 20 sets drawing instruments.

For Mechanics: Woodshop—12 double work benches; 24 complete sets of tools: one power rip and cross cut saw combined; 12 wood turning lathes; one band saw; complete assortment of special tools.

Forge Shop-12 blast forges: 12 anvils; complete set of sledge hammers, tongs, etc.

Machine Shop—Six engine lathes; one planer; one shaper; one drill press; two speed lathes; 8 vises: sets of wrenches, taps, dies, hammers, chisels, etc., for construction of all kinds of machine work.

Steam Plant—One 60 horse power Corliss engine; one 60 horse power water tube boiler: one steam pump; one Hancock inspirator; one Crosby engine indicator; calorimeters, thermometers, etc., for testing engines and boilers.

For Business: Twelve typewriters; set of tables for Book-Keeping; office and banking outfit.

Domestic Science—12 tables for individual work with complete sets of utensils both for cooking and for chemical work. Steel range, Aladdin oven, china cupboard, dining table, book case, and department library.

Domestic Art—6 cabinet sewing machines, cutting table, mirrors, 6 student work tables, wardrobe, exhibit case, dress form, and chest for work.

For Printing: Two Chandler & Price Gordon job presses, gasoline engine, wire stitcher, perforator, paper cutter, one thousand pounds of body type, complete assortment of job type, ten double news stands, proof press, galleys, furniture, etc.

For Telegraphy; Batteries, instruments and wire connections.

All class rooms are furnished with single desks and slate black boards.

Political Science.

PROF. ASWELL.

This course is designed to present a comprehensive study of the principle, the origin, the growth, the form, and the purpose of governments. A comparative study of ancient and modern forms of government is made, followed by a careful investigation of federal and state governments to show the position and power of each and its relations to the other. Abundant illustrations are taken from the various governments of the world, thus presenting the great facts of history to the student from a new view-point. The new application of the old truth in interpreting the new gives breadth of comprehension and creates a lively interest in the present governments, while the student is prepared for citizenship.

The work in Political Economy concerns itself with money and its effects upon society; with demand and supply; with commerce and its controlling principles; with production and consumption and the relations of the one to the other. Much supplementary work is done and the student is encouraged to think independently, the effort being to have the student grasp the fundamental principles of good government and become himself an active, just, and progressive citizen,—an effective factor in the social and commercial activities of the people.

Biology and Geology.

PROF. TAYLOR.

MR. HODGES.

The department of Biology includes botany, zoology, elementary agriculture and horticulture, physiology, geology, and geography. These courses are as follows:

GEOGRAPHY.

Geography is taught during the entire first year of the course. The first term is given to descriptive and physical geography combined.

The work is begun by making a brief review of plant and animal life considered with reference to man's needs and conditions. The form and size of the earth is next studied accompanied by exercises intended to familiarize the pupils with the earth as a globe. This is done not by locating places on a map but by having the pupils study the comparative relations of the earth from a relief globe; namely, "Jones New Model of the Earth."

The pupil next passes to the observation of the sun and moon in the heavens; then to the consideration of light. Mirrors are used to explain reflection and refraction, the prism to dissolve white light into its colors and a lens to combine these colors into a white light. The spectroscope is used to demonstrate methods for determining motion and composition of the heavenly bodies. By means of globes the influence of vertical and oblique sun rays is demonstrated and the origin of climatic zones shown. The causes of "Midnight sun" and "Mid-day night" are explained and descriptions of both read from the National Geographical Magazine, Journal of Geography, Geographical Bulletin, etc. After demonstrating from the globes, the influence of the rotation and revolution of the earth and the causes of the seasons, comparative studies are made of the climatic similarities and dissimilarities of the two hemispheres. These various features are discussed not as so many pages but by topics, for example the size, location, direction, climatic conditions, products, etc., of the mountain systems are discussed in a comparative way and not merely as individual systems. River systems are considered on the same plan. After the principal geographic features of the earth have been considered in this manner the leading features of North America are discussed, followed by the study in a similar way of other continents. Geography is taught by constantly comparing and the standard of comparison is the home life of the pupil, as seen in the daily avocations existing at the home of the pupil. Each member of the class during the past year was required to subscribe for "Our Times", a bimonthly magazine published in the interest of class work in geography and history. One day in the week was given to the discussion of such geographical problems as might arise from the readings.

During the second half of the first year attention is given to commercial and physical geography. The questions of climate, latitude, soil, etc., are discussed with reference to their bearing on the life of man. During this term emphasis is placed upon the commercial side of geography, the aim being to determine the influence of geographical conditions in developing emigration, trade and civilization. In comparing different continents, and sections of the western hemisphere, frequent uses are made of tables and diagrams—the students usually preparing them.

The text used is Frye's Complete Geography, with Tarr's Physical Geography, Mill's Realm of Nature, Lippincott's Gazetteers and other books for reference. Current magazine articles are used almost daily, the aim being to create a taste for geographic study and show the bearing of geographic conditions on other subjects.

GEOLOGY.

The course in geology deals first with a brief resume of the origin and history of the earth as a globe. After discussing the various natural agencies now operating and modifying the earth's surface, the origin and shape of the North American continent is considered. Then the leading features of physiographic and geographic geology are discussed especially those agencies which have operated most in preparing our globe for the home of man. Special efforts are made to impress the natural laws which are affecting our climate, commerce and methods of living.

The subjects of soils, minerals, metals, etc., are next considered with reference to their origin and geographic distribution. The aims of the courses in geology are threefold: first, to round out and broaden the instruction previously given in geography; secondly, to give each student, after studying the physical and natural sciences, a broader and truer insight into nature's laws and the interrelations of all the sciences and of man's relation to nature; and thirdly, to impart a knowledge of those economic and commercial problems discussed only in geology. The course is required of all students in the second half of the senior year. The department possesses a fairly good reference library.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Physiology is taught with reference to impressing some of the more necessary laws of growth and health. Only so much of anatomy is given as seems necessary to a proper understanding of physiology and hygiene. Man is first considered as an organism and then the development of a human being from infancy to maturity. The changes in the bones from youth to maturity are noted and the rules governing the formation of a well proportioned body are discussed. The muscles are considered with reference to determining their influence in promoting a healthy growth of the body. The subject of digestion is thoroughly discussed. The origin, nature and preparation of foods receives due attention. The lungs, skin and kidneys as organs of excretion are outlined and ventilation and breathing are considered as aids to these organs. The great need of better facilities in the way of private and public baths is emphasized. The brain and special senses receive due attention. Frequent written

tests are given on the hygienic side of the subject—the aim being to impress thoroughly, not the anatomy, but a few essential and necessary laws as aids in the real development of the body. The aim is to impress thoroughly the fact that a sound body is essential to intellectual and moral growth and that its preservation and development thus becomes a religious duty. The subject is taught during the first half of the second year and is required of all students. Any good, up-to-date text may be used but those purchasing new books are required to purchase Blaisdell's Elements of Physiology. The school possesses a manakin, microscopes, slides, etc., and good reference works are accessible.

ZOOLOGY.

Zoology is taught more as an aid to advanced physiology and geography than with reference to expert knowledge. Constant reference is had through the course to man's immediate needs rather than with a view to the pupils becoming zoologists or scientists. The course includes a study of the more typical forms of animal life accompanied by a course of lectures in economic zoology, followed by a brief outline of vertebrate histology. The laboratory is equipped with microscopes, paraffine box, microtome, reagents, etc.

The course is required of all students in the Business and Domestic Science courses in the latter half of the third year.

BOTANY.

In this course is given first a general study of a few types of the vegetable kingdom, the aim being to impress some of the more essential laws of plant growth, to demonstrate the life, history, and nature of bacteria and other plants closely related to disease and sanitation, and to outline such botanical information as may be of direct help to the student of the foods and domestic sciences. Towards the last of the course a brief study is made of systematic botany the relation of plant life to man and to climate and to the geographic distribution of floras. This course is required of all students of the Domestic Science course during the first half of the third year.

ELEMENTARY AGRICULTURE.

One half-session is devoted to Elementary Agriculture. The course consists of text book recitations, practice on the campus and adjoining grounds and excursions to neighboring farms and dairies where the practical side may be shown to students taking this course.

The course is arranged as follows:

Origin and formation of soils; resources of soils; texture of soils and how this may be improved; plows and plowing; fertilizing the soils, etc.

The plant and crops; offices of the plant; how the plant lives; the propagation of plants; preparation of land for seeds; culture and care of plants.

The Animal; its relation to agriculture; how the animal lives; products of the animal; milk; management of stock.

Bailey's Principles of Agriculture is used as a guide and the text book is supplemented by readings from agricultural journals and other sources of information of a special or general nature.

Agriculture is not offered as an industrial subject, but is required of students as a part of the work in biology.

VEGETABLE BOTANY AND BACTERIOLOGY.

One half-session is devoted to the study of Vegetable Botany and Bacteriology. This course is designed to meet the demands of the Domestic Science Department, but is offered to others desiring special work along these lines. The work alternates between Vegetable Botany and Bacteriology, giving two afternoons per week to each.

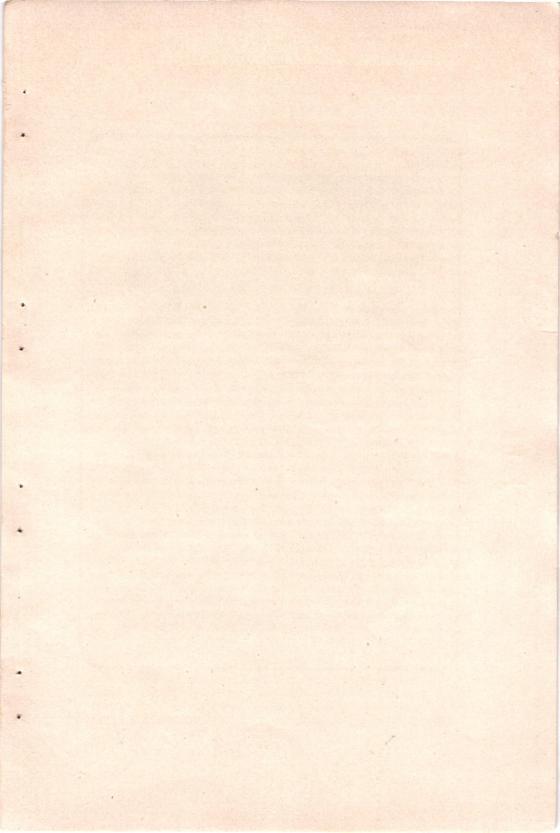
Vegetable Botany consists of a study of various plants which constitute the food of the nations. Since all our food comes directly or indirectly from the vegetable world, a knowledge of the botanical relationships, methods of propagation, and cultivation of the important food plants is necessary to those who would become proficient in the study of foods.

