

The Summer School is a Distinctive Feature of L. S. U.

Summer School Students

The summer school has proven to be a popular institution. Teachers come in increasing numbers to prepare themselves to do better work in their profession; other students, by doing summer work are enabled to shorten their college courses, a fact of prime importance in these strenuous days. The character of the summer school students and the quality of their preparation has always been high. An examination of the summer school records shows not only that the state of Louisiana has a splendid body of teachers, but also that the University offers inducements to the best of them to make further preparation for their life work. Among them are found parish superintendents, principals, teachers of elementary and high schools and high school and college graduates. The following list of institutions from which the summer students of 1911 came proves the attraction of the University and of the state. (High schools are not given in this list):

Boschob College, Louisiana State Normal School, Peabody College, Georgia State Normal School, University of Nashville, University of Missouri, University of Chicago, University of Tennessee, West Virginia State Normal School, Pennsylvania State Normal School, Vanderbilt University, Southwestern Louisiana Industrial Institute, Louisiana Industrial Institute, Pratt Institute, Illinois State Normal University, Jefferson College, Sam Houston Normal School, Mt. Lebanon College, St. Aloysius College, Baldwin College (Virginia), Tulane University, Valparaiso University, Iuka Normal School (Mississippi),

Whitworth College (Mississippi), Mississippi Industrial Institute and College, Bessie T.H. College (La.), Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Alabama District Agricultural Schools, Bell Haven College (Mississippi), Louisiana Female College, Centenary College, Nashville Bible School, Dickson College (Tennessee), New Orleans Normal School, Blue Mountain Female College (Mississippi), Home Institute (New Orleans), Methodist Woman's College, Central University of Kentucky, Nowata College, Louisiana College, Mississippi Synodical College, Hardin Collegiate Institute (Kentucky), St. Mary's Dominican Academy, Northwestern University, Natchez Institute, Southern Normal School (Kentucky), Buford College (Tennessee), Sacred Heart Academy, Hillman College (Mississippi), Institute Robert (Belgium), University of Louvain, Columbia University, Draughon's Business College, University of Texas, Michigan Normal School, Westminster College (Texas), McFerrin College, Emory College, Southern Kentucky College, Rankin College (Tennessee), Hartford College (Kentucky), Morris Institute (Iowa), University of Oklahoma, North Texas College, University of Mississippi, Mansfield College, Kentucky Normal School, Iowa State Normal School, Denver University, Wake Forest College, Keeble College, McGehee College (Mississippi), Mississippi College, Florida Normal School, St. John's College (Shreveport), Missouri Synodical College, United States Naval Academy, Rugby Academy, Millsaps College, Port Gibson Female College, Alabama State Normal School, Moravian Seminary (Bethlehem, Pennsylvania),



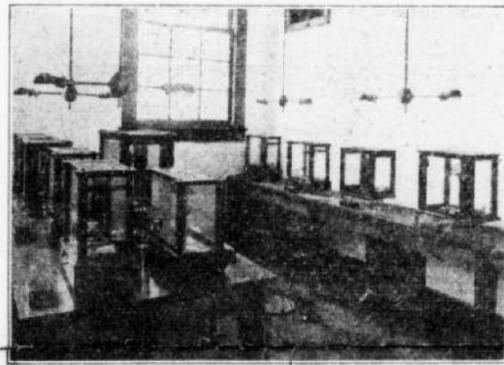
THE NEW ALUMNI BUILDING.

Summer School Courses

For several years the authorities of the University have conducted a summer school for the benefit of teachers, being subjects and others prepared to do work of

Accounting, Agricultural Education college grade. At first four weeks in three courses, Agriculture, six weeks, it was extended to six, and courses. Annual Institute (three three years ago was made a regular course). Arts and Crafts (five three weeks session). The work is of course, Botany (four courses), regular college grade and is taken Chemistry (three courses), Drawing (two courses), English (two courses), Domestic Science (two of Arts and Sciences, the Teachers' courses), Science (two courses), College, and the College of Agriculture, Education (two courses), English

Language and Literature (seven courses), French (four courses), Geography (two courses), History (three courses), Kindergarten (three courses), Latin (six courses), Law (two courses), Mathematics (ten courses), Mechanic Arts, Methods of Teaching (two courses), Chemistry, English (two courses), Mathematics, Latin, Physics (seven courses), Music (three courses), Nature Study, Physics (four courses), Political Science (three courses), Psychology (three courses), Stenography and Typewriting, Sociology, Zoology (two courses).



