

COLLEGE BULLETIN

CATALOGUE NUMBER

NUMBER 14.

JUNE, 1906.

Issued Quarterly by the College of Industrial Arts, Denton, Texas.

Entered April 19, 1905, at Denton, Texas, as second-class matter, under Act of Congress of July 16, 1894

Courses of Study, College of Industrial Arts



Located at Denton



Fourth Year Begins September 25
1906

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COURSES OF STUDY, COLLEGE OF INDUSTRIAL ARTS (FOR YOUNG WOMEN)

LOCATED AT DENTON

FOURTH YEAR BEGINS SEPTEMBER 25
1906



AUSTIN, TEXAS
THE STATE PRINTING CO.



CALENDAR.

1906.

JANUARY.							JULY.						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
...	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7	6	9	10	11	12	13	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
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28	29	30	31	29	30	31
FEBRUARY.							AUGUST.						
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APRIL.							OCTOBER.						
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1907.

JANUARY.							JULY.						
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FEBRUARY.							AUGUST.						
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MARCH.							SEPTEMBER.						
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APRIL.							OCTOBER.						
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16	17	18	19	20	21	22	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	30	31

COLLEGE CALENDAR.

1906.

Fall Term of Thirteen Weeks Begins.....	Tuesday, September 25.
Registration and Entrance Examinations.....	Tuesday to Thursday, September 25 to 27.
Classes Organize and Begin Work	Friday, September 28.
Reception to Students by the Faculty.....	Monday evening, October 1.
Thanksgiving—Holiday.....	Thursday, November 29.
First Term Ends.....	Thursday, December 20.
Christmas Vacation Begins.....	Friday, December 21.

1907.

Christmas Vacation Ends.....	Wednesday, January 2.
Second Term of Eleven Weeks Begins.....	Thursday, January 3.
Washington's Birthday—Holiday.....	Friday, February 22.
Texas Independence Day—Holiday.....	Saturday, March 2.
Second Term Closes.....	Saturday, March 16.
Third Term of Twelve Weeks Begins	Tuesday, March 19.
Baccalaureate Sermon	Sabbath, June 2.
College Societies Entertainment.....	Monday evening, June 3.
Class Day.....	Tuesday, June 4.
Annual Concert.....	Tuesday evening, June 4.
Demonstration and Exhibition Day.....	Wednesday, June 5.
President's Reception to Graduating Class ..	Wednesday evening, June 5.
Commencement Day.....	Thursday, June 6.
Alumnæ Reunion.....	Thursday afternoon, June 6.

Program for Opening Week, see page 51.

BOARD OF REGENTS
OF THE
COLLEGE OF INDUSTRIAL ARTS.

HON. CLARENCE OUSLEY, *President*, Fort Worth.
MISS M. ELEANOR BRACKENRIDGE, *Vice-President*, San Antonio.
MRS. HELEN M. STODDARD, *Secretary*, Indian Gap.
HON. JOHN A. HANN, *Treasurer*, Denton.
HON. J. H. LOWREY, Honey Grove.
HON. ARTHUR LEFEVRE, Victoria.
MRS. CONE JOHNSON, Tyler.

Address all inquiries to the President of the College,
CREE T. WORK, Denton.

FACULTY.

MR. CREE T. WORK, *President, 1902—Psychology, Ethics.*

State Normal School, Indiana, Pa.—B. E. D., 1890; M. E. D., 1892. Boston Sloyd Training School—Diploma, 1893. Columbia University—Teachers College Higher Diploma, 1900. Honorary Life Diploma of the State of Colorado, 1901. Superintendent of Schools, Du Bois, Pa., 1890-1892. Director of Industrial Department, State Normal School of Colorado, 1892-1900. Fellow in Manual Training, Teachers College, 1899-1900. Supervisor of Manual Training for the City of San Francisco, 1900-1903.

MR. C. N. ADKISSON.—*Physical Science and Photography, 1903—*

Central College, Texas—A. B., 1890. Graduate in Bacteriology, University of Louisville, 1891. Student Vanderbilt University, 1892. Instructor in Science, Polytechnic College, Fort Worth, 1892-1897; Granbury College, 1898; Randolph College, 1899-1901; Terrell University School, 1901-1903. Instructor in Chemistry and Physics, Colorado Chautauqua, 1902-1903.

MR. HARRY GORDON ALLEN.—*Commercial Art, 1903—*

Ottawa University, Kansas. University of Chicago, 1899-1901. Expert Court Reporter. Accountant. University Stenographer. Director Commercial Department, High School, Dubuque, Iowa, 1901-1903.

MR. A. L. BANKS.—*Mathematics, 1903—*

Marvin College—A. B., 1880. Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas—B. S., 1892; M. S., 1894. Professor of Mathematics, Marvin College, 1880-1883. Professor of Mathematics, Salado College, 1883-1884. Principal Bryan High School, 1884-1891. Associate Professor of Mathematics, Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, 1891-1903.

MISS MARTHA T. BELL.—*Assistant Instructor in Domestic Science.—Cookery, Laundering, 1905—*

Peabody College for Teachers, University of Nashville, 1889. Normal Department, Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, 1902. Student in Art, Hardin College, Mexico, Missouri, 1889-1890. Director of Domestic Science, Holyoke, Massachusetts, 1902-1903. Private Classes, 1903-1904. Director of Domestic Science, Allan Manual Training School, Austin, Texas, 1904-1905.

MRS. HELEN B. BROOKS.—*Domestic Art.—Sewing, Dressmaking, Millinery, 1903—*

Graduate Beck's Commercial School, Ohio, 1898. Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, New York—Domestic Art, 1903. Commercial Secretary, 1899-1901. Instructor in Sewing, St. Bartholomew's Industrial School, New York City, 1902-1903. Assistant Instructor, Pratt Institute, 1902-1903.

MISS REBECCA M. EVANS, M. D.—*Physician, and Lecturer on Physiology and Hygiene, 1903—*

Mount Union College, Normal Department, Alliance, Ohio, 1892. Northwestern University, Woman's Medical College, Chicago, 1902. Teacher High School, 1893-1898. Interne New England Hospital for Women and Children, Boston, 1902-1903.

*MISS LUCY E. FAY.—*English Language and Literature, 1903—*

Student in Kleinburg School, Virginia. Tulane University—Newcomb College—A. B., 1895. University of Texas—A. M., 1901. Private Tutor, 1896-1897. Teacher in Whitis School. Austin, Texas, 1901-1903.

MISS JESSIE H. HUMPHRIES.—*History and Economics, 1903—*

Howard Payne College—A. B., 1896. University of Chicago—A. B., 1899. Teacher Elementary Schools. Instructor in English and History, Bonham High School, 1900-1902; Dallas High School, 1902-1903.

MRS. GESSNER T. SMITH.—*Modern Languages and Latin, 1903—*

Student in Berlin and Madrid, 1885-1886; at the Sorbonne, Paris, 1900-1901; University of Chicago, 1897. Mistress of Modern Languages, Industrial Institute and College of Mississippi, 1886-1888. Student and Teacher, Tuscaloosa Female College, Ala., 1892-1895. Teacher in East Tennessee Institute, 1895-1900. Mistress of Modern Languages and Instructor in Latin, Industrial Institute and College of Mississippi, 1901-1903.

MISS S. JUSTINA SMITH.—*Elocution, Physical Culture, Vocal Music. 1905—*

Student, College of Music, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1892-1894. Detroit Conservatory of Music, Michigan, 1895. New England Conservatory, Boston, 1904. Posse Gymnasium, Boston, 1903-1904. Graduate Emerson College of Oratory, 1904. Post Graduate, 1905. Private Instructor in Elocution, Physical Culture and Vocal Music. Pipe Organist. Teacher of Vocal Music, Public Schools, Detroit, Michigan, 1895. Instructor in Elocution and Physical Culture, Training Department of Emerson College, 1905.

*Resigned June 6, 1906. Place to be filled before fall term opens.

MR. WILLIAM J. SOWDER.—*Instructor in Rural Arts and Superintendent of Grounds, 1905—*

Sam Houston Normal, 1892. Peabody Normal College, Nashville, Licentiate Diploma, 1896. University of Nashville, B. S., A. B., 1897. Graduate Student, University of Chicago, 1900. Teacher in Texas Public Schools, 1886-1900. Principal Public School, Miami, Texas, 1892-1894. Principal High School, Wichita Falls, Texas, 1897-1900. Teacher of Latin, Greek, and History, North Texas Normal, 1900-1901. Instructor of Irregular Students, Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, 1901-1902. Instructor Normal Department, Tyler College, Tyler, Texas, 1902-1903. Substitute Instructor in History and Economics, College of Industrial Arts, 1904-1905.

MISS AMELIA B. SPRAGUE.—*Fine and Industrial Arts, 1903—*

Cincinnati Art Academy, 1887-1891. Designer, Decorator and Teacher at Rookwood Pottery, Cincinnati, 1889-1902. Pratt Institute, 1899-1900, 1902-1903. Private Teacher of Drawing, Water Color, Basketry and China Painting. Normal Art Instructor, Madisonville, Ohio, Public Schools, 1902. Instructor in Hand-work in Asacog and Greenpoint Social Settlements, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1903. Instructor in Normal Art, Ohio State Normal School, Miami University, 1903. Instructor in Summer School, Chautauqua, N. Y., 1904-1906.

*—————.—*Manual Training, Mechanical Department, 1906—*

MISS HERTA A. TOEPPEN.—*Assistant Instructor in Rural Arts and Floriculture—*

Mary Institute, St. Louis, Mo., 1900. Missouri Botanical Garden, Scientific and Practical Gardening Courses, 1901-1902. Assistant in Botany, Mary Institute, 1900. Commercial retail and wholesale Gardening, 1903-1906.

MISS MARY LOUISE TUTTLE.—*Supervising Instructor in Domestic Science.—Cookery, Dairying, 1905—*

St. Margaret's Diocesan School, Waterbury, Conn., 1885. Diploma in Domestic Science, Teachers College, Columbia University, 1902. Assistant in Domestic Science, Teachers College, 1901-1902. Tutor in Domestic Science, Teachers College, 1902-1903. Student Connecticut Agricultural College, 1903. Instructor in Domestic Science, College of Industrial Arts, 1903-1905. Instructor in Domestic Science, University of Tennessee, Summer School, 1906.

MISS HARRIETT V. WHITTEN.—*Biological Science, Geology and Geography, 1903—*

University of Texas—B. S., 1898; M. S., 1900. Student

*Place to be filled before fall term opens.

Assistant in Geology, University of Texas, 1897-1899. Tutor in University of Texas, 1899-1902. Instructor in Geology, University of Texas, 1902-1903.

STUDENT ASSISTANTS—1905-6.

MISS PEARL BLOW.—*Domestic Science—Cooking.*

MISS MAY CLARK.—*Industrial Art.*

MISS MARY FAIN.—*Domestic Science—Laundering.*

MISS OLA HERREFORD.—*Clerical Work.*

MISS VIRGINIA MILLS.—*Domestic Art.*

MISS GERTRUDE REEVES.—*History.*

MISS SADIE SWENSON.—*Domestic Art.*

MISS GRACE TAYLOR.—*Chemistry.*

MISS DORA WARREN.—*Latin.*

MISS MABEL WHEELER.—*English.*

MR. ELTON F. REID, *Secretary.*

MR. J. W. ELLASON, *Gardener.*

MR. C. W. FERGUSON, *Engineer.*

MR. J. E. JONES, *Dairyman.*

FACULTY COMMITTEES.*Curriculum.*

MR. ADKISSON.	MISS TUTTLE.	MISS SPRAGUE.
MISS HUMPHRIES.		MR. ALLEN.
MRS. BROOKS.		MR. BANKS.

Classification.

MR. BANKS (Schedules and Class Cards).
 MISS HUMPHRIES (Examinations and Attendance).
 MISS WHITTEN (Credentials and Changes).
 MR. ADKISSON (Delinquents).
 MISS BELL (Reports and Records).
 MRS. SMITH (Department).

Graduation and Certification.

MR. ADKINSON.	MISS TUTTLE.	_____.
MISS SPRAGUE.		MR. ALLEN.

Literary Societies and Press.

MR. ALLEN.	MISS SMITH.	MISS BELL.
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Exhibition and Entertainment.

MISS SPRAGUE.	MRS. BROOKS.	MISS SMITH.
MISS TUTTLE.		MRS. SMITH.

Athletics.

MISS SMITH.	MR. BANKS.	MR. SOWDER.
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Boarding Arrangements.

MRS. SMITH.	MR. BANKS.	MISS TUTTLE.
DR. EVANS.		MRS. BROOKS.

Mentor.

DR. EVANS.	MR. BANKS.	MISS WHITTEN.
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The President is ex-officio a member of all committees.

COLLEGE OF INDUSTRIAL ARTS.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

The first formal effort to establish an institution in Texas for the industrial training of girls was the introduction of a bill in the lower house of the Twenty-second Legislature, in 1891, by the Hon. A. J. Baker of San Angelo. The bill passed in the Senate, but failed in the House. In 1897 a similar bill was introduced by Senator William J. Bailey of Tarrant County. Again the bill passed the Senate but failed in the House. In the Twenty-sixth Legislature, in 1899, a bill providing for a girls' industrial institution was introduced by Judge V. W. Grubbs of Greenville. Although this bill failed in the Senate, the agitation in its favor terminated in a formal demand in the platform of the Democratic party in 1900, that an industrial institution for the training of girls be established. The bill which finally became a law, and which was substantially the same as that introduced by Judge Grubbs, was introduced in the Senate of the Twenty-seventh Legislature by Senator Harris, and in the House by Messrs. Mulkey and Pierson. It became a law April 6, 1901, thus creating the "Texas Industrial Institute and College for the Education of White Girls of the State of Texas in the Arts and Sciences." The law provided that the Governor appoint a locating commission to choose a site for the College, said commission to consist of one person from each Congressional district. One of the duties laid upon this commission was: "They shall also take into consideration the healthfulness, moral and social environments and influences, accessibility, and other facts and circumstances affecting the suitability of the site in question as a location for said industrial institute and college." This commission, consisting of thirteen persons, after making an extended tour of the State, on which they carefully inspected numerous available sites, finally, in February, 1902, located the College at Denton.

The law also directed "That the Board of Regents shall possess all the powers necessary to accomplish and carry out the provisions of this act, the establishment and maintenance of a first class industrial institute and college for the education of white girls in this State in the arts and sciences, at which such girls may acquire a literary education, together with a knowledge of kindergarten instruction, also a knowledge of telegraphy, stenography and photography; also a knowledge of drawing, painting, designing and engraving, in their industrial application; also a knowledge of general needle-work, including dressmaking; also a knowledge of bookkeeping; also a thorough knowledge of scientific and practical cooking, including a chemical study of food; also a knowledge of practical housekeeping; also a knowledge of trained nursing, caring for the sick; also a knowledge of the care and culture of children; with such other practical industries as from time to time may be suggested by experience, or tend to promote the general object

of said institute and college, to wit: fitting and preparing such girls for the practical industries of the age."

The Governor appointed as the first Board of Regents the Hon. A. P. Wooldridge, Austin; Miss M. Eleanor Brackenridge, San Antonio; Mrs. Helen M. Stoddard, Fort Worth; Hon. Clarence Ousley, Houston (now of Fort Worth); Mrs. Cone Johnson, Tyler; Hon. Rosser Thomas, Bonham; and Hon. Jno. A. Hann, Denton. This board went to work promptly, and on January 10, 1903, in the presence of five thousand people, the cornerstone of the College of Industrial Arts was laid. A President for the College was elected November 29, 1902, who entered upon his duties January 1, 1903. Several meetings of the Board were held and much time was employed during the spring and summer of 1903 in the selection of a Faculty. Meanwhile the building committee of the Board put forth its most strenuous efforts in purchasing and placing the college equipment for the accommodation of the students. With a Faculty of fourteen specialists, selected from South, East, North and West, and from nine different States, the College opened its doors September 23, 1903. At the close of the first year there had matriculated one hundred and eighty-six (186) students, representing eighty-eight (88) counties of Texas.



LOCATION.

The College of Industrial Arts is situated just in the outskirts of Denton, to the northeast, in a campus of seventy acres of rising ground overlooking the city and the surrounding country. About ten acres of this form a beautiful slope in front of the College building. This portion is well supplied with large shade trees and is covered with Bermuda grass, with artistic walks and drives leading to the College. In the rear of the College is a fine grove of oaks, in the midst of which it is hoped that, before long, a comfortable dormitory for the students may be erected. Lying still back of this, toward the north, are the orchard, berry and vegetable gardens and grain fields. The College plant is provided with a good sewerage system which carries the sewage to the farm, many rods away from the building.