The course is divided into four parts. Beginning with the tree fruits, and bush fruits, a general study of the leading types of apples, pears, cherries, peaches, berries, etc. is made. Special attention is given to the origin, and establishing of varieties, and a short period is spent in the study of the theory of plant breeding. The garden vegetables are next taken up. All the vegetables commonly grown in gardens are studied, and traced as far as is possible to their introduction from the wild state, into cultivation. The history of the potato, cabbage, tomato, celery, etc. is carefully considered. A consideration of the field crops is next taken up. Here are studied the various grain crops, with special attention to rice, and its culture in Louisiana.

A few lectures at the end of the course, are devoted to the edible fungi: the mushroom is studied in reference to its history and propagation, and directions for the commercial growing of mushrooms are given.

BACTERIOLOGY.

Too little attention is paid to the study of health. Every person should know how to avoid diseases, and since many of the diseases which plague humanity are caused by bacteria, the study of bacteriology is applicable to any course. As taught at the Louisiana In-





KING'S DAUGHTERS. - CHAPEL. - Y. M. C. A.

dustrial Institute, bacteriology is considered in its relation to Domestic Science. Throughout the course the importance of sanitary habits of living is emphasized. Inasmuch as the greater number of bacteria are beneficial to mankind, much attention is given to the study of forms not connected with disease.

A systematic laboratory course is given in which students learn to mount bacteria for microscopical examination: each student being required to stain, mount and label 30 or 40 slides for preservation in the laboratory collection. Laboratory exercises in the physiology of bacteria, yeasts, and moulds are given during the course.

Special attention is given to the study of milk as affected by bacteria. The action of yeast in bread making is carefully considered.

EQUIPMENT.

The department possesses a fair equipment including reference books and periodicals: twenty-five Reichert compound microscopes with accessories and reagents; a paraffine box and microtome for making sections of tissues; museum specimens for illustrations; a relief globe of the earth and a relief map of Louisiana, etc. Fuller equipment is being made as occasion may require.

Physics and Chemistry.

PROF. CARSON.

The regular work in this department is given to the first and second classes of the third year and the first and second classes of the fourth year, the former taking Physics, the latter Chemistry.

The course in Physics covers one school year, and is based upon Wentworth & Hill's "A Text-book of Physics." The first class of the third year does the work indicated in the first four chapters of the book, and the second class of the same year finishes the text.

Additions have been made during the present session to the equipment for Physics teaching, and as a consequence the work has been more intelligent and helpful. As many opportunities as possible are given the members of these classes for personally verifying the laws studied, and the originality of the pupils is stimulated by continual effort on the part of the teacher to have them apply these laws to the explanation of the phenomena of every day life, etc.

The course in Chemistry also covers one year, with special work additional, as mentioned below. Remsen's Introduction is used as a text-book, with the accompanying manual for use in the laboratory.

The first class of the fourth year is occupied chiefly with the study of chemical theory, laws, etc., illustrated fully, verified and explained by lecture-room experiments in which the students assist as far as

practicable. The second class of the fourth year takes up a systematic study of the elements under the Periodic Law. Since this can be intelligently done only by personally conducted experiments, much time is given to laboratory work, which has the further advantage of affording preparation for the short course in Qualitative Analysis with which the required work in Chemistry closes.

This department is closely correlated with the Domestic Science department. A class in Food Analysis receives instruction from the teacher of Chemistry, and a proximate analysis is made of all typical foods, with special reference to the detection of adulterations, etc. In addition to this, candidates for graduation from the Domestic Science department are given an opportunity for doing original work under the supervision of the teacher of Chemistry, when their line of study or investigation renders it desirable or necessary.

The method of teaching in the department of Physics and Chemistry is a combination of nearly all good methods, adapted to the necessities of the case. A careful student cannot take the courses outlined above without having his power of observation greatly strengthened and his reasoning faculties developed, even to the point where he can with exultation and reverence apply the methods of this department universally, and so be enabled to find

"****tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, Sermons in stones, and good in every thing."

Mathematics.

PROF. THATCHER.

The work in this department is designed to give the student as much practical knowlege of the subjects taught as is possible in the time allotted to them. Each student is assumed to be familiar with the fundamental processes of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of simple and fractional numbers. Every possible effort is made throughout the course to induce pupils to do their own thinking rather than depend on rules or mechanical methods.

The following outline will give some idea of the work done during the five sessions of two terms each. During the first term of the first year a review of denominate numbers is made, but the real work of the term is devoted to a thorough study of percentage in all of its applications. Some attention is given to analysis, ratio and proportion and the extraction of square root.

The second term of the first year is devoted to elementary Algebra. Algebraic notation is mastered. Then each of the fundamental processes is taken up and an attempt is made to induce the pupil to notice that the processes used in Algebra such as addition, subtraction, mul-

tiplication, division, least common multiples, highest common factors, reduction of fractions are identical with those in Arithmetic. Careful attention is given to factoring and to statement of problems in the form of equations. The solution of simple equations, the simple methods of elimination and some work in radicals complete the work of the term.

In the first term of the second year Arithmetic is again taken up and a careful review of the most important parts of it is given. Then some work in mensuration and progressions, equation of payments, is done until the middle of the term when more work is done in Algebra for the remainder of the term.

The second term of the second year is devoted entirely to Algebra. The work begins with quadratics and the student is carried over the various methods of solving quadratics, simultaneous quadratics, the various forms of series, proportion, undetermined coefficients, theory of equations, the binomial theorem and logarithms. The remainder of the term is given to a review of Algebra.

The first and second terms of the third year are devoted to plane and solid Geometry. At first the pupil is encouraged to use concrete forms to get notions of the geometrical concepts. Then the propositions are written out on the black-boards and the proofs given in the student's own language. Special care is given to the logical arrangement of the work and the use of good English, thus giving the pupil benefit in power to think and ability to put his thoughts into accurate and concise English. The first and second months of the fourth year are given to trigonometry. Only plane trigonometry is studied.

Numerous examples of a practical nature are given to the class. While the members of the class are taught how to solve oblique triangles they are encouraged to see that the solutions of all triangles may be reduced to the simple right triangle. Some attention is given to the uses of logarithms and to navigation. The balance of the session is spent on that most beautiful and interesting of all branches of mathematics, analytical geometry, plane and solid. Just as much of conic sections as the student's ability will stand is given in cartesian coordinates and polar coordinates. Some lectures are given in the higher plane curves and much time is devoted to the solution of independent problems. The fifth year is given to elementary calculus; the first term to differential, the second to integral.

No one will suppose that the student will have an exhaustive knowledge of any one of these subjects, but we claim that with a pupil of ordinary ability a good working knowledge of them may be had in the time and that the studious boy or girl may take up either branch and pursue it alone with pleasure and profit. Surveying may be taken up at the opening of the fourth year. Modern instruments

are put into the hands of the pupil and under the guidance of an instructor he learns to use the chain, the tape, the transit and barometer, in field work, town work, railway work. Only theoretical work can be done in mining work and other uses of surveyor's instruments.

English.

MISS STILES.

MISS HUNTER.

The course of study in the department of English is nearly continuous throughout the five years.

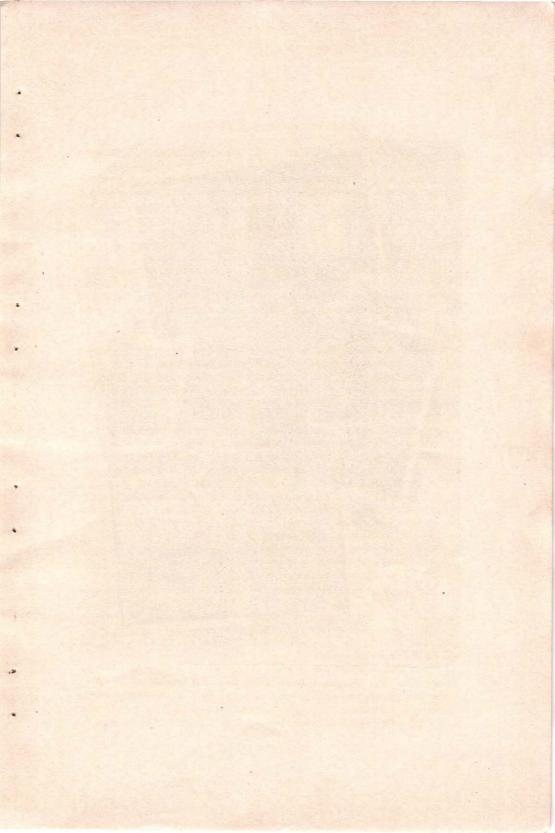
A large number of applicants for admission to the Industrial Institute,—many of them several years older than the age required for admission, are very deficient in elementary English, notwithstanding they have already studied English grammar several terms and may be well advanced and quite proficient in other subjects. Hence, in order that such applicants may not be excluded from participating in the benefits to be derived from the peculiar feature of the Institute—the industrial work—provision must be made for them, even if elementary work, that a school of this degree—ought not to engage in, has to be done. Necessity and justice seem to demand it.

The work of the first year is English grammar. It comprises continuous practice in sentence structure, analyzing sentences both as to structure and as to syntax, and an attempt is made to weel out those gross but common faults of speech that spring up so spontaneously.

The second year is given to the study of rhetoric and composition. The purpose of the year's work, as planned, is to help the student freely to translate his thoughts and mental experiences into written speech by means of an enlarged vocabulary, a variety of sentence moulds, and in the natural paragraph divisions of his subject. For aid in this work the class will read standard American authors.

In the third year the study of rhetoric is completed. The work of the first term embraces the subjects of usage and diction; that of the second term, the subjects of clearness and force in sentence and paragraph, unity and proportion in the whole composition, the nature of description and narration, and expository and argumentative writing. Composition work is continuous throughout the year, and the study of literature affording illustrations of effective writing accompanies the course in composition.

