University of Florida

GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA

Catalog 1915-16

Announcements 1916-17

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REGISTER

UNIVERSITY CALENDAR

1916-1917

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September 18, *Monday*.....Summer Recess ends.
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November 30, *Thursday*.....Thanksgiving Holiday.
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J. R. WATSON, A.M.,
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H. E. STEVENS, M.S.,
Plant Pathologist to the Experiment Station.

S. E. COLLISON, M.S.,
Chemist to the Experiment Station.

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C. L. WILLOUGHBY, B.Agr.,
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A. P. SPENCER, M.S.,
District Agent of Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work for Central and South Florida.

E. S. PACE, B.S.,
District Agent of Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work for North Florida.

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Associate Professor of History and Economics.

M. N. BEELER, B.J., B.S.A.,
In Charge of Agricultural Journalism and Correspondence Courses and Editor of Agricultural News Service.

C. D. SHERBAKOFF, M.S., Ph.D. (Cornell),
Assistant Plant Pathologist to the Experiment Station.

JAS. M. CHAPMAN, D.O.,
Assistant Professor of Oratory and Public Speaking.

W. S. CAWTHON, M.A.,
Assistant Professor of Mathematics and Physics.

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Assistant Chemist to the Experiment Station.

JOHN BELLING, B.Sc.,
Editor and Assistant Botanist to the Experiment Station.

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Assistant Professor of Soils and Fertilizers.

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Instructor in Mechanic Arts and Foreman of Shops.

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Instructor in Chemistry.

F. F. HALMA, B.S.,
Assistant Horticulturalist to the Experiment Station.

JULIUS MATZ, B.S.,
Laboratory Assistant in Plant Pathology to the Experiment Station.

H. G. CLAYTON, B.S.A.,
Laboratory Assistant in Dairying to the Experiment Station.

H. L. DOZIER, B.S.,
Laboratory Assistant in Entomology to the Experiment Station.

S. L. HOLLAND, A.B.,
Fellow and Assistant in Latin.

G. B. KNOWLES, A.B.,
Fellow and Assistant in History.

H. S. SAWYER, A.B.,
Fellow and Assistant in History.

C. A. ROBERTSON, A.B.,
Fellow and Assistant in English.

R. P. TERRY, A.B.,
Fellow and Assistant in Latin, Laboratory Assistant in Psychology.

R. J. McPHERSON, B.S.A.,
Student Assistant in Agricultural Correspondence Courses.

C. M. MANN,
Student Assistant in Dairying.

GORDON HART,
Student Laboratory Assistant in Chemistry.

MISS MARY C. CONNER,
Instructor in Violin and Voice and Director of Glee Club.

K. H. GRAHAM,
Auditor and Purchasing Agent.

M. B. HADLEY, A.B.,
Librarian.

T. VAN HYNING,
Curator of Museum and Librarian to the Experiment Station.

MISS W. B. ELLIS, A.B.,
Registrar.

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MISS MARY McROBBIE,
Graduate Nurse in Charge of the Infirmary.

MRS. MARGARET PEELER,
Assistant Matron.

MISS R. A. SEEL,
Secretary to the President.

MISS ELEANOR G. SHAW,
Secretary to the Experiment Station.

MISS L. R. HUNTER,
Assistant to the Auditor.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE FACULTY

The President of the University is *ex officio* a member of all Standing Committees.

ADMISSION.—Professors Keppel, Farr, Crandall, Davis, and Ault.

ATHLETICS.—Professors Cox, Walker, Summers, Ault, and Rast.

DISCIPLINE.—Professors Flint, Walker, Cox, Summers, and Cawthon.

GRADUATE WORK.—Professors Anderson, Farr, Rolfs, Benton, Trusler, and Thackston.

LIBRARY.—Professors Farr, Keppel, Sims, and Chandler and Mr. Hadley.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS.—Professors Davis, Floyd, Crow, Sellers, and Grimm.

PUBLICITY.—Professors Willoughby, Etheridge, Hathaway, and Grimm and Mr. Beeler.

SCHEDULE.—Professors Thoroughgood, Flint, Cawthon, Perry, and Nelson.

SELF-HELP.—Professors Floyd, Thoroughgood, Buchholz, Perry, and Nelson.

STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS.—Professors Willoughby, Buchholz, Crandall, Simms, and Chandler.

STUDENT WEEKLY.—Professors Benton, Crow, Farr,and Trusler.

UNIVERSITY PUBLICATIONS.—Professors Crow, Etheridge, Hathaway, and Strong and Mr. Beeler.

MILITARY ORGANIZATION

MAJOR E. S. WALKER, U. S. Army, Retired
Professor of Military Science and Tactics.

FIELD, STAFF, AND NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF

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J. A. JOHNSON.....*First Lieutenant and Adjutant*
G. HART.....*First Lieutenant and Quartermaster*
J. M. TILLMAN.....*Sergeant Major*
S. D. PADGETT.....*Color Sergeant*

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GENERAL INFORMATION

GIFTS

The facilities of many of the state educational institutions of the South have in recent years been increased by substantial gifts. With deep gratitude the University acknowledges that it also has profited by this generosity. It feels confident that other broad-minded persons will desire to help in its upbuilding. All gifts, of whatever nature or value, will be gladly received and acknowledged.

Chair of Secondary Education.—This opportunity is taken of acknowledging the annual gift by the General Education Board, of New York, of seventeen hundred and fifty dollars ($1,750) toward the establishment and maintenance of a Professorship of Secondary Education.

Instructorship of Spanish, Portuguese, and South American Affairs.—The University gratefully acknowledges the gift from the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace of three hundred dollars ($300), used in securing the services of a teacher of Spanish and Portuguese and of "South American Affairs" in the Summer School, session of 1915.

Instructorship of Bird-Study.—This opportunity is taken to thank the National Association of Audubon Societies for making it possible to offer a course in Bird-Study during the 1915 session of the Summer School.

Scholarships.—No method of contributing to the spread of higher education is wiser or more beneficent than to give a worthy and ambitious young man the opportunity of availing himself of the advantages offered by his state university. The establishment of several scholarships is gratefully acknowledged. A list of these and the names of the donors will be found on pages 34 to 36.

HISTORY

Beginning with its territorial days Florida has always manifested interest in higher education, and with this in mind has formulated many plans and established many institutions.

As early as 1824 the foundation of a university was discussed by the Legislative Council. In 1836 trustees for a proposed university were named, but these seem to have accomplished nothing. (*Memoirs of Florida*, 1,168.)

Upon its admission to the Union in 1845, the State was granted by the general government nearly a hundred thousand acres of land, the proceeds from which were to be used to establish two seminaries, one east and one west of the Suwannee River. This led to the foundation at Ocala in 1852 of the East Florida Seminary and of the West Florida Seminary at Tallahassee in 1856. The former of these institutions was, however, removed to Gainesville in 1866. The State Constitution of 1868 contained provisions for establishing and maintaining a university (*Art.* VIII, *Sec.* 2), pursuant to which the Legislature passed the next year "An Act to Establish a Uniform System of Common Schools and a University." The salient features of this Act show high ideals and purposes and would be a credit to any state. Other attempts to establish a university were made in 1883 by the State Board of Education and in 1885 by the Legislature. Furthermore, the State Constitution, adopted later in the year 1885, expressly permitted special legislation with regard to a university.

Meanwhile, in 1870, the Legislature had, in accordance with the terms of the "Land-Grant College" Act of Congress of 1862, passed "An Act to Establish the Florida Agricultural College." An Act supplementary to this was passed in 1872, and the State received from the general government ninety thousand acres of land, the proceeds from which were to be used in support of the proposed college. A site for the college was selected in 1873 and again in 1875. No educational work having been accomplished in the "temporary college edifice" at its second location, the trustees appointed a committee in 1878 to decide upon a more suitable situation. Not until 1883 was the third site selected—this time, Lake City. Here building operations were pushed forward as rapidly as possible and, upon the completion of the main building in the autumn of 1884, the work of instruction was finally begun. An attempt was made in 1886 by this institution to have its name changed to the "University of Florida," a title it finally secured by the Legislative Act of 1903. Before this, in 1887, the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station had, in accordance with the

terms of the Hatch Act, been established as one of its departments and three years later the provisions of the Morrill Act provided a substantial increase in its annual income.

During these years, in addition to the three already mentioned, three other institutions of higher education, all depending upon the State for support, had come one by one into existence. These were the Normal School at DeFuniak Springs, the South Florida College at Bartow, and the Agricultural Institute in Osceola County. In 1905, however, inasmuch as these six institutions had failed to make satisfactory differentiation among themselves and to separate their work sufficiently from that of the high schools of the State, and inasmuch as the cost of maintaining all seemed disproportionate to the results obtained, the Legislature passed the "Buckman Act," the practical effect of which was to merge the six into the "Florida Female College," at Tallahassee, and the "University of the State of Florida." Both these institutions began their scholastic work in September, 1905. In 1909 an Act of the Legislature changed the name of the one to the "Florida State College for Women," of the other to the "University of Florida."

During the first session of the University a distinct Normal School, which included two years of Sub-Freshman grade, was maintained. In addition to this, instruction was given in agriculture and in engineering, as well as in the usual collegiate branches. Candidates for admission to the Freshman class must have finished the eleventh grade of a high school. The Agricultural Experiment Station was a separate division, altho members of its Staff gave instruction to the students and the President of the University acted as its Director. The next year the Staff of the Agricultural Experiment Station were required to devote their time exclusively to Station activities, and Mr. P. H. Rolfs was elected Director. The Normal School was abolished and instruction in pedagogy was transferred to the University proper. Two years of Sub-Freshman work were, however, still offered.

Upon the election in 1909 of Dr. A. A. Murphree to the presidency, steps were taken to reorganize the University. The present organization dates from 1910. The College of Law was added in 1909 and the departments offering instruction mainly to normal students were organized into a college

in 1912. In 1913 the present entrance requirements went into effect. The same year a Summer School was established at the University by Act of the Legislature and the Farmers' Institute Work of the University and the Cooperative Demonstration Work for Florida of the United States Department of Agriculture were combined. In 1915 the Florida Plant Board was organized, with headquarters on the campus. On July 1 of the same year, all the agricultural activities of the University were placed under the direction of the Dean of the College of Agriculture.

LOCATION

On the 6th day of July, 1905, acting under powers conferred by the Buckman Act, the State Board of Education and the Board of Control, in joint session, selected Gainesville as the location for the University. During the scholastic year of 1905-06, that is, until suitable buildings could be erected at Gainesville, it was found necessary to carry on the work of the University at Lake City. Since the summer of 1906 the institution has occupied its present site.

The advantages that Gainesville presents as the seat of the University are numerous. It is centrally located and easy of access. It has well-paved, lighted, and shaded streets, an exceptionally pure water supply, and a good sewerage system. The citizens are energetic, progressive, and hospitable. The moral atmosphere is wholesome and for years the sale of intoxicants has been prohibited by law. The leading religious denominations have attractive places of worship.

INCOME

The annual income of the University, apart from Legislative appropriations, is derived principally from the following Federal grants: (a) The "East Florida Seminary Fund," amounting to about two thousand dollars ($2,000); (b) the "Agricultural College Fund" bonds, yielding about seventy-seven hundred dollars ($7,700); (c) one-half of the "Morrill Fund," amounting to twelve thousand five hundred dollars ($12,500); (d) one-half of the "Nelson Fund," yielding twelve thousand five hundred dollars ($12,500). The total income thus derived amounts to thirty-four thousand seven hundred dollars $(34,700).

For the support of the Agricultural Experiment Station the Federal government makes two annual grants: (a) the "Hatch Fund" and (b) the "Adams Fund." Each of these amounts to fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000).

For the extension of Cooperative Demonstration Work the University receives ten thousand dollars ($10,000) annually from the "Smith-Lever Fund." In addition to this, a conditional appropriation of six thousand four hundred and ninety-one dollars ($6,491) for the year 1915-1916 and of eleven thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight dollars ($11,898) for the year 1916-1917 became available from the same fund by Legislative action in appropriating like amounts. The amount of these conditional appropriations from the "Smith-Lever Fund" is to be increased by five thousand four hundred and eight ($5,408) annually until the year 1921, when a new apportionment between the States of the Union will be made.

EQUIPMENT

GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS

The University occupies a tract of six hundred and four acres, situated in the western extremity of Gainesville. Ninety acres of this tract are devoted to the campus, drill-grounds, and athletic fields; one hundred and thirty-five acres are utilized for the farm of the College of Agriculture; the remainder is used by the Agricultural Experiment Station.

The University is one of the few institutions in the United States that made plans before laying the foundation of a single building for all future development of the campus, as far as this could be foreseen. Consequently the campus presents an harmonious appearance. The liberality of the State has permitted the erection of buildings as fast as they were needed. Twelve have already been constructed, all of which are lighted with electricity, supplied with city water, and furnished with modern improvements. These buildings are:

The two *Dormitories,* Thomas Hall and Buckman Hall, brick and concrete structures, three stories in height, sixty feet in width and three hundred and two hundred and forty feet, respectively, in length. They are built in fireproof sections, each containing twelve suites of dormitory-rooms and on each floor of each section a shower-bath, lavatory, and toilet.

The *Mechanic Arts Shop,* a one-story brick building, sixty feet long and thirty feet wide, with a wing thirty feet long and twenty feet wide. It provides for the shopwork in the Engineering, Mechanic Arts, and Manual Training Courses.

Science Hall, a brick and concrete building of two stories and a finished basement, one hundred and thirty-five feet long and sixty-six feet wide. It contains the classrooms and laboratories of the Departments of Botany and Horticulture, Chemistry, Physics, and Biology and Geology.

The *Experiment Station Building,* a brick and concrete structure of three stories and a finished basement, one hundred and twenty-five feet long and sixty feet wide. It contains the offices and laboratories of the Agricultural Experiment Station.

Engineering Hall, a brick and terra-cotta structure, three stories high, one hundred and twenty-two feet long and seventy-three feet wide, with a one-story wing for boilers and steam-engine laboratory. It provides offices, classrooms, laboratories, and drafting-rooms for the Departments of Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, and Mechanic Arts.

The *Gymnasium,* a temporary one-story wooden structure, sixty feet long and forty feet wide. It is provided with equipment for physical training, lockers, and showers. A swimming-pool, thirty-six feet long, twenty-four feet wide, and from four and a half to seven feet deep, has recently been added.

The *Agricultural College Building,* a brick and concrete structure, three stories high, one hundred and fifteen feet long and sixty-five feet wide. It provides for classrooms, laboratories, and offices for the Departments of Agronomy, Animal Husbandry, and for Extension Work. One half of the second floor is used at present as a general assembly hall.

The *University Commons,* a brick building of one story and basement, one hundred and fourteen feet long and forty-two feet wide, with a wing forty-nine feet long and twenty-seven feet wide. It provides a large dining-hall and kitchen.

Language Hall, a brick and stone structure of three stories, one hundred and thirty-five feet long and sixty-six feet wide. It is the home of the College of Arts and Sciences and provides classrooms and offices for the Departments of Languages, His-

tory, and Mathematics, together with the administrative offices of the University and rooms for the use of the literary societies and the Young Men's Christian Association. At present the main offices of the Plant Board are in this building.

George Peabody Hall, erected at a cost of forty thousand dollars ($40,000), the gift of the Peabody Board of Trust, and named in honor of the great benefactor of the South. It is a brick building, three stories high, one hundred and thirty-five feet long and seventy-two feet wide. It provides for the Departments of Education and Philosophy and for the Teacher Training Work of the University. The general library of the University is at present in this building.

The *College of Law Building,* a brick and stone structure of two stories, one hundred and twenty feet long and seventy feet wide. It contains an auditorium, model court-room, lecture-rooms and offices, library, reading and consultation rooms, cataloguing room, and quarters for the Marshall Debating Society.

VALUE.—The value of the property used for the work of the University is about $660,000.

LIBRARY

The general Library contains about 17,000 volumes. Additional books are purchased as fast as funds are available. An effort is being made to place on the shelves all books extant relating to Florida history.

All the books in the Library are catalogued and shelved according to the Dewey system, making them readily available for reference. Students are encouraged to use the card catalogs, which are arranged alphabetically, both according to authors and to subjects, and by free access to the stacks to become familiar with the books themselves. The librarian or a student assistant is always in attendance to explain the arrangement of books and to give aid in reference work. A taste for literature and information is being developed in many students who, before entering the University, have not had access to a good library.

As a designated depository of Federal documents, the Library receives each year several hundred volumes of valuable government publications. Files are kept of all Florida

State publications and of the bulletins and reports of the Agricultural Experiment Stations throughout the Union.

In the reading-room are one hundred and twelve of the best general and technical periodicals. The back numbers of these are bound and kept on file and the early volumes purchased whenever they can be obtained and funds permit. Here also are received the leading newspapers of the State. County papers are added to the list at the request of students.

The technical departments possess special libraries, housed in their respective buildings, but accessible to all members of the University.

MUSEUM

The University Museum occupies rooms in Science Hall, where it has recently been installed with new exhibition and storage cases. Its functions are to embody the material of a State museum; to collect and preserve a complete representation of the history of the State of Florida, both natural and civil: the natural history to be represented by complete collections of the minerals, the flora, and the fauna; the civil by material illustrating the advancement of civilization in the State, together with the economic natural resources.

The collections at present embrace over two hundred and fifty mounted birds, six hundred bird skins, about one hundred bird nests, and nearly eight hundred sets of bird eggs. Nearly two hundred snakes and lizards, about thirteen thousand shells, two thousand prehistoric Indian relics, several thousand fossils, about one hundred casts of rare fossils, about one hundred minerals, over two thousands insects, and a number of historic relics.

The Museum is open to students and the public every weekday afternoon from one-thirty to five, during which hours the curator will be pleased to meet and assist visitors.

LABORATORIES

The following laboratories are maintained by the University:

The *Agricultural Laboratories* and the other agricultural equipment will be found fully described under the General Statement of the College of Agriculture.

The *Botanical Laboratory* contains enough dissecting mi-

croscopes and instruments and Bausch and Lomb compound microscopes, magnifying from 80 to 465 diameters, for the individual use of the students; a Zeiss binocular microscope; a large compound microscope of very high power; two demonstration microscopes; and a McIntosh stereopticon, with projection microscope attachment. For work in histology there are hand microtomes, section knives, a sliding microtome, Millers' paraffin bath, and a supply of reagents, stains, and mounts; for studies in physiology there are germination boxes, nutrient jars, an osmometer, a clinostat, and a number of other pieces. An herbarium has been started, to which students each year add specimens, which they collect, identify, and mount. A case of reference books and periodicals is in the laboratory within easy reach.

The *Chemical Laboratory* is equipped with all the apparatus and material necessary for instruction in general inorganic and organic, analytical and industrial chemistry, as well as for advanced work. It contains two delicate balances, a latest model polariscope, microscope and spectroscope, ample platinum ware (crucible dishes, electrodes, wire, and foil) and many special pieces of apparatus for illustrating, upon the lecture table, chemical principles. The equipment is modern in every respect and can be used to the best advantage. The stock of chemicals is abundant and complete.

The *Dynamo Laboratory*, providing for practical instruction on electrical machinery, occupies a portion of Engineering Hall. The principal machines are a 10-KW Type ACS General Electric synchronous converter, a 2.5-KW General Electric Type IB direct current generator, a 1-HP Westinghouse Type R motor, a 1-KW synchronous motor, and two 2-KW Westinghouse Type S dynamos, designed to be used either as generators or as motors. The switchboard panel for each machine is placed near it, but is connected to terminals on a main distribution board for the whole laboratory. Power is supplied by a 10-HP single-phase Wagner induction motor, connected to the city alternating current supply and driving the main shaft of the laboratory. The various machines are driven from this shaft, and can be thrown in or out by friction clutches.

The laboratory is also supplied with transformers, several types of arc lamps, and numerous measuring instruments of different ranges, chiefly of Weston make.

The *Geological Laboratory* contains the United States Geological Survey Educational Series of rocks. Students of historical geology are provided with a collection of fossils illustrating the distribution and development of organisms. For the study of mineralogy there is a blowpipe collection of one hundred selected mineral species, an accessory blowpipe collection of miscellaneous minerals, a crystal collection of fifty natural crystals, and a reference collection of choice mineral specimens.

The *Physical Laboratory* is well equipped with apparatus and meets the needs of such undergraduate work in physics as is usually carried on in the best American colleges. The western half of the ground floor of Science Hall is devoted to the Department of Physics. Its quarters include a lecture-room, 25 feet by 23 feet, with amphitheatered seats, an office and library room; a main laboratory room, 28 by 25 feet; an electrical laboratory, 30 by 14 feet; a battery room; an optical room, 23 by 10 feet, arranged so as to be effectively darkened; a work-shop; a store-room; and a private laboratory room, for research work. Water, gas, and electricity from various circuits are led to all of the rooms. The laboratory is provided with several brick piers, on foundations independent of the rest of the building, for the accommodation of instruments requiring special stability.

The *Psychological Laboratory* occupies six rooms on the first floor of Peabody Hall and is well equipped for class demonstrations, and for carrying on experimental and research work in psychology. As demand arises new equipment will be added. In addition to the apparatus for the regular experimental work, the laboratory is equipped for carrying on the mental and physical tests in connection with the work in educational psychology offered by the Teachers College.

The *Zoological and Bacteriological Laboratories* are well equipped for the work of instruction. In addition to the necessary glassware and reagents, there are a number of high-grade microscopes; dissecting microscopes; two microtomes, one for celloidin, the other for paraffin sectioning; paraffin bath; sterilizers, both wet and dry; warm and cool incubators; dark-ground illuminator; balances; centrifuge; breeding cages; anatomical preparations and models; a number of the Leukart-Chun zoological wall charts; one Leitz large compound micro-

scope with mechanical stage and a full set of apochromatic objectives; and one Bausch and Lomb projecting lantern with accessories. The departmental library contains a number of the current periodicals, as well as the more important textbooks and reference works.

ENGINEERING

The *Mechanical Engineering Laboratory* has a large and a small vertical steam engine, a pressure blower, a fan blower, a boiler feed pump, indicators, steam gauge testers, and thermometer testers. The machinery is erected in Engineering Hall. The large water tube boilers installed for the heating plant are also available for testing purposes.

The *Testing Laboratory* for testing the strength of materials and other mechanical properties of materials has a 50,000 pound Riehle testing-machine for tests of the tensile, compressive, and transverse strength of materials, and a cement testing-machine with the necessary accessories. These machines are useful among other things for testing materials used in road construction.

The *Computing-Room* is furnished with all necessary tables and a library of about two hundred reference books for use in connection with the work of the mechanical laboratories and drafting-room.

The *Drafting-Room* is equipped with substantial oak desks and possesses the necessary minor equipment to accommodate classes of twenty-four students. It has been carefully designed for the purposes and is a model of its kind.

Surveying Instruments.—These consist of three surveyor's compasses; three wye levels, two dumpy levels, and one precision level; two plain and four stadia transits, of which three are equipped with attachments for solar and star observations; one complete plane-table; and the necessary rods, chains, tapes, and minor apparatus.

Shops.—The Wood Shop is provided with lockers, equipped with a full set of tools for bench work, such as chisels, squares, saws, gauges, etc. The wood-working machinery consists of nine wood-turning lathes, a planer, a rip-saw, band-saw, and trimmer.

The Machine Shop, located in a wing of Engineering Hall, is equipped with an 18-inch Cady lathe, a 11-inch Seneca Falls

lathe, a drill press, a Gray planter, a No. 1 Brown & Sharpe Universal milling machine, a Springfield shaper, a small Barnes lathe, a 16-inch Bradford lathe, a 16-inch Reed lathe, three emery wheels, grindstone, vises, and tools.

The Forge Shop is equipped with six power-blast forges, one hand forge, six anvils, and a large supply of tools.

ATHLETIC

The institution has provided a hard-surfaced athletic field, including football gridiron, baseball diamond, with grandstand and enclosed field, and ample tennis-court facilities. A basket-ball court and concrete swimming-pool are also located on the campus.

GOVERNMENT

ADMINISTRATION

BOARD OF CONTROL.—The general government of the University is vested by law in a Board of Control consisting of five members from various parts of the State, appointed, each for a term of four years, by the Governor of Florida.

The Board of Control appoints the President and, upon his nomination, elects members of the Faculties, directs the general policies of the University, and supervises the expenditure of its funds. The Board also prescribes the requirements for admission, with the advice of the President and Faculties, and upon their recommendation confers degrees.

PRESIDENT.—The direct administration of all affairs of the University is in the hands of the President.

DEANS AND DIRECTORS.—As executive head each college of the University (for Organization see page 46) has a Dean, appointed from the Faculty of that college, the Division of University Extension and the Agricultural Experiment Station have a Director. These officers are responsible to the President.

UNIVERSITY COUNCIL.—The President and Vice-President of the University, the Deans of the several colleges and the Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station form a council of administration, with the following functions: To lay out new lines of work, inaugurate new enterprises in general, and prepare the annual budget; and to act as the judicial body of the General Faculty on cases of general discipline not under

the authority of the colleges, on new courses of study and changes in existing courses, bringing these matters before the Board of Control, and on questions of college action referred to it by any member of the General Faculty.

FACULTIES.—The General Faculty of the University includes all persons engaged in the work of instruction in the University, excepting laboratory assistants and undergraduate assistants to the professors. Under the leadership of the President, it forms the governing body in all general matters of instruction and discipline.

The Faculty of a college consists of those members of the General Faculty who give instruction in it. Under the leadership of its Dean, it forms the governing body in matters of instruction and discipline in its college.

REGULATIONS

SUPERVISION.—An *Officer in Charge*, occupying quarters in one of the dormitories, has immediate supervision of the general life of the student-body.

OFFENSES AGAINST GOOD CONDUCT.—Any offense against good conduct, in the ordinary meaning of the word, renders a student liable to discipline, whether or not a formal rule against the offense has been published.

The following offenses will be treated with special severity: Disrespect to an officer of the University; wanton destruction of property; gambling; drunkenness, or having intoxicating liquors in possession on the University grounds.

The use of intoxicating liquors at student functions of any kind or by student groups or individual students, either on or off the campus, is strictly forbidden.

HAZING.—No form of hazing will be tolerated in the University and no student will be assigned to a room in a dormitory until he has matriculated and signed the following pledge:

"I hereby promise upon my word of honor, without any mental reservation whatsoever, to refrain from all forms of hazing while I am connected with the University of Florida."

ABSENCE FROM THE UNIVERSITY.—No undergraduate student is permitted to be absent from the University over night without permission from the Officer in Charge.

ABSENCE FROM CLASSES.—A student who accumulates ten unexcused absences from classes, or three unexcused absences

from drill, will be given a severe reprimand and parent or guardian will be notified. Two additional unexcused absences will cause the student to be dismissed from the University. Ten unexcused absences from Chapel will subject all students, except Seniors and those in the College of Law, to the same penalty.

ATTENDANCE UPON DUTIES.—A student who, without good cause, persistently absents himself from his University duties, is, after due warning, dishonorably dismissed for the remainder of the academic year. A student who, by reason of ill health or outside demands upon his time, finds it impossible to give regular attention to University duties, is requested to withdraw; but such request does not in any way reflect upon his good standing.

All delinquencies in University duties are reported to the Officer in Charge, who brings them to the attention of the students and requires a prompt explanation to be made. Careful records of all delinquencies are kept.

STUDIES

QUANTITY OF WORK.—A minimum and a maximum number of recitation hours (or equivalent time in laboratory courses) per week are prescribed in each college and no student may take fewer than the minimum or more than the maximum, except by special permission of the Faculty of his college. Not counting Military Science, these numbers are: In the College of Arts and Sciences (except in the Pre-Medical course), 15 and 18; in the College of Agriculture, 16 and 23; in the College of Engineering, 15 and 23; in the College of Law, 15 and 18; and in the Teachers College 15 and 19.

In counting hours, two hours of laboratory work are considered equivalent to one hour of recitation.

CONFLICTS.—Studies must be so chosen as not to conflict, as shown on the printed schedule for the year.

ASSIGNMENT TO CLASSES.—Every student must appear before the Dean of his college at the beginning of each academic year for assignment to classes. An individual instructor has no authority to enroll a student in any course, except as authorized by the Dean of his college.

CHOICE OF STUDIES.—The choice as to which one of the various curricula is to be pursued rests with the individual

student, subject to considerations of proper preparation; but the group of studies selected must be that belonging to one of the regular years in the chosen curriculum exactly as announced in the catalog, unless special reasons exist for deviating from this arrangement. A student will, however, be held to the requirements of the catalog under which he entered.

CONDITIONS.—A student who is prepared to take up most of the studies of a certain year in the regular curriculum, but who is deficient in some studies, will be permitted to proceed with the work of that year subject to the *condition* that he make up the studies in which the deficiency occurs. In every case, provision for all of the lower studies must be made before any of the higher may be taken; and in the event of conflicts in the schedule or of excessive quantity of work, higher studies must give way to lower.

EXTRA STUDIES.—By special permission from the Dean of his college, a student may take extra studies in addition to those prescribed, provided this can be done without conflicting with a regular study or exceeding the maximum number of hours of study. Such permission is not, as a rule, granted to any conditioned student; and it may be withdrawn from any student in the event of his failure in any of the regular studies.

SPECIAL STUDENTS.—Students who desire to take special courses will be allowed to take those classes for which they may be prepared. Such students are subject to all the laws and regulations of the University. These special courses do not lead to any degree.

The purpose of permitting students to take special courses is merely to provide for the occasional exceptional requirements of individual students. Any abuse of this privilege, for the sake of avoiding regular studies that may be distasteful, cannot be tolerated. Accordingly, no minor student is permitted to enter as a special student except upon written request of his parent or guardian. Minor special students must, except as provided for in the College of Agriculture, offer fourteen units for admission.

CLASSIFICATION OF IRREGULAR STUDENTS.—A student is deemed to belong to that class in which the majority of his hours of work lies. But a special student is not considered as belonging to any of the regular classes.

CHANGES IN STUDIES.—After a student is once registered, he is not permitted to discontinue any class or to begin any additional one, without written permission from the Dean of his college, which must be shown to the instructor involved. If the student has been registered for two weeks, he will not be permitted to make any change in his course, except at the beginning of the second semester, without the payment of a fee of two dollars ($2.00).

GRADES AND REPORTS.—Each instructor keeps a record of the quality of work done by each student in his classes and assigns grades, on the scale of 100. At the end of each month the average grades for the month of each student are reported to the office of the University for permanent record and for entry upon a monthly report to parent or guardian.

If the monthly grades show that a student is not doing satisfactory work, he may be required to drop some of his studies and substitute studies in a lower class, or he may be required to withdraw from the University.

EXAMINATIONS.—At the end of each semester examinations are held on all of the work of that semester.

FAILURE IN STUDIES.—A final grade for each semester's work is assigned, based upon the examination and the monthly grades. If this grade falls below 75, the student is considered to have failed and may proceed only subject to a condition in the study in which failure has occurred.

RE-EXAMINATIONS.—A student who has failed in the work of a semester is allowed, in case his grade does not fall below 60, to make up the condition by re-examination, on the first Saturday of March or the first Saturday of October. Only one re-examination in any subject is allowed; in case of failure to pass this, the student must repeat the semester's work in that subject.

DEGREES.—The special requirements for the various degrees offered by the University will be found under the General Statement of each of the five colleges and of the Graduate School. The following regulations, however, apply to all colleges:

A student must while pursuing studies leading to a degree be registered in the college offering that degree.

Two degrees of the same rank, as, e. g., B.S.C.E. and B.S.E.E., will not be conferred upon the same individual, un-

less the second degree to be conferred represents at least fifteen hours of additional work.

ATHLETICS

ABSENCES ON ACCOUNT OF ATHLETICS.—The members of regular athletic teams, together with necessary substitutes and a manager, are permitted to be absent from University duties for such time, not to exceed nine days per semester, as may be clearly necessary to take part in games away from Gainesville. All class-work missed on account of an athletic trip must be made up, as promptly as possible, at such hours as may be arranged by the various professors.

SCHEDULE OF GAMES.—The schedule of games must be arranged so as to interfere as little as possible with University duties and must receive the approval of the Committee on Athletics. All regular games will be scheduled with members of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association or with colleges that have signed an agreement to play under Association rules.

ELIGIBILITY TO ATHLETIC TEAMS.—Any team playing under the name of the University of Florida must be composed exclusively of genuine students in good standing in the University. A list of players and substitutes must be submitted to the Committee on Athletics before each game and must receive its approval. Negligence of duties, or failure in studies, excludes a student from the right to play on a team representing the University.

No student is permitted to play on any of the regular teams, who, in the opinion of the University physician, is not in proper physical condition. No minor student is permitted to play, if his parent or guardian objects to his doing so.

HONORS

*PHI KAPPA PHI.—A chapter of the Phi Kappa Phi Honor Fraternity was established at the University during the spring of 1912. This society has for its main aim the encouragement of learning and of high ideals. To be eligible for membership a student must have been in attendance at the University for at least three semesters, have been guilty of no serious

*The regulations printed here governing Phi Kappa Phi have recently been changed.

breaches of discipline, and have finished five-eighths of a course leading to a degree. The number that can be elected is limited to the first third of the Senior class of the University and to the first sixth of the Junior class of each of the various colleges. The numerical grade which must be attained is based on all college work, whether done here or elsewhere, for which the student receives credit towards a degree.

MEDALS.—Medals are offered (1) to the best declaimer in the Freshman and Sophomore classes; (2) for the best original oration by a member of the Junior class of any college; (3) for the best original oration by a member of the Senior class of any college. These contests are settled in public competition at Commencement. The speakers are limited to four from each class and are selected by the Faculty.

EXPENSES

UNIVERSITY CHARGES.—*Tuition.*—A tuition fee of forty dollars ($40.00) per year is charged every student registered in the College of Law. In the other colleges a student whose legal residence is in Florida is subject to no charge for tuition; a student who is not a legal resident of the State is required to pay a tuition fee of twenty dollars ($20.00) per year.

Registration Fee.—A registration fee of five dollars ($5.00) per year is charged all students, except one scholarship student from each county in Florida. In order to secure this exemption, the scholarship must be filed with the auditor on the day of registration. These scholarships are to be obtained from County Superintendents of Public Instruction.

An additional fee of two dollars ($2.00) is required of students who enter after the day scheduled for registration.

Damage Deposit.—In order to secure the University against damage, the sum of five dollars ($5.00) must be deposited at registration. Damage known to have been done by any student will be charged to his individual account; other damages will be prorated among the students.

At the end of the scholastic year this deposit, less the amount deducted, will be returned to the student, provided that no book or other part of the University equipment still remains in his possession. Orders for the disbursement of sums remaining to the credit of individual students must be present-

ed in person, and will not be recognized by the auditor until after the close of the second semester.

Infirmary Fee.—An infirmary fee of three dollars ($3.00) is charged each student whose parent or guardian does not reside in Gainesville, the proceeds of which go towards defraying the salary of a resident nurse. This secures for the student, in case of illness, the privilege of a bed in the infirmary (which occupies Section A of Thomas Hall), the services of the nurse, and attention from the University physician, E. R. Flint, M. D. (Harvard).

**Contingent Fee.*—A contingent fee of $5.00 for physical instruction will be charged each student. The payment of this fee will also entitle the student to a ticket admitting him to all athletic games played on the campus by University teams.

Board and Lodging.—Board, lodging, and janitor service will be furnished by the University at a cost of sixty-three dollars ($63.00) for the first semester, not including the Christmas vacation, and sixty-nine dollars ($69.00) for the second semester†. These sums must be paid at the beginning of each semester. Under no circumstances, except on account of sickness, will any part of these charges be refunded because of absence for a period of less than one month; in case a student is dismissed from the University, no part will be refunded. In very exceptional cases, arrangements may be made to pay as follows: Twenty-one dollars on September 20, October 28, and on December 6; $23.00 on January 27, March 13, and on April 13. Under *Board and Lodging* are included meals in the dining-hall and room (with heat, light, janitor service, and access to a bathroom), furnished as stated below. The doors of the rooms are provided with Yale locks. A deposit of 50 cents is required for each key, which will be returned when the key is surrendered. *Janitor service* includes the care of rooms by maids, under the supervision of a competent housekeeper.

Board and lodging are provided only for students and for such members of the faculty as are appointed to duties connected with the management of the dormitories or dining-hall.

Lodging without Board.—Students occupying a room in the

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*Approved by the Board of Control at their February, 1915, meeting on petition of the student-body.

†The increase of $3.50 per year is necessary because of improved service.

dormitories, but not taking meals in the dining-hall, will be charged $5.00 per month for lodging.

Board without Lodging.—Board without lodging will be furnished at the rate of $13.50 per calendar month, payable in advance. No part of this sum will be refunded.

Furniture.—All rooms are partly furnished. The furniture consists of two iron bedsteads and mattresses, chiffonier or bureau, table, washstand, and chairs. The students are required to provide all other articles, including pillows, bedding, wash-bowl, pitcher, mirror, half-curtains, mosquito-bar, etc.

Uniform.—Students in the military department are required to provide themselves with the prescribed uniform, which is furnished under contract. The suit is of Charlottesville cadet grey, of good quality, and inexpensive. A cap of dark-blue cloth and two pairs of white duck trousers are also required. This uniform is neat and serviceable and may be worn at all times. The total cost is about $17.00.

Books.—The cost of books depends largely upon the course taken, but is, in no case, a large item of expense, tho in the higher classes the student is encouraged to acquire a few works of permanent value.

Summary.—The following statement summarizes the minimum expenses of a Florida student registered in any college save in that of Law:

Tuition	$000.00
Registration Fee	5.00
Damage Deposit	5.00
Infirmary Fee	3.00
Contingent Fee	5.00
Board and Lodging	132.00
Uniform (about)	17.00
Books (about)	10.00
Incidentals (laundry, athletic, literary society, etc., dues), about	20.00
	$197.00
Less Damage Deposit returned at end of year	5.00
	$192.00

Students who are exempt from buying uniforms will deduct $17.00 from the above table; students from other States will add a tuition fee of $20.00.

The actual University charges to a law student (including board and lodging, fees, and tuition, but not including books or damage deposit) are $185.00.

REMITTANCES.—*All remittances should be made to the Auditor, University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla.*

OPPORTUNITIES FOR EARNING EXPENSES.—It is often possible for a student to earn a part of his expenses by working during such hours as are not required for his University duties.

The University gives a few students regular employment as waiters in the dining-hall, as janitors, and in some other capacities. Such employment is not, as a rule, given to a student unless he is otherwise financially unable to attend the University. Employment is not given to a student who fails in any study.

While the employment of students is designed to assist those in need of funds, the payment for their services is in no sense a charity. The rate of remuneration is no higher and the standard of service demanded is no lower than would be the case if the work were done by others than students. If a student employee fails to give satisfaction, he is promptly discharged. Otherwise he is continued in his position as long as he cares to hold it, provided it is not found to interfere with reasonable success in his studies and provided he does not commit any breach of good conduct.

Great credit is due those who are willing to make the necessary sacrifices, nevertheless students are advised not to undertake to earn money while pursuing their studies, unless such a course of action is unavoidable. Proper attention to studies makes sufficient demand upon the time and energy of a student, without the burden of outside duties; and such time as the studies leave free can be spent more profitably in healthful recreation.

FELLOWSHIPS AND SCHOLARSHIPS

FELLOWSHIPS.—Three Teaching Fellowships, established in order to encourage young teachers to prepare themselves further for their work by taking graduate courses in Education, are offered in the Teachers College. Each fellowship pays $200.00 annually.

Application for a fellowship must be made in writing and addressed to the Dean of the Teachers College or to the President of the University. It must show that the applicant is a college graduate and that he has ability to profit by the work

offered. Testimonials of good character must accompany the application.

The holder of a fellowship must devote himself to the prosecution of studies leading to the Master's degree in Education. He will be expected to teach four or five hours per week in the Practice High School, under the direction and supervision of the Teachers College. (This teaching will count as two hours toward the degree.) He may be called upon for other minor services, such as conducting examinations and teaching review classes, but he shall not be called upon to do anything that would interfere with his regular graduate work.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—Thru the generosity of friends, the University is able to offer several scholarships, a list of which is given below. Application for a scholarship should be made to the President of the University and should be accompanied by a record of the student's work, statement of his need, and testimonials as to his character. To secure a scholarship:

(*a*) The student must actually need this financial help to enable him to attend the University.

(*b*) He must be worthy to receive such help. To be worthy he must be of good character and habits and sufficiently far advanced to enter not lower than the Freshman class of the University.

Two of $100.00 each per year:

1. *Board of Control Scholarship.*—Established and maintained by the Board of Control. For a Florida student.

2. *Kirby Smith Scholarship.*—Established and maintained by the Kirby Smith Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy. For the grandson of a Confederate veteran.

Eight of $132.00 each per year:

3. *Children of the Confederacy Scholarship.*—Established and maintained by the Florida Branch of the Children of the Confederacy. For the lineal descendant of a Confederate soldier.

4 and 5. *United Daughters of the Confederacy Scholarships.*—Established and maintained by the United Daughters of the Confederacy of the State at large. For lineal descendants of Confederate veterans.

6. *J. J. Finley Scholarship.*—Established and maintained by the J. J. Finley Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy. For the grandson of a Confederate veteran.

7. *Lykes Scholarship.*—Established and maintained by Mr. F. E. Lykes, of Havana, Cuba.

8. *Twentieth Century Club Scholarship.*—Established and maintained by the Twentieth Century Club, of Gainesville, Florida.

9. *Alumni Scholarship.*—Established and maintained by the Alumni Association of the University.

10. *Duval County Alumni Scholarship.*—Established and maintained by the Duval County Alumni Association.

Two of $200.00 each per year:

*11. *Southern Railway Scholarship—William Wilson Finley Foundation.*—Maintained by the Southern Railway Company as a memorial to the late President Finley and in recognition of his interest in agricultural education. Tenable for four years. For a resident of any county thru which the G. S. and F. R. R. runs. The recipient must enter the College of Agriculture.

Further particulars relating to this scholarship may be obtained from Mr. M. V. Richards, Industrial Agent, Southern Railway, Washington, D. C., or from Dean P. H. Rolfs, College of Agriculture, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida.

12. *Knight and Wall Scholarship.*—Established and maintained by the Knight and Wall Company, hardware dealers, of Tampa.

Further particulars relating to this scholarship may be obtained from the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Hillsboro County, Tampa, Fla.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

At the close of the Commencement exercises in 1906 the graduates of the year organized an Alumni Association. All graduates of the University *and the graduates of the former institutions who have had their diplomas confirmed by the University* are eligible for membership.

Further information concerning the Association may be had by addressing any one of the officers: President, B. R. Colson, Gainesville, Fla.; Vice-President, T. M. Shackleford, Tampa, Fla.; Secretary and Treasurer, B. G. Langston, Inverness, Fla.

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*Withdrawn and in lieu thereof a loan fund of $1,000 established.

STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS AND PUBLICATIONS

Y. M. C. A.—There is a branch of the Y. M. C. A. in the University, which meets every Sunday. At these meetings the practical, rather than the theoretical, phases of Christianity are freely and candidly talked over and the students discuss among themselves the special problems which arise in student life. Members of the Faculty, the ministers of the city, and distinguished Christian workers are frequently invited to address the Association. Bible classes are organized in connection with the work.

Students, on entering the University, should by all means become identified with this organization and parents should counsel and encourage them to do so. A note of introduction to the president of the organization will cause special attention to be given a new student.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES.—See General Statement of each of the five colleges of the University.

MUSICAL ORGANIZATIONS.—See Department of Music.

PUBLICATIONS.—Beginning with the session of 1909-10 each Senior class has published an annual, known as the *"Seminole,"* in which appears an account of the college year as seen by the Seniors. The annual is profusely and handsomely illustrated.

The *"Florida Alligator"* is a weekly newspaper owned and controlled by the student-body. In it are recorded the local happenings of interest to the students. Its editorial articles discuss University problems from the viewpoint of the undergraduates. It seeks the support of all the alumni, who will find in it the best means of keeping in close touch with the University.

ADMISSION

TERMS.—A candidate for admission must present, along with his scholastic record, a certificate of good moral character, and, if he be from another college or university, the certificate must show that he was honorably discharged.

No candidate under 16 (19 in the College of Law) years of age will be admitted.

METHODS.—There are two methods of gaining admission to the University:

(1) *By Certificate.*—The University will accept certificates from the approved Senior high schools of Florida; from accredited academies and preparatory schools of the State; and from any secondary school of another state which is accredited by its state university.

The certificate presented by the candidate for admission must be officially signed by the principal of the school attended. It must state in detail the work of preparation and, in the case of Florida high schools, that the course *thru the twelfth grade* has been satisfactorily completed.

Blank certificates, conveniently arranged for the desired data, will be sent to all high-school principals and, upon application, to prospective students.

(2) *By Examination.*—Candidates not admitted by certificate will be required to stand written examinations upon the entrance subjects. For dates of these examinations, see University Calendar, page 7.

REQUIREMENTS.—*"Entrance Units."*—The requirements for admission are measured in "Entrance Units," based upon the curriculum of the high schools of Florida. A unit represents a course of study pursued thruout the school year with five recitation periods of at least forty-five minutes each per week, four courses being taken during each of the four years. Thus the curriculum of the standard Senior high school of Florida is equivalent to sixteen units. Two laboratory periods should be counted as one recitation period.

Number of Units.—Admission to the Freshman class of the University will be granted to candidates who present properly certified credentials, showing that they have been graduated from a standard Senior high school with a full four-year curriculum based upon an eight-year grammar-school course, or who present satisfactory evidence of having completed courses amounting to sixteen units of preparatory work.

In no case will credit for more than sixteen units be given for work done at a high school.

These requirements are equal to fifteen units as defined by the Carnegie Foundation or the National Educational Association.

Distribution of Units.—Of the *sixteen* units required for admission, *ten (eight* in the College of Law) are specified and *six (eight* in the College of Law) are elective. Eight of the

specified units are required in common by all the colleges of the University, while the remaining two vary.

UNIVERSITY REQUIREMENT

English	3 units
Mathematics	3 units
History	1 unit
Science	1 unit

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
TEACHERS COLLEGE

A. B. Curriculum

Latin	2 units

B. S. Curriculum

One Foreign Language or History and Science	2 units

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

Agriculture	1 unit
History or Science	1 unit

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

Mathematics	1 unit
History or Science	1 unit

Elective Units.—The elective units are to be chosen from the list of elective subjects given below and from such other subjects as are regularly taught in a standard high school. Not more than four of these units will be accepted in vocational subjects—typewriting, stenography, mechanic arts, agriculture, etc.

LIST OF ELECTIVE SUBJECTS

Agriculture	1 unit
Botany	½ or 1 unit
Chemistry	1 unit
*Engineering Practice	4 units
English	1 unit
Latin	4 units
History	2 units
Mathematics	1 unit
Modern Languages—French, German, or Spanish	2 units
Physical Geography	1 unit
Physics	1 unit
Zoology	½ or 1 unit

*Only for admission to the College of Engineering.

Deficiencies.—A deficiency of two units will be allowed a candidate, but such deficiency must be removed by the end of the first year of admission.