Denton is located in a prosperous agricultural region. It has a population of about 6000, and is a city of good homes, intelligent people, and has an elevating moral and social atmosphere. The representative religious denominations have churches here. Denton is rapidly becoming an educational center; it has not only a good system of public schools, including a high school, but also the Southwestern Christian College, the North Texas State Normal, and the College of Industrial Arts. The city is in a healthful location, and is supplied with excellent water from artesian wells. It is within thirty-five miles of Fort Worth, about the same distance from Dallas, and is reached by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas and the Texas & Pacific railways.

EQUIPMENT.

The equipment of the College is the best that could be obtained, the policy of the board being that the best is none too good for Texas girls, and that it is poor economy to get second class equipment. The basement contains the creamery, equipped with churns, separator, cream ripener, butter worker, cream testers, wash sinks, bottling apparatus, scales, etc. In another well lighted apartment, with cement floor, is the laundry, with complete outfit for both hand and machine work, as tubs, washer, dry room, extractor, wringers, ironing boards, ironing machines, starcher, etc. Adjoining the creamery is a science lecture room for the theoretical work in laundering and dairying. In the basement is also located the manual training laboratory, equipped with benches and tools for light construction work, wood carving, Venetian iron work, modeling, cardboard work, etc. This laboratory also contains a lathe, a scroll saw, and other small machinery for skilled hand work suitable for women and for public school manual training work. The machinery in these departments is run by electric power. Across the corridor from these departments is the boiler room, containing the heating plant, air compressor for forcing water from the well, a gas machine, to provide gas for kitchen, laundry and other laboratories, etc. Adjoining the boiler room is an apartment fitted up as a lunch room and cloak room. On the first floor are the president's, secretary's and physician's offices; the art room, with individual drawing tables, lockers, model stands, etc.; the mathematics, languages and English rooms, seated with comfortable cane bottom chairs with tablet arm; and the library, which contains several hundred volumes, treating of all phases of the college work, and with twenty-five or thirty magazines and a good reading table. On the second floor is the commercial room, with typewriters, tables and desks; the history room; the rooms for biological science, consisting of a lecture room, seated with opera chairs with tablet arm, and a laboratory with table, compound microscopes and other apparatus; and the large physical laboratory, equipped with double experimental tables, lecture chairs, storage cases, hoods, basins, etc.; this room also contains a fine photographic equipment, china kiln, sunlight picture apparatus, an electric stereopticon, etc.; adjoining it are the instructor's private laboratory, an apparatus room containing an X-Ray equipment and much other apparatus for physics, a chemical store room, and a photographic dark room. On the third floor is a domestic science laboratory, domestic arts laboratory and the auditorium. The first consists of a lecture department, with lockers for aprons and caps; a large kitchen equipped with cooking tables, built in the form of a rectangle, fitted on top with twenty-two gas stoves, for each of which, beneath the table, are a bread board, drawer with cooking dishes, spoons, etc., and a roll-front cupboard for pots, pans, etc.; the kitchen is also equipped with a large gas range, a coal and wood range, a thirty-gallon hot water boiler, six porcelain-lined sinks, a cupboard for extra dishes and equipment, a supply table in which are kept various provisions and materials, a fuel chest, a storage closet, a refrigerator, and a dumb waiter for raising materials from the basement. The domestic arts laboratory has a locker room for students' unfinished work, a large sewing room with small and large tables, a dozen sewing machines, a

fitting and millinery room and storage closets. The auditorium has a raised floor and is equipped with good oak furniture—opera chairs, platform chairs, reading desk and piano, together with charts, black-board, etc., for music classes. An electric program clock in the main office automatically calls off the time for change of classes by ringing small gongs in the corridors on all the floors. Only the central portion of the main building has as yet been erected. Additions are contemplated according to the growth of the school and the financial prosperity of the state.

Tennis and basket ball courts are located near the building. A large greenhouse has been built, in connection with which practical lessons in floriculture and horticulture are given; also a fine dairy barn, where a small herd of registered Jerseys is kept, and a poultry yard, which is supplied with incubators and brooders, and is stocked with a variety of blooded fowls. Artesian water is obtained from a deep well just in the rear of the building, from which it is pumped into a cement reservoir; from this, when the sediment has settled, the clear, pure water is pumped into a steel tank, standing on a tower, affording not only ample water supply for the College, but fire protection as well.



CONDITIONS FOR ENTRANCE.

Who may attend the College? All white girls of good moral character who have attained the age of sixteen years, who have a fair knowledge of the common school subjects, who wish to continue their education, including a thorough practical training for life, and who come to the College with the clear and earnest purpose of doing their best work and of complying with the regulations.

The examination for entrance to the First Preparatory and Irregular classes includes the subjects of Spelling, Reading, Elementary Geography, Arithmetic, United States History, and Elements of Grammar and Composition. In Arithmetic the applicant should be able to solve problems in Greatest Common Divisor, Least Common Multiple, Fractions and Percentage. She should have a knowledge of the leading facts in the History of the United States as given in such text-books as those adopted in the Texas public schools. In English Grammar the student should be able to analyze sentences, and parse words; in Composition, to form intelligent sentences, and to write them neatly and punctuate them correctly. The questions for the entrance examination, in any subject, are not taken from any certain text-book or books, but are such as are reasonable for students who have made a proper study of the subjects indicated. Students entering after the beginning of the school year are expected to pass an examination similar to the above, and to make up back work in the several subjects covered to date.

Applicants for advanced standing, not vouched for by the Classification Committee, are examined in all subjects in the preceding years of the course of study. Those holding Second Grade Certificates are admitted to the Second Preparatory class without examination. Graduates of approved high schools, and those holding First Grade Certificates are, at present, admitted to the Junior class without examination.

Advanced students who have had work in other schools of high standing, equivalent to that required in any of the subjects of the course in the College, are given due credit for the same. Graduates of good high schools should be able to complete the work, as at present arranged, in two years. See "Accredited Schools," below.



IRREGULAR STUDENTS.

Students who, for reasons satisfactory to the Classification Committee, need to take work out of its regular order, may be classified as Irregular students, taking such program of work as may be approved by said committee. All such students, however, must meet the entrance requirements for the First Preparatory year, either by passing the examination or by presenting satisfactory credentials as indicated on another page. This arrangement for irregular students is intended for adults whose time is limited and who are not prepared to carry the regular work. Young students who fear that they may not be able to remain long enough to complete the entire regular course should carry it as far as they can rather than plan to enter as irregular students. Effort is put forth to make all courses so practical and thorough at all points that the greatest good may be gained by taking the work in its regular order. On the approval of the Classification Committee, students may enter lower classes for the purpose of making up back work, or higher classes for the purpose of taking additional or advanced work, without altering their classification. The aim of the College is to encourage thorough, earnest work in all departments, and the purpose of students who attend it should be to take enough time to do the work in a manner creditable to themselves and the institution.

Teachers who desire to prepare for teaching manual training, including sewing and cooking, in the public schools, will be welcomed to the institution, and will be provided with courses in the theory and practice of work suitable for primary, grammar and high schools. Particularly would we encourage those in this work who are thoroughly interested in it and who have had successful teaching experience or a normal school course, or both.



SPECIAL STUDENTS.

Students who wish to pursue work beyond that prescribed in the curriculum may arrange for special work if they present satisfactory evidence of qualification to the Classification Committee. Special students may choose their course, subject to the approval of the respective teachers involved, and of the President. Certificates of proficiency in any branch will not be issued for less than one term's work in such branch. Post-Graduate work is provided under this head.

ACCREDITED SCHOOLS.

The Faculty is preparing a list of approved schools, students from which may be admitted to the College of Industrial Arts without examination. The list will include other colleges, academies, private schools, high schools, and grammar schools of high grade. The purpose of this list is to simplify the problem and labor of classifying students, and to relieve students from the formality of examination, if they present satisfactory credentials from other schools. Those who have attended other schools as indicated above and who contemplate attending the College of Industrial Arts are invited to correspond with the College with a view to arranging their classification before they come and so to secure exemption from the formal entrance examinations. Besides making a clear, concise statement of their work in school, they are asked to have their last superintendent, principal, or head teacher to send a statement to the President of the College showing the extent of the course of study pursued; also a certificate indicating the work accomplished by the individual student named therein; and, if possible, to send a copy of the printed course of study of the school attended. Blank applications for credit and students' certificates will be furnished on request of students or teachers.

All schools affiliated with the University of Texas are on the accredited list of the College of Industrial Arts. Other schools desiring to be placed on this list should fill out the blank application referred to above. This should be attended to at an early date. It is the aim of the College to give just and due recognition to the work of other schools, teachers, and students. The standing of the schools placed on the accredited list of the college will be tested and adjusted from time to time by, and according to, the character of the work accomplished by the students received from such schools.

**CURRICULUM.**

The field to be covered by the work of the College of Industrial Arts is so large that it has been impossible at this time to inaugurate all of the courses contemplated in the law. Therefore only the subjects for which there is the most urgent present demand, and which seem to be of the most vital importance in the practical education of our girls, are at present introduced. These are arranged under four courses, known as the "English-Science Course," "Domestic Arts Course," "Fine and Industrial Arts Course," and "Commercial Arts Course." As the College develops, additional courses will be organized and other subjects introduced.

English Science Course. This course is adapted to the needs of those who want to give their chief attention to scientific and literary subjects. It involves more collateral reading and a larger proportion of home study than other courses.

Domestic Arts Course. As the title indicates, this course places stress on training of a domestic nature. The literary and scientific features it includes contribute to make it a broad practical course. While girls

may have no need or desire to do everything required in the course after they leave school, they will be largely benefited by the training involved in each subject.

Fine and Industrial Arts Course. This course includes numerous subjects of a practical nature, and is intended to prepare students for profitable remunerative occupations. Here again, the study of literature and science is deemed essential to the most successful work, both during and after the completion of the course. In this and other practical courses a large amount of laboratory study and practice is required.

Commercial Arts Course. Here is offered a thorough course for those who wish to prepare for clerical work, reporting, etc. It is intended to meet the demand for more broadly intelligent and more accurate office workers in commercial lines. The work ranks with that of other courses in extent and grade.

General Provisions.—The regular course in any department includes the completion of all work indicated in the tabulated outline. All who satisfy the requirements of any portion of a course, either by examination or certificate, will be given due credit therefor; provided, that at least one year's work in this institution will be required of all candidates for a diploma of graduation.

Prospective students are cautioned against confusing the subjects in this course of study with the subject matter studied in the graded schools. Although the same names are used, the method and extent of the instruction are more advanced, and are adapted to the needs of students who have left the graded schools.

All students who expect to teach after graduating should have this in view during the entire Senior year, placing emphasis on the work they expect to teach; and, if possible, they should take a year's special work at the College following their graduation. Such students should consult with the instructors of the special work in view.

It is the purpose to provide for special and technical courses in the industrial branches as soon as the State can furnish the necessary means.

In literary and scientific subjects much of the work is common to all courses. Wherever practicable, classes in the different courses recite together. The satisfactory completion of the subjects not marked in the tabulated outline as optional, or as elective with a subject being taken by the student, is required of regular students in the several courses.

Students may pursue the work of two courses at the same time, subject to the approval of the instructors concerned and the Classification Committee. It stands to reason that such students cannot expect to complete both courses in the same time as would be required for but one.

Where electives are offered the student may take both subjects, if the arrangement be approved by the Classification Committee and the instructors concerned. Electives, as well as other subjects, when once begun, should be continued throughout the course.

After entering upon the work of any course a student may not change to another course, or alter her program, without the approval of the Classification Committee.

All Junior and Senior students whose courses do not include Floriculture, Poultry Raising, Beekeeping, and Dairying or Horticulture, are

required to attend lectures and demonstrations in Rural Arts throughout one year.

It will be noticed that in all of the courses literary work has a prominent place. Industrial training is most valuable, but, taken by itself, it is not sufficient. Both for the purpose of training and that of giving information, literary work is indispensable in a thorough education. In the courses as arranged an effort has been made to furnish the two lines of work—industrial and literary—in proper proportions for the best, all-round, practical training for life's work. In the early part of the course the literary feature naturally receives emphasis, connecting with school work previously done by the students, and preparing them for the deeper appreciation of the scientific features of the industrial courses. During the Junior and Senior years emphasis is placed on the manual work, and special technique developed. Let no student come to the College with the idea that books are here laid aside. Books are among the tools of all of the departments of the College of Industrial Arts.

See the tabulated course of study, beginning on the next page. Following the tabulation is a description of the various subjects of study.

COURSE OF STUDY.**FIRST PREPARATORY YEAR.**

(For All Courses.)

The numbers indicate the recitation periods per week. Those preceded by + are laboratory or recitation periods only, requiring little or no home study. The periods are forty-five minutes in length.

First Term.	Second Term.	Third Term.
Algebra 5	Algebra 5	Algebra 5
Drawing, Freehand... +1	Cooking +3	Cooking +3
Drawing, Mechanical +2	Drawing +1	Drawing +1
Grammar and Com- position 5	Grammar and Com- position 5	Grammar and Com- position 5
History, Texas 3	History, United States 3	History, United States 3
Latin 4	Latin 4	Horticulture +2
or	Arithmetic, Mental.. } 4	Latin 4
Spelling 5	Manual Training +2	or
Laundrying +2	Music, Vocal +1	Geography, Political and Commercial.. } 4
Music, Vocal +1	Physical Culture +1	Manual Training +2
Physical Culture +1	Physiology and Hy- giene 2	Music, Vocal +1
Physiology and Hy- giene 2	Reading 1	Physiology and Hy- giene 2
Reading 1	Sewing +2	Reading 1
Sewing +2		Sewing +2
†Required periods per week 20+9 or 21+9	20+10	20+11

SECOND PREPARATORY YEAR.

(For All Courses.)

First Term.	Second Term.	Third Term.
Algebra 3	Algebra 4	Civics 3
Composition and Lit- erature 3	Composition and Lit- erature 4	Composition and Lit- erature 3
†Cooking +2	†Cooking +2	†Cooking +2
†Drawing +2	†Drawing +2	†Drawing +2
Geography, Physical.. 4	Geography, Physical.. 4	Geometry 5
Latin 4	Latin 4	Latin 4
or	or	or
History, English } 4	History, English } 4	Applied Botany 2+2
Music, Vocal +1	Music, Vocal +1	†Laundrying +2
Physical Culture +1	Physical Culture +1	Music, Vocal +1
Physiology and Hy- giene 2	Physiology and Hy- giene 2	Physical Culture +1
Reading 1	Reading 1	Reading 1
†Sewing +4	†Sewing +2	(-----) 2
*Drawing +2	*Basketry +2	*Basketry +2
*Manual Training +4	*Drawing +2	*Drawing +2
*Sewing +2	*Manual Training +4	*Manual Training +2
		*Penmanship +2
Required periods per week 17+10	19+8	18+8 or 16+10

†The second amount indicated here is the time for those who elect Spelling (Botany in Second Year) instead of Latin.

†Students who have received credit for Cooking, Drawing, Laundrying or Sewing in the First Preparatory year are not permitted to take these subjects with the regular classes in the Second Preparatory year. However, such students are required to take an equal number of periods of work (not exceeding six) marked as optional, which is more advanced than work taken in the same subjects in the preceding year.

*Optional, with those who must take the Cooking, Drawing, Laundrying, and Sewing, offered in this year. However, optional subjects may be taken only on the approval of the Classification Committee.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The numbers indicate the recitation periods per week. Those preceded by + are laboratory or recitation periods only, requiring little or no home study. The periods are forty-five minutes in length.

JUNIOR YEAR—FIRST TERM	I. English-Science Course.	II. Domestic Arts Course.	III. Fine and Industrial Arts Course.	IV. Commercial Arts Course.
	Chemistry 2+2	Chemistry 2+2	Chemistry 2+2	Arithmetic, Commercial.. 5
	Cooking +2	Cooking 1+4	Drawing +2	Bookkeeping +10
	Elocution and Physical Culture 1	Dressmaking +2	Dressmaking } +2	Chemistry 2+2
	English 4	Elocution and Physical Culture 1	Manual Training } +2	Cooking +2
	Geometry 4	English 4	Elocution and Physical Culture 1	Elocution and Physical Culture 1 } 1+1
	History 3	Geometry 4	History 3	and Music, Vocal +1 } 1+1
	Household Accounts..... +1	History 3	English 4	or German } 4
	Latin } 4	Household Accounts..... +1	History 3	or Spanish } 4
	†Modern Language } 4	Music, Vocal +1	Household Accounts..... +1	English 4
	Music, Vocal +1	†Sewing +2	Latin } 4	History 3
	Zoology 2+2	Zoology 2+2	or } 4	
		*Language 4	†Modern Language } 4	
			or } 4	
			Geometry 4	
			Music, Vocal +1	
			Painting or Design..... +3	
			Zoology 2+2	
			*Cooking +2	
			*Dairying +3	
	Required periods per week 20+8	17+14	16+13	15+15 or 18+14

†French, German, or Spanish.—See page 32.

