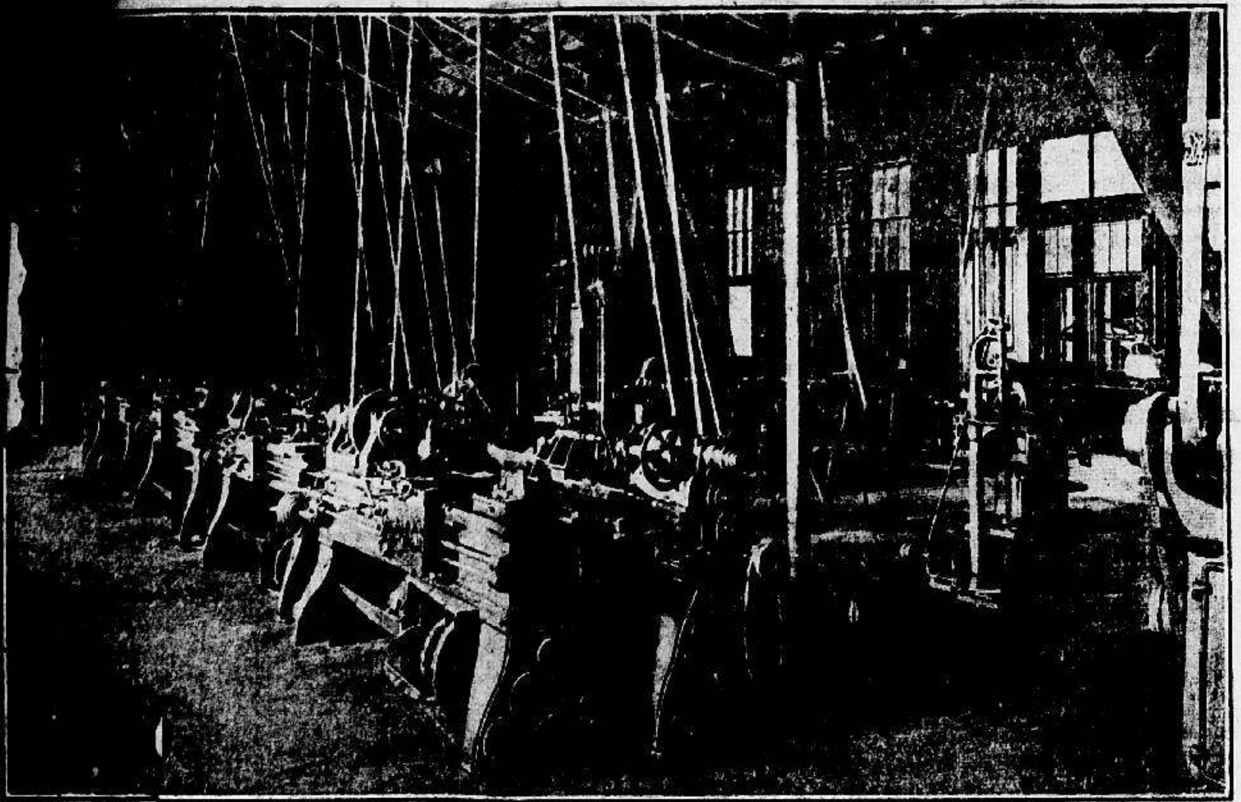
How L. S. U. Teaches "Practical Things"



VIEW IN MACHINE SHOP.

VIEW IN FORGE SHOP.

Graduates of Louisiana State University "Know How"

University Organization

...of the Act of 1877, ...na State University, ...al and Mechanical ...title of the institu- ...e Louisiana State ...ricultural and Me- ...it is organized into ...ts and colleges: ...Arts and Science, the ...culture, the College of ...he Audubon Sugar ...w School, the Teachers ...raduate Department, and ...School.

