

Series IX.

Number III.

BULLETIN  
OF THE  
University of Notre Dame  
NOTRE DAME, INDIANA



JOURNALISM NUMBER

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE UNIVERSITY

THE UNIVERSITY PRESS  
JANUARY, 1914

Entered at the Post Office, Notre Indiana, as second class matter, July 17, 1905

## DIRECTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY

---

The FACULTY—Address:

THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME,  
NOTRE DAME, INDIANA.

The STUDENTS—Address:

As for the Faculty, except that the name of the HALL in which the student lives should be added.

A Postoffice, a Telegraph Office, a Long Distance Telephone, and an Express Office are at the University.

The University is two miles from the city of South Bend, Indiana, and about eighty miles east of Chicago. The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, the Grand Trunk, the Vandalia, the Indiana, Illinois & Iowa, the Chicago and Indiana Southern, and the Michigan Central railways run directly into South Bend. A trolley line runs cars from South Bend to the University every fifteen minutes.

The Latitude of the University is 41 degrees, 43 minutes, and 12.7 seconds North, and 86 degrees, 14 minutes and 19.3 seconds West of Greenwich.

The elevation is about 750 feet above the sea.

From this it is clear that the location is favorable for a healthful climate, where students may engage in vigorous mental work without too great fatigue or danger to health.

**BOARD OF TRUSTEES**

---

VERY REV. ANDREW MORRISSEY, C. S. C.,  
PRESIDENT.

REV. JOHN CAVANAUGH, C. S. C.,  
CHANCELLOR.

REV. DANIEL E. HUDSON, C. S. C.

REV. WILLIAM R. CONNOR, C. S. C.,  
SECRETARY.

REV. JOSEPH MAGUIRE, C. S. C.

BRO. ALBAN, C. S. C.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE  
UNIVERSITY

---

REV. JOHN CAVANAUGH, C. S. C.,  
PRESIDENT.

REV. MATTHEW WALSH, C. S. C.,  
VICE-PRESIDENT.

REV. MATTHEW SCHUMACHER, C. S. C.,  
DIRECTOR OF STUDIES.

REV. JOSEPH BURKE, C. S. C.,  
PREFECT OF DISCIPLINE.

REV. WILLIAM MOLONEY, C. S. C.,  
SECRETARY.

## UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

---

The University of Notre Dame was founded in the year 1842, by the Very Reverend Edward Sorin, the late Superior General of the Congregation of Holy Cross. In an act approved January 15, 1844, the Legislature of Indiana gave the University power to grant degrees. The beginning of this act is:

*“Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, that Edward Frederick Sorin, Francis Lewis Cointet, Theophilus Jerome Marivault, Francis Gouesse and their associates and successors in office, be, and are hereby constituted and declared to be, a body, corporate and politic, by the name and style of the ‘University of Notre Dame du Lac,’ and by that name shall have perpetual succession, with full power and authority to confer and grant, or cause to be conferred and granted such degrees and diplomas in the liberal arts and sciences, and in law and medicine, as are usually conferred and granted in other universities in the United States, provided, however, that no degree shall be conferred or diplomas granted, except to students who have acquired the same proficiency in the liberal arts and sciences, and in law and medicine, as is customary in other universities in the United States.”*

## UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS

---

### THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

The dimensions of this building are 320 by 155 feet; it is five stories in height and is surmounted by a dome 207 feet in height. The executive offices, two study-halls, some dormitories and class rooms and the dining-rooms are in this building. The Library and the Bishops' Memorial Hall are also here temporarily. This building, like all the others of the University, is lighted by electricity and gas, and heated by steam. The corridors of the first floor are decorated with mural paintings by Gregori.

### THE CHURCH

The Church of the Sacred Heart is 275 by 120 feet in ground dimension and 125 in height from the floor to the roof ridge. The interior is decorated by Gregori, and the architecture is Gothic. There is a large crypt and many chapels. In the tower is a chime of 32 bells and the great six-ton chief bell.

### THE LIBRARY

The Library contains 65,000 volumes and several thousand unbound pamphlets and manuscripts. The department of literary criticism, history, political science and the Greek and Latin classics are well represented. Special libraries containing reference works on technical subjects are provided in the Colleges of Engineering and Science. The College of Law has a complete library of its own. Ample reading room is provided in the main library. The best literary magazines and reviews, as well as current numbers of scientific and technical journals are kept on file.