*Optional. Optional subjects may be taken only on the approval of the Classification Committee.

†Students who have received credit for the Sewing in the First and Second Preparatory years are excused therefrom in the Domestic Arts course of the Junior year.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The numbers indicate the recitation periods per week. Those preceded by + are laboratory or recitation periods only, requiring little or no home study. The periods are forty-five minutes in length.

JUNIOR YEAR—SECOND TERM	I. English-Science Course.	II. Domestic Arts Course.	III. Fine and Industrial Arts Course.	IV. Commercial Arts Course.
	Botany 2+2	Botany 2+2	Botany 2+2	Bookkeeping +10
	Chemistry 2+2	Chemistry 2+2	Chemistry 2+2	Arithmetic, Commercial.. 5
	Cooking +2	Cooking 1+4	Drawing +2	Chemistry 2+2
	Elocution and Physical Culture 1	Dairying +3	Dressmaking } +2	Cooking +2
	English 4	Dressmaking +2	or	Elocution and Phys- ical Culture 1 } 1+1
	Geometry 4	Elocution and Physical Culture 1	Manual Training } +2	and
	History 3	English 4	Elocution and Physical Culture 1	Music, Vocal +1 } 1+1
	Latin 4	History 3	English 4	or
	or	Music, Vocal +1	History 3	German } 4
	†Modern Language } 4	†Sewing +2	Latin 4	or
	Music, Vocal +1	Language 4	or	Spanish } 4
		*Laundering +3	†Modern Language } 4	English 4
			or	History 3
			Geometry 4	
			Music, Vocal +1	
			Painting or Design..... +3	
			*Cooking +2	
			*Dairying +3	
	Required periods per week 20+7	13+16	16+12	15+15 or 18+14

†French, German, or Spanish.—See page 32.

*Optional.

†See note, preceding page.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The numbers indicate the recitation periods per week. Those preceded by + are laboratory or recitation periods only, requiring little or no home study. The periods are forty-five minutes in length.

JUNIOR YEAR—THIRD TERM	I. English-Science Course.	II. Domestic Arts Course.	III. Fine and Industrial Arts Course.	IV. Commercial Arts Course.
	Algebra, Higher 4	Bacteriology 2	Botany 2+2	Bookkeeping +10
	Botany 2+2	Bee Culture +2	Chemistry 2+2	Business Correspondence 5
	Chemistry 2+2	Botany 2+2	Drawing +2	Chemistry 2+2
	Cooking +2	Chemistry 2+2	Dressmaking } +2	Commercial Geography .. 5
	Elocution and Physical Culture 1	Cooking 1+4	or } +2	Cooking +2
	English 3	Dairying +3	Manual Training } +2	Elocution and Physical Culture 1
	History 3	Dressmaking +2	Elocution and Physical Culture 1	and } 1+1
	Latin } 4	Elocution and Physical Culture 1	English 3	Music, Vocal +1
	or } 4	English 3	History 3	or } 4
	†Modern Language } +1	Music, Vocal +1	Latin } 4	German } 4
	Music, Vocal +1	*Language 4	or } 4	or } 4
			†Modern Language } 4	Spanish } 3
			Algebra, Higher } +1	History 3
			Music, Vocal +1	
			Painting or Design +3	
			*Cooking +2	
			*Dairying +3	
	Required periods per week 19+7	11+16	15+12	16+15 or 19+14

COURSE OF STUDY.

†French, German, or Spanish.—See page 32.

*Optional.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The numbers indicate the recitation periods per week. Those preceded by + are laboratory or recitation periods only, requiring little or no home study. The periods are forty-five minutes in length.

SENIOR YEAR—FIRST TERM	I. English-Science Course.	II. Domestic Arts Course.	III. Fine and Industrial Arts Course.	IV. Commercial Arts Course.
	Chemistry, Applied 2+2 Dressmaking +2 Elocution and Physical Culture 1 English 3 History 3 Latin 3 or 3 ‡Modern Language } 3 Music, Vocal +1 Political Economy 3 Psychology 2 Trigonometry, Plane 4	Chemistry, Applied 2+2 Cooking 1+5 English 3 Floriculture +2 History 3 Household Economy 1+1 Millinery +2 Music, Vocal +1 Political Economy 3 Psychology 2 Sanitation and Care of the Sick 2	Chemistry, Applied 2+2 Drawing and Design +2 English 3 or 3 Latin 3 or 3 ‡Modern Language } 3 History 3 History of Art 2 Millinery +2 Painting +3 Photography 1+4 or 1+4 Manual Training and Mechanical Drawing } 1+4 Political Economy 3 Psychology 2	Commercial Law 4 Dressmaking +2 Elocution and Physical Culture 1 and 1+1 Music, Vocal +1 or 3 German } 3 or 3 Spanish } 3 English 3 Political Economy 3 Stenography 6 Typewriting +5
	Required periods per week 21+5	17+13	16+13	17+8 or 19+7

‡French, German, or Spanish.—See page 32.

*Optional.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The numbers indicate the recitation periods per week. Those preceded by + are laboratory or recitation periods only, requiring little or no home study. The periods are forty-five minutes in length.

SENIOR YEAR—SECOND TERM	I. English-Science Course.	II. Domestic Arts Course.	III. Fine and Industrial Arts Course.	IV. Commercial Arts Course.
	Dressmaking +2	Cooking 1+5	Drawing and Design..... +2	Commercial Law 4
	Elocution and Physical Culture 1	English 3	English }	Dressmaking +2
	English 3	Floriculture +2	or }	Elocution and Physical Culture 1 } 1+1
	Geometry, Analytical 5	History 3	Latin }	and }
	History 3	Household Economy 1+1	or }	Music, Vocal +1 }
	Latin }	Millinery +2	‡Modern Language }	or }
	or }	Music, Vocal +1	History 3	German }
	‡Modern Language }	Physics 2+2	History of Art..... 1	or }
	Music, Vocal +1	Political Economy 3	Millinery +2	Spanish }
	Physics 2+2	Psychology 2	Painting +3	English 3
	Political Economy 3	Sanitation 2	Photography }	Political Economy 3
	Psychology 2		or }	Stenography 6
			Manual Training and Mechanical Drawing }	Typewriting +5
			Physics 2+2	
			Political Economy 3	
			Psychology 2	
	Required periods per week 22+5	17+13	15+13	17+8 or 19+7

‡French, German, or Spanish.—See page 32.
Optional.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The numbers indicate the recitation periods per week. Those preceded by + are laboratory or recitation periods only, requiring little or no home study. The periods are forty-five minutes in length.

SENIOR YEAR—THIRD TERM	I. English-Science Course.	II. Domestic Arts Course.	III. Fine and Industrial Arts Course.	IV. Commercial Arts Course.
	Arithmetic (reviewed).... 2	Arithmetic (reviewed).... 2	Arithmetic (reviewed).... 2	Dressmaking +2
	Dressmaking +2	Cooking 1+5	Drawing and Design..... +2	Elocution and Phys- ical Culture 1 } 1+1
	Elocution and Physical Culture 1	Dressmaking +2	Dressmaking +2	and Music, Vocal +1 }
	English 5	English 3	English Literature } or Latin } 3	or German } 3
	Ethics 3	Ethics 3	or Latin } 3	or Spanish } 3
	History 3	Household Economy 1+1	†Modern Language } Ethics 3	English 3
	Latin } or } 3	Millinery +2	History 3	History 3
	†Modern Language } 3	Music, Vocal +1	Millinery +2	Stenography 10
	Music, Vocal +1	Physics 2+2	Painting +3	Typewriting +5
	Physics 2+2	Poultry Keeping +2	Photography } or } Manual Training } and } Mechanical Drawing } Physics 2+2	
	Required periods per week 19+5	12+15	14+15	17+8 or 19+7

†French, German, or Spanish.—See page 32.

*Optional.

ART.

MISS SPRAGUE.

The work of this department aims to provide good technical courses in drawing, applied design and painting. During the first year the work in drawing is from geometrical solids, still life and flowers, supplemented with talks on harmony of color in its relation to the decoration of the home, such as the arrangement of flowers, or the proper combination of color in the furnishing of a room. When students have acquired some knowledge of form, they are given more advanced work in decorative design and painting.

The work in applied design is planned to develop the imaginative and creative faculty from the first and to give the student practical instruction along industrial lines. This includes the designing of book covers, posters and textile designs.

In the study of decorations as applied to the home the students make stencil designs for table and cushion covers, borders for curtains or friezes for rooms, etc., studying always harmony of color.

To students in the Fine and Industrial Arts course, who show ability to draw their own designs, an elective course in china painting is offered in the Junior and Senior years. In the Second Preparatory and Junior years the optional course in basketry and weaving enables the student to carry out in practical work designs she has made, and teaches the possibilities and limitations of textile art.

Practical art work and the history of art are supplemented by illustrated talks, the purpose being to acquaint the student with both the historical and practical aspects of art, and to furnish her a standard for an intelligent appreciation of works of art.



BIOLOGY AND GEOGRAPHY.

Biology is divided into the two branches, Botany and Zoology.

Botany. In the third term of the Second Preparatory years a course in Botany as applied to Domestic Science is given. This consists of lectures and laboratory work in the study of starches, proteids, condiments, yeast plants, moulds, poisonous and edible fungi, imported food plants, and certain fibers. This course is followed in the second and third terms of the Junior year with a systematic study of the vital processes through which living plants go in germination, in growth, in respiration, in assimilation, and in reproduction, from the seed to the maturity of plant and blossom. This course includes a short study of our North Texas flora.

Zoölogy. The first term of the Junior year is devoted to a brief general survey of the Animal Kingdom, beginning with the lowest forms and working to an intelligent understanding of the highest types.

Bacteriology. The third term of the Junior year of the Domestic Arts course includes a brief study of elementary Bacteriology.

Geography. During the third term of the First Preparatory year ad-

vanced work in Political, Texas and Commercial Geography is given. Physical Geography is studied during the first and second terms of the Second Preparatory year. The chief object of instruction is acquaintance with the theories and facts pertaining to the earth and the agencies involved; the sea, its general characteristics, including divisions, movements, and deposits, and elementary meteorology.



COMMERCIAL WORK.

MR. ALLEN.

Commercial Geography. The purpose of this course is to present facts bearing upon commercial questions of the day, such as routes and growth of commerce, the production centers and markets of the world, waterways and railways, the staple articles of commerce, their relative value and importance, the localities where the raw materials are found, and how the latter are obtained.

Commercial Arithmetic. The object of this course is to develop facility in business transactions, in computing interest, percentage, etc., and to give an insight into commercial usages.

Household Accounts. During the first term of the Junior year all students, except those in the Commercial Arts course, take the work in Household Accounts, which includes a simple system of bookkeeping suitable for private or domestic purposes; practice in writing and handling common business papers, as receipts, checks, drafts, etc.; and the keeping of a personal bank account.

Bookkeeping. It is the aim of this course to give pupils a practical knowledge of business forms, papers and methods, and to make them familiar with the underlying principles of accounting. The course includes single and double entry—retail, wholesale, commission and corporation business. In connection with bookkeeping the student receives instruction in handling currency, notes, drafts, etc.; in making deposits, and in banking and office usages.

Commercial Law. The object of this course is to prepare the student to understand her legal rights and obligations in business transactions, and to enable her to determine how best to protect those rights and meet her obligations. Many practical illustrations are given, and daily discussions held on questions arising under the various heads considered. The principal topics considered are contracts, negotiable paper, agency, partnership, corporations, insurance, interest and usury, real estate, patents, copyrights and trade marks.

Stenography. This course requires one year for completion. The first term is spent in mastering the theoretical principles of stenography, and in acquiring familiarity with word forms, phrases, etc. In the second term this is supplemented by assiduous practice in shorthand writing, with the reading of English classics printed in shorthand, in order to acquire easy and ready familiarity with stenographic forms. By the beginning of the third term the student is ready for dictation, and for the accurate reproduction of letters, etc., on the typewriter.

Typewriting. This requires one year for completion. The first term is spent in gaining technical mastery of the typewriter by the touch system, all finger movement. In the second term one period a day of practice is required, with special reference to accuracy. The third term, the student, having now acquired the easy and rapid use of the machine, is ready to take dictation on the typewriter, or to transcribe thereon her stenographic notes.

Business Correspondence. In the Junior year a course in practical letter-writing is given, the students being required, after a drill in the essentials, to write original letters in the various important commercial lines. In the Senior year this is supplemented by dictation, to be taken direct on the typewriter, or in shorthand for transcription on the typewriter.

Penmanship. In the third term of the Second Preparatory year an optional course in penmanship is offered.



DOMESTIC ART—SEWING, DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

MRS. BROOKS.

This division of the College work provides comprehensive courses of study in those branches which are related to the healthful and appropriate clothing of the body. The methods of instruction aim to instill the artistic and scientific principles underlying all good work, and to impress upon the students the value of economy, order and accuracy.

Sewing. The sewing course comprises all hand and machine sewing; principles of drafting; cutting and fitting undergarments and children's dresses. The course includes: models in hand sewing, afterwards applied on bed linen and table linen; aprons; patching, mending and simple repairing; drafting and making drawers, underwaists, skirts, night gowns, dressing sacques, flannel skirts, children's dresses and undergarments, and baby dresses.

Dressmaking. After the student has completed the above course in sewing she is amply qualified to master the more complex subject of dressmaking, beginning with the unlined shirtwaist dresses of washable material, and finishing with the more elaborate lined dresses of wool and silk. Exercises in dress finishing are given, and the student taught the adaptation of the design to the individual. The course includes: drafting, cutting, fitting and making unlined waists and skirts; waisting waists with charts; exercises with practical material in cutting, fitting and designing skirts and lined waists, and in making dress trimmings and finishings. It also includes a study of form, line and texture; the making of street, house and evening gowns; costume designing and the history of dress.

Millinery. The object of this course is to afford training in the practical and artistic principles of millinery, and also to cultivate taste in color and design. Originality is encouraged. Cheap materials are furnished to students for practice work. The course embraces: practice in foundation work, making bows, making and trimming hats in practice material; a study of form, line, color and textiles; designing, drafting and

making buckram and wire frames; making and trimming covered hats. *Winter Season:* Making and draping toque, evening hat, street bonnet, velvet hat. *Spring Season:* Making hats and toques of fancy straw braid over frames; also lace and chiffon hats, and children's hats.



DOMESTIC SCIENCE—COOKING.

MISS TUTTLE. MISS BELL.

These courses have been divided into three years of graded work. The first course, which is given in the Preparatory years (either the First or Second; see tabulated outline) is required of all students for graduation, and forms the basis for the more advanced work of the Junior and Senior years in the Domestic Arts course. The general aim of the work is to teach the art of right living through the elevation of the ideals and through the application of scientific principles to the home.

Preparatory Year. Classification of foods as to structure, component elements, nutritive value, and relation to the body; combustion, fuels, and cooking apparatus; heat, the right application in cooking, and effect on each food principle—as illustrated in the preparation of type dishes; cooking processes, methods of work, and the right combination of food materials to furnish a well balanced meal.

This work is closely correlated with physiology and hygiene.

Junior Year. The work previously given is continued and supplemented; foods are more fully studied along the lines indicated above; special attention is paid to reference work, nutritive value and the cost of food. Practice work consists in the serving of dishes requiring more skill in preparation and greater judgment in cooking. The work is closely correlated with chemistry.

Senior Year. The fundamental principles taught in the first and second years are applied, embracing all kinds of advanced cookery; including canning, preserving, jelly and jam making; invalid cookery; demonstration work, and the serving of meals. Much time is given to the study of dietetics and weekly menus are planned on scientific principles, and according to correct nutritive values. The exact amount of each food principle is worked out and compared with standard dietaries.