...College of Arts and Sciences ...college are grouped the sub- ...formerly composed the ...ary, Latin-Science, General ...e, Commercial and Premedical ...of study. The following de- ...ts are included: Latin, Greek, ..., Chemistry, Commerce, Com- ..., Medicine, Economics and ..., Education, English, Geol- ...tory, Mathematics, Modern ..., Philosophy, Physics, Po- ...nce, Psychology, Public ...nd Zoology. The work is ...that a student may not ...the training considered ...nded education, while ...time the scheme of in- ...elastic, especially after ...more year, enabling a stu- ...ecialize in the subjects of ... Thus, he may pursue a ...dy emphasizing any one ...divisions: (1) Litera- ...uages, ancient and ..., the political and ...other philosophical ...er study of com- ...problems; (4), the ...cal, physical, or ...is not the aim of ...s and Sciences to ...aining, but to pre- ...en for their life- ...n a well-balanced ...selection of stu- ...student to pursue ...afford excellent ...aching profession, ..., or for the study ... The degree of ...is given upon the ...ourse.

...of Agriculture.—In ...ulture emphasis is ...ical work of the ...thorough drill is ...cts that border ...e general subject ...work of this Col- ...visions: (1) The ...er, embracing a ...ng to the degree ...e (B. S.) and a ...hose who desire ...ching of scien- ...schools of Lou- ...f the Louisiana ...ent Stations, ...gations con- ...many lines of ...tific agriculture; ...griculture, which ...purpose of giving ...fic education to ...rs' sons who are ...the full college ...e; (4) the Depart- ...al Extension, which ...in organizing boys' ...her agricultural as- ...out the state, in ...disseminating infor- ...farmers, and as- ...lishment and su- ...al departments ...the Farm- ... which ... January ... tures, discussions and demonstrations along agricultural lines of most urgent importance to the planters and farmers of Louisiana. All of the work of the College of Agriculture has a practical bearing upon agricultural conditions in the State of Louisiana.

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

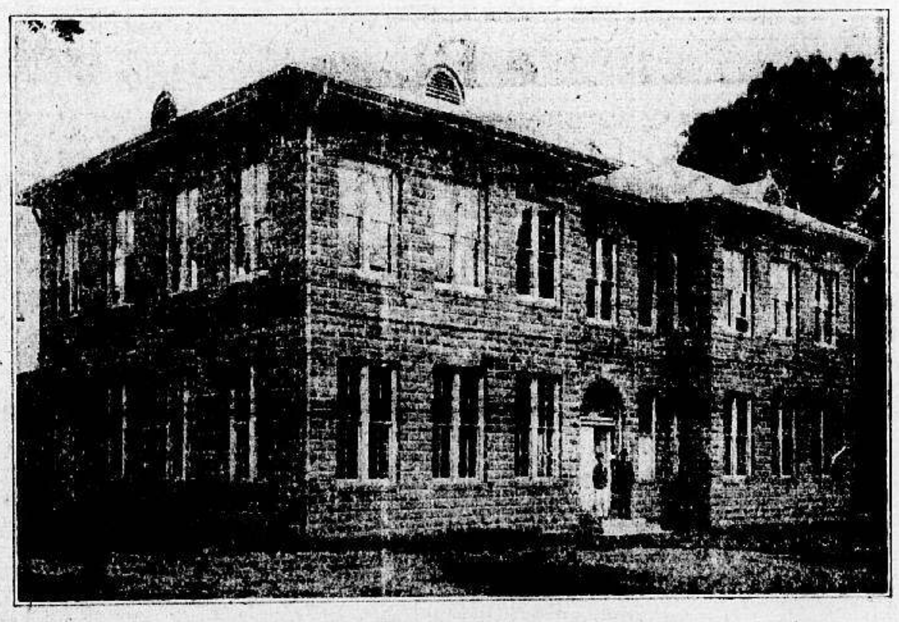
4. The Audubon Sugar School.—The aim of the Audubon Sugar School is to prepare men as experts in sugar-growing and manufacture. The course, five years in length, combines work of the Colleges of Engineering and Agriculture, and leads to the degree of Bachelor of Science (B. S.). The theoretical instruction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