VIEW OF CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

WORKING SCHOLARSHIPS.

In order to insure efficiency and to aid good students of limited means, a number of working scholarships have been established. These scholarships are awarded annually to the applicants who have made the best records in study and conduct during the previous year and are otherwise qualified for the work required. Students who are appointed to these scholarships assist in the laboratories, dining hall, in the library, in the offices of the University, as night watchmen, etc. The time consumed in the work is not enough to interfere seriously with study. By means of these scholarships many excellent students have been enabled to pay a large part of their expenses at the University.

Occupations of the Graduates

The graduates of the University have chosen numerous occupations, 59 or more in all. Among these may be mentioned the kindred occupations of architecture, civil, electrical, mechanical, mining and sanitary engineering, which have taken 140 of the graduates. There are 38 merchants and of bankers, brokers, bookkeepers, traveling salesmen and business managers there are 44; physicians number 53 and dental surgeons 4; there are 37 farmers and planters, and 17 more engaged in some form of work relating to agriculture.

Thirteen have been members of the state legislature, three have been members of congress and three state senators; state and federal officers number 5, judges 11, army officers 8 and navy officers 1. There are 5 editors and 5 clergymen and 29 graduates are pursuing advanced work at this or other universities.

The insurance business takes three and the real estate business two; rail-

way administration 13, three have been sheriffs, one is an actor, seven are district attorneys, two are dairy-men, one is an inventor, three are lumbermen and five are veterinary surgeons; lawyers, dead and alive, number 128; commercial chemists 8, sugar chemists 37 and sugar engineers 15.

One of the most influential occupations is that of teaching. It calls for 126 graduates, 21 of whom are college professors and instructors in this and other states, 29 are parish superintendents and high school principals, 72 are high school teachers and six are presidents of state institutions. Every Louisiana state institution of learning, but one, was organized or reorganized by a Louisiana State University graduate, and five of them are still headed by graduates. In addition 15 are engaged in the investigation work of agricultural experiment stations.

houses of Baton Rouge. Nearly all of the military students board and lodge in the barracks. The law students, the women students, members of the Junior and Senior classes, who do not drill, and others whose parents so desire, board with the families living near the University campus. Board, washing, furniture rent, fuel, lights, water and servants' attendance costs at the University \$14.50 per month. In town the cost is from \$15 to \$25 per month.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Chapel exercises are held at the University every other morning except Saturday and Sunday. On Sunday every military student is required to attend the church of his choice, unless excused by special request of his parent or guardian. Students who live in town are not subject to compulsory attendance. There are six churches in Baton Rouge—Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian and Protestant Episcopal. All of the churches welcome the at-

tendance of the University students at the church services and at Sunday school.

The Young Men's Christian Association has a large membership and holds frequent meetings.

DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS BY COLLEGES AND CLASSES.

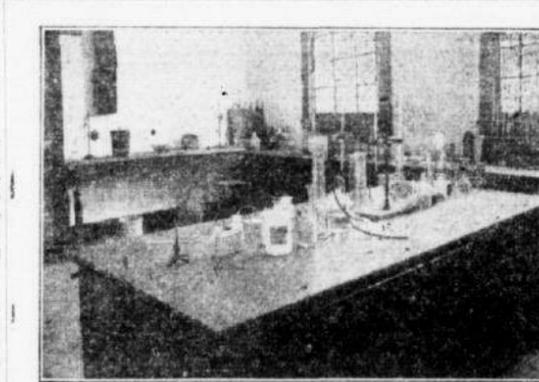
The students of the University were enrolled last session in the several schools and colleges of the University as follows:

College of Arts and Sciences	184
Teachers College	47
College of Agriculture	56
School of Agriculture	89
College of Engineering	119
Audubon Sugar School	100
Graduate Department	12
Law School	57
By classes the students were enrolled as shown in the following table:	
Senior Class	88
Junior Class	69
Sophomore Class	120
Freshman Class	204
Special Students	25
Graduate Students	13
First Year Law	61
Second Year Law	26
School of Agriculture	89

The above lists do not include the students of the winter course and of the summer school.