In the first term of the fourth year there is a special class for students in the Business Course. The work of this class is to be eminently practical and suitable for students who are preparing themselves for a business career. The second term of the fourth year and all the fifth year are given to a more intensive and more critical





WOOD SHOP. - MACHINE SHOP. - PRINTING.

study of literature. This work is begun by a brief study of the growth of American literature; then English literature is studied to the end of the course. The classes will read entire works of representative writers and will study the history and development of our literature.

Valuable adjuncts to the instruction given in the English department are our library, our four literary societies, and the Industrialist.

The library is supplied with standard literature and with the best monthly and weekly periodicals. The students have free access to these and are encouraged to use them.

The literary societies—two for the young men and two for the young women—are self governing, but the work done in them is considered so much a part of the regular course, that any failure on the part of officers or members to discharge their duties becomes a matter of school discipline. With the lower classes, membership in these societies is optional, but for members of the higher classes it is compulsory.

The Industrialist, published by the literary societies and printed by the class in typography, is a medium through which the older students, endeavor in the art of composition and their laudable rivalry may be stimulated.

Bistory.

MR. EVERETT.

The course in history covers two *years, beginning with the first term of the first year. The first term begins with a study of the discovery period of American history and extends to the formation of the constitution. Particular attention is given to the study of the three nations instrumental in the early development of the country.

The second term, beginning with the institutions of self-government and touching upon the political history of to-day, is mainly biographical. Parallel reading is required, and a desire for good literature is stimulated and encouraged in the pupil.

The first half of the second year comprises a study of French and Louisiana history. The two are taken separately and together. In the second half of the second year, the aim is to present an outline of the world's history, making a comparative study of the different leading nations, their manners, customs, religions, governments, etc., dwelling upon those events which have most influenced us as a nation.

Domestic Science.

MISS HARNER.

MISS BELL.

In the department of domestic science instruction is given in art needle-work, in the subject of foods—their composition and use—and

in the practical application of scientific principles to cookery.

ART NEEDLE-WORK.

The object in teaching needle-work in this course is to familiarize the student with such work of this kind as will fall to her eventually in caring properly for the clothing of her household. Economy in buyitg is not lost sight of, and when the proper facilities are available instruction will be given in the weaving, dyeing, etc., of materials.

The work is carefully graded and may be classified under four heads,

viz: model work, plain sewing, dressmaking, and embroidery.

MODEL WORK—The student begins the course in sewing by making models illustrating the stitches commonly used in sewing. When these models are completed she can hem, fell, gather, and stroke gathers, and put on bands, finish off seams, darn and patch, and work button holes.

PLAIN SEWING—The knowledge acquired in making the models is applied in making an undersuit; also other plain needle-work is done on household supplies, linen, etc.

Dressmaking—The student is taught to take measures, draft her own pattern, and cut and fit a plain, tight waist lining. She then makes a cotton dress, using the fitted waist lining. Woolen dresses are next made followed by remodeling old garments, and making shirt - waist, tea jackets, skirts, etc.

Embroidery—Instruction is given in embroidery in colors, and Honiton and Battenburg.

FOOD AND PRACTICAL LABORATORY WORK.

The subject is studied from the following standpoints:

1 Food—Composition and value.

2 Relations of food to the human body, including a study of the processes of digestion, absorption and assimilation,

3 Classes of food, and elements making up each class in the process of life. Methods of preparing food for the table.

4 Chemistry of food and chemical changes which take place in cooking. Principles involved in the process of cooking and their practical applications. The care of kitchen and dining room is emphasized, with special attention given to neatness and deftness, and economy of time, strength, and money.

No text book is used exclusively, but Knight's Food and Its Functions is taken as a basis for those beginning the work.

A Department library of sixty volumes of up-to-date books is in constant use by the student. Aside from the books on foods, this collection consists of works on hygiene, sanitation, chemistry and bacteriology and their practical relation to the subject of food and cookery.

Later in the course special instruction is given in each of these related subjects together with laboratory work in the analysis of food. One afternoon each week is given to general discussion of food subjects and reviews of discussions as found in the U.S. bulletins and scientific magazines. The remaining time is devoted to work in the kitchen laboratory.

Six magazines pertaining to domestic science are received each month. The end to be attained is kept continually in view: viz., to make thoughtful, intelligent, careful, economical, and systematic workers for the cause of humanity in the most important of all social institutions—the home.

Drawing and Mechanics.

PROF. GWINNER.

Louisiana is destined to be one of the greatest manufacturing states in this country. Manufacturing enterprises are springing up in every section of her fair domain, consequently new avenues of employment along this line are opening up, and, as in all things, the "survival of the fittest" holds good when it comes to those who shall fill these positions.

That her sons may have the opportunity to fit themselves for these places, Louisiana has equipped at considerable expense, in connection with this institution a mechanical department second to none in the South.

It is difficult to describe fully the details of the work of this department, so let us in imagination visit the several branches.

Our first stop is the drawing room,—a large well lighted room supplied with drawing desks, instruments, geometrical models and parts of machinery. Here the student learns both free hand and instrumental drawing. All students in the institute are required to pursue a course of free hand drawing one period a day for one half session. They make sheets of straight and curved lines first, to learn to use the pencil with ease and then they draw geometrical figures of straight and curved lines combined. Having done this work well, sketching from models and objects of various shapes completes the course.

The instrumental drawing and its practical application in making drawings of machinery, and plans for a house, requires two sessions for completion and all students who take the mechanical course are required to become thoroughly familiar with working drawings and their construction. The preparatory work includes the subject of geometrical drawing, isometric, cabinet, orthographic projection and the principles of perspective. When this course has been finished the application of these principles is learned by making draw-

ings of an engine, lathe, pump or other mechanical device. An examination of the drawings made by students in this room testifies to the practical nature of the work. These drawings are made from the machinery in our shops. In addition to drawing, the course includes tracing and blueprinting.

We now pass from the drawing room to the shops.

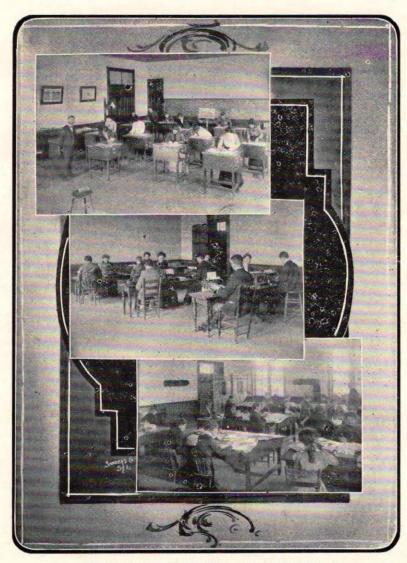
The woodworking shop is the first we enter. It occupies a large well lighted room and is equipped with twelve double work benches supplied with twenty-four complete sets of hand tools, twelve woodturning lathes, one cross cut and rip saw combined, one band saw and one grindstone all power-driven; and a full assortment of special handtools such as braces, bits, draw knives, etc., which the class uses in common.

The students learn to use these tools by constructing a series of exercises illustrating the representative joints used in joining wood, which requires the use of all the tools, and when these have been finished each student or with others makes a finished product. All of this work is made accurately to dimensions specified on drawings. After completing the course in joinery, wood turning and pattern making follow. In wood-turning the student learns the uses of all the lathe/tools and the different kinds of work that can be done on the lathe. Pattern making for both plain and cored work is pursued long enough to make each student familiar with the construction of ordinary patterns.

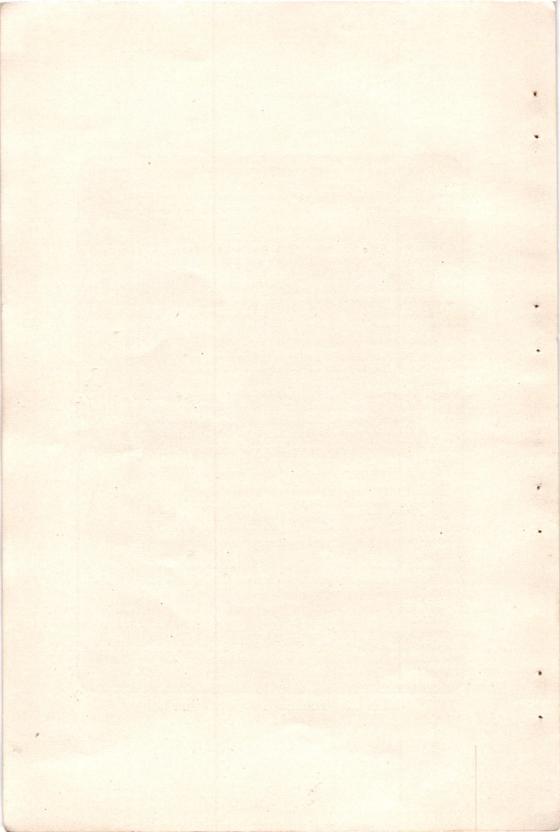
To give an idea of the practical work done in wood the finished products consist of tables, desks, mantels, book cases, etc. At present the advanced students are making a two horse wagon, a mantel, and patterns for a 2 in.x 4in. steam engine. The time required to complete this course is two sessions.

We now pass to the forge shop. This shop is supplied with a power blower and exhauster combined, for furnishing blast and removing the smoke. The down draft system is used and each forge is connected to the system. There are twelve forges, each supplied with sets of tongs, hammers, and anvil tools for individual use, and sledges, vise and emery wheel for the use of the class when needed.

The work is taught by having each student make exercises which include practical training in the principles of working iron and steel and case hardening iron. The various operations of drawing, twisting, punching, splitting, upsetting and welding are learned. After making these exercises finished products are made in the construction of which all members of the class help. Finished products include fire side stands, umbrella stands, tongs, hammers, and other shop tools, and each student makes a set of lathe tools for use in the machine shop. One session is required to complete this course.



DRAWING.-TYPEWRITING.-BOOK-KEEFING



And now we come to the machine shop which was put into operation this session. When the student has completed all of the work of the other shops he is entitled to enter the machine shop. This shop is equipped with five engine lathes, one speed lathe, one small and one large drill press, one shaper, one planer, one dry and one wet emery grinder and a full complement of hand tools such as vises, hammers, drills, taps and dies.

In this shop the student learns the uses of each machine by making a set of exercises which includes the operations of turning both straight and taper work, cutting threads, boring, planing, drilling, tapping, chipping and filing.

When these exercises have been finished each member makes or helps to make a finished product. At present some of the students are at work on a small engine. It takes one session to complete this work.