Home Economics. The Home Economics course embraces the following subjects: The house, as to situation and structure, drainage, water supply, disposal of waste, heating and ventilation, lighting, healthful furnishings, and cost of equipment; cleansing of the house; organization and systematic methods of housekeeping; cost of living.



DOMESTIC SCIENCE—DAIRYING.

MISS TUTTLE.

This department is equipped for demonstrating scientific creamery work. The course includes laboratory and lecture work, with discussions

and reference reading. The purpose is to give a scientific, practical knowledge of different lines of dairy work, particularly the art of butter making, and the simple methods of cheese making on the farm. Special attention is given to dairy bacteriology, the composition and food values of milk, butter and cheese. Practice is afforded in both the creamery and domestic methods of butter making.

The following general topics are considered both theoretically and practically: Care of milk on the farm; handling of milk for butter making and for market, including straining, aerating and cooling; the pasteurization and sterilization of milk; use of hand and power separators; use of Babcock milk tester and lactometer; practice in ripening cream; acid testing; the churning of butter; also working, washing and preparing butter for market; care of machines and materials. The work is correlated with chemistry and bacteriology.



DOMESTIC SCIENCE—LAUNDERING.

MISS BELL.

The courses in laundering aim to give the student knowledge of the scientific principles involved, with sufficient practical work to produce skillful results. The following general topics are studied: Home laundry room and equipment; care of room and equipment; reasons for washing—sanitary and æsthetic; study of fibres and how to cleanse each, as illustrated in practical work with cotton, linen, silk and woollen garments; effect of soft and hard water, and how to treat; different cleansing reagents, preparation and use of each; study of and experiments with the common bluing; various stiffening materials, preparation and proper use. Practical work includes the various processes of laundering, such as flat work, thin and stiff starching, and the removal of stains.

Students who so desire are encouraged and given opportunity to do their own laundering outside of class work.



ENGLISH.

The work in this department includes instruction in grammar, composition and literature, and extends through the entire four years. All students are required to study English, no matter what course is taken, for any knowledge without the power to express that knowledge correctly, both orally and in writing, is inadequate.

The First Preparatory year is devoted to the study of grammar and composition, and the student is trained primarily to write sentences and paragraphs correctly and clearly. A course in spelling is given in the first term to students who do not choose Latin. In the Second Preparatory

year composition is continued (grammar for the first term, if necessary) and an outline course given in American literature, with especial study of selected texts. The Junior year offers more advanced work in composition, and a general course in English literature from Chaucer to the Modern Period. In the Senior year the work in English literature embraces the study of special authors of the Modern Period—and of the Victorian era in particular. A course in composition is required of Commercial Arts students. In the spring term a course in historical grammar and Chaucer is required of the English science students.



EXPRESSION.

MISS SMITH.

Reading. In this subject the chief end sought is the deepened interest of students in all that is highest, hence most beautiful, in literature. The basis of this work is the graded steps in the "Evolution of Expression," which is adapted to the personal needs of each student, and aims to cultivate her natural powers of expression. Imagination, concentration and continuity of thought are developed by quickening the appreciation, and teaching that reading in its highest sense is interpretation.

Elocution. This includes a critical study of selections from the great orators, essayists, dramatists and poets; drill work for securing correct pronunciation, distinct enunciation, and clear articulation; exercises for radiation and brilliancy of tone. Gesture is taught by drill in the easy and natural use of the physical agents of expression in obedience to the mind.

Dramatic Interpretation. In addition to the above, the Junior Class makes a careful study of one of Shakespeare's Comedies, presenting such scenes as are feasible. Each member of the class is required to participate in this work. At some time during the spring term the play is presented to the College faculty and students.



HISTORY AND ECONOMICS.

MISS HUMPHRIES.

Throughout the course, effort is made to lead the student to realize the unity of History; that each succeeding event is the result of what has gone before, and, in its turn, helps to produce that which follows; that History deals not with remote, fictional characters and obsolete problems, but with living influences and personalities which can help us to meet successfully the difficulties which confront us.

In planning the work of the History department, it has been assumed that the students have already had a considerable amount of work in the History of the United States and of Texas. The work offered in the First

Preparatory year consists, therefore, largely of reviews and parallel reading. It embraces careful study of the formation and development of our nation.

The first two terms of the Second Preparatory year are given to the study of the History of England. The close relation existing between the histories of England and of America is emphasized. Thus the student acquires the necessary knowledge, and reaches a suitable point of view for the profitable study of Civil Government in the United States. The text-book is supplemented by the Constitutions of the United States and of Texas, and other "Liberty Documents."

The greater part of the Junior year is spent in the study of Ancient History. The ground covered may be indicated by the topics, "Ancient History from the Supremacy of the Orient to the Restoration of the Empire of the West by Charlemagne," or "the Transference of the Seat of Civilization from the Tigris-Euphrates Basin to that of the Rhine." The latter part of this year and the first two terms of the Senior year are devoted to Mediæval and Modern History. Opportunity is given for the study of some of the great political and economic problems of the present time.

During the last term the Senior class will choose one of the following courses in History, the course given being that chosen by the majority of the class:

1. Topical survey of the History of the United States during the Period of National Development.
2. History of Germany during the Protestant Reformation.
3. History of the French Revolution.

The purpose of Course 1 is that the student, after having had several years in the study of History, may return to the history of the United States and see it in its true relation to other nations, and enter upon an intelligent consideration of present-day problems in the United States.

Courses 2 and 3 offer intensive work in studying short but important periods of European History. Students not only acquire detailed information concerning these periods, but are taught how to carry on individual, systematic research work.

The work of the Senior Class in Political Economy includes a brief history of the principal industries of the United States, especially of those industries to which women are admitted. One of the objects of this course is to assist the student in making an intelligent choice of an occupation.

Students prepare maps, plans, summaries, and illustrated note books. They are also required to do reference work in preparation of class reports and themes, and are encouraged and assisted in voluntary additional work.



LANGUAGES.

MRS. SMITH.

The Modern Languages and Latin are elective in lieu of certain other subjects, thus giving the pupil time for the study of at least one language. Latin or a Modern Language is required in the English Science course.

In the Commercial Arts course students are advised to choose between Spanish and German.

In Modern Language the course extends over the Junior and Senior years. The work is made as practicable as possible in the Junior year, the aim being to acquire a working vocabulary and the essentials of grammar as early as possible in the course; the language taught is spoken in the class room as far as is deemed expedient. Special attention is given to pronunciation and to training the ear to understand the spoken language. Pupils who have had the required work in any language will be admitted on examination to the class for which they are prepared. No credit towards graduation will be given for less than two years' work in a Modern Language.

The Junior German class studies German Grammar and begins at once to read simple German stories, followed by such easy texts as *Aus meinem Königreich*, *Höher als die Kirche*, and *Immensee*, supplemented by the memorizing of poems. In the Senior year the works of Goethe, Schiller and Lessing are studied, composition continued, and representative poems are read and memorized.

The work in French is on the same lines as the German. Squair's & Fraser's Grammar is the text-book used, and about 300 pages of easy French is read. The time allotted for reading in the Senior year is divided between the French Classics and the works of the best modern authors.

The main purpose of the course in Spanish is to fit the students for work in the commercial world, or as teachers in our Spanish-American possessions. The work, therefore, is principally of a practical nature. Grammar is taught by the conversational method as exemplified in the *Introduction à la Lengua Castellana* by Marion and Garennes. The reading both in the Junior and Senior years is from the works of the best modern writers, and composition work is required throughout the course.

The course in Latin comprises four years. The First Preparatory year is devoted to studying a simple text-book for beginners. The second year's work begins with the reading of *Via Latina*, or its equivalent, followed by Cæsar with lessons in Grammar and Composition, based on the text. The Junior year is given to the study of Cæsar and Cicero, with grammar and composition. The Senior year is devoted mainly to the reading of Virgil and Horace.

Collateral reading in connection with the Modern Language courses, as well as with the Latin, is required.



MANUAL TRAINING.

In a broad sense, all of the manual and laboratory work involved in the curriculum of the College is manual training. However, in the sense in which the term is generally used as applied to forms of handiwork suitable for public school purposes, the Fine and Industrial Arts course represents more fully and distinctly the manual training idea. The most common forms of manual training now being introduced in the public school system

are wood-working, sewing, cooking, weaving, basketry, Venetian iron work, cardboard work, carving, modeling. The leading educators approve such work, when properly taught, because of its practical value as well as for the intellectual and sense-training benefits derived from it. A laboratory has been equipped for this work, and courses are offered in several lines which are most directly correlated with other courses in the institution, and which meet the demand of teachers who desire to prepare themselves as instructors in elementary manual training. The first three subjects named below contain the work given to the First and Second Preparatory classes. These, as well as the other subjects named, constitute the course for teachers.

Mechanical Drawing. This course includes geometrical constructions, for making of working drawings of simple objects, projections, plans for construction, etc. It lays the foundation for more advanced work in instrumental drawing. It is hoped that in the near future a regular technical course in architectural drawing can be offered.

Cardboard Construction. The course in this line includes the manipulation of pasteboard, cardboard and paper in the construction of various articles for service or ornamentation. For example, the students may make candy boxes, envelopes, geometric solids, etc. This work affords many opportunities for invention and design.

Wood Construction. This includes light bench work in wood, in which the student acquires good technique in the use of common wood-working tools, making, as far as possible, such articles as serve a definite purpose in other departments of her school work; for example, it may be a frame or a tray, to be decorated later by burning, painting or carving in the applied arts work; or, perhaps, a shelf to hold her books. Wood carving as a means of surface decoration, wood turning, and scroll sawing, supplement the regular bench work.

Venetian Iron Work. This course includes a variety of ornamental and useful objects.

Basketry. Simple basketry is well adopted to interest children and to teach firmness of touch and dexterity. The more advanced and artistic work may be made a source of profit. Instruction is given in the making of baskets of various weaves and shapes, from the most simple mats to the most complex baskets. Among the materials to be used are raffia, cane and rattan reed. This work is in charge of one of the teachers of the art department.

Cookery and Sewing. Special teachers' courses will be arranged in these subjects if demanded. See "Domestic Science" and "Domestic Art."

Manual Training Methods. In addition to the technical work, those preparing to teach elementary manual training receive lectures and demonstrations of methods of instruction in hand work, and pursue a course of reference reading.



MATHEMATICS.

MR. BANKS.

As a basis for the work in Mathematics instruction is given according to approved text-books, in connection with sets of geometrical figures and

instruments, supplemented by oral explanations and informal lectures. The student's knowledge of the subject is tested at the blackboard, and written solutions of selected problems and review exercises involving preceding work are frequently assigned. Prominence is given to practical applications and an effort made to train the mind to independent, logical thought, so that our girls may be prepared to consider intelligently those problems which arise in life, and for the solution of which we have no text-books and no rules for guidance.

First Preparatory Year. During this year Higher or College Algebra will be completed through radicals. In the second term students are drilled in Mental Arithmetic.

Second Preparatory Year. During the first and second terms the class studies Higher Algebra, and completes the subject through quadratic equations; during the third term the class meets five times a week for Plane Geometry, and completes one or two books.

Junior Year. In the English-Science course the class completes Plane and Solid Geometry during the first and second terms, and Higher Algebra during the third term. In the Domestic Arts course, the students continue Plane Geometry. In the Fine and Industrial Arts course the same mathematics is required as in the English-Science course, or in lieu thereof Latin or a Modern Language may be substituted. In the Commercial Arts course Commercial Arithmetic is studied during the first and second terms.

Senior Year. In the English-Science course four recitations per week are devoted to Plane Trigonometry in the first term; in the second term Analytical Geometry occupies five recitations per week. The latter subject, by applying all preceding mathematics to the solution of problems, brings recognition of the fact that Arithmetic, Trigonometry, and Geometry are not disconnected, disjointed subjects, but that they are parts of a continuous, symmetrical whole. During the third term of the Senior year students taking the English-Science, Domestic Arts and Fine and Industrial Arts courses review the subject of Arithmetic.



VOCAL MUSIC.

MISS SMITH.

All students receive instruction in Vocal Music. The aim is to provide a systematic course which gives training in time and tune and proficiency in sight singing. The chief divisions of the work are as follows:

Tune. Exercises are given for the development of tone perception. A systematic presentation of the major, minor, and chromatic scales is given.

Time. A careful study of all time problems is made. Exercises are given for the development of syncopation and rhythm.

Technique. A study is made of all forms of notation, also a study of different qualities of voice. Exercises are given to develop smoothness, flexibility and brilliancy of tone.

Esthetics. An effort is made to develop intelligent and artistic expres-

sion. A study of all signs of expression is made. Tone color is introduced by chromatic tones. Pupils are led to an appreciation of classic music. Choice selections are sung in good taste and style. The work is graded to correspond with the different years of the course.



PHYSICAL CULTURE.

MISS SMITH.

The First Preparatory class is trained in physical culture, according to the Emerson System. In the more advanced classes the Swedish System of Educational Gymnastics as arranged by Baron Nils Posse is taught. The exercises employed are for securing a correct poise and good presence; for the cultivation of grace and ease of manner; for unity and harmony of the physical agents.

Outdoor exercise is encouraged, which includes walking, running, jumping, and the use of the tennis and basket-ball grounds which have been provided.



PHYSICS, CHEMISTRY AND PHOTOGRAPHY.

MR. ADKISSON.

The method used in teaching these branches are intended to ground the pupil in the great principles of nature and at the same time familiarize her with the Physics and Chemistry of every-day life. The work is designed to lead the pupil into a realization of fundamental principles rather than to burden the mind with a mass of disconnected facts; and into an appreciation of the beautiful relation that one thing sustains to another. We desire to humanize these subjects by emphasizing those parts that pertain to household duties and industrial pursuits. Our laboratories are practical workshops where each pupil does her own work.

Chemistry. Upon entering this class each student is assigned a work bench with locker, which is supplied with chemicals and apparatus. The student is required to perform individually the experiments and to keep a record of all work in a note book. Students in Chemistry attend lectures and recitations, where they are instructed in the principles of theoretical Chemistry, nomenclature, and stoichiometrical computation, including thorough drill in writing chemical equations, determinations of atomic and molecular weights, volumetric and gravimetric calculations, etc. The electric stereopticon and sunlight picture machine are used to illustrate chemical action, electrolysis, crystallization, etc. The students of this class visit factories within reach of the College, thus obtaining broader views of the industries relating to chemical science. Applied Chemistry is studied the first term of the Senior year.

Special courses in qualitative and quantitative chemical analysis and organic Chemistry are provided for special students.

Physics. This subject is taught both mathematically and experimentally. Students of physics are required to perform experiments individually, to record their results accurately and neatly in a note book, and to apply their knowledge in the solution of concrete industrial problems offered by the institution. Pupils of this class make visits to the gas factory, and other places of special interest to the student of Natural Philosophy.

Photography. A photographic department is operated in connection with the Chemical Laboratory. This course embraces both theoretical and practical photography. Both portrait and view work are done. This work is elective with Manual Training in the Fine and Industrial Arts course.



PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

DR. EVANS.

The study of this subject is not confined to text-books alone. Instruction is given by lectures, questions, demonstrations and such laboratory work as can be done with simple apparatus.

It is the aim of the department to give a thorough and practical understanding of this subject in order that some of the other subjects taught may be better understood. All organs will be illustrated in their gross and microscopic appearances; likewise the fluids of the body.

Hygiene. In this course the following subjects are considered: rules for the preservation of the health, injurious effects of narcotics; injury to health from over eating, from improper food, poor ventilation and improper dress; how infectious diseases and epidemics may be prevented; what to do in case of accident; the care of the sick; a general practical study of the subjects pertaining to health.



PSYCHOLOGY AND ETHICS.

MR. WORK.

In the brief course offered in Psychology the aim is to give a clear conception of the nature, operation and growth of the mind. The study of Physiology in the earlier part of the College course will be taken as a basis. The course includes a study of the relation of body to mind; the senses and their relation to the mind; intellectual attributes and operations—as attention, reasoning, emotion, discrimination, association, perception, memory, imagination, instinct, will, habits, temperament. The work in this subject is experimental in a degree. Theories are examined in the light of experience and observation. A systematic study of children's doings and their development is a feature of the work. Reference reading and observation notes are required.

Ethics. This course embraces a study of moral principles, the vital

moral questions involved in human life—both individual and social—and an outline and examination of ideals for future guidance.

The work in both Psychology and Ethics is sociological in its bearing, and is calculated to arouse interest in the intellectual and moral sides of active life, and to aid students in the solution of the problem of their own highest usefulness.