DESCRIPTION OF UNIT COURSES

ENGLISH.—Four units.—The required work in English (including Grammar, Composition and Rhetoric, and the recommended Classics) is designed to cover three years. It is urged that the exercises in Composition and the use of the Classics be continued thruout this time. No candidate will be accepted in English whose work is notably defective in spelling, punctuation, idiom, or division into paragraphs.

(1) *Grammar.*—A thoro knowledge of English Grammar, both in its technical aspects and in its bearings upon speech and writing.

(2) *Composition and Rhetoric.*—A mastery of the fundamental principles of elementary Rhetoric, such as is given in any standard high-school text; and constant practice in Composition, oral and written, during the whole period of preparation.

(3) *Classics.*—The English Classics now generally adopted by schools and colleges. There are two divisions of this work:

I. *Study and Practice.*—This part of the examination presupposes the thoro study of each of the works selected. The examination will be upon the subject-matter, form, and structure. In addition the candidate may be required to answer questions involving the essentials of English grammar and the leading facts in the periods of English history to which the prescribed texts belong.

II. *Reading.*—A certain number of books will be assigned for reading (see list subjoined). 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—set before him 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. The candidate must also be prepared to answer simple questions on the lives of the authors.

STUDY.—One book to be selected from each of the four groups.

I. Shakespeare.—Julius Caesar. Macbeth. Hamlet.

II. Milton: L'Allegro, Il Penseroso, and either Comus or Lycidas. Tennyson: The Coming of Arthur, The Passing of Arthur, and The Holy Grail. Selections from Wordsworth, Keats, and Shelley, in Book IV of Palgrave's Golden Treasury (First Series).

III. Burke: Speech on Conciliation with the Colonies. Macaulay: Speech on Copyright; and Lincoln: Cooper Union Address. Washington: Farewell Address; and Webster: Bunker Hill Oration.

IV. Carlyle: Essay on Burns; and Selections from Burns's Poems. Macaulay: Life of Johnson. Emerson: Essay on Manners.

READING.—At least two books are to be selected from each of the five groups, except as otherwise provided under Group I.

I. The Old Testament (comprising at least the chief narrative episodes in Genesis, Exodus, Joshua, Judges, Samuel, Kings, and Daniel, together with the books of Ruth and Esther). The Odyssey (with the omission, if desired, of Books I, II, III, IV, V, XV, XVI, XVII). The Iliad (with the omission, of desired, of Books XI, XIII, XIV, XV, XVII, XXI). The Aeneid.

For any selection from Group I a selection from any other group may be substituted. The Odyssey, Iliad, and Aeneid should be read in English translations of recognized literary merit.

II. Shakespeare.—A Midsummer Night's Dream. The Merchant of Venice. As You Like It. Twelfth Night. The Tempest. Romeo and Juliet. King John. Richard the Second. Richard the Third. Henry the Fifth. Coriolanus. *Julius Caesar. *Macbeth. *Hamlet. (*If not chosen for study).

III. Malory: Morte d'Arthur (about 100 pages). Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress, Part I. Swift: Gulliver's Voyages to Lilliput and to Brobdingnag. Defoe: Robinson Cruesoe, Part I. Goldsmith: Vicar of Wakefield. Scott: Any one novel. Jane Austen: Any one novel. Maria Edgeworth: Castle Rackrent, or The Absentee. Frances Burney (Madame d'Arblay); Evelina. Dickens: Any one novel. Thackeray: Any one novel. George Eliot: Any one novel. Mrs. Gaskell: Cranford. Kingsley: Westward Ho! or Hereward the Wake. Reade: The Cloister and the Hearth. Blackmore: Lorna Doone. Hughes: Tom Brown's School Days. Stevenson: Any one of the novels out of copyright. Cooper: Any one novel. Poe: Selected Tales. Hawthorne: Any one of the novels out of copyright.

IV. Addison and Steele: The Sir Roger de Coverly Papers; or Selections from The Tatler and The Spectator. Boswell: Selections from the Life of Johnson (about 200 pages). Franklin: Autobiography. Irving: Selections from the Sketch Book (about 200 pages); or the Life of Goldsmith. Southey: Life of Nelson. Lamb: Selections from the Essays of Elia (about 100 pages). Lockhart: Selections from the Life of Scott (about 200 pages). Thackeray: Lectures on Swift, Addison, and Steele in The English Humorists. Macaulay: One of the following essays: Lord Clive, Warren Hastings, Milton, Addison, Goldsmith, Frederic the Great, Madame d'Arblay. Trevelyan: Selections from Life of Macaulay (about 200 pages). Ruskin: Sesame and Lilies; or Selections (about 150 pages). Dana: Two Years Before the Mast. Lincoln: Selections. Parkman: The Oregon Trail. Thoreau: Walden. Lowell: Selected Essays (about 150 pages). Holmes: The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table. Stevenson: Inland Voyage, and Travels with a Donkey. Huxley: Autobiography and Selections from Lay Sermons (in-

cluding the addresses on Improving Natural Knowledge, A Liberal Education, and a Piece of Chalk).

V. Palgrave: Golden Treasury (First Series), Books II and III, with special attention to Dryden, Gray, Cowper, Burns, and Collins; Book IV, with special attention to Wordsworth, Keats, and Shelley (if not chosen for study). Goldsmith: The Traveller, and The Deserted Village. Pope: The Rape of the Lock. A Collection of English and Scottish Ballads (as, for example, Robin Hood Ballads, The Battle of Otterburne, King Estmere, Young Beichan, Bewich and Grahame, Sir Patrick Spens, and a selection from later ballads. Coleridge: The Ancient Mariner, Christabel, and Kubla Khan. Byron: Childe Harold, Canto III or IV; and The Prisoner of Chillon. Scott: The Lady of the Lake or Marmion. Macaulay: The Lays of Ancient Rome; The Battle of Naseby; The Armada; Ivry. Tennyson: The Princess; or Gareth and Lynette, Lancelot and Elaine, The Passing of Arthur. Browning: Cavalier Tunes, The Lost Leader, How They Brought the Good News from Ghent to Aix, Home Thoughts from Abroad, Home Thoughts from the Sea, Incident of the French Camp, Hervé Riel, Pheidippides, My Last Duchess, Up at a Villa—Down in the City, The Italian in England, The Patriot, "De Gustibus", The Pied Piper, Instans Tyrannus. Arnold: Sohrab and Rustum, and The Forsaken Merman. Selections from American Poetry, with special attention to Poe, Lowell, Longfellow, and Whittier.

(4) *History of American Literature; History of English Literature.*—One unit, elective.—The fourth year of the high-school course in English usually covers the above subjects.

MATHEMATICS.—Four units.—

(1) *Algebra.*—First Year.—One unit.—A thoro knowledge of the elementary operations, factoring, highest common factor, least common multiple, fractions, simple equations, inequalities, involution, evolution, and numerical quadratics. This is supposed to represent the work of one year in the high school.

(2) *Algebra—Second Year.*—One unit*.—A thoro study of quadratic equations, ratio and proportion, the progressions, imaginary quantities, the binomial theorem, logarithms, and graphic algebra. This is supposed to represent the work of the second year in algebra in the high school.

(3) *Plane Geometry.*—One unit.

(4) *Solid Geometry.*—One-half unit.

(5) *Plane Trigonometry.*—One-half unit.

HISTORY.—Four units.

(1) Ancient History, with particular reference to Greece and Rome.....1 unit
(2) European History since Charlemagne.....1 unit
(3) English History .....1 unit
(4) American History .....1 unit

*This represents only one half-unit on the Carnegie-unit scale.

A year's work based on a good textbook of at least 300 or 400 pages is required in the case of each of the above divisions. The student should know something of the author of the textbook used and give evidence of having consulted some works of reference.

LATIN.—Four units.—At least four years' work in this study is required to cover the four units. The minimum for each year is as follows:

(1) *First Year.*—One unit.—A first year Latin book, such as Collar & Daniell's First Year Latin or Potter's Elementary Latin Course.

(2) *Second Year.*—One unit.—Four books of Caesar's Gallic War, with constant study of the grammar and constant practice in prose composition.

(3) Third Year.—One unit.—Six of Cicero's Orations, with grammar and prose composition thruout the year.

(4) *Fourth Year.*—One unit.—The first six books of the Aeneid and as much prosody as relates to accent, versification in general, and dactylic hexameter.

MODERN LANGUAGES.—Two units.—Both units in a modern language should be offered; if only one is offered, the student will be required to pursue the subject a second year in the University.

French.—First Year.—One Unit.—(1) Drill in pronunciation; (2) the rudiments of grammar, including the elementary rules of syntax; (3) abundant easy exercises; (4) the reading of from 100 to 175 duodecimo pages of graduated texts, with constant practice in translating into French easy variations of the sentences read (the teacher giving the English) and in reproducing from memory sentences previously read; (5) writing French from dictation.

French.—Second Year.—One unit.—(1) The reading of from 250 to 400 pages of easy modern prose; (2) constant practice in translating into French easy variations upon the texts read; (3) frequent abstracts, sometimes oral and sometimes written, of portions of the text already read; (4) writing French from dictation; (5) continued drill upon the rudiments of grammar, including forms and syntax, with constant application in the construction of sentences; (6) memorizing of short poems.

German.—First Year.—One unit.—(1) Drill in pronunciation; (2) the memorizing and frequent repetition of easy colloquial sentences; (3) drill upon the rudiments of grammar, including the elementary rules of syntax and word-order; (4) abundant easy exercises; (5) the reading of from 75 to 100 pages of graduated texts, with constant practice in translating into German easy variations upon sentences selected from the reading-lesson (the teacher giving the English) and in reproducing from memory sentences previously read.

German.—Second Year.—One unit.—(1) The reading of from 150 to 200 pages of easy stories and plays; (2) practice in the translation into German of easy variations upon the matter read and also in the off-hand reproduction, sometimes orally and sometimes in writing, of the substance of short and easy selected passages; (3) continued drill upon the grammar; (4) memorizing of short poems.

Spanish.—Requirements similar to those for French, which see.

AGRICULTURE.—One unit.—Study of Duggar's Agriculture for Southern Schools and Bailey's The Nursery Book, or their equivalents. At least a third of the time should be devoted to laboratory practice, field work, and visits to successfully and unsuccessfully conducted farms and fruit plantations.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.—One unit.—Study of a modern textbook, together with laboratory and field course, covering the following subjects: (1) The earth as a globe: shape, how proved; size, how measured; motions, how determined; map making; different modes of projection. (2) The ocean: forms and divisions; depth, density, temperature; movements, waves and currents; character of floor; life in; tides, character and causes; shore lines. (3) The atmosphere; chemical composition and pressure, how determined; circulation of, character and cause; storms, classification and cause of. (4) Land: amount and distribution; topographic charts; plains and plateaus, kinds and development of; volcanoes, distribution and character of; rivers, life-history of; glaciers, kinds and characteristics of.

BOTANY.—One-half or one unit.—Anatomy and morphology; physiology; ecology; the natural history and classification of the plant groups. Individual laboratory work by the stu-

dent should receive at least twice the amount of time devoted to recitation.

ZOOLOGY.—One-half or one unit.—Study of a standard high-school text and, in addition to the theoretical work, dissection of at least ten specimens. Notebooks with drawings, showing the character of the work completed, must be presented on entrance to the University.

PHYSICS.—One unit.—Study of a standard high-school text; experimental work consisting of lecture-table demonstrations and individual laboratory work. The latter should comprise at least thirty exercises from a good laboratory manual.

CHEMISTRY.—One unit.—Individual laboratory work, comprising at least thirty exercises from a recognized manual; instruction by lecture-table demonstration; study of a standard textbook.

ADVANCED STANDING

Advanced standing will be granted only upon recommendation of the heads of the departments concerned. Fitness for advanced work may be determined by examination or by trial. Students from other colleges or universities of like standing will ordinarily be classified according to the ground already covered.

SPECIAL STUDENTS

Provision is made for students desiring to take special courses. (See page 28.)

ORGANIZATION

I. The Graduate School.

II. The College of Arts and Sciences:
- (a) A Curriculum leading to the A.B. degree.
- (b) A Curriculum leading to the B.S. degree.

III. The College of Agriculture:

Instructional Division.
- (a) A Curriculum leading to the B.S. degree in Agriculture.
- (b) A Curriculum leading to the title Graduate in Farming.
- (c) A Two-Year Course.
- (d) A One-Year Course.
- (e) A Four-Months Course.

Experiment Station Division.

Extension Division:
- (a) Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work.
- (b) Farmers' Institutes.
- (c) Boys' and Girls' Clubs.
- (d) Correspondence Courses.
- (e) Publications.

IV. The College of Engineering:
- (a) A Curriculum leading to the B.S. degree in Civil Engineering.
- (b) A Curriculum leading to the B.S. degree in Electrical Engineering.
- (c) A Curriculum leading to the B.S. degree in Mechanical Engineering.

V. The College of Law:

A Curriculum leading to the degree of LL.B.

VI. The Teachers College and Normal School:
- (a) A Curriculum leading to the A.B. degree in Education.
- (b) A Curriculum leading to the B.S. degree in Education.
- (c) A Normal Course leading to a Diploma.
- (d) Correspondence School.
- (e) The University Summer School.

The State Plant Board (at, but independent of, the University):
- (a) Citrus Canker Eradication.
- (b) Plant Pathology.
- (c) Entomology.
- (d) Nursery Inspection.
- (e) Port and Railway Inspection.

GRADUATE SCHOOL

ORGANIZATION.—The work in this school is under the direction of the Committee on Graduate Work, which consists of Professors Anderson, Farr, Rolfs, Benton, Trusler, and Thackston.

Graduate students should register with the Chairman of this Committee.

DEGREES OFFERED.—The University is not in a position at present to lay any great stress upon graduate work. Its courses are mainly of college grade and will doubtless remain so for many years to come. For the benefit, however, of those who wish to carry their studies further, courses are offered leading to the degrees of Master of Arts, Master of Arts in Education, Master of Science, Master of Science in Agriculture, and Master of Science in Education.

PREREQUISITE DEGREES.—Candidates for the Master's degree must possess the Bachelor's degree of this institution or of one of like standing.

APPLICATIONS.—Candidates for the Master's degree must present to the Chairman of the Committee on Graduate Work a written application for the degree not later than the first of November in the scholastic year in which the degree is desired. This application must name the major and minor subjects offered for the degree and must contain the signed approval of the heads of the departments concerned.

When a candidate offers as a part of his work any course not sufficiently described in the catalog, he must include in his application an outline or description of that course.

TIME REQUIRED.—The student must spend at least one entire academic year in residence at the University as a graduate student, devoting his full time to the pursuit of his studies.

WORK REQUIRED.—The work is twelve hours per week. Six hours of this work must be in one subject (the major) and of a higher grade than any course offered for undergraduate students in that subject. The other six hours (the minor or minors) are to be determined and distributed by the professor in charge of the department in which the major subject is selected. No course designed primarily for students of a lower

grade than the Junior class will be acceptable as a minor. While the major course is six hours, these hours are not the same as in undergraduate work. This means that the professor has the privilege of using the six hours for recitations or examinations, but the student will find that considerably more time is required to prepare for one of these recitations than is the case in an undergraduate course. To obtain credit for a minor the student must attain a grade of not less than eighty-five per cent.

DISSERTATION.—It is customary to require a dissertation showing original research and independent thinking on some subject accepted by the professor under whom the major work is taken, but this requirement may be waived at the option of the professor, subject to the approval of the Committee on Graduate Work. If the requirement be not waived, the dissertation must be in the hands of the committee not later than two weeks before Commencement Day.

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

JAS N. ANDERSON, *Dean*

FACULTY.—Jas. N. Anderson, O. C. Ault, J. R. Benton, L. W. Buchholz, H. W. Cox, C. L. Crow, H. S. Davis, J. M. Farr, E. R. Flint, W. L. Floyd, H. G. Keppel, N. L. T. Nelson, W. S. Perry, N. L. Sims, E. S. Walker.

TEACHING FELLOWS.—C. A. Robertson, R. P. Terry.

GENERAL STATEMENT

AIM AND SCOPE.—The tendency of universities at the present time seems to be to reach out their arms farther and farther into the domain of knowledge and to become more and more places where the student may expect to be able to acquire any form of useful knowledge in which he may be interested. In the center, however, there is still found the College of Arts and Sciences, the pulsating heart, as it were, sending its vivifying streams to the outermost tips of the institution.

The aim of this college is to prepare for life, it is true, but not so directly and immediately as do the professional schools. It is a longer, but a better road, for those who are able to travel it, to distinction and ultimate success in almost any calling. Especially in the case of the learned professions, it is becoming clearer that a man should first get a liberal education, if possible, before entering upon his professional studies.

The purpose and aim of the College of Arts and Sciences is to impart culture and refinement, to train the mind and strengthen the intellect, to build up ideals and establish the character, to enlarge the vision, to ennoble the thoughts, to increase the appreciation of the beautiful and the true, to add charm to life and piquancy to companionship, to make the man a decent fellow, a useful citizen, an influential member of society in whatever community he may be thrown, in whatever field his life-course may be run.

But if the student wishes to examine the practical side exclusively, he will find that there is also something practical in all these courses. For instance, they are all valuable for him who wishes to learn to teach those subjects. Moreover, the

use of electives gives the student an opportunity to specialize in some branch according to his inclination and in furtherance of his plans.

ADMISSION.—For full description of requirements for admission and of unit courses, see pages 37 to 45, inclusive.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.—The Literary Societies are valuable adjuncts to the educational work of the college. They are conducted entirely by the students and maintain a high level of endeavor. The members obtain much practical experience in the conduct of public assemblies. They assimilate knowledge of parliamentary law, acquire ease and grace of delivery, learn to argue with coolness of thought and courtesy of manner, and are trained in thinking and in presenting their thoughts clearly and effectively while facing an audience. All students are earnestly advised to connect themselves with one of these societies and to take a constant and active part in its work.

DEGREES.—The College of Arts and Sciences offers courses leading to the degrees of Bachelor of Arts (A. B.) and Bachelor of Science (B. S.).

SUBJECTS OF STUDY.—The subjects of study leading towards the degrees offered by the College of Arts and Sciences are divided into the following four groups:

I.	*II.*	*III.*	*IV.*
Military Science, I and II.	French, German, Greek, Latin, Rhetoric and English Language, Spanish.	Bible, Economics, Education, English Literature, History, Philosophy, Political Science, Psychology, Sociology.	Agriculture, Astronomy, Bacteriology, Biology, Botany, Chemistry, Drawing, Descriptive Geometry, Geology, Mathematics, Mechanics, Military Science III, Physics, Physiology, Surveying, Zoology.

REQUIREMENTS FOR DEGREES.—For each of the degrees offered, A.B. and B.S., a total of sixty-two hours must be taken, of which two must be in Group I.

For the A.B. degree it is further provided that fifteen hours must be taken in each of Groups II and III and twelve

hours from Group IV; three hours may be chosen from any group; the remaining fifteen hours (including the "major") must be chosen from Groups II, III and (pure) Mathematics.

For the degree of B.S. twelve hours must be taken from each of Groups II and III, twenty-four (including the "major") from Group IV, leaving twelve hours to be chosen from the subjects mentioned above.

The "major" must consist of nine hours in one department and must be approved by the head of the department chosen. The choice of electives must meet with the approval of the Dean.

CURRICULUM

Leading to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts

Freshman Year

Names of Courses	Nature of Work	Hours per Week
English I	Rhetoric	3
French I or German I or Spanish I or Greek I or Latin I	Elementary Course Elementary Course Elementary Course Elementary Course Livy, Ovid	3
History I	Modern European History	3
Mathematics I	Plane Analytic Geometry, College Algebra	3
Military Science I	Regulations	1
Elective		3
		16

Sophomore Year

Group II		3
Group III		3
Group IV		3
Military Science II		1
Group II or III or in both		6
		16

CURRICULUM

Leading to the Degree of Bachelor of Science

Freshman Year

Names of Courses	Nature of Work	Hours per Week
English I	Rhetoric	3
Botany I	General Botany	3
French I or German I or Spanish I or Greek I or Latin I	Elementary Course Elementary Course Elementary Course Elementary Course Livy, Ovid	3
Mathematics I	Plane Analytic Geometry, College Algebra.	3
Military Science I	Regulations	1
Elective		3
		16

Sophomore Year

Group II		3
Group III		3
Group IV		9
Military Science II		1
		16

In the Junior and Senior years candidates for either of the degrees offered must choose their studies so as to conform to the general "Requirements for Degrees" of this College.

Pre-medical Course.—Students intending to study medicine are advised to take the regular B.S. course. Inasmuch, however, as there is a demand for a pre-medical course on the part of those who are unable to spend four years on a non-professional course, the University offers two courses preparatory to the study of medicine. The One-year Course is arranged for students intending to enter medical schools that insist upon at least one year of collegiate work before the study of medicine is begun; the Two-year Course, for students desiring to enter institutions that require at least two years of preliminary collegiate work. If a choice is to be made, the Two-year Course is recommended even for those who expect to attend a medical school that has the one-year requirement.

CURRICULUM

ONE-YEAR PRE-MEDICAL COURSE

Names of Courses	Nature of Work	Hours per Week
Botany I	General Botany	3
Chemistry I	Inorganic Chemistry	3
Chemistry II	General Laboratory Chemistry	2
French I or German I	Elementary French or Elementary German	3
Physics I	Mechanics, Heat, Acoustics, Optics	3
Physics II	Laboratory Work to accompany Physics I.	2
Zoology I	General Zoology	3
		19

TWO-YEAR PRE-MEDICAL COURSE

First Year

Names of Courses	Nature of Work	Hours per Week
Chemistry I	Inorganic Chemistry	3
Chemistry II	General Laboratory Chemistry	2
French I or German I	Elementary French or Elementary German	3
Physics I	Mechanics, Heat, Acoustics, Optics	3
Physics II	Laboratory work to accompany Physics I.	2
Zoology I	General Zoology	3
		16

Second Year

Bacteriology I*a*	General Bacteriology	1½
Botany I	General Botany	3
Chemistry V	Organic Chemistry	4
English I	Advanced College Rhetoric	3
French II or German II	Intermediate Course or Intermediate Course	3
Zoology IV	Vertebrate Morphology	3
		17½

DEPARTMENTS OF INSTRUCTION

ANCIENT LANGUAGES

Professor Anderson
Mr. Terry

The study of the classics contributes largely to general culture. In addition to the recognized and peculiar disciplinary value of such studies and their conspicuous service in cultivating the literary sense and developing literary taste, they have a more immediate value and office as aids to the comprehension and interpretation of modern languages and literatures. A thoro study and a full understanding of the modern languages, especially the Romance languages and our own tongue, demand a considerable preliminary acquaintance with Latin and Greek. Thus from two points of view, that of their own intrinsic beauty and value as culture studies and that of aids to the study of other languages, Latin and Greek command our attention and call for a large place in any curriculum which proposes to issue in a liberal education.

The following courses are offered for the coming year:

LATIN

LATIN I.—Ovid, about 2,000 verses selected from his various works, but mainly from the Metamorphoses; Versification, with especial reference to the Dactylic Hexameter and Pentameter; Livy, selections, amounting to about two books. (3 *hours.*)

LATIN II.—Cicero's De Senectute and De Amicitia; Terence's Phormio; selections from the Satires, Epistles, Odes, and Epodes of Horace, with a study of the Horatian Metres. (3 *hours.*)

LATIN III.—Juvenal's Satires, with some omissions; Tacitus, parts of the Histories or Annals; selections from Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, and Ovid. (3 *hours.*)

LATIN IV.—Several plays of Plautus and Terence; Tacitus, Germania and Agricola; selections from Seneca, Gellius, and Quintilian. (3 *hours.*)

LATIN V*b*.—History of Roman Literature, preceded by a short study of Roman Life and Customs. (*Second semester;* 3 *hours.*)

LATIN VI.—Grammar and Prose Composition: an intermediate course in Prose Composition adapted to the needs of students taking Latin I or Latin II and consisting of weekly written exercises and some oral work; in connection with this there will be a general review of Latin Grammar with some more advanced work, both in forms and syntax. (2 *hours.*)

LATIN VII.—Advanced Prose Composition: a continuation of Latin VI, open only to those students who have completed Latin VI or equivalent. (2 *hours.*)

GREEK

GREEK I.—The forms and most important principles of the syntax; numerous exercises, partly oral, partly written, and some practice in conversation and sight reading. One book of Xenophon's Anabasis, with exercises in Prose Composition and study of the Grammar. (3 *hours.*)

GREEK II.—Xenophon's Anabasis, Books II, III and IV; selections from Lucian and the easier dialogues of Plato; sight translation; Prose Composition; Grammar. (3 *hours.*)

GREEK III.—Select orations of Lysias or other Attic orators, with informal talks on Athenian Laws and Customs; parts of the Iliad and Odyssey of Homer; Prosody. (3 *hours.*)

GREEK IV.—Selections from the Greek historians, especially Herodotus and Thucydides; from the Greek dramatists, especially Euripides and Sophocles; from the lyric fragments of Alcaeus, Sappho, etc. (3 *hours.*)

GREEK V*a*.—A study of the history of Greek Literature, preceded by a short study of Greek Life and Customs. A knowledge of the Greek language is highly desirable, but is not required for this course. (*First semester;* 3 *hours.*)

GREEK VI.—Grammar and Prose Composition: an intermediate course in Prose Composition adapted to the needs of students taking Greek III or Greek IV and consisting of weekly written exercises and some oral work; in connection with this there will be a general review of Greek Grammar with some more advanced work, both in forms and syntax. (2 *hours.*)

GREEK VII.—Selections from the Septuagint and from the New Testament; class and parallel translations; vocabulary, grammar, and stylistic features stressed. (3 *hours.*)

BIOLOGY AND GEOLOGY

For a description of the laboratories and collections of this department, see pages 21 and 23.

ZOOLOGY

Professor Davis

ZOOLOGY I.—*General Zoology.*—Typical examples illustrating the various groups of the animal kingdom are studied, the object being to give the student a comprehensive idea of the structure, physiology, and activities of animals. (3 *hours.*)

ZOOLOGY II.—*Histology and Physiology.*—A study of the microscopic structure and physiology of the principal tissues and organs of both vertebrates and invertebrates, special attention being paid to mammals. Thoro training is given in the more important methods of investigation. (3 *hours.*)

ZOOLOGY III*b*.—*Entomology.*—Careful attention is given to the structure of insects in general, after which the insect orders are considered, the student being expected to recognize the various orders and the more common families. Emphasis is given to the economic side of entomology. (*Second semester;* 3 *hours.*)

ZOOLOGY IV.—*Vertebrate Morphology.*—Recitations and lectures on the comparative anatomy of vertebrates, accompanied by laboratory work on representatives of the principal groups. (3 *hours.*)

ZOOLOGY V.—*Vertebrate Embryology.*—Recitations and lectures on the development of vertebrates, with special reference to the chick. Laboratory work on the development of the chick. (3 *hours.*)

ZOOLOGY VI*b*.—*General Biological Problems.*—Lectures and collateral reading on such general problems as variation, adaptation, heredity, and organic evolution. Special attention is paid to the results of recent experimental work. (*Elective, subject to the permission of the instructor; second semester;* 3 *hours.*)

ZOOLOGY VII*a*.—*Physiology and Hygiene.*—Lectures and recitations on general physiology, hygiene, and sanitation. (*First semester;* 3 *hours.*)

BACTERIOLOGY

Professor Davis
Dr. Nelson

BACTERIOLOGY I*a*.—*General Bacteriology.*—A general introduction to bacteriology, designed to afford the student a comprehensive knowledge of bacteria and their relation to every-day life. (*Prerequisite, Chemistry* I *and either Botany* I *or Zoology* I; *first semester;* 3 *hours.*)

BACTERIOLOGY II*b*.—*Agricultural Bacteriology.*—Special attention is given to the bacteria of soil and dairy products, with some consideration of the bacterial diseases of animals and plants. (*Second semester;* 3 *hours.*)

BACTERIOLOGY III*b*.—*Advanced Bacteriology.*—Laboratory work with collateral reading along special lines adapted to the needs of the individual student. (*Second semester;* 3 *hours.*)

GEOLOGY

Professor Davis

GEOLOGY I*a*.—*General Geology.*—A short course in dynamical, structural and historical geology. (*First semester;* 3 *hours.*)

BOTANY

Professor Floyd
Dr. Nelson

The department is well equipped for carrying on the work. It has large, well-lighted laboratories, a description of which will be found on page 21. Plants for study can be easily obtained at all seasons of the year. The flora of the vicinity is rich in the number of important species and additional material may be secured from the horticultural grounds.

BOTANY I.—*General Botany.*—The study in the classroom and laboratory of the structure, morphology, evolution, and classification of plants. Work is done on special types, beginning with the simplest and advancing to the more complex. Field work is undertaken during the spring months. (3 *hours.*)

BOTANY II*a*.—*Plant Physiology.*—The life processes of plants, such as how water is taken up and disposed of, relation to the soil, nutrition, respiration, irritability, etc., are directly investigated. Much of this is done in the laboratory and garden. (*First semester;* 3 *hours.*)

BOTANY III*b*.—*Histology and Plant Anatomy*.—The structure and development of plant tissues in relation to their function. Practice is given in fixing, staining, and mounting microscopic slides. (*Second semester;* 3 *hours.*)

BOTANY IV*a*.—*General Morphology of Thallophytes*.—Designed for students desiring advanced work on the algae and fungi with reference to classification, differentiation, and morphology. Fresh-water algae will be studied from living specimens in the laboratory, and students will make permanent microscopical slides of the species studied. Many of the marine algae will be studied from preserved specimens. The study of the fungi prepares for Plant Pathology. The field work will consist of collecting and identifying the fungus flora of this vicinity. (*Prerequisite, Botany* I; *first semester;* 3 *hours.*)

BOTANY V*b*.—*General Morphology of the Higher Plants*.—A study of the Bryophytes, Pteridophytes, and Spermatophytes, with reference to classification, morphology, and differentiation. In the field work and in the laboratory the student will learn to recognize all the common liverworts, mosses, ferns, fern allies and conifers, and the more important groups of the Monocotyledons and Dicotyledons, especially those of economic importance. (*Prerequisite, Botany* I; *second semester;* 3 *hours.*)

BOTANY VI*a*.—*Plant Pathology*.—The nature and causes of plant diseases, especially those due to parasitic fungi. Laboratory and field work on forms of greatest economic importance in the State. (*First semester;* 3 *hours.*)

BOTANY VII*b*.—*Plant Pathology* (*Advanced*).—Methods of culture and investigation of organisms causing plant diseases. This course is intended to prepare students for original investigation. (*Second semester;* 3 *hours.*)

CHEMISTRY

Professor Flint

The facilities for instruction in chemistry compare favorably with those of the larger institutions of the South and are being steadily improved. The department is equipped with the necessary apparatus and material for instruction in general inorganic and organic, analytical, and industrial chemistry. See page 22.

A course in general inorganic chemistry is given the first

year. The second year is devoted mainly to qualitative, the third to quantitative analysis. Because of the electives offered, a student can get four years of chemistry and specialize in analytical work in the fourth year. Abundant laboratory work is offered in all courses.

CHEMISTRY I.—*General Inorganic Chemistry.*—During the first semester the non-metallic elements are studied by means of textbook, lectures, and recitations. Special attention is given to the principles underlying chemical union and to the theories and laws which govern the science. In the second semester the metals and their more important compounds are studied. (3 *hours.*)

CHEMISTRY II.—*Laboratory Course in General Chemistry.* —In order to impress upon their minds the principles of the science, students are required to repeat in the laboratory many of the experiments seen in the lecture-room, take notes of the same, and, as far as possible, write the chemical reactions. Each student is required to perform more than a hundred experiments illustrating chemical principles and including the preparation of many of the elements and their most important compounds. In the second semester the laboratory work is designed to study the reactions of the metals with a view to their classification, a portion of the time being devoted to dry analysis. (2 *exercises a week.*)

CHEMISTRY III.—*Laboratory Course in Qualitative Analysis.*—(3 *exercises a week.*)

CHEMISTRY IV.—Course III, with two additional exercises a week. (5 *exercises a week.*)

CHEMISTRY V.—*Organic Chemistry.*—Lectures, recitations, and laboratory work. The laboratory work is designed to illustrate the principles studied in the text, as well as to give practice in making pure organic preparations. (5 *hours.*)

CHEMISTRY VI.—*Chemical Technology.*—Consideration of chemical principles involved in manufacturing and refining products of commercial importance. Thorp's "Outlines of Industrial Chemistry" is used as a text and occasional lectures are given. Among the subjects studied are: fuels, sulphuric acid, the soda and chlorine industries, fertilizers, cements, glass, pigments, coal tar, mineral oils, soap, starch, sugar, fermentation industries, explosives, textiles, paper, and leather.

Visits are made to such factories and chemical plants as may be accessible. (3 *hours.*)

CHEMISTRY VII.—*Quantitative Analysis.*—(*Senior elective;* 3 *hours.*)

CHEMISTRY VIII.—Exercises in quantitative analysis illustrating the operations involved in the gravimetric, volumetric, and electrolytic methods in vogue. During the second semester the exercises are so arranged as to aid the individual student in preparing for his life-work—medicine, pharmacy, analytical chemistry, etc. (7 *hours.*)

CHEMISTRY IX*a* or *b*.—Lectures in agricultural chemistry, embracing the chemistry of soils, the atmosphere, plant and animal growth and feeding, fertilizers, dairy products, insecticides, etc. (*Either semester;* 3 *hours.*)

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

Professor Farr
Mr. Robertson

The work is designed to meet the requirements for a practical and liberal education, and is regarded both as a necessary auxiliary to the training in the technical courses and as an important factor among the liberalizing studies. The three sides of the subject, Rhetoric, Linguistics and Literature, are presented as fully as time will permit. Rhetoric and composition are stressed in the lower classes, literary studies and linguistic work in electives; nevertheless the attempt is made to keep the three viewpoints before all classes as necessary to a mastery of their native language.

ENGLISH I.—*Advanced College Rhetoric.*—Designed to train the students in methods of clear and forceful expression. Instruction is carried on simultaneously in formal rhetoric, in rhetorical analysis and in theme writing, the constant correlation of the three as methods of approach to the desired goal being kept in view. In addition a private reading course is assigned to each student. (*Required of all Freshmen;* 3 *hours.*)

ENGLISH II*a*.—*Development of English Prose.*—This will follow the method of Minto's Manual in tracing historically the growth of English prose literature, supplemented by collateral readings and by essays. (*First semester;* 3 *hours.*)

ENGLISH II*b*.—*Development of English Poetry.*—A contin-

uation of the first semester's work, applying the method outlined to the study of English poetry. (*Second semester;* 3 *hours.*)

ENGLISH III*a.*—*Milton and the Epic.*—A study of Paradise Lost, around which are grouped studies in the Age of Milton and in the Epic as a type in Comparative Literature. The first four books of the poem are read in class. Written reviews on the remaining books alternate each week with essays from the student and lectures by the instructor. A reading course in the minor poets of the age and in the English translations of the great epics is assigned to each student. (*First semester;* 3 *hours.*)

ENGLISH III*b.*—*Shakespeare and the Drama.*—This course follows the above method. Three of the Shakespearian plays are read in class. On eight others a written review is held each fortnight and on the alternate week essays are written by the students and lectures are given by the instructor. Readings in the English drama from the Cycle plays to contemporary production are assigned. (*Second semester;* 3 *hours.*)

ENGLISH IV*a.*—*American Poetry.*—A rapid survey of the development of poetry in the United States, followed by a critical study of a few of the more important authors (Bryant, Whittier, Longfellow, Emerson, Lowell, Poe). (*First semester;* 3 *hours.*)

ENGLISH IV*b.*—*Southern Literature.*—A detailed study of the literature of the South with extensive reading and essay work and an examination of the claims of Florida authors. (*Second semester;* 3 *hours.*)

ENGLISH V.—*The English Novel.*—This subject is studied from the two sides of chronological development and of technique; the student reads a list of novels chosen to illustrate chronology and variety of species, analyzes minutely one novel from the technical side, masters the entire work and life of one novelist, and compares closely a novel and a dramatized version of it. It is hoped the student may be so grounded in the classics and his taste and judgment so trained that his reading in this class of literature may not become mere intellectual dissipation. (3 *hours.*)

ENGLISH VI.—*The Romantic Revival.*—Planned as a study in literary movement. The causes and forces which underlie the movement, its phenomena and the authors and works which

exhibit them, and a comparison with other movements in literature will be considered. The work of Prof. Beers will be used as a basis and the student will be led, by means of extensive reading, by investigation and essays, and by lectures on the wider ranges of the subject, to realize the truth of his statements. (3 *hours.*)

ENGLISH VII.—*Anglo-Saxon Grammar and Reading.*—Drill in the forms of the early language and an elementary view of its relations to the other members of the Aryan family and of its development into Modern English. The texts in Bright's Anglo-Saxon Reader are studied and Cook's edition of Judith is read. (3 *hours.*)

ENGLISH VIII.—*Chaucer and Middle English Grammar.*—During the first semester, the works of Chaucer are read in and out of class. The pronunciation, grammatical forms, scansion, condition of text, analogues, and sources are closely examined. During the second semester, Morris and Skeats' Specimens, Part II, is studied in connection with informal lectures on Middle English viewed as developing from Anglo-Saxon into Modern English. (*Prerequisite; English VII;* 3 *hours.*)

ENGLISH IX.—*Engineering Exposition.*—This course will attempt to give special training to the Engineering student in the preparation of the various kinds of writing that he will be called upon to do in the pursuit of his profession. It will consist largely of the writing of papers (upon subjects assigned by the departments in the College of Engineering), which will be criticised and revised. (*Engineering Seniors;* 1 *hour.*)

HISTORY AND ECONOMICS

Professor Ault

The purpose of the courses offered in this department is to train students to use historical and economic material with discrimination; to develop a general knowledge of European, English, and American History, so indispensable to a general college course and especially to a study of the Social Sciences; to furnish students with a survey of economic life and thought, such as every educated man is now supposed to have; and to explain the economic principles lying back of our present day wealth-getting and wealth-dispensing activities.

Students entering the University for the first time who have not had satisfactory courses in European or American

History are advised to include these subjects in their courses of study as a general cultural foundation for their other work. With these should be included Economics I, which is a prerequisite to the other courses offered in Economics.

With the exceptions of History I and II and of Economics I, all the courses listed below will not be offered each year.

HISTORY

HISTORY I.—*European History.*—A general survey of the growth of civilization in Europe from the earliest times to the present. Emphasis given to the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries. (3 *hours.*)

HISTORY II*a.*—*The American Colonies to 1763.*—European background of colonial history; the discovery and settlement of America; the development of the social, economic, and political life of the colonies; and the growth of American institutions. (*First semester;* 3 *hours.*)

HISTORY II*b.*—*Early History of the United States, 1763-1850.*—The causes of the Revolution; the struggle for independence; the formation of the government; its early operation; the origin and growth of political parties; and the development of the nation. (*Second semester;* 3 *hours.*)

HISTORY III*a.*—*Recent History of the United States, 1850-1915.*—The slavery conflict; the Civil War; the period of reconstruction in the South; the industrial expansion; the rise of political issues; and the United States as a world power. (*First semester;* 3 *hours.*)

HISTORY III*b.*—*European History, 1815-1915.*—Reconstruction of Europe after the overthrow of Napoleon; industrial revolution and social conditions; the revolutions of 1830 and 1848; the unification of Italy and of Germany; the commercial and industrial growth of Germany and Great Britain; the awakening of Russia; the Near Eastern question; European colonial possessions in Africa; and the intellectual and cultural progress during the century. (*Second semester;* 3 *hours.*)

HISTORY IV.—*English History.*—An elementary outline course, emphasizing the struggle for constitutional government; the international struggle for commercial and colonial supremacy; the industrial revolution; and social and political reforms. (3 *hours.*)

ECONOMICS

ECONOMICS I.—*Principles of Economics.*—The leading facts regarding business, money, banking, industrial organization, labor, taxation, tariffs, and governmental regulation. (3 *hours.*)

ECONOMICS II*a.*—*Money and Banking.*—A brief historical treatment of banks and banking together with the principles which underlie the successful operation of these institutions. (*First semester;* 3 *hours.*)

ECONOMICS II*b.*—*Corporation Finance.*—The rise, growth, and development of large business organizations; pools, trusts, corporation, and holding companies; the rights of "vested interests"; monopolistic tendencies; governmental regulation, etc. (*Second semester;* 3 *hours.*)

ECONOMICS III*a.*—*Public Finance and Taxation.*—A course dealing with the revenues and expenditures of public bodies, federal, state, and local; the problems of budgetary reform and taxation; the leading features of European systems of finance; and proposals for social reform. (*First semester;* 3 *hours.*)

ECONOMICS III*b.*—*Transportation.*—The problems of transportation; public and private interests involved; the principles of regulation; and the judicial control of common carriers. (*Second semester;* 3 *hours.*)

ECONOMICS IV*a.*—*Economic History of the United States.* —A general but comprehensive study of the growth of American industry and commerce with the social and economic problems involved. (*First semester;* 3 *hours.*)

ECONOMICS IV*b.*—*Labor Problems.*—A brief history of industrial labor problems in Europe and America; trade unions; employers' associations; and social reforms. (*Second semester;* 3 *hours.*)

MATHEMATICS AND ASTRONOMY

Professor Keppel

MATHEMATICS

The work in the Department of Mathematics is planned with a threefold purpose in view:

1. For students who intend to *specialize* in Mathematics it provides the preparation for more advanced work. Several advanced courses are offered each year for this class of students.

2. To those who need Mathematics as an *instrument* it offers opportunities to become familiar with this instrument. The application of Calculus not only to Physics, Chemistry, and Engineering, but even to such seemingly remote realms as Psychology and Political Economy, makes it advisable that this class should continue the study of Mathematics at least so far as to include Calculus.

3. To others it gives logical training in Analysis and Proof, introduces them to that scientific method par excellence of the Hypothesis, and develops the idea of a deductive system in its classical form.

The following courses are offered each year:

MATHEMATICS A.—Solid Geometry. (2 *hours.*)

MATHEMATICS B.—Plane and Spherical Trigonometry. (2 *hours.*)

MATHEMATICS I.—Plane Analytic Geometry and College Algebra. (3 *hours.*)

MATHEMATICS II.—Spherical Trigonometry and Elementary Calculus. (1 *hour.*)

MATHEMATICS III.—Differential and Integral Calculus. (3 *hours.*)

MATHEMATICS IV.—Solid Analytic Geometry and Calculus. (2 *hours.*)

MATHEMATICS V.—Advanced Calculus and Differential Equations. (3 *hours.*)

The following advanced courses were given in 1915-16:

MATHEMATICS VI.—Theory of Equations and Modern Higher Algebra. (3 *hours.*)

MATHEMATICS VII.—Modern Projective Geometry. (3 *hours.*)

ASTRONOMY

In connection with the Department of Mathematics a course in GENERAL ASTRONOMY is offered, consisting of lectures and recitations, with practical exercises. No knowledge of advanced mathematics is presupposed. (2 *hours.*)

MILITARY SCIENCE AND TACTICS

Major Walker

Military instruction is *not optional,* but is required by law—by the law of the United States and by the law of the State.

The instruction is both practical and theoretical. The practical course consists of drills, target practice, and other military exercises. The drills proper do not exceed three hours per week.

The course in military science is necessary for graduation and is, except as noted below, required of all students.

EXCUSED FROM MILITARY DUTY.—Law students, graduates, Seniors, mature students taking special courses, those holding discharges from the U. S. army, navy or marine corps after at least one term of enlistment, and the physically disqualified.

The physically disqualified will be required to submit a certificate to that effect from the resident physician and will also, prior to graduation, be required to make up an equivalent amount of work in this or some other department.

Those who have served for three years in the national guard will be excused from drills and, provided they pass an examination under the Professor of Military Science and Tactics, also from theoretical work.

Students will be given credit, year for year, for work done at military schools having army officers as instructors.

Those taking the One-Year or Two-Year Course in Agriculture will be excused from the theoretical, but not from the practical course.

Juniors in the Teachers College will be excused.

All applications to be excused from military duty for other reasons must be submitted to the Professor of Military Science and Tactics and all who are required to take military work must report to him within five days after registering at the University.

The General Faculty has adopted the following rules:

1. Two (2) credit hours shall be the equivalent of three (3) drill hours.

2. Students from other institutions entering the Junior class without having had the requisite amount of military instruction shall, unless physically disqualified, be required to take military science and drill for two (2) years, excepting that in the Senior year the study equivalent may be substituted for drill.

3. Those similarly entering the Senior class shall, unless physically disqualified, be required to take military science and

drill for one (1) year, except that a study equivalent may be substituted for drill.

4. Pupils entering the eleventh or twelfth grades shall be excused after drilling for three (3) years here.

The theoretical course set forth below consists of recitations, supplemented by lectures.

MILITARY SCIENCE I.—(a) Infantry Drill Regulations; (b) Small-arms Firing Regulations. (*Required of Freshmen; 1 hour.*)

MILITARY SCIENCE II.—Field-service Regulations, Company Administration, Camp Sanitation, and Military Map Reading. (*Required of Sophomores; 1 hour.*)

MILITARY SCIENCE III.—The Service of Security and Information, Elementary Military Engineering, Army Regulations, and similar subjects. (*Elective for Juniors and Seniors; 2 hours.*)

MODERN LANGUAGES

Professor Crow

French, German, and Spanish are the subjects taught. Extensive courses of reading, in and out of class, frequent exercises, oral and written, and studies in literature and language form the chief feature of instruction. Carefully prepared English abstracts of nearly all the parallel reading are required.

Authors and textbooks vary from year to year. Tho the classics are not neglected, special attention is paid to the literatures of the Nineteenth Century.

All the courses offered will not be given in any one year.

FRENCH

FRENCH I.—*Elementary Course.*—Drill in pronunciation and important grammatical forms, elementary syntax, dictation, daily written exercises, memorizing of vocabularies and short poems, translation. (3 *hours.*)

FRENCH II.—*Intermediate Course.*—Work of elementary course continued, advanced grammar, including syntax, prose composition, translation of intermediate and advanced texts, sight reading, parallel. (3 *hours.*)

FRENCH III.—*Advanced Course.*—Syntax, stylistic, composition, history of French literature, selections from the dramatists or novelists as class may decide. (3 *hours.*)

FRENCH IV.—*Romance Philology.*—(*Prerequisites, French III and Latin II;* 3 *hours.*)

GERMAN

GERMAN I.—*Elementary Course.*—Drill in pronunciation and important grammatical forms, elementary syntax, dictation, daily written exercises, memorizing of vocabularies and short poems, translation. (3 *hours.*)

GERMAN II.—*Intermediate Course.*—Work of elementary course continued, advanced grammar, including syntax, prose composition, translation of intermediate texts, sight reading, parallel. (3 *hours.*)

GERMAN III.—*Advanced Course.*—Syntax, stylistic, composition, history of German literature, selections from the dramatists or novelists. (*Prerequisite, German II;* 3 *hours.*)

GERMAN IV.—*Scientific Reading Course.*—The nature of the course will depend largely upon the needs of the students taking it. (*Prerequisite, German II;* 3 *hours.*)

GERMAN V.—*Middle and Old High German.*—(*Prerequisite, German III;* 3 *hours.*)

SPANISH

SPANISH I.—*Elementary Course.*—Drills in pronunciation and important grammatical forms, elementary syntax, dictation, daily written exercises, memorizing of vocabularies and short poems, translation. (3 *hours.*)

SPANISH II.—*Intermediate Course.*—Work of elementary course continued, advanced grammar, including syntax, prose composition, translation, parallel. (3 *hours.*)

PHILOSOPHY

Professor Cox

The primary aim of this department is to give the student a broad outlook upon life in general, as well as to give him a better understanding of his own life from psychological, ethical, and metaphysical viewpoints. Philosophy lies nearer to-day than ever before to the various sciences on the one hand and to the demands of practical life on the other. Students desiring to take work in this department may begin with Course I*a*, Course II*a*, or with Course III*a*. Juniors and Seniors may begin also with Course VII*a*.