The regular time in which the whole course can be finished is four sessions, but by putting in extra time it is possible to shorten this period very materially, which many of the students are doing at present.

The steam plant includes one sixty horse power St. Louis Corliss engine, one sixty horse power Atlas return tubular boiler, one Marsh deep well pumping engine and one Hancock inspirator.

All students who take the mechanical course are required to fire the boiler and tend the engine and pump long enough, to become familiar with the care and operation of each.

Business Branches.

MR. HOWARD.

MR. GRAHAM.

The Business Department was organized to meet the requirements of those young people of the State who wish to prepare for work in business offices. The fact that a number of young men and women have already completed the work of one or both branches of the department and are now holding paying positions will justify the statement that the results of the work are practical.

BOOK-KEEPING.

The student gains familiarity with the rules for debiting and crediting by making the entries. For making these entries he has the same data that a book-keeper in a business office would have for the same transactions.

He receives orders, bills and invoices of goods, checks, notes, drafts, receipts, currency, etc., and, guided by the instructions of his employer makes the proper entries from these papers. Bills are made out on

the employer's printed bill-heads when goods are sold, and statements of account are rendered; checks, notes, drafts, etc., are written, currency is received and paid out, and deposits are made at the bank. In this way the student becomes familiar with the different forms of paper and their various purposes.

The work is at first of the simplest character, consisting of easy transactions repeated many times to familiarize thoroughly the student with each. Each new principle that is introduced is accompanied with full explanation. As the student advances, transactions in-

volving more difficult principles are introduced.

Trial balances, balance sheets, and ledger statements are made, and the ledger is closed at frequent intervals, giving thorough training in these important phases of the work and bringing out clearly the object of each account. The most approved forms of ledger, journal, cash book, sales book, invoice book, check book, etc., are used, and practice is given in the use of special columns in books of original entry.

A prominent feature of the book-keeping course is the practical department. Here the student sets up in business for himself, originating his own transactions and making the proper entries in his books. He has occasion to do business with his fellow-students, who are merchants like himself, to open an account with the bank, and to deal with the wholesale house at the current market prices. The business of the bank is organized and carried on by students who have completed the other part of the course.

The instruction in Book-keeping is entirely individual; that is, there are no classes. The advantage of this arrangment is readily seen, as students differ in ability and application. The time required is an hour and a half daily, and under this arrangement the course is usually completed in three or four terms. All students have the opportunity, however, of working as many hours as they desire.

COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC.—The regular course in Arithmetic presented in the first and second years is supplemented by work in-Commercial Arithmetic in the third year. An advanced text-book is used in this class, and the students are drilled in the practical application of the principles already learned. The work covers one term, and students of any class may take it as an extra subject.

COMMERCIAL Law.— This work is intended to give a thorough and practical knowledge of those principles of law which are absolutely necessary to the successful prosecution of any ordinary business enterprise. The subject of contracts in general is first presented, and this is followed by a study of the principles of the laws governing commercial paper, agency, partnership, corporations, real property, surety and guarantyship, fixtures, and bailments. The subject requires daily class work for one term.

STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING.

The reporting style of Pitmanic shorthand is taught. About one term's time is given to a study of the principles of the system and their practical application. This is followed by regular dictation practice, the aim at first being accuracy rather than speed.

A systematic course of typewriter practice, consisting of a series of progressive lessons, is given. Much attention is paid to correct forms for business letters, statements, legal matter, tabular work, etc. In the latter part of the course students make transcripts from shorthand notes, and receive practice in manifolding and letterpress copying.

TEXT BOOKS USED.

Sadler's Book-Keeping and Budgets; Richardson's Commercial Law; Sadler's Commercial Arithmetic; Moran's Reporting Style of Pitmantic Shorthand; 'Kimball's Twentieth Century Typewriter Instructor.

Printing.

MR. EVERETT.

"Every school boy and school girl who has arrived at the age of reflection ought to know something about the art of printing."

The above are the words of a distinguished American educator. To supply this demand, the Industrial Institute has equipped a department expressly for this purpose; a department where students may get a practical knowledge of the "Art preservative of arts." Here actual work is done, as the students have access to, and use the entire equipment.

The first work the student does is to learn the cases. After this is accomplished he learns to set type; learns the different terms used in printing, and the names of the various kinds of type. Following this general instruction, is work in setting jobs and display advertisements; making up forms; care of presses and inks, and the making ready and printing of jobs. The students in this department publish the Industrialist and do all the school job work: in this manner the regular buisness of a printing house is carried on.

Something more than the mere knowledge of printing is gained. The students get practical work in English, in the use of capitals, punctuation, and construction of sentences. The advantages offered along this line are valuable in connection with the literary training.

The equipment, while not as complete as it should and will be, is all that is necessary for a general knowledge of printing. There are

two Chandler and Price presses, one 10x14, another 14½x22: one wire stitcher; all run by a gasoline engine. Besides these, a paper cutter; a perforator; 1200 lbs. of body type, and a good assortment of job and display type; together with borders, rules, leads, galleys, rule-cutter, sticks, metal and wood furniture.

Music.

MRS. BROOKS.

PIANO-FORTE.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

Grade I. Instruction in the Theory of Technique, illustrated by the most simple exercises; Kullak's materials for Elementary Piano-forte Instruction—Czerny's Op. 139, book I—Loeschhorn's Studies Op. 38. Kohler's Op 50. Bach's short Preludes and Fugues. Elementary pieces by Mozart, Clementi, Merkel, Loeschhorn, etc.

Grade II. Czerny's School of Velocity, Op. 297. Loeschhorn's Studies Op. 66. Heller's Op. 47. Plaidy's Technical studies, Czerny's six Octave studies. Mozart and Haydn's Sonatinas; Short pieces by Heller Moscheles etc., Lebert and Stark's Piano-forte School Part II. Bach's Invention; Czerny's Art of Developing the Fingers, Op. 740, Plaidy's Technical Studies (Selected Sections), Pieces by Hummel, Moscheles and Mendelssohn.

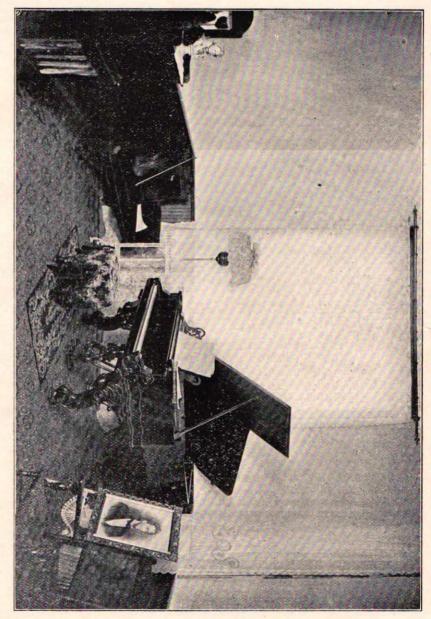
Grade III. Loeschorn's Studies Op. Heller's Op. 46. Bach's French Suites; Sonato by Dussek, Nocturnes and other compositions by Field, More difficult Sonatas of Clementi—Kullak's Octave, book II. Beethoven's earlier Sonatas—Selections from Mendelssohn and Schubert. Grade IV. Czerny's Fifty Daily Studies; Cramer's Studies (Von Bulow) Mozart's and Beethoven's concertos, Chopin's and Schumann's Compositions of lesser difficulty, Sonatas of Schubert, Weber and Beethoven. Selections from Mendelssohn, Reinecke and Rubinstein.

Grade V. Tausig's Finger exercises Clementi's "Gradus ad Parnassum", Tausig Chopin's Studies Op. 10 and 25. Henselt's Studies Op. 22. Kullak's Octave book III Back's 48 Preludes and Fugues, Liszt's, "Etude Execution Trancendente." Beethoven's Great Sonatas. Schumann's most difficult compositions and those of Raff, Henselt, Chopin and Rubinstein.

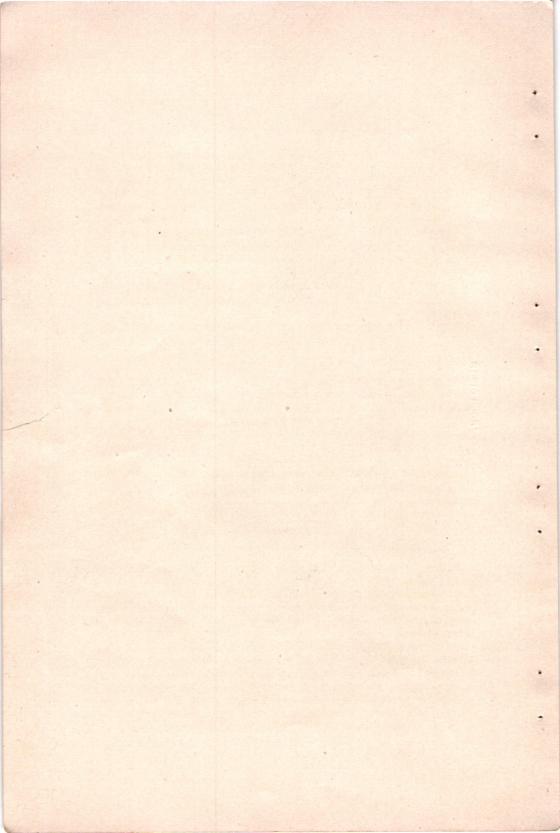
VOICE CULTURE.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

Grade I. Lessons in Breathing and Production of Tone: Development of Registers; Beginning of the study of the Messa di Voce; Intervals without Portamento—Exercises for the mixture and equalizations.



MUSIC ROOM.



tion of Registers—Slow major and minor trills— Easy exercises in Lablanche, Concone— Easy songs of Sullivan, Abt, Gumbert, etc.

Grade II. Study of Intervals with legato and staccato, Diatonic and chromatic scales in slow movement: Arpeggios, Solfeggios, and other studies of Labache, and Marchesi, English Ballad, songs of Mendelssohn,—sacred music.

Grade III. Study of major and minor Scales, Arpeggios, Turns and Trills in rapid movement—Difficult Studies of Seiber, Marchesi, Selections of moderate difficulty from classic writers—More difficult selections of church music.

Grade IV. Study of Major and Minor Scales, Chromatic Scales, Turns, Trills, etc; with increased rapidity. More difficult songs from the classic writers.

Grade V. Continuation of the study of classic writers, Oratorios, etc.