Students have access to the Library from 8:00 A. M. to 9:00 P. M.

### WASHINGTON HALL

This hall is 170 feet in length, 100 feet in width, and about 100 feet in height. It contains the rooms of the Department of Music, the reading rooms for Brownson and Carroll Halls, and the University Theatre. The theatre is elaborately equipped with stage settings. It will seat 1,200 persons. Lectures by men eminent in public and professional life are given here. Concerts and plays by professional companies are also presented in this theatre. The dramatic clubs of the University present several plays annually.

### SCIENCE HALL

is situated a few steps south of Washington Hall. Its dimensions are 105 by 131 feet, and it is three stories in height. A large central space, the full height of the building, is occupied by a museum containing mineral, fossil and biological specimens. The departments of Physics, Civil Engineering, Philosophy, Botany and Biology have recitation rooms and laboratories in this building. The equipment for each of these departments is extensive and complete.

### THE MUSEUM

connected with the departments named above, is well arranged for convenience of study. The sociological collection on the second floor at present fills sixteen large cases and represents typical forms of all the orders and genera of vertebrate and invertebrate animals. A large collection of representative vertebrate skeletons forms a considerable part of the museum.

Facilities for the publication of research on subjects of natural history are afforded in the pages of the *American Midland Naturalist*, which appears bi-monthly from the laboratory of botany at the University.

The collection in Geology and Mineralogy occupy the first floor. These collections are arranged in a series of cases on each side of the building. In one series is a carefully classified collection of minerals and ores. The opposite series of cases contain a large geological collection; some of the specimens here are of the rarest fossil remains of animals and plant life.

### THE CHEMICAL LABORATORIES

occupy a large three-story building directly south of Science Hall. The entire first floor is devoted to advanced work and space is given to three large laboratories, a library and lecture room. The second floor is occupied by the Department of Pharmacy, and contains a large, well-equipped laboratory, a modern drug store, a lecture room and museum, a library for pharmaceutical publications, and a general stock-room. The general inorganic, organic and elementary chemical laboratories are on the third floor. Each laboratory is provided with ample hood accommodations, and each desk is furnished with water, gas and suction.

### ENGINEERING HALL

This building is situated in the southern part of the grounds and is a large two-story brick structure, well lighted and heated. The lower floor contains the mechanical laboratory, machine shop, blacksmith shop and foundry. The second floor provides the shop for wood-work and also contains a well lighted drawing room where students in designing may consult complete



workings of the best steam engines and pumps to be found on the market. In this building are likewise the dynamo laboratory, designing room and recitation rooms of the Electrical Engineering department.

### THE OBSERVATORY

This building is located near the Chemical Laboratories and is designed for an equatorial telescope and for a transit or meridian circle. The equatorial telescope now in the building is intended for students of astronomy, and is in use whenever favorable weather permits.

### SORIN HALL

This building is 144 feet in length, with two wings 121 feet in depth. It has a basement and three high stories, and contains 101 private rooms for advanced students. These rooms are furnished, and students of full Senior, Junior, or Sophomore standing in any of the Colleges are not required to pay rent. On the first floor there is a chapel, a law lecture room and a law library. The building is lighted with electricity and heated with steam. In the basement are recreation rooms and bath rooms.

### CORBY HALL

Corby Hall is a second residence building. It has three stories and a basement, and is 240 feet in width. There are 125 private rooms for students, with recreation rooms and a chapel. The building is lighted with electricity and gas and heated with steam.

### WALSH HALL

This newest dormitory building is situated South of Sorin, fronting the quadrangle. Its dimensions are 230 feet by 41 feet. It faces East and all the

front rooms are made up of suites each consisting of a commodious study room, flanked on either side by a bedroom. Attached to each suite is a private bath and toilet. Each room is supplied with hot and cold water. The rear rooms are singles and the general toilet and bath rooms are of hollow, fire-proof tile, walls and ceilings covered with wire lath and plaster, making practically a fire proof building. It is equipped with a distinct system of stand-pipes for fighting fire. The entire corridor floors are built of reinforced concrete, covered with Roman ceramic mosaics. In finish and equipment Walsh Hall is believed to be the best college dormitory building in America. It embraces three stories besides the admirable basement and attic, and it is capable of accommodating over a hundred students.

### BROWNSON HALL

Brownson Hall occupies the east wing of the Administration Building and contains the living and study rooms of Preparatory students of seventeen years of age and upwards. There is a common study hall a common lavatory, and two large sleeping rooms in which each student has an alcove curtained to secure a personal privacy. Experience shows that the discipline of these common rooms works admirable effects on students who have not yet contracted solid habits of study.