5. The Law School.—The Law School was organized to carry out the provisions of Section 4 of the Act of 1877, which united the Louisiana State University and the Agricultural and Mechanical College. Section 4 directs that the University "shall provde general instruction and education in all the departments of literature, science, art, and industrial and professional pursuits, and it shall provide special instruction for the purpose of agriculture, the mechanic arts, mining, military science and art, civil engineering, law, medicine, commerce, and navigation." While not neglecting the common law branches, this school devotes special attention to the civil law and offers the best courses of instruction in the jurisprudence of Louisiana. The Supreme Court has recognized the diploma of the Law School as entitling its holder to obtain, without examination, a license to practice law in the State of Louisiana. The degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL. B.) is conferred upon a graduate of the Law School.

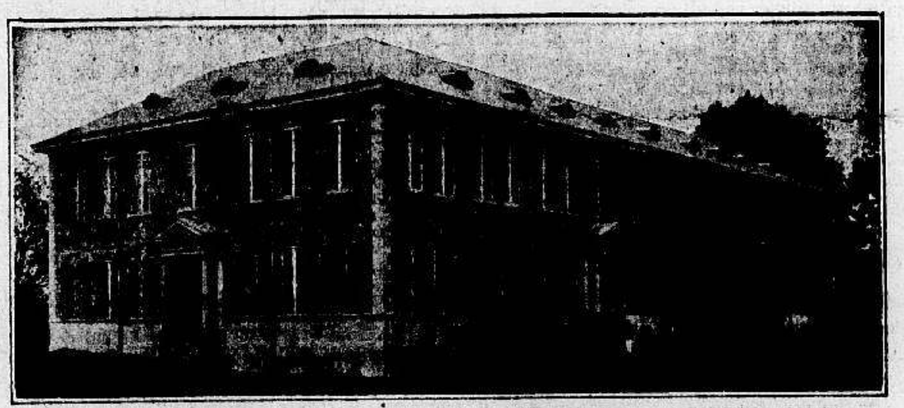
6. The Teachers College.—The Teachers College presents in definite organization the instruction offered by the University to students who wish to fit themselves by collegiate training for the higher grades of work in the public school system or to prepare themselves for positions as supervisors, principals and parish superintendents. The courses offered by the college are: (1) the prescribed work of 45 hours, which must be done under the regulations of the College of Arts and Science; (2) the professional course in Philosophy, Psychology, and Education; (3) courses in practical methods given under the direction of the heads of the various departments. The degree of Bachelor of Arts is conferred upon graduates of the Teachers College. In connection with the College of Agriculture a course is given for teachers of Agriculture, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science.

7. The Graduate Department.—The University offers graduate instruction in all the schools and colleges. The work is under the general supervision of a Committee on Graduate Courses, but the scope, form and methods of instruction are determined independently by each department. The graduate courses, one and two years in length, lead to the degrees of Master of Arts (M. A.), Master of Science (M. S.), Mechanical Engineer (M. E.), Civil Engineer (C. E.), Electrical Engineer (E.E.), and Chemical Engineer (Ch. E.).

8. The Summer School.—A summer school of nine weeks is conducted under the joint control of the University and the State Department of Education. Regular courses of collegiate grade are offered, the completion of which entitles the student to credit toward graduation. The courses are varied from summer to summer, thus affording opportunities for study to teachers and others who desire to attend two or more sessions and take new courses each session. Attendance at four summer sessions is equivalent to a year of residence.



MECHANICAL ENGINEERING LABORATORY.



ROBERTSON HALL—MECHANIC ARTS LIBRARY.

MILITARY ORGANIZATION.