RURAL ARTS.

MR. SOWDER. MISS TOEPPEN.

Horticulture. The spring term of the First Preparatory year is devoted to a study of the principles of fruit, flower, and vegetable growing. Each student has a garden in which practice in the ordinary gardening processes is afforded.

The three subjects named below are required of students electing the course in Domestic Arts.

Bee-Culture. During the spring term of the Junior year a brief course is given. Talks and demonstrations are supplemented by work in the college apiary. Students set up hives, examine bees, look for queens, and become acquainted with the more common manipulations.

Floriculture. In the first and second terms of the Senior year a course is given covering the care and management of house plants, growing flowers and vegetables under glass, and planning and planting the home grounds. The work is done by lecture, collateral reading, and work in the greenhouse. Nearby places of interest are visited and studied.

Poultry-Keeping. This course is given in the third term and embraces the general care and management of poultry, including location of houses and yards, sanitation, incubation, brooding, feeding, improvement of stock, and preparation for cooking. The class manages an incubator and brooder.

TEXT BOOKS.*

(Partial List.)

Commercial Work.

Book.	Author.	Class.
Bookkeeping and Business Training.....	Marshall	Junior.
Practical Letter Writing.....	Loomis	Junior.
Commercial Arithmetic	Thomson	Junior.
Commercial Geography	Adams	Junior.
Shorthand Instructor	Isaac Pitman	Senior.
Rational Typewriting	Gregg	Senior.
Commercial Law	White	Senior.

English.

English Grammar	Whitney & Lockwood.....	1st Prep.
Elementary Composition	Scott & Denney.....	1st & 2nd Prep.
The English Sentence.....	Kimball	2nd Prep.
Introduction to American Literature.....	Matthews	2nd Prep.
Composition and Literature.....	Scott & Denney.....	Junior.
Representative English Literature.....	Pancoast	Junior, Senior.
Brief History of the English Language.....	Emerson	Senior.
Standard English Poems.....	Pancoast	Senior.
Lake English Classics.....		All.

French.

French Grammar	Squaier & Fraser.....	Junior.
La Mere Michel et son Chat or.....	Bedolliere	Junior.
La Neuvaïne de Colette.....	Schultz	Junior.
Graziella	Lamartine	Junior.
La Tulipe Noire.....	Dumas	Junior.
Le Siege de Berlin.....	Daudet	Senior.
Un Pecheur d'Islande.....	Loti	Senior.
Le Cid	Corneille	Senior.
Athalie	Racine	Senior.
Le Misanthrope	Moliere	Senior.

German.

Lehrbrech der Deutschen Sprache.....	Spanhoof	Junior.
Maerchen und Erzählungen.....	Guerber	Junior.
Deutsche Sagen	Geibler	Junior.
Aus Meinem Konigreich.....	Carmen Sylva	Junior.
Das Lied von der Glocke.....	Schiller	Senior.
Wilhelm Tell, or Maria Stuart.....	Schiller	Senior.
Minna von Barnhelm.....	Lessing	Senior.
Iphigenie	Goethe	Senior.
Deutsche Lyrik	Buchheim	Senior.
German Grammar		Senior.

History.

United States History.....		1st Prep.
History of Texas.....	Pennybacker	2nd Prep.
English History	Montgomery	2nd Prep.
Ancient History for Beginners.....	Geo. W. Botsford.....	Junior.
Mediaeval and Modern History.....	Adams	Senior.
Civil Government	Fiske	Junior.
Political Economy	J. L. Laughlin.....	Junior.

*These books and other school supplies may be purchased by the students at the College book store.

COURSE OF STUDY.

Latin.

Book.	Author.	Class.
Foundations of Latin.....	Bennett	1st Prep.
Via Latina	Collar	2nd Prep.
Caesar	Lae & Ewing.....	2nd Prep.
Virgil	Bennett	Junior.
Cicero	Bennett	Senior.
Horace	Smith	Senior.
Latin Grammar	Bennett	2nd Pr., Jr., Sr.

Mathematics.

Higher Algebra	Wells	All.
Plane and Solid Geometry.....	Wentworth	Junior.
Complete Arithmetic	Sensenig & Anderson.....	Senior.
Plane and Spherical Geometry.....	Taylor & Puryear.....	Senior.
Analytic Geometry	Bowser	Senior.

Science.

Agriculture for Beginners.....	Burkett, Stevens & Hill.....	1st Prep.
Physiology and Hygiene.....	Coleman	1st Prep.
Commercial Geography	Adams	2nd Prep.
Physical Geography	Gilbert & Bingham.....	2nd Prep.
Physiology and Hygiene.....	Hewes	2nd Prep.
Inorganic Chemistry	Bradbury	Junior.
Chemistry in Daily Life.....	Lasar-Cohn	Junior.
Botany	Leavitt	Junior.
Zoology	Colton	Junior.
Text Book of Nursing.....	Weeks-Shaw	Senior.
Elementary Ethics	Davis	Senior.
Essentials of Psychology.....	Buell	Senior.
Qualitative Chemical Analysis.....	Noyes	Senior.
Physics	Henderson & Woodhull.....	Senior.
Geology	Le Conte	Senior.
Quantitative Chemical Analysis.....	Talbot	Special.
Organic Chemistry	Remsen	Special.

Spanish.

Spanish Grammar	Hill & Ford.....	Junior.
Introduction a la Lengua Castellana.....	Marion & des Garennes.....	Junior.
El Pajero Verde.....	Valera	Junior.
El Capitan Veneno.....	Alarcon	Junior.
Dona Perfecta or Marianela.....	Galdos	Senior.
Novelas Cortas Escogidas.....	Alarcon	Senior.
Spanish Prose Composition.....	Senior.
Electra	Galdos	Senior.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES.

Among the special advantages of the College of Industrial Arts mention should be made of the convenience of Denton to all portions of the state. The town is centrally located with respect to the densest population of Texas, and is easily reached by rail. It is situated just on the boundary between the prairie and the cross-timber country, has good drainage and is considered one of the most healthful locations in Texas. Denton is a clean town morally. There are no saloons here. It is a place of Christian homes, churches, fine social atmosphere, and is permeated with a progressive educational spirit.

The complete equipment of the College of Industrial Arts and the special qualifications of the members of the Faculty for the most thorough work in their respective lines should commend the institution to those who are seeking superior opportunities. Parents will appreciate the supervision of their daughters by a Faculty selected with special care as to their fitness for properly overseeing and directing the lives of maturing young women. Outside of the school the students are always subject to the supervision of the teachers, each teacher having the oversight of a certain group of students. In the College chapel exercises are conducted each school day. The proper conduct and moral training of the girls are carefully looked after at all times. The churches of the different denominations in Denton welcome the students of the College of Industrial Arts to their services and their Sunday schools. It is expected that all students will attend the church to which they belong or which their parents or guardians prefer them to attend.

Excursions, picnics, and other purely social gatherings of students are forbidden on the Sabbath, because this is the day of quiet rest and worship and should be so observed. However, on proper occasions, socials, parties, and picnics are among the forms of pleasure that are heartily entered into by students and members of the faculty. Arrangements for such socials by classes or societies must be made through the Entertainment Committee of the Faculty.

**FACULTY.**

The instructors in the College of Industrial Arts are all specialists in their respective lines. They are persons of the most thorough training and of successful experience. In their selection the purpose and scope of the work of the institution has been carefully considered, as have also the many details of the proper instruction of the girls of Texas. Besides educational qualifications—which are indicated in connection with the names of the Faculty published on a preceding page—the matters of personal moral character, culture, tact, general disposition, habits, social qualities and special fitness for teaching young women, were fully considered. Parents may send their daughters to the College of Industrial Arts with the confidence that their welfare in every respect—morally, intellectually and physically—will receive most conscientious care. Members of the Faculty are glad at any time to answer inquiries of parents regarding their daughters. It is hoped that parents and all

others interested will visit the institution whenever they can make it convenient to do so.



DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of students is carefully looked after at all times, and such regulations are made and enforced as occasion makes necessary for the welfare of the students. It is the aim of the Faculty to be reasonable with students and to lead them to self-control and reliability in all conduct as contributory to the best character. Hours for study, for performing errands, for social intercourse, etc., are necessarily prescribed; the attendance at night meetings, receiving company, leaving town, absence from school duties, the place of boarding, the wearing of the college uniform, etc., are matters in which it is advantageous to have specific rules; the attendance on social functions and entertainments outside of the school is necessarily limited; outside interests must not encroach upon the time and duties of students.

It is assumed that all students seeking entrance to the College of Industrial Arts come for one main purpose—to learn—and that they are ready to receive instruction relative to their conduct as well as in other subjects. Students who are not prepared to comply in spirit as well as in letter with the standards of the College and the authority of its Faculty, are not desired. Matriculation in the College constitutes a pledge to abide by its standards in every detail.

A fuller statement relative to the matter of regulations will be sent on request.



PHYSICIAN.

The primary object in having a College Physician is to prevent sickness and to look after the general health of the students. All students are expected to report to her their state of health as often as she deems it necessary. Should a student feel ill, she is expected to send, or to come in person, to the physician at once. The physician has daily office hours, at which time students may report, or consult her professionally. In case of serious illness the parents of the patient will be notified immediately. The physician's services are free to students, medicines only to be paid for—when prescriptions are filled at the drug stores. This applies to students only so long as they are in regular standing in the institution. The College is in no sense a sanitarium for invalids or semi-invalids, or applicants who come to the College principally for medical treatment.



RECREATION AND HEALTH.

Besides the physical culture required in all courses of the College provision has been made for outside recreation, and students are encouraged to engage in out-door sports, such as tennis and basket ball.

Grounds have been prepared for this purpose on the College campus. The College physician has the special oversight of the health of the students, both in their boarding places and in the school. Besides the regular courses in Physiology and Hygiene, students receive special lectures on health, systematic exercise, sanitation, etc.



THE LIBRARY.

The library, consisting of about 500 volumes, is open to all students. The books have been most carefully selected by the different teachers, and each department is represented by some special works along its own line. This is but the nucleus of what is hoped for the library in the future, as it is the intention of the College to add to the number of books each year,—and in such proportion as the funds provided will permit. About thirty magazines and periodicals have also been subscribed for, and it has been most gratifying to observe the pleasure the students have derived from these each month.



The following periodicals are received regularly in the College reading room :

Atlantic Monthly.	Modern Housekeeping.
Country Life in America.	Phonographic World.
Dallas News.	Photo Beacon.
Farm and Ranch.	Photographic Times.
Fort Worth Record.	Photo Miniature.
Good Housekeeping.	School Journal, N. Y.
Harper's Magazine.	Scientific American.
Hoard's Dairyman.	Suburban Life.
Illustrated Milliner.	Texas School Journal.
International Studio.	Texas School Magazine.
Journal of Geography.	The Craftsman.
Keramic Studio.	The Musician.
La Bon Ton.	Vogue.
Manual Training Magazine.	World's Work.
McClure's.	



ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The College desires to thank the publishers of the following papers for donated copies of the same, which have been received regularly and have been placed in the reading room :

Seguin Enterprise, The Burleson News, Texas Farmer, Deutsche Rundschau (Cuero), Official Gazette U. S. Patent Office, Bestov Dairy News.

STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS.

Proper student organizations are encouraged, but no such organization may be formed without the consent and approval of the President of the College. There are in existence in the College two literary circles, a glee club, athletic teams, and other clubs for mutual improvement. The Special, Senior, Junior, Preparatory and Irregular classes also maintain class organizations.

"The Chaparral Monthly" is a sixteen-page paper managed and issued by the Chaparral Literary Society. The students, under the leadership of the Senior class, issue a College Annual—"The Chaparral"—the first volume of which was published this year.

**UNIFORM DRESS.**

A uniform dress for the students has been adopted. All students, except graduate assistants, and those who, for weighty reasons, may be excused, are required to wear the uniform, which for winter wear consists of a navy blue, all wool serge coat-suit, with the skirt of walking length, shirt waist of the same material, navy blue ribbon stock with white turnover and Oxford cap.

For spring and fall wear, the uniform will be the same as the above, with the exception that a shirt waist of Berkeley cambric No. 60 will be worn, and a white lawn sunbonnet. Standard Pattern No. 4325 may be substituted for the cap for school wear. Students are required to wear their uniforms on all occasions, hence other dresses can be of no service except to wear in their sleeping apartments. The suits must be made of the same grade, weave and color of material.

Students will purchase their caps, jackets and skirt materials from Messrs. Wilson, Russell & Williams, Denton, Texas. These goods are carried in stock for the students of the College, and are sold to them at a special reduced price. Prospective students may order dress goods from the firm named before coming. Jacket and cap to be ordered after the student is admitted to the College.

The skirts must be made by Standard Pattern No. 9319, skirts to be opened down left side of front, closed at back; hooks on placket to be $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches apart; skirts to be hooked on waists with five hooks. The shirt waists are to be made by Standard Pattern No. 1632. The jacket, by Standard Pattern No. 1165, lined with black Farmer's satin, collar of black velvet, interlining of double faced outing flannel, fronts to be stiffened with tailors' canvas; length of jacket to be 27 inches.

For special occasions, as church and commencement, a white lawn dress may be worn—the shirt waist to be of the same design as the other uniform waists, the skirt of Standard Pattern No. 1247—the belt of same material as the skirt, stock of dark blue ribbon with white turnover.

Students are allowed a reasonable time in which to complete their uniforms after entering College, if it is impracticable for them to have the work done before leaving home.

Students who are capable of making their own dresses will be allowed and encouraged to do so. The cost of the uniform complete, with two skirts and eight waists, will be approximately as follows:

Oxford cap	\$2.50
Three stocks75
Two skirts	*5.50
Six white waists	*2.10
Two blue waists	*3.30
One jacket	7.00
<hr/>	
Total	\$21.15

*Plus the making.

Each student should be supplied with rubbers, storm coat and umbrella. Graduating dresses are made of thin white material, the quality and design to be uniform, and to be selected by the graduating class in consultation with the instructor of Domestic Art. The cost must not exceed eight dollars. The Seniors are required to make their own graduating dresses.



TEXT-BOOKS.

Text-books, for use in the College, are furnished from the College book store on the following terms: All students, on taking out books, are required to deposit the full value of the same with the Secretary. If the books are returned in good order at or before the close of the term, four-fifths of the deposit is returned. In the case of appointive students the entire amount of the deposit is returned. Students who desire to keep the books as their own property are allowed to do so by paying the cost price for them. Students are required to use the adopted College note book and paper. Note books, personal account books, book-keeping blanks, stationery, etc., are sold at cost for cash. Students are subject to fines for damages to rented books.



APPOINTIVE STUDENTS.

The Board of Regents of the College of Industrial Arts has, according to law, made provision for about two hundred appointive students, to be apportioned throughout the State on the basis of the number of educable white girls in the several counties. Entrance to the College is not limited to appointive students, and all other qualified applicants are made welcome. However, an appointment reduces the annual expense about twenty-five dollars. The March Bulletin, 1905, contains full information relative to the matter.

BOARDING.

Boarding may be obtained in private families or in boarding houses within walking distance of the College. Students who so desire may have boarding places selected for them in advance of their arrival; however, if they wish to wait until after they come to Denton, the Faculty will assist them in finding suitable places. Students are not allowed to board except at such homes or boarding houses as have the approval of the President of the College; and no student may arrange for, or accept, a boarding place without first having the approval of the proposed arrangement by the Faculty. Boarding houses are not approved that do not have proper equipment and care, good sanitary conditions and wholesome and safe surroundings. It is allowable for students to room at one place and take their meals at another; provided, that both places have been approved. Students must plan to pay room rent and boarding in advance.

**A DORMITORY.**

The most substantial indorsement the work of the College of Industrial Arts has yet received is that given by the Woman's Home Mission Society of the North Texas Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, South. This society has recently purchased a desirable site of eight acres of land adjoining the College property, and is erecting thereon a good brick dormitory large enough to accommodate fifty students. It is their purpose to educate young women for mission work, and they have chosen the College of Industrial Arts because it affords the combination of culture and industrial education which they are seeking. They will supplement our educational work with religious training in their own dormitory. The work of building has been begun, and it is the expectation that the dormitory will be ready for students in the fall of 1906. The fact that the dormitory is to be personally supervised by Mrs. F. B. Carroll, formerly of Austin, Texas, is sufficient guarantee that it will be a delightful and comfortable home for those students of the College of Industrial Arts who are fortunate enough to secure boarding there. The Methodist dormitory will be a valuable addition to our College community. The following quotation from a communication from Mrs. Potts, who is president of the above named society, makes clear the plan and purpose of the dormitory:

"By the action of the Woman's Home Mission Society of the North Texas conference, in their recent session in Denton, it was determined to build a dormitory, which shall be under deaconess direction, contiguous to the College of Industrial Arts. The purposes of this dormitory are herein set forth:

1. "That, as a Home Mission Society, we may have a place where, at a reasonable cost, we may send such young women of our church as may wish to enter the practical work of our educational institutions, our settlement homes, city missions, etc.