Another very important aim of this department is to aid

in the professional training of teachers. For description of the laboratory equipment for carrying on mental and physical tests, see page 23.

PHILOSOPHY I*a*.—*General Psychology*.—This course aims to acquaint the student with the facts and theories that are current in general psychological discussion. The study will begin with the sensations, the sense organs, and the functions of the brain; the course will then deal with the higher mental functions, such as attention, perception, memory, feeling, emotion, volition, the self, and like topics. (*First semester;* 3 *hours.*)

PHILOSOPHY I*b*.—*Experimental Psychology*.—This course will be mainly laboratory work. The student learns to work with the standard apparatus and becomes somewhat familiar with the current problems in Experimental Psychology. Special attention will be given to methods of psychological investigation and the collection and treatment of data. (*Second semester;* 3 *hours.*)

PHILOSOPHY II*a*.—*Ethics*.—A general course in which emphasis will be laid upon the Principles of Ethics. This will involve the study of such topics as goodness, happiness, virtue, duty, freedom, civilization, and progress. Some time will also be given to the history of the various Ethical Systems. (*First semester;* 3 *hours.*)

PHILOSOPHY II*b*.—*Practical Ethics*.—A study of the moral problems of the individual and of social life. (*Second semester;* 3 *hours.*)

PHILOSOPHY III*a*.—*Logic, Inductive and Deductive*.—This course will emphasize practice in the use of syllogisms, inductive methods, logical analysis, and criticisms of fallacies. (*First semester;* 3 *hours.*)

PHILOSOPHY III*b*.—*The Philosophical Poets*.—A study of the philosophical problems and their solution as given by the world's greatest poets. Such problems as Creation, Nature, Life, Freedom, and Conduct will be given special attention. (*Second semester;* 3 *hours.*)

PHILOSOPHY IV*a*.—*Social Psychology*.—A study of the influences of the social environment upon the mental and moral development of the individual. (*First semester;* 3 *hours.*)

PHILOSOPHY IV*b*.—*Abnormal Psychology*.—A study of the abnormal phases of mental life. Such topics as dreams, illu-

sions, hallucinations, suggestion, hypnotism, hysteria, diseases of the memory, diseases of the will, etc. Special attention will be given to mental hygiene. (*Second semester;* 3 *hours.*)

PHILOSOPHY V*a.*—*Genetic Psychology.*—A study of the course of development in the child from birth to adolescence. (*First semester;* 3 *hours.*)

PHILOSOPHY V*b.*—*Genetic Psychology.*—A study of animal intelligence. The purpose of this course is to give the student a better understanding of animal instincts and intelligence. (*Second semester;* 3 *hours.*)

PHILOSOPHY VI*a.*—*Philosophy of Conduct.*—A study of the problems of conduct and religion in the light of contemporary discussion. The aim of this course is to attack the problems of philosophy from the standpoint of the practical problems of every-day life. (*First semester;* 3 *hours.*)

PHILOSOPHY VI*b.*—*Philosophy of Nature.*—The aim of this course is to show Man's relation to Nature and his place in Nature. It will take up the various philosophical doctrines, such as Animism, Pantheism, Materialism, Realism, Agnosticism, Humanism, Idealism, etc. (*Second semester;* 3 *hours.*)

PHILOSOPHY VII*a.*—*History of Ancient Philosophy.*—This course will trace the development of philosophic thought from its appearance among the Ionic Greeks to the time of Descartes. Special attention will be given to the philosophy of Plato and Aristotle. (*First semester;* 3 *hours.*)

PHILOSOPHY VIII*a.*—*Advanced Psychology.*—A study of the theoretical and practical problems in the field of modern psychology. This course introduces the student to the theoretical problems that are attracting the attention of modern psychologists. It also emphasizes the practical aspects of psychology as it is applied to Business, Law, Medicine, Education, etc. (*First semester;* 3 *hours.*)

PHILOSOPHY VIII*b.*—*Advanced Psychology.*—Continuation of VIII*a.* (*Second semester;* 3 *hours.*)

PHYSICS

Professor Benton
Mr. Perry

The work of this department is intended to meet the needs, on the one hand, of those who study physics as a part of a liberal education and, on the other hand, of those who will

have to apply physics as one of the sciences fundamental to engineering.

Instruction is given by (1) recitations based upon lessons assigned in textbooks; (2) laboratory work, in which the student uses his own direct observation to gain knowledge of the subject; (3) lectures, in which experimental demonstrations of the principles under discussion are given; and (4) seminar work in the advanced courses, in which the various members of the class take up different special problems requiring extended study or investigation and report upon them in turn.

The physical laboratory (see page 23) is well equipped for the experiments usually required in undergraduate laboratory work in the best colleges. The equipment has been greatly increased in the last few years and additions are made to it from year to year.

The following courses are offered:

PHYSICS I.—General Physics, including mechanics, heat, acoustics, and optics, but not electricity and magnetism. A knowledge of plane trigonometry is presupposed. Textbook to be used in 1916-1917: Kimball's College Physics. (1 *lecture and* 2 *recitations per week.*)

PHYSICS II.—General laboratory physics, to accompany Physics I. A knowledge of plane trigonometry is presupposed. Textbook to be used in 1916-1917: Franklin, Crawford and McNutt's Practical Physics. (2 *exercises of* 2 *hours each per week.*)

PHYSICS III.—General electricity and magnetism, being a continuation of Physics 1. Textbook to be used in 1916-1917: Franklin and McNutt's Elements of Electricity and Magnetism. (2 *recitations and* 1 *laboratory exercise of* 2 *hours per week.*)

ADVANCED COURSES IN PHYSICS.—Preparation has been made for offering advanced courses in physics, as electives for Juniors, Seniors, and Graduate Students. Six such courses have been planned, as follows: Advanced Experimental Physics, General Mathematical Physics, Mechanics and Acoustics, Heat, Optics, Theoretical Electricity. Each of these courses is arranged to extend thru two semesters and to require three hours per week of classroom work, or equiv-

alent time in the laboratory. Any one of these courses will be given when elected by three or more students.

SOCIOLOGY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

Professor Sims

SOCIOLOGY

SOCIOLOGY I.—*Principles of Sociology.*—A fundamental course dealing with society as to its origin, its relation to the environment, its composition, organization, control, mind, types of association, institutions, evolution, and progress. (3 *hours.*)

SOCIOLOGY II*a.*—*Social Evolution.*—The doctrine of evolution applied to society, human origin, forms of association, and types of civilization. (*Prerequisite, Sociology I; first semester;* 3 *hours.*)

SOCIOLOGY II*b.*—*Progress and Reform.*—The rise of the concept of progress; various theories of progress; factor of progress; reform proposals—ethical, economic, and biological. (*Prerequisites, Sociology I and Sociology IIa; second semester;* 3 *hours.*)

SOCIOLOGY III*a.*—*Rural Sociology and Economics.*—The rural problem—present status, population movements, types of communities, the rural mind, economic conditions, farm labor. (*First semester;* 3 *hours.*)

SOCIOLOGY III*b.*—*Rural Sociology and Economics.*—Rural improvement—health, sanitation, morality; institutions—school, church, farmers' organizations, home-life, fairs; government; cooperation; socialization; progress. (*Second semester;* 3 *hours.*)

*SOCIOLOGY IV*a.*—*Social Psychology.*—The social mind—general view; the mind of primitive and modern man; mental types; the role of instinct, feeling, and intellect in society—mobs; folkways and mores; change and revolution. (*First semester;* 3 *hours.*)

*SOCIOLOGY V*b.*—*Race Problems.*—This is a course dealing especially with the negro problem in its anthropological, social, political, and economic aspects. (*Second semester;* 3 *hours.*)

*SOCIOLOGY VI*b.*—*Modern Social Theories.*—Lectures and

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*Not given in 1916-1917.

readings on the social theories of Comte, Mill, Spencer, Gumplowicz, Tarde, Ward, Cooley, Ross, Giddings, and others. (*Open only to advanced students and graduates; second semester;* 3 *hours.*)

*SOCIOLOGY VII.—*Seminar.*—Problems in statistical method, etc. (*Open only to advanced students and graduates; hours to be arranged.*)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

POLITICAL SCIENCE I.—*American Government.*—Historical review; federal, state, and local government; administrative, legislative and juridical aspects of government in operation; political parties and problems. (3 *hours.*)

POLITICAL SCIENCE II*a.*—*Principles of Political Science.*—This course deals with both the theory and practice of government in general. (*First semester;* 3 *hours.*)

POLITICAL SCIENCE II*b.*—*Democracy.*—Primitive, ancient, modern, and ultimate democracy; democratic and anti-democratic forces. This course has special reference to American society. (*Second semester;* 3 *hours.*)

POLITICAL SCIENCE III*a* or *b.*—*Municipal Government.*—Municipal organization and administration in the United States and Europe. (*Either semester;* 3 *hours.*)

*POLITICAL SCIENCE IV*a* or *b.*—*International Law and Diplomacy.*—Arbitration, courts, diplomacy, world organization. (*Either semester;* 3 *hours.*)

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*Not given in 1916-1917.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

P. H. ROLFS, *Dean*

FACULTY.—P. H. Rolfs, O. C. Ault, M. N. Beeler, L. W. Buchholz, H. W. Cox, H. S. Davis, W. C. Etheridge, J. M. Farr, E. R. Flint, W. L. Floyd, G. L. Herrington, H. G. Keppel, M. B. Hadley, R. J. McPherson, C. K. McQuarrie, N. L. T. Nelson, E. S. Pace, F. M. Rast, Jr., N. L. Sims, A. P. Spencer, J. A. Thackston, E. S. Walker, C. L. Willoughby.

Special Lecturers for 1916-1917

Hon. W. A. McRae, *Commissioner of Agriculture.*

Prof. H. Harold Hume, *President State Horticultural Society.*

Willmon Newell, *State Plant Commissioner.*

Hon. C. F. Barber, *President State Live-Stock Association.*

Dr. Chas. F. Dawson, *Veterinarian, State Board of Health.*

Dr. W. A. Munsell, *Assistant Veterinarian, State Board of Health.*

Dr. E. H. Sellards, *State Geologist.*

Capt. R. E. Rose, *State Chemist.*

F. M. O'Byrne, *State Nursery Inspector.*

Dr. A. H. Logan, *Field Agent, U. S. D. A., Bureau of Animal Industry.*

Frank Sterling, *General Inspector, State Plant Board.*

GENERAL STATEMENT

AIM AND SCOPE.—The work of the College of Agriculture is carried on in three principal Divisions: (1) The Instructional Division, which concerns itself with giving instruction to men resident at the University. (2) The Experiment Station Division, the members of whose staff devote their time and energies to investigation and publication of results upon agricultural problems of greatest interest to the State. (3) The Extension Division, which devotes its energies to disseminating information obtained by the Experiment Station and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This information is brought to the farmers principally through the organization of the County Cooperative Demonstration Work,

the Farmers' Institutes, the Boys' Clubs, the Girls' Clubs, and the Correspondence Courses.

The College was established under the Acts of Congress creating and endowing colleges for the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the different States. The recognition of agriculture as a branch of collegiate instruction is a distinctive feature of the institutions thus founded. The aim of the instructional division of the College is to offer young men the best possible preparation for agricultural pursuits. The courses afford opportunity for gaining both technical knowledge and training in the art and science of agriculture. About one-third of the student's time is devoted to technical agricultural studies and the other two-thirds to basic sciences and cultural studies. A broad foundation is thus laid which will enable graduates to become either leaders in educational work or effective producing agriculturists.

GROUPS.—The group courses offered during the Sophomore, Junior, and Senior years afford opportunity for selecting and preparing for the phase of agriculture best suited to the qualifications and taste of the individual students. The Agronomy or Animal Husbandry Group should be elected by those wishing to pursue general farming; the Horticultural Group, by those interested in fruit production or market gardening; the Chemical Group, by those wishing to become agricultural analysts. In order to meet the constantly increasing demand for men competent to give instruction in agriculture, a special group has been prepared for teachers, in cooperation with the Teachers College.

The General Group will appeal to students seeking a knowledge of the principal subjects embraced in all branches of agriculture, and will specially train men for service as County Agricultural Experts and Farm Demonstration Agents, under the appropriations recently made by Congress under the Smith-Lever Act.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—The following scholarships in agriculture were available during 1915-1916:

Southern Railway Scholarship—William Wilson Finley Foundation, $200.

Corn Club Scholarships—The Florida East Coast Railway, twelve of $25.00 each.

Other railways and local communities are offering scholarships equally as valuable.

County Scholarships—The Legislature of 1915 made provision for one scholarship for each county in the State under the following Act:

CHAPTER 6837 (No. 31)

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That the Board of County Commissioners of each county in this State is hereby authorized to offer and create one scholarship to the Agricultural Department of the University of Florida at Gainesville.

Sec. 2. The said scholarship shall be awarded by competitive examination under the rules and authority prescribed by the said Board of County Commissioners and shall entitle the holder thereof to a full course of instruction at the University of Florida and shall subject the holder thereof to the same rules and regulations as other students at the University of Florida.

Sec. 3. All applicants for the said scholarship shall be eligible for admission to the University of Florida and anyone so appointed shall sign a certificate agreeing, if capable and otherwise qualified, to engage in agricultural pursuits in this State. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to interfere with their receiving compensation for services rendered while engaged in such pursuits.

Sec. 4. That for the purpose of maintaining such scholarships the Board of County Commissioners of each county in this State is hereby authorized to appropriate from any funds at their disposal a sum sufficient to pay the board of the person receiving the said scholarship.

Sec. 5. The term board herein named shall be construed to mean the regular dormitory rate and shall be paid monthly while the holder of the said scholarship is in attendance at the University of Florida.

Sec. 6. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 7. This Act shall take effect upon its passage and approval.

Approved June 5, 1915.

THE AGRICULTURAL CLUB.—Every student should become a member of the Agricultural Club. The purposes of the club are to train the student in public speaking and in preparing for leadership in after-life. It also gives an opportunity for gaining a larger familiarity with the general agricultural trend. The topics for discussion are of general agricultural interest.

EQUIPMENT.—*Agricultural Hall.*—Agricultural Hall provides space for department offices; for classrooms in Agronomy, Animal Husbandry, and Agricultural Engineering; for laboratories in soils and fertiliers, crops and grain judging, farm machinery, farm power, milk testing, dairy manufactures, etc.

The classrooms and laboratories were planned to meet the needs of the instruction to be given, and a large amount of

apparatus has been added recently that materially strengthens the work of the College.

Library.—During the present year a large number of standard works on agriculture and horticulture have been added to the library. A trained librarian is in charge to aid students in getting quickly the references needed. In addition to the general library, each department has a small collection of well-selected volumes, which are always accessible to the students. The Experiment Station library contains one of the most complete sets of bulletins from the experiment stations of the world and from the United States Department of Agriculture. These bulletins are fully indexed and carefully filed so that reference to any subject may be quickly gotten. The librarian of the Experiment Station library is found on duty every forenoon.

The College Farm.—The farm connected with the College of Agriculture, used for instruction purposes and for growing crops with which to feed the instruction herds, consists of 135 acres; about 20 acres for trucking, 95 acres for pasture and general field crops, 10 acres for orchard, 7 acres for soiling purposes and stock lots, and 3 acres for buildings and grounds. The equipment includes a hay and storage barn, a farm foreman's house, a modern dairy barn, a machinery shed and corn crib, a potting house, and an irrigation system.

The Experiment Station farm and farm buildings are located on the University grounds and are easily accessible to students.

AGRONOMY DEPARTMENT

The *Agronomy Department* occupies four rooms—a large, well-lighted, well-equiped soil laboratory, with an adjoining storage and work room, and a large crop-judging laboratory.

The soil laboratory equipment comprises microscopes, sampling augers, tubes, and carriers; balances, ovens, soil thermometers, packers, cylinders, and tubes; moisture absorption box with trays; percolation, capillary, and evaporation apparatus; sieves, shaker, etc. The equipment is of the best type and fully adequate for giving thoro courses in soils. There are three large stone-top desks with individual lockers for seventy-two students. The storage room is provided with soil bins, packer, cases and shelving in abundance.

For *Agricultural Engineering* work, which for the present is connected with the Agronomy Department, there are two specially equipped laboratories—the one for farm motors and iron work, the other for farm machinery and wood work.

These laboratories are equipped with a large collection of modern labor-saving machinery, consisting of gasoline engines, windmills, feed grinders, stalk cutter, walking and riding plows, various types of harrows, walking and riding cultivators, seeders, one and two-horse corn planters, manure spreader, etc. Special stress is placed upon instruction in farm machinery, because labor-saving machinery has not yet come into general use upon Florida farms.

Donations and Loans.—The loboratories have been supplied with much of this labor-saving farm machinery for the purpose of instruction through the generosity of the following manufacturers:

The John Deere Plow Company, Atlanta, Ga.

International Harvester Company, Chicago, Ill., and Jacksonville, Fla.

Stover Manufacturing Company, Freeport, Ill.

Perkins Windmill Company, Mishawaka, Ind.

Wilder-Strong Implement Company, Monroe, Mich.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

In addition to the lecture room and laboratories for indoor work ample provision is made for practical work outdoors.

A propagating house and nursery on the farm are used in carrying on stratification, layerage, cuttage, budding, grafting, and other methods of plant propagation.

Trees of different kinds are growing in the orchard, which, though still small, is being gradually enlarged as new plants are ready for transplanting into it.

Hot beds and cold frames are provided for starting young plants. An irrigation plant has recently been installed with Skinner, Campbell, Florida Favorite, and modified Skinner sprinkling devices and a surface furrow system.

Large canvas-covered frames for growing crops to maturity have been constructed for use in winter.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT

The *Animal Husbandry Department* is provided with a large lecture and exhibit room containing tiered seats for sixty

students and a paddock, 12x24 feet in size, with concrete floor and iron railing, for exhibiting animals. The equipment includes a two-ton Fairbanks platform scale, tape lines, measuring standards, and projectors. In the new dairy barn a stock-judging arena, 30x40 feet, has been provided for practice in scoring animals.

The equipment in *Veterinary Science* consists of excellent mounted skeletons of the horse and cow, several wall charts on anatomy and physiology, a set of veterinary operating instruments, and sample jars of common drugs and medicines.

For *Dairy Work,* which for the present is connected with the Animal Husbandry Department, the College has a large, well-lighted laboratory. The equipment includes several makes of hand-power cream separators, several patterns of swing and barrel churns, four styles of lever and hand-power butter workers, two combined churn and butter workers, butter packers, shipping cases, etc.; a large Cooley creamer, starter and mixing cans, vats for cream ripening and cheese making; a milk cooler, Pasteurizer, bottling machine, storage refrigerator, creamery scales, wash sinks, sterilizer chest, and the necessary cans, buckets, bottles, and brushes.

The milk testing laboratory contains working desks and machinery for all the modern tests of dairy products. The equipment includes Babcock testers of different sizes, cream scales, lactometers, acidmeters, butter-moisture tests, and the necessary glassware, reagents, etc.

The equipment for *poultry instruction* includes a Cyphers incubator, brooders, and various poultry-yard appliances. Poultry breeders of the vicinity aid the work by lending selected fowls for judging purposes. The library of the department is well stocked with the latest text and reference books on all phases of animal industry and dairying.

The *barns* and *live stock* on the College farm include a horse barn to accommodate the work horses and mules used on the farm and campus; a large new dairy barn, built from recent legislative appropriations, of modern sanitary construction, provided with concrete floors and silos, steel stanchions and fittings, for housing the herd of high-grade and registered Jerseys belonging to the Experiment Station; a number of pens and grazing-yards with modern shelters and equipment, containing small breeding herds of Berkshire, Duroc Jersey,

Tamworth, and Chester White hogs. Other breeds and classes of animals are being added from year to year, as funds are secured for this purpose. Several large herds of cattle and hog-breeding establishments in the vicinity of the College are available for inspection and judging purposes. A concrete dipping-vat, built on the farm in cooperation with the Florida State Board of Health, is used for demonstrations of cattle-tick eradication.

COURSES OFFERED

The following courses are offered:

1. A Four-Year Course.
2. A Middle Course of Two Years.
3. A One-Year Course.
4. Two Four-Month Courses.
5. A Ten-Day Short Course for Farmers.
6. Fourteen Correspondence Courses for Home Study.

FOUR-YEAR COURSE

ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS.—See pages 37 to 45.

While one unit of agriculture is required, owing to the fact that this subject has been so recently included in the curriculum of the public high schools, candidates will be allowed to take during the Freshman year the agricultural work in which they are deficient.

DEGREES.—The Four-Year Course culminating in one of the six groups—General Agriculture, Agronomy, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Agricultural-Chemical, or Agricultural Education—leads to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture (B. S. A.). One year of additional work leads to the degree of Master of Science in Agriculture (M. S. A.).

CREDITS FOR PRACTICAL WORK.—Students who, by previous agreement with the head of a department and the Dean, do practical work, during their course of study, in any recognized agricultural pursuit, and who render competent and faithful service, will, on their return to College and on the presentation of a concise written report or resume of their observations and experience, be entitled to one semester-hour credit for each month of such work. Such credit shall not total more than six semester-hours in the Two-Year and Four-Year courses. Students must have at least three months of practical work before

graduation, but credit will be given for such work only as stated above.

REMUNERATIVE AND INSTRUCTIVE LABOR.—Students are offered opportunity to do considerable work in the fields and truck gardens, about the barns, in the buildings, and in the Agricultural Experiment Station. The compensation usually ranges from ten to twenty cents per hour, according to the experience of the student and the nature of the work. Some students also strengthen their education by the practical knowledge thus gained. Those who during vacation periods find employment on farms or in other agricultural pursuits will be markedly benefited and after graduation will be able to command more desirable and remunerative positions, or will find their efforts on the farm more effective. In this connection emphasis should be placed upon a thoro understanding of the practical application of scientific principles. (See also Opportunities for Earning Expenses, page 34.)

LABORATORY WORK.—Two hours of laboratory work are considered equivalent to one hour of recitation.

ELECTIVES.—The elective hours in each of the groups printed below may be chosen from other groups or from other colleges of the University; but the choice is, in every case, subject to the approval of the Dean.

CURRICULUM

Leading to the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture

FOR ALL GROUPS

Freshman Year

NAMES OF COURSES	NATURE OF WORK	*HOURS PER WEEK	
Agronomy I	Elements of Agronomy	2	2
Horticulture I	Plant Propagation	2	2
Animal Husbandry I	Types and Breeds of Animals	0	4
Agricultural Engineering I	Farm Machinery and Farm Motors	4	0
Botany I	General Botany	3	3
English I	Advanced College Rhetoric	3	3
Mathematics B	Plane Trigonometry	2	2
Agricultural Seminar		0	1
Library Work		1	0
Military Science I	Drill and Firing Regulations	1	1
		18	18

*The first column gives the hours per week for the first semester, the second column the hours per week for the second semester.

FOR ALL GROUPS EXCEPT ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Sophomore Year

NAMES OF COURSES	NATURE OF WORK	*HOURS PER WEEK	
Agronomy II	Fertilizers	0	3
Horticulture II	Trucking	2	2
Chemistry I-II	General Inorganic Chemistry	5	5
Botany II	Plant Physiology	3	0
Zoology I	General Zoology	3	0
Zoology III	Entomology	0	3
Military Science II	Field Regulations and Guard Duty	1	1
Electives		2	2
		16	16

GENERAL GROUP

Junior Year

Chemistry III	Qualitative Analysis	3	0
Chemistry VII	Quantitative Analysis	0	3
Botany IV	Plant Pathology	3	0
Bacteriology I	General Bacteriology	3	0
Bacteriology II	Agricultural Bacteriology	0	3
Agronomy V	Soil Technology	3	3
Elective		4	7
		16	16

Senior Year

Chemistry IX	Chemistry of Soils, Fertilizers, etc.	3	0
Sociology III or Economics I	Rural Sociology Principles of Economics	3	3
Agricultural Education I	Methods of Teaching Agriculture	1	0
Agricultural Education II	Extension Teaching	0	2
Agronomy VI	Farm Management	0	3
Elective		9	8
		16	16

AGRONOMY GROUP

Junior Year

Agronomy III	Field Crops	3	0
Agronomy IV	Forage Crops and Grasses	0	3
Agronomy V	Soil Technology	3	3
Chemistry III*a*	Qualitative Analysis	3	0
Chemistry VII*b*	Quantitative Analysis	0	3
Botany IV	Plant Pathology	3	0
Bacteriology I	General Bacteriology	3	0
Bacteriology II	Agricultural Bacteriology	0	3
Elective		1	4
		16	16

*The first column gives the hours per week for the first semester, the second column the hours per week for the second semester.

Senior Year

NAMES OF COURSES	NATURE OF WORK	*HOURS PER WEEK	
Agronomy VI	Farm Management	0	3
Horticulture X	Landscape Gardening	0	2
Agricultural Engineering II	Buildings, Roads, Irrigation, and Drainage	3	0
Chemistry IX	Chemistry of Soils, Fertilizers, etc.	3	0
Sociology III or Economics I	Rural Sociology / Principles of Economics	3	3
Agricultural Education II	Extension Teaching	0	2
Elective		7	6
		16	16

HORTICULTURAL GROUP

Junior Year

Horticulture IV	Citrus Culture	3	0
Horticulture V	Citrus Harvesting, Marketing, and Judging	0	2
Horticulture VII	Deciduous and Subtropical Fruits	3	0
Horticulture VIII	Plant Breeding	0	3
Agronomy V	Soil Technology	3	3
Botany IV	Plant Pathology	3	0
Bacteriology I	General Bacteriology	3	0
Bacteriology II	Agricultural Bacteriology	0	3
Elective		1	5
		16	16

Senior Year

Horticulture IX	Landscape Gardening	0	2
Horticulture VI or Horticulture X	Insects and Diseases of Citrus Fruits / General Forestry	3	0
Agronomy VI	Farm Management	0	3
Agricultural Engineering II	Buildings, Roads, Irrigation, and Drainage	3	0
Agricultural Education II	Extension Teaching	0	2
Chemistry IX	Chemistry of Soils, Fertilizers, etc.	3	0
Sociology III or Economics I	Rural Sociology / Principles of Economics	3	3
Elective		4	6
		16	16

*The first column gives the hours per week for the first semester, the second column the hours per week for the second semester.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY GROUP

Sophomore Year

Names of Courses	Nature of Work	*Hours per Week	
Animal Husbandry II	Animal Feeding	3	0
Animal Husbandry III	Animal Breeding	0	3
Dairying I	Dairy Testing	2	0
Dairying II	Dairy Products	0	2
Chemistry I-II	General Inorganic Chemistry	5	5
Zoology I	General Zoology	3	3
Military Science II	Field Regulations and Guard Duty	1	1
Elective		2	2
		16	16

Junior Year

Animal Husbandry IV	Beef Production	2	0
Animal Husbandry V	Swine Production	0	2
Animal Husbandry VI	Poultry Culture	0	3
Dairying III	Dairy Farming	3	0
Agronomy III	Field Crops	3	0
Agronomy IV	Forage Crops and Grasses	0	3
Bacteriology I	General Bacteriology	3	0
Bacteriology II	Agricultural Bacteriology	0	3
Elective		5	5
		16	16

Senior Year

Animal Husbandry VII	Animal Hygiene	3	0
Animal Husbandry VIII	Animal Diseases	0	3
Animal Husbandry IX	Seminar	2	0
Agronomy VI	Farm Management	0	3
Agricultural Engineering II	Buildings, Roads, Irrigation, and Drainage	3	0
Agricultural Education II	Extension Teaching	0	2
Sociology III or Economics I	Rural Sociology / Principles of Economics	3	3
Elective		5	5
		16	16

AGRICULTURAL-CHEMICAL GROUP

Junior Year

Chemistry IV	Qualitative Analysis	5	5
Chemistry V	Organic Chemistry	3	3
Bacteriology I	General Bacteriology	3	0
Bacteriology II	Agricultural Bacteriology	0	3
Elective		5	5
		16	16

Senior Year

Names of Courses	Nature of Work	Hours per Week	
Chemistry VIII	Quantitative Analysis	7	7
Chemistry IX	Chemistry of Soils, Fertilizers, etc.	3	0
Sociology III or Economics I	Rural Sociology / Principles of Economics	3	3
Elective		3	6
		16	16

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION GROUP

Junior Year

Bacteriology I	General Bacteriology	3	0
Bacteriology II	Agricultural Bacteriology	0	3
Teachers College		6	6
Elective		7	7
		16	16

Senior Year

Agricultural Education I	Methods of Teaching Agriculture	1	0
Agricultural Education II	Extension Teaching	0	2
Sociology III or Economics I	Rural Sociology / Principles of Economics	3	3
Agronomy VI	Farm Management	0	3
Teachers College		8	8
Elective		4	0
		16	16

DEPARTMENTS OF INSTRUCTION

AGRONOMY AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

Professor Etheridge
Assistant Professor Rast

AGRONOMY

Agronomy is the science and art of crop production. It includes—Soils: Classification, fertility, cultivation, and improvement; Crops: Classification, production, and improvement; and Management: The application of economic business methods to farm practices.

The laboratory work and field observation aim to fix the principles learned in the classroom and to give them practical application.

AGRONOMY A*a*.—*Elements of Agronomy.*—A study of the soil in relation to plant growth and of the underlying principles governing the production of field and forage crops. (*Short courses and Eleventh Grade, Practice High School, Teachers College; 3 hours.*)

AGRONOMY I.—*Elements of Agronomy.*—The origin, formation, and classification of soils; general methods of soil management and the adaptation of soils to the requirements of plants; the origin, classification, and use of crop plants; and the fundamental processes related to plant growth and reproduction. (*Freshman year; 2 hours.*)

AGRONOMY II*b*.—*Fertilizers.*—The nature of plant food and its relation to the composition of soils, sources and composition of commercial fertilizers and principles governing their application, the making and economical use of farm manures, fertilizer requirements of various crops, and other related topics. (*Sophomore year; 3 hours.*)

AGRONOMY III*a*.—*Field Crops.*—The various grain, fiber, and sugar crops will be discussed with respect to their habits of growth, soil adaptations, fertilizer requirements, general methods of tillage and harvesting, and the most profitable forms in which to market them. Special attention will be given to corn, cotton and sugar cane. (*Junior year; class 2 hours, laboratory 2 hours; credit 3 hours.*)

AGRONOMY IV*b*.—*Forage Crops: Legumes, Grasses, etc.*—A study will be made of legumes, grasses, and the miscellaneous forage plants, including an investigation into their adaptability to the various Florida soils, seeding and cultural methods, harvesting and storing, composition and use, illustrated by specimens brought before the students and by field observations. This course includes one hour of work in the botany of grasses, given by the botanist. (*Junior year;* 3 *hours.*)

AGRONOMY V.—*Soil Technology.*—The physical and chemical properties of soils as related to soil fertility and crop production; soil management and drainage. (*Junior year; recitations* 2 *hours, laboratory* 2 *hours; credit* 3 *hours.*)

AGRONOMY VI*b*.—*Farm Management.*—A study of the principles underlying farm management; specialized and general farming; farm accounts; problems of labor, machinery, storing, marketing; laying out farms, systems of rotation, etc. (*Senior year;* 3 *hours.*)

AGRONOMY VII*b*.—*Weeds.*—Origin and distribution; collecting and identifying; injury to crops and methods of eradication. (*Elective, Junior or Senior year;* 2 *hours.*)

AGRONOMY VIII*b*.—*Rural Law.*—Classification of property, boundaries, fences, stock laws, rents, contracts, deeds, mortgages, taxes, laws governing shipping, and other topics of special interest to farmers. (*Elective, Junior or Senior year;* 2 *hours.*)

AGRONOMY IX*a* or *b*.—*Special Courses.*—Special courses will be offered at the option of the instructors, on approval of the Dean.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING A*b*.—*Elements of Agricultural Engineering.*—A study of farm machinery and farm motors, irrigation, drainage, buildings, sanitation, roads, fences, etc., elements essential to profitable plant and animal production and the making and maintenance of comfortable, healthful homes. (*Twelfth grade, Practice High School, Teachers College;* 3 *hours.*)

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING I*a*.—*Farm Machinery.*—The course includes a study of the history of the development, details of construction, functions, methods of operation, and care of the various forms of tillage, seeding, and harvesting

machinery. Special attention is given to plows, harrows, seeders and drills, corn and Irish potato planters, cultivators and weeders, mowers and rakes, potato diggers, spraying machines, and vehicles.

Farm Motors.—A study of farm power, water power, horse power, windmills; water, air and oil cooled internal-combustion engines—stationary, portable and traction—using gas, gasoline, naphtha, kerosene, or crude oil as fuel; steam engines—stationary and traction, in their relation and application to farm work. (*Freshman year; 4 hours.*)

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING II*a.*—*Buildings, Roads, Irrigation, and Drainage.*—Such topics as the construction of farm residences, barns, and other farm buildings; the laying out of roads and fields; drainage; and irrigation plants will be considered, and the students will be given practice in drawing plans and writing specifications. (*Senior year; 3 hours.*)

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

Professor Etheridge

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION I*a.*—*Methods of Teaching Agriculture.*—Instruction and practice in methods of presenting agricultural subjects. It will include materials and laboratory usage. (*Senior year; 1 hour.*)

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION II*b.*—*Extension Teaching.*—A course of lectures covering the history, methods, purposes, and results of extension teaching. (*Senior year; 2 hours.*)

AGRICULTURAL SEMINAR.—Subjects will be arranged on the approval of the Dean. (*Freshman year; second semester; 1 hour.*)

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING

Professor Willoughby

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Animal Husbandry treats of the domestic animals, their history, classification, and judging; selection, breeding, feeding, care, and management; the production and marketing of beef, pork, and other animal products; and the treatment of diseases of animals.

Live-stock raising commands a steady income and is a valuable aid in maintaining soil fertility. The industry already holds an important place in the prosperity of the State,

and is increasing at a healthy rate. The basic principles taught are applicable to all parts of America, special instruction being given, however, for southeastern conditions.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY A*a*.—*Elements of Animal Husbandry.*—Brief study of types and breeds of farm animals, with some judging practice; principles of breeding, feeding, and management; production of meat, milk, and poultry. (*Short Courses and Practice High School, Teachers College, Twelfth Grade;* 3 *hours.*)

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY I*b*.—*Types and Breeds of Animals.*—Utility of various types and classes of farm animals; history of the leading breeds of horses, mules, cattle, sheep, and swine; practice in score-card and comparative judging. Animals owned by the College will be studied, and occasional trips made to nearby stock farms and stables. (*Freshman year;* 4 *hours.*)

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY II*a*.—Relations of plants and animals; digestion and assimilation; digestion trials, feeding standards, balanced rations; composition and utility of common feedstuffs, grains, roughages, and mill products. (*Sophomore year;* 3 *hours.*)

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY III*b*.—*Animal Breeding.*—Principles underlying the breeding of animals, including heredity, variation, selection, environment; the foundation and management of a breeding herd; value of pedigrees and performance records. (*Sophomore year;* 3 *hours.*)

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY IV*a*.—*Beef Production.*—Practical methods in beef production, including selection of feeders, feeding and management of beef cattle, finishing and marketing, slaughter and packing-house methods. Brief consideration of same subjects in mutton production. (*Junior year;* 2 *hours.*)

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY V*b*.—*Swine Production.*—Location and equipment of a hog farm, breeds of swine suited to the South, raising young stock; growing feeds for grazing and fattening, feeding and managing the herd; marketing and slaughtering, curing meats on the farm. (*Junior year;* 2 *hours.*)

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY VI*b*.—*Poultry Culture.*—Location and construction of houses and runs; the principal breeds of poultry, with judging of best specimens obtainable; methods of breeding, incubation, and brooding; egg production; feed-

ing and marketing poultry; management of flock and treatment of diseases. (*Junior year;* 3 *hours.*)

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY VII*a.*—*Animal Hygiene.*—Elements of anatomy and physiology; general considerations concerning diseases; methods of diagnosis, prevention, disinfection, sanitation. (*Senior year;* 3 *hours.*)

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY VIII*b.*—*Animal Diseases.*—Symptoms and treatment of common diseases of animals; simple surgical operations for the farm, castration, dehorning, medicines suitable for farm use; occasional clinics as opportunity is offered. (*Senior year;* 3 *hours.*)

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY IX*b.*—*Veterinary Elements.*—Brief course on hygiene and diseases of animals, for students in Short Courses and Groups other than Animal Husbandry. (*Elective;* 3 *hours.*)

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY X*a.*—*Seminar.*—Special topics in animal industry, including essays and reports; preparation of articles for agricultural papers and answers to local problems; abstracting bulletins; monograph work. (*Senior year;* 2 *hours.*)

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY XI*a.*—*Animal Conformation.*—Advanced judging work, including study and measurements of animal form, relations of structure to utility, special characteristics of breeds and classes. (*Elective for Juniors;* 2 *hours. Alternates with Course XII; not offered for 1916-1917.*)

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY XII*a.*—*Breeding History.*—Advanced work in history of breeds; tabulation of pedigrees; principles of thremmatology. (*Elective for Juniors;* 2 *hours.*)

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY XIII*b.*—*Animal Nutrition.*—Advanced work in the principles of animal nutrition, including digestion trials, calorimetry, tissue building. (*Elective for Juniors;* 2 *hours.*)

DAIRYING

Dairying includes the production of milk, its composition, and testing; handling and marketing; the manufacture of butter, cheese, and ice cream; factory management and accounting.

DAIRYING I*a.*—*Dairy Testing.*—Secretion, composition, and properties of milk; testing milk and its products by the Babcock method, lactometer, and acidmeter; moisture tests

for butter; scoring dairy products. (*Sophomore year;* 2 *hours.*)

DAIRYING II*b.*—*Dairy Products.*—Methods of creaming, operation of cream separators; ripening cream and use of starters; churning; manufacturing and marketing butter, cheese, and other dairy products. (*Sophomore year;* 2 *hours.*)

DAIRYING III*a.*—*Dairy Farming.*—Locations suitable for dairy farming; construction of sanitary barns, dairy houses, silos; selection of breeds, feeding, and management of the dairy herd, testing and herd records; pastures; soiling crops and silage; marketing dairy products. (*Junior year;* 3 *hours.*)

DAIRYING IV*b.*—*Milk Inspection.*—Methods of producing sanitary milk, transportation and marketing, city milk inspection; Pasteurization and care of milk in the home; score card for dairy barns and milk depots; milk and cream contests. (*Elective for Juniors;* 2 *hours.*)

DAIRYING V.—*Dairy Manufactures.*—Advanced work in making butter, cottage and Cheddar cheese, fermented milks, ice cream, and various market products; creamery management and accounting. (*Elective for Juniors;* 2 *hours. Not offered during 1916-17.*)

AGRICULTURAL JOURNALISM

Mr. Beeler

Agricultural Journalism.—Lectures on the fundamental principles of journalism; laboratory work in news gathering, news writing, and copy reading. Students will prepare copy for State and agricultural press. (*Elective for Juniors and Seniors;* 3 *hours.*)

HORTICULTURE

Professor Floyd

Horticulture is applied to the cultivation of useful and ornamental garden plants and orchard fruits. These are the plants most intimately associated with the private life of the home. In a subtropical climate unusual opportunities for practical and interesting study are presented. The wonderful variety of plants, the peculiar problems involved in their growth and development, and the accomplishments of those who have given time and labor to the solution of those problems, offer inviting fields for study and experimentation.

Both the practical and the aesthetic tendencies may be cultivated.

The department with its orchard, garden, laboratory, and library offers fine opportunity for instruction, experiment, and research.

HORTICULTURE A*b*.—*Elements of Horticulture.*—A study of varieties and culture requirements of our principal fruits and vegetables; location of orchards and gardens with reference to soils, climate, and markets; protection from insects and diseases; harvesting and marketing; styles of decorative planting adapted to home and school. (*Eleventh Grade, Practice High School, Teachers College; 3 hours.*)

HORTICULTURE I.—*Plant Propagation.*—Study and practice in propagation by means of division, cutting, layering, budding, and grafting; seed selection, storing, and testing; and the fundamental physiological processes. Exercises in propagating common fruits, flowers, and shrubs will be given. (*Freshman year; 2 hours.*)

HORTICULTURE II.—*Trucking.*—This course includes a study of the vegetables adapted to Florida, the seasons in which they are grown, cultural methods, fertilizing, irrigating, packing, and marketing. (*Sophomore year; 2 hours.*)

HORTICULTURE III*b*.—*Floriculture.*—The growing of flowers upon the home grounds, pot plants, greenhouse crops and their cultural requirements, including ventilation, watering, and heating. (*Sophomore year; 2 hours.*)

HORTICULTURE IV*a*.—*Citrus Culture.*—This embraces a study of suitable soils for citrus groves, their preparation, planting, cultivation, fertilization, selection of varieties, and the use of cover crops. (*Junior year; 3 hours.*)

HORTICULTURE V*b*.—*Citrus Harvesting, Marketing and Judging.*—This includes methods of picking, handling, washing, drying, packing, and shipping citrus fruits. Attention will also be given to identifying the leading commercial varieties and judging by the use of the score card. (*Junior year; 2 hours.*)

HORTICULTURE VI*a*.—*Insects and Diseases of Citrus Fruits.*—A study of the injurious insects and of important physiological and fungus diseases and their treatment. (*Prerequisite or required with this course, Hort. IVa; Senior year; 3 hours.*)

HORTICULTURE VII*a*.—*Deciduous and Subtropical Fruits.*—A study of the growing of peaches, pears, persimmons, grapes, pecans, guavas, avocados, mangoes, etc. The varieties adapted to the State, their planting, cultivation, diseases, and insect enemies. (*Junior year;* 3 *hours.*)

HORTICULTURE VIII*b*.—*Plant Breeding.*—Cross pollination and hybridization of plants, improvement by selection, breeding for special qualities, with field work and a study of the methods of successful breeders. (*Prerequisites,* I*a and Botany* I*; Junior year;* 3 *hours.*)

HORTICULTURE IX*b*.—*Landscape Gardening.*—The principles underlying the various styles of landscape gardening, plants suitable for planting, improvement of the home grounds, making more attractive school and public grounds, are some of the topics studied. (*Senior year;* 2 *hours.*)

HORTICULTURE X*a*.—*General Forestry.*—The principles of forestry, forest cropping, protecting the home wood lot, use of Florida woods, varieties of timber trees, and the influences of the forests on the other industries of the State. (*Junior or Senior year;* 3 *hours.*)

HORTICULTURE XI*b*.—*Forest Mensuration.*—The determination of the age and volume of trees and stands. Estimating standing timber by use of the hypsometer, dendrometer, and other forest instruments. Principles of volume and yield; tables and log rules. (*Prerequisite,* IX*a; Junior or Senior year;* 3 *hours.*)

HORTICULTURE XII*a*.—*The Evolution of Cultivated Plants.*—A study of evolution as applied to the modification of our cultivated plants, particularly the fruits. (*Prerequisite,* VIII*b; Senior year;* 2 *hours.*)

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Descriptions of electives and other subjects that may be taken by students in the College of Agriculture are, in order to avoid repetition, not printed here and may be found by reference to the Index.

MIDDLE COURSE IN AGRICULTURE

For the convenience and accommodation of those who cannot meet the requirements for entrance to the Freshman year, or who may not wish to pursue the Four-Year Course and yet desire to obtain thoro training in practical and scientific

agriculture, a two-year course is offered. The course is not designed to supplant or in any way to be a substitute for the college course outlined above.

ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS.—The requirements for admission to the Middle Course are:

English	2 units
Mathematics	2 units
History	1 unit
Elective	3 units
	8 units

These requirements are equivalent to the work completed in the tenth grade or Junior high schools. Students must be at least sixteen years of age to be admitted.

TITLE.—The title of Graduate in Farming (G. F.) will be conferred upon students who satisfy the entrance requirements and complete the Middle Course in Agriculture.

CERTIFICATE.—Those who cannot satisfy these entrance requirements may be admitted to the Middle Course upon showing a good knowledge of the common school branches, and will be awarded a certificate for the work done.

MIDDLE COURSE

Leading to the Title of Graduate in Farming

First Year

NAMES OF COURSES	NATURE OF WORK	HOURS PER WEEK	
Required Work:			
Agronomy I	Elements of Agronomy	2	2
Animal Husbandry A	Elements of Animal Husbandry	3	0
Agricultural Engineering I	Farm Machinery	4	0
Animal Husbandry I	Types and Breeds of Animals	0	4
Horticulture I	Plant Propogation	2	2
Library		1	0
Seminar		0	1
*Military Drill		R	R
Elective		6	9
		18	18

Second Year

Required Work:			
Agronomy II	Fertilizers	0	3
Agronomy III	Field Crops	3	0
Agronomy IV	Forage Crops and Grasses	0	3
Animal Husbandry II	Animal Feeding	3	0
Horticulture III	Trucking	2	2
*Military Drill		R	R
Elective		10	10
		18	18

*Attendance upon Military Drill is required.

Names of Courses	Nature of Work	Hours per Week
Elective Studies:		
(*First Semester*)		
Agronomy V	Soil Technology	3
Horticulture IV	Citrus Culture	3
Horticulture VI	Insects and Diseases of Citrus Fruits	3
Horticulture VII	Deciduous and Subtropical Fruits	3
Horticulture X	Forestry	3
Animal Husbandry IV	Beef Production	2
Dairying I	Dairy Testing	2
Dairying III	Dairy Farming	3
Agricultural Engineering II	Buildings, Roads, Irrigation, and Drainage	3
Botany I	General Botany	3
Chemistry I-II	General Inorganic Chemistry	5
Bacteriology I	General Bacteriology	3
(*Second Semester*)		
Agronomy VI	Farm Management	3
Horticulture III	Floriculture	2
Horticulture V	Citrus Harvesting and Marketing	2
Horticulture VIII	Plant Breeding	3
Horticulture IX	Landscape Gardening	2
Animal Husbandry III	Animal Breeding	3
Animal Husbandry V	Swine Production	2
Animal Husbandry VI	Poultry Culture	3
Animal Husbandry IX	Veterinary Elements	3
Dairying II	Dairy Products	2
Agricultural Education II	Extension Teaching	2
Botany I	General Botany	3
Chemistry I-II	General Inorganic Chemistry	5
Bacteriology II	Agricultural Bacteriology	3
Zoology III	Entomology	3

Note.—This course may, with the approval of the Dean and the consent of the instructors, be altered to suit the needs of the individual students. Students shall choose from the elective studies, from other courses, or from the Practice High School of the Teachers College, a sufficient number to make a total of not less than eighteen nor more than twenty-three hours per week, except on approval of the Dean. All choice of electives must, furthermore, be submitted to the Dean.