VIOLIN

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

Grade 1. Violin School 1	David.
Etudes, books 1- 2- 3	Kayser.
Etudes	Mazas.
(WITH CONCERT; PIECES.)	
Grade 2. Violin Technique · · · · ·	Schradieck.
Violin School 2	Krentzer.
(WITH CONCERT PIECES.)	
Grade 3. Thirty-six Etudes	Fiorillo.
Grade 4. Twenty-four Caprices	Rode.
Sonatas	Bach.

Telegraphy.

MR. BLACKMON.

This course is designed to give the student such an insight into the principles and practice of telegraphic and general station work as will enable him not only to understand the manipulation of the telegraph but if necessary to take part in actual station work. Hence this subject is presented in such a way as to combine theory and practice from the beginning.

Our beginners, after being thoroughly familiar with the alphabet as made on the instrument, take up the practice in sending and receiving at local tables fitted with instruments, ordinary printed matter from newspapers, together with further instructions in the principles governing the operation of the electric telegraph. After the pupils have acquired a proficiency of sending and receiving correctly at a rate of fifteen words per minute they are given control of a line in which sev-

eral instruments are connected, with established station names, calls and telegraphic rates for the purpose of sending and receiving messages on regular forms used by railroad and telegraph companies, together with continued instruction in the principles governing the operation of the telegraph lines; the electrical units and the explanation of the connections and flow of electricity over a telegraph line.

After acquiring the ability to send and receive at the rate of twenty words per minute continued practice in sending and receiving messages in regular forms over lines that are so arranged as to offer all the difficulties met with on regular wires. Train orders of all kinds, instructions in testing for any trouble on line, such as ground, escapes, crosses and all other troubles to which telegraphy lines are subject.

After acquiring the ability to send and receive at the rate of twenty-five words per minute, practice is continued as above with instructions in general station reports, together with instructions in testing telegraph lines with a galvanometer and resistance coils; the operation of the relay in connection with the principles of duplex and diplex, quadruplex and multiplex telegraphy. The connection and care of main line batteries with the manipulation of the cut out, lightning arrester and switch board.

In connection with this knowledge, is required for graduation in the work, a proficency of sending and receiving all kinds of matter at the rate of thirty words per minute.

Requirements for Admission.

Applicants for admission must be 14 years old, and to enter the first year, must be able to read, write, and spell with tolerable correctness. They must pass a satisfactory examination in arithmetic as far as Denominate Numbers. To enter a higher class the applicant must pass a satisfactory examination in all of the subjects of the preceding class or classes.

All students, upon entering, assume the following obligation:

I hereby promise to satisfy the serious obligations I assume as a student of the Louisiana Industrial Institute by studiousness and good conduct, and by shunning all distractions and influences that would interfere with my work or the organic life of the institution.

Expenses for Session of Dine Months.

TUITION IS FREE.

	Maximum.
Incidental fee	\$ 5 00
Boarding in the Dormitory	90 00

Washing	9 00
Total	\$104 00
To find the total expenses of a session's work, add t	to your living
xpenses the cost of your class and industrial text books	
Illustration:	
Living expenses	\$ 99 00
Text books, first class	
Industrial text for Shorthand	
Incidental fee	5 00
Total	9110.05

This includes all necessary expenses except the cost of clothing. The cost of books is based on publishers' prices.

The incidental fee is the same for a term as for a session.

Students who study music pay a fee of from three to five dollars a month.

Fees are payable in advance, board bills are payable monthly.

Each student when entering upon an industrial or laboratory subject will deposit one dollar which sum will be refunded at close of session if student has broken or destroyed no apparatus.

Board.

Young gentlemen board with teachers, and with approved families of Ruston and vicinity. They pay from eight to ten dollars a month for board, and one dollar a month for washing. Board includes fuel and lights.

Young ladies board in the dormitory, under the supervision and control of teachers. The handsome brick dormitory is a credit to the State, and a compliment to the architect and contractors. Modern appliances are used in its furnishing, and the girls of Louisiana find here comfortable and unusually attractive homes.

Each occupant of the dormitory must furnish four sheets, two pillow cases, covering for bed, and six towels. These articles, and all other clothing that will be washed, must be marked plainly with their owner's name.

The president should be notified in advance of arrival so that students may be met at trains and directed to homes.

Discipline.

To be proficient in a term's work students must have a monthly average of not less than 75 per cent and they must make 75 per cent of the term examination. Students who make between 75 per cent

and 60 per cent are conditioned, below 60 per cent means failed. A student may be promoted with one condition or failure to be made up within one session.

Demerits are given for misconduct. Any student who persists in wrong-doing, or who repeatedly fails to do the required work, or who does not submit cheerfully to the restraints necessary for the good of the school, will be requested to withdraw from the Institute. The use of intoxicating liquors is sufficient ground for dismissing students.

Campus.

The campus is an enclosure of 24 acres, well shaded and naturally drained. The systematic planting of trees, for scientific and ornamental purposes, has been begun, and the campus has been sodded with Bermuda grass.

Student Organizations.

Four Literary Societies are conducted by the students of the higher classes as a part of their required work in English. Parliamentary usage, quick thinking, apt expression, and the decorum of debate are some of the valuable lessons learned in these societies.

Two Christian organizations, the King's Daughters and the Young Men's Christian Association, contribute to the moral life of the Institute.

Athletic organizations for physical development offer ample provision for necessary exercise.

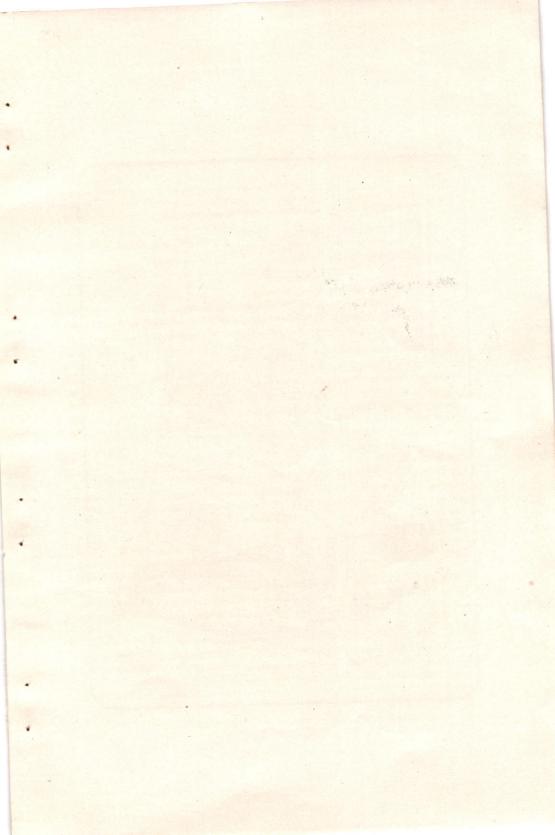
Library.

The Library occupies the most central quarters in the building. It contains about 1000 volumes of standard works, and a representative collection of periodicals. It is a public depository, as such receiving the valuable publications of the general government. Helpful periodicals bearing on the subjects taught in the school are kept on the library tables. The library is open daily except Sunday, and students are expected to make judicious use of its contents.

Influences.

The members of the faculty surround students with a Christian atmosphere, The daily exercises of the school are begun with chapel service, which all students are required to attend, unless their parents or guardians direct otherwise.

The exceptional freedom of Ruston from the vices and tempta-





CLASSES IN ZOOLOGY AND CHEMISTRY.—TELEGRAPHY.

tions of town life, and the sound public sentiment of its people, supplement the influences of the school in a most wholesome manner.

Bealth.

Situated in the pine hills of Louisiana, free from disease-producing surroundings, with its artesian wells and new system of water works, Ruston is one of the healthiest points in the state, and with its cheap living expenses and wholesome influences, an ideal school town.

Roll of Graduates.

1897.

Howard, Harry, Ruston, Lincoln,.....Book-Keeping & Stenography.

1898.	
Barnes, Nettie E., Calhoun, Ouachita	Book-Keeping.
Bond, Harry C., Ruston; Lincoln	Mechanics.
Borden, Julia C., Monroe, Ouachita	Stenography.
Goodwin, Bertie E., Ruston, Lincoln	Music.
Hodges, Wm. Hamilton, Ruston, Lincoln	Horticulture.
Huey, Bettie C., Ruston, Lincoln	Domestic Science.
Mayfield, M. Gertrude, Ruston, Lincoln	Domestic Science.

Mullin, Charles W., Texarkanna, Texas.......Book-Keeping. Price, Pinkie Bond, Ruston, Lincoln.....Stenography.

Davis, M. A., Ruston, Lincoln	Mechanics.
Graham, Kathleen, Ruston, Lincoln	Domestic Science.
Hardy, Mattie F., Ruston, Lincoln	
Warren, Howard B., Ruston, Lincoln,	Stenography.

1900.

Bell, Hattie, Choudrant, Lincoln	Domestic Science.
Calhoun, Agnes, Sumpter, Lincoln	Music & Stenography.
Murphey, Maggie, Shreveport, Caddo	Domestic Science.
Brooks, Robert H., Ruston, Lincoln	Mechanics.
Graham, John P., Ruston, Lincoln	Book-Keeping.
Haley, J. E., Marksville, Avoyelles	Stenography.
Walker, W. H., Gannsville, Winn	Stenography.
Wartelle, J. F., Washington, St Landry	Mechanics.

1901.

Goff, Hattie Percy, Ruston, Lincoln	Printing.
Graves, Jas. Quarles, Jr., Columbia, Caldwell	Mechanics.
Hardy, Robert Marion, Jr., Ruston. Lincoln	Book-Keeping.
Hattaway, Donnie Florence, Ruston, Lincoln	Book-Keeping.
Holstead, Bernice, Ruston, Lincoln	Stenography.
Lee, Elmo Pierce, Coushatta, Red River	Book-Keeping.
Pitts, Jane Estelle, Ruston, Lincoln	Domestic Science.
Turner, Abner Drake, Minden, Webster	Book-Keeping.

Roll of Proficients.

1901.