2. "That we shall make this institution self-supporting by taking young women of any or no religious faith, who will conform to the household regulations.

3. "That these regulations will be such as may control all boarding school dormitories, and will be in harmony with the management of the College of Industrial Arts.

4. "That, while under the control of the Woman's Home Mission Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, it will not be sectarian in its purposes.

5. "That we will have the dormitory ready for the fall term of 1906-1907.

6. "That we will build as capacious a building as the generosity of the friends and supporters of the enterprise will make it possible for us to do. We pledge ourselves, however, to care for not less than thirty young women for the year 1906-1907. Our desire is to have as many more as will be made possible.

7. "The building shall be of brick and so constructed as to allow wings to be added as funds are raised for the continuance and development of the enterprise.

8. "There shall be a two years' course of Bible Study, Sociology and General Church History, which shall be elective."

Students and prospective students desiring to secure boarding in the dormitory should write to Mrs. F. B. Carroll, Denton, Texas, or Mrs. L. H. Potts, 377 Worth St., Dallas, Texas.



EXPENSES.

Tuition in the College of Industrial Arts is free. The following are the essential expenses to be met by students:

Matriculation fee, payable on first registration at the College.....	\$5 00
Incidental fee of \$5.00, payable at the first of each term.....	15 00
Material and supplies fee, \$2.50, payable at the first of each term	7 50
Text-books, etc., per year, about.....	10 00
Boarding and room, per calendar month, two in a room, from.....	\$14.00 to 15 00

Add to these proper allowances for clothing, laundry and other personal expenses; also railroad fare to Denton and return, and a small allowance for incidentals. Two hundred and thirty-five dollars will cover all essential expenses of a student in the College of Industrial Arts for the year; some spend more than this, others less.

On account of the fact that the Legislature failed to appropriate enough money for the purchase of materials and departmental supplies, the Regents have been compelled to charge a material fee of \$2.50 per term. This fee must be paid by appointive students as well as non-appointive students.

The fees are payable strictly in advance. The matriculation fee is paid but once for all time, but must be paid by all students, whether appointive or not, whether regular, irregular or special. Appointive students receive credit for the incidental fees (\$15) and have the free use of text-books (\$10.) Special students are required to pay the same fees as regular students. Fees will not be refunded to students who leave school during the term. Students who desire to take private

lessons in music, which may be arranged for with special teachers in town, will be expected to pay from 50 cents to \$1.00 per lesson. Such lessons must not interfere with the regular school work of students. Students taking painting and designing must furnish their own brushes, pens, paints, etc. Also, those who take china painting must pay for the ware on which to paint. This is furnished to them at cost, and is their own property. All students are entitled to the free use of library facilities and apparatus in the different departments in which they work. They are held responsible for damage to equipment resulting from their own carelessness.

Parents are requested to urge upon their daughters who attend the College that they keep strict, itemized accounts of all their expenses from the time of leaving home until their return. Small account books for this purpose will be furnished by the College at actual cost. Students are expected to keep such accounts while attending the College.

Parents are also requested to send money to their daughters through the College, making checks, drafts and money orders payable to the College of Industrial Arts. Money sent in this way is placed to the account of the student for whom it is sent and may be drawn on her order.



CONCISE INFORMATION.

The College of Industrial Arts is the Texas State College for young women.

Each subject in the curriculum is taught by a specialist.

Young women may here learn trades suited to their tastes and capacities.

Members of the Senior class must make their own graduating dresses. Science and art are taught in their application to everyday life.

This is not an orphanage, a hospital, an asylum nor a reformatory.

It is a high class school for rich and poor alike, if they desire to attend it and can meet the conditions for entrance.

The health of the students is a first consideration. The College Physician teaches physiology and hygiene and renders free service to students who are taken sick.

The College graduated one student in 1904, nine in 1905, and twenty-nine in 1906.

The cost of attending the College, including all necessary expenses, is about \$225 per year. Most of this is for board. No tuition is charged.

The College of Industrial Arts is the only institution of its kind in the Southwest. It provides for general training, for technical instruction, and for practical usefulness and success in life.

The College has no funds for paying the way of students without means. A few student-assistants are employed, but these are chosen from among the students of the previous year who are in need of the help and who have proven their ability to render acceptable service.

A REPRESENTATIVE COLLEGE.

In response to the oft-repeated questions, "Who patronize the College of Industrial Arts?" and "Where do the students come from?" the following statistics from the matriculation cards of those enrolled during the academic year 1905-1906, will be of interest:

Students registered	194
States and Territories represented	7
Counties of Texas represented	74
Live in the country	88
Live in town or small city.....	90
Live in city	16
Earned money for education in part or in whole.....	17
*Contribute to support by working while a student in the College.....	36
Daughters of farmers	67
Daughters of stockmen	13
Daughters of merchants	24
Daughters of ministers	4
Daughters of lawyers	5
Daughters of physicians	8
Daughters of skilled tradesmen	13
Other occupations	30
Orphans	12
Daughters of widows	21
Average age	18
Entered on State and county teachers' certificates and Normal school diplomas	13
Entered on high school and academy diplomas.....	34
Entered on examination	144

The students of the College come from homes that are representative of all the people. Those who help to defray their expenses by working prove to be good, earnest, successful students. Likewise, among the best students are many who come from well-to-do homes. The student body is not only thoroughly democratic, but it is composed of earnest, conscientious, hard working students, who appreciate their opportunity of obtaining a thorough, practical education. The students who matriculated during the past year were better prepared for taking up the courses of study offered than were those who entered two years ago. This is further indicated by the fact that more of them entered the regular classes, making a smaller "irregular" class than that of the first year. The courses being taken by the students are indicated in connection with the names of the students published in this copy of the Bulletin.

*This includes student assistants and those who board on the co-operative plan, as well as others who help earn their way.

RECENT INDORSEMENTS.**NORTH TEXAS CONFERENCE.**

The North Texas Conference of the M. E. Church, South, at its annual meeting in Sulphur Springs, November 25, 1905, adopted the following resolution by a unanimous vote:

"Resolved, That we indorse the action of the Woman's Home Mission Society in its purpose to erect a dormitory in Denton contiguous to the State College of Industrial Arts, and that we each present the matter to our congregations at some time before the first of May, and take a collection for the same."

The resolution was introduced by Rev. T. H. Morris, and was signed by him and by Rev. P. R. Knickerbocker, Rev. Jno. M. Moore, Rev. J. L. Pierce, Rev. T. S. Barton, Rev. E. W. Alderson, and Rev. M. H. Neely. Mr. Morris made a strong speech in behalf of the enterprise.

Mrs. L. H. Potts and Mrs. L. P. Smith were introduced and made most excellent addresses, outlining the importance of the dormitory and the good work and the good results that would follow the successful management of the enterprise. In presenting these accomplished and charming ladies the bishop made a most graceful and gallant speech. He invited them to talk just as long as they desired and it would be a pleasure to listen to them.

FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

The Texas Federation of Women's Clubs, assembled in annual meeting at Austin, November 22, 1905, passed the following motion unanimously:

"Moved, That we heartily indorse the work being done for the young women and the homes of our state by the College of Industrial Arts; that we commend this excellent institution to the favor, patronage and support of the people of Texas; and that we request our Committee on Education to take special cognizance of this, the state college for women, to visit it if possible, and to present a full report of the work of the school at the next annual meeting of the State Federation."

Before the Convention adjourned the following resolution was unanimously adopted as a part of the plan of work of the clubs for the coming year:

"Resolved, That it be a part of the regular work of every club in this Federation to inform the citizens of its community regarding the aims of our College of Industrial Arts and the work being accomplished therein."

**RECOMMENDATIONS TO PROSPECTIVE STUDENTS.**

Be present on the opening day. Bring with you such of your textbooks as may be helpful in your work. Plan to make but one visit home during the year—at the Christmas vacation. Let your motto be, "Not how short, but how thorough." Plan to take time for your education. Have all your mail matter addressed in care of the College of Industrial

Arts. Mail is posted and received at the College. You will be required to make a uniform—or to have it made—immediately after you enter the College, if you do not have it when you come. If you want to make it before coming, send to Messrs. Wilson, Russell and Williams, Denton, for materials. See a previous page. Read this entire Bulletin carefully. Write to the President or Secretary of the college two days in advance of your leaving home, stating the day and hour you expect to arrive in Denton, that we may meet you at the station.

Parents are urged not to ask that their daughters be permitted to go home during the term, except in cases of emergency, as such visits interrupt the student's progress.



PROGRAM FOR THE OPENING WEEK.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Tuesday, September 25.

Registration of all students, old and new.

All new students fill out matriculation blanks and pay fees.

All other students pay incidental and material fees.

Former students, who desire information as to their classification, meet the Classification Committee.

Students entering on credentials from other schools present papers to the Classification Committee.

All students and teachers meet in the College chapel at 10 o'clock.

Wednesday, September 26.

Entrance examinations begin. See schedule following.

Thursday, September 27.

Entrance examinations conclude.

Classified students take out text-books and make out class cards.

In the afternoon students will learn the result of the examinations, and take out text-books.

Friday, September 28.

Classes begin work.

All students make out class cards and have the same approved by the Classification Committee.

Saturday, September 29.

Regular class work.

Monday, October 1.

Weekly holiday. However, members of the Faculty will be at the College building in the forenoon to advise with students in regard to their work.

Reception to the students by the Faculty in the evening.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

Examinations begin at 9:00 a. m. and at 2:00 p. m.

For Classification as First Preparatory, or as Irregular.

(Rooms 104 and 105. In charge of Mr. Allen and Mrs. Brooks.)

Wednesday—a. m.—Mathematics (Arithmetic and Algebra).

Wednesday—p. m.—Geography.

Thursday—a. m.—English (Grammar, Composition, Reading, Spelling).

Thursday—p. m.—History.

For Classification as Second Preparatory.

(Room 202. In charge of Dr. Evans.)

Wednesday—a. m.—Mathematics and Latin.

Wednesday—p. m.—Geography, Physiology and Hygiene.

Thursday—a. m.—English.

Thursday—p. m.—History.

For Classification as Junior.

(Room 109. In charge of Miss Sprague.)

Wednesday—a. m.—Mathematics.

Wednesday—p. m.—Physical Geography.

Thursday—a. m.—English.

Thursday—p. m.—History or Latin.

Friday—a. m.—Civics and Botany.

**A REQUEST.**

The young women of Texas ought to know about the College of Industrial Arts. Particularly should information regarding it be furnished those who think of leaving home to attend school, or who ought to be encouraged to continue their education. Will the reader of this please write, on Information Blank—A, following, the names of any such young women, and mail the blank to the President of the College at an early date? This favor will be appreciated by the College, and also, doubtless, by the recipient of the matter that will be forwarded.

Any one who thinks of entering the College in the fall will please fill out and forward Information Blank—B.

(BULLETIN NO. 14.)

INFORMATION BLANK—A.

To the President, College of Industrial Arts, Denton, Texas.

Kindly send a copy of the College Bulletin to the young women named below. They will be interested in it, and might possibly attend the College.

Signed.....

NAME	ADDRESS

Remarks.....

(Out Here.)

(BULLETIN NO. 14.)

INFORMATION BLANK—B.

Fill the blanks below, cut out this sheet and mail it to President Cree T. Work, College of Industrial Arts, Denton, Texas, at once.

Date _____, 1906.

I am planning to attend the College of Industrial Arts, beginning September 25, 1906.

Name in full _____ Age _____

Postoffice _____

County _____

Have you an appointment to the College? _____

Name of parent or guardian _____

If you have not had a high school course, in which grade were you when last in school? _____

Is your school accredited? (See "Accredited Schools," this Bulletin)

What certificates or diplomas have you, if any? _____

Do you expect to enter as a regular student, irregular student, or special student? _____

Which course would you like to take? _____

Do you want a boarding place selected in advance of your arrival? _____

Add any other information or request here. _____

OUT HERE

GENERAL NOTES.

The attendance of visitors at the various exercises during commencement week was larger this year than ever before. The number of out-of-town relatives and friends of students was especially gratifying. The auditorium was too small to accommodate the audiences on class day and commencement day. On exhibition day 500 programs were given out before the doors to the exhibit were opened.

The Alumnae Association of the College met Saturday evening, June 2. Mrs. Beulah (Kincaid) Frye is the president. The association is composed of ten members, the first year there being but one graduate, and last year nine. This year there are 29.

Hon. R. B. Cousins, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, addressed the students May 9. His theme was practical education as it affects the home—meaning by practical education that which enlarges both the heart and the mind, and not the material alone. He spoke with hearty appreciation of the work of the school, and predicted a great future for it.

Miss Mary Louise Tuttle, head of the Domestic Arts department, will conduct classes in cooking at the summer school of the University of Tennessee at Knoxville. Miss Tuttle lectured before the district convention of the State Federation of Women's Clubs at Crockett, May 10, upon household economics.

Miss Amelia B. Sprague, of the Fine and Industrial Arts department, will conduct classes in art at the Chautauqua, New York, Assembly.

Miss Lucy E. Fay, head of the English department, who has been a member of the Faculty from the beginning of the College, has resigned to enter library work. Miss Fay's departure is a distinct loss to the college. Her successor will be elected during the summer.

Mr. Thos. P. Price has resigned the secretaryship to practice law in San Antonio. Mr. Elton F. Reid of Abilene has succeeded him. The new secretary entered upon his duties in June.

Mrs. John A. Hann, wife of Regent Hann, has offered two prizes for the year 1906-07. The first is that of a gold thimble for the best work in sewing and dressmaking. The other prize is a beautiful gold medal for the best work in cooking.

The Houston Post has offered a prize of a scholarship in this institution and \$75 cash, in a voting contest for increasing its subscription list,

to the successful candidate who may select this school as the place she desires to attend.

The College Glee Club, of twenty members, made its first formal appearance in an entertainment given in the College auditorium Monday, April 2. A most pleasing program was rendered to an audience that filled the auditorium to its utmost capacity. The concert was repeated at Lewisville Monday night, May 7. The attendance was large and the welcome warm and enthusiastic.

The most charming social event of the school year was the party given by the Junior class to the graduating class of '96, Monday evening, May 28. The third floor was decorated in the Senior colors, yellow and white, an immense daisy—the class flower—being suspended from the ceiling, and festoons of yellow and white draped from it. A still larger daisy filled the rotunda. A musical contest was one of the features of the evening, and a fishing pond another source of entertainment. Each Senior received as a souvenir a beautiful little doll dressed in cap and gown, and carrying a diploma. Refreshments in three courses were served in the dining room, which was also decorated in the class colors, daisies being the prettiest feature.

The first College annual, The Chaparral, published by the Senior Class of '06, has made its appearance. Its preface bespeaks charity for this, "the first attempt," but the volume is really a very creditable, tasteful, and beautiful piece of work, which will be of great interest to all students and friends of the College, and will "in later years," as the editors say, "bring to memory a kind recollection of happy days spent in college life." It is profusely illustrated with photographs of the Faculty and the various classes and student organizations and clubs, besides over fifty illustrated pages of the students, from full page drawings to vignettes and tail-pieces. Each class and department is given ample space, with history, class songs, original poems, "hits," humorous and satirical, class rolls, etc. Another section is devoted to the societies and clubs, some twelve in number. The athletic organizations have eight pages. The remainder of the book is given to general matter—caricatures, stories, poems, parodies, and "roasts." Miss Emily Easley was the editor-in-chief, assisted by an editorial board, and Miss Mary Kimbrough, business manager. The price of the annual is \$1.50.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK.

BACCALAUREATE SERVICE.

The commencement exercises of the College began Sunday, June 3, with the baccalaureate service at the First Baptist Church. The sermon was preached by the Rev. W. A. Hamlett of Dallas, from the text: "And Jesus increased in wisdom and stature, and in favor with God and

man." It was a strong presentation of the practical side of education. The platform was elaborately decorated with vines and ferns, the work of the Second Preparatory class.

Before and after the sermon several appropriate musical number were rendered by the College Glee Club.