SHORT COURSES IN AGRICULTURE

Practically all of the agricultural colleges of the United States have found short courses necessary in order to reach a large class of young or prospective farmers. It has seemed unwise to withhold from this deserving class of wealth producers the advantages of the equipment and instruction provided by the Federal and State appropriations. Men who have completed a high-school course are fitted to enter the regular college course. In the Middle and Short Courses the same advantages are thrown open to those who cannot enter the Four-Year Course, and the results obtained indicate the wisdom of the step. Since the value of such courses has been satisfactorily demonstrated, the courses outlined below are offered, designed to meet the varying needs of the farmer.

CERTIFICATE.—Certificates will be granted to those who complete any of the short courses.

ONE-YEAR COURSE IN AGRICULTURE

This course will meet the needs of those who can spend only one year at school. The only requirement for admission is a good knowledge of the common school branches.

NAMES OF COURSES	NATURE OF WORK	HOURS PER WEEK
(*First Semester*)		
Agronomy I	Elements of Agronomy	2
Agronomy III	Field Crops	3
Horticulture I	Plant Propagation	2
Horticulture III	Trucking	2
Horticulture IV	Citrus Culture	3
Horticulture VI	Insects and Diseases of Citrus Fruits	3
Horticulture VII	Deciduous and Subtropical Fruits	3
Horticulture X	Forestry	3
Animal Husbandry A	Elements of Animal Husbandry	3
Animal Husbandry II	Animal Feeding	3
Animal Husbandry IV	Beef Production	2
Dairying I	Dairy Testing	2
Dairying III	Dairy Farming	3
Agricultural Engineering I	Farm Machinery and Motors	4
Agricultural Engineering II	Buildings, Roads, Irrigation, and Drainage	3
Library		1
*Military Drill		R

*Attendance upon Military Drill is required.

NAMES OF COURSES	NATURE OF WORK	HOURS PER WEEK
(*Second Semester*)		
Agronomy I	Elements of Agronomy	2
Agronomy II	Fertilizers	3
Agronomy IV	Forage Crops and Grasses	3
Agronomy VI	Farm Management	3
Horticulture I	Plant Propagation	2
Horticulture A	Elements of Horticulture	3
Horticulture III	Floriculture	2
Horticulture III	Trucking	2
Horticulture V	Citrus Harvesting, Marketing, Judging	2
Horticulture IX	Landscape Gardening	2
Animal Husbandry I	Types and Breeds of Animals	4
Animal Husbandry III	Animal Breeding	3
Animal Husbandry V	Swine Production	2
Animal Husbandry VI	Poultry Culture	3
Animal Husbandry IX	Veterinary Elements	3
Dairying II	Dairy Products	2
Seminar		1
*Military Drill		R

NOTE.—Students shall select not less than eighteen nor more than twenty-three hours per week, except on approval of the Dean, to whom all choice of studies must be submitted.

FOUR-MONTH COURSES IN AGRICULTURE FOR FARMERS

The work of each semester of the One-Year Course outlined above has been so planned as to form of itself a well rounded course of study which can be pursued to great advantage by those who are unable to spend more than four months at the University. Each of these Four-Month Short Courses, one of which begins on September 19, 1916, and the other on January 29, 1917, should appeal to practical farmers who wish to increase their productive power, to young men who expect to become farmers, and to those who are turning from other lines of work in order to possess land and obtain the advantages of country life.

Military Drill is not required of those who take only one of these courses, but is required of those who take both during the same scholastic year. Under "Types and Breeds of Animals," Horses, Mules, and Swine are studied in the first semester; Cattle, Sheep, and Goats in the second.

TEN-DAY SHORT COURSE IN AGRICULTUE FOR FARMERS

Beginning January 9, 1917, and ending January 19, 1917.

The Ten-Day Farmers' Short Course in Agriculture is offered to meet the needs of those who for any reason cannot pursue a longer course. It is especially suited to the following

*Attendance upon Military Drill is required.

classes: First, busy farmers of all ages who, recognizing their needs for better preparation, desire more knowledge of scientific agriculture in order to render effective the practical knowledge they have already gained; second, ambitious young men who are compelled to drop out of school and yet desire to devote a short time to special preparation for their life-work upon the farm; third, city students who desire to fit themselves for farm life; and, fourth, colonists who wish to secure special information regarding Florida conditions and methods.

The laboratory equipment, the pure bred live stock and the farm used in the regular courses will be available for instruction in the Short Courses. The Agricultural Experiment Station will afford opportunity for observation and inquiry. Special care has been taken to arrange the Farmers' Short Course so as to meet the needs and suit the conditions of the practical farmer.

There are no age limits and no educational requirements for entrance to the Farmers' Short Course.

The course will consist of lectures, laboratory work, and field observations and demonstrations in general field crops, horticulture, animal husbandry, and dairying.

EXPENSES.—The necessary expenses for the Farmers' Short Course for those who board at the University are:

Board, room, heat, and light for eleven days	$ 7.00
Laundry and Incidentals (estimated)	1.00
Registration fee	0.50
Tuition	0.00
Total	$ 8.50

The rooms in the dormitories of the University are supplied with the necessary furniture, but each student is required to bring with him sufficient bedding for his own use.

The necessary expenses for the Farmers' Short Course for those who board and room in Gainesville are:

Board, room, etc.	$10.00
Laundry and incidentals (estimated)	1.00
Registration fee	0.50
Tuition	0.00
Total	$11.50

CORRESPONDENCE COURSES

Dean Rolfs
Mr. Beeler

The fundamental purpose of all public institutions is service. The scope of the modern university is not limited to the students who come within the pale of its atmosphere, but extends to every community and neighborhood in the State. The number who can attend an institution for resident study is necessarily limited, but the university does not content itself with these. It seeks to extend its benefits to the homes of the people.

With the foregoing purpose in view, the College of Agriculture endeavors, through the Extension Division and Correspondence Courses, to carry its service to the rural districts. The Legislature of 1909 authorized instruction in agriculture in the public schools, so that future generations will have had some training for life on the farm. There are many on the farm now, however, who have not had, and who feel the need of, such training. It is for these, for teachers, for prospective farmers, and for new settlers unacquainted with Florida conditions, that the Correspondence Courses are offered.

It is not expected that these courses can be as effective as resident study, wherein the student has the advantages of laboratory equipment and has personal contact with competent instructors. But those who cannot attend the University will find the courses profitable and instructive. Their effectiveness is limited only by the initiative and diligence of the student.

The courses are organized according to the recognized standards of practical and scientific methods. Fourteen are offered. Others will be added as rapidly as demands justify. The fourteen courses are grouped into five divisions for the convenience of persons who wish to specialize in some branch of agriculture. Any one or all of the courses in any group or the full fourteen courses may be taken. It is best, however, to pursue them in some logical order.

(A) FOR FARMERS.—The following courses are offered:

Elementary Agriculture
Soils
Tillage
Drainage and Irrigation
Manures and Fertilizers
Fertilizers and Crops (advanced course)
Field Crops
Breeds of Livestock, Feeds and Feeding
Dairy Production
Pork Production
Poultry Production
Citrus Fruits and Citrus Culture
Trucking
Cooperation in Agriculture

These courses are grouped under the heads, Animal Husbandry, Dairy Husbandry, Agronomy, Citrus Culture, and Trucking. Elementary Agriculture stands first in each group. This course will be found invaluable as a basis for practical farming and further study of other courses. While it is more beneficial to those who have had no practical experience in farming, it is so organized as to throw light on the unexplained problems of the experienced farmer.

The agronomy group is of special interest to those living in the northern and western part of the State, the citrus and trucking groups to those in the southern and central portions, dairying and animal husbandry to those living anywhere in Florida. Those wishing to specialize in some branch of agriculture will find the groups in trucking, citrus, poultry, and dairying valuable. The general farmer will be interested in the animal husbandry, agronomy, and, perhaps, dairying.

(B) FOR TEACHERS.—Elementary Agriculture is offered, especially to enable teachers to pass the examination required for certificates. While only elementary agriculture is required, no teacher can expect to render the best service without additional knowledge of agriculture. All the courses offered to farmers would be helpful.

A registration fee of $1 for each course is charged Florida students, to cover office expenses. Instruction is free. Non-Floridians are charged a nominal tuition fee, the amount of which depends upon the course. Students must provide textbooks and pay postage on manuscripts to and from the University. Registration may be made at any time during the year. Both men and women are eligible. Negroes are referred to the Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes, at Tallahassee. For further information apply to the Dean of the College of Agriculture.

AGRICULTURAL MEETINGS

A considerable number of people who are primarily interested in agriculture meet annually at the University. These find the living accommodations excellent and the facilities for their purposes better than anywhere else in the State. The laboratories, classrooms, and exhibits, as well as the growing crops, barns, and other equipment, are placed freely at the service of such gatherings.

The following meetings were held at the Agricultural College during the past year:

The County Demonstration Agents, September 20-26.

The Sixth Annual Citrus Seminar, October 5-9.

The Women Home Demonstration Agents, October 12-15.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

P. H. ROLFS, *Director*

STAFF.—P. H. Rolfs, John Belling, H. G. Clayton, S. E. Collison, H. L. Dozier, B. F. Floyd, F. F. Halma, Julius Matz, J. M. Scott, C. D. Sherbakoff, H. E. Stevens, S. S. Walker, J. R. Watson.

AIM AND SCOPE.—Agricultural experiment stations are institutions, founded by Congressional act, the purpose of which is to acquire and diffuse agriculture knowledge. From the enacting clause it is evident that Congress intended to establish with every college and university receiving the benefits of the original "Land-Grant Act" an institution for purely investigational work. The Florida Agricultural Experiment Station was founded in 1888 and has continued without interruption since that time. Inasmuch as its funds are received from a Federal source, it must comply with the requirements of the Federal law. It should, therefore, be clearly understood that its income must be used for the purpose of acquiring new and important knowledge in regard to agricultural crops and soils and that no part can be expended, directly or indirectly, for teaching purposes or for holding Farmers' Institutes and only five per cent for building or making repairs. In order to receive the benefits of the Adams fund, furthermore, the Station must submit plans for proposed experiments to the United States Department of Agriculture for approval before any of the moneys are spent in investigation.

ADVANTAGES OF LOCATION.—The advantages of having the Agricultural Experiment Station at the University are obvious. The investigators deliver at frequent intervals popular and technical lectures, either to the student-body as a whole or to special clubs and local organizations. As the fields and orchards of the Station are used solely for experimental purposes and as its laboratories are planned and conducted for purely investigational work, they contribute to the opportunities of the students for studying methods of scientific investigation. Some of those who have special inclinations towards the lines of investigation carried on have had an opportunity of assisting the specialists in charge.

Minor positions, such as those of laboratory assistants, are occasionally open and, whenever practicable, are given to graduates of the University. Such assistants are paid a small salary for half of their time and during the other half are free to take studies leading to higher degrees.

BUILDING.—See page 19.

LINES OF INVESTIGATION.—The lines of investigation carried on by the Agricultural Experiment Station fall naturally into several departments: Horticulture, including the introduction, breeding, and propagation of plants; Animal Industry, including the study of feed crops, the effect of feeding certain crops to cattle and hogs and the growing of feed and forage crops; Agronomy, including the breeding of cotton, corn, and other farm crops; Plant Pathology, including the study of plant diseases produced by fungi and bacteria; Plant Physiology, including the study of plants as affected by fertilizer and soil conditions; Chemistry, including the study of fertilizers and soils, especially as to their effects on plants; Entomology, including the study of insecticides and insects and their parasites. The work of the Station is, however, not sharply divided as to these different departments. The Staff formulate what are known as projects. In these projects, the work is continued regardless as to whether its ramifications take it into one or another department and not infrequently two or more departments are concerned in the solution of the same project—in other words, the work is limited only by the abilities of the Staff and the resources of the institution.

PROJECTS.—Some of the more important are:

1. The study of soils and fertilizers in their relation to plant growth and development.
2. The study of certain citrus diseases, such as Gumming, Melanose, Canker, Anthracnose, Blight, and Stem-End Decay.
3. The study of vegetable diseases—canteloupe blight, bacterial diseases of cucumbers and other vegetables and seed bed diseases affecting Lettuce, Celery, Eggplant, and Tomatoes.
4. The study of a disease (hitherto unstudied) of the pecan which is affecting this crop in different localities.
5. The study of Pineapple wilts.
6. The study of Velvet Bean caterpillar.
7. The control of Root-knot.
8. The control of Camphor and other thrips, and scale insects.
9. Studies in the effect upon citrus trees of different quantities and combinations of the nutrient elements.
10. Plant breeding, particular attention being given toward producing breeds of corn and of velvet beans especially adapted to this State.

11. Experiments in milk, pork, and beef production to determine the most economical feeds.
12. The trying out of different forage crops for all kinds of live stock.
13. Experiments with different kinds of silage with the view to determining the best for the use of the Florida stock raiser.

PUBLICATIONS.—Under the Federal restrictions, the publications of the Experiment Station are limited to reports of work done by members of its Staff. Compilations and information of a general nature cannot be printed from Federal funds. The publications permissible fall into three classes: Bulletins, Press Bulletins, and Annual Reports. The Bulletins contain more or less complete results of the work along some particular line of investigation which has been carried on at the Experiment Station. At least four are issued annually; one hundred and twenty-eight numbers have appeared. The Press Bulletins are prepared especially for the newspapers of the State, and thru this medium bring to the citizens of Florida important information connected with the investigations carried on by the Staff, without waiting for the more complete work needed before the publishing of a bulletin. Press Bulletins are issued at short intervals, two hundred and thirty-nine having already appeared. The third class of publications of the Experiment Station, the Annual Reports, as the name indicates, are issued annually and contain a brief statement of the work done, as well as of expenditure of funds. Twenty-five annual reports have been published.

All of these publications are distributed free upon request.

DIVISION OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

STAFF

ALBERT A. MURPHREE, A.M., LL.D.,
President of the University.

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Director.

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MAE LAVINIA WELLS, B.S.,
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Girls' Club Agent.

J. A. THACKSTON, Ph.D.,
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B. F. FLOYD, A.M.,
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J. R. WATSON, A.M.,
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H. E. STEVENS, M.S.,
Lecturer on Plant Diseases.

S. E. COLLISON, M.S.,
Lecturer on Soils and Fertilizers.

C. D. SHERBAKOFF, Ph.D.,
Lecturer on Vegetable Diseases.

JOHN BELLING, B.S.,
Editor.

BESSIE V. GLOVER,
Secretary.

COUNTY DEMONSTRATION AGENTS IN FLORIDA

Agent	*Address*	*County*
Stafford Burgis	Gainesville	Alachua
B. V. Mathis	Panama City	Bay
A. R. Nielsen	Melbourne	Brevard
J. E. Yon	Blountstown	Calhoun
W. E. Allen	Lecanto	Citrus
W. E. Brown	Green Cove Springs	Clay
Joseph Crews	Wauchula	DeSoto
W. L. Watson	Jacksonville	Duval
S. W. Hiatt	Gonzalez	Escambia
M. N. Smith	River Junction	Gadsden
J. T. Daniel	Brooksville	Hernando
R. T. Kelley	Plant City	Hillsboro
R. I. Matthews	Bonifay	Holmes
M. C. Gardner	Monticello	Jefferson
D. C. Geiger	Mayo	Lafayette
Wm. Gomme	Tavares	Lake
D. P. Coffin	Tallahassee	Leon
A. W. Turner	Bristol	Liberty
D. R. McQuarrie	Madison	Madison
R. W. Blacklock	Ocala	Marion
James Shaw	Hilliard	Nassau
C. H. Baker	Orlando	Orange
B. E. Evans	Kissimmee	Osceola
R. T. Weaver	Dade City	Pasco
A. A. Lewis	Kathleen	Polk
L. Cantrell	Palatka	Putnam
O. O. Simmons	Botts	Santa Rosa
C. M. Berry	Sanford	Seminole
H. S. McLendon	Ft. Pierce	St. Lucie
H. C. Lawton	Hastings	St. John
O. W. Caswell	Live Oak	Suwannee
T. H. Stripling	Perry	Taylor
A. W. Long	Sopchoppy	Wakulla
J. C. Smith	DeFuniak Springs	Walton
D. G. McQuagge	Chipley	Washington

AGENTS FOR COUNTY CANNING CLUBS

Name	*Postoffice*	*County*
Miss Nellie McQuarrie	Gainesville	Alachua
Mrs. Emma N. Waldrup	Lake Butler	Bradford
Mrs. Mabel Gay	Melbourne	Brevard
Miss Jeffie Davis	Lecanto	Citrus
Mrs. M. I. Henry	Lake City	Columbia
Miss Genevieve Crawford	Miami	Dade
Miss Allie Stribling	Arcadia	DeSoto
Mrs. Effie Wellington	Jacksonville	Duval
Miss Lonnie Landrum	Pensacola	Escambia
Mrs. Florence Mickler	Brooksville	Hernando
Miss Sarah W. Partridge	Plant City	Hillsboro
Mrs. I. T. Turnbull	Marianna	Jackson
Miss Cora Peet	Tavares	Lake
Mrs. Lilian Roberts	Tallahassee	Leon
Miss Jennie Carter	Madison	Madison
Miss Eloise McGriff	Bradentown	Manatee
Mrs. Caroline Moorhead	Ocala	Marion
Miss Harriette B. Layton	Winter Park	Orange
Miss Mary Wilkinson	West Palm Beach	Palm Beach
Miss Carrie Post	Dade City	Pasco
Miss Verda Thompson	Lakeland	Polk
Miss Jessie Burton	Palatka	Putnam
Miss Mary Gray	Milton	Santa Rosa
Miss Lois Godbey	St. Augustine	St. John
Miss Mary K. Summers	DeLand	Volusia
Miss Winnie Warren	DeFuniak Springs	Walton
Miss Alma B. Parlin	Chipley	Washington

THE WORK OF EXTENSION DIVISION

Since the dominant interest of Florida is agriculture, the work of the Extension Division is mainly agricultural, while hand in hand with it goes the work of Home Economics. Results obtained from the scientific methods taught by our workers testify to the benefit the State as a whole is receiving from this division of the University. The following is a bare outline of the heads under which the work falls:

1. Cooperative Demonstration Work:
   - (a) Demonstration Agents.
   - (b) Boys' Corn Clubs.
   - (c) Women's Work:
     - (i) County Agents for Girls' Canning Clubs.
     - (ii) Work Among Rural Women.
   - (d) School for Demonstration Agents.
   - (e) Field Instruction.

2. Institutes:
   (a) Farmers'.
   (b) Women's.
   (c) County Produce Contests.
   (d) Train.
3. Correspondence Courses.
4. Publications.

FARMERS' COOPERATIVE DEMONSTRATION WORK

Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work originated with the Southern Education Board, which appropriated $10,000 to better rural conditions in Florida. On the advent of the boll weevil, Congress voted an annual appropriation of about $20,000. The State Legislature of 1911 provided $5,000 annually—thus making about $25,000 available each year.

In 1909 the Hon. A. S. Meharg, of Mississippi, was placed in charge of the work in Florida and under his leadership great progress was made. By 1913 twenty-four counties had been organized, each with a County Agent. Owing to failing health, Mr. Meharg resigned on July 1, 1913. The Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work of the United States Department of Agriculture in charge of Dr. Bradford Knapp, Special Agent acting for the Honorable Secretary of Agriculture, then entered into an agreement with the University of Florida and with the Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of Florida, whereby the Demonstration and the Extension work of the State were placed under the same management. The University provides suitable office rooms and facilities on the campus for headquarters for handling the clerical work. It also pays one-half the salaries of the State and District Agents. When the State and District Agents are traveling exclusively for Farmers' Institute work, all of the expense is paid from State funds.

The central management of the Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work, the Boys' Corn Clubs, and the Girls' Canning Clubs, is under the direction of State Agent C. K. McQuarrie.

Smith-Lever Act.—This Act of Congress became operative on the 1st of July, 1914. Through it the State of Florida receives $10,000.00 annually to be expended for agricultural extension work. The additional sum of $6,491.00 was to be available for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1915, provided the State gave an equal amount. On July 1st, 1916, an addi-

tional sum of $11,898.00 was to be available under the same provision. At its recent session the State legislature made provision for the sums required in 1915 and 1916, thus enabling Florida to secure the conditional appropriations offered. The conditional amount appropriated by this Act will increase yearly thereafter by $5,408.00, until the sum of $44,345.00 has been reached. The purpose of the Act may be gained from the following quotation:

> "That cooperative agricultural extension work shall consist of the giving of instruction and practical demonstrations in agriculture and home economics to persons not attending or resident in said colleges in the several communities, and imparting to such persons information on said subjects through field demonstrations, publications, and otherwise; and this work shall be carried on in such a manner as may be mutually agreed upon by the Secretary of Agriculture and the State agricultural college or colleges receiving the benefits of this act."

ORGANIZATION.—A list of the officials under whose supervision the work is carried on, with a brief outline of the duties of each, follows:

The *Director* acts as the chief executive in shaping and directing the policies of the Demonstration Work.

The *State Agent* has direct supervision of the work in Florida, his duties being outlined by the Office of Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work, Washington, D. C.

The *Assistant State Agent* for Girls' Canning Clubs and Women's Rural Work is located at the Florida State College for Women, Tallahassee. She has general charge and supervision of the Girls' Canning Clubs and the Women's Rural Work carried on by the County Agents.

Counties desiring to carry on Canning Clubs and Rural Work under this arrangement are allotted $300 annually, provided a like amount be raised for the purpose by individuals or organizations.

District Agents direct the County Agents, assist them in organizing for effective work, visit with them the cooperative farmers as often as practicable. Florida is divided into two districts: the western comprising the counties west of the Suwannee; the southern, those east and south.

The *Corn Club Agent* has direct charge of the work of the Boys' Clubs in the State, cooperating with local schools and superintendents of public instruction in the various communities.

County Agents are usually selected from their respective home counties. In most cases choice is made of men who have made a success of their own farms. The County Agents must be familiar with the latest books and bulletins on farming, horticulture, and live stock. Their duties are to enlist the cooperation of as many farmers as they can visit at least as often as once a month and to induce them to grow two or more staple crops according to improved methods. They keep complete records of all operations and file weekly reports with the District and State Agents, by whom reports are submitted to the main office in Washington, D. C.

Six hundred dollars ($600.00) is allotted annually from Federal funds to each county in Florida that takes up the Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work. At present thirty-seven counties have taken advantage of this University and Federal aid, and other counties are coming in. It is hoped that in time the entire State will be included in this cooperative work.

BOYS' CORN CLUB.—The work of the Boys' Clubs has been pushed more vigorously this year than ever before, as this branch of activity is now under special supervision. The results obtained are very gratifying. Boys between the ages of ten and eighteen are eligible for membership. Each member is required to grow at least one acre of corn. A large number of scholarships which pay the expenses of attending the Boys' Club Ten-Day Course have been established. Further information may be obtained by addressing the Dean of the college.

Total number of boys enrolled in the State	1325
Total number reporting	589
Total bushels of corn raised	22,120.8
Total cost	$10,620.82
Average cost per bushel	.48
Average number of bushels per acre	37.55

GIRLS' CANNING CLUB.—Girls between the ages of ten and eighteen are eligible for membership. Each member is required to grow at least one-tenth of an acre of tomatoes or other vegetables.

Improvements in the home and in living conditions go hand in hand with farm betterment, and the work of the canning clubs is appreciated wherever they are established.

SCHOOL FOR DEMONSTRATION AGENTS.—The Demonstration Agents are assembled annually at the University for two weeks' instruction, during which time the list of agricultural subjects taught is taken up and special attention given to the best methods of presenting these subjects to the demonstrators of the various counties.

FIELD INSTRUCTION.—In addition to the regular instruction given by demonstrators and cooperators, County Agents give, so far as their time permits, field instruction in the best methods of conducting farm operations.

RESULTS.—It is gratifying to note, as the result of the work done by the different agencies working under the Extension Division, the increased interest which our farmers and the public generally are taking in "better farming." The County Agents are in better position this year than ever before for doing the best work, in that they are getting more encouragement from the business men of the counties in which they are located.

SOME IMPORTANT ACTIVITIES

Silos built	40
Hogs innoculated	30,363
Visits paid by Agents	25,873
Total miles traveled	125,585
Meetings held	200
Attendance	21,743

INSTITUTES

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.—This phase of Extension Work was the first to be inaugurated in the State, having been started about 1906. In the earlier years it was possible to respond to all the calls for this teaching, but recently the demand has been so great that it is necessary to arrange the work as far as possible on circuits. The Farmers' Institute meetings are very profitable to the communities where they are held. Arrangements for Institutes must be made thru the Director of Extension Work. Speakers are sent without cost to the local community. At the preliminary meeting, however, a local president and secretary should be elected. These officers should select a suitable place for meeting, advertise the Insti-

tute, secure as large an audience as possible, and arrange for taking care of those who come.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTES.—As it is quite as important to disseminate information that will benefit farm homes as it is to teach improved methods of agriculture, *Women's Institutes* are now being held in nearly all the Southern States. The two movements go hand in hand, for better crops and better farms are one step in the direction of better homes. The Women's Institutes are perhaps the more important, for it is well known that farm homes are less likely to be supplied with modern utensils and to be managed properly than are the farms themselves.

Women's Institutes have been arranged in several different places since July 1, 1913. A member of the faculty of the State College for Women has assisted by discourses, lectures, and demonstrations on different phases of home life: Sanitation in and about the home; food values of meat, cereals, and vegetables, and the different methods of preparing them; furnishing the various rooms of the house, especially the dining-room and kitchen, so that the labor of the household may be lessened and made more effective. At each place the women organize a Home Improvement Club, electing a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer. Such clubs are a basis for more aggressive work and are useful agencies for the improvement of rural society.

COUNTY INSTITUTES.—Produce Contests have been conducted in several of the counties, at which small prizes were offered for farm products, with the view of stimulating greater interest among farmers. These contests have resulted in bringing together exhibits of farm products and live stock that in quality would compare favorably with those at county fairs.

INSTITUTE TRAIN.—In previous years the railroads of the State have cooperated with the University in the running of a "Better Farming Special."

RESULTS.—The results from systematic work in Farmers' Institutes are felt almost immediately in the general improvement of agricultural conditions. In Florida, the activities of the Farmers' Institutes have been coincident with the greatest increase in crop production that the State has ever seen. Take the corn crop for an example; in 1907, when the work of the Farmers' Institutes was begun, the average production of corn

in Florida was 9.6 bushels per acre; in 1908 the average was 10.5 bushels; in 1909 the average was 12.6 bushels; in 1913 it had risen to 15 bushels, and this year shows an average of over 15 bushels. The total production of corn, in 1907 about 4,351,000 bushels, has increased very rapidly, the 1915 crop yielding over 12,000,000 bushels, the largest the State has ever produced.

Other crops have been similarly improved; but corn, being the standard, serves best for illustrative purposes. And the increased production, due for the most part or entirely, to better farming methods, adds millions of dollars annually to the revenues of the farmers of the State.

ATTENDANCE.—A few figures in connection with the work of the Farmers' Institutes for the year ending December 31, 1915, will serve to indicate the activities of this department.

Number of Farmers' Institutes held	144
Total attendance	20,953
Average attendance per session	88
Total number of addresses	443
Addresses by speakers from the University	304

SPEAKERS FROM THE UNIVERSITY

A. A. Murphree, President.
P. H. Rolfs, Director of Experiment Station and of Extension Division.
C. K. McQuarrie, State Agent in Charge of Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work.
A. P. Spencer, District Agent, Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work.
E. S. Pace, District Agent, Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work.
G. L. Herrington, Assistant State Agent in Charge of Boys' Club Work.
J. J. Vernon, Dean, College of Agriculture.
J. M. Scott, Animal Industrialist, Agricultural Experiment Station.
Harvey W. Cox, Professor of Philosophy and Education.
E. W. Berger, State Nursery Stock Inspector.
B. F. Floyd, Plant Physiologist, Agricultural Experiment Station.
S. E. Collison, Chemist, Agricultural Experiment Station.
John Belling, Assistant Botanist, Agricultural Experiment Station.
W. L. Floyd, Professor of Botany and Horticulture.
H. E. Stevens, Plant Pathologist, Agricultural Experiment Station.
J. R. Watson, Entomologist, Agricultural Experiment Station.
C. L. Willoughby, Professor of Animal Husbandry and Dairying.
W. B. Hathaway, Instructor in English, Latin and Spanish.
John Schnabel, Assistant Horticulturist, Agricultural Experiment Station.

OTHER SPEAKERS

C. K. Allen, Sopchoppy, County Supt. of Public Instruction, Wakulla County.
T. Z. Atkeson, Live Oak, County Agent, Farm Demonstration Work.
R. E. Rose, Tallahassee, State Chemist.
E. H. Sellards, Tallahassee, State Geologist.
J. L. Shepard, Greensboro.
R. W. Storrs, DeFuniak Springs.
Dr. A. H. Logan, Gainesville, Expert in Hog Cholera Eradication.
I. W. Hill, Washington, D. C., Field Agent in Club Work.
J. P. Cargill, Atlanta, Ga., Field Agent, "Country Gentleman."
Miss Myrtle Warren, Asst. State Agent, Home Demonstration Work.
R. L. Turner, Inverness, Inspector of Rural Schools.
W. H. Hendry, Perry.
Edward Conradi, Tallahassee, President, State College for Women.
H. E. Savely, Washington, D. C., Field Agent, Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work, U. S. Department of Agriculture.
J. D. Rooney, Ocala, Secretary, Board of Trade.
R. E. Grabel, Charlotte, N. C., Farm Improvement Agent, G. S. & F. R. R.
Miss A. E. Harris, Tallahassee, Director, Household Economics, State College for Women.
Miss Mae L. Wells, Tallahassee, Asst. in Extension Division, State College for Women.
Dr. A. C. Drach, Atlanta, Ga., U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry.
D. R. McQuarrie, Madison, County Agent, Farm Demonstration Work.
Mrs. Marian A. McAdow, Punta Gorda.
Hon. W. A. McRae, Tallahassee, Commissioner of Agriculture.
Clarence Wood, Eustis.
W. L. Watson, Jacksonville, County Agent, Farm Demonstration Work.
C. F. Dawson, Jacksonville, State Veterinarian.
B. F. Bahnsen, Atlanta, Ga., State Veterinarian.
E. M. Nighbert, Atlanta, Ga., Expert in Tick Eradication, U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry.
Hon. J. W. Barber, Macclenny, President State Live Stock Association.
T. E. Waldrup, Macon, Ga., Field Agent, G. S. & F. R. R.
B. L. Hamner, Tampa.
Dr. H. G. Bijstra, Holder.
J. D. Molter, Gainesville.
E. B. O'Kelley, Jacksonville, Asst. Industrial Agent, A. C. L. R. R.
S. W. Hiatt, Gonzalez, County Agent, Farm Demonstration Work.
R. L. Turner, Inverness, County Supt. of Public Instruction, Citrus Co.
T. I. Clark, Quitman, Ga., Secretary Board of Trade.
Shelton Phillips, Williston, Inspector of Rural Schools.
T. K. Godbey, Waldo.
B. F. Olmstead, Live Oak.
Dr. Geo. F. Babb, Gainesville, Expert in Hog Cholera Eradication.
Joseph Crews, Wauchula, County Agent, Farm Demonstration Work.
W. E. Brown, Green Cove Springs, County Agent, Farm Demonstration Work.

Geo. M. Lynch, Gainesville, Inspector of Rural Schools.
Marshall Moore, Tampa, County Supt. of Public Instruction, Hillsboro Co.

OFFICERS OF LOCAL FARMERS' INSTITUTES

Alachua County—
Island Grove: J. R. Shaw, Pres.; H. M. Baker, Secy.
Trenton: C. A. Williams, Pres.; R. H. Jones, Secy.
Baker County—
Macclenny: W. C. Thompson, Pres.
Bay County—
Lynn Haven: Frank McMullen, Secy.
Panama City: Judge West, Pres.; H. G. Mathis, Secy.
Bradford County—
Lake Butler: O. L. Mizell, Pres.; H. W. Hodges, Secy.
Providence: J. D. Stencil, Pres.; P. T. Taylor, Secy.
Brevard County—
Eau Gallie: Dr. E. E. Macy, Pres.
Jamestown: J. H. Tiffany, Titusville, Pres.; Guy Austin, Secy.
Malabar: W. J. Jons, Pres.
DeSoto County—
Avon Park: Wm. King, Pres.; Norton T. Smith, Secy.
Bermont: E. E. Bailey, Pres.; G. W. Gatewood, Secy.
Popash: Jos. Crews, Wauchula, Pres.; J. C. Carter, Crewsville, Secy.
Wauchula: T. G. Wilkerson, Pres.; T. S. Golden, Secy.
Escambia County—
Cottage Hill: C. W. McDonald, Pres.; Shirley Pope, Secy.
Ferry Pass: R. E. Jones, Pensacola, Pres.; Mrs. M. H. Fairchild, Pensacola, Secy.
Klondike: J. W. Jefferson, Cantonment, Pres.
Myrtle Grove School: Mrs. M. E. Graves, Pres.; F. L. Thompson, Secy.
Gadsden County—
Greensboro: Hon. J. L. Shepard, Pres.; M. N. Smith, Secy.
Hamilton County—
Jennings: B. W. Wells, Pres.; S. S. Smith, Secy.
Hernando County—
Brooksville: J. C. Nugent, Pres.; C. W. Colley, Secy.
Hillsboro County—
Knights: W. T. Watkins, Pres.; A. W. Carlton, Secy.
Lake Magdalene: Dr. A. G. Lowe, Pres.; B. E. Stall, Secy.
Valrico: B. L. Hamner, Pres.
Holmes County—
Bethlehem: Jno. Sylvester, Black, Ala., Pres.; J. E. Kelly, Black, Ala., Secy.
Bonifay: J. McLaughlin, Pres.; W. A. Sessoms, Secy.
Jackson County—
Malone: B. H. Hatton, Pres.; E. E. Anderson, Secy.

Lafayette County—
Mayo: D. C. Geiger, Pres.; J. J. Handley, Secy.
Lake County—
Clermont: C. H. Wilson, Pres.; H. E. Cook, Secy.
Grand Island: I. H. Adair, Tavares, Pres.; J. T. White, Tavares, Secy.
Groveland: W. A. Lyons, Pres.; G. A. Free, Secy.
Lee County—
Woodrow: C. H. Carrier, Pres.; A. M. Smith, Secy.
Liberty County—
Bristol: M. N. Herndon, Pres.; J. E. Peddie, Vice-Pres.; D. H. Freeman, Secy.
Madison County—
Greenville: J. W. Grubbs, Pres.; H. W. James, Vice-Pres.; W. M. Taylor, Secy.
Lee: H. J. Jones, Pres.; G. W. Ponder, Secy.
Madison: Prof. W. B. Cate, Pres.; W. M. Taylor, Secy.
Marion County—
Fort McCoy: H. W. Pilsbury, Pres.; Miss M. H. Scott, Secy.
Reddick: H. E. Tinker, Pres.; L. S. Light, Secy.
Summerfield: A. M. Buser, Pres.; H. R. L. White, Secy.
Nassau County—
Boulogne: A. L. Kilbury, Pres.; Miss Louise Cutler, Secy.
Callahan: W. W. Cushing, Pres.; D. H. Petree, Secy.
Hilliard: J. H. Topper, Pres.; A. G. Vensel, Secy.
Orange County—
Zellwood: C. H. Baker, Pres.; Wm. Edwards, Secy.
Osceola County—
St. Cloud: F. P. Wentworth, Pres.; W. P. Lynch, Secy.
Pasco County—
Zephyrhills: O. E. Briggs, Pres.; U. G. Clark, Secy.
Pinellas County—
Largo: W. A. Belcher, Pres.; H. J. Bosworth, Secy.
Polk County—
Davenport: F. B. Hitchcock, Pres.; H. E. Sands, Secy.
Ft. Meade: R .W. Hancock, Pres.; Kline O. Varn, Secy.
Lakeland: Judge W. S. Preston, Pres.; Dr. W. H. Conibear, Secy.
Putnam County—
Mannville: H. T. Mann, Secy.
Santa Rosa County—
Allentown: R. T. Oglesby, Pres.; Oliver Jernigan, Secy.
Milton: C. H. Simpson, Pres.
Wallace: Curtis Jernigan, Pres.; J. H. Haines, Secy.
Sumter County—
Webster: Prof. Glen Terrell, Pres.; L. L. Sutton, Secy.
Suwannee County—
Live Oak: W. J. Hillman, Pres.; Jack Hawkins, Secy.
Taylor County—
Perry: J. C. Calhoun, Sr., Pres.; W. A. Hendry, Secy.

Wakulla County—
Medart: C. B. Pigott, Arran, Pres.; Wm. Green, Arran, Secy.
Sopchoppy: W. H. Harms, Pres.; Prof. C. K. Allen, Secy.
Walton County—
Glendale: Wm. Murphy, Pres.; J. W. Henderson, Secy.
Knox Hill: N. A. McLeod, Pres.; J. L. King, Secy.
Washington County—
Chipley: J. R. McColsky, Pres.; C. E. Pleas, Secy.

PUBLICATIONS

The following bulletins have been issued during the past year:

No. 125. Tomato Insects, by J. R. Watson.
No. 127. Mangoes in Florida, by P. H. Rolfs.
Extension Bulletin No. 1. Agricultural Extension Work.
Extension Bulletin No. 2. Hog Pastures and Feeds.
Extension Bulletin No. 3. Poultry in Florida.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

J. R. BENTON, *Dean*

FACULTY.—J. R. Benton, R. E. Chandler, C. L. Crow, James M. Farr, E. R. Flint, H. G. Keppel, W. S. Perry, R. R. Sellers, A. J. Strong, R. W. Thoroughgood, E. S. Walker.

GENERAL STATEMENT

AIM AND SCOPE.—It is the aim of the College of Engineering to furnish such training as will be useful to its graduates in the profession of engineering. The courses of instruction are similar to those offered in other American engineering schools of college grade; and the graduates are prepared to fill successfully such positions as are usually allotted to young engineers.

Scholastic training alone cannot make a competent engineer, any more than it can make a competent physician or lawyer. It can, however, fit a man to enter the profession of engineering; and it is an important element in ultimate success in that profession.

The work of the College of Engineering is divided among courses of study of the following types: (1) Courses in the sciences fundamental to the practice of engineering, of which mathematics, chemistry, and physics are the most important; (2) courses in various branches of engineering practice in which those sciences are applied, such as structural engineering, steam and gas engineering, or electrical engineering; (3) courses in practical work, such as mechanic arts, drafting, or surveying; and (4) courses contributing primarily to general culture, such as those in English and in Spanish.

BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT.—The headquarters and principal building of the College of Engineering is Engineering Hall. It is a three-story brick building, 122 feet by 73 feet, with a one-story wing for boilers and steam engine laboratory. It provides classrooms and drafting-rooms for all of the engineering departments of instruction, and various special laboratories, such as the hydraulic laboratory, dynamo laboratory, steam engine laboratory, and laboratory for testing materials.

For the shop work, a separate building is used. (See page 19.)

A part of the work of the College of Engineering coincides with that of the other colleges of the University, and for all such work the same classrooms and laboratories are utilized.

Suitable equipment is available for the courses requiring laboratory work, shop work or field work in surveying, and is described on pages 24 and 25.

ADMISSION.—To gain admission to the Freshman class of the College of Engineering, a candidate must offer 16 entrance units. Of these units, 3 must be in English, 4 in mathematics, 1 or 2 in history, 2 or 1 in science. The remaining 6 must be chosen from among the list of studies given on page 39, but not more than 4 can be from vocational subjects. These requirements are equivalent to the completion of the twelfth grade of the Senior high schools, and are fully explained on pages 37 to 45, inclusive.

BENTON ENGINEERING CLUB.—The two engineering societies that formerly existed in the College, the Transit Club and the Kelvin Engineering Club, were consolidated in the spring of 1914 under the name of the Benton Engineering Club. Weekly meetings of this society are held, at which each member in turn presents a paper on some topic of interest to engineering students. Membership in the society is strongly urged upon every student in the College.

EXPENSES.—See page 31.

CURRICULA AND DEGREES.—Three curricula, each requiring four years, are offered: one in Civil Engineering, one in Electrical Engineering, and one in Mechanical Engineering. They lead to the degrees of Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering (B.S.C.E.), Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering (B.S.E.E.), and Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering (B.S.M.E.), respectively.

The Freshman year is the same for all engineering students; the Sophomore year is the same for electrical and mechanical engineering students. The work in chemistry, English, Spanish, mathematics, and physics is the same for all engineering students thruout the curriculum, and in part coincides with that provided for students in the College of Arts and Sciences. All engineering students take some work in draft-

ing and shop practice, but the time devoted to these subjects varies in the different curricula.

A student who has completed the regular curriculum leading to the bachelor's degree in engineering, and has also had experience in responsible engineering practice, may obtain the degree Civil Engineer (C.E), Electrical Engineer (E.E), or Mechanical Engineer (M.E.), under the following regulations:

The degree C.E., E.E. or M.E. may be granted to a graduate of the College of Engineering upon recommendation of the head of the department in which the degree is sought, and with the concurrence of the Faculty of the College of Engineering, provided the candidate submits evidence that he has had from two to five years of successful and responsible engineering practice, subsequent to graduating. The length of time demanded will depend on the character of the professional experience, and on the average grade which the candidate obtained while an undergraduate, which must be 90 or more in order to obtain the degree in two years. By "responsible" experience is meant work in which the candidate has to use his own initiative, as distinguished from the mere rendering of routine assistance.

It is intended that the bachelor degree (B.S.C.E., B.S. E.E., and B.S.M.E.) shall indicate merely the completion of a course of study in the theory of engineering, while the later degrees (C.E., E.E., or M.E.) shall indicate actual and demonstrated proficiency to practice engineering in some one of its branches. Every student of engineering should look forward to obtaining one of these degrees eventually.

ENGINEERING CURRICULUM

Freshman Year

FOR ALL ENGINEERING STUDENTS

NAMES OF COURSES	NATURE OF WORK	*HOURS PER WEEK	
Descriptive Geometry		2	2
Descriptive Geometry Problems		1	1
English I	Composition and Rhetoric	3	3
Mathematics I	Higher Algebra, Analytic Geometry	3	3
Mathematics II	Spherical Trigonometry, Calculus	1	1
Mechanical Drawing	Drawing and Lettering	2	2
Military Science I	Infantry Drill Regulations, Small-arms Firing Regulations	1	1
Physics I	Mechanics, Heat, Acoustics, Optics	3	3
Physics II	Laboratory Work to accompany Physics I	2	2
Wood Working	Carpentry, Wood Turning, Wood Carving, Furniture Construction	3	3
		21	21

CIVIL ENGINEERING CURRICULUM

Leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering

Sophomore Year

NAMES OF COURSES	NATURE OF WORK	*HOURS PER WEEK	
Chemistry I	Inorganic Chemistry	3	3
Chemistry II	General Laboratory Chemistry	2	2
Mathematics III	Differential and Integral Calculus	3	3
Military Science II	Field-service Regulations, Manual of Guard Duty	1	1
Physics III	Electricity and Magnetism	3	3
Railroads I	Curves and Earthwork	0	3
Spanish I	Elementary Spanish	3	3
Surveying I	Elementary Surveying	6	0
Surveying II	Topographic and Hydrographic Surveying	0	3
		21	21

*The first column gives the hours per week for the first semester, the second column those for the second semester. In counting hours, each actual hour of laboratory, drafting, shop, or field work is counted as one-half hour.

Junior Year

Names of Courses	Nature of Work	*Hours per Week	
Electrical Engineering Ia	Elementary General Course	3	0
Graphic Statics I	Elementary Graphics; Roofs	0	2½
Machine Drawing		1½	1½
Mathematics IV	Solid Analytic Geometry and Calculus	2	2
Mechanics I	Analytic Mechanics	4	0
Mechanism	Kinematics of Machinery	2	2
Municipal Engineering I	Roads and Pavements	2	0
Railroads II	Preliminary and Final Location	3	0
Spanish II		3	3
Strength of Materials		0	4
Surveying III	Higher Surveying	0	2½
Elective		0	3
		20½	20½

Senior Year

Contracts and Specifications		2	0
English VIII	Technical Essays	1	1
Graphic Statics II	Girders and Bridges	2½	0
Hydraulics I	Elements of Hydraulics	3	0
Hydraulics II	Applications of Hydraulics	0	3
Mechanics II	Analytic Mechanics	0	4
Municipal Engineering II	Water Supply	0	5
Municipal Engineering III	Disposal of Wastes; Concrete, Plain and Reinforced	3	0
Structural Engineering	Theory and Design of Bridges and Buildings	4½	4½
Bacteriology I or Geology	General Elementary Course	3	0
Elective		0	3
		19	20½

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CURRICULUM

Leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering

Sophomore Year

Names of Courses	Nature of Work	*Hours per Week	
Chemistry I	Inorganic Chemistry	3	3
Chemistry II	General Laboratory Chemistry	2	2
Forge and Foundry Work		1½	1½
Machine Drawing		1½	1½
Mathematics III	Differential and Integral Calculus	3	3
Mechanical Technology	Lectures on Forge and Foundry Practice	½	½
Mechanism	Kinematics of Machinery	2	2
Military Science II	Field-service Regulations, Manual of Guard Duty	1	1
Physics III	Electricity and Magnetism	3	3
Spanish I	Elementary Spanish	3	3
		20½	20½

*The first column gives the hours per week for the first semester, the second column those for the second semester. In counting hours, each actual hour of laboratory, drafting, shop, or field work is counted as one-half hour.

Junior Year

Names of Courses	Nature of Work	*Hours per Week	
Electrical Engineering Ia	Elementary General Course	3	0
Electrical Engineering Ib	Direct Current Machinery	0	3
Elementary Machine Design		3	3
Heat Engines		3	3
Graphic Statics I	Elementary Graphics; Roofs	0	2½
Mathematics IV	Solid Analytic Geometry and Calculus	2	2
Mechanics I	Analytic Mechanics	4	0
Pattern Making		3	0
Spanish II		3	3
Strength of Materials		0	4
		21	20½

Senior Year

Contracts and Specifications		2	0
Electrical Engineering II	Alternating Currents; Transmission; Electric Lighting	4	4
Electrical Engineering III	Telegraph and Telephone	2	2
Electrical Engineering IV	Dynamo Laboratory	3	3
English VIII	Technical Essays	1	1
Graphic Statics of Machinery		2	0
Hydraulics I	Elements of Hydraulics	3	0
Machine Shop		0	3
Mechanics II	Analytic Mechanics	0	4
Elective		3	3
		20	20

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING CURRICULUM

Leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering

Sophomore Year

Names of Courses	Nature of Work	*Hours per Week	
Chemistry I	Inorganic Chemistry	3	3
Chemistry II	General Laboratory Chemistry	2	2
Forge and Foundry Work		1½	1½
Machine Drawing		1½	1½
Mathematics III	Differential and Integral Calculus	3	3
Mechanical Technology	Lectures on Forge and Foundry Practice	½	½
Mechanism	Kinematics of Machinery	2	2
Military Science II	Field-service Regulations, Manual of Guard Duty	1	1
Physics III	Electricity and Magnetism	3	3
Spanish I	Elementary Spanish	3	3
		20½	20½

*The first column gives the hours per week for the first semester, the second column those for the second semester. In counting hours, each actual hour of laboratory, drafting, shop, or field work is counted as one-half hour.