### CARROLL HALL

Carroll Hall is in the west wing of the Administration Building. It is in all respect similar to Brownson Hall, except that it is intended for younger students. The regulations are more particularly adapted to their age and scholastic attainments. Preparatory students

between the ages of thirteen and seventeen years are placed in this hall.

### ST. JOSEPH'S HALL

St. Joseph's Hall is located at the extreme southwestern end of the campus and is devoted exclusively to living and study rooms. In this building live those students who defray one-half the cost of board and tuition by waiting at table during the meals. The conditions for admission to this hall are: (1) The payment of two hundred dollars (\$200.00) a year on the first of August, and (2) satisfactory service as a waiter. The waiting in nowise interferes with the student's work, and all the educational advantages are open to him. It is to be regretted that through the lack of endowment the University can offer only a limited number of such opportunities each year. It is necessary to apply early for these appointments.

### THE INFIRMARY

This building, 200 feet by 45 feet in ground measurement and three stories in height, contains rooms for the use of students during illness. The sick are cared for by Sisters of the Holy Cross, and the University physician visits them daily.

### THE GYMNASIUM

The Gymnasium which was burned down in November, 1900, was replaced by a building 230 by 200 feet on the ground. The track-hall is now 100 by 180 feet on the ground. It is used for indoor meets, winter baseball practice, basketball and military drill. The gymnastic hall is 100 by 40 feet and is furnished with a full set of apparatus; below that are the offices, dressing rooms and shower baths. Friends of the University and the alumni contributed more than

three thousand dollars to the fund for rebuilding.

Cartier field is an enclosed field for athletic games. There is a permanent grand stand near the baseball diamond and the running track, and a portable stand near the football rectangle. The field contains ten acres of ground, and is a gift to the University from Mr. Warren A. Cartier, C. E., of the class of '87.

### OTHER BUILDINGS

There are numerous other large buildings connected with the University: Holy Cross Hall, Dujarie Hall, the Community House, the Presbytery, and Saint Edward's Hall, the last named being a school for children under the age of thirteen, in care of the Sisters of the Holy Cross.

### SYSTEM OF INSTRUCTION

The entire plan of studies is based on the modified elective system. The student is free to select his own curriculum conformably to his natural liking, the career in life he may have in view, or the determinate intellectual bent developed during his secondary school years; but, though he is free to elect his own studies, he has not, however, unlimited freedom in this respect. The principle of general election is modified. Lest the young Freshman in his inexperience choose unwisely, he is aided in making his choice of studies by being permitted to select from among a number of parallel programs leading to baccalaureate degrees. Twenty programs are open for his choice in the Colleges, each embracing courses which, in the opinion of the Faculty, contribute best to cultural, scientific or professional knowledge. These programs are, in some cases, made elastic by the introduction of elective courses, especially in the Junior and Senior

years. Students who wish to spend a limited time in study and can not complete all the courses in a program for a degree may register as special students and elect any course for which their preparation has fitted them.

The hours scheduled in the different programs are credit hours based on the average amount of time required for preparation of recitations. One hour of recitation is regarded as the equivalent of two hours of laboratory work. The minimum number of credit hours which a student must carry, except in his Senior year, is sixteen, the maximum number which he may ordinarily carry is twenty. Students who wish to take more work than is indicated by the maximum requirements must apply by formal petition to the Faculty for the requisite permission.

## **REGULATIONS GOVERNING ADMISSION TO THE COLLEGES**

Candidates who wish to enter any of the Colleges must present evidence, either by examination or by a properly attested certificate, of ability to enter on the courses of the Freshman year. The specific subjects required for entrance will be found later in this catalogue.

Examinations in all the subjects required for admission to the University are held at Notre Dame in September, the beginning of the Fall Term and in February, the beginning of the Spring Term.

A candidate failing to pass satisfactory examinations in one or more of the subjects required for admission to any college program may, at the discretion of the Faculty, be admitted to his class conditioned, to make up his deficiency by extra study

*within one school year.* Only when the conditions are removed will the student be admitted to full standing in his class.

Students who have completed a four year course in High Schools or Preparatory Schools of recognized standing will be admitted without examination to the Freshman year of any program to which their preparatory studies entitle them.