Following is the program:

Doxology.

Invocation.....	Rev. C. L. Hogue
Hymn—"Silver Street"	Smith
Anthem—"Praise Ye the Father".....	Arr. J. P. Weston
Sermon	Rev. W. A. Hamlett
Anthem—"The Nation's Guide".....	Arr. C. B. Rich
Hymn—"Holley"	Hewes
Benediction.....	Rev. W. A. Hamlett

CLASS DAY.

The ceremony of planting the chaparral was held upon the College campus Monday, June 4. Promptly at 10 o'clock the various classes marched up the campus from the gate to the brow of the hill, each class surrounded with chains of the class flower, or of cedar interspersed with flowers, and carrying class banners and emblems. The daisy is the class flower of the Seniors; the white carnation, of the Juniors; the "black-eyed" Susan of the Second Preparatory class; and the white rose of the First Preparatory class. The class colors are as follows: Senior, yellow and white; Junior, violet and gold; Second Preparatory, old gold and ebony; First Preparatory, green and white.

Miss Grace Taylor, president of the Senior class, delivered the oration of the day, after which a chaparral bush was planted. The little ever-green chaparral, a native of Texas and Mexico, was selected as a characteristic plant, in place of the usual ivy. After the ceremony of "burying the hatchet" the Senior class sung the class song, and the exercises of the day were continued in the college auditorium with the following program:

"Heidelberg"	Class
Class History.....	Mary Glass
Instrumental Music.....	Mary T. Kimbrough
Class Poem.....	Ora Blair
Class Prophecy—Illustrated.....	Georgia Bryant
"When the Fields Are White with Daisies".....	Class

The class prophecy was illustrated with stereopticon views, depicting the future of each of the graduates in a humorous manner.

Monday evening was devoted to a joint meeting of several student societies: The Elizabeth Barrett Browning Society, the Chaparral Literary Society, the Glee Club, and the German Club. A feature not on the program was the speech of Judge W. V. Grubbs of Greenville, "the father of industrial education in Texas," who gave an interesting history of the inception of the College and the passage of the bill establishing it.

At the close of the program an informal reception was held for the students and friends who were present.

DEMONSTRATION AND EXHIBITION DAY.

From 1:30 to 4:30 Tuesday, June 5, the College was open for a demonstration and exhibition of the work of the students during the school year.

Domestic Science Department—Cooking.—The Senior exhibit was in the dining room, showing the tables set for a luncheon, with the side table ready for extra service. The class also displayed canned and preserved fruits, jellies and pickles, as well as dietary books and lists of kitchen equipments and house furnishings, including the furnishing of an ideal home kitchen and the plan of a school kitchen, with equipment for a class of twelve students.

The Junior class exhibit was general cookery, breads, cakes, cookies, etc. A fish baked whole and tastily garnished, and a gelatine mold, in which the fruit was molded in the forms of flowers, attracted much attention.

The Preparatory classes exhibited all kinds of candies, fancy bonbons, peanut and brittle candies, chocolates, wafers, etc.

Dairy.—In the dairy a demonstration was made of aerating, separating, milk testing, and butter making, in all stages from the milk to the completed product.

Laundry.—The laundry classes gave an exhibition of thin and thick starched goods, such as table linens; silks, muslin, and lawn dresses; different colored pieces; woolen goods and flannels; linen and stock collars, turnover and ribbons; with many kinds of doilies, laces, embroideries, handkerchiefs, etc.—all hand-work. The hand-work on men's collars was worthy of particular attention, also a point-lace handkerchief and silk shawl. Class hand-books, showing theoretical work, were also on exhibition.

Domestic Arts Department.—In this department there was a beautiful exhibit in sewing, dressmaking, and millinery. Notable features were reception gowns, graduating dresses, shirt-waists of all kinds, underclothing, hats in the latest styles both for street and dress; aprons, silk waists, dressing sacques; much of the work being beautifully done by hand. The graduating gowns were in class colors, being of white material, with a touch of yellow on the girdle. Books made by the students, showing lessons, with progressive steps in sewing, leading up to the finished garments, were also exhibited.

Fine and Industrial Arts Department.—The First Preparatory class exhibit consisted of work in fancy pencil drawing and water color; the Second Preparatory, charcoal and water color, and basketry; the Junior, applied design, stenciling, and book covers; the Senior, drawings, water colors, and china painting.

Among the exhibits by the Junior class was the first experiment in pottery, made from Denton clay, modeled by the students and fired and glazed here. It is hoped that this may be but the beginning of practical work in pottery at the college.

The Senior Fine and Industrial Arts students exhibited modeled

leather card cases and footstool covers. Among the best exhibits by this class may be mentioned the Y. W. C. A. posters, announcing the Association meetings, a tea set, painted by Miss Gertrude Denny, punch bowls by Miss Croxton and Miss Clark, a lemonade pitcher by Miss Clark, a chocolate set by Miss Huckaby, child's bread and milk set by Miss Kirkpatrick, meat platter by Miss Margaret Denny, and the beautiful baskets made by Miss Mary Martin.

Another feature was books, with appropriate cover designs made by the students, with pictures illustrating their course in the history of art, showing the development of art from Egypt to the present day.

Manual Training.—The manual training classes made a display of wood-work, carved and plain, such as sewing tables, letter boxes, and flower stands, glove boxes, footstools, dish stands, etc., and of mechanical drawings.

Photographic Exhibit.—The photographic exhibit was large and varied, including many views of the campus, of class-room work, and of scenes in the town and surrounding country—all work of the students.

Floriculture, Poultry Raising, Bee-Keeping, etc.—At the greenhouse an exhibit was made of the flowers and vegetables raised by the students. Poultry raising was illustrated by the incubator in various stages, as well as the faithful hen and her progeny; bee culture by bees making honey in hives with glass sides, and a bee tent.

The floriculture classes had also an exhibit of palms, ferns, and plants in the College office. The Second Preparatory class as part of their exhibit in floriculture decorated the College building for the commencement exercises.

The classes in literary work also exhibited themes and papers in history, English, and science, with appropriate cover designs.

On Tuesday evening the annual reception to the graduating class was given by President and Mrs. Work at the president's residence. The graduates, the alumnae, the regents of the school, the members of the Faculty and their wives, and visiting relatives and friends of the graduates, were the guests.

COMMENCEMENT DAY.

The program for commencement day, Wednesday, June 6, was as follows:

March.

Invocation.....Rev. J. F. Alderson
Music—"Night of Joy".....Adapted by J. C. Macy

Glee Club.

Address.....President E. E. Bramlett
Music—"Weigenlied".....J. L. Frank

Misses Blow, Reddick, Blow, Beckman and Kimbrough.

Presentation of Candidates for Graduation.....President Work
Presentation of Diplomas.....

.....Hon. Clarence Ousley, President of the Board of Regents
Hymn—"America".....Adapted by Henry Carey

The commencement address by President E. E. Bramlett of John Tarlton College, Stephenville, Texas, was a scholarly plea for an enlarged life for women. The speaker contrasted the old conditions when the spinning wheel, the loom, and the distaff brought the domestic arts into the household, with the present day of the factory and the sweatshop, pointed out the opportunities in these days in professional and business as well as domestic life for women, and with a warning against becoming "the idle creature of an idle hour," set before the young women the high ideal of labor.

In presenting the diplomas to the graduating class, Hon. Clarence Ousley, president of the Board of Regents, stated that the work observed in the institution conformed in the fullest degree to the expectation of the State. The concern of the institution had not been numbers, but quality and thoroughness. The College had been doing and must for some time to come continue doing pioneer work, but it ought to be sufficient assurance to the most hopeful advocate of industrial education, as well as a complete answer to the skepticism of the doubting, that in its third year, out of an enrollment of 192, the institution graduates 29 young women. No industrial institution in the United States could equal that record of graduates in proportion to the enrollment. From their contact with the student body and the patrons visiting the school, the regents had the complete assurance that the students are enthusiastic over their work, and their parents and relatives pleased with the progress they have made. The success of this plan of education had been demonstrated and the public would from year to year come more and more to understand the purposes and scope of the College of Industrial Arts.

In closing, he admonished the graduates to remember that better service was expected of them because of their peculiar opportunities. Too many people look upon public education as a matter of bounty, and as a matter of accomplishment. If the institution was a gift of the State that its children might become more comfortable or that they might have more polite accomplishments, then it was indefensible. It did not exist for the pleasure, the profit, or the decoration of its students, but that the quality of the citizenship of Texas might be better.

HOUSEHOLD ACCOUNTING.

HARRY GORDON ALLEN,*

Finance and accountancy sustain important relations to that interior management of the home, lying within the special province of women, to which we apply the term "domestic economy;" for domestic economy, or household management, is largely a matter of money and money's worth. The acquisition of money is man's province in domestic economy; woman's part is managing, utilizing, saving, and seeing that the dollar buys a dollar's worth.

*From "Texas School Journal," November, 1905. Mr. Allen is Director of the Commercial Department of the College of Industrial Arts.

Accounting is non-commercial as well as commercial. Non-commercial accounting applies to the finances of those who do not make commerce (buying and selling for profit) their business, such as the professional and laboring classes. The so-called commercial colleges, which have, on the whole, reached a high standard of efficiency in the technical instruction intended to prepare pupils for clerical work, together with our high schools, are training nearly two hundred thousand students in business courses which include commercial bookkeeping. Household accounting, however, is much more simple and elementary, and is properly introductory, in an educational sense, to commercial accounting and to all the higher developments of scientific accountancy. Comparatively few of our girls look forward to or prepare for a commercial life, and, with the exception of a page or two in the arithmetic calling for work in making out bills or statements of account, unless they take a course in double-entry bookkeeping, requiring an entire year in the high school or several months of constant occupation in the commercial college, they have no opportunity in our schools to prepare to meet an important contingency in after life. Perhaps the very simplicity of the subject is the reason that it is given no place. Like reading and writing, it is supposed to "come by nature."

The present condition of instruction in domestic accounting therefore is very unsatisfactory. Nor has very much been written of practical utility upon the subject, especially in our own language. The oldest existing literary work on household management is the "Economics" of Xenophon. From this work we have our words "economy" and "economics," and for twenty-three hundred years it has been the classic of thrift. To the Greek the home interior was a department of economic administration, demanding of woman considerable business ability. To his own exterior talent for acquisition, he expected the woman to join the interior one of managing and utilizing, and especially of calculating expenses so that they should not exceed the receipts. Aristophanes, in his comic argument that women should also be at the head of all outside affairs, says that they are already taking care of everything within; that for ways and means there is nothing so clever as a woman and none so hard to cheat in a bargain.

The only other great book on household management is the Florentine *Della Famiglia*, ascribed to the celebrated architect Alberti, which was one of the most popular books of the Renaissance. "It takes the young bride over the house; gives her the keys; teaches her the oversight of servants and the right ordering of all her affairs; makes honesty her chief virtue; inducts her into the science of family finance; in a word, develops her from a shy girl, brought up in careful seclusion, to the perfect mistress of the household, and sets before us, in a well drawn picture, one of the ideal characters of early Italian literature." When the Florentines invented modern bookkeeping, it was introduced into their household affairs, the women helping their husbands in keeping the books. The woman of the Middle Ages, in fact—lady, burgher's wife, or peasant—was remarkable for business ability. As late as Montaigne's time we find him confessing that he took no interest in business, and left to his wife the care of his fields, the negotiation of bargains, the collection of debts,

and the keeping of his accounts, glad that "women do find delight in managing affairs." "The most useful and honorable science and occupation for the mother of a family," says Montaigne, "is that of domestic economy. I see many who are avaricious, but of real economists I find but few. This, indeed, is the mistress quality—the one that should be sought above all others."

Household accounting, in fact, was for long ages recognized as an important part of woman's education, and fully accepted as such; but now it seems to be another of the "lost arts." Very few ladies nowadays incorporate into their domestic administration a fairly comprehensive system of financial accounting. It is an essential feature of domestic economy; it is within the sphere of woman, and her household administration requires it; yet the woman of our day has apparently lost interest in the science and practice of accounts. The conditions today are much the same as in Fenelon's time. The great archbishop, in his work on female education, complains that very few girls can cast up the simplest household accounts without falling into confusion, and thinks that besides Latin, history, biography, travels, poetry, music, and art, a young woman should know something of law, trade, and manufactures, and should be taught the minutest details of domestic economy. He prescribes for her a knowledge of the four rules of arithmetic in order that she may keep the household accounts.

Maria Edgeworth, a century later, says that children should have the management of money, and that girls ought to keep the family accounts. Anne Cobbett, in her once popular work for English housekeepers, writes: "One branch of domestic economy which devolves upon the mistress of the house is to keep an account of the expenditure of her family. She ought to make this as simple an affair as possible, by ascertaining, first, how much the housekeeping is to cost—that is, how much she can afford to spend in it; then, by keeping a very strict account of every article for the first two months, and making a little allowance for casualties, she may be able to form an estimate for the year; and if she finds she has exceeded in these two months the allotted sum, she must examine each article, and determine which she can best diminish the expense; and then, having the average of two months to go by, she may calculate how much she is to allow each month for meat, bread, groceries, washing, and the like. Having laid down her plan, whatever excess she may be compelled to allow in one month she must make up for in the next month."

The best known work on domestic economy in this country, for many years, was that of Miss Catherine Beecher. "How few," she says, "keep any account at all of the current expenses! If a woman has never kept any account, nor attempted to regulate her expenses by the right rule, she has no right to say how much she can or cannot give. Let a woman keep an account of all she spends for herself and her family for a year, arranging the items under three general heads. Under the first put all articles of food, raiment, rent, wages, and all conveniences. Under the second place all sums paid in securing an education, and books, and other intellectual advantages. Under the third head place all that is spent for benevolence and religion.

"At the end of the year the first and largest account will show the

mixed items of necessities and superfluities, which can be arranged so as to gain some sort of idea how much has been spent for superfluities and how much for necessities. Then, by comparing what is spent for superfluities with what is spent for intellectual and moral advantages, data will be gained for judging of the past and regulating the future."

This, in a plea for benevolence. Arguing on purely economic grounds, Miss Beecher continues: "There are certain general principles which all unite in sanctioning. The first is that care be taken to know the amount of income and of current expenses, so that the proper relative proportion be preserved and the expenditures never exceed the means. Few women can do this thoroughly without keeping regular accounts. A great deal of uneasiness is caused to both husband and wife, in many cases, by an entire want of system and forethought in arranging expenses. Both keep buying what they think they need, without any calculation as to how matters are coming out, and with a sort of dread of running in debt all the time harassing them. Such never know the comfort of independence. But if a man and woman will only calculate what their income is, and then plan so as to know that they are all the time living within it, they secure one of the greatest comforts which wealth ever bestows, and what many of the rich who live in a loose and careless way never enjoy. It is not so much the amount of income as the regular and correct apportionment of expenses that makes a family truly comfortable.

"Young ladies also," she adds, "should learn systematic economy in expenses, and it will be a great benefit for every young girl to begin at twelve or thirteen years of age to make her own purchases and keep her accounts, under the guidance of her mother or some friend. How strange it appears that so many young ladies take charge of a husband's establishment without having had either instruction or experience in one of the most important duties of their station."

The housewives of Holland keep the books, balance the accounts, and do all the business with as much dexterity and exactness as the men, and it is a maxim of the Dutch that no one is ever ruined who keeps good accounts. With some qualifications we may admit the truth of this saying. Certainly, in justice to herself, as well as to others, the married woman should keep strict accounts. More than that, it is only justice to her husband. Many a man is harassed and hard pressed because he cannot make ends meet in domestic affairs, simply because his wife is a "poor manager." She does not know the value of money. Her expenses constantly exceed her receipts because she keeps no accurate account of her expenditures. Aristotle fittingly likened such management to the sieve, or the bucket filled with holes, with which one tries to carry water. True economy does not consist in mere scrimping and saving, but in avoiding waste and superfluities, in seeing that one gets value received for money paid out, and, above all, in carefully regulating the expenses by the income.

Household accounting, we may then say, rests upon moral as well as economic bases.

Educational leaders and reformers in various countries have endeavored, with considerable success, to introduce domestic economy into their systems of education. It has a foothold in a few colleges in our own land.