Adams, Wallace Holley, Calcasieu	
Allgood, Blanche, Claiborne	Book-Keeping.
Babb, Beverley Allen, Rapides	Book-Keeping.
Benoit, Harvey Herron, Ouachita	
Boughton, Fred Sherman, Richland	Telegraphy.
Cheatham, Howell Lane, West Carroll	Book-Keeping.
Clinton, Laney Orlando, Grant	Book-Keeping.
Dawkins, Bennie Conwell, Union	Stenography.
Dunn, Boling Monroe, Caddo	
Godwin, William Elliott, Calcasieu	
Hancock, Winfield Scott, Lincoln	
Johnson, Norman, Winn	Book-Keeping.
Jones, William Anslem, Winn	Book-Keeping.
Kendall, Pearl, Lincoln	
Knowles, Lottie, Lincoln	
Kinman, Charles William, Lincoln	
Laird, Minnie Ola, Rapides	
McCasland, Bessie, Claiborne	Book-Keeping.
Mobley, James William, Red River	
Mullin, Frank Garrett, Lincoln	Book-Keeping.
Osborn, Marvin G., Franklin	
Petty, Alma Alina, Acadia	Book-Keeping.
Robinson, Leila, Texas	Book-Keeping.
Shehee, William Peyton, Bienville	
Shumate, Jesse Oliver, Winn	Book-Keeping.
Smitherman, James E., Bienville	Book-Keeping.
Steel, Robert Atkins, Lincoln	
Tetts, Walter Fletcher, Sabine	
Wallace, David, Bossier	
Wartelle, Henry Pierre, St Landry	
Wharton, Guy Verner, Mississippi	
Young, Zachary Taylor, Calcasieu	

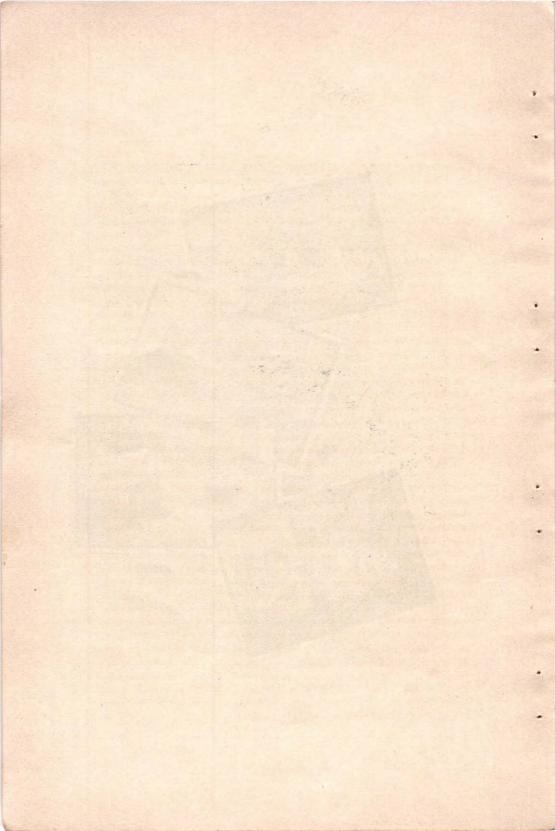
Roll of Students.

Abington, Douglas, DeSotoTelegraphy.
Adams, Robert L., LincolnMechanics.
Adams, Wallace Holley, CalcasieuStenography.
Allen, George Alvin, MorehouseBook-Keeping.
Allgood, Eula Blanche, ClaiborneBook-Keeping.
Ambrose, John Cyrus, WebsterBook-Keeping.
Anders, Albert Taylor, Ouachita Telegraphy.
Anders, James Felix, BienvilleMechanics & Book-Keeping.
Anders, John Robert, Ouachita Book-Keeping.
Anderson, Henry Ballard, St. Landry Mechanics.
Anderson, John Robert, West CarrollMechanics.
Armistead, W. W., Red River Book-Keeping.
Ashley, Allen, Lincoln Mechanics.
Aswell, Clarence Werner, LincolnTelgraphy.
Babb, Beverly Allen, RapidesBook-Keeping.
Baird, Lida Mary, Lincoln
Baker, John W., Franklin
Ballard, C. D., OuachitaBook-Keeping.
Barksdale, Fred Copeland, LincolnStenography.
Barr, Guy Oscar, UnionTelegraphy.
Barron, Cleveland, Bienville
Bartels, Lizzie, VermillionDomestic Science & Music.
Baucum, James Hamp, ClaiborneBook-Keeping.
Baucum, James Shelby, ClaiborneBook-Keeping & Telegraphy.
Bell, Clara May, Lincoln Stenography & Domestic Science.
Bell, Clinton Richard, LincolnStenography & Telegraphy.
Bell, Mary Willie, LiucolnStenography.
Benoit, Harvey Herron, OuachitaBook-Keeping & Stenography.
Biggs, Annie May, BossierBook-Keeping & Music.
Black Ella, FranklinStenography.
Blackmon, Edward Sylvester, LincolnStenography.
Bodin, Joseph, St. Mary
Bond, Belle, Avoyelles
Bonner, Theo, Claiborne
Boutte, Joseph Louis, Iberia Mechanics.
Bradley, Bertie, LincolnBook - Keeping.
Bradley, Mildred, Lincoln
Bragg, Christiana, LincolnStenography.
Bragg, Evelyn, Lincoln
Brannin, Katie, TensasTelegraphy.
Brannon, Sollie, GrantTelegraphy.

Brasher, Isabelle Jane, NatchitochesStenography.
Braswell, Guy Walter, LincolnTelegraphy.
Brian, Ney Lafayette, Rapides Printing & Book-Keeping.
Bridger, Phil R., CaldwellStenography.
Bridger, Sadie Kennedy, CaldwellDomestic Science & Music.
Drager, Saule Reinledy, CaldwellDomestic Science & Music.
Brooks, William Edward, Lincoln
Bruce, George Glover, CatahoulaMechanics.
Buchanan, Robert Dollerhide, Richland Book-Keeping, Stenography.
Burney, Pearl, East CarrollTelegraphy & Book-Keeping.
Burroughs, Benj., JacksonBook-Keeping.
Byerley, Fannie, East CarrollBook-Keeping.
Calcote, Viola, LincolnStenography.
Calhoun, Florence Isabelle, LincolnStenography & Music.
Cargill, Canon, LincolnTelegraphy & Music.
Carter, Charles Henry, MississippiBook-Keeping.
Carter, Pearl, Bienville
Cawthon, Sue Belle, Bienville
Cheatham, Howell Lane, West CarrollStenography & Book-Keeping.
Clampitt, Finis Leech, Claiborne
Clark, Julius Franklin, Acadia Book-Keeping.
Clark, Ernest Love, Red River
Clay, W. Robert, Lincoln Mechanics.
Clinton, Lanie Orlando, GrantStenography & Book-Keeping.
Cloud, Edgar, Lincoln Stenography.
Cobb, William James, WebsterBook-Keeping.
Cockfield, LeRoy Akron, NatchitochesPrinting & Book-Keeping.
Colbert, Mattie Morgan, Lincoln
Cole, Lena B., Union
Cole, John Thomas, Union
Collins, James, RapidesMechanics.
Collins, William Edwin, Caddo
Colvin, James Bennette, Ouachita Stenography.
Colvin, Robert Bentley, Lincoln
Colvin, Sallie, Lincoln
Colvin, Thomas Van Hook, LincolnStenography & Book-Keeping.
Compton, Eleanor, Rapides
Compton, Mary Edna, OuachitaDomestic Science & Music.
Compton, Samuel Gilbert, Rapides Book-Keeping.
Conger, Mary Lee, BienvilleStenography & Book-Keeping.
Couch, Nora, LincolnStenography & Book-Keeping.
Crow, Josaphine, West Carroll
Crow, Mansfield, West CarrollBook-Keeping.
Cuthbert, Leo Benton, RichlandTelegraphy & Book-Keeping.



DOMESTIC SCIENCE CLASSES.