SPECIAL CROPS.

The Experiment Stations are doing a great work in testing the adaptability to this climate of a great diversity of plants, such as fiber crops,



ANOTHER VIEW OF CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

grasses, medicinal plants, oil-bearing plants, plants to be used for fertilizer, only aromatic herbs, rare fruits and vegetables, shrubs, flowers, etc.

SOCIETY OF THE ALUMNI.

The society is composed of the graduates of the University and other old students who have from time to time been admitted to membership from the number of those who attended the University one session, were not dishonorably discharged, and have since led useful and creditable lives. The Alumni meet annually at the University during the last week of the session, and their exercises are a prominent feature of the commencement.

Among them are many men who have achieved great success and risen to high rank in their respective callings; and their annual reunions at the University are fruitful in pleasure and benefit to themselves and to their Alma Mater.

The officers of the Society of the Alumni are as follows: R. G. Pleasant, president; G. H. Clinton, first vice president; Cleveland Dear, second vice president; A. T. Prescott, secretary-treasurer; J. F. Broussard, historian and assistant secretary.

Judge D. M. Miller, in charging the grand jury at Brookhaven, ordered investigation into reports that corrupt methods were used at the recent primary election in Lincoln county.

Special Features of Summer School

In addition to the regular academic work in English, Latin, French, Economics, History, Political Science, Zoology, Geography, Accounting, Philosophy, Mathematics, Physics, Botany, Zoology and Chemistry, and the professional work in Education, Psychology, and School Administration, a new departure was made at the last two summer schools in adding departments of Instruction which are now organized during the regular session. The Demonstration High School, for example, under Professor Leo M. Payet, State High School Inspector, gave opportunity to 190 teachers for observing the model high school work and for conferences in regard to problems of teaching and school management. In the Demonstration School regular high school classes were organized and the state course of study pursued for nine weeks. This was one of the best regular departments of the summer school.

Another popular department was that of Music under Professor F. J. Jeffers of Stanford University. Professor Jeffers in addition to teaching classes in public school music, trained a splendid chorus as well as a glee club. At the close of the session the

music students presented the sacred cantata, "Esther, the Beautiful Queen."

The Domestic Science department was organized for the first time in 1910 and has proven a success from the beginning. During the session of 1911 60 teachers were instructed by Miss Nellie Fitzgerald of the Stout Institute.

In Arts and Crafts Miss Floy Hanson of Columbia University trained 60 teachers to be torch bearers of a finer appreciation of the beautiful to the children of their communities. In social work and drawing Professor Herge gave instructions to principals and teachers in the elements of Mechanical Arts. They were taught to construct book-cases, hat racks, porch swings, lamp shades, desks and other pieces of furniture useful in school rooms. Teachers who have taken Professor Herge's work will be more competent to introduce into their schools the industrial work now so much in demand.

Miss Corliss Fonde and her assistants have conducted for three years a successful kindergarten and have also trained classes in the foreign folk games and dances. This part of the summer work was very popular with all.

A New Policy in Summer School

The extension of the summer session to nine weeks has made it possible for summer students to work toward a degree. The work of four summer sessions is about equivalent to a year's work in residence, and many teachers and other students have taken advantage of this opportunity to enroll in the regular college classes and prepare for graduation.

Some who have had advanced work at other colleges were able to enter the Junior and Senior classes and will complete their work during the summer sessions. Others will complete their work during summer sessions and during the regular term. Already several have been enabled to graduate and hereafter will be. And more will

finish each year. At present the summer enrollment in the regular work is distributed as follows by classes:

Freshman class 48, Sophomore class 26, Junior class 65, Senior class 30.