The actual teaching thus far has been largely confined to particular branches of housekeeping. On its financial side, however, it is conspicuously lacking. A program of domestic economy laid before a congress of educators in Brussels gives prominence to a suggested course of family finance. Some of the headings are as follows:

"Money and work. Receipts and expenses. How to make the most of one's knowledge and talents. Gaining and keeping, a double profit; temperance in the number of articles desired; how to buy; knowledge of the price of provisions, of cloth, of linen, of calico, of utensils, and the like. Avarice and prodigality. Accounts of the household. The memorandum book and the monthly examination. The superfluous and the necessary. Buying on credit; danger of debt; honesty. Promptness in repairing or replacing articles broken, deteriorated, or worn out. The toilet. Luxury, good taste, and simplicity. The maxims of Benjamin Franklin ("Poor Richard").

A full course of domestic economy would suggest a consideration of the moral, intellectual, social, and economic welfare of the household, and of its organization and general administration; woman, her sphere; the education of girls; the house, its location with reference to health, economy, and general convenience, and its interior arrangement; heat, light, and ventilation; washing, and the care of linen; furniture, from the point of view of hygiene, art, and practical use; its disposition about the house, its freedom from dirt, and its repair and maintenance; carpets, draperies, etc.; clothing and toilet articles, their choice, cost, and care; foods, their varieties, succession by seasons, cost, use, according to one's age, occupation, and state of health, with instruction in the detection of adulteration; care of the sick; and the advantages of economy and careful financial management. This would of course include chemistry and physics, physiology and hygiene, care of the sick, cooking, laundering, dairying, gardening and floriculture, and bee culture, and would not be complete without such a course of simple household accounts as has been discussed. A splendid opportunity here for a wise correlation of subjects! Such a course of study, "in accordance with the facts of nature and human nature so long ignored,"* is the purpose of the College of Industrial Arts for Young Women, "the first institution to be differentiated upon the ground of sex that the State of Texas has established." Such a course, with the means at its disposal, the institution is giving.

A course in household accounts, as before intimated, should be discriminated from the commercial bookkeeping given to boys and to the girls who wish to qualify themselves for clerical work. The lady of the household, however, though not engaged in commerce, is continually effecting exchanges. She buys the goods and services of which her household is in need, and she settles with her dealers and her servants, in cash or on time; and in this buying and selling, the economic aim of the household, as that of the business house, is to amass year by year a new capital. In this exchanging, consuming, and saving, the household, as well as the business concern, must call to its aid the science of accounts, in order to follow the

*Fourteenth Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, page 21.

movements of receipts and expenses, and to determine at the end of a given period the results of its operations and the exact situation of its capital. Household accounting, moreover, will afford an easy and very necessary introduction to the care of money in the bank, and to the proper making out of checks and financial papers, so that a woman will be able to handle such details accurately, and, if thrown upon her own resources, to adapt her methods to those of the business world.

Into the details of such a course I cannot go at length. While by journal, cash-book, and ledger, and the many auxiliary books, modern accountancy has been beautifully adopted to all the exigencies of the many forms of business administration, household accounting has been rather a discouraging process, from the lack of a system of accounting at once comprehensive in scope and easy to work and interpret. A single register, combining cash and credit expenses on the left-hand page, and on the right-hand page carrying accounts of persons and things, with statistical columns classifying expenses under general heads, seems to best answer the purpose. Such a book meets the need of order and method in the business administration of the home, and from it a balance sheet can be easily made at any time. Any thorough system of accountancy would include also a prospective balance sheet—what is called in the English House of Commons a budget—a statement of the probable revenue and expenditure of the establishment for the ensuing year, the result of a careful comparison of what is desired with what can be attained. “The budget,” said a noted French journalist, “is born of the imperious necessity for an equilibrium of receipts and expenses.” And many a household, it may be remarked, has as much trouble as a government in making up a satisfactory budget. Here there is ample room for the fullest exercise of woman’s ingenuity and judgment in arriving at a well proportioned estimate of expenses. The statistical part of her combination journal-ledger will be indispensable here. Wm. E. Gladstone is the only man of record who could wax eloquent over the figures of a budget, but it is easy to predict that such a document will not lack interest to the housewife. And it is in this connection that the statistical bulletins, such as those of the United States Commissioner of Labor, tabulating the average percentage of expenses to income of American families, are of considerable value.

This is above all else the practical age—“practical” being by no means the same thing as material—and among its practical subjects none are more vital than good management in the household and that economy and saving which lead to security in old age. A practical subject in the education of our girls, household accounting certainly is, and a subject too much neglected. The mistress of the household, carrying such instruction into her home, by its faithful application will become in truth the real mistress of the situation.

ALUMNAE.

CLASS OF 1904.

KINCAID, BEULAH (Mrs. D. H. Fry), C. A., Denton, Texas.

CLASS OF 1905.

BUMPAS, LENA, Special Student and Assistant, C. I. A., Dallas (Oak Cliff), Texas.
COBBS, GRETNA, Teacher, Denton, Texas.

HOFSTETTER, ADELE, Teacher of Manual Training, High School, Austin, Texas.

KIRKPATRICK, SARA, Special Student and Assistant, C. I. A., McKinney, Texas.

LOVELACE, SALLIE MAY, Teacher, San Angelo, Texas.

MEDLIN, TOPSYE, Wolfe City, Texas.

NEALE, LAURA, Teacher of Domestic Science, High School, Fort Worth, Texas.

POYNOR, MARY G., Teacher of Chemistry and Domestic Science, High School, Paris, Texas.

STERRETT, CARRIE, Student University of Texas, Austin, Texas.

ENROLLMENT AND CLASSIFICATION OF STUDENTS FOR 1905-1906.

SENIOR CLASS.

Name.	Course.	Postoffice.	County.
Abadie, Laura Lee.....	D A	Austin, 1225 W. 10th St...	Travis.
Bates, Susan Leech.....	D A	Denton	Denton.
Blair, Ora Elizabeth.....	D A	Justin	Denton.
Bryant, Georgia	D A	Cedar Hill	Dallas.
Clark, May C.....	F I A	Rockdale	Milam.
Croxtton, Rhueina	F I A	Nocona	Montague.
Denny, Gertrude J.....	F I A	Iowa Park	Wichita.
Denny, Maggie	F I A	Iowa Park	Wichita.
Easley, Emily	D A	Chillicothe	Hardeman.
Freenan, Cora Nelle.....	F I A	Whitesboro	Grayson.
Glass, Mary E.....	F I A	Franklin	Robertson.
Griffin, Jessie Louise.....	E S	Denton	Denton.
Herreford, Ola	C A	Del Rio	Val Verde.
Huckaby, Willia	F I A	Van Alstyne	Grayson.
Hughes, Bonna Erile.....	C A	Phoenix, Arizona	
Kercheville, Nellie	C A	Big Foot	Frio.
Kimbrough, Mary T.....	E S	Houston, 2918 Travis St....	Harris.
McFarland, Eula	D A	Rockwood	Coleman.
McIllvain, Nannie E.....	D A	Ponder	Denton.
McLeod, Katherine A.....	D A	Terrell	Kaufman.
McQuinn, Don	C A	Weatherford	Parker.
Mills, Nellie May.....	D A	Houston, 1210 Rusk Ave....	Harris.
Moore, Alice J.....	D A	Meridian	Bosque.
Nix, Lura Mae	D A	Hembrie	Crockett.
Reddick, Marianna	C A	Fort Worth	Tarrant.
Rollins, Beulah	D A	Farmersville	Collin.
Stone, Mollie Jessie.....	D A	Oklmulgee, Indian Territory.	
Swenson, Sadie J.....	D A	Clifton	Bosque.
Taylor, Grace H.....	F I A	Austin	Travis.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Name.	Course.	Postoffice.	County.
Adams, Edith	F I A	Corsicana	Navarro.
Beall, Julia	F I A	Wortham	Freestone.
Beckman, Cressie	F I A	Austin	Travis.
Bishop, Ethel	D A	Denton	Denton.
Blow, Pearl	D A	Denton	Denton.
Bowles, Bertha	D A	Christian	Palo Pinto
Buchanan, Winnie	C A	Bryan, R. F. D. 3.....	Brazos.
Butler, Ada	F I A	Denton	Denton.
Collins, Mattie	D A	Denton	Denton.
Crossland, Nora	E S	Waco	McLennan.
Eads, Velma	F I A	Denton	Denton.
Evans, Margaret	D A	Kent, Ohio	
Fain, Mary	D A	Denton	Denton.
Ford, May	F I A	Cameron	Milam.
Frazer, Opal	D A	Greenville	Hunt.
Gleason, Geneva	D A	Hico	Hamilton.
Jonas, Elsie	D A	San Antonio, 226 Sycamore..	Bexar.
Jones, Ethel	F I A	Jacksboro	Jack.
Kendall, Addie	D A	McKinney	Collin.
Lacy, Mattie Lee.....	F I A	Denton	Denton.
Lyon, Olalee	D A	Elmo	Kaufman.
Mills, Virginia	E S	Canyon City	Randall.
Minnis, Maggie	D A	Denton	Denton.
Morris, Florence	D A	Dialville	Cherokee.
Pollock, Sallie	D A	Cookes Point	Burleson.
Reeves, Gertrude	D A	Minden	Rusk.
Reynolds, Cora	F I A	Canyon City	Randall.
Risley, Grace	F I A	Jacksboro	Jack.
Rushing, Fairy	D A	Walnut Springs	Bosque.
Shepherd, Willie Pearl.....	F I A	Lewisville	Denton.
Simmons, Lela	C A	Denton	Denton.
Sneed, Bessie	D A	McKinney	Collin.
Stallcup, Lucile	F I A	Smithland	Marion.
Steger, Irene	F I A	Denton	Denton.
Sterling, Mary	F I A	Hempstead	Waller.
Stroud, Johnie May.....	D A	Denton	Denton.
Taylor, Annie	F I A	McKinney	Collin.
Turner, Eula	D A	Terrell	Kaufman.
Tyson, Eunice	F I A	Maysfield	Milam.
Warren, Dora	F I A	Homer	Angelina.
Wattam, Pearl	D A	Denton	Denton.
Wheeler, Mabel	E S	Lufkin	Angelina.
Yandell, Lura	D A	Bishop, California	
Young, Ophal	F I A	Denton	Denton.

SECOND PREPARATORY.

Name.	Postoffice.	County.
Birdsong, Lillian	Rich, Mississippi	
Birdsong, Steva	Denton	Denton.
Blow, Birdie	Denton	Denton.
Bowles, Mamie	Christian	Palo Pinto.
Brock, Ivah	Collinsville	Grayson.
Brummett, May	Denton	Denton.
Davis, Sallie	Denton	Denton.
Dishman, Hattie	Collinsville	Grayson.

Name.	Postoffice.	County.
Dunks, Eula	Crosby	Harris.
Durham, Lura	Hico	Hamilton.
Easley, Janie	Chillicothe	Hardeman.
Garrison, Cora	McKinney	Collin.
Grafton, Addie	Italy	Ellis.
Griffith, Zollie	Venus	Johnson.
Guyton, Myrtle	Levita	Coryell.
Harper, Gypsie	Bay City	Matagorda.
Harrison, Pearl	Newark	Wise.
Juren, Annie	Fayetteville	Fayette.
Kincaid, Neitha	Denton	Denton.
Martin, Mary	Denton	Denton.
Matthews, Olive	Nocona	Montague.
McLennan, Shellie	Dodd City	Fannin.
Miller, Elsie	Postoak Point	Austin.
Mulkey, Hettie	Quanah	Hardeman.
Nelson, Eleanor	Galveston	Galveston.
Parker, Mattie	Denton	Denton.
Pirtle, May Bell	Denton	Denton.
Richardson, Callie	Bremond	Robertson.
Riley, Viola	Pilot Point	Denton.
Robinson, Mattie	Denton	Denton.
Rucks, Ella May	DeBerry	Panola.
Scales, Annie May	Trenton	Fannin.
Schmitz, Tillie	Denton	Denton.
Schroeder, Ella	Industry	Austin.
Steagall, Ola	Denton	Denton.
Strickland, Gertrude	Denton	Denton.
Tillman, Cecile	Patroon	Shelby.
Van Zant, Effie	Tioga	Grayson.
Ward, Minnie	Italy	Ellis.
Winkleman, Alice	Burlington	Milam.
Wilson, Ella	Denton	Denton.
Yahey, Nellie	Taylor	Williamson.
Yahey, Winifred	Taylor	Williamson.
Zumwalt, Mary	Denton	Denton.

FIRST PREPARATORY.

Andrews, Annie	San Antonio, 126 Devine St.	Bexar.
Bennett, Roxie	Pottsboro	Grayson.
Beverly, Jessie	Denton	Denton.
Burney, Lula	Bonham	Fannin.
Chancellor, Fannie	Wortham	Freestone.
Chastain, Annie	Menardville	Menard.
Cochran, Lula	Stafford	Fort Bend.
Crane, Maud	Cleburne	Johnson.
Cunningham, Edna	Eliasville	Young.
Curtis, Delpha	Advance	Parker.
Fletcher, Bessie	Hamilton	Hamilton.
Foster, Nellie	Fort Worth, 411 Lake St.	Tarrant.
Frasure, Jimmie	Bardwell	Ellis.
Hardman, Annie	Palestine	Anderson.
Karbach, Sophia	New Braunfels	Comal.
Lacy, Kate	Denton	Denton.
Luhrsen, Louise	Cuero	De Witt.
Lyles, Edna	Denton	Denton.
Miller, Hattie	Callisburg	Cooke.
Oliver, Florence	Hico	Hamilton.
Pattison, Nellie Bell	Alvin	Brazoria.
Scherer, Inez	Anahuac	Chambers.
Schneeman, Minnie	Hinde	Crockett.

Name.	Postoffice.	County.
Seay, Gene	Denton	Denton.
Simpson, Chloral	Denton	Denton.
Smith, Dossie	Waxahachie	Ellis.
Smith, Harveylou	Dodd City	Fannin.
Snell, Oma	Rosston	Cooke.
Sorenson, Anna	El Paso	El Paso.
Stephens, Kathleen	Lometa	Lampasas.
Stephenson, Mary	Collinsville	Grayson.
Taylor, Etta	McKinney	Collin.
Terrell, Gene	Quinlan	Hunt.
Tomlinson, Lillie	Fort Worth, 615 May St.	Tarrant.
Vise, Dussie	Rockwood	Coleman.
Wakefield, Bess	Ponder	Denton.
Watts, Julia	Lexington	Lee.
Williamson, Stella	Wellington	Collings-
Wilmoth, Virginia	Washington, D. C., 500 T worth.	
	St. N. W.	
Wood, Pyrene	Swan	Smith.

IRREGULAR STUDENTS.

Blakey, Jewell	Ennis	Ellis.
Breihan, Nellie	Bartlett	Williamson.
Brown, Gertrude	Miami	Roberts.
Bryant, Mabel	Cedar Hill	Dallas.
Buchanan, Nellie	Chillieothe	Hardeman.
Cassel, Maude	Whitesboro	Grayson.
Cauble, Ida Belle	Albany	Shackelford.
Chernosky, Julia	Rosebud	Falls.
Chernosky, Louise	Rosebud	Falls.
Christian, Mary	Antelope	Jack.
Clary, Addie	Mason	Mason.
Fouts, Hanna	Denton	Denton.
Graham, Ruby	Hinde	Crockett.
Griffith, Maude	Alvin	Brazoria.
Guillaudeu, Isabelle	San Antonio	Bexar.
Haizlip, Lockie	Tom Bean	Grayson.
Hamner, Eva	Colorado	Mitchell.
Hankins, Ada	Aubrey	Denton.
Harris, Bessie	Dallas	Dallas.
Irwin, Maud	Lanesville	Rusk.
Jesse, Alma	Bartlett	Williamson.
Johnson, Willie	Munday	Knox.
Juren, Mary	Fayetteville	Fayette.
Lane, Katie	Denton	Denton.
LeFevre, Winnie	Hillsboro	Hill.
Outhouse, Jeffie	Lubbock	Lubbock.
Posern, Mattie	Graham	Young.
Preuss, Minna	Denton	Denton.
Punchard, Eloise	Denton	Denton.
Sammann, Minnie	McGregor	McLennan.
Sassman, Emma	Creedmoor	Travis.
Schmitz, Laura J.	Denton	Denton.
Steger, Mayme	Denton	Denton.
Tilson, Lizzie	Plainview	Hale.
Wattam, Fannie	Denton	Denton.

SPECIAL STUDENTS.

Bumpas, Lena	Dallas (Oak Cliff)	Dallas.
Kirkpatrick, Sara	McKinney	Collin.

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English-Science	2
Domestic Arts	14
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	— 29
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English-Science	3
Domestic Arts	21
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