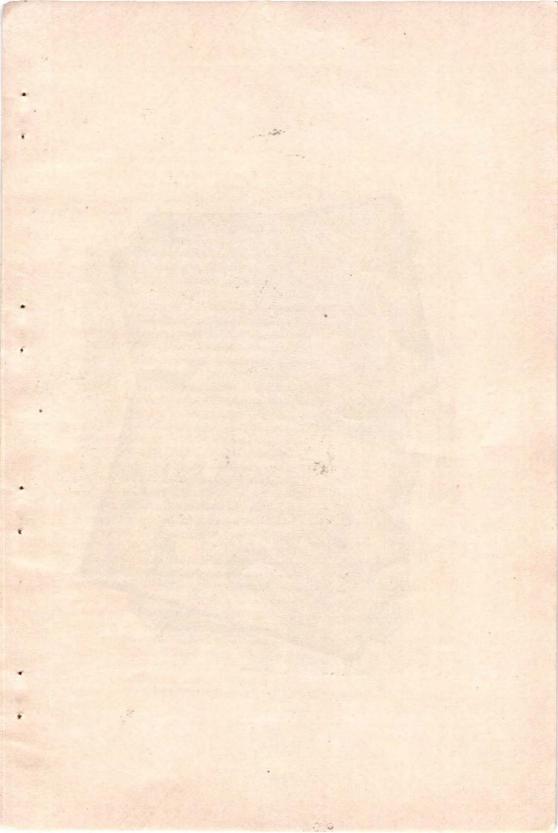


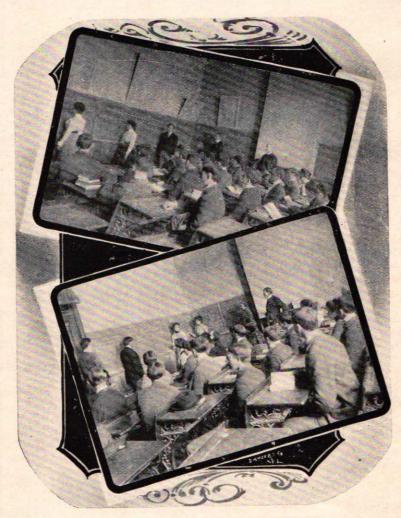
Dale, Mary, Concordia Domestic Science & Music.
Davidson, Vanda Arthur, ClaiborneBook-Keeping.
Davis, Wesley Eugene, Lincoln Stenography & Book-Keeping.
Dawkins, Bennie Conwell, Union Stenography.
Dawkins, Herbert, Elmer, UnionStenography.
Day, Joseph Henry, Franklin Mechanics.
Dear, Hugh, De SotoTelegraphy.
Deshotels, Jules, St Landry Book-Keeping & Stenography.
Duncan, Benton Morris. LincolnMechanics.
Dunckelman, Walter, Natchitoches Book-Keeping & Stenography.
Dunn, Boling Monroe, Caddo Book-Keeping.
Ellington, Charles L., Richland Telegraphy.
Elliott, Clara Rebecca, Union Domestic Science & Music.
Ellis, Bessie Lee, Tensas Domestic Science.
Ellis, Charles Ford, Union Stenography.
Ellis, Ella, Union
Ellis, Lena, Union Domestic Science.
Ellis, Sallie, Union
Ethridge, Laurence Edward, Grant
Evans, John Burton, Red RiverBook-Keeping.
Eubanks, Emma, Lincoln
Feazel, Iber Jackson, Jackson
Fisher, Franklin Branch, Webster
Fletcher, Lillian Cumile, Red River Domestic Science & Music.
Ford, William W., CatahoulaBook-Keeping.
Foster, John Sanders, DeSoto
Freeland, Edith, Morehouse Book-Keeping & Music.
Garland, Augustus Hill, St. Landry Mechanics.
Garrison, Mary, Lincoln
George, Janie, Rapides Domestic Science, Telegraphy & Music.
George, Taylor, UnionPrinting.
Girod, Lewis Liddell, Ouachita
Glathary, Thomas S., Lincoln Mechanics & Printing.
Godwin, William Elliott, Calcasieu Book-Keeping & Mechanics.
Goff, Hattie Percy, Lincoln Printing
Goodenough, Clara Elizabeth, Liucoln Domestic Science.
Goodenough, Nettie, LincolnPrinting & Domestic Science,
Goodenough, Pearl, Lincoln Domestic Science & Stenography.
Goodwin, Orren Packenham, LincolnStenography.
Gore, J. C., BossierBook-Keeping.
Graham, Alice Helen, Lincoln
Grambling, Ollie, LincolnDomestic Science.
Graves, James Quarles, Jr., Caldwell
Oraces, values quartes, vi., calumen

Garage Misses A. Timosla	Tolomorbu & Standard
Greene, Thomas A., Lincoln	Telegraphy & Stenography.
Greening, Adolphus, DeSoto	
Griffin, Ida, Natchitoches	
Gullatt, Leona, Lincoln	Domestic Science.
Gwin, Malinda Isabelle, Richland	
Gwin, Margaret Lucretia, Richland	
Guillory, Thomas A., St. Landry	
Guyton, Edmund Alfred, Ouachita	
Haley, William Wyatte, Avoyelles	
Halford, Maude, Tensas	
Hammons, Leon, Ouachita	Stenography & Music.
Hancock, Eva, Lincoln	Stenography.
Hancock, James Marvin, Lincoln	Mechanics.
Hancock, Winfield Scott, Lincoln	Printing and Stenography.
Hardesty, Fannie Rebecca, Richland	Stenography.
Hardy, Kate Ellen, Lincoln	Domestic Science.
Hardy, Robert Marion, Jr., Lincoln	
Harrell, Ruth, Lincoln	
Harris, Louis B., Livingston	
Harrison, Lloyd J, Grant	
Hatch, John McIntosh, Richland	
Hattaway, Carl Clinton, Lincoln	
Hattaway, Carrie May, Lincoln	
Hattaway, Donnie Florence, Lincoln .	
Hay, Anna Josephine, Union	
Heard, Joseph Richard, Lincoln	Domestic Sei
Heard, Katherine Florence, Lincoln	
Hebert, Mary Edith, Lincoln	
Hedrick, Gipson Clark, West Carroll	
Hemler, William Fred, Richland	
Herring, Carl Wesley, West Carroll	
Hines, Louis Bruce, Jackson	
Hodge, Charles Wesley, Lincoln	
Hodge, Daisy B., Lincoln	
Hodge, Duke, Union	
Hodge, Florence Leila, Lincoln	Domestic Science.
Hodge, Tobin, Union	Telegraphy.
Hodge, Wesley, J., Union	
Hodges, Virginia, Lincoln	
Holstead, Bernice, Lincoln	
Holstead, Clyde, Lincoln	
Hoover, Louis D., Concordia	
Howard, Louis Benton, Red River	Book-Keeping & Music
	I d and

Howard, Rossie, Lincoln	Printing.
Hoyt, Leona, Rapides	Book-Keeping.
Hoyt, Samuel, Rapides	Mechanics.
Hubbard, John E., St. Landry	Telegraphy.
Hudson, Addison Elbert, Bienville	
Hudson, Doty A., Arkansas	
Hudspeth, Thomas L., St. Landry	
Hurt, Julius Homer, Lincoln	
Hurt, J. J., Lincoln	
Jackson, Mason, Lincoln	Book-Keening
Jacques, Cecile, Caddo Stenogr	anhy & Domestic Science
Jarrell, Ada Eunice, Claiborne	
Jarrell, Willie Laurence, ClaiborneBook	-Keening & Stenography
Johnson, Clinton, Winn	Telegraphy.
Johnson, Louie, Rapides.	
Johnson, Norman, WinnBook	-Vasning & Stangaranhy
Jones, Blanche, Lincoln	
Jones, Henry Frank, Jackson	
Jones, Henry Frank, Jackson	Pook Veening.
Jones, William Anslem, Winn	
Kea, Lemmie Leonidas, LincolnBoo	ok-Keeping & Telegraphy.
Kendall, Pearl, LincolnDom	lestic Science & Printing.
Kendall, Ruby, Lincoln	
Keyser, Kenneth, Rapides	
Kidd, Orum Lafayette, BienvilleBook	
Killian, Oscar Coleman, Franklin	
King, Adair Western, Claiborne	Stenography.
Kinman, Charles William, LincolnSten	
Kirkland, Sue Agnes, Lincoln	
Knowles, Jessie, Lincoln	
Knowles, Lottie, LincolnDomestic Sci.,	Telegraphy, Stenography.
Kouns, Lurline May, Red RiverStenog	
Koutezkey, George, Richland	
Laird, Minnie Ola, Rapides	
Landry, J. Seville, Vermillion	Telegraphy.
Laughlin, Louis, Acadia	
Leary, Walter Smith, Bienville	
Lee, Elmo Pierce, Red River	
Lee, Jordan G. Jr., Union	Mechanics.
Lee, William Wallace, Jr., Franklin	
Lewis, Jessie, Lincoln	Domestic Science.
Lewis, Lothard L., Lincoln	
Lewis, Nicholas Henry, Madison	
Liner, Henry W., Lincoln	
Lomax, Nora Elizabeth, Lincoln	Stenography.

1	Lott, Willie, LincolnDomestic Science.
1	Manning, James Crawford, UnionStenography.
	Manning, Jessie, UnionMusic & Domestic Science.
	Martin, Alice, WebsterDomestic Science.
1	Martin, Webb Hunter, Bossier Book-Keeping & Stenography.
1	Martin, William Mike, WebsterMechanics.
	May, John Edwin, Lincoln Telegraphy.
	May, Nettie Eudora, LincolnStenography & Music.
	Mayfield, Maude Leslie, Lincoln Printing.
	Mayfield, Irvin Hall, Lincoln
	McBride, Nancy, Lincoln Domestic Science.
	McBride, Nicye Anne, Lincoln
	McCasland, Bessie, Claiborne Stenography & Book-Keeping.
	McCaskill, George E., De Soto
	McCoy, John Benjamin, Franklin Telegraphy.
	McCrary, Katie, Lincoln
	IcGehee, Balfour, Ouachita
	AcGough, Doty, UnionBook-Keeping.
	McKinney, Hugh C., Bossier
	McLeod, Alice, Lincoln
	McMath, Sula, Arkansas
	McQuiller, Boatner, Ouachita Telegraphy.
	Meadors, Nannie, Arkansas Domestic Science.
	Meadors, Rachael Bond, Arkansas Domestic Science & Music.
	Meadows, Eunice Duke, LincolnStenography & Domestic Science.
	Meadows, Fannie May, LincolnStenography & Domestic Science.
	Meadows, Irma Duke, Claiborne
	Merrell, Edgar Patton, Red RiverTelegraphy.
N	Mhoon, William Stanley, Richland Telegraphy.
1	Mims, Samuel S., WebsterStenography.
1	Mobley, James William, Red River Book-Keeping.
	Moffett, Ashbey, Natchitoches
	Moffett, Dayton W., NatchitochesBook-Keeping.
1	Moffett, Ida, Natchitoches
	Moffett, Onus, WinnTelegraphy.
	Moncrief, William Walton, Lincoln
1	Moncure, Fred Yamond, Lincoln Stenography.
	Moreau, Charles Aorilian, Avoyelles
1	Morrison, Mary E., OuachitaBook-Keeping, Stenography & Music
N	Morrow, Alice, St. Landry
1	Mullin, Frank Garrett, Lincoln Book-Keeping, Stenography, Music.
	Murphy, G. Arthur, CaldwellTelegraphy.
N	Murphey, Mary E., Caddo Domestic Science.

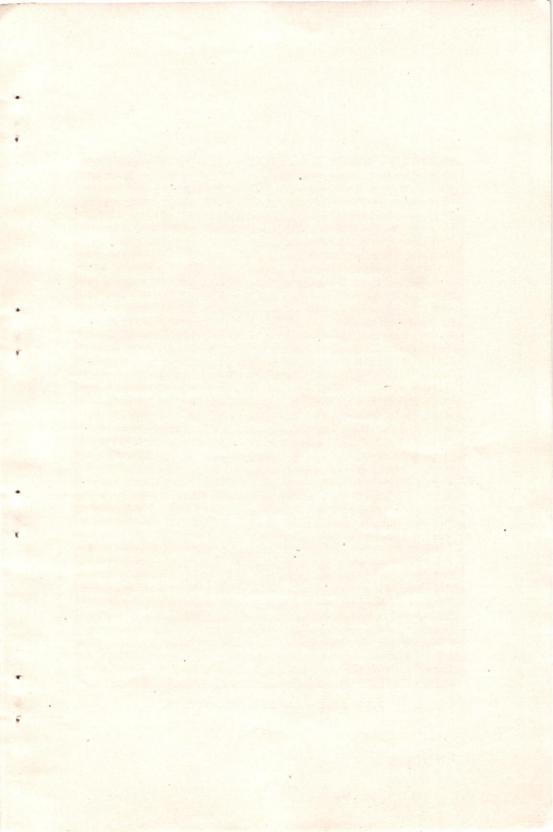


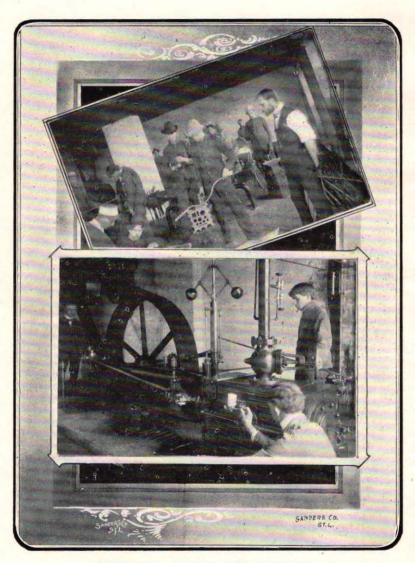


CLASS IN ENGLISH.—CLASS IN MATHEMATICS.