The great majority of the summer students who are regularly classified are enrolled in the Teachers College or in the College of Arts and Sciences. At present 68 summer students are enrolled in the College of Arts and Sciences and 91 in the Teachers College. Other summer students are pursuing courses which will enable them to secure regular classification at any time they so desire. The result of this policy will be to furnish to the schools with a few years, many more college graduates as principals and teachers.

University and Private School

The University draws its attendance not only from public schools but from the private preparatory schools of this and adjoining states and of foreign countries. Graduates from private schools are admitted to the Freshman class upon the same conditions as graduates of public schools. On the roll of the present Freshman class are representatives from the following private schools:

Dixon Academy, St. Joseph's College, Franklinton Central Institute, Crescent Institute, Thibodaux College, Spring Hill College, Jefferson College, New Orleans Dental College, St. Joseph's Commercial Institute, St. John's College (Shreveport), Bowling Green Normal School, Western Mill-

tary Academy, Jefferson Military Academy, College of the Immaculate Conception, St. Ann's School (Bertrand), General Technical Institute (Cunary Islands), Shortell's Academy (Montreal), University of San Jose, Columbia Military Academy (Tennessee), Culver Military Academy, Memphis University School, Chamberlin-Hunt Academy, St. Aloysius College, Porter Military Academy, Red Wing Seminary (Minnesota), Rugby Academy, Soule Business College, Newman Manual Training School, Washington and Lee University, Hallam Preparatory College, St. Vincent's Academy, Mozzo College (Porto Rico), College of San Jose, Collegio de San Pablo (Porto Rico).

Agricultural Demonstration Train

Professor Dodson and the other members of the College of Agriculture have inaugurated a new method of popularizing the scientific work of the Agricultural department and of the Experiment Station. They have during the past session conducted agricultural demonstration trains in cooperation with the following railroads: The Southern Pacific, Iron Mountain, Rock Island, Kansas City Southern and the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific.

These trains carried among other exhibits, two live stock cars and an agricultural exhibit coach equipped by the University. They were accompanied by the following members of the University faculty: Professor Dodson, Dr. Dalrymple and Professors Kidder, Jordan, Tiebout and Roy.

CORRESPONDENCE.

1. The four stations receive and answer approximately 10,000 letters a year pertaining to agricultural topics.

The speeches delivered by these gentlemen reached more than 55,000 people along the Southern Pacific lines, about 15,000 people on the Iron Mountain, and about 20,000 people on the Rock Island. Nearly 100,000 people were reached in one season in this way. Already the various departments of the College of Agriculture are preparing for other demonstration trains which will be conducted during the next session.

2. The Experiment Stations publish from six to eight bulletins a year, issuing from 5 to 15,000 copies of each, and these are distributed to the farmers of the state.

The University and Public Schools

As the head of the public school system of the state the work of the University is closely related to that of the state high schools. Its work begins where that of the high school ends. All of the 98 approved high schools of the state are affiliated with the University and their graduates are passed without examination into the Freshman class. Numbers of public high schools in other states are similarly affiliated. The present Freshman class contains representatives of the following public high schools:

Baton Rouge, Napoleonville, Gueydan, Jena, Baywood, Houma, Bay St.

Louis, Miss., Labadieville, Minden, Boyce, Evergreen, Vidalia, Haynesville, Independence, Oak Grove, Coushatta, College of the City of New York, Bernice, Gloster, Miss., Brooklyn Manual Training School, St. Landry, Farmerville, Roseland, Maron, Lake Arthur, Reserve, St. Joseph, Moreauville, Jennings, Grand Cheniere, Colfax, Cheneyville, Shreveport, Carencro, Weeh, Crowley, Plain Dealing, Amite, Tallulah, Columbia, New Orleans, Lecompte, Vicksburg, Miss., Marksville, Monroe City, University of Missouri Training School, Mageburg Gymnasium (Germany), Abbeville, Alexandria, Jeanerette, Ponce



A GROUP OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.



THE "MODEL ROAD" AVENUE.