Each male student of the University who enters below the Junior class (except those mentioned below) is required to drill and perform other military duties for two years. During the last session the cadet battalion numbered 375, and was organized into four companies, each officered by a captain, two lieutenants, five sergeants and eight corporals. In addition there is a hospital corps with three officers, a band with six officers and a staff of four officers.

The great majority of the cadets board and room in the barracks, where they are constantly under military discipline. Cadets, however, are permitted to board in town, if they or their parents so desire, and are under strict military discipline only when on the campus.

Students over 21 years of age, graduate students, women students, law students, residents of foreign countries, and those who have drilled two years at another college are not required to be members of the military corps, but must conform to such regulations as apply to them.

The military discipline trains the cadet in habits of neatness, order and punctuality, develops in him self-control and inculcates the principles of truth and honor and devotion to duty.

UNIVERSITY FACULTY.

The University is officered in its various departments by a faculty of 103 professors, instructors, scientific experts, and administrative officers. Of this body 66 devote their work primarily to class room and laboratory instruction, 23 are employed in the scientific work of the experiment stations and 14 are officers of administration.

The members of the University faculty were trained professionally in the leading institutions of the United States and other countries. Following is a list of the colleges and universities which have representatives in the faculty of Louisiana State University: Louisiana State University, Tulane, Richmond College, Johns Hopkins, Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Cornell, Leipzig, Missouri, Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons; Chicago, Virginia, Williams, Juniata, Washington and Lee, Berlin, Goettingen; the Agricultural Colleges of Mississippi, Texas, and Massachusetts; Drexel Institute, Southern University, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Purdue, United States Military Academy, Oxford, Oklahoma, Indiana, Vanderbilt, Leland Stanford, Princeton, Washington University, University of Paris, Wisconsin, Illinois, Toronto, Michigan and Nebraska.

THE RICE INDUSTRY.

1. The experiment station at Baton Rouge was the first in the United States to utilize the byproducts of the rice mill as stock feed. When the experiment stations were first established, the greater portion of the rice bran was thrown into the Mississippi river. It is now worth many thousand dollars to the state, mainly as the result of the demonstrations of the stations.

2. When the stations were established, rice polish was worth $6.00 a ton and hardly salable and not used as stock feed; now, it is worth $28 a ton, used extensively for feeding stock and the supply is not equal to the demand.

3. They have demonstrated that Phosphoric Acid, as a fertilizer material, increased the yield on most of the rice soils of the state.

4. They are accumulating considerable evidence that moderate use of Potash hardens the grain and improves the milling quality.

5. They are now carrying on extensive investigations in fertilizers for rice, best methods of irrigation, rotation, best varieties, destruction of red rice, etc.

6. They have made extensive investigations of rice weeds, their method of dissemination and means to assist in controlling them.

7. They have worked out the life history of some of the insects injurious to the rice plant, and have been able to make suggestions that will help control the damage due to them.

8. They are now carrying on investigations of the damage to stored grain by insects and testing fumigation of stored grain.

EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE.

Under the auspices of the College of Agriculture the short winter course has been conducted for the past two years. About 50 farmers attended the first winter course; 131 were enrolled in the last one. Two educational trains have been conducted and the agricultural faculty have assisted in conducting three other agricultural demonstration trains, reaching in all about 100,000 people during the session.

The Agricultural Extension department, under Professors Roy (who has been succeeded by Professor Richardson) and Howell, has undertaken the special work of organizing corn clubs and pig clubs among the boys of the state and domestic science clubs among the girls. At present 56 clubs are in active existence with a membership of 4,722 boys and about 2,000 girls.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

1. They have secured scientific data from which great improvements have been made in clarification of cane juices.

2. They have secured data for improving cane syrup making.

3. They have determined the fertilizer requirements of sugar cane for alluvial lands.

4. They have determined the influence of different elements of fertilizer on the composition of sugar cane.

5. They have introduced many new varieties of cane for experimental purposes, one of which has produced approximately one barrel of sugar per acre more than the home cane. One half the crop of the state is now of this variety.