	Murphy, Mattie Agnes, NatchitochesDomestic Science.
	Musser, Robert E., Caddo
	Nelken, Abey, NatchitochesPrinting.
	Nelson, Mary Catherine, Bienville, Stenography & Domestic Science.
	Norris, Elizabeth, DeSotoDomestic Science & Music.
	Newcomer, Henry Joseph, FranklinPrinting.
	Newcomer, Jessie Belle, FranklinDomestic Science & Music.
	Oakes, Ennis Telfare ClaiborneBook-Keeping.
	Oakes, Joseph Morton, Claiborne Mechanics.
	O'Bannon, Esme, Lincoln Printing & Book-Keeping.
	O'Bannon, Jimmie DeBet, LincolnDomestic Science.
	O'Neal, James Floyd, LincolnMechanics.
	O'Neal, Wiley Wilburn, Lincoln Mechanics.
	Osborn Marvin G., FranklinStenography & Telegraphy.
	Palmer, Neely McCoy, ClaiborneBook-Keeping.
	Parker, Thomas Atkins, West CarrollBook-Keeping.
	Pearce, William Floyd, Lincoln
	Pennebaker, Charley Amulous, FranklinTelegraphy
	Pennebaker, Ernest Abell, FranklinTelegraphy.
	Petty, Alma Alina, AcadiaBook-Keeping & Stenography.
	Pittard, Grover Fitzhue, LincolnPrinting.
	Pitts, Jane Estell, Lincoln Domestic Science.
	Poland, Jennie, BienvilleBook-Keeping & Stenography.
	Powell, Thomas James, East CarrollBook-Keeping.
	Powell, Walter Marcellus, Red RiverBook-Keeping.
	Price, Fred Everett, LincolnStenography.
	Purvis, Carrie Hatch, RichlandDomestic Science & Music.
	Raphiel, Joseph Stearford, Natchitoches,Stenography & Telegraphy.
	Raphiel, Pearl, Natchitoches Domestic Science & Stenography.
	Reed, Arthur M., LincolnBook-Keeping.
	Reed, Philip Marion, St. LandryTelegraphy.
	Riggs, Carrie Lee, Red River Stenography, Domestic Science & Music.
	Rinehart, William Roy, LincolnMechanics.
	Roberson, Lillie, Bossier
Ė	Roberson, Nora, Bossier
	Robertson, James L., DeSotoTelegraphy.
	Robinson, Leila, CaddoBook-Keeping.
	Robinson, Monroe DeKalb, BienvilleBook-Keeping.
	Ryan, John Joseph, Lincoln Book-Keeping.
	Sartor, Mary Louise, Richland Domestic Science.
	Sauls, Joseph, Lincoln Mechanics.
	Scroggin, Henry Matt, JacksonBook-Keeping.
	Shaver, Lee B., UnionBook-Keeping.

	Shaver, Mary, Bossier Domestic Science.
	Shaver, Sallie, Bossier Domestic Science.
	Shehee, Henry Thomas, Bienville
	Shehee, William Peyton, BienvilleStenography & Telegraphy.
	Shumate, Jessie Oliver, Winn Book-Keeping.
- 19	Shumate, Ina Leona, Winu
	Shumate, Marion Thomas, Winn Book-Keeping & Stenography.
	Simonton, Edwin, Jackson
	Simpson, Addie Lou, ClaiborneStenography.
	Simpson, Benjamin Thomas, ClaiborneBook-Keeping.
	Simpson, Sallie Frances, Claiborne
	Smith, Doyle, LincolnStenography.
	Smith, Julia Agnes, JacksonStenography & Music.
	Smith, Robert T., CalcasieuTelegraphy.
	Smith, Sallie Dee, CalcasieuBook-Keeping.
	Smitherman, James E., BienvilleBook-Keeping.
	Snyder, William Marion, Franklin
	Stansbury, Vivian Francis, Vermillion Stenography & Book-Keeping.
	Stayton, Jonnie, De Soto
	Steel, Robert Atkins, LincolnStenography.
	Steele, Sadie Godwin, Red River Domestic Science.
1	Stevens, Annie May, LincolnStenography.
	Stewart, Ida Nora, WebsterDomestic Science & Music.
- 1	Story, Lake Scott, LivingstonBook-Keeping.
	Stovall, Dennis Mackey, JacksonBook-Keeping.
	Stovall, William Lee, JacksonBook-Keeping.
	Sutton, Thomas Hough, Natchitoches Book-Keeping & Stenography.
	Sweat, Leonard Covington, RapidesBook-Keeping.
-	Talbot, Benjamin Paul, UnionBook-Keeping.
1	Tanner, Florence Lillian, AvoyellesStenography.
1	Tetts, W. Fletcher, SabineBook-Keeping & Stenography.
-	Thatcher, Fred Gray, Lincoln Mechanics.
_3	Thatcher, Mattie Aurilla, ArkansasDomestic Science.
-	Thatcher, Walter Robert, LincolnMechanics & Book-Keeping.
-31	Thigpen, J. M., DeSotoBook-Keeping & Telegraphy.
1	Thompson, Dhu, LincolnTelegraphy.
1	Thurman, John Weldon, LincolnTelegraphy.
1	Tigner, Willie Lee, ClaibornePrinting.
- 5	Tippit, Alvin J., OuachitaTelegraphy.
99	Tugwell, Joseph Lloyd, BossierStenography & Book-Keeping.
9	Turner, Abner Drake, WebsterStenography.
	Turner, Benjamin Franklin, WebsterBook-Keeping.
-	Turrentine, Lena Lawrence, Lincoln Domestic Science.





FORGE SHOP. - MAKING INDICATOR CARD.

Vaughan, Arthur Lee, Bossier	
Vaughan, Mattie Ann, Bossier	
Vaughan, Walter James, Bossier	
Vidrine, Robert, St. Landry	Book-Keeping & Music.
Volz, John Henry, Lincoln	Mechanics.
Walker, Minnie Viola, Winn	Music & Book - Keeping.
Wall, Wesley J., Ouachita	
Wallace, Bertha, Winn	Stenography.
Wallace, David, Bossier	Book - Keeping.
Warren, Homer Orlandor, Lincoln	
Warren, Viola, Lincoln	Domestic Science.
Wartelle, Henry Pierre, St. Landry	
Wasson, Charles, Jackson	
Watson, Joseph W., Livingston	
Watson, Theressa Elizabeth, Lincoln	
Watson, William Bryant, Lincoln	
Watts, Mary Coleman, Jackson	.Stenography & Book - Keeping.
Watts, Willie Attalla, Jackson	
Wharton, Guy Verner, Mississippi	
Wiggins, Daniel Byron, Vermillion	
Williams, Ethel, Lincoln	
Williams, John A., Claiborne	
Williams, James Hugh, Vermillion	
Williams, W. E., Richland	
Willis, Mary Lou, Claiborne	
Wilson, George Levi, Rapides	
Wright, John, Winn	
Wright, Thomas Rhoderick, Lincoln	
Wright, Wade A., Winn	
Yarbrough, Henry Covell, Lincoln	
Yearwood, J. Garnett, Bienville	
Yearwood, Jones Fuller, Bienville	
Young, Zachary Taylor, Calcasieu	
Younse, Lyla, Lincoln	
- June, Die Die Committee in the committ	The same of the sa

Daily Schedule

PERIODS	COURSE.	FIRST 1st TERM.	YEAR. 2nd TERM.	SECOND 1st TERM.	YEAR. 2nd TERM
1st.	Mechanics D. Science Business	History History History	Study Study Study	Writing Writing Writing	Botany Botany Botany
2nd.	Mechanics D. Science Business	Writing Writing Writing	Math. Math. Math.	Study Study Study	Math. Math. Math.
3rd.	Mechanics D. Science Business	English English English	Writing Writing Writing	English English English	History History History
4th.	Mechanics D. Science Business	Math. Math.	Geography Geography Geography	History	Drawing Drawing Drawing
5th.	Mechanics D. Science Business	Geography Geography Geography	English English English	Math. Math. Math.	Study Study Study
6th.	Mechanics D. Science Business	Study Study Study	History History History	Physiology Physiology Physiology	English

Morning Session closes at 12-45.

of Last Session.

THIRD	YEAR.	FOURTE	I YEAR.	F1FTH	YEAR.
1st TERM.	2nd TERM.	1st TERM.	2nd TERM.	1st TERM.	2nd TERM.
English	Math.	Mechanics	Study	Study	Math.
English	Math.	Study	Study	C. of Cook	Study
English	Math.	Bus. Comp	Study	Study	Math.
Study	English	Drawing	Chemistry	Drawing	Geology
Study	English	Drawing	Chemistry	Drawing	Geology
Study	English	Study	Chemistry	Drawing	Geology
Physics	Drawing	Math.	Drawing	Pol. Econ	Study
Physics	Zoology	Math.	Study	Pol. Econ	Pol. Econ
Physics	Bot or Zool	Math.	Drawing	Pol. Econ	Pol. Econ
Math.	Study	Chemistry	Study	English	English
Math.	Zoology	Chemistry	H. Sanita.	English	English
Math.	Study	Chemistry	Com. Law	English	English
Drawing	Stndy	Civics	Math.	Study	EngBoil.
Botany	Study	Civics	Math.	Study	Study
Study	Study	Civics	Math.	Study	Study
Study -	Physics	Study	English	Math.	Study
Botany	Physics -	Study	English	Study	Study
Bus. Arith.	Physics	Study	English	Math.	Study

Industrial work begins at 2 P. M. Closes at 4-45.



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