Candidates for admission to advanced standing who are required to take examinations must pass, *in addition* to the usual entrance examinations, an examination in the work already done by the classes they desire to enter. The additional subjects may be found in the several programs of studies described later in this catalogue.

Applicants for advanced standing who present certificates from other colleges or universities may be received at the discretion of the Faculty with or without examination as regards particular cases.

No students will be admitted to any course of the Senior year until all conditions have been cancelled.

Catholic students are required to take the prescribed courses in Evidences of Religion.

### Subjects required for entrance to the Freshman year of the Department of Journalism

English . . . . .	4	History . . . . .	2
Latin . . . . .	2	Mathematics . . . . .	2
Modern Language . . . . .	2	Science . . . . .	1
Elective . . . . .	3		

## DEGREES

Degrees are conferred only on regular students who have satisfied the full entrance requirements and have completed satisfactorily the courses prescribed. Written theses and formal examinations are demanded of all candidates for degrees. One full scholastic year of resident study is absolutely required.

## BACHELORS

The courses of study offered to candidates for the degree of Bachelor extend by fixed programs throughout the four scholastic years. In the College of Arts and Letters one of five degrees is conferred on an undergraduate—Bachelor of Arts (A. B.), Bachelor of Letters (Litt. B.), Bachelor of Philosophy (Ph. B.), Bachelor of Philosophy in Journalism (Ph. B. in Jour.), Bachelor of Philosophy in Commerce (Ph. B. in Commerce)—dependent on the special program of studies the candidate selects. The College of Science offers six degrees for choice to undergraduates—Bachelor of Science (B. S.), Bachelor of Science in Biology (B. S. Biol.), Bachelor of Science in Chemistry (B. S. Chem.), Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy (B. S. in Ph.), Graduate in Pharmacy (Ph. G.), Pharmaceutical Chemist (Ph. C.). The College of Engineering offers five degrees—Civil Engineer (C. E.), Mechanical Engineer (M. E.), Electrical Engineer (E. E.), Mining Engineer (E. M.), and Chemical Engineer (Ch. E.). Two degrees are offered by the College of Architecture—Bachelor of Science in Architecture (B. S. A.), and Bachelor of Science in Architectural Engineering (B. S. A. E.). The College of Law offers the degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL. B.). In the College of Music one degree is offered—Bachelor of Music (B. M.). In order to

obtain this degree the candidate must have studied music in the University for one complete year. He must have a thorough theoretical knowledge of four specified instruments and a practical mastery of one of them. He shall pass a written examination in harmony, counterpoint and composition, and he must submit to the examiner two original compositions: (a) a fugue for full orchestra, or for four voices with independent orchestral accompaniment: (b) a composition in the free form (sonata or rondo) for pianoforte, or a trio (pianoforte, violin and violincello.)

The degree of Bachelor will not be conferred unless the candidate shall have been in residence for one complete scholastic year in his *Senior* year of study.

## MASTERS

The degree of Master is open to students who have received the degree of Bachelor from Notre Dame or from some other college in good standing, and who make application to the Committee of the Faculty on Graduate Study for the privilege of pursuing advanced work. All work must be approved by this Committee. One year of residence, at least, is required of candidates who have received their Bachelor's degree at another college. Those who have received their Bachelor's degree from Notre Dame, may, in some cases to be determined by the Committee, obtain the Master's degree for work done *in absentia*.\* One major and one or two minor courses will constitute the curriculum, forming a consistent coordinated plan of advanced work pursued with some definite aim. On completion of the required work the candidate must pass a satisfactory examination in writing, under

\* No degree is conferred *in honorem* except the degree of Doctor of Laws (LL. D.).



the professors who give his subjects of instruction. The candidates for this degree must also write a dissertation of notable merit on some topic connected with his major subject, the thesis to contain in the minimum five thousand words. The subject of the thesis must be announced to the Committee by December 1, and submitted for examination by May 15. Five printed or typewritten copies of the thesis must be presented to the University to be placed in the library. The fee for examination of work done *in absentia* is twenty-five dollars. The fee for this degree is fixed at fifteen dollars.

### DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

Three years must be spent by the candidate in University work before the degree of Doctor shall be conferred,—two of these must be spent at Notre Dame and one may be passed at some other university on approval of the Committee of the Faculty on Graduate Study. The candidate must pass satisfactorily examinations in French and German on entrance. The work for the degree shall consist of one major and two minor courses of instruction approved by the Committee. Research study shall form the most important part of the candidate's work. On completion of his work the candidates must pass minute examinations on the three subjects of his curriculum and must defend his dissertation before the whole Faculty. The thesis must be printed and one hundred and fifty copies presented to the University. A copy of the thesis must be handed to the Committee one month before the examinations. The degree will not be conferred for merely faithful work, and not for miscellaneous study, but for original research and for high attain-

ment in one branch of study. The fee for this degree is fixed at twenty-five dollars.

## SPECIAL STUDENTS

Students who do not wish to become candidates for a degree by following the prescribed courses of any program may register as special students and attend any of the courses of instruction for which their previous academic training has fitted them. Such special students are governed by the same regulations and discipline as the other undergraduates. They are required to pass the same examinations in the courses they pursue as the other students. In exceptional cases men of mature age, who have been out of school or college for several years, but whose training in practical affairs has been sufficiently educative, will be accepted as special students by satisfying the Faculty of their ability to pursue with profit any course of instruction.

On leaving the University special students may receive on application certificates stating their proficiency in the courses they have pursued.

## DISCIPLINE

Official reports of each student's class standing will be sent to parents and guardians quarterly.

The Faculty maintains that an education which gives little attention to the development of the moral part of a youth's character is pernicious, and that it is impossible to bring about this development where students are granted absolute relaxation from all Faculty government while outside the class-room. A young man must learn obedience to law by the actual practice of obedience. Here students are required to

obtain permission for any departure from the regular daily routine.

Moreover, the quiet and concentration of mind that are needed for college work are not obtained except where discipline exists.

Therefore the following regulations, shown by experience to be salutary, are enforced at the University.

1. No student shall leave the University grounds without permission from the President or the person delegated to represent him.

2. Leave of absence will not be granted to students during the term, except in cases of urgent necessity. There is no vacation at Easter.

3. Students are required to report at the University immediately after arriving at South Bend. This rule is binding not only at the beginning of the scholastic year, but at all other times when leave of absence has been granted. Unnecessary delay in South Bend is looked upon as a serious violation of rule.

4. Flagrant disobedience to authority, cheating in examinations, the use of intoxicating liquors, immorality, the use of profane and obscene language, and an unauthorized absence from the University limits are among the causes for expulsion. In case of suspension or expulsion for such offences, no fee shall be returned.

5. The use of cigarettes is strictly forbidden, a second offence being punished by suspension for one month.

6. No branch of study shall be taken up or discontinued without the consent of the Director of Studies.

7. Preparatory students are enrolled in Brownson, Carroll or St. Edward's Hall according to age; boys seventeen years of age or older are placed in Brownson Hall; those over thirteen and under seventeen, in Carroll Hall, and those under thirteen, in St. Edward's Hall.

8. The use of tobacco is forbidden except to such students of Sorin, Corby, Walsh and Brownson Halls as have received from their parents written permission to use tobacco.

9. Continued violation of regulations in Sorin, Corby or Walsh Halls leads to suspension.

10. Although students of all religious denominations are received, the University is nevertheless a strictly Catholic institution, and all students are required to attend divine service in the University Church at stated times.

11. Undue attention to athletics at the expense of study will not be permitted; but students are expected to take part in outdoor sports.

12. A limited number of athletic contests is permitted with college organizations from without.

13. All athletic associations of the students are strictly forbidden to countenance anything that savors of professionalism.

14. All athletics are governed by a Faculty Board of Control which will be guided in its rulings by the regulations adopted by the Conference Colleges. The Vice-President of the University and six members of the Faculty will compose this Board, and reserve the right of a final decision on all questions concerning athletics. The Faculty Board will determine the amateur standing of the members of the athletic teams and apportion the finances. By this means indiscreet and unconsidered action of students will be checked.

## LECTURES AND CONCERTS

Each winter, eminent men are invited to lecture before the students. Among those who have addressed the University in the past few years may be noted five Apostolic Delegates, Cardinals Satolli, Martinelli and Falconio, Monsignors Agius and Bonzano; Cardinals Gibbons and Farley; Archbishops Ireland, Riordan, Keane, Glennon, Christie and Spalding; and Bishops Alerding, McQuaid, Maes, Muldoon, O'Gorman, Shanley, Hickey, Hanna and MacSherry. There were also such noted European churchmen as the Monsignor Benson, Abbé Felix Klein, Bishop John S. Vaughan and the foremost of living English historians, Cardinal Gasquet; also men of letters like Rev