Junior Year

NAMES OF COURSES	NATURE OF WORK	*HOURS PER WEEK	
Electrical Engineering Ia	Elementary Course	3	0
Elementary Machine Design		3	3
Heat Engines	Elementary Graphics; Roofs	0	2½
Graphic Statics I		3	3
Machine Shop I		0	3
Mathematics IV	Solid Analytic Geometry and Calculus	2	2
Mechanics I	Analytic Mechanics	4	0
Pattern Making		3	0
Spanish II		3	3
Strength of Materials		0	4
		21	20½

Senior Year

Contracts and Specifications		2	0
English VIII	Technical Essays	1	1
Gas Engines		0	3
Graphic Statics of Machinery		2	0
Hydraulics I	Elements of Hydraulics	3	0
Machine Design		3	3
Machine Shop II		3	3
Mechanics II	Analytic Mechanics	0	4
Valve Gears		1	0
**Elective		6	7
		21	21

*The first column gives the hours per week for the first semester, the second column those for the second semester. In counting hours, each actual hour of laboratory, drafting, shop, or field work is counted as one-half hour.

**Subject to the approval of the Professor of Mechanical Engineering.

DEPARTMENTS OF INSTRUCTION

CIVIL ENGINEERING

Professor Thoroughgood
Major Walker
Mr. Sellers

The purpose of the department is to teach the student the theory and the application of the principles underlying Civil Engineering and thus to fit him for immediate and profitable usefulness in the field and office work of his profession.

Instruction is given by means of assigned recitations from standard textbooks, combined with laboratory, field, and drawing-room exercises, for the purpose of emphasizing the practical side of the subject.

For the field work in Surveying and Railroads, the department is amply supplied with the necessary equipment of levels, transits, plane tables, rods, tapes, etc.

In the library will be found files, as well as the current issues, of all the leading Civil Engineering and allied technical periodicals. The reference library in Civil Engineering has been greatly enlarged recently by the purchase of books from a fund set aside for that purpose. It now contains works of reference in every branch of the subject.

SURVEYING I.—Recitations on the use of the chain, compass and level, the determination of areas, and instrumental adjustments. Field work in chaining, leveling, compass and transit surveys, and adjustments of instruments. Drawing-room work in the plotting of field notes, lettering and map drawing. (*Recitations,* 3 *hours a week; field and drawing-room work,* 2 *periods a week, of* 3 *hours each. Prerequisite*: *Mathematics* II.)

SURVEYING II.—Recitations on the use of the stadia, plane table, sextant, and tape in base line work. Field problems in the use of the stadia, plane table, and sextant; a complete stadia traverse. Plotting of stadia notes. (*Recitations,* 1 *hour a week; field and drawing-room work,* 1 *period a week, of* 4 *hours. Prerequisite*: *Surveying* I.)

SURVEYING III.—Recitations and field work. Precision leveling, city and hydrographic surveying; determinations of meridian, latitude, and time. (*Recitations,* 1 *hour a week;*

field work, 1 period a week, of 3 hours. Prerequisite: Surveying II.)

RAILROADS I.—Recitations on the simple,compound, reversed, vertical, and transition curve and earthworks. Field problems in curve layout. Drawing-room work in the paper location of a railroad. (*Recitations, 2 hours a week; field and drawing-room, 1 period a week, of 2 hours. Prerequisite: Surveying* I.)

RAILROADS II.—Field and drawing-room work in the preliminary and final location of a railroad. Estimates of earthwork and cost; plotting of profiles. (*Field and drawing-room, 2 periods a week, of 3 hours each. Prerequisite: Railroads* I.)

GRAPHIC STATICS I.—Recitations and drawing-room exercises in the computation of forces, the plotting of diagrams in elementary graphics and roofs. (*Recitations, 1 hour a week; drafting, 1 period a week, of 3 hours. Prerequisites: Mathematics* I *and* II.)

GRAPHIC STATICS II.—Recitations and drawing-room work in the graphic analysis of girders and bridges. (*Recitations, 1 hour a week; drafting, 1 period a week, of 3 hours. Prerequisite: Graphic Statics* I.)

HYDRAULICS I.—A short general course on the principles of hydraulics with special reference to their application in engineering. The subjects considered are: Stability of dams, strength of pipes and tanks, stability of ships, flow in pipes and in open channels, impulse and resistance of fluids, measurement of pressure, velocity, and discharge. (*Recitations, 2 hours a week; laboratory, 1 period a week, of 2 hours. Prerequisites: Physics* I *and* II; *Mathematics* III.)

HYDRAULICS II.—The application of the principles of Hydraulics I to the solution of such engineering problems as the improvement of rivers and harbors, construction of canals, disposal of flood waters, water-power development, and drainage and irrigation. (*Recitations, 2 hours a week; laboratory, 1 period a week, of 2 hours. Prerequisite: Hydraulics* I.)

MUNICIPAL ENGINEERING I.—Recitations on the theory, design, and maintenance of roads, streets, and pavements. (*Recitations, 2 hours a week. Prerequisite: Railroads* II.)

MUNICIPAL ENGINEERING II.—Recitations and laboratory exercises on the theory and design of a water-supply system. Drawing-room computations and plotting for an actual system.

(*Recitations, 3 hours a week; drawing-room, 1 period a week, of 2 hours. Prerequisite: Hydraulics* I.)

MUNICIPAL ENGINEERING III.—Sewerage and sewerage disposal engineering. Design of sewerage systems. Drawing-room work in the design of a system. Theory of concrete and reinforced concrete. (*Recitations, 4 hours a week; drawing-room, 2 periods a week, of 2 hours each. Prerequisite: Municipal Engineering* II.)

CONTRACTS AND SPECIFICATIONS.—A study of the contract in its relation to the engineer. Specifications. (*Recitations, 2 hours a week; first semester.*)

STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING.—Theory and computations of stresses in the various types of bridges and buildings. Theory and design of highway and railroad bridges. Theory of cantilever and continuous bridges. Drawing-room design. (*Recitations, 3 hours a week; designing and drawing, 1 period a week, of 3 hours. Prerequisite: Mechanics* I.)

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Professor Benton
Mr. Perry

Instruction in this department is planned so as to lay equal stress on classroom work, of theoretical nature, and on laboratory work, of practical nature. For the latter, a well-equipped dynamo laboratory is provided, which is fully described on page 22.

The following courses are given:

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING I*a*.—A short elementary course in general Electrical Engineering. Textbook to be used in 1916-1917: Gray's Principles and Practice of Electrical Engineering. (*First semester; 2 recitations and 1 laboratory exercise of 2 hours per week.*)

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING I*b*.—Direct current machinery and applications. Textbook to be used in 1916-1917: Franklin and Esty's Elements of Electrical Engineering. (*Required of Juniors in the Electrical Engineering course; second semester; 2 recitations and 1 laboratory exercise of 2 hours per week.*)

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING II.—Dynamo-electric machinery, alternating currents, electric transmission of power, and electric lighting. Textbook to be used in 1916-1917: Franklin

and Esty's Elements of Electrical Engineering. (*Required of Seniors in the Electrical Engineering course; 4 recitations per week.*)

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING III.—Telegraph and telephone engineering. (*Required of Seniors in the Electrical Engineering course; 1 recitation and 1 laboratory exercise of 2 hours per week.*)

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING IV.—Dynamo laboratory work to accompany Electrical Engineering II, and testing of electrical machinery. (*Required of Seniors in the Electrical Engineering course; 2 laboratory periods of 3 hours per week.*)

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, DRAWING AND MECHANIC ARTS

Professor Chandler
Mr. Strong

The instruction in this department follows theoretical and practical lines. In the drafting-room and various shops, the best practical methods are always kept in mind. System, accuracy, and neatness are insisted upon everywhere. Engineering magazines and catalogs of the best machinery are accessible to the students, who are encouraged to read them. While acquainting the student with practical methods, the aim is to produce engineers of independent thought and original power. In every possible way the student is encouraged to think for himself—to make improvements where improvements are possible and thus to keep abreast with the progress of the times.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

MECHANISM.—*The Kinematics of Machinery.*—This includes an investigation of link work, construction of gears and cams, belt and pulley drive, trains of mechanism, the velocity ratio, and directional relation of the moving parts of various machines, etc. The text is supplemented by drawing exercises in the construction of gear teeth, cams, and motion diagrams. (*Required of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering students; Sophomore year; 4 actual hours. Prerequisites: Descriptive Geometry Problems and Mechanical Drawing.*)

VALVE GEARS.—This course consists of the graphical study of the different types of steam engine valve gears by means of the Zeuner and other diagrams; valve setting and steam dis-

tribution obtained by the usual types. (*Required of Mechanical Engineering students; Senior year; 2 actual hours. Prerequisite: Heat Engines.*)

GRAPHIC STATICS OF MACHINERY.—This course includes the graphic determination of the forces actuating machinery and the mechanical efficiency of several machines and machine parts. It takes into account the effect of friction of pins, sliding pieces, screws, chains, ropes, and similar pieces. (*Required of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering students; Senior year; first semester; 4 actual hours. Prerequisite: Graphic Statics* I.)

MECHANICS I*a*.—*Analytic and Applied Mechanics.*—This comprises a study of the laws of force, friction, equilibrium of fluid pressure, inertia, centrifugal force, kinetic and potential energy, etc. Problems are also assigned, illustrating the practical application of these laws to cranes, derricks, pumps, boilers, engines, dynamos, and other machinery. (*Required of all Engineering students; first semester; Junior year; 4 hours. Prerequisite: all Sophomore Mathematics.*)

STRENGTH OF MATERIALS.—This comprises an investigation of the strength of materials used in the construction of machinery and engineering structures; an analysis of the stresses in bridges, roof trusses, and machinery; and a study of the mechanical properties of iron, steel, timber, cement, and other materials. The text is supplemented by laboratory tests on specimens of the various materials. (*Required of all Engineering students; second semester; Junior year; 4 hours. Prerequisite: Mechanics* I*a*.)

MECHANICS II*b*.—*Analytic and Applied Mechanics.*—A continuation of Mechanics I*a*. (*Required of all Engineering students; second semester; Senior year; 4 hours. Prerequisite: Mechanics* I*a*.)

HEAT ENGINES.—This includes a study of the steam engine and the laws of thermodynamics; the indicator card; and the losses involved in the conversion of one form of energy into another. (*Required of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering students; Junior year; 3 hours. Prerequisites: all Sophomore Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry.*)

GAS ENGINES.—This includes a study of the modern internal combustion engine, gas producers, and the utilization in them of liquid fuels. (*Required of Mechanical Engineering*

students; second semester; Senior year; 3 *hours. Prerequisite: Heat Engines.*)

DRAWING

DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY.—*Projections.*—This includes methods of representing points, lines, surfaces, and solids in space by their projections; their intersections with each other and the careful solution of many original problems on the drawing-board. (*Required of all Engineering students; Freshman year;* 2 *hours.*)

DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY PROBLEMS.—*A companion course to Descriptive Geometry.*—It includes free-hand drawings and a further drill in making neat, accurate drawings, mechanically. The latter deals exclusively with the solution of numerous problems of the intersection of lines, planes, and solids and is taught with especial reference to developing originality in thinking and reasoning. (*Required of all Engineering students; Freshman year;* 2 *actual hours. Prerequisite: Descriptive Geometry.*)

MECHANICAL DRAWING.—This comprises the use of the ordinary drawing instruments, the solution of geometrical problems, perspective drawing, isometric drawing, lettering, and some mechanical drawing from machine parts. (*Required of all Engineering students; Freshman year;* 4 *actual hours.*)

MACHINE DRAWING.—*Interpreting and Reading Drawings.* —The student is required to make true working drawings, showing all the necessary dimensions and the delineation of the parts to a proper scale. He is given a set of detailed drawings from which to make an assembly drawing, or vice versa. A number of tracings and blueprints are also required. (*Required of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering students in Sophomore year, of Civil Engineering students in Junior year;* 3 *actual hours.*)

ELEMENTARY MACHINE DESIGN.—This includes the design and proportioning of such machine parts as bolts, riveted joints, keys and gibs, toothed gearing, belt transmissions, shafts, journals, bearings, and rod joints. (*Required of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering students; Junior year;* 2 *recitations and* 1 *drawing period of* 2 *hours per week. Prerequisites: Machine Drawing and Mechanism.*)

MACHINE DESIGN.—This comprises the design of machines

or parts of machines to perform certain functions. From a set of specifications and a manufacturers' catalog, plans must be drawn up for the installation of machines. A certain amount of structural drawing, relative to power plant installations, is also taken up. (*Required of Mechanical Engineering students; Senior year; 6 actual hours. Prerequisite: Elementary Machine Design.*)

MECHANIC ARTS

WOOD WORKING.—*Carpentry and Wood Turning.*—First is given an elementary course in laying out work and in the use of the ordinary hand tools, such as saws, chisels, and planes. The student is next taught the use of the turning lathe, turning by himself a series of patterns; then he is taught the care and use of wood-working machinery, such as the rip-saw, cut-off saw, band-saw, and planer. (*Required of all Engineering students; first semester; Freshman year; 6 actual hours.*)

CABINET WORK.—*Elementary Wood Carving and Furniture Construction.*—Herein is applied the skill, knowledge, and experience obtained in the first semester's work and each student will be required to design and construct a piece of furniture, or other approved article, involving carving, turning, or joinery, as a passing piece. (*Required of all Engineering students; second semester; Freshman year; 6 actual hours. Prerequisite: Wood Working.*)

FORGE I*a*.—Practice work is first given so as to develop proficiency in the use of the hammer. The student then makes articles of intrinsic value, such as foundry tools, hammers, cold chisels, lathe tools, turning chisels, drawknives, and screwdrivers. He acquires skill in forging, welding, dressing, tempering, and annealing. (*Required of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering students; first semester; Sophomore year; 6 actual hours. Prerequisite: Cabinet Work.*)

FOUNDRY I*b*.—Foundry practice will be given; textbook or lectures. (*Required of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering students; second semester; Sophomore year; 3 actual hours. Prerequisite: Forge* I*a.*)

PATTERNMAKING.—This course includes instruction in glueing up work, finishing smoothly with the necessary draft, allowing for shrinkage, and similar details of the pattern-

maker's craft. It is taught by the student making small patterns and core boxes from a system of carefully arranged and progressive exercises. These will be followed by the construction of patterns for such small machines as are designed in the drafting-room for construction in the shops, at least as far as the development of the work will permit. (*Required of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering students; first semester; Junior year;* 6 *actual hours. Prerequisites: Cabinet Work, Machine Drawing, and Foundry* I*b*.)

MACHINE SHOP I*b*.—The student is thoroly drilled in the practical. Simple tasks in turning, boring, grinding, planing, and milling are first given, followed by more difficult ones. (*Required of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering students; second semester; Junior year;* 6 *actual hours. Prerequisite: Patternmaking.*)

MACHINE SHOP II.—This is a continuation of the shop work of the previous year. It consists of the more intricate and difficult tasks. All of this work is on actual machinery, or parts thereof, and is of intrinsic value. (*Required of Mechanical Engineering students; Senior year;* 6 *actual hours. Prerequisite: Machine Shop* I*b*.)

MECHANICAL TECHNOLOGY.—A course of Lectures in Mechanical Technology to accompany Forge I*a* and Foundry I*b*. (*Required of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering students; Sophomore year;* 1 *hour.*)

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Descriptions of the other subjects that may be taken by students in the College of Engineering are, in order to avoid repetition, not printed here and may be found by reference to the Index.

SHORT COURSE IN MECHANIC ARTS

R. E. CHANDLER, *Director*

This course is designed for students who desire to attain proficiency in drafting, machine design, and shop practice, without pursuing a regular course in engineering. It does not lead to any degree. The studies shown in the following table are required:

First Year

NAMES OF COURSES	NATURE OF WORK	*HOURS PER WEEK	
Mechanical Drawing		2	2
Machine Drawing		3	3
English I	Composition and Rhetoric	3	3
Mathematics A and B	Solid Geometry, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry	4	4
Military Science I	Infantry Drill Regulations, Small-arms Firing Regulations	1	1
Mechanics Arts	16 actual hours	8	8
		21	21

Second Year

Chemistry I	Inorganic Chemistry	3	3
Elementary Machine Design		2	2
Mechanism	Machine Design	3	3
Mathematics I	Higher Algebra, Analytic Geometry	3	3
Military Science II	Field-service Regulations, Manual of Guard Duty	1	1
Physics I	Mechanics, Heat, Acoustics, Optics	3	3
Physics II	Laboratory Work to Accompany Physics I	2	2
Mechanic Arts	12 actual hours	6	6
		23	23

*In counting hours, each actual hour of laboratory, shop or field work is counted as one-half hour. First column, number of hours in first semester; second column, number in second semester.

COLLEGE OF LAW

HARRY R. TRUSLER, *Dean*

FACULTY.—H. R. Trusler, C. W. Crandall, W. L. Summers.

Special Lecturers for 1915-1916.

Chief Justice R. F. Taylor, *Supreme Court of Florida.*
Justice R. S. Cockrell, *Supreme Court of Florida.*
Justice W. H. Ellis, *Supreme Court of Florida.*
Justice Thos. M. Shackleford, *Supreme Court of Florida.*
Justice James B. Whitfield, *Supreme Court of Florida.*
Hon. W. B. Sheppard, *U. S. District Judge.*
Hon. J. T. Wills, *Circuit Court Judge.*
Hon. John L. Neeley, *U. S. District Attorney.*
Hon. Fred C. Cubberly, *Ex-U. S. District Attorney.*
Hon. W. L. Hill, *Referee in Bankruptcy.*

GENERAL STATEMENT

AIM AND SCOPE.—In 1891, the American Bar Association declared that in its opinion it was a part of the highest duty and interest of every civilized state to make provision, when necessary, for maintaining schools of law and for the thoro legal education of all who are licensed to practice law. Recognizing the soundness of this doctrine and desiring to discharge this duty on the part of the State, the State Board of Education and the Board of Control provided for the opening of the College of Law in the University of Florida in September, 1909. The advantages to accrue to the State from having, as a part of its educational system, a thoro and systematic course of instruction in the common law, with special consideration of the peculiarities and exceptions applicable in Florida, are many and evident.

It was the purpose of the Board of Control to establish a law school which, by the quality of its work and the character of its equipment, would merit and command the confidence and support of the bench and bar of the State and would draw within its walls the young men who will constitute the future bar of Florida. That the hopes of accomplishing these results were well founded and that gratifying

progress towards these ends has been made, are shown by the number and character of those who have availed themselves of the advantages offered by the College of Law.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.—Graduates and matriculates of colleges and universities and applicants who have completed a high-school course of four years will, upon presentation of proper credentials to that effect, be admitted to the College as candidates for a degree. Other applicants for admission as regular students will be required to pass an entrance examination. For the subjects that this examination will cover, see pages 37 to 45. No applicant under nineteen years of age will be admitted.

SPECIAL STUDENTS.—Persons over twenty-one years of age who are not able to qualify as regular students may be admitted as special students upon presenting satisfactory evidence that they have received such training as will enable them to make profitable use of the opportunities offered in the College. If the entrance conditions are removed not later than the opening of the Senior year, such students may become regular students and candidates for a degree.

ADVANCED STANDING.—No work in law done in other institutions will be accepted towards a degree, unless the applicant passes satisfactorily the examinations held in the subjects in the Junior year of this College, or unless, by special vote of the Faculty, credit is given towards Senior standing without examination. In no case will credit be given for work not done in residence at an approved law school.

EXAMINATIONS.—The last week of each semester is devoted to examinations covering the work of the semester. These examinations are in writing and are rigid and searching, but are not necessarily final.

UNIVERSITY PRACTICE COURTS.—Thoroly organized practice courts are regular features of the course of instruction in the second year. The object of the course in the Practice Courts is to give the student practical instruction in pleading and practice at law and in equity, and experience in the preparation and trial of cases. The work is arranged as follows:

First.—Cases arising upon prepared statements of fact are assigned to the second-year students, upon which they are to determine what proceedings to bring and how to bring them, issue, serve, and return process, prepare the pleadings

and bring the case to an issue on a question of law. The case is first heard on the sufficiency of the form and the structure of the pleadings; when these are approved the issue of law is argued and decided, the students acting as attorneys drawing the order, judgment, or decree to which they deem themselves entitled.

Second.—In the second class of cases, actual controversies are arranged and assigned for trial in the Circuit Court as issues of fact. After determining what action to bring, the students assigned to the case are required to issue the proper process and prepare and file the necessary pleadings, subpoena the witnesses, select the jury, examine and cross-examine the witnesses, and argue the case to the jury. Each student is required to participate in the trial of at least one common-law, one equity, and one criminal case and is instructed in appellate procedure.

The work of the Practice Court in Equity Pleading and Procedure is conducted by Dean Trusler; that in Common Law Pleading and Procedure by Professor Crandall; that in Criminal Pleading and Procedure by Professor Summers.

LIBRARY.—Law books are the working tools of the practicing lawyer. To teach the student how to use these tools, how to use the digests, encyclopedias, and reports, is as much the work of the law school as to teach him the general principles of the law.

The College of Law was fortunate in being able to open its doors with a good working library and now has on its shelves the following books: Three sets of the Florida Reports with Wurts' Digest; the Session Laws of Florida from 1822 to 1915, except from 1828 to 1834; McClellan's Digest and Duval's Compilation of the Laws of Florida; Revised Statutes of 1898; three sets of the General Statutes of 1906; Florida Compiled Laws of 1914; Federal Statutes Annotated; Thorpe's American Charters, Constitutions and Organic Laws; Hinds' Precedents of the House of Representatives; the Northwestern, Southwestern, Northeastern, Southeastern, Atlantic, Pacific, and Southern Reporters; the American Decisions, American Reports, and American State Reports, with digests; the American Annotated Cases, with digests; the Lawyers' Reports Annotated, old and new series, with digests; the United States Supreme Court Reports, with digests; Fed-

eral Cases; Stimson's American Statute Law; the State Reports to the Reporters of Alabama, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin; the New York Court of Appeals Reports; the New York Common Law and Chancery Reports, with digests; the Pacific States Reports, with digests, which include the California Reports, the Colorado Supreme Reports, the Colorado Appeals Reports, the Idaho Reports, the Kansas Reports, the Montana Reports, the Nevada Reports, the New Mexico Reports, the Oregon Reports, the Utah Reports, the Washington Reports, and the Wyoming Reports to the Reporters; the Reprint of the English Reports; the British Ruling Cases; Mew's English Digest; Halsbury's Laws of England; the Century, the Decennial, and the Key Number Digests; the Encyclopedia of Law and Procedure; the Encyclopedia of Forms; the Standard Encyclopedia of Procedure; the Harvard Law Review; more than one hundred selected volumes for the class in Brief Making and the Use of Law Books; and more than two hundred of the leading text-books and books of reference.

BOOKS.—The text-books used will, in most cases, be found in the law library, but it will be necessary for students to provide themselves with books for their daily use. Nearly all of the books are standard texts and will form a nucleus of the student's future library.

MARSHALL DEBATING SOCIETY.—It is important that those who study law and intend to engage in its practice should give attention to the subject of public speaking. To suppose that excellence in public speaking and debating is a gift of nature and not the result of patient and persistent effort, is a mistake. Believing in the truth of this statement, the students in the College met early the first year and organized a society that would secure to its members practice in debating and public speaking and experience in arguing legal questions, as well as drill in parliamentary law. The society was fittingly named "The Marshall Debating Society," in honor of the memory of the distinguished Southern jurist, John Marshall. The membership and work in the society are limited to stu-

dents in the College of Law, but the Faculty give all possible assistance and encouragement.

UNIVERSITY PRIVILEGES.—The advantages of the other colleges of the University are open to such students in the College of Law as desire and are able to accept them. Courses in Constitutional and Political History, International Law, Political Economy, Logic, Rhetoric and English Composition are particularly recommended to law students. No extra charge will be made for such courses, but students in the College of Law will be permitted to take them only with the consent of the Law Faculty and of the professors concerned.

PRIZES.—Thru the liberality of law publishers the College announced the following prizes for the session of 1915-16:

1. The Blackstone Institute, of Chicago, offered Modern American Law, 15 vols. This was awarded to the Senior law student in attendance for two years whose average grade for both years of the course was highest.

2. The American Law Book Company, of New York City, offered the Students' Edition of Cyc, 12 vols. This was awarded to the Junior law student whose average grade for the year was highest.

3. Bancroft-Whitney Company, of San Francisco, offered the complete Digests and Indexes to Notes of the American State Reports and American Annotated Cases, 9 vols. This was awarded to the Senior law student whose average grade in the work of the Practice Court was highest.

4. Little, Brown & Co., of Boston, offered Anglo-American Legal Essays, 3 vols. This was awarded to the Senior law student whose grade in Brief Making and the Use of Law Books was highest.

5. The Bobbs-Merrill Company, of Indianapolis, offered Jones' Legal Forms. This was awarded to the Senior law student whose grade in Florida Civil Practice was highest.

6. Callaghan & Co., of Chicago, offered the Cyclopedic Law Dictionary. This was awarded to the Junior law student whose average grade for the year was next to the highest.

Similar prizes, it is expected, will be offered for the session of 1916-17.

DEGREE.—The degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) is conferred upon those students who satisfactorily complete the courses of study. Students admitted to advanced standing

may, if they do satisfactorily the work prescribed, receive the degree after one year's residence, but in no case will the degree be granted unless the candidate is in actual residence during all of the second year.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.—The graduates of the College are licensed by the Supreme Court, without examination, to practice in the Courts of Florida upon presenting their diplomas, duly issued by the proper authorities, and upon furnishing satisfactory evidence that they are twenty-one years of age and of good moral character.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION

The course of instruction in the College of Law extends thru two years* of thirty-five weeks each, exclusive of vacations. The academic year is divided into two semesters, the first having eighteen weeks and the second seventeen.

The method of instruction combines the use of textbooks, court rules, statutes, and selected cases. Each case is carefully studied by the student, and in the classroom he is required to analyze it, giving in his own language a clear and concise statement of the essential facts, the issues involved in the case, the law governing it, and the reasoning of the court for the conclusion reached. This practice tends to thoroness in reading, care in reasoning, and accuracy on the part of the student in the art of expression.

In connection with this case work, the student studies a well written textbook on the subject under consideration. This gives him a systematic summary of the same, more detailed information concerning the application of the law in particular instances, and an outline of the exceptions to and limitations upon the general principles considered in the cases.

Particular stress is placed on the statutory modifications of the common law in Florida and the decisions of the Supreme Court of the State. This is true in every subject in the curriculum; but it is especially emphasized in Pleading, Practice, and Evidence, as the course of study is designed to instruct the student thoroly in the peculiarities of substantive law and

*Beginning with the school year 1917-18 the course will extend thru three years. The next annual catalog will give an outline of the changes to be made.

procedure in Florida, so that he will be able understandingly to enter upon the practice of law.

With these ends in view, the following course of study has been prepared:

FIRST YEAR

FIRST SEMESTER

TORTS.—History and definitions; elements of torts; conflicting rights; mental anguish; parties to tort actions; remedies; damages; conflict of laws; method of discharge. Textbooks: Burdick on Torts and Burdick's Cases on Torts. (3 *hours. Dean Trusler.*)

ELEMENTARY LAW AND REAL PROPERTY.—An introductory course in elementary law; tenure and seisin; the guarantum of estates; equitable ownership; future estates; concurrent ownership; estates arising from marriage. Textbooks: Tiffany on Real Property, vol. 1, and the Statutes of Florida. (2 *hours. Professor Crandall.*)

DOMESTIC RELATIONS.—This course considers thoroly the law of husband and wife, parent and child, guardian and ward, infants, persons *non compos mentis*, and aliens. Textbooks: Tiffany on Persons and Domestic Relations and the Statutes of Florida. (2 *hours. Professor Crandall.*)

CONTRACTS.—Place of contract in jurisprudence; formation of contract; offer and acceptance; form and consideration; capacity of parties; reality of consent; operation of contract; interpretation of contract; discharge of contract. Textbooks: Anson's Law of Contract, Huffcut's Edition, and Huffcut and Woodruff's Cases on Contract. (5 *hours. Professor Summers.*)

CRIMINAL LAW.—Sources of criminal law; elements of crime; criminal intent; negligence supplying intent; intent affected by ignorance and mistake of law and fact, infancy, insanity, intoxication, and incorporation; the criminal act; combinations of persons in crime; classification and study of specific crimes. Textbooks: Clark on Criminal Law, 3rd edition; Mikell's Cases on Criminal Law, and the Statutes of Florida. (2 *hours. Professor Summers.*)

BAILMENTS AND CARRIERS.—Nature and classification of bailments; rights and liabilities of the parties; innkeepers, carriers of goods as to liability, discrimination, compensation,

lien; carriers of passengers as to duty to accept, accommodation, ticket, ejection, personal injuries; actions against carriers. Textbooks: Goddard's Outlines of Bailments and Carriers, and the Statutes of Florida. (1 *hour. Professor Crandall.*)

SECOND SEMESTER

SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—Sale and contract to sell; statute of frauds; illegality; conditions and warranties; delivery; acceptance and receipt; vendor's lien; stoppage in transitu; bills of lading; remedies of seller and buyer. Textbook: Tiffany on Sales. (1 *hour. Dean Trusler.*)

TORTS.—Exhaustive study of particular torts, including among others, false imprisonment; malicious prosecution and abuse of process; conspiracy; slander and libel; trespass; conversion; deceit; nuisance; negligence. Textbooks: Burdick on Torts and Burdick's Cases on Torts. (2 *hours. Dean Trusler.*)

AGENCY.—Definition and divisions; purposes for which the relation may be created and how; who may be principal or agent and evidence of the existence of the relation; ratification; delegation of authority by agent; termination, nature and extent, construction and execution of the authority; rights, duties, and liabilities of agent, principal, and third persons, the one to the other; particular cases of agents. Textbooks: Mechem's Outlines of Agency, Mechem's Cases on Agency, and the Statutes of Florida. (2 *hours. Professor Summers.*)

COMMON LAW PLEADING.—Definition and classification of actions; proceedings in an action; analysis of the declaration; Stephen's Rules of Pleading. Textbooks: Andrews' Stephen's Common Law Pleading, the Statutes of Florida, and the Supreme and Circuit Court Rules in Common Law Actions in Florida. (3 *hours. Professor Crandall.*)

EQUITY JURISPRUDENCE I.—History and definition; jurisdiction; general maxims; equitable estates, interests, and primary rights, including a study of trusts; the powers, duties, and liabilities of trustees; mortgages; equitable liens; assignments. Textbooks: Eaton on Equity and Florida cases. (2 *hours. Dean Trusler.*

WILLS.—Definition, nature, and kinds of wills; a devisable

estate; who may make a will; error, fraud, undue influence, mistake; who may take by will; formal requisites of wills; revocation; republication, by what law wills are governed; construction and effect of wills; lapse and substitution; rights and liabilities of devisees and legatees; descent and distribution. Textbooks: Costigan's Cases on Wills, and the Statutes of Florida. (2 *hours. Professor Summers.*)

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.—Jurisdiction and venue; arrests, searches, and seizures; extradition; preliminary examination, bail and commitment; modes of accusation; the form of accusation; pleading, proof; variance; verdict and judgment; proceedings after verdict; evidence; habeas corpus. Textbooks: Mikell's Cases on Criminal Procedure, Abridged Edition, and the Statutes of Florida. (1 *hour. Professor Summers.*)

REAL PROPERTY II.—Rights incident to ownership; powers; easements; profits a prendre; covenants; rents; transfers of land; restrictions upon the freedom of transfers; mortgages; equitable liens; statutory liens. Textbooks: Tiffany on Real Property, vol. 2, and the Statutes of Florida. (2 *hours. Professor Crandall.*)

SECOND YEAR

FIRST SEMESTER

EQUITY PLEADING.—Nature and object of pleadings in equity; parties to a suit in equity; proceedings in a suit in equity; bills in equity; the disclaimer; demurrers and pleas in equity; replication and answers in an equitable suit. Textbooks: Shipman's Equity Pleading, Rules of the Circuit Court in Chancery in Florida, and the Statutes of Florida. (3 *hours. Dean Trusler.*)

EVIDENCE.—Judicial notice; kinds of evidence; burden of proof; presumptions; law and fact; judge and jury; best evidence rule; hearsay rule; admissions; confessions; exclusions based on public policy and privilege; corroboration; parol evidence rule; witnesses; attendance in court; examination; impeachment; cross examination and privilege; public documents; records and judicial writings; private writings. Textbook: Wigmore's Cases on the Law of Evidence, 2nd edition, and the Statutes of Florida. (3 *hours. Professor Summers.*)

BRIEF MAKING AND THE USE OF LAW BOOKS.—Where to find the law; how to use statutes and decisions; how to find

the law; the trial brief; the brief on appeal and its preparation. Textbook: Cooley's Brief Making and the Use of Law Books. (1 *hour. Professor Crandall.*)

EQUITY JURISPRUDENCE II.—Accident, mistake, and fraud; penalties and forfeitures; priorities and notice; bona fide purchasers; estoppel; election; satisfaction and performance; conversion; specific performance; injunction; reformation; cancellation; cloud on title; ancillary remedies. Textbook: Eaton on Equity, and Florida cases. (2 *hours. Dean Trusler.*)

ORGANIZATION OF AND PROCEEDINGS IN THE COURTS OF FLORIDA IN CIVIL ACTIONS.—

a. *In General.*—Disqualification, resignation, and removal of judges; judge's power in vacation; judge ad litem; parties to suits at law; locality and consolidation of actions; joinder of causes of action; rule days; commencement of suits at common law; appearances, defaults, and judgments upon default; pleadings at law; witnesses and evidence; jurors; judgments and executions; motions for new trial and in arrest of judgment; lis pendens; appellate proceedings at law and in probate matters; limitation of actions.

b. *Supreme Court.*—Statutory powers; members of the court; its terms, record, clerk, seal, decisions, and reports.

c. *Circuit Court.*—Statutory powers and duties of judges, terms; records and dockets to be kept by the clerk; seal and records.

d. *Circuit Court in Chancery.*—Its power in vacation; locality of action; process, its service and return; bill, demurrer, plea, and answer; practice and evidence; masters in chancery; decrees; rehearings and appeals; injunctions; ne exeat; divorce and alimony; partition of property; quieting titles; disability of minors and married women; liens.

e. *Statutory Jurisdiction of Circuit Court.*—Ejectment; reestablishing lost papers; adoption of children; eminent domain; court commissioners.

f. *County Court.*—Jurisdiction; terms; clerk; seal; records; appeals; rules of practice.

g. *County Judge's Court.*—General powers; bonds; clerk; seal; probate powers; as justice of the peace; forcible entry and detainer.

h. *Courts of Justice of the Peace.*—General provisions;

jurisdiction; proceedings before, at, and after trial; proceedings on appeal.

i. *Special Statutory Proceedings at Law.*—Attachment; garnishment; forcible entry and detainer; replevin; statutory liens; landlord and tenant.

j. *Extraordinary Legal Remedies.*—Habeas corpus; quo warranto; prohibition.

Textbooks: General Statutes of Florida, decisions of Florida Supreme Court, and the Common Law and Equity Rules of Practice of the Circuit and Supreme Courts of Florida. (2 *hours. Professor Crandall.*)

THE UNIVERSITY PRACTICE COURT.—(*One hour. Dean Trusler, Professor Crandall, and Professor Summers.*)

FLORIDA CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.—Declaration of rights; legislative, executive, and judicial departments of government; suffrage and eligibility; census and apportionment; counties and cities; taxation and finance; homestead and exemptions; married women's property; education; public institutions; miscellaneous provisions. Textbooks: The Constitution, Statutes, and Judicial Decisions of Florida. (1 *hour. Dean Trusler.*)

DAMAGES.—General principles; nominal, compensatory, exemplary, and liquidated damages; interest; value; pleading and practice; breach of contract for sale of goods; actions against carriers; death by wrongful act; wrongs affecting real property; damages in tort action; breach of marriage promise. Textbook: Rogers' Law of Damages and Florida cases. (1 *hour. Dean Trusler.*)

BROOM'S LEGAL MAXIMS.—A reading course running thruout the year. (*Dean Trusler.*)

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS.—Law merchant; definitions and general doctrines; contract of the maker, acceptor, certifier; drawer, indorser, vendor, accommodater, assurer; proceedings before and after dishonor of negotiable instruments; absolute defenses; equities; payments; conflict of laws. Textbooks: Smith and Moore's Cases on Bills and Notes, and the Negotiable Instrument Act of Florida. (2 *hours. Professor Crandall.*)

SECOND SEMESTER

UNITED STATES CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.—General principles; distribution of governmental powers; congress; the chief executive; the judiciary; police powers; eminent domain; checks and balances; guarantee of republican government; civil rights; political privileges; guarantee in criminal cases; impairment of contractual obligations; municipal corporations. Textbooks: Cooley's Principles of Constitutional Law and Cooley's Constitutional Limitations. (2 *hours. Dean Trusler.*)

JURISDICTION OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS.—General rules; relation of federal to state courts; jurisdiction of the different federal courts; admiralty and bankruptcy practice; removal from state to federal courts. Textbook: Hughes on Federal Jurisdiction and Procedure. (1 *hour. Professor Crandall.*)

LEGAL ETHICS.—A consideration of the profession of the law in its relation to society, embracing the duties the lawyer owes to the commonwealth, to the court, to his professional brethren, and to his clients. Textbooks: Warvelle's Legal Ethics and the Code of Ethics adopted by the American Bar Association. (1 *hour. Dean Trusler.*)

EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS.—When necessary; appointment and qualification; acceptance or renunciation; foreign and interstate administration; powers, duties, and liabilities of executors and administrators; inventory; assets of estate; insolvent estates; distribution; accounting and allowances. Textbooks: Croswell's Executors and Administrators and the Statutes of Florida. (2 *hours. Dean Trusler.*)

PARTNERSHIP.—What constitutes a partnership; the creation of a partnership; nature and characteristics of the partnership relation; nature, extent, and duration of partnership liability; powers of partners; rights, duties, and remedies of partners *inter se;* rights and remedies of creditors; termination of partnership; limited partnerships. Textbook: Gilmore's Cases on Partnership. (2 *hours. Professor Summers.*)

PRIVATE CORPORATIONS.—Nature of a corporation; creation and citizenship of corporations; defectively organized corporations; promoters of corporations; powers and liabilities of corporations; corporations and the state; dissolution of

corporations; membership in corporations; management of corporations; creditors, their rights and remedies; foreign corporations. Textbooks: Elliott's Private Corporations, and the Statutes of Florida. (3 *hours. Professor Summers.*)

BANKRUPTCY.—Federal and state legislation; territorial jurisdiction; who may become bankrupts; prerequisites to adjudication; receivers; trustees; provable claims; exemptions; composition; discharge. Textbooks: Holbrook and Aigler's Cases on Bankruptcy and the Bankruptcy Act of 1898. (2 *hours. Professor Crandall.*)

TEACHERS COLLEGE AND NORMAL SCHOOL

JOHN A. THACKSTON, *Dean*

FACULTY.—Jno. A. Thackston, J. N. Anderson, O. C. Ault, J. R. Benton, L. W. Buchholz, W. S. Cawthon, H. W. Cox, C. L. Crow, W. C. Etheridge, J. M. Farr, E. R. Flint, J. J. Grimm, W. B. Hathaway, H. G. Keppel, N. L. T. Nelson, A. J. Strong.

TEACHING FELLOWS.—S. L. Holland, J. B. Knowles, H. S. Sawyer.

STUDENT ASSISTANT.—L. C. Crofton.

GENERAL STATEMENT

The Teachers College and Normal School is a professional school. Its main purpose is to train young men for positions in the public school system of the State as teachers, principals, supervisors, or as county and city superintendents of public instruction. Its Review Courses are intended to prepare teachers for the examinations for County and State Certificates. For those not wishing to become teachers it offers courses giving the information about and the insight into modern educational problems that every intelligent citizen should possess.

PEABODY HALL.—Peabody Hall, the home of the College, is a magnificent building, modern in every respect both as to equipment and as to arrangement. A description of it will be found on page 20.

LIBRARY.—The pedagogical library receives many of the best educational journals and contains the standard books on educational theory, general and special methods, the history of education, psychology, and philosophy. Additions to these are made every year.

PSYCHOLOGICAL LABORATORY.—The Psychological Laboratory (see page 23) affords an excellent opportunity to investigate the laws of the mind. To know these thru experiment will give the teacher greater power to direct their development in the child.

PEABODY CLUB.—Students who intend to teach are urged to become members of the Peabody Club and to take an active part in its work. The Club meets once a week to discuss edu-

cational problems, especially those that confront the young teacher. It also brings out the advantages of holding teachers' meetings and conferences.

ORGANIZATION.—The Teachers College and Normal School has the following divisions:

(1) Teachers College.
(2) Normal School.
(3) Practice High School.
(4) Teachers' Employment Bureau.
(5) State High School Inspection.
(6) Correspondence Courses for Teachers.
(7) University Summer School.

STATE CERTIFICATES.—Graduates of the Teachers College and of the Normal School are granted State Certificates without further examination—provided that one-fifth of their work has been devoted to professional training and provided further that during each of the last two years of their course they make a general average of eighty-five on all subjects and do not fall below sixty in any subject. These State Certificates are converted into Life Certificates in the usual way.

TEACHERS COLLEGE

ADMISSION.—The requirements for admission to the Freshman class of the Teachers College are the same as those of the College of Arts and Sciences and may be found in detail on pages 37 to 45, inclusive.

TEACHING FELLOWSHIPS.—See page 34.

DEGREES.—The Teachers College offers courses leading to the degrees of Bachelor of Arts in Education and Bachelor of Science in Education.

ELECTIVES.—In order that the graduates of the Teachers College may be well prepared to teach two or three high-school subjects, much freedom in the choice of electives is permitted. It is taken for granted that the student will elect the subjects which he hopes to teach and will take advantage of his freedom of choice to become especially proficient in those elected. For a list of Elective Groups see page 50. For the A. B. degree the major elective work must be chosen in Groups II and III, or Group II or III; for the B.S. degree, from Group IV. In all years the choice of electives must be approved by the Dean and no more than the required number shall be chosen without his consent.

CURRICULUM

Leading to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science in Education

Freshman Year

Names of Courses	Nature of Work	Hours per Week
Education I*a*	Psychology	3
Education II*b*	Methods of Study	
English I	Rhetoric and Composition	3
French I or German I or Spanish I or Latin	Elementary Course Elementary Course Elementary Course	3
Agronomy I	General Agriculture	6
Botany I	General Botany	
Chemistry I	General Chemistry	
Foreign Language	French, German, Spanish, or Latin	
History I	Modern European	
Mathematics		
Physics I	General Physics	
Military Science I		1
		16

Sophomore Year

Education III*a*	Reviews and Methods of Teaching Arithmetic and Grammar	5
Education IV*b*	Reviews and Methods of Teaching Reading, Geography, and History; School Management	
Military Science II		1
*Group II		3
*Group III		3
*Group IV		3
		15

Junior Year

Education V*a*	History of Education	3
Education VI*b*	Secondary Education	
Philosophy I*a* and *b*	General Psychology	3
Electives		9
		15

Senior Year

Education VII	Principles and Philosophy of Education	3
Education VIII*a*	Child Study	3
Education IX*b*	Practice Teaching	
Education Special	High School Teachers' Course	1
Electives		9
		16

*See page 50.

DEPARTMENTS OF INSTRUCTION

EDUCATION

Professor Thackston
Professor Cox
Professor Buchholz

EDUCATION I*a*.—*Psychology*.—An elementary course designed to set forth the main phenomena of mental life, to furnish the student with the concepts and terms which will constantly recur in his further study and to prepare candidates for the examination on psychology for the State Certificate. The textbook prescribed from time to time by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction will be used in connection with lectures and much reference work to the standard American writers. (*Required of Freshmen; first semester;* 3 *hours.*)

EDUCATION II*b*.—*General Methods*.—This has for its main purpose the application of the laws of psychology, as learned in Education I*a*, to the general methods of study and of teaching. The student will be shown the best methods of study that psychological laws indicate and he will be urged to pattern his own habits of study accordingly. The general principles and methods of teaching will be stressed. (*Required of Freshmen; second semester;* 3 *hours.*)

EDUCATION III*a*.—*Reviews and Methods of Teaching Arithmetic and Grammar*.—A thoro review of arithmetic and grammar will be made in order to acquaint the student with the fundamental principles of the subject before the methods, which immediately follow, are given: (*Required of Sophomores; first semester;* 5 *hours.*)

EDUCATION IV*b*.—*Reviews and Methods of Teaching Reading, Geography, and History; School Management*.—A thoro mastery of each subject from the teacher's point of view is made and is then immediately followed by the best methods of teaching the subject. The course in school management is designed to give the practical and theoretical information needed by principals and county superintendents in their supervision of elementary and grammar schools. (*Required of Sophomores; second semester;* 5 *hours.*)

EDUCATION V*a*.—*History of Education*.—This course has two main purposes: First, to lead the student to appreciate

the good things in the many systems of education studied and to apply them, as far as possible, in his own work; second, to inspire him with the noble ideals manifested in the lives and works of the great educational leaders and thus to arouse in him greater devotion to his calling. (*Required of Juniors; first semester;* 3 *hours.*)

EDUCATION VI*b.*—*Secondary Education.*—This course is designed to give insight into the problems of the secondary and high school. Many problems relating to the high schools in this and the other Southern States are gone over for the purpose of understanding the present situation and planning for better things. The following special topics may be mentioned: Psychology and Pedagogy of Adolescence, High School Athletics, History of Secondary Education, High School Courses, Comparative Study of Secondary Education in different countries. Lectures and reference work supplement the reading of several texts. (*Required of Juniors; second semester;* 3 *hours.*)

EDUCATION VII.—*The Principles and Philosophy of Education.*—This course attempts to select from modern psychology and sociology all the facts that will aid the teacher in obtaining a clearer insight into the workings of the child's mind in the process of learning. A few of the topics studied are: The brain and nervous system, the place of the body in education, attention, interest, imitation, the social, moral, and religious aspects of education. (*Required of Seniors;* 3 *hours.*)

EDUCATION VIII*a.*—*Child Study.*—The aim of this course is to give the student an insight into the physical development and growth of the child, the meaning of protracted infancy, the origin and development of instincts, the development of intellect, heredity, individuality, abnormalities and the application of facts learned to school work, etc. (*Required of Seniors; first semester;* 3 *hours.*)

EDUCATION IX*b.*—*Practice Teaching.*—Knowledge of the principles, theory, and of the history of education will better fit any teacher for his work, but these without concrete experiences and practice under direction will not give the best results. This course is so planned as to give such experience under the supervision of the professor in charge of the department in which the subject chosen for practice is taught. (*Required of Seniors; second semester;* 3 *hours.*)

SPECIAL COURSES FOR HIGH-SCHOOL TEACHERS.—The following courses are offered for the special preparation of high-school teachers. Each course will give the teachers' point of view of the subject and will go over and organize the material that the special subject should cover in the high school. Attention will be given to the methods of presenting the subjects to a class. The best textbooks and reference books will be pointed out, as well as recent books and magazine articles on the teaching of the subject. In the sciences the student will have the privilege of handling and setting up the apparatus used in making demonstrations before a class. Besides this he will be required to select lists of the most suitable apparatus for high-school laboratories. Practice teaching in the Practice High School will be given to all who take these courses. In a word, the aim is to fit students to begin their teaching in an efficient manner without having to experiment for a year or two.