6. They now have new seedlings that promise to be better than any thing previously tried.

7. They have worked out the life history of the sugar cane borer and decreased its destructiveness.

8. They have prevented the wide distribution of some other insects recently introduced by studying their life history and preventing dissemination.

9. They have worked out the cause of some destructive fungus diseases of sugar cane and made valuable suggestions for restricting the loss from these sources.

10. The Experiment Stations have been the active factor in introducing black strap molasses, which was formerly a waste product, but now a valuable stock feed, representing over a million dollars annually to the state.

11. They have increased the tonnage of sugar cane and reduced the cost of production from cultural experiments.

12. They have carried on investigations in the consumption of fuel and the use of bagasse that is designed to reduce greatly the cost of operation of the sugar house.

13. They have worked continually in co-operation with expert machinists improving sugar house machinery and farm implements.

14. The laboratories have made many determinations for facilitating the work of men improving sugar house machinery.

15. They have demonstrated the futility of trying to make sugar from sorphum and sugar beets in Louisiana.

16. They have carried on valuable investigations in the production of alcohol from black-strap molasses.

17. They have carried on investigations in irrigation and tile drainage of soils for sugar cane.

18. They have also carried on many other investigations concluding the propagation of cane, different methods of planting, cultivation, rotation of crops, amount and nature of loss from burning trash, etc.

19. Recent investigations have discovered the cause of considerable loss in sugar due to bacterial infection.

20. The station has discovered a new substances, the product of bacterial growth, that must be considered in accurate determination of sugar.

21. The research chemists at the sugar station have discovered means of recovering much of the crystalizable sugar of black-strap molasses and it is probable that this method can be perfected for commercial use.

22. A large per cent of the men directing research work in sugar cane throughout the world have been former members of the Sugar Experiment Station staff.

SCOPE OF THE UNIVERSITY WORK.

The scope of the field in which the representatives of the University work is wider than that of most institutions. Class room and laboratory instruction is given to resident students in 27 different departments of Literature, Philosophy and Science. The four experiment stations have a force of two score trained men constantly engaged in investigation and research concerning the problems relating to the industrial development of the state. The Extension division, by means of the short winter course, demonstration trains, farmers' institute, corn and pig clubs, and domestic science clubs, reaches thousands of people who cannot come to the University for regular instruction.

Student Organizations

The members of the student body of the University have organized societies, clubs and fraternities, the aims of which are social and athletic, as well as educational. Each of the seven regular classes has its formal organization with the full complement of officers—president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, historian, prophet and poett. It is largely through class organizations that the student body makes its influence felt in college affairs.

Organizations with more restricted membership, are the Young Men's Christian Association, the Athletic Association, the Sugar Club, the Sociedad Hispano-Americana, the Agricultural Club; the Garig Literary Society, the Hill Debating Society, the Graham Literary Society, the Cadet Band, five general fraternities and one sorority—Kappa Alpha, Kappa Sigma, Sigma Nu, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Pi Kappa Alpha and Kappa Delta; six local fraternities, the Friars' Club, S. H. A., the P. A. X. Club, the L. I. U. N., Theta Omega Phi and the Chain of Thirteen Mystic Links; several dance clubs, the Commercial Club, the Hobo Club, the New Orleans Club, the Tennis Club, the Rifle Club, the Civic Club, the Debating League, the Cross Country Club, the Co-ed Club, the Pan Hellenic Council, the Louisiana State University Orchestra, the German Club, the Francois Martin Law Club, the Dramatic Club and the editorial boards of the three student publications.

Through the various organizations the students organize their college life, come in contact with one another, develop college sentiment, find amusements and recreation. There are so many organizations that every student has opportunity to make his influence felt in at least one of them. The experience and training secured by the officers and members in these clubs has no slight value.