These courses are open only to teachers in the Junior, Senior, and Graduate classes. Students are REQUIRED to take the course or courses that deal with the subject or subjects which they are preparing to teach; but none of the courses may be taken except after thoro study of the subject or subjects in question.

(1) EDUCATION X*b*.—*Methods of Teaching Agriculture in the High School.* (1 *hour; second semester. Professor Etheridge.*)

(2) EDUCATION XI*b*.—*Methods of Teaching Botany in the High School.* (1 *hour; second semester. Professor Floyd.*)

(3) EDUCATION XII*b*.—*Methods of Teaching Chemistry in the High School.* (1 *hour; second semester. Professor Flint.*)

(4) EDUCATION XIII*a*.—*Methods of Teaching English in the High School.* (1 *hour; first semester. Professor Farr.*)

(5) EDUCATION XIV*b*.—*Methods of Teaching French in the High School.* (1 *hour; second semester. Professor Crow.*)

(6) EDUCATION XV*a*.—*Methods of Teaching German in the High School.* (1 *hour; first semester. Professor Crow.*)

(7) EDUCATION XVI*b*.—*Methods of Teaching History in the High School.* (1 *hour; second semester. Professor Ault.*)

(8) EDUCATION XVII*a*.—*Methods of Teaching Mathe-*

matics in the High School. (1 *hour; first semester. Professor Keppel.*)

(9) EDUCATION XVIIIa.—*Methods of Teaching Physics in the High School.* (1 *hour; first semester. Professor Benton.*)

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Descriptions of the other subjects that may be taken by students in the Teachers College are, in order to avoid repetition, not printed here and can be found by reference to the Index.

NORMAL SCHOOL

COURSES AND REQUIREMENTS

The Normal School offers four courses:

Course I.—Review Course.—This course covers both the contents and methods of teaching the subjects required for County and State Certificates and is designed for those engaged in teaching from four to six months in the year and desirous of renewing or advancing the grade of their certificates.

A registration fee of one dollar ($1.00) is charged for this course.

Course II.—One-Year Course.—This covers the same work as Course I, but is gone over more slowly and may be entered upon at any time during the year. Hours and classes are arranged to suit the special needs of the students.

There are no requirements for admission to either Course I or Course II and all teachers who can profit by either are welcomed. The character of the work leading to State and Special Certificates is described under Course IV; an outline of the work leading to a County Certificate is given below. The textbooks adopted by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction will be used as the basis of instruction.

CURRICULUM

Leading to County Certificates

Names of Courses	Nature of Work	Hours per Week
Agriculture		2
Algebra		4
Arithmetic		4
Civil Government		2
English Composition		2
English Grammar		2
Hygiene		2
Orthography		2
Pedagogy		2
Physical Geography		3
Political Geography		2
Reading		1
United States and Florida History		3

DESCRIPTION OF COURSES OF STUDY

AGRICULTURE, R.—An introduction to the study of soils, plants and their common diseases, insects, farm crops, domestic animals, etc. Textbooks, laboratory, and field work. Methods of teaching agriculture in the rural schools stressed. (2 *hours.*)

ALGEBRA, R.—The fundamental operations, simple and simultaneous equations, factoring, fractions, involution and evolution, quadratic equations, progressions, ratio and proportion. This work will be closely correlated with that in arithmetic. (4 *hours.*)

ARITHMETIC, R.—A thoro review of arithmetic from both the teacher's and the child's point of view. Common and decimal fractions, denominate numbers, percentage, and other subjects covered by the textbook adopted by the State. Principles and methods of teaching arithmetic. (4 *hours.*)

CIVIL GOVERNMENT, R.—Local, town and city, county, State, and national governments; methods of teaching the subject. Practical information stressed and general interest in government aroused. (2 *hours.*)

ENGLISH COMPOSITION, R.—Study of words, sentences, paragraphs, and whole compositions; narration, description, exposition, and argument; much practice in writing. Punctuation and spelling receive attention. Letter-writing. (2 *hours.*)

ENGLISH GRAMMAR, R.—Parts of speech; inflection; syntax, structure, an analysis of sentences; principles and methods of teaching grammar. (2 *hours.*)

HYGIENE, R.—The body; functions and use of the organs. The importance of hygiene and sanitation, how to keep well and physically efficient. (2 *hours.*)

ORTHOGRAPHY, R.—The spelling of common words and best methods of teaching spelling stressed. Correct spelling in all written work demanded. (2 *hours.*)

PEDAGOGY, R.—School management, general and special methods of teaching, elementary principles of child nature, school hygiene and sanitation, personality of teacher, relation of school and community, and other practical pedagogical questions. (2 *hours.*)

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, R.—Study of the main topics found in the ordinary textbook on the subject. Stress placed on the effects that physical features have on man, commerce, and society. Closely correlated with agriculture. (3 *hours.*)

POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY, R.—A thoro review of the geography of the United States and the world. Special attention to Florida and its relation to other states. Instruction in the use of textbooks, maps, globes, industrial products, stereoscope, postcards, and newspapers. (2 *hours.*)

READING, R.—Weekly practice in reading to the end that teachers may be able to read well to their classes. Story-telling. Methods and principles of teaching reading. (1 *hour.*)

UNITED STATES AND FLORIDA HISTORY, R.—A thoro review of United States and Florida history; their correlation with geography and literature; methods of teaching the subject. Special attention given to biography and the topic method of study. (3 *hours.*)

Course III.—Two-Year Elementary Professional Course.—This course includes all of the subjects taught in the elementary and rural schools. It gives special attention to methods of teaching, school management, rural problems, and such professional subjects as will make rural and grammar school teachers more efficient. Applicants who hold teachers' certificates, or who have finished the eighth grade of a grammar school, will be admitted to the first year. On the completion of Course III, students will be admitted to the first year of the

Four-Year Normal Course, and will also be granted a Third-Grade Teachers' Training Certificate, provided they have made an average grade of seventy-five per cent in all studies.

CURRICULUM, TWO-YEAR ELEMENTARY PROFESSIONAL COURSE

First Year

NAMES OF COURSES	NATURE OF WORK	HOURS PER WEEK
Education 2-Yr I	Reviews and Methods of Teaching U. S. and Florida History, Reading, and Political Geography	4
English 2-Yr I	Grammar, Composition, and Classics	4
History 2-Yr I	Ancient History	4
Mathematics 2-Yr I	Algebra	4
Science 2-Yr I	Physical Geography and Physiology	4
	Second Year	
Education 2-Yr II	Reviews and Methods of Teaching Arithmetic and English Language	4
Education 2-Yr III	School Management and Rural Problems	4
English 2-Yr II	Composition and Classics	4
Mathematics 2-Yr II	Algebra	4
Science 2-Yr II	Agronomy and Horticulture	3

DESCRIPTION OF COURSES OF STUDY

EDUCATION 2-YR. I.—*Reviews and Methods of Teaching U. S. and Florida History, Reading, and Political Geography.*—Thoro and complete reviews are made. The work is broader and more advanced than that of the eighth grade and is always looked at both from the teacher's and the pupil's points of view. History is studied in the fall, reading in the winter and geography in the spring, the subject-matter being first given and then the methods of presenting it to a class. (4 *hours.*)

EDUCATION 2-YR. II.—*Reviews and Methods of Teaching Arithmetic and the English Language.*—Thoro and complete reviews are made and the difficult parts explained. Methods of teaching are given after the reviews are completed. (4 *hours.*)

EDUCATION 2-YR. III.—*School Management and Rural Problems.*—School organization, classification and discipline; school hygiene, recess, and play; one- and two-teacher rural schools; grading rural schools; rural boys and girls; relation of teacher to child, home, and community, etc. (4 *hours.*)

ENGLISH 2-YR. I.—*Grammar, Composition, and Classics.*—A thoro course in advanced grammar (*twice per week*). Composition, oral and written. At least one written composition

every week. Special attention given to narration. Spelling and letter-writing. Classics, College Entrance Requirements and those best suited for the upper grades of the grammar school and the ninth grade of the high school. (4 *hours.*)

ENGLISH 2-YR. II.—*Composition and Classics.*—A textbook in composition used as guide (*twice per week*). Description and narration receive the major part of the time. Oral and written composition. One written composition each week. Spelling and letter-writing. Classics (*twice per week*) suited to grade and high-school work. (4 *hours.*)

HISTORY 2-YR. I.—*Ancient History.*—The major part of the time will be given to the study of the history of Greece and Rome. Special note of hero stories, biography, mythology, and that which appeals to the child in the grades. Reference reading required in connection with the topics of the textbooks. (4 *hours.*)

MATHEMATICS 2-YR. I.—*Algebra.*—A beginner's course covering the work thru elementary quadratics. (4 *hours.*)

MATHEMATICS 2-YR. II.—*Algebra.*—A thoro review of algebra to quadratics, then quadratics and the remaining part of an ordinary second-year algebra. (4 *hours.*)

SCIENCE 2-YR. I.—*Physical Geography and Physiology.*—The work in physical geography will be about as outlined in the newer secondary school geographies. The proper correlation of physical with political and commercial geographies —especially necessary for teachers. Laboratory and field work with notes on all observations and experiments. Physiology will be given one semester and will cover a practical course in physiology, sanitation, and hygiene. Laboratory work with notes required. (4 *hours.*)

SCIENCE 2-YR. II.—*Agronomy and Horticulture.*—Agronomy will be a study of soils and soil fertility in their relations to plant growth and the underlying principles governing the production of field and forage crops. (*First semester.*) The horticulture will be a study of varieties and culture requirements of our principal fruits and vegetables; location of orchards and gardens with reference to soils, climate, and markets; protection from insects and diseases; harvesting and marketing; styles of decorative planting adapted to home and school. (3 *hours.*)

Course IV.—Four-Year Normal Course.—This course is similar to that of the standard normal schools of this country. Applicants who have finished the first two years of a high school will be admitted to the first year of this course. High-school graduates will be allowed to enter the third year. Graduates of the Normal School will be admitted to the Junior class of the Teachers College and will be granted a State Certificate. To those who finish the first year of this course will be given a Second-Grade Teachers' Certificate, provided they have made an average grade of seventy-five per cent in all studies. To those who finish the second year of this course will be given a First-Grade Teachers' Training Certificate, provided they make an average of eighty per cent in all subjects. Those who apply for these certificates will have to take Education NI and Education NII, in addition to the curriculum here laid down for the respective certificates.

CURRICULUM, FOUR-YEAR NORMAL COURSE

First Year

NAMES OF COURSES	NATURE OF WORK	HOURS PER WEEK
English NI	Rhetoric, Composition, and Classics	4
History NI	Medieval and Modern History	4
Mathematics NI	Plane Geometry	4
Take from 4 to 8 hours of the following:		
Agriculture NI	Elements of Agronomy and Horticulture	3
French NI	Beginner's Course	4
Latin NI	Beginner's Course	4
Mechanic Arts NI*a* and NII*b*	Wood Work	3
Spanish NI	Beginner's Course	4
Science NI	Biology	4
Science NII	Chemistry	4
Required		16 to 20

Second Year

Name of Course	Nature of Work	Hours per Week
English NII	American and English Literature and Composition	4
History NII	American History and Civics	4
Take from 8 to 12½ hours of the following:		
Agriculture NII	Elements of Animal Husbandry and Agricultural Engineering	3
French NII	Second Year Course	4
Latin NII	Caesar (4 books) and Composition	4
Mathematics NII	Plane Trigonometry and Solid Geometry	4
Mechanic Arts NIII*a* and NIV*b*	Forge and Foundry Work	4½
Spanish NII	Second Year Course	4
Science NIII	Physics	4
Required		16 to 20½

The third and fourth years are the same as the Freshman and Sophomore years, respectively, of the A. B. or B. S. course of the Teachers College (see page 150), except that in the third year the foreign language courses are elective, and not required, and that in the fourth year Education V*a* and IX*b* are added to the curriculum, thus making a total for this year of eighteen hours.

DEPARTMENTS OF INSTRUCTION

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURE NI.—See Agronomy A*a* and Horticulture A*b*, College of Agriculture.

AGRICULTURE NII.—See Animal Husbandry A*a* and Agricultural Engineering A*b*, College of Agriculture.

EDUCATION

Professor Buchholz

EDUCATION NI.—*General Pedagogy, Reviews and Methods.*—Some of the elementary principles of school control. Reviews of subjects to be taught, methods of teaching. (4 *hours.*)

EDUCATION NI.—*School Management and Methods.*—Special attention will be given to the management of rural schools. Methods of study and teaching. (4 *hours.*)

ENGLISH

Mr. Hathaway

ENGLISH NI.—*Composition and Classics.*—The elements of composition emphasized; grammar reviewed. Much written work required. Carefully selected list of Classics prescribed for reading and study. (*First year;* 4 *hours.*)

ENGLISH NII.—*Composition, Rhetoric, and Classics.*—This course presupposes English NI. It is broader and the work must be of a higher grade. The structure of the sentence, the paragraph, and connected paragraph receive close attention. Classics chosen mainly from English literature. (*Second year;* 4 *hours.*)

FRENCH

Assistant Professor Cawthon

FRENCH NI.—*First Year.*—Pronunciation and reading aloud, dictation and conversation, the auxiliary and regular verbs, commoner irregular verbs, simple constructions, reading of easy selections. (*First year;* 4 *hours.*)

FRENCH NII.—*Second Year.*—Work of first year continued. Translation from English into French, grammar and elements of syntax, short written exercises, dictation, conversation, reading of selections. (*Second year;* 4 *hours.*)

GERMAN

Mr. Grimm

GERMAN NI.—Pronunciation, oral reading, dictation, conversation, easy grammatical constructions and forms; reading of easy selections. (*First year, 4 hours.*)

GERMAN NII.—Work of first year continued. Translations from English into German, conversation stressed, grammar, elementary syntax, reading of selections. (*Second year; 4 hours.*)

HISTORY

Mr. Sawyer
Mr. Knowles

HISTORY NI.—*Medieval and Modern History.*—The Age of Charlemagne down to the present time. Medieval history will be touched lightly, while stress will be placed upon English history. Textbook and reference reading required. (*First year; 4 hours.*)

HISTORY NII.—*American History and Civics.*—A general survey from the early discoveries to the present time. As far as possible, the work in civics will be studied in connection with the history. Stress will be laid upon the study of local history and geography; local industries; transportation and communication; organized community life and public health; local, State, and national governments. Textbook and reference reading required. (*Second year; 4 hours.*)

LATIN

Mr. Hathaway
Mr. Holland

LATIN NI.—*Beginner's Latin.*—A good first-year book will be studied and completed. (*First, second, or third year; 4 hours.*)

LATIN NII.—*Caesar, Composition, and Grammar.*—Four books of Caesar will be carefully read. Prose composition and grammar once a week. (*Second, third, or fourth year; 4 hours.*)

LATIN NIII.—*Cicero, Composition, and Grammar.*—Six orations of Cicero. Prose composition and grammar once a week. (*Third or fourth year; 4 hours.*)

LATIN NIV.—*Virgil, Composition, and Grammar.*—Six

books of Virgil. Prose composition and grammar once a week. (*Fourth year; 4 hours.*)

MANUAL TRAINING

Mr. Strong

MECHANIC ARTS NI*a*.—*Wood Work.*—See Carpentry and Wood Turning, College of Engineering.

MECHANIC ARTS NII*b*.—*Elementary Wood Carving and Furniture Construction.*—See Cabinet Work, College of Engineering.

MECHANIC ARTS NIII*a*.—*Forge Shop.*—See Forge I*a*, College of Engineering.

MECHANIC ARTS NIV*b*.—*Foundry Practice.*—See Foundry I*b*, College of Engineering.

MATHEMATICS

Assistant Professor Cawthon

MATHEMATICS NI.—*Plane Geometry.*—The first five books in plane geometry. (*First year; 4 hours.*)

MATHEMATICS NII.—*Solid Geometry and Plane Trigonometry.*—Study of the topics ordinarily covered by standard high schools. (*Second year; 2 hours each.*)

SCIENCE

Mr. Grimm

SCIENCE NI.—*Biology.*—Essentials of biology, including plant, animal, and human biology; textbook and laboratory work. Carefully kept notebooks required. (*First year; 4 hours.*)

SCIENCE NII.—*Chemistry.*—Elementary principles of chemistry; textbook and laboratory work. Carefully kept notebooks required. (*First year; 4 hours.*)

SCIENCE NIII.—*Physics.*—Elements of physics; textbook and laboratory work. Carefully kept notebooks required. (*Second year; 4 hours.*)

SPANISH

Mr. Hathaway

SPANISH NI.—*First Year.*—Pronunciation and reading aloud, dictation, conversation, auxiliary and regular verbs, irregular verbs, simple constructions, reading of easy selections. (*First year; 4 hours.*)

SPANISH NII.—*Second Year.*—Work of first year continued. Translations from English into Spanish, grammar, elements of syntax, short written exercises, dictation, conversation, reading of selections. (*Second year*; 4 *hours.*)

PRACTICE HIGH SCHOOL

The former Sub-Collegiate division of the University has been made a part of the Teachers College and Normal School and its scope has been widened so as to make it a practice and model school for the students of education. Here student-teachers will have opportunity to observe the methods of skilled instructors, as well as to practice teaching under guidance the high-school subjects in which they are most interested.

ADMISSION.—Only graduates of Junior high schools, or pupils who have finished work equal to that of the tenth grade, will be admitted. The number admitted to either grade will, furthermore, be limited to twenty-five. No pupil will be admitted who has not completed the course offered by the high school at his home, except upon the written application of parent or guardian, accompanied by the endorsement of his high-school principal.

RESTRICTIONS.—The pupils of the Practice High School are considered boys and are not permitted to join any class, society, fraternity, athletic team, or other organization conducted for or by the University students. A pupil violating this regulation will be required to withdraw immediately from the High School. Pledging one's self to join in subsequent years a fraternity will be considered a flagrant violation of the regulation.

STUDIES.—The work offered is that of the eleventh and twelfth grades of the standard high schools of Florida. Not less than sixteen nor more than twenty hours may be taken in any one year except by special permission. English and mathematics are required the first year; English and history, the second. The remaining work may be chosen only after consultation with the Dean of the Teachers College.

HIGH SCHOOL CURRICULUM

Third Year or Eleventh Grade

NAME OF COURSE	NATURE OF WORK	HOURS PER WEEK
*English	Rhetoric, Composition and Classics	4
*Mathematics	Plane Geometry	4
Take from 8 to 12 hours of the following:		
Agriculture	Elements of Agronomy and Horticulture	3
French	Elementary Course	4
History	Medieval and Modern	4
Latin	Beginner's, Caesar, or Cicero and Composition	4
Manual Training	Wood Work	3
Spanish	Elementary Course	6
Science	Physics	7
Required		16 to 20

Fourth Year or Twelfth Grade

*English	American and English Literature and Composition	4
*History	American History and Civics	4
Take from 8 to 12 hours of the following:		
Agriculture	Elements of Animal Husbandry and Agricultural Engineering	3
French	Intermediate Course	4
Latin	Caesar, Cicero, or Virgil and Composition	4
Manual Training	Forge and Foundry Work	1½
Mathematics	Solid Geometry and Plane Trigonometry	4
Spanish	Intermediate Course	4
Science	Chemistry	4
Required		16 to 20

*Required of all pupils.

STATE HIGH SCHOOL INSPECTION

This division of the College was made possible through the liberality of the General Education Board of New York. (See page 14.)

The Dean of the College will visit and inspect the high schools of the State, and promote in every way possible their development. He will give what aid he can toward establishing high schools where they do not exist. Whenever requested, he will gladly discuss with school officials or private citizens any educational matter that may tend toward the welfare and improvement of those already established.

TEACHERS' EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

This Bureau was instituted to assist teachers who had attended the University in securing positions and to furnish schools with efficient instructors. At the request of many school officials, however, the services of the Bureau have been placed at the disposal of every good teacher in the State. This has been done because of the scarcity of trained teachers and because of the difficulty county superintendents and high-school principals often encounter in filling vacancies. Superintendents, principals, and teachers thruout the State are invited to cooperate with the Bureau. Officials needing trained men or women and teachers desiring promotion or change are asked to call upon the Bureau for its aid. No charges are made for services.

CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL

JNO. A. THACKSTON, *Director*

FACULTY.—J. A. Thackston, O. C. Ault, L. W. Buchholz, W. S. Cawthon, H. W. Cox, C. L. Crow, J. M. Farr, J. J. Grimm, W. B. Hathaway.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Because of the increasing demand for systematic instruction on the part of teachers and others who are unable to attend an institution of learning, the Teachers College and Normal School offers several correspondence courses. These courses may be begun at any time during the regular session of the University and will, when successfully completed, entitle the student to a certificate or to credit towards a regular degree or diploma from the Teachers College and Normal School. Credit for one-half of the work required for a degree or diploma may be secured in this way, altho no degree or diploma is conferred until the candidate has attended the College for at least one entire school year or the Summer School for at least three sessions.

No minor, unless he is teaching, will be registered for a course that can be taken in a high school in his county, except upon the recommendation of the high-school principal.

A registration fee of $1.00 is charged for each course. No fee for tuition is charged legal residents of Florida, non-residents will be charged a tuition fee of $5.00 for each course.

During the session of 1915-16 the following courses were offered:

EDUCATION—(a) Primary and Grammar School Methods; (b) Principles and Methods of High School Instruction; (c) History of Education.

ENGLISH—(a) Grammar, Composition, and Classics; (b) Rhetoric, Composition, and Classics; (c) Advanced College Rhetoric.

HISTORY.—General History.

LATIN.—(a) Beginner's Course; (b) Caesar.

MATHEMATICS.—(a) Algebra; (b) Geometry; (c) Plane Trigonometry; (d) Plane Analytic Geometry.

PSYCHOLOGY.—General Psychology.

SCIENCE.—(a) Botany; (b) Zoology; (c) Physics.

SPANISH.—(a) Elementary Course; (b) Intermediate Course.

A copy of the Correspondence School Bulletin giving detailed description of the courses offered and other information will be sent upon request. For registration blanks apply to Dean Jno. A. Thackston, Teachers College and Normal School, University of Florida, Gainesville.

UNIVERSITY SUMMER SCHOOL

(CO-EDUCATIONAL)

June 14—August 6, 1915
June 12—August 4, 1916

FACULTY (1915)

A. A. MURPHREE, A.M., LL.D.,
President.

JNO. A. THACKSTON, Ph.D.,
Dean and Professor of Pedagogy and Psychology.

HARVEY W. COX, Ph.D.,
Professor of Psychology and Philosophy.

C. L. CROW, Ph.D.,
Professor of Spanish, Portuguese, and of South American Affairs.

G. CLYDE FISHER, Ph.D.,
Professor of Bird Study.

JAS. M. CHAPMAN, D.O.,
Professor of Public Speaking and Expression.

W. S. CAWTHON, A.M.,
Professor of Physics and Higher Mathematics.

W. L. FLOYD, A.M.,
Professor of Science.

W. B. HATHAWAY, A.B., B.D.,
Professor of English.

E. L. ROBINSON, A.M.,
Professor of Latin.

I. I. HIMES, B.S.,
Professor of English.

F. W. BUCHHOLZ, A.B.,
Professor of Mathematics.

P. W. CORR, A.B.,
Professor of Mathematics and Science.

E. W. McMULLEN, A.B.,
Professor of History and Civics.

C. H. LANDER, B.S.,
Professor of Manual Training.

MRS. ELLA BARCO,
Professor of Primary Methods.

MISS MARY C. CONNOR,
Professor of Music.

GENERAL STATEMENT

The University Summer School was provided for by the "Summer School Act" passed by the Legislature of 1913. Section 1 of this Act reads, in part: "that there is hereby established and created in this State three summer schools to be located as follows: One in connection with the University of Florida at Gainesville, ... "

The entire equipment of the University is at the service of the faculty and students of the Summer School. The libraries, laboratories, dormitories, and dining-hall are open during its session.

Ample provision is made for intellectual recreation and physical exercise. The Peabody Literary Society meets weekly; lectures or concerts are given every Friday evening during the session; the gymnasium, swimming-pool, baseball grounds, and tennis courts are at the disposition of the students and an instructor is at hand to direct athletic activities.

Regulations governing the social life of the students are for the most part drawn up and enforced by a committee consisting of a faculty representative and members elected by the student-body.

REGULATIONS.—To fulfil its highest mission the Summer School should not be utilized merely for the purpose of "cramming" for examinations. It is therefore hoped that all teachers will recognize the wisdom of the Summer School Board in establishing the following regulations:

1. No teacher shall be allowed to take more than twenty hours per week of purely academic subjects.
2. No teacher shall take less than five hours per week of professional work.
3. The maximum number of hours per week, including professional, vocational, and academic subjects, shall, in no case, exceed twenty-seven. Two laboratory hours shall count as one hour of academic work.

CREDIT FOR WORK.—Attention is directed to the following sections of the "Summer School Act":

CREDIT TOWARDS NORMAL SCHOOL AND COLLEGE DEGREES

Sec. 5.—"All work performed at the said Summer Schools shall be of such character as to entitle the students doing the

same to collegiate, normal, or professional credit therefor, and may be applied toward making a degree."

In order to carry out the spirit of this provision, the University allows, under certain restrictions, a maximum of four and a half credit hours for work done at any one session of the Summer School and recognizes attendance at three sessions as satisfying the residence requirement for securing a Normal School Certificate or a degree from the Teachers College. By combining credits gained at the Summer School with those gained in the Correspondence School it is possible for a teacher to secure Normal School Certificate or degree from the College without losing a prohibitive amount of time from his work. Certificates and degrees secured in this way are awarded, when so desired, on the last day of a session of the Summer School.

EXTENSION OF TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES

Sec. 6.—"All teachers attending any one of the Summer Schools herein created and whose work entitles them to credit therefrom upon making proof of the same to any County Superintendent of Public Instruction in this State are hereby entitled to one year's extension on any teacher's certificate they may hold and which has not fully expired."

Certificates of credit making proof of the work done will be granted by the State Superintendent and the President of the Summer School only to those teachers who attend the full term and whose work is satisfactory.

EXPENSES.—There is no charge for tuition. Board and lodging (including lights) will be offered at $4.00 per week, or $30.00 for the entire session of eight weeks, payable in either case in advance. Those occupying dormitory rooms must, however, furnish their own pillows, bed linen, and towels.

COURSES OF STUDY

Inasmuch as the courses given during the session of 1915 were fully described in the Summer School Bulletin of that year and were, furthermore, for the most part very similar in character to the corresponding ones of the Teachers College and Normal School already outlined in the preceding pages, and inasmuch as a detailed program for the session of 1916 will, as soon as it is ready, be published separately, it is thought

unnecessary to make more than mere mention of them in this place.

The subjects taught fell naturally into the following groups:

GROUP I.—Subjects required for County Certificates: Agriculture, Algebra, Arithmetic, Civil Government, English Composition, English Grammar, Hygiene, Orthography, Pedagogy, Physical Geography, Political Geography, Reading, United States and Florida History.

The character of the work was the same as that of the Review Courses of the Normal School. The number of hours per week devoted to each subject was also the same, except that two hours per week were given to Physical Geography and four hours each per week to English Composition, English Grammar, Pedagogy, Political Geography, and to United States and Florida History.

GROUP II.—Subjects required for State Certificates: Botany, English Literature, General History, Geometry, Latin (Beginner's, Caesar, Virgil, Prose Composition), Physics, Psychology, Rhetoric, Trigonometry, Zoology.

Four hours per week were devoted to each class. The textbooks used were those prescribed by the State. The methods employed and the ground covered were as far as possible the same as those in the Normal School of the University, from which upon successful completion of any course the student was entitled to credit towards a diploma.

GROUP III.—Subjects leading to special State Certificates or to a college degree: Agriculture, Education, English, German, History, Horticulture, Latin, Manual Training, Mathematics (Advanced Algebra, Plane Analytical Geometry, Trigonometry, Pedagogy of Mathematics), Philosophy (Experimental Psychology, Abnormal Psychology, Ethics, the Philosophical Poets), Portuguese, Primary Methods, Spanish, Zoology.

The work was of college grade. Owing to the greater number of hours per week and the greater intensity of effort than is usual during the regular college year much more ground was covered than is ordinarily done in the same length of time. Some students received the maximum number of credit hours towards a degree that is allowed by faculty regulation.

GROUP IV.—Subjects of general interest not included at present under Group III: Bird-study, Expression and Public Speaking, Gymnastics, Music, South American Affairs, Swimming.

For further information or for reservations of rooms in the dormitories, address Dean Jno. A. Thackston, University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla.

SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS

The following departments do not rightly belong under any individual college and are hence grouped here:

EXPRESSION AND PUBLIC SPEAKING

Mr. Chapman

EXPRESSION AND PUBLIC SPEAKING.—In the courses offered during the years 1910-1916, particular attention has been given to establishing a correct method of breathing, to correcting faulty articulation, and to teaching the principles of interpretation by voice, gesture, and facial expression. The interest shown in the work gives promise of being greatly increased during the coming year and it is confidently expected that the department will be able to offer a more comprehensive course than has hitherto been possible.

A small tuition fee is charged.

MUSIC

Miss Mary C. Connor

This department has direction of the University glee, guitar, and mandolin clubs, of the student orchestra, and of the music at the chapel exercises. Instruction has during the past year been given in voice culture, sight singing, violin and other stringed instruments. To this will be added lessons on the piano. A small fee is charged for instruction.

VOCAL.—Special attention is given to teaching control of breath and of singing muscles and to developing power, range, and pureness of tone. All students of vocal music are required to take two lessons a week in sight singing and students not registered for the regular work are urged to attend the meetings of this class. In 1913-14 a choral society was formed which, in addition to part singing, undertakes at least one oratorio each year.

INSTRUMENTAL.—During the past year, in addition to training the student orchestra and other musical organizations, the Director has devoted a large part of her time to teaching the violin.

GLEE AND MANDOLIN CLUBS.—Membership in one of these clubs is urged upon all musically inclined students, both be-

cause of the training they receive and because of the pleasure they derive themselves and give others. Each year these organizations take several week-end trips to places in the vicinity of Gainesville and one longer trip. Mr. J. M. Chapman accompanies the clubs as "Reader."

Permission to accompany one of these clubs must be obtained from the Committee on Student Organizations, and is granted under the conditions governing absences from the University because of athletics. (See page 30.)

MILITARY BAND.—The military band, organized early in the session of 1913-14 by Mr. G. D. Hamilton, has since then added much to the effectiveness of parades.

PHYSICAL CULTURE AND ATHLETICS

Mr. McCoy

GYMNASTICS.—All Freshmen are required to take three hours per week of gymnasium work under the direct supervision of the Physical Director. In the other classes the work is optional. The course consists of drills with dumb bells, Indian clubs, wands, and free hand; heavy and light work on buck, German horse, parallel bars, horizontal bar, etc.; tumbling and mat; basket ball and other games. The more proficient gymnasts compete for positions on the "Varsity Gymnasium Team," which gives several public performances during the year and an exhibition during Commencement week.

ATHLETICS.—Assisted by special coaches, when needed, the Physical Director trains the various athletic teams.

FLORIDA STATE PLANT BOARD

STATE PLANT BOARD

P. K. YONGE, *Chairman*.....Pensacola
E. L. WARTMANN.....Citra
T. B. KING.....Arcadia
W. D. FINLAYSON.....Old Town
F. E. JENNINGS.....Jacksonville
J. G. KELLUM, *Secretary*.....Tallahassee

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

LLOYD S. TENNY, *Chairman*.....Orlando
W. J. KROME, *Secretary*.....Homestead
P. H. ROLFS.....Gainesville

STAFF

WILMON NEWELL, M.S., *Plant Commissioner*.....Gainesville

Department of Entomology

E. W. BERGER, *Ph.D., Entomologist*.....Gainesville
A. C. MASON, M.S., *Assistant Entomologist*.....Gainesville

Department of Nursery Inspection

F. M. O'BYRNE, M.S., *Nursery Inspector*.....Gainesville
S. P. HARN, *Inspector*.....Gainesville
U. C. ZELUFF, *Inspector*.....Gainesville
J. CHAFFIN, *Inspector*.....Gainesville
J. R. SPRINGER, B.S.A., *Assistant Nursery Inspector*.....Gainesville

Department of Plant Pathology

R. A. JEHLE, Ph.D., *Assistant Pathologist*.....Homestead

Department of Citrus Canker Eradication

FRANK STIRLING, *General Inspector*.....Gainesville
JOY HECK, *District Inspector*.....Miami
A. M. HENRY, *District Inspector*.....Homestead
A. L. SWANSON, *District Inspector*.....Cocoa
J. A. MILLER, *District Inspector*.....Clearwater
VIRGIL CLARK, *District Inspector*.....Elfers
H. A. HORTON, *District Inspector*.....Santa Rosa
L. A. Daniel, *District Inspector*.....Winter Haven
A. L. CHANDLER, *Grove Supervisor*.....Homestead
J. H. MONTGOMERY, *Grove Supervisor*.....Miami
H. J. DILLINGHAM, *Inspector*.....Santa Rosa
NEIL HAINLIN, *Inspector*.....Macclenny
J. V. GIST, *Inspector*.....Ft. Myers
G. H. WILSON, *Inspector*.....Cocoa
O. T. STONE, *Inspector*.....Cocoa
B. O. GASTON, *Inspector*.....Cocoa
G. F. BURDEN, *Inspector*.....Cocoa

J. M. Fletcher, *Inspector*.....Boynton
F. C. Nieland, *Inspector*.....Boynton
A. C. Brown, *Inspector*.....Cocoa
H. D. Eikenberry, *Inspector*.....Cocoa
C. D. Dixon, *Inspector*.....Cocoa
L. Brown, *Inspector*.....Seffner
W. L. Rowe, *Inspector*.....Seffner
John Schlobig, *Inspector*.....Gainesville

Department of Port and Railway Inspection

The Plant Commissioner.....Gainesville
W. N. Hull.....Miami
K. E. Bragdon.....Pensacola
Geo. B. Merrill.....Tampa

J. C. Goodwin, B.S., Chief Clerk.

STATE PLANT BOARD

The Florida State Plant Board was created by Act of the Legislature of 1915. Its duties are to protect the State against the introduction of dangerous insects and pests; to limit, as much as possible, the destructiveness of the insect pests and diseases already introduced; and to undertake to stamp out certain diseases, citrus canker for example, that have secured a foothold in the State. See Laws of Florida, ch. 6885.

The Act further provides that the Board of Control for Institutions of Higher Learning are to constitute the Plant Board. The Plant Board thus formed has appointed an Advisory Committee of experts and has placed the work carried on under its direction in charge of a chief executive officer, known as the Plant Commissioner. The activities of the Plant Commissioner and his staff have been organized into five departments: The Department of Entomology, the Department of Plant Pathology, the Department of Nursery Inspection, the Department of Citrus Canker Eradication, and the Department of Port and Railway Inspection.

The offices and books of the Plant Board itself, as well as those of the commissioner and his staff, were located by law at the University. This arrangement permits frequent conferences between the officials of the Plant Board and those of the College of Agriculture and Experiment Station and thus makes more effective the campaign against insects and diseases affecting crops in Florida.

From time to time the Plant Board issues circulars containing the rules, etc., it deems necessary to be enforced in the fight against citrus canker, diseases and noxious insects of plants. The following have been issued:

Circular No. 1, dated May 15, 1915—Text of the Florida Plant Act of 1915.
Circular No. 2, dated May 15, 1915—Rules 1-4.
Circular No. 3, dated July 30, 1915—Rules 1-7.
Circular No. 4, dated July 17, 1915—Rules 8 and 9.
Circular No. 5, dated August 20, 1915—Rules 10 and 11.
Circular No. 6, dated October 16, 1915—Rules 12-15.
Circular No. 7, dated November 16, 1915—Rules 16 and 17 and Amendment to Rule 6.
Circular No. 8, dated January 6, 1916—Rule 18 and amendments to Rules 11 and 17.
Circular No. 9, dated January 15, 1916—Amendment to Rule 5.

These circulars and other information will be forwarded upon request. Address Plant Commissioner, University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla.

REGISTER

DEGREES AND HONORS

1914-1915

DEGREES

Master of Science

Mason, Charles Mason, B.S. (Michigan Agricultural College) ..... Saline, Mich.

Electrical Engineer

Ames, George Betton, B.S.E.E. ..... Tallahassee, Fla.

Bachelor of Arts

Brown, Marcus Frederick ..... Lawtey, Fla.
Robertson, Charles Archibald ..... Tallahassee, Fla.
Terry, Royal Perkins ..... Lakeland, Fla.
Traxler, Earle Simeon ..... Alachua, Fla.

Bachelor of Arts in Education

DeWolf, Herbert Lorenzo ..... Crescent City, Fla.
Embry, William Edwin ..... Dade City, Fla.
Knowles, Gordon Brown ..... Greenwood, Fla.
Mason, Frederick Rankin ..... Macclenny, Fla.
Poppell, Thomas Jay ..... New River, Fla.

Bachelor of Science

Campbell, Alexander Douglass, Jr. ..... Chipley, Fla.
Halma, Fred ..... Gainesville, Fla.
Hearin, Jay Love ..... Quincy, Fla.
Helm, Emerson Bennette ..... Miami, Fla.
Yarbrough, Theodore Turnbull ..... Miccosukee, Fla.

Bachelor of Science in Agriculture

Gracy, Brainard Bradshaw, Jr. ..... Smyrna, Tenn.
Hainlin, Neal Ernest ..... Goulds, Fla.
Harn, Sam Peebles ..... Mooresville, Ala.
Jackson, Thomas Uriah ..... Lakeland, Fla.
McDowell, Charles Douglas ..... Gainesville, Fla.
McPherson, Robert James ..... Juniper, Fla.

Bachelor of Science in Education

Hatcher, James Fulton, A.B. (University of Oklahoma) ..... Gainesville, Fla.

Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering

Blount, Uriel ..... Lakeland, Fla.
Cappleman, Homer Leroy ..... Ocala, Fla.
Freeman, Henry Edward ..... Starke, Fla.
Hallowes, John Post ..... Green Cove Springs, Fla.

Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering

Joyner, Ralph Leslie ..... Roberts, Ga.
Ward, Samuel Rufus ..... Brooksville, Fla.

Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering

Riggins, Leonard Wallace ..... Lakeland, Fla.

Bachelor of Laws

Barrs, Newcomb	Gainesville, Fla.
Bowers, Richard Dallas	Gainesville, Fla.
Boyer, Clarence Atkinson	Jacksonville, Fla.
Bryant, Thomas W., B.S.	Lakeland, Fla.
Carter, Francis Beauregard, Jr.	Pensacola, Fla.
Futch, Everett Earle	St. Petersburg, Fla.
Hale, Fitzhugh Lee	Brooksville, Fla.
Hampton, Fred Jordan, A.B. (Washington and Lee University)	Gainesville, Fla.
Jarrell, Robert Lee, A.B.	Starke, Fla.
Johns, Everett Markley	Starke, Fla.
Leitner, Sumter, A.B.	Kissimmee, Fla.
Maguire, Raymer Francis	Ocoee, Fla.
May, Phillip Stockton, A.B.	Jacksonville, Fla.
Newman, Leonard Bartlett	Jacksonville, Fla.
Petteway, Hubert Connor, A.B. (University of North Carolina)	Brooksville, Fla.
Petteway, Walter Raleigh, A.B. (University of North Carolina)	Tampa, Fla.
Rush, Haskett Lynch	Gainesville, Fla.
Shuman, John Henry, Jr.	Monticello, Fla.
Solomon, Benjamin Liddon	Marianna, Fla.
Stewart, James Bailey, Jr.	Hilliard, Fla.
Talley, Ralph Elred	St. Petersburg, Fla.
Trammell, Clyde Germany	Lakeland, Fla.
Upchurch, Frank Drew	Jacksonville, Fla.
White, Richard Ray, A.B.	Starke, Fla.
Wiggins, Earle Edward	Hawthorne, Fla.
Williams, Joseph Emory, A.B.	Haskell, Fla.
Wilson, Bradley Carlyle	Bartow, Fla.

CERTIFICATES

Normal School Diploma

O'Haver, Pleasant Claytor, M.S.E.	Palatka, Fla.

Graduate in Farming

Maldanado, Edward	Gainesville, Fla.

Two-Year Course in Agriculture

Hecker, Frank Joseph, 2nd	Century, Fla.
Nieland, Clarence Joseph	St. Johns Park, Fla.
Nieland, Edwin Robert	St. Johns Park, Fla.

One-Year Course in Agriculture

Annadown, Thomas Stanger	Pasco, Fla.
Johnson, Thomas Neill	Gretna, Fla.
Koepke, Ralph Vinton	Cleveland, Ohio.
Opitz, Emil William	Philadelphia, Penn.
Schmidt, Walter Emil	Chicago, Ill.

PHI KAPPA PHI

Class of 1916

Barker, William Julius	Law
Gunn, Colin Donald	Agriculture
Hall, Harvey Aldrich	Engineering
Harmony, George Washington	Arts and Sciences
Holland, Spessard Lindsey, Ph. B. (Emory College, Oxford, Ga.)	Law

Jackson, Charles Andrew.....Arts and Science
Knowles, Gordon Brown .....Law
Lamson, Herbert .....Law
Rich, Everett Emerson .....Agriculture
Sawyer, Herbert Smith, A.B. (Guilford College, Guilford, N. C.).....Law
Scofield, Mannie Cebron .....Law
VanCamp, Roy K .....Engineering
Wilson, William David .....Teachers
Yonge, James Ernest A.B. (Washington and Lee University) .. ..Law

Class of 1917

Bushnell, Byron Earl .....Engineering
Johnson, James Abel .....Agriculture
Thompson, Ford Lesley.....Agriculture

MEDALS AND PRIZES

Senior Oratorical Medal.....J. E. Williams
Junior Oratorical Medal.....S. L. Holland
Declaimer's Medal .....R. C. Smalley
U. D. C. Medal.....Paul Vetter
W. T. C. U. Medal.....G. B. Knowles
Blackstone Institute Prize.....R. F. Maguire
Callaghan and Co.'s Prize.....P. S. May

ROLL OF STUDENTS

1915-1916

GRADUATE SCHOOL

Name	*Postoffice*	*County or State*
Clayton, H. G.	Gainesville	Alachua
Agriculture		
Dozier, H. L.	Columbia	South Carolina
Entomology		
Embry, W. E.	Dade City	Pasco
Education		
Grimm, J. J.	Tallahassee	Leon
Zoology and Chemistry		
Hathaway, W. B.	Gainesville	Alachua
English		
Kinnaman, J. O.	Gainesville	Alachua
Education		
McDowall, C. D.	Gainesville	Alachua
Agriculture		
McPherson, R. J.	Juniper	Gadsden
Education		
Reed, J. H.	Bradentown	Manatee
Agriculture		
Robertson, C. A.	Tallahassee	Leon
Pre-Medical		
Sawyer, W. E.	Gainesville	Alachua
Education		
Terry, R. P.	Lakeland	Polk
Latin		

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

Seniors

Dyrenforth, L. Y.	Anona	Pinellas
Farrior, J. R.	Chipley	Washington
Harmony, G. W.	Gainesville	Alachua
Hatcher, Fritz	Gainesville	Alachua
Jackson, A. C.	Micanopy	Alachua
McElya, Norris	Gasparilla	DeSoto
Turnley, W. H.	Ft. Meade	Polk
Wood, P. W.	Tampa	Hillsboro

Juniors

Barber, B. D.	Tallahassee	Leon
Hart, Gordon	Lakeland	Polk
Henderson, W. B.	Tampa	Hillsboro
Padgett, S. D.	Lake Butler	Bradford
Ramsdell, A. W.	Tampa	Hillsboro
Stoner, J. P.	Norristown	Pennsylvania
Yon, E. M.	Blountstown	Calhoun
Zetrouer, H. F.	Rochelle	Alachua

Sophomores

Adams, W. S.	Tampa	Hillsboro
Bailey, G. R.	Monticello	Jefferson
Freeman, E. W.	Starke	Bradford
Glazier, G. M.	Oneco	Manatee
Gordon, H. C.	Tampa	Hillsboro

Name	*Postoffice*	*County or State*
Grant, F. M.	Graceville	Jackson
Levis, N. K.	Gainesville	Alachua
Moseley, P. H.	Tampa	Hillsboro
Palmer, H. A.	Tallahassee	Leon
Pooser, F. E.	Dunedin	Hillsboro
Rouse, D. V.	Dover	Hillsboro
Smalley, R. C.	St. Petersburg	Hillsboro
Willis, E. M.	Williston	Levy

Freshmen

Adams, A. L.	Tampa	Hillsboro
Adams, J. S.	Tampa	Hillsboro
Booth, J. B.	Tavares	Lake
Brown, Lofton	Webster	Sumter
Carleton, Boyd	Gainesville	Alachua
Caruthers, W.	Webster	Sumter
Cates, W. H.	Haywood	Jackson
DeVane, F. M.	Plant City	Hillsboro
Dickie, G. H.	Palmetto	Manatee
Duncan, W. S.	Tavares	Lake
Feldman, R. L.	Hagerstown	Maryland
Ford, W. H.	Vero	St. Lucie
Fouts, P. M.	Gainesville	Alachua
Frazier, W. R.	Jacksonville	Duval
Green, E. P., Jr.	Bradentown	Manatee
Harris, R. A.	Jacksonville	Duval
Hitchcock, K. C.	New Smyrna	Volusia
Hubbard, Eugene	Rodman	Putnam
Jernigan, W. P.	Glen St. Mary	Baker
Johnson, C. M.	Jacksonville	Duval
Jordan, W. H.	Jacksonville	Duval
Kitchen, L. P.	Jacksonville	Duval
Knauer, Jerome	Jacksonville	Duval
Knowles, F. L.	Key West	Monroe
Lohmeyer, R.	Jacksonville	Duval
Lovell, C. P.	Jacksonville	Duval
MacNicholl, E. R.	Tampa	Hillsboro
Malloy, H. M.	Monticello	Jefferson
Marshall, A. P.	Clearwater	Hillsboro
Mattox, W. L.	Hastings	St. John
Maull, C. L.	Jacksonville	Duval
Mixson, J. A.	Williston	Levy
Ogilvie, C. S.	Gainesville	Alachua
Orr, J. H.	Tampa	Hillsboro
Palmer, T. M.	Tallahassee	Leon
Pearson, S. R.	Richland	Georgia
Robinson, R. L.	St. Petersburg	Hillsboro
Ross, J. W.	Palmetto	Manatee
Shad, H. W.	Jacksonville	Duval
Shull, Stewart	Melbourne	Brevard
Skipper, N. F.	Lakeland	Polk
Smith, H. K.	San Pedro	Isle of Pines
Spain, F. O. Jr.	Gainesville	Alachua
Stein, Samuel	Tampa	Hillsboro
Thomas, A. J.	Starke	Bradford
Whitner, B. F.	Sanford	Orange

Specials

Name	*Postoffice*	*County or State*
Carter, J. H.	Pensacola	Escambia
Coleman, J. A.	Plant City	Hillsboro
Denison, E. O.	Gainesville	Alachua
DeVane, O. C.	Plant City	Hillsboro
Griffith, R. C.	Dunellon	Marion
Grimaldi, A. J.	Tampa	Hillsboro
Hallinan, T. G.	Winter Haven	Polk
Hazen, O. B.	Brooker	Bradford
Hogan, T. F.	Chicago	Illinois
Holtsinger, C. E.	Tampa	Hillsboro
Mixson, J. A.	Williston	Levy
Mortellaro, Jos.	Tampa	Hillsboro
Powell, H. G.	Lake City	Columbia
Rast, F. M.	Gainesville	Alachua
Stillman, Hugh	Jacksonville	Duval
Taylor, H. O.	Archer	Alachua
Watkins, W. H.	Milwaukee	Wisconsin
Watson, J. W.	Miami	Dade
Wilson, H. L.	Bartow	Polk
Yamaguchi, K.	Hara Ken	Japan
Yates, F.	Morris	New York

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

Seniors

Dukes, R. A.	Worthington	Alachua
Grace, C. B.	Evinston	Alachua
Gunn, C. D.	Marianna	Jackson
Pancoast, B. K.	St. Petersburg	Hillsboro
Rich, E. E.	Gainesville	Alachua
Taylor, W. H., Jr.	Greenwood	Jackson
Wong, Y. K.	Gainesville	Alachua

Juniors

Briggs, W. R.	Zephyrhills	Pasco
Collins, P. F.	Lake Hamilton	Polk
Holland, F. L.	Bartow	Polk
Johnson, J. A.	St. Petersburg	Hillsboro
Jones, A. F.	Nichols	South Carolina
Long, C. W.	Mayo	Lafayette
McMullen, P. R.	Largo	Pinellas
Mann, C. M.	Fernandina	Nassau
Rosenbush, C. H.	Green Cove Springs	Clay
Stadler, L. J.	Sarasota	Manatee
Thompson, F. L.	Pensacola	Escambia
Tillman, J. M.	Bartow	Polk
Weimer, P. E.	Ft. Lauderdale	Dade
Wood, H. E.	Evinston	Alachua

Sophomores

Barkwell, E. W.	Crooked Lake	Polk
Bradford, T. N.	Vero	St. Lucie
Dagg, R. J.	St. Petersburg	Hillsboro
Edwards, F. R.	Jacksonville	Duval
Goldsby, J. K.	Ft. Myers	Lee
Manecke, Otto	Brooklyn	New York
Mathews, E. W.	Leesburg	Lake
Sparkman, J. K.	Tampa	Hillsboro

Name	Postoffice	County or State
Stockton, C. A.	Jacksonville	Duval
Storms, D. A.	Zephyrhills	Pasco
Sullivan, A. J.	Gainesville	Alachua
	Freshmen	
Angle, L. L.	Haines City	Polk
Buss, E. W.	Ft. Myers	Lee
Dowling, J. H.	Jacksonville	Duval
Esslinger, A. G.	Gainesville	Alachua
Fritz, Geo.	Ft. Myers	Lee
Gunn, J. R.	Marianna	Jackson
Harrell, J. H.	Quincy	Gadsden
Hayman, W. P.	Punta Gorda	DeSoto
Hodges, L. M.	Lake Butler	Bradford
Hoehn, E. G.	Cleveland	Ohio
Hopkins, W. B.	Tallahassee	Leon
Hough, O. B.	Gretna	Gadsden
Howze, J. D.	Palmetto	Manatee
Lockey, A. H.	Esto	Holmes
McCall, P. F.	Jasper	Hamilton
Merrin, F. G.	Plant City	Hillsboro
O'Berry, W. H.	St. Petersburg	Hillsboro
Peabody, E. S.	Brandon	Hillsboro
Redstone, H. G.	Eau Gallie	Brevard
Shull, B. E.	Melbourne	Brevard
Stone, W. E.	Winter Park	Orange
Stoutamire, Ralph	Tallahassee	Leon
Taylor, R. T., Jr.	Ocala	Marion
Townsend, F. M.	Lake Butler	Bradford
Walker, S. B.	Gainesville	Alachua
Warner, P. H.	Gainesville	Alachua
Wright, E. P. S., Jr.	Clearwater	Pinellas
	Middle and Two-Year Course	
Allen, M. B.	Mt. Dora	Lake
Baker, Paul	Thonotosassa	Hillsboro
Bosanquet, A. P.	Fruitland Park	Lake
Camp, D. P.	White Springs	Hamilton
Clyatt, G. G.	Micanopy	Alachua
Crawford, H. C.	Tallahassee	Leon
DiBella, Juan	Tampico	Mexico
Flewellen, W. B.	Macintosh	Marion
Helseth, G. A.	Oslo	St. Lucie
Knight, D. S.	St. Louis	Missouri
Koepke, R. V.	Cleveland	Ohio
Lindley, K.	Largo	Pinellas
McAuley, W. S.	Reddick	Marion
Millidge, S.	Homestead	Dade
Nieland, C. J.	Gainesville	Alachua
Ossorio, Mario	Manzanillo	Cuba
Sloan, G. D.	Bartow	Polk
Smith, L. T.	DeFuniak Springs	Walton
Smith, P. A.	St. Petersburg	Hillsboro
Thierbach, B. K.	Milwaukee	Wisconsin
Tompkins, C. L.	Muscogee	Escambia
Tribble, H. R.	Lake City	Columbia
Ulmer, H. D.	Largo	Pinellas
Wells, L. M.	Chipley	Washington
Wittenstein, S.	Bridgeport	Connecticut
Wood, G. P.	Jewell	Liberty

One-Year Course

Crosby, Ralph	San Mateo	Putnam
Stearns, G. S.	Gainesville	Alachua

Four-Month Course

Bordley, C. R.	New Smyrna	Volusia
Butler, F. H.	Lake Alfred	Polk
Garner, G. W.	Greensboro	Marion
Prevatt, W. A.	Seville	Volusia
Ryan, M. V.	Apopka	Orange
Swartz, C. P.	Gainesville	Alachua
Warner, O. D.	Daytona Beach	Volusia
Welch, M. S.	Apopka	Orange

Special Course

Barlow, L. W.	Anniston	Alabama
Owen, B. J.	Jacksonville	Duval

Ten-Day Course for Farmers

Aupperlie, L. H.	Gainesville	Alachua
Blackman, Berkley	Sanford	Orange
Bonner, Chas.	Chicago	Illinois
Brown, B. B.	Daytona	Volusia
Burg, F. W.	Brooksville	Hernando
Colding, Isben	Balm	Hillsboro
Copeland, David	St. Petersburg	Hillsboro
Cramer, N. H.	Ft. Pierce	St. Lucie
Crocker, C. A.	Newberry	Alachua
Davis, Earl	Plant City	Hillsboro
Evers, Fred	Alafia	Hillsboro
Feil, H. P.	Orange Springs	Marion
Funk, D. M.	Kissimmee	Osceola
Goode, L. L.	Gainesville	Alachua
Haywood, F. E.	Orlando	Orange
Henry, J. C.	Live Oak	Mitchell
Howell, W. C.	Plant City	Hillsboro
Lindley, K. H.	Largo	Pinellas
Morrow, C. A.	Bradentown	Manatee
Olsen, A. C.	Orange Springs	Marion
Park, T. J.	Chattanooga	Tennessee
Patillo, C. T.	Oak Hill	Volusia
Petersen, Henry	Lakeland	Polk
Pike, Maurice	Mt. Dora	Volusia
Register, John	Seville	Wilcox
Robshaw, Fred	Hastings	St. John
Schumacher, W.	Sharpes	Walker
Sensiba, A. M.	Kissimmee	Osceola
Sensiba, F. S.	Kissimmee	Osceola
Sensiba, O. J.	Kissimmee	Osceola
Sensiba, R. D.	Kissimmee	Osceola
Simms, T. C.	Pinetta	Madison
Skinner, B. J.	Jacksonville	Duval
Skinner, E. E.	Jacksonville	Duval
Smith, Floyd	Jacksonville	Duval
Stadler, L. J.	Sarasota	Manatee
Stanaland, Benj.	Wimauma	Hillsboro
Stowe, E. B.	Mt. Dora	Lake
Williams, H.	Wauchula	DeSoto
Williams, Oscar	Muscogee	Escambia

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

Seniors

Name	*Postoffice*	*County or State*
Hall, H. A.	Green Cove Springs	Clay
Hamilton, G. D.	Bartow	Polk
Nelson, G. E.	Dunedin	Pinellas
Van Camp, R. K.	Punta Gorda	DeSoto
Whitmire, W. A.	Milton	Santa Rosa

Juniors

Braymer, C. J.	Bradentown	Manatee
Bushnell, B. E.	Tampa	Hillsboro
Heller, M.	Jacksonville	Duval
Merrin, R. G.	Plant City	Hillsboro
Rosenthal, J. D.	Tampa	Hillsboro

Sophomores

Barns, T. J.	Plant City	Hillsboro
Bate, C. W.	Chase	Hillsboro
Fuller, A. H.	Nichols	Polk
Jones, E. L.	Tampa	Hillsboro
Lee, R. E.	Gainesville	Alachua
Moorhead, J. R.	Ocala	Marion
Pratt, L. B.	Jacksonville	Duval
Wyckoff, J. S.	Citra	Marion

Freshmen

Amason, M. P.	Jacksonville	Duval
Brown, C. W.	Lake City	Columbia
Clark, J. T.	Tampa	Hillsboro
Cowsert, J. R.	Tarpon Springs	Pinellas
Crosby, A. B.	San Mateo	Putnam
Dalton, J. W.	Tampa	Hillsboro
Davis, R. K.	Gainesville	Alachua
Ellis, M. E.	Savannah	Georgia
Ford, H. G.	Tampa	Hillsboro
Fuller, J. K.	Orlando	Orange
Hargrave, R. T.	St. Petersburg	Hillsboro
Hughes, K. F.	Orlando	Orange
Kellam, V. D.	Arcadia	DeSoto
McCallum, H. H.	Alachua	Alachua
Morrish, F. D.	Tarpon Springs	Pinellas
Morrow, E. R.	Kissimmee	Osceola
Powell, H. G.	Lake City	Columbia
Townsend, F. M.	Lake Butler	Bradford
Tucker, M. A.	Gainesville	Alachua
Whitfield, J. N.	Tallahassee	Leon

Specials

Burford, S. K.	Ocala	Marion
Fogarty, L. W.	St. Petersburg	Hillsboro
Hodgson, A. M.	Eau Gallie	Brevard
Liddon, H. W.	Marianna	Jackson
Little, J. P.	Gainesville	Alachua
MacKay, A. J.	Ocala	Marion
Moseley, G. R.	Gainesville	Alachua
Munroe, Y. T.	Virginia	Minnesota
Raudenbush, E. J.	Miami	Dade
Stephens, T. M.	Charlotte Harbor	DeSoto
Wilder, F. O.	Jacksonville	Duval

COLLEGE OF LAW

Seniors

Name	*Postoffice*	*County or State*
Barco, E. T.	Gainesville	Alachua
Barker, W. J.	Jacksonville	Duval
Barlow, I. P.	Evergreen	Alabama
Bird, T. B.	Monticello	Jefferson
Burton, L. G.	Gainesville	Alachua
Fitzpatrick, H. D.	Meriden	Connecticut
Glasgow, W. J.	Apalachicola	Franklin
Gordon, Robt.	New York	New York
Hamilton, R. N.	Gainesville	Alachua
Hamrick, R. E.	Aucilla	Jefferson
Holland, S. L.	Bartow	Polk
Johnson, Lee	Gainesville	Alachua
Key, R. G.	St. Petersburg	Hillsboro
Knowles, G. B.	Greenwood	Jackson
Lamson, Herbert	Jacksonville	Duval
Lotspeich, A. A.	Gainesville	Alachua
Myers, M. B.	Tallahassee	Leon
Olliphant, H. K., Jr.	Bartow	Polk
Pinkerton, A. R.	St. Petersburg	Hillsboro
Pipkins, L. N.	Mulberry	Polk
Sawyer, H. S.	Jacksonville	Duval
Scofield, M. C.	Inverness	Citrus
Sikes, J. F.	Punta Gorda	DeSoto
Swanson, T. J.	Gainesville	Alachua
Thompson, H. W.	Milton	Santa Rosa
Underriner, E. A.	Gainesville	Alachua
Wilkinson, S. A. B.	Jacksonville	Duval
Yonge, J. E.	Jacksonville	Duval

Juniors

Barns, P. D.	Plant City	Hillsboro
Boozer, W. H.	Lake City	Columbia
Chillingworth, C. E.	West Palm Beach	Palm Beach
Cobb, R. H.	Orlando	Orange
Cooper, J. R.	Melbourne	Brevard
DeVane, O. C.	Plant City	Hillsboro
Getzen, T. H.	Webster	Sumter
Gilbert, B. H. R.	Haddonfield	New Jersey
Hendry, J. W.	Ft. Myers	Lee
Householder, F. L.	Gainesville	Alachua
Howell, P. B.	Branford	Suwannee
Hutson, W. M., Jr.	St. Augustine	St. John
McElya, Norris	Gasparilla	DeSoto
McGuire, Tom	Ocala	Marion
Morper, M. C.	Archer	Alachua
Payne, W. D.	Punta Gorda	DeSoto
Perry, W. F.	Fruitland Park	Lake
Robles, O. S.	Tampa	Hillsboro
Sparkman, S. S.	Tampa	Hillsboro
Stanley, Z. J.	Liberty	Indiana
Tervin, W. L.	Bagdad	Santa Rosa
Thompson, H. L.	Gainesville	Alachua
Traxler, L. W.	Alachua	Alachua
Vetter, Paul	Jacksonville	Duval
Watson, J.	Miami	Dade
Wicker, H. W.	Coleman	Sumter

Name	Postoffice	County or State
Wilson, E. F.	New Smyrna	Volusia
Wilson, E. K.	St. Augustine	St. John
Wilson, H. L.	Bartow	Polk
Yates, F.	Morris	New York

Specials

Anderson, J. L.	Pensacola	Escambia
Blanton, H. M.	Clearwater	Pinellas
Cowles, J. S.	Jacksonville	Duval
Embry, W. E.	Dade City	Pasco
Felton, O. Y., Jr.	Mayo	Lafayette
Shaw, J. W.	Tampa	Hillsboro
Stillman, J. E.	Jacksonville	Duval
Stokes, C. J.	Pensacola	Escambia
Stokes, J. E.	Graceville	Jackson
Watkins, W. H.	Milwaukee	Wisconsin
Williams, L. R.	Wilmart	Suwannee

TEACHERS COLLEGE

Seniors

Name	Postoffice	County or State
Adams, B. D.	Gainesville	Alachua
Blackburn, L. L.	Bowling Green	DeSoto
Dukes, R. A.	Worthington	Alachua
Green, R. A.	Starke	Bradford
Hatcher, Fritz	Gainesville	Alachua
Hollingsworth, C. I.	Ft. Meade	Polk
McCall, T. E.	Jasper	Hamilton
Peacock, A. J.	Bronson	Levy
Terry, R. H.	Lakeland	Polk
Traxler, L. W.	Alachua	Alachua
Wilson, W. D.	Westville	Holmes

Juniors

Barber, B. D.	Tallahassee	Leon
Briggs, W. R.	Zephyrhills	Pasco
Hart, Gordon	Lakeland	Polk
McAlpin, Ira	Mayo	Lafayette

Sophomores

Crofton, L. C.	Vernon	Washington
Miles, F. D.	Darlington	Walton

Freshmen

Gray, L. A.	Hinson	Gadsden
Knellinger, C. M.	Bartow	Polk
McCall, P. F.	Jasper	Hamilton
Ogilvie, C. S.	Gainesville	Alachua
Roberts, W.	Live Oak	Suwannee
Thomas, L. G.	Baldwin	Duval
Williams, H. A.	Graceville	Jackson

Specials

Burke, Edward	Lynn Haven	Washington
Nixon, J. C.	Denver	North Carolina

Normal

Biddle, P. H.	DeFuniak Springs	Walton
Bordley, C. R.	New Smyrna	Volusia

Name	Postoffice	County or State
Cason, S. W.	Otter Creek	Levy
Clyatt, T. J.	Chiefland	Levy
Cogburn, P. H.	Cottondale	Jackson
Crews, J. R.	Moniac	Georgia
Durrance, F. Y.	Arcadia	DeSoto
Echols, H. E.	Jay	Santa Rosa
Echols, Sam	Jay	Santa Rosa
Garner, J. W.	Greensboro	Gadsden
Gillis, J. A.	DeFuniak Springs	Walton
Godwin, A. J.	Hawthorne	Alachua
Green, C. D.	McAlpin	Suwannee
Hall, R. L.	Orange Heights	Alachua
McLane, E. F.	Greensboro	Gadsden
Odom, E. S.	Munson	Santa Rosa
Roberts, W. E.	Bristol	Liberty
Robinson, T. R.	Milton	Santa Rosa
Robinson, W. E.	Palmetto	Manatee
Saunders, C. L.	Middleburg	Clay
Saunders, E. E.	Middleburg	Clay
Scott, B. C.	West Bay	Bay
Shealey, H. G.	Sparr	Marion
Simmons, F. P.	Botts	Santa Rosa
Simms, T. C.	Pinetta	Madison
Stephens, E. S.	Sparr	Marion
Stephens, L. F.	Ona	DeSoto
Sutton, G. T.	Ponce de Leon	Holmes
Walden, E. S.	Marianna	Jackson
Watson, J. W.	Ft. Meade	Polk
Watson, T. L.	Ft. Meade	Polk
Wutrich, E. B.	Brewster	Polk

PRACTICE HIGH SCHOOL

Fourth Year

Name	Postoffice	County or State
Bean, C. S.	Bronson	Levy
Braddock, A. G.	Orlando	Orange
Duncan, C. E.	Tavares	Lake
Frisbee, L. R.	Middleburg	Clay
Graham, G. R.	Ft. White	Columbia
Jarrell, A. B.	Kissimmee	Osceola
Yongue, H. C.	Fairfield	Marion

Third Year

Blount, B. W.	Jacksonville	Duval
Carter, A. D.	Lenker	Marion
Collins, D. W.	Daytona	Volusia
Crawford, G. G.	Tallahassee	Leon
Dansby, G. R.	Reddick	Marion
Darby, J. B.	Jacksonville	Duval
Ellis, O. L.	Ft. White	Columbia
Gatrell, Henry, Jr.	Fairfield	Marion
Hart, Bret	Mascotte	Lake
King, A. H., Jr.	Jacksonville	Duval
Lang, R. C.	Old Town	Lafayette
McCall, H. B.	Oviedo	Seminole
Manning, T. C.	Waldo	Alachua
Moyer, M. H.	Fort White	Columbia
Riles, C. C.	Jacksonville	Duval

Name	Postoffice	County or State
Smoke, W. H.	Ft. Ogden	DeSoto
Stapleton, H. V.	Arcadia	DeSoto
Van Dyke, R. L.	Mascotte	Lake
Williams, R. T.	Malone	Jackson

UNIVERSITY SUMMER SCHOOL (CO-EDUCATIONAL)

(1915)

Name	Postoffice	County or State
Adams, B. D.	Gainesville	Alachua
Akins, Hattie	St. Catherine	Sumter
Alderman, Jessie	Wauchula	DeSoto
Allen, Dacie	Lecanto	Citrus
Allen, Mary	Lecanto	Citrus
Ambrose, Claudia G.	Waldo	Alachua
Anderson, Annie	Statesboro	Georgia
Anderson, Anna Harriette	Bronson	Levy
Anderson, Annie Laurie	Bradentown	Manatee
Anderson, Fannie	Gainesville	Alachua
Andrews, Grace	Ft. Pierce	St. Lucie
Archer, Mamie	Key West	Monroe
Arrington, Gertrude	Trenton	Alachua
Ayres, Daisy C.	Brooksville	Hernando
Bailey, M. E.	Gainesville	Alachua
Baker, Flossie S.	Key West	Monroe
Balentine, Ruth	Gainesville	Alachua
Barber, R. T.	Morriston	Levy
Barrett, Mary B.	Gainesville	Alachua
Barrette, Easter Lily	Jacksonville	Duval
Barrette, Edna M.	Green Cove Springs	Clay
Barrington, Mrs. Flora	Crystal River	Citrus
Bassett, Mrs. Elva	Holder	Citrus
Beeson, Edward L.	Bowling Green	DeSoto
Bell, Carrie	Alachua	Alachua
Bellah, Maybelle	Gainesville	Alachua
Bellamy, Pearl	Eustis	Lake
Bennett, L. E.	Bartow	Polk
Bennett, Pearl	DeLand	Volusia
Biaza, Isabel M.	Key West	Monroe
Bickley, Charles E.	Arcadia	DeSoto
Biggs, Ruth	Green Cove Springs	Clay
Bishop, Ethel B.	Ocala	Marion
Blackburn, Luther L.	Bowling Green	DeSoto
Blair, G. E.	Macclenny	Baker
Blount, Eliza	Pompano	Dade
Blount, Mrs. Florence C.	Newberry	Alachua
Boggs, Hazel	Bradentown	Manatee
Booth, Elizabeth	Tavares	Lake
Bostick, Ceylon	Wauchula	DeSoto
Boyd, Louise	Palatka	Putnam
Boynton, Ethel Marie	Jasper	Hamilton
Bridges, Emmillee	Ocala	Marion
Briggs, Uarda	Zephyrhills	Pasco
Brooks, Nan	Ocala	Marion
Brown, Eric	Island Grove	Alachua
Brown, Lillie	Summerfield	Marion
Brown, Lottie	Mabel	Sumter
Bryant, Eva	Lakeland	Polk
Bryant, Margaret	Lakeland	Polk

Name	*Postoffice*	*County or State*
Burch, Ada	Fort Myers	Lee
Burke, Edward	Lynn Haven	Bay
Butts, Mildred	Dade City	Pasco
Caldwell, R. T.	Lochloosa	Alachua
Campbell, C. G.	Waldo	Alachua
Caplinger, Kate M.	Indianapolis	Indiana
Carleton, Boyd	Gainesville	Alachua
Carleton, Lee	Kingsland	Georgia
Carpenter, J. A.	Montverde	Lake
Carruthers, Maggie	Gainesville	Alachua
Carter, Lillian	Dade City	Pasco
Chambers, H. P.	Lake City	Columbia
Champion, Helen	Ritta	Palm Beach
Chapman, J. V.	Bartow	Polk
Chapman, Mattie	Plymouth	Orange
Chestnut, Wm. Taylow	Gainesville	Alachua
Childers, George E.	Fort Meade	Polk
Churchill, Frank	Webster	Sumter
Churchill, Maud	Webster	Sumter
Clarke, Frances	Dade City	Pasco
Clarke, Mae	Dade City	Pasco
Clement, Jocie	Bartow	Polk
Clyatt, T. J.	Chiefland	Levy
Clyburn, Eva	Summerfield	Marion
Colclough, Lillian	Gainesville	Alachua
Cole, Cecil	Fort Meade	Polk
Coleman, Evelyn Esther	Sutherland	Pinellas
Colson, Ruth	Gainesville	Alachua
Cone, Ouida	Lake City	Columbia
Connor, Mrs. A. B.	Belleview	Marion
Connor, Robert F.	Oklawaha	Marion
Corr, T. R.	Edmond	Oklahoma
Cox, W. Festus	Quay	St. Lucie
Crago, Agnes	Ocala	Marion
Crain, Mrs. Lillie	Key West	Monroe
Crain, Robert H.	Key West	Monroe
Cramer, Ethelyn	Ft. Pierce	St. Lucie
Crane, Kathryn	Vero	St. Lucie
Crane, Louise	Vero	St. Lucie
Craver, Alice	Tarpon Springs	Pinellas
Creighton, Leila A.	Gainesville	Alachua
Crews, John R.	Moniac	Georgia
Croft, Fannie	Dade City	Pasco
Crosby, Ethel	Ocala	Marion
Crow, Mrs. Nina Seabury	Gainesville	Alachua
Curry, Leona	Key West	Monroe
Dalton, Mabel	St. Petersburg	Pinellas
Dampier, Johnnie	Alachua	Alachua
Davis, Grace	Newberry	Alachua
Davis, U. P.	Ft. McCoy	Marion
Dawson, Bostwick	Wauchula	DeSoto
Dawson, Gamma	Wauchula	DeSoto
Dean, Connie	Gainesville	Alachua
Delgado, Argentina R.	Key West	Monroe
DePass, Emma Marye	Gainesville	Alachua
Dewey, Marion	Ocala	Marion
Dilzer, Frances	New Smyrna	Volusia
Dorman, Albert	Gainesville	Alachua
Dormany, Seay	Perry	Taylor

Name	*Postoffice*	*County or State*
Dowdell, Katherine	Manatee	Manatee
Duncan, Faith	Clearwater	Pinellas
DuPuis, Gladys	Alachua	Alachua
DuPuis, Lizzie Bell	McIntosh	Marion
Durrance, A. Marion	Tiger Bay	Polk
Durrance, F. Y.	Arcadia	DeSoto
Durrance, O. L.	Arcadia	DeSoto
Durell, Eldredge D.	Hilliard	Nassau
Echols, H. E.	Jay	Santa Rosa
Ellis, Ruby	Savannah	Georgia
Ervin, Susie	Ocala	Marion
Essex, Mildred	Ocala	Marion
Farnell, Bessie	Ft. White	Columbia
Ferguson, Sara E.	Berlin	Marion
Finger, Minnie	Gainesville	Alachua
Fisher, Charles M.	Gainesville	Alachua
Floreus, Louise	Starke	Bradford
Fly, E. W.	Apopka	Orange
Folks, Rae	Juliette	Marion
Fowler, Ruth	Gainesville	Alachua
Franklin, Genevieve	Bartow	Polk
Freeman, H. E.	Starke	Bradford
Fuqua, E. A.	Gainesville	Alachua
Furen, Elizabeth M.	Sanford	Seminole
Gainer, J. C.	Esconfina	Bay
Gause, Bruce	Astatule	Lake
Gay, Walter W.	Wauchula	DeSoto
Gay, Mrs. Walter W.	Wauchula	DeSoto
Geiger, Ula	Stuart	Palm Beach
Gibson, May	Apalachicola	Franklin
Gladwin, Susan T.	Titusville	Brevard
Glover, Mrs. Isobel	Lakeland	Polk
Godby, Lena Day	Waldo	Alachua
Goldsby, Eula M.	Dade City	Pasco
Gould, Nellie	Fort Myers	Lee
Goulding, Alice	Punta Gorda	DeSoto
Goulding, Harriett H.	Cocoa	Brevard
Goulding, R. Lee	Cocoa	Brevard
Grace, Alma	Evinston	Alachua
Graham, Gladys	Tampa	Hillsboro
Graham, T. W.	Istachatta	Hernando
Green, Lula Mae	Branford	Suwannee
Gross, A. J.	Avon Park	DeSoto
Grubbs, Mollie	Brooksville	Hernando
Hague, Mary	Gainesville	Alachua
Halstead, Gladys Mae	Winter Haven	Polk
Hancock, Bertha	Brooksville	Hernando
Harrell, Ira M.	Socrum	Polk
Harreson, Edythe	Gainesville	Alachua
Harrison, Sallie C.	Sarasota	Manatee
Harmony, George W.	Gainesville	Alachua
Harn, Julia E.	Waycross	Georgia
Harper, H. C.	Gainesville	Alachua
Hart, Nora	Lakeland	Polk
Haseltine, H. A.	Alturas	Polk
Hatcher, Fritz	Gainesville	Alachua
Hatcher, James Fulton	Frisco	Oklahoma
Hathaway, Mrs. W. B.	Gainesville	Alachua
Hawthorne, Harriette N.	Hawthorne	Alachua

Name	Postoffice	County or State
Hayes, Annis	Miami	Dade
Haynes, Pearl	Lakeland	Polk
Hemphill, Kate	Evinston	Alachua
Henderson, Alice	Hilliard	Nassau
Henderson, Annie G.	Orlando	Orange
Henderson, Carl E.	Orlando	Orange
Hendry, Eugenia	Perry	Taylor
Highsmith, Ivy	Bronson	Levy
Hines, Hilah M.	Floral City	Citrus
Hobbs, Mrs. J.	Lakeland	Polk
Hodge, Bertha	Jacksonville	Duval
Hodge, Roy R.	Viking	St. Lucie
Holcomb, Mabel	Palatka	Putnam
Holder, Ellis W.	Alachua	Alachua
Holiday, Achsabel	Wekina	Lake
Hollingsworth, Cliston I.	Fort Meade	Polk
Howard, Edith	Plant City	Hillsboro
Howard, Lillie	Salemburg	North Carolina
Huffman, Samuel D.	Ft. Ogden	DeSoto
Idle, Lillian	St. Cloud	Osceola
Isaac, Albert L.	Umatilla	Lake
Jameson, Mabel F.	Tangerine	Orange
Jeffreys, Nola	Kathleen	Polk
Johns, H. L.	Wellborn	Suwannee
Johnson, Tabitha	Brooksville	Hernando
Jones, Emma	Bronson	Levy
Jones, Olive	Oak	Marion
Jordan, Corinne	Dade City	Pasco
Jordan, Eula S.	Davenport	Polk
Kahl, Alice	Homestead	Dade
Kelly, Lois	Lake Butler	Bradford
Kendall, Amelia	Crescent City	Putnam
Kennedy, Dora	Santa Fe	Alachua
Kensinger, C. E.	Winter Haven	Polk
Kester, Mrs. Norma	Vero	St. Lucie
King, Etta	Jacksonville	Duval
King, Neva	Homestead	Dade
Kinnaman, J. O.	St. Cloud	Osceola
Knight, E. M.	Brooker	Bradford
Knox, Brevard	Delray	Palm Beach
Lamboley, Leone	Hawks Park	Volusia
Laney, Mrs. L. R.	Alton	Lafayette
Larrson, Edith Goldey	Piedmont	Orange
Lee, Clara Bell	Gainesville	Alachua
Lee, Melba	Umatilla	Lake
Lester, Helena M.	Key West	Monroe
Lewis, Gertrude	Gainesville	Alachua
Lewis, Pearl	Gainesville	Alachua
Liles, Marie	Tarpon Springs	Pinellas
Little, J. P., Jr.	Gainesville	Alachua
Little, W. W.	Arcadia	DeSoto
Littlejohn, Era V.	Gaffney	DeSoto
Lochard, Beloa Blanche	Indiana	Pennsylvania
Long, C. W.	Gainesville	Alachua
Lowe, Hilda	Key West	Monroe
McClain, Mabel	Gainesville	Alachua
McClean, Annie	Archer	Alachua
McClellan, Ethel Mae	Gainesville	Alachua
McClung, M. L.	Pensacola	Escambia

Name	Postoffice	County or State
McDavid, Jimmie	Hinson	Gadsden
McDonald, Clara E.	Gainesville	Alachua
McDonald, Mabel Edna	Gainesville	Alachua
McDowell, Anna V.	Ocala	Marion
McDuffee, Lizzie Belle	Manatee	Manatee
McElroy, Claude	Ft. White	Columbia
McElroy, Durlie	Ft. White	Columbia
McEwan, Raleigh O.	Lochloosa	Alachua
McGehee, Pearl	Punta Gorda	DeSoto
McKay, G. E.	Leesburg	Lake
McKay, Mrs. G. E.	Leesburg	Lake
McKenzie, Rose	St. Cloud	Osceola
McLean, Marcella	Panasoffkee	Sumter
McMullen, Frances	Largo	Pinellas
McNair, Mary	Archer	Alachua
McPherson, J. D.	Wildwood	Sumter
McRae, Alice	Evinston	Alachua
Macey, Mrs. Martha A.	Eau Gallie	Brevard
Maddox, Paul C.	Ft. Meade	Polk
Manasse, Annie	Gainesville	Alachua
Manasse, Marion	Gainesville	Alachua
Maney, Elizabeth	Plant City	Hillsboro
Mann, J. P.	Gainesville	Alachua
Marsh, Eunice	Ocala	Marion
Marsh, Lillie	Ocala	Marion
Martin, Ruth	Plant City	Hillsboro
Matthews, Ella Belle	Trenton	Alachua
Mayes, Ethel E.	West Palm Beach	Palm Beach
Merchant, Sara	Gainesville	Alachua
Merry, Sophia	Micanopy	Alachua
Miles, F. D.	Darlington	Walton
Mires, John J.	Baxter	Putnam
Mixson, H. J.	Williston	Levy
Mizelle, Elizabeth	Orange Lake	Marion
Monahan, James R.	Live Oak	Suwannee
Moran, Katherine	Campville	Alachua
Morgan, Mrs. Harriett B.	Tampa	Hillsboro
Morgan, W. H.	Crystal River	Citrus
Morris, Oleeta	Altmonte Springs	Seminole
Morrow, S. Grover	Madison	Madison
Morse, Gladys	Perry	Taylor
Morse, Marguerite	Grant	Brevard
Moseley, P. H.	Tampa	Hillsboro
Neal, M. L.	Starke	Bradford
Neal, Mrs. M. L.	Starke	Bradford
Neel, Mary S.	Kathleen	Polk
Nelson, Charles H.	Titusville	Brevard
Nelson, Clarence William	Delray	Palm Beach
Newman, Margaret	Clearwater	Pinellas
Nolan, Cecilia	Jacksonville	Duval
Norris, Mrs. Olive	Wall Spring	Pinellas
O'Berry, Fronie	Trilby	Hernando
Odom, Mrs. W. J.	Ft. Myers	Lee
O'Hara, Mrs. G. E.	Live Oak	Suwannee
O'Neal, Mamie	Largo	Pinellas
Orr, James Lawrence	Ft. Myers	Lee
Oser, Mrs. Ludwig	Cocoa	Brevard
Osteen, Mrs. John A.	Winter Haven	Polk
Owens, Rosa Lee	Umatilla	Lake

Name	Postoffice	County or State
Paisley, Star	St. Cloud	Osceola
Parrish, Jocie	Lake Butler	Bradford
Paul, Mabel	New Smyrna	Volusia
Penick, John Newt	Martin	Tennessee
Pennington, Irene	Green Cove Springs	Clay
Pennington, Lil	Covington	Georgia
Percival, Nina I.	Zephyrhills	Pasco
Petteway, Nannie	Tampa	Hillsboro
Pettit, Effie D.	Waldo	Alachua
Philpot, Fannie	Trenton	Alachua
Philpot, Mary	Trenton	Alachua
Pickren, Daisy	Palatka	Putnam
Prevatt, Wyatt	Gainesville	Alachua
Price, Rosalie	Gainesville	Alachua
Quattlebaum, May	Holly Hill	Volusia
Ramsey, Frances	Apalachicola	Franklin
Rawls, Eva D.	Crystal River	Citrus
Read, Alice M.	New Smyrna	Volusia
Redditt, Appie	Citra	Marion
Reeves, W. H.	Gainesville	Alachua
Ricks, Ruby Lucile	Gainesville	Alachua
Roberts, Alice I.	Key West	Monroe
Roberts, A. K.	Wellborn	Suwannee
Roberts, Clarise	Key West	Monroe
Robinson, Mary	St. Petersburg	Pinellas
Robinson, Read	Melrose	Alachua
Robinson, Mrs. W. G.	St. Petersburg	Pinellas
Roseborough, Carol	DeLand	Volusia
Ross, Daisy	Williston	Levy
Russell, Melvin E.	Key West	Monroe
Russell, Raymond Roy	Ojus	Dade
Salter, Kathryn C.	Brooksville	Hernando
Sanders, Laura Louise	Ocala	Marion
Sawyer, W. E.	Miami	Dade
Schenck, B. Berdina	Wauchula	DeSoto
Sewell, Nona	Brooksville	Hernando
Shaver, D. B.	Wauchula	DeSoto
Shaver, Mrs. D. B.	Wauchula	DeSoto
Shaw, Herbert G.	Torrington	Connecticut
Shelton, Naomi	Umatilla	Lake
Sikes, Asa	Groveland	Lake
Sikes, Ruby	Alachua	Alachua
Smith, C. H.	Arcadia	DeSoto
Smith, Dorothy	Umatilla	Lake
Smith, Elizabeth	Adairville	Kentucky
Smith, Eston W.	Punta Gorda	DeSoto
Smith, Mrs. Eston W.	Punta Gorda	DeSoto
Smith, Eva May	St. Petersburg	Pinellas
Smith, Hillire H.	Venus	DeSoto
Smith, Olive	Bartow	Polk
Smith, W. O.	Frostproof	Polk
Snow, Gertrude	Summerfield	Marion
Stalker, Ethel	Plant City	Hillsboro
Standley, Tommi	Ocala	Marion
Stobbins, Mary Hart	Ft. Myers	Lee
Stevens, Elizabeth	Trenton	Alachua
Stevens, Howard	Bartow	Polk
Stewman, Kathryn	Gainesville	Alachua
Stivender, Mrs. M. D.	Leesburg	Lake

Name	*Postoffice*	*County or State*
Strickland, Alice	Waldo	Alachua
Strickland, Elmer F.	Shady Grove	Taylor
Stringfellow, Hart	Gainesville	Alachua
Stuckey, Mrs. Ethel	Gainesville	Alachua
Sundy, Addie	Delray	Palm Beach
Sundy, Ben Shaw	Delray	Palm Beach
Swartz, Fritz	Gainesville	Alachua
Sweet, Myra B.	Denaud	Lee
Syfrett, J. M.	Gainesville	Alachua
Taylor, I. L.	Starke	Bradford
Taylor, Myrtle L.	Brooksville	Hernando
Teague, Frances Jean	Lady Lake	Lake
Terry, Mrs. Helen M.	Lakeland	Polk
Terry, Mrs. Myrtelle H.	Lakeland	Polk
Terry, R. P.	Lakeland	Polk
Thomas, Minerva	Gainesville	Alachua
Thomason, Maud	Kissimmee	Osceola
Thompson, Nellie	Hilliard	Nassau
Thornton, Burwell	Ormond Beach	Volusia
Tison, S. A.	Montbrook	Levy
Tracy, R. I.	Loyce	Pasco
Treadwell, Annie L.	Gainesville	Alachua
Tremere, Eleanor	Belleview	Marion
Trissell, Ruth	Orange City	Volusia
Tucker, Alatha	San Antonio	Pasco
Tucker, Mrs. L. L.	Delray	Palm Beach
Turner, Ernest	Trenton	Alachua
Turner, T. J.	Plant City	Hillsboro
Vansickel, Vivian	Gainesville	Alachua
Vinson, H. L.	Bowling Green	DeSoto
Walker, Inez	Bronson	Levy
Wardroper, John E.	Gainesville	Alachua
Warne, Nell	St. Louis	Missouri
Warren, E. C.	Starke	Bradford
Watkins, John E.	Titusville	Brevard
Webb, Barbara F.	Moultrie	St. John
Wheeler, Laurette	Bradentown	Manatee
Whetstone, D. Millard	Titusville	Brevard
White, Pansy	Gainesville	Alachua
White, Ruth	Gainesville	Alachua
Whitehurst, Murray C.	Wauchula	DeSoto
Wilder, Albert W.	Orange	Liberty
Wilkinson, Samuel A. B.	Gainesville	Alachua
Williams, G. H.	Waldo	Alachua
Wilson, Ella	Dade City	Pasco
Wilson, Guy H.	Lakeland	Polk
Wilson, Ruby	Apopka	Orange
Wilson, Mrs. Sallie Fulmer	Brownsville	DeSoto
Wilson, W. D.	Westville	Holmes
Wimberly, H. C., Jr.	Highland	Clay
Winn, Sara E.	Clarksville	Tennessee
Woodward, Florence	Umatilla	Lake
Wong, Yick	Hong San	China
Wunderly, Jeanette	Wauchula	DeSoto
Yon, E. M.	Blountstown	Calhoun
Zedder, H. Haild	Delray	Palm Beach
Zellner, Jim	Floral City	Citrus

SUMMARY

Graduate School		12
College of Arts and Sciences		96
College of Agriculture—		
College	61	
Two-Year Course	26	
One-Year Course	2	
Four-Months Course	8	
Ten-Day Course for Farmers	40	
		137
College of Engineering		49
College of Law		69
Teachers College and Normal School—		
College	30	
Normal School	11	
Spring Review Course	21	
Practice High School	26	
Summer School	402	
		490
Total Enrolment for 1915-1916		853
Counted twice		43
Net Total		810

SUMMARY BY STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Alabama	2
China	1
Connecticut	3
Cuba	1
Florida	804
Georgia	9
Illinois	2
Indiana	2
Isle of Pines	1
Japan	1
Kentucky	1
Maryland	1
Mexico	1
Minnesota	1
Missouri	2
New Jersey	1
New York	4
North Carolina	2
Ohio	2
Oklahoma	2
Pennsylvania	2
South Carolina	2
Tennessee	3
Wisconsin	3
	853
Counted twice	43
Net Total	810

SUMMARY BY COUNTIES

Alachua	149
Baker	2
Bay	3
Bradford	17
Brevard	14
Calhoun	2
Citrus	9
Clay	9
Columbia	13
Dade	11
DeSoto	42
Duval	39
Escambia	7
Franklin	3
Gadsden	8
Hamilton	5
Hernando	10
Hillsboro	64
Holmes	4
Jackson	12
Jefferson	4
Lafayette	5
Lake	25
Lee	10
Leon	12
Levy	16
Liberty	3
Madison	3
Manatee	17
Marion	44
Monroe	13
Nassau	4
Orange	17
Osceola	12
Palm Beach	10
Pasco	18
Pinellas	22
Polk	56
Putnam	8
St. John	5
St. Lucie	11
Santa Rosa	9
Seminole	3
Sumter	10
Suwannee	10
Taylor	4
Volusia	19
Walker	1
Walton	5
Washington	4
Wilcox	1
Total from fifty-one Florida Counties	804
Other States and Foreign Countries	49
Total	853
Counted twice	43
Net Total	810

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EXTRA

University Record

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UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA

College of Law

GAINESVILLE

EIGHTH ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT

(Supplemental to General Catalog)

1916-1917

Entered September 4, 1906, at the Postoffice at Gainesville, Florida, as second-class mail matter, under Act of Congress, July 16, 1894

RESIDENT FACULTY

ALBERT ALEXANDER MURPHREE, A.M., LL.D.,
President of the University.

HARRY RAYMOND TRUSLER, A.M., LL.B. (Michigan),
Dean and Professor of Law.

CLIFFORD WALDORF CRANDALL, B.S., LL.B. (Michigan),
Professor of Law.

WALTER LEE SUMMERS, A.B., Jur. Dr. (Yale),
Professor of Law.

VALUE OF LEGAL EDUCATION

"Three classes of men should read Law," said Blackstone, "the lawyer for his profession, the business man for business reasons, and every man for increased efficiency and his own protection." Viewed either from the standpoint of personal culture, business proficiency, preparation for the legal profession, or entrance to a public career, the study of law is productive of high returns.

OPPORTUNITIES IN FLORIDA

It is a matter of common knowledge that Florida offers unusual advantages to men of legal training. This is true, not only because of the marked advancement in business, wealth, and population here, but also because of the comparatively small percentage of lawyers among the people. According to the United States Census of 1910, there are 1059 people in Florida to each lawyer, whereas in the country at large there are only 806 people to each lawyer. In thirty-seven states in the Union the number of people to each lawyer is less than in Florida.

ADVANTAGES OF THE STATE LAW SCHOOL

It is the purpose of the College to impart a thoro, scientific, and practical knowledge of the law, and thus to equip its students to take advantage of the splendid opportunities in the State. No effort has been spared to make it the best school in the country for future practitioners in Florida, and

attention is directed to the following reasons why young men desiring to study law will find it to their advantage to attend the State Law School:

LAW BUILDING.—This splendid building is one hundred seventy-two feet long, seventy feet wide, and two and one-half stories high. It contains a large, well-lighted library, furnished with book stacks, library tables, librarian's office, and consultation rooms for students and faculty. It has three commodious lecture-rooms, together with the offices of administration, and the offices of the several resident professors. It contains, also, an elegant court-room and auditorium, handsomely finished in panel work. The court-room has all the usual accessories, jury box, witness stand, judge's office, and jury room, and is connected with the library below by a circular stairway. Every interest of the College has been provided for, including attractive quarters for the Marshall Debating Society. The building is steam-heated, lighted by electricity, and equipped thruout with a superior grade of furniture. It is devoted exclusively to the uses of the College of Law and furnishes accommodations as comfortable and as convenient as can be found in the country.

LAW LIBRARY.—Competent judges have pronounced the library superior to any in the State with the exception of that of the Supreme Court. It has been selected especially for law-school purposes, and last year alone was enlarged by the expenditure of $4000.00. It now contains over three thousand nine hundred sixty (3960) bound volumes; and according to the original numbering, it possesses over seven thousand two hundred (7200) volumes.

RESIDENT FACULTY.—The Resident Faculty consists of three men, who devote their entire time to law instruction. Each professor holds an academic degree; each has been graduated from a law school of high repute; each has had valuable experience as a law teacher; and each has engaged in the practice of the law for a substantial period. Thus the experience of the Faculty assures scientific instruction, and puts the school in an atmosphere of practical work, which could not be secured, if each professor were not in touch and familiar with the practical side of the profession.

LECTURERS.—In addition to the courses given by the regular Faculty, lectures are given each year by eminent specialists in the profession, both at the bar and on the bench. The Justices of the Supreme Court of the State especially have been generous in giving of their time and services in this way. Both Faculty and students feel exceedingly grateful to these lecturers for the kindly interest they have manifested in the College and for the resulting uplift and inspiration.

FLORIDA LAW.—Particular stress is placed on the statutory modifications of the common law in Florida and the decisions of the Supreme Court of the State. This is true in every subject of the curriculum, in some of which Florida cases alone are studied, but it is emphasized especially in Pleading, Practice, and Evidence, as the course of study is designed to enable the student to enter understandingly upon the practice of law in this State. The local law constitutes, so to speak, the weapons of legal contest, the balance of the law being the ammunition. A lawyer educated outside of the state in which he begins to practice, regardless of his general knowledge, will find that he is unfamiliar with these weapons and that much of his ammunition will not fit.

METHODS OF INSTRUCTION.—There are three approved methods of teaching law, but each has its defects. The lecture system alone fails to secure the application of students and results in inaccuracy. The text system alone fails to train students in the analysis of cases and in the application of principles to close questions. The case system alone is uneconomical in point of time, fails to utilize the master works of legal authors, and does not impart an extensive knowledge during the period usually allotted to the course. The instruction offered in this College combines these three methods of teaching law in such a manner as to give the student the best possible results.

SIZE OF CLASSES.—A comparatively small law school offers many advantages over a large one, since a student comes into closer contact with the Faculty, receives more individual attention, is inspired to greater effort, recites oftener and longer, and enjoys greater opportunities for the development of legal reasoning. Our classes are limited to

a size compatible with individual instruction by members of the Faculty, and the instruction is entirely in the hands of members of the Faculty, no quiz masters or other secondary agents of instruction being employed.

THE MOOT COURT.—Proficiency in pleading and practice is the art of the legal profession and the foundation of the lawyer's success. Believing that students obtain in the Moot Court a better practical knowledge of pleading and practice than can be acquired in any other way, aside from the trial of actual cases, the Faculty lay special emphasis upon this work. Sessions of the Moot Court are held thruout the year in an admirably equipped court-room. A clerk and a sheriff are appointed from the Senior class, and regular records of the court are kept. Each student is required to participate in the trial of at least one common law, one equity, and one criminal case, and is instructed in appellate procedure. The Faculty act as judges: equity cases are heard by Dean Trusler; common law cases by Professor Crandall; and criminal cases by Professor Summers.

THE MOOT SUPREME COURT.—Last year, thru the kindness of Justice Robert S. Cockrell of the Supreme Court of Florida, cases in the Moot Court of the College were appealed to the Supreme Court, all necessary pleadings being prepared by the students. Justice Cockrell heard the arguments of counsel, decided the cases, and lectured upon the rules of appellate practice involved. Such practice gives the student actual experience in appealing cases that few other law schools now provide. Similar advantages, it is expected, will be offered next year.

DEBATING.—The Faculty endeavors not only to teach law, but also the art of selecting and arranging arguments and presenting them with convincing effect. The Marshall Debating Society, organized the first year, and the Friday Night Law Club, organized last year, afford notable training in debating and public speaking. Great interest is taken in debating, and the students of the College of Law have never lost a public debate. Last year they furnished the team that won the unanimous decision over Tulane University, and, in a series of intercollegiate debates, they won the Faculty Loving Cup.

THE STUDENT BODY.—From the beginning the College has attracted students of capacity. Most of them have had experience in teaching or in the commercial world, and many have enjoyed college training. This fact has enabled more work and better work to be accomplished than otherwise would have been possible. It also has resulted in the winning by law students of every prize open to the general competition of university students last year. It is to the comparative maturity, earnestnesss, and ambition of our students that much of our success has been due, and the inspiration to sincere effort afforded by such associates during the common pursuit of a technical education is not the least of the advantages offered the prospective student.

LOCAL FRIENDSHIPS.—Nothing is finer than the friendships of college life and they should survive college days. But the student who goes out of the State to study, learns little of his State, and is likely to be sundered from his friends in later years. If he attend the State University, however, he will learn State history and State pride; he will know many of the men who later will shape the destiny of his State; and he will make friends who will live beside him and sustain him as he advances thru life. More and more the prospective practitioner in Florida will realize the inestimable value of the opportunities offered by the College for friendship with the future leaders of the bench and bar.

THE LAW ALUMNI.—Since its organization in 1909 the College has graduated one hundred twenty-four men. Not counting the Class of 1916, over ninety-six per cent of our living graduates are now engaged in the practice of law. As the Alumni Register indicates (p. 9), they have been exceptionally honored by important positions of trust and confidence. The advancement of our Alumni has been conspicuous; and the honor and profit of being a member of this rapidly increasing fraternity of able and successful graduates of the State University may well be considered by the prospective student in his selection of a school.

EXPENSES.—A tuition fee of twenty dollars ($20.00) per semester, payable in advance, is charged all students, except those taking less than eleven hours of work, who are charged a proportional part of the full tuition. The actual charges to

a student (including board and lodging, fees and tuition, but not including books nor damage deposit) are $185.00. These are much cheaper than in most other law schools; other expenses are very reasonable; and the social life of the University does not invite the lavish expenditure of money, as at many other institutions.

PRIZES.—Thru the liberality of law publishers, each of the splendid prizes offered last year will be continued next year. These prizes are well worth possessing, and rivalry for the honor of winning them has been a helpful stimulus to scholarship.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.—The graduates of the College are licensed by the Supreme Court, without examination, to practice in the Courts of Florida, upon presenting their diplomas, duly issued by the proper authorities, and furnishing satisfactory evidence that they are twenty-one years of age and of good moral character.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF A THREE-YEAR COURSE

The present course of the College contains more hours than are offered by many of the two-year law schools. Desiring to broaden its instruction, however, the College announces that, beginning with the school year 1917-18, the course will extend thru three years. The new curriculum will compare favorably with that of any of the leading three-year law schools; but by pursuing a combined course of collegiate and law studies, a student may earn both the academic and the legal degree in six years.

After the three-year course becomes effective, it is probable that a more extended consideration will be given the subjects of Contracts, Sales, Bailments and Carriers, Equity, Florida Constitutional Law, United States Constitutional Law, Federal Procedure, Criminal Procedure, Damages, Private Corporations, and Evidence; and the subjects of Admiralty, Municipal Corporations, Judgments, Private International Law, Public International Law, Suretyship, Abstracts and Conveyancing, Taxation, and Insurance will be added to the curriculum.

By enlarging its course the State Law School gladly complies with an unequivocal demand coming from every

section of the State; it registers its conviction that the best is none too good for the young men of Florida seeking a legal education; and in the interest of a better bar it offers a course of study that in point of general law is fully equal to that offered in other states and in point of Florida law is decidedly superior.

Those who desire further information concerning the College may address letters of inquiry to Harry R. Trusler, Dean of College of Law, Gainesville, Florida.

BACHELOR OF LAWS

Conferred June, 1916

William Julius Barker
Ingram Pruitt Barlow
Thomas Buckingham Bird, B.S.
William John Glasgow
Richard Ellis Hamrick
Spessard Lindsey Holland, Ph.B. (Emory College)
Lee Johnson, B.S. (National Greek Academy, Constantinople)
Gordon Brown Knowles, A.B.
Herbert Lamson
Alden Ayers Lotspeich
William Blount Myers, A.B. (Princeton)
Horace King Olliphant, Jr.
Arthur Robert Pinkerton
Herbert Smith Sawyer, A.B. (Guilford College)
Mannie CeBron Scofield
James Franklin Sikes
Thomas Joseph Swanson, A.B.
Harry Wright Thompson
Samuel Aaron Burr Wilkinson
James Ernest Yonge, A.B. (Washington and Lee University)

PHI KAPPA PHI

Class of 1916

William J. Barker
Spessard L. Holland
Gordon B. Knowles
Herbert Lamson
Herbert S. Sawyer
Mannie C. Scofield
James E. Yonge

PRIZES

Class of 1916

The Blackstone Institute (Modern American Law, 15 vols.) ---------- William J. Barker
The Bancroft-Whitney Company (Digests and Indexes to Notes of American State Reports and American Annotated Cases, 9 Vols.) ---------- Spessard L. Holland
Little, Brown and Company (Anglo-American Legal Essays, 3 Vols.) ---------- William B. Myers
The Bobbs-Merrill Company (Jones' Legal Forms) ---------- Herbert Lamson

Class of 1917

The American Law Book Company (Student's Edition of Cyc, 12 Vols.) ---------- Walter D. Payne
Callaghan and Company (Cyclopedic Law Dictionary ---------- Curtis E. Chillingworth

OTHER HONORS WON BY LAW STUDENTS

1916

W. C. T. U. Essay Prize ---------- Samuel A. B. Wilkinson
State Prohibition Oratorical Prize ---------- Samuel A. B. Wilkinson
U. D. C. Medal ---------- Samuel A. B. Wilkinson
Junior Oratorical Medal ---------- Walter D. Payne
Senior Oratorical Medal ---------- Gordon B. Knowles
Tulane Debating Team ---------- Spessard L. Holland, Gordon B. Knowles
Faculty Loving Cup ---------- Marshall Debating Society, represented by T. J. Swanson, W. D. Payne, S. A. B. Wilkinson, and C. E. Chillingworth

REGISTER OF ALUMNI

Each of these men has received the degree of LL.B. It is believed that no other law school within the same period of time since its organization can show so large a proportion of its graduates so well established and occupying so many positions of public trust.

Class of 1910

Name	*Occupation and Positions Held*	*Address*
E. C. Calhoun	Clergyman	Hastings
L. P. Hardee	Attorney, Williams & Hardee	Gainesville
C. C. Small	Attorney, Small & Small	Lake City

Class of 1911

Name	*Occupation and Positions Held*	*Address*
S. L. Carter Jr.	Attorney	Gainesville
A. S. Crews	City Treasurer; State Representative; Attorney	Starke
Obie Crocker	County Judge; Attorney	Chipley
C. C. Epperson	Attorney	Williston
Floyd Green		New River
R. B. Huffaker	Prosecuting Attorney; Attorney	Bartow
R. G. Johnston	Clerk of Circuit Court; Attorney, Johnston & Garrett	Kissimmee
J. L. Lester	Attorney	Key West
H. P. Osborne	Attorney, Stockton & Osborne	Jacksonville
C. O. Rivers*		
A. M. Roland	Attorney	Bushnell
C. I. Stewart	Treas. Board of Trade; Secy. Democratic Executive Committee; Attorney	Fort Myers
W. H. Surrency	Attorney, with W. H. Toomer	Jacksonville
L. E. Wade Jr.	Attorney	Jacksonville

Class of 1912

Name	*Occupation and Positions Held*	*Address*
D. M. Buie	Attorney	Gainesville
F. W. Cason	City Attorney; Attorney, Hudson, Wolf & Cason	Miami
E. B. Donnell	County Attorney; Attorney, Register & Donnell	Jacksonville
H. A. Ferrell	Attorney	Apalachicola
W. P. Fields	Prosecuting Attorney; Mayor; Attorney	Blountstown
W. T. Harrison	Prosecuting Attorney; Attorney	Palmetto
S. S. Keen Jr.	Attorney	Lake City
Roswell King	Attorney, King & King	Jacksonville
M. A. McMullen	Prosecuting Attorney; State Attorney, *two terms;* Attorney	Clearwater
M. L. Mershon	City Attorney, Leesburg; Attorney	Ocala
C. A. Moon	Attorney, Chas. M. Moon & Scott Candler	Atlanta, Ga.
A. E. Phillips	District Sales Manager, Welch Grape Juice Company	Baltimore, Md.
W. C. Price	Attorney, Price & Price	Marianna
R. W. Randall	Attorney, Randall & Lawler	Ft. Myers
T. S. Trantham	Assistant Attorney for the R. R. Commissioners; Attorney	Ocala
Stanton Walker	Attorney	Jacksonville

*Deceased.

Class of 1913

Name	*Occupation and Positions Held*	*Address*
A. C. Brooks	Attorney	Tarpon Springs
O. J. Clayton	City Attorney; County Attorney; County Prosecutor, *two terms;* Attorney	Quincy
B. A. Cox	State Representative; Attorney	Vernon
C. E. DeVane	Attorney	Tampa
C. P. Diamond	Attorney, Davis & Diamond	Perry
G. P. Garrett	Attorney, Johnston & Garrett	Kissimmee
J. B. Gibson Jr.	Attorney, Gibson & Riherd, Mulberry	Tampa
J. L. Godwin	Attorney	Lyons, Ga.
F. L. Hocker	City Attorney; Attorney	Ocala
E. F. Householder	County Judge; Attorney, Wilson & Householder	Sanford
W. M. Kennedy	Attorney	Tavares
B. G. Langston	Attorney	Chipley
S. W. Lawler	Attorney, Randall & Lawler	Ft. Myers
E. M. Magaha	County Attorney; City Attorney; Chairman Democratic Executive Committee; Attorney, Clark & Magaha	Milton
Bascom Mathis	County Demonstrator, Bay County	Panama City
J. M. McCaskill	President Young Men's Commercial Club; Director Chamber of Commerce, Everglades Drainage and Development League and Pan-American College of Commerce; Attorney, McCaskill & McCaskill	Miami
O. S. Miller	Attorney	West Palm B'ch
C. M. Phipps	Attorney, McKay, Withers & Phipps	Tampa
Frank Riherd	Attorney, Gibson & Riherd	Mulberry

Class of 1914

Name	*Occupation and Positions Held*	*Address*
L. W. Alexander	Attorney, with L. R. Milton	Jacksonville
A. C. Arnold	Attorney	Jacksonville
Maxwell Baxter	Attorney	Tampa
Worthington Blackman	Attorney	Orlando
A. P. Buie	Attorney	Gainesville
R. A. Henderson Jr.	Attorney	Ft. Myers
W. L. Hill	Councilman; Referee in Bankruptcy; Attorney	Gainesville
A. W. Knight	Attorney, with Knight & Adair	Jacksonville
L. N. Lischkoff	Attorney	Pensacola
P. D. McGarry	Attorney, Rice & McGarry	Jacksonville
P. D. Mobley	Attorney	Punta Gorda
T. W. Moore	Attorney	Jacksonville

Name	*Occupation and Positions Held*	*Address*
F. E. Owens		Lakeland
P. R. Perry	Municipal Judge; Attorney	St. Augustine
J. H. Peterson	Land Law Clerk for the United States; City Attorney; Member Board of Charter Commissioners; Attorney, Peterson & Petteway	Lakeland
J. C. Poppell	Attorney	Starke
T. P. Pruitt	Attorney, Pruitt & Sustare	Hickory, N. C.
T. C. Ray	Attorney	Blountstown
R. W. Shackleford	Attorney, Shackleford & Shackleford	Tampa
T. H. Smith	Attorney, Wilson & Smith	Marianna
J. B. Sutton	Bill Secretary, State Senate; Campaign Manager of Congressman H. J. Drane; Attorney, Caraballo & Sutton	Tampa
R. R. Taylor Jr.	Attorney	Miami
C. L. Welch	Attorney	Tampa
C. M. Wiggens	Mayor, *two terms;* Attorney	Bartow
A. D. Wilder	Attorney	Plant City

Class of 1915

Name	*Occupation and Positions Held*	*Address*
Newcomb Barrs	Attorney	Jacksonville
R. D. Bowers	Attorney	Gainesville
C. A. Boyer	Attorney	Winter Park
T. W. Bryant	Attorney, with Rogers & Spencer	Lakeland
F. B. Carter Jr.	Attorney	Marianna
E. E. Futch	Attorney	St. Petersburg
F. L. Hale	Attorney	Brooksville
F. J. Hampton	Attorney, in firm of Hilton S. Hampton	Tampa
R. L. Jarrell	Attorney, Crawford & Jarrell	Kissimmee
E. M. Johns	Attorney	Starke
Sumter Leitner	Attorney, with Leitner & Leitner	Arcadia
R. F. Maguire	Assistant Co. Solicitor; Attorney	Orlando
P. S. May	Attorney, with Marks, Marks & Holt	Jacksonville
L. B. Newman	Attorney	Jacksonville
H. C. Petteway	Attorney, Peterson & Petteway	Lakeland
W. R. Petteway	Attorney, McMullen & Petteway	Tampa
H. L. Rush	Attorney, with W. W. Teegarden	Greenville, O.
J. H. Shuman Jr.	Prosecuting Attorney; Attorney	Monticello
B. L. Solomon	Attorney	Marianna
J. B. Stewart Jr.	State Representative; Attorney	Hilliard
R. E. Talley	Attorney, Parks & Talley	St. Petersburg
C. G. Trammel	Attorney	Lakeland
F. D. Upchurch	Attorney	Jacksonville
R. R. White	Attorney	Orlando
E. E. Wiggens	Attorney	Hawthorn
J. E. Williams	Attorney	Tampa
B. C. Wilson	Attorney, Wilson & Swearingen	Bartow

University of Florida

GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA

University Summer School

(Co-Educational)

Announcement

June 12-August 4, 1916

SUMMER SCHOOL

SUMMER SCHOOL BOARD

STATE SUPT. W. N. SHEATS, A.M., LL.D.
PRESIDENT A. A. MURPHREE, A.M., LL.D.
PRESIDENT EDWARD CONRADI, A.M., Ph.D.

FACULTY AND OFFICERS

A. A. MURPHREE, LL.D., *President,*
Director of Summer School.

JNO. A. THACKSTON, Ph.D., *Dean,*
Professor of Pedagogy.

HARVEY W. COX, Ph.D.,
Professor of Psychology and Philosophy.

C. L. CROW, Ph.D.,
Professor of Spanish and Portuguese Languages, and South American Affairs.

G. CLYDE FISHER, Ph.D.,
Professor of Illustrated Courses in Bird and Nature Study.

JAS. M. CHAPMAN, D.O.,
Professor of Public Speaking and Expression.

W. S. CAWTHON, A.M.,
Professor of Physics and Higher Mathematics.

W. L. FLOYD, A.M.,
Professor of Science.

W. B. HATHAWAY, A.B.,
Professor of English.

E. L. ROBINSON, A.M.,
Professor of Latin.

I. I. HIMES, B.S.,
Professor of English.

F. W. BUCHHOLZ, A.B.,
Professor of Mathematics,

P. W. CORR, A.B.,
Professor of Mathematics and Science.

E. W. McMULLEN, A.B.,
Professor of History and Civics.

W. E. KEEN,
Professor of Commercial Courses.

MISS NELLIE STEVENS,
Professor of Primary Methods.

MISS MARY CONNOR,
Professor of Music.

Drawing will be taught for one month by a special teacher of the Prang Company.

Penmanship will be taught for one month by a special teacher of the D. B. Berry Company.

K. H. GRAHAM, *Auditor.*

M. B. HADLEY, *Librarian.*

MRS. S. J. SWANSON, *Matron.*

MISS MARY McROBBIE,
Graduate Nurse in Charge of Infirmary.

W. S. CAWTHON, *Officer-in-Charge.*

MRS. W. S. CAWTHON, *Assistant Officer-in-Charge.*

GIFTS TO THE UNIVERSITY SUMMER SCHOOL

Instructor in Spanish and South American Affairs.—The University of Florida and the Board of Control here record their grateful appreciation of the gift of three hundred dollars ($300) from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. In compliance with this gift the Board of Control has secured the services of a professor of Spanish and Portuguese Languages and South American Affairs for the Summer School. Because of this gift the Summer School will again be able to offer attractive courses in these subjects which should appeal to many students. (See courses on other pages.)

Instructor in Bird-Study.—This opportunity is taken to thank the National Association of Audubon Societies for making it possible for the Summer School to offer a course in Bird-Study. For this work the Society furnishes a special instructor who will spend one month here devoting all his

time to this splendid work. (See other page for outline of course.)

LOCATION OF THE UNIVERSITY

Gainesville, the seat of the University, a town of 10,000 inhabitants, possesses numerous advantages. It is centrally located and easy of access, being reached by the leading railroads of the State. It has well paved, lighted and shaded streets, an exceptionally pure water supply and a good sewerage system. The citizens are energetic, progressive and hospitable. The moral atmosphere is wholesome, and for many years the sale of intoxicants has been prohibited by law. All the leading denominations have attractive places of worship.

GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS

The University occupies a tract of six hundred and thirteen acres, situated in the western extremity of Gainesville. Ninety acres of this tract are devoted to the campus, drill-ground, and athletic fields; one hundred and seventeen acres are utilized for the farm of the College of Agriculture; the remainder is used by the Agricultural Experiment Station.

Eleven buildings have already been erected. These are, in the order of construction: Two dormitories, known as "Buckman Hall" and "Thomas Hall;" the Mechanic Arts Shop; Science Hall; the Agricultural Experiment Station Building; Engineering Hall; the Gymnasium; the Agricultural College Building; the dining hall or "University Commons;" Language Hall; the "George Peabody Hall," the home of the Teachers' College and Normal School, and the College of Law. They are lighted with electricity, supplied with city water, and furnished with modern improvements and equipments.

EXPENSES

Tuition $00.00
Board and Lodging per week, *in advance* 4.00
Board for the term, if paid in advance 30.00
Board without Lodging, 25 cents per meal.

Dormitory rooms are supplied with two good iron bedsteads and mattresses, chiffonier or bureau, a table, washstand and chairs. All students are required to provide for themselves a pillow, bed linen, towels, and such other things as they may want for their own special convenience.

PEABODY HALL. — Peabody Hall, the home of the Teachers' College, is a magnificent, three-story brick and stone structure. It is modern in every respect as to equipment and arrangements. It contains all the lecture rooms, society halls, reading rooms, laboratories and libraries that a modern college of this kind needs. With such facilities at its command nothing can hinder the college from realizing its aims.

LIBRARY.—The general library of the University contains about 16,000 volumes of well selected books to which the Summer School students have free access. The Pedagogical Library will be of special interest to them, for it contains many books on educational theory, general and special methods, history of education, psychology and philosophy. In the reading room are more than a hundred of the best general and technical periodicals. Here also are received the leading newspapers of the State.

PSYCHOLOGICAL LABORATORY.—The new Psychological Laboratory is placed in the Peabody Hall. This will give teachers a wonderful opportunity to investigate at first hand the great laws of the mind. To know these through experiment will give the teachers a far greater power to direct properly their development in the child. The laboratory will contain all of the appliances and apparatus necessary for thorough and efficient work in experimental psychology.

TEACHERS' EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.—It is the purpose of this Bureau to keep records of all teachers who have attended the University who are fitted by their training for the profession of teaching and to recommend them to school boards who are in need of efficient principals and teachers. Already the demand for our graduates and students is greater than we can supply. County superintendents and school

boards are requested to correspond with us when in need of well-trained and efficient teachers.

CORRESPONDENCE COURSES FOR TEACHERS.— The Teachers' College is now conducting several attractive courses by correspondence. Write for special bulletin.

FOLLOWING COURSES FOR COUNTY CERTIFICATES

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS

A. H., Agricultural Hall; S. H., Science Hall; P. H., Peabody Hall; L. H., Language Hall. Figures denote rooms.

AGRICULTURE.—A general course in agriculture. This will introduce the student to the study of soil, plants, common diseases of plants, insects, farm crops, domestic animals, and such like. Methods of teaching agriculture in the rural schools will be stressed. Th. F. 3:35 A. H. 1. Prof. Floyd.

BEGINNER'S ALGEBRA.—Elementary course covering the fundamental operations, simple and simultaneous equations, factoring, and fractions. M. T. Th. F. 2:35 P. H. 31. Prof. Cawthon.

ADVANCED ALGEBRA.—Involution, evolution, quadratic equations, progressions, ratio and proportion. M. T. W. F. 10:35 L. H. 23. Prof. Corr.

ARITHMETIC.—A thorough review of arithmetic is made, that the student may view it from both the teacher's and child's point of view. Common and decimal fractions, denominate numbers, percentage, and all other subjects covered by the text-books adopted by the State. Principles and methods of teaching arithmetic are thoroly gone over.

Three Sections:

Sec. 1. M. T. Th. F. 8:00 L. H. 23. Prof. Corr.
Sec. 2. M. T. Th. F. 9:35 P. H. 21. Prof. Robinson.
Sec. 3. M. T. Th. F. 1:35 P. H. 31. Prof. Cawthon.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—Special attention will be given to local, town and city, and county governments. That practical information that every intelligent citizen should have

is stressed. How to teach subject. M. T. 2:35 L. H. 11. Prof. McMullen.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.—Two Sections. Each section covers all matter in Huntington's Elements of Composition.

Sec. 1. M. T. W. F. 10:35 L. H. 22. Prof. Himes.

Sec. 2. M. T. W. Th. 4:35 P. H. 28. Prof. Hathaway.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.—Two Sections. Each section covers all matter in Hyde's Book II.

Sec. 1. M. T. Th. F. 8:00 L. H. 22. Prof. Himes.

Sec. 2. M. T. W. Th. 9:35 P. H. 28. Prof. Hathaway.

HYGIENE.—Special efforts to impress the teacher with the importance of hygiene and sanitation. How to keep well and physically efficient is the special aim of this course. W. Th. 9:35 L. H. 23. Prof. Corr.

PEDAGOGY.—School management, general and special methods of teaching, elementary principles of child nature, school hygiene and sanitation, personality of teacher, relation of school and community, and other practical pedagogical questions. M. T. W. Th. F. 11:35 P. H. 25. Prof. Thackston.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.—The main features of the ordinary text-book in physical geography will be studied. Along with this stress will be placed on the effects the physical features have on man—his commercial and social life. This will be correlated with agriculture. M. T. 3:30 A. H. 1. Prof. Floyd.

POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.—Special attention will be given to Florida and its relation to other states. A thoro review of the geography of the United States and the world. Instruction will be given in the use of text-books, maps, globes, industrial products, stereoscope, post-cards and newspapers. M. W. Th. F. 4:35 L. H. 23. Prof. Corr.

ORTHOGRAPHY.—The spelling of common words will be stressed. Correct spelling in all forms of written work demanded. How best to teach spelling. M. T. 10:35 P. H. 28. Prof. Hathaway.

READING.—Practice in reading required each week. Teachers are so drilled in reading that they will be able to

read well to their classes. The methods and principles of teaching reading are given. Th. F. 10:35 P. H. 28. Prof. Hathaway.

U. S. HISTORY.—Two Sections, each covering thoro review of State-adopted book.

Sec. 1. M. T. W. F. 8:00 L. H. 11. Prof. McMullen.

Sec. 2. T. W. Th. F. 1:35 L. H. 11. Prof. McMullen.

FLORIDA HISTORY.—Adopted book will be covered. W. Th. 2:35 L. H. 22. Prof. McMullen.

For the above courses the following text-books will be used. These text-books will be used also as a basis for the questions in the Florida Uniform Examinations for County Certificates beginning June 6th and Sept 5th, 1916.

These and all other books for the Summer School may be obtained at the University Book Store, Language Hall.

Algebra—Milne's High School.

Theory and Practice—Lincoln's Everyday Pedagogy.

Arithmetic—Milne's Progressive, Book III.

Grammar—Hyde's Two Book Course in English, Book II.

Florida History—Bennett and Brevard's.

Civil Government—James and Sanford's Our Government.

Geography—Frye's Higher Geography.

Agriculture—Duggar's Agriculture for Southern Schools.

Physiology—Rithcie's Human Physiology.

Composition—Huntington's Elements of Composition.

Reading—Any text.

Physical Geography—Maury-Simond's.

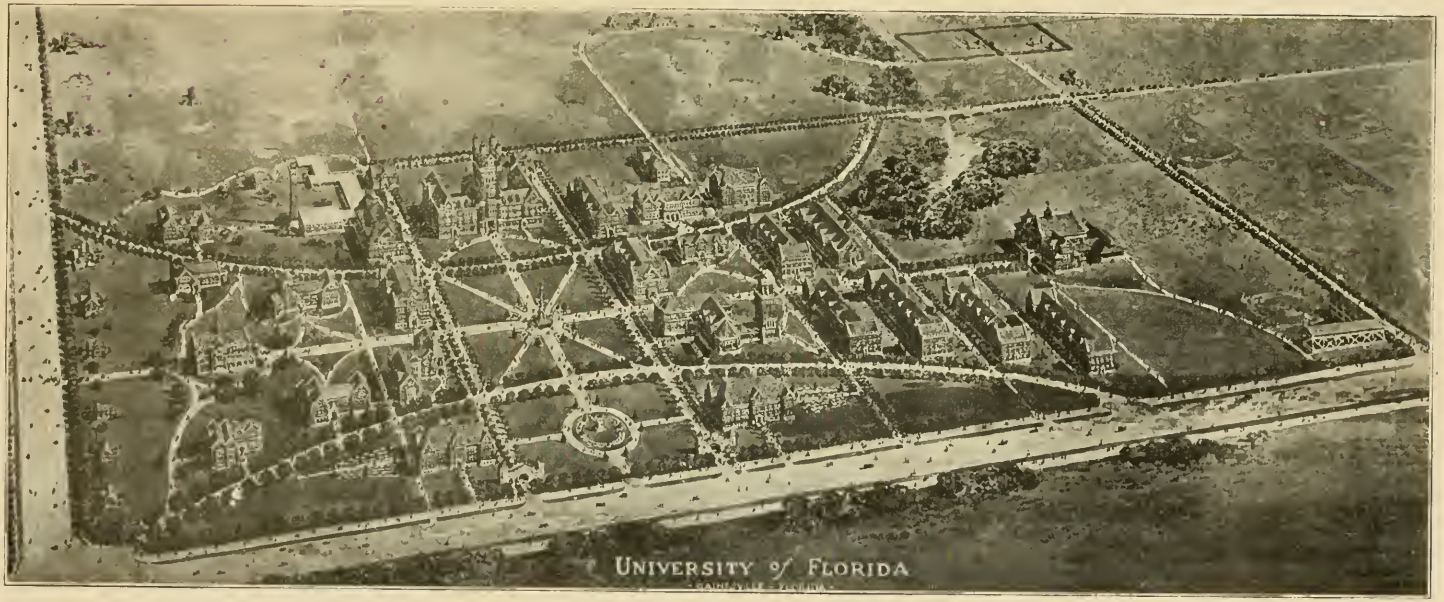
Orthography—Aswell's New Century Speller.

History—Our Republic.

The following courses of study lead to the State Certificate, and to normal and professional credits, which may be applied toward a normal school diploma and a College degree.

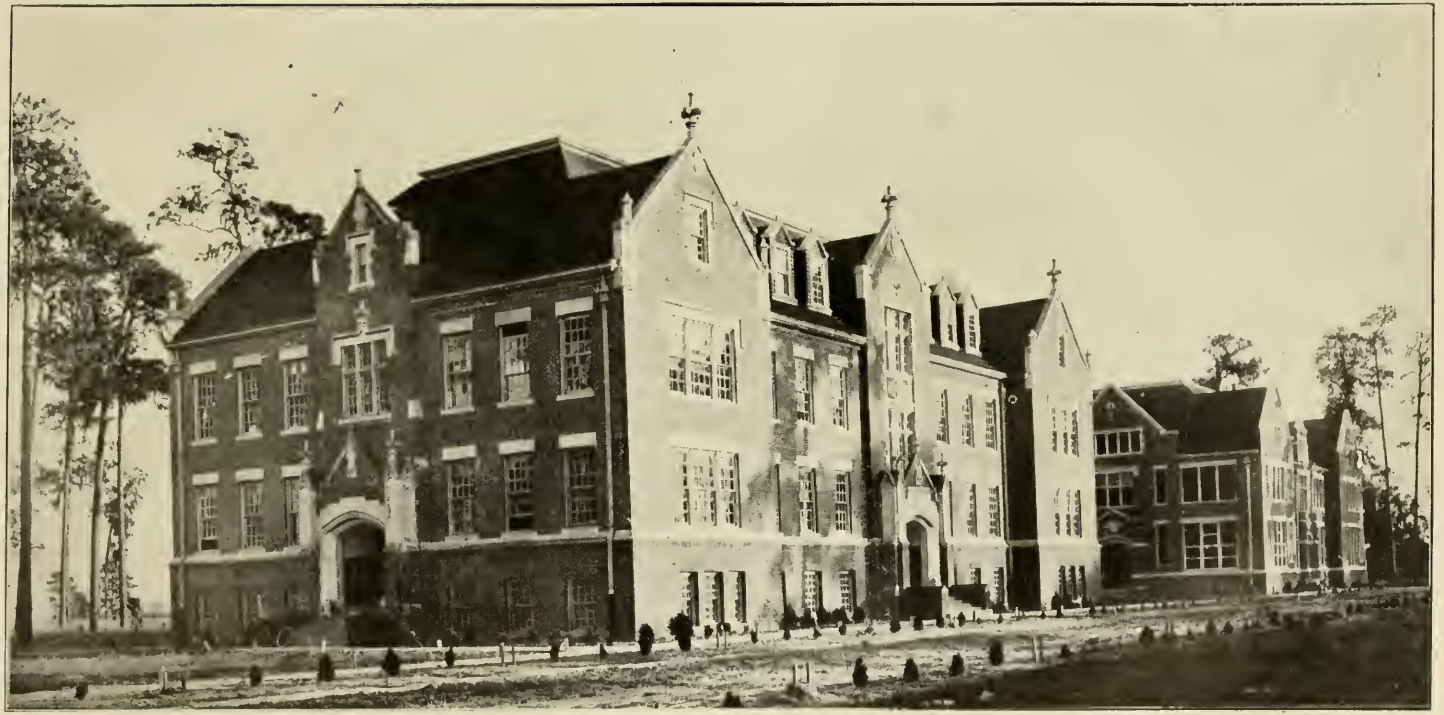
BEGINNER'S PLANE GEOMETRY.—M. T. W. F. 8:00 P. H. 1. Prof. Buchholz.

PLANE GEOMETRY.—Review course. M. T. W. F. 9:35 P. H. 1. Prof. Buchholz.

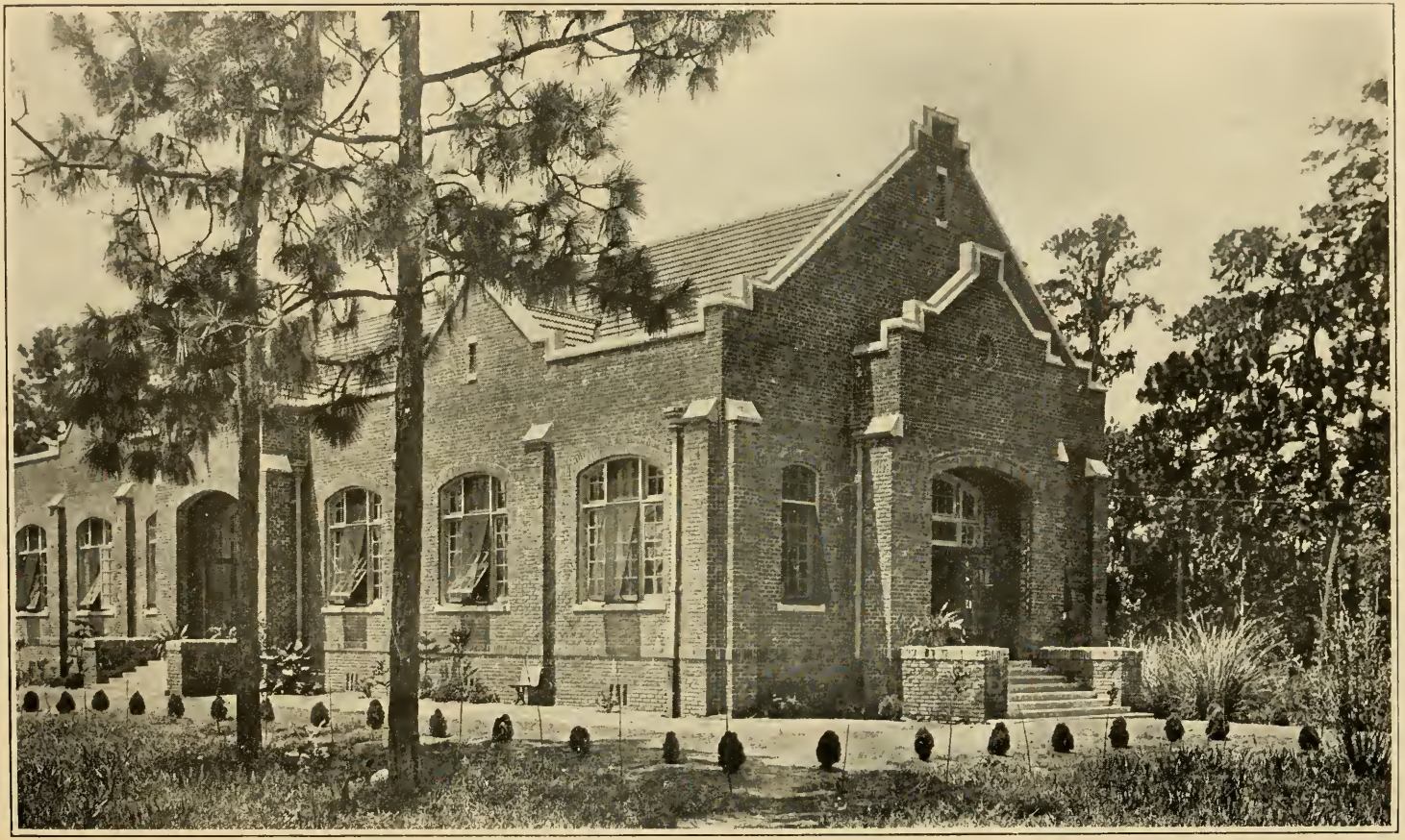


This is a bird's-eye view of the University campus as it is being developed. Already more than six hundred thousand dollars have been invested on permanent improvements here, and other buildings are going up as fast as needed and funds permit.

THOMAS HALL, One of the Dormitories, Completed 1906



PEABODY HALL, Where Summer School is Conducted, Completed 1914



THE COMMONS

SOLID GEOMETRY.—T. W. Th. F. 2:35 P. H. 1. Prof. Buchholz.

PLANE TRIGONOMETRY.—M. W. Th. F. 1:35 L. H. 23. Prof. Corr.

PHYSICS.—A general course such as is usually given in standard secondary schools—lectures, recitations, demonstrations, and a limited amount of individual laboratory work. M. T. W. Th. 10:35. Laboratory W. F. 3:35-5:30 P. H. 1. Prof. Cawthon.

BEGINNERS' LATIN.—M. T. W. Th. 1:35 P. H. 21. Prof. Robinson.

CAESAR.—In this course three books will be thoroly studied. Composition. M. T. W. Th. 2:35 P. H. 21. Prof. Robinson.

VIRGIL.—Three books of Virgil are read and, in addition, prose composition will be given. M. W. Th. F. 8:00 P. H. 21. Prof. Robinson.

RHETORIC.—A general course in composition and rhetoric. M. T. W. F. 3:35 P. H. 28. Prof. Hathaway.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.—The history of English Literature as outlined by Halleck's New English Literature will be given. T. W. Th. F. 11:35 L. H. Prof. Himes.

METHODS IN ENGLISH.—This course will cover the best modern methods of teaching English in primary and grammar grades, with attention given to teaching of reading, language and grammar. M. T. W. Th. 3:35 L. H. 23. Prof. Himes.

PSYCHOLOGY.—A beginner's course in psychology with applications to teaching. M. T. W. Th. 8:00 P. H. 17. Prof. Cox.

ZOOLOGY.—In connection with the text-book study, typical specimens illustrating the different groups will be dissected and studied in the laboratory to obtain as comprehensive an idea of their structure and physiology as possible. M. W. Th. F. 11:35 S. H. 1. Prof. Floyd.

BOTANY.—In classroom and laboratory the structure, morphology, reproduction and classification will be studied. After students have been prepared for them, field trips will

be taken when representative types of important families will be collected and identified. M. T. W. Th. 4:35 S. H. 1. Prof. Floyd.

HORTICULTURE. — *Plant Propagation.* Lectures and demonstrations with field practice will be given in propagating plants by means of cuttings, buds, grafts, layers, etc. Testing seeds, the influence of depth, moisture, and temperature on germination and some fundamental physiological processes will be included. This may be taken for college credit. M. T. W. F. 9:35 A. H. 1. Prof. Floyd.

GENERAL HISTORY.—This course will make a general survey of the world's history with special stress upon the most important events. M. T. Th. F. 10:35 L. H. 11. Prof. McMullen.

COLLEGE ALGEBRA.—Selected topics of algebra that lie beyond the high school course. M. T. W. Th. 11:35 P. H. 31. Prof. Cawthon.

ELEMENTARY GERMAN.—A course in the grammar and composition of the language, suited to the requirements of beginners and of those wishing to review the subject. M. T. W. Th. F. 10:35 P. H. 1. Prof. Buchholz.

BIRD-STUDY.—A course in Bird-Study, to be conducted in cooperation with the National Association of Audubon Societies. Work to begin Monday, July 10, 1916, and to continue four weeks. Courses designed for those who wish to know the birds and for those who teach nature-study. Fifteen (or twenty) lectures, and daily field trips. Some of the topics to be considered in the lectures are as follows: Ancestry; classification of the birds of eastern North America; anatomy with special reference to the external parts which are most used in classification; relation between structure and feeding habits; plumage and moults; songs; nesting habits; food with reference to economic value; theories and facts of migration; distribution; bird-protection; Audubon Societies; practical suggestions for bird-study in schools; literature. The most important part of the work, however, will be the field trips, the object of which will be to learn to identify by eye and ear the birds found in the vicinity during July. Students will learn to use the keys in the

handbook, so that they may continue the study independently.

As a part of the field-work, special attention will be paid to the identification of trees and all kinds of plants which are concerned with the life-history of birds.

Field or opera glasses will be very useful in this course.

Conducted by George Clyde Fisher, Ph.D., Assistant Curator, American Museum of Natural History.

PRIMARY METHODS.—This course includes primary methods, as applied to work in the first three grades of the public schools. Drawing and singing. (Time devoted to each subject in this group to be arranged by the instructor.) Daily 10:35-12-30 and 4:35 A. H. 10. Prof. Stevens.

The examinations this year on Primary Methods will be based on "Class Teaching and Management," by William E. Chancellor.

"Augsburg's Drawing System," Book I.

Nature Study and Life, by Hodge.

Miss Arnold's Waymarks for Teachers.

COMMERCIAL COURSES

For the first time the Summer School is now able to announce Commercial Courses. Fees for these are as follows:

Bookkeeping thru the term for	$ 5.00
Shorthand thru the term for	5.00
Commercial Arithmetic thru the term for	5.00
Any two of the above combined for	7.50
All three of above combined for	10.00

Prof. W. E. Keen, head of the commercial department of Palm Beach High School, will be the teacher of these subjects in the Summer School. He is a man of thirteen years of successful experience in this line of work.

SPANISH.—*Elementary Course.*—Drills in pronunciation and important grammatical forms, elementary syntax, dictation, daily written exercises, memorizing of vocabularies and short poems, translation. Daily 9:35 L. H. 9. Prof. Crow.

PORTUGUESE.—*Elementary Course.*—Drills in pronunciation and important grammatical forms, elementary syntax,

dictation, daily written exercises, memorizing of vocabularies and short poems, translation. Daily 8:00 L. H. 9. Prof. Crow.

SOUTH AMERICAN GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY.—*Lecture Course.*—Correlation of physical with political and commercial geography; history, institutions and customs; international relations, especially those with the United States. M. F. 11:35 L. H. 9. Prof. Crow.

SPANISH.—*Intermediate or Advanced Course.*—The character of the course will depend largely upon the needs of the students taking it. Daily 3:35 L. H. 9. Prof. Crow.

PHILOSOPHY I*b*.—*Experimental Psychology.*—This course will be mainly laboratory work. The student learns to work with the standard apparatus and becomes somewhat familiar with the current problems in Experimental Psychology. Special attention will be given to methods of psychological investigations and the collection and treatment of data. Five hours to be arranged. P. H. 17. Prof. Cox.

PHILOSOPHY III*b*.—*The Philosophical Poets.*—A study of the philosophical problems and their solution as given by the world's greatest poets. Such problems as Creation, Nature, Life, Freedom and Conduct will be given special attention. Daily 10:35 P. H. 19. Prof. Cox.

PHILOSOPHY IV*b*.—*Abnormal Psychology.*—A study of the abnormal phases of mental life. Such topics as dreams, illusions, hallucinations, suggestion, hypnotism, hysteria, diseases of the memory, diseases of the will, etc. Special attention will be given to mental hygiene. Daily 11:35 P. H. 17. Prof. Cox.

MUSIC AND ORATORY

MUSIC.—The University Summer School is again offering courses in music. These courses should appeal to a great many teachers, for they will be practical and helpful in the way of training teachers for carrying on music in their public school work. Special attention will be given to public school music, sight singing, etc. This part of the work will receive special emphasis, since it is the most practical and helpful course for the majority of the public

school pupils. In addition to this courses will be offered in both class and private instruction in voice culture, piano, violin, and history of music.

On account of the lack of public funds, a fee will be charged for this work. Those who are interested in this work should see Miss Mary Connor on arriving at the University.

EXPRESSION AND PUBLIC SPEAKING.—In the courses offered particular attention will be given to establishing a correct method of breathing, to correcting faulty articulation, and to teaching the principles of interpretation by voice, gesture, and facial expression. In these studies special attention will be given to preparing teachers for carrying on this work in the public schools.

On account of lack of funds a small tuition fee is charged. Those interested see Prof. J. M. Chapman.

TEXT-BOOKS

The above courses that lead to the State Certificate Examination will be based upon the following text-books. These, as well as the texts for the other courses, may be secured at the University Book Store in Language Hall.

Plane and Solid Geometry—Milne's.
Trigonometry—Wentworth's Plane.
Physics—Carhart & Chute's. The First Principles of.
Botany—Bergen's Elements of (Southern States Edition).
Zoology—Colton's Descriptive and Practical.
Latin—Allen & Greenough's New Grammar.
Caesar. (Three books.) Any text will answer.
Virgil. (Three books.) Any text will answer.
English Literature—Halleck's New.
Halleck's Psychology and Psychic Culture.
General History—Myers' Revised Edition.
Rhetoric—Canby & Opdycke's Elements of Composition.

SPECIAL AND PUBLIC LECTURES

The Summer School is happy to announce that Clifton F. Hodge, Ph.D., Professor of Social Biology, University of Oregon, will lecture here June 29, 30, and July 1. His lec

tures on Civic Biology will be of vital interest to principals and high school teachers. Those on Nature Study will be of special value to grade teachers. Evenings he will deliver lectures of more general interest. Dr. Hodge is one of the most able men America has produced in the field of social sciences; and so much in demand that it was with much difficulty that the University secured his services for even this short time.

SPORTS AT THE SUMMER SCHOOL

The swimming pool, gymnasium and cement tennis courts will be at the service of all Summer School students. These places of recreation and pleasure should be constantly frequented by all those who attend the Summer School. It is probable that there will be in charge of these amusement places a skilled and trained director who will give his time toward teaching lessons in smimming and special physical culture work. If it is possible to organize classes in this kind of work it will be necessary to charge a small fee for carrying it on. However, the opportunities will be so great that all should be glad to take advantage of them.

REGULATIONS

When credit or extension of certificates is desired the following regulations established by the Summer School Board must be followed:

1. No teacher shall be allowed to take more than twenty hours per week of purely academic subjects.
2. No teacher shall take less than five hours per week of professional work.
3. The maximum hours per week, including professional, vocational and academic subjects, shall, in no case, exceed twenty-seven hours per week. Two laboratory hours to be counted as one hour of academic work.

It is hoped that all teachers will recognize the wisdom of the above regulations. To fulfill its highest mission the Summer School should not be utilized merely for the purpose of "cramming" for examinations.

Attention is directed to the following section of the Summer School Act:

EXTENSION OF TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES

Section Six of a recent Act of the Legislature provides:

"All teachers attending any one of the summer schools herein created and whose work entitles them to credit therefrom upon making proof of the same to any County Superintendent of Public Instruction in this State are hereby entitled to one year's extension on any teacher's certificate they may hold and which has not fully expired."

Under this section of the law, no certificate of credit making proof of the work done will be granted by the State Superintendent and the Presidents of the Summer Schools, except to those teachers who attend the full term and whose work shall be satisfactory to the faculty concerned.

CREDIT TOWARDS NORMAL SCHOOL AND COLLEGE DEGREES

Section Five of Summer School Act is as follows:

"All work performed at the said Summer Schools shall be of such character as to entitle the students doing the same to collegiate, normal or professional credit therefor, and may be applied toward making a degree."

All who expect to occupy dormitory rooms, which in every case are comfortable and commodious, should make reservations as soon as possible.

For room reservations and general information as to the Summer School, address

JNO. A. THACKSTON,
Dean of Teachers' College,
Gainesville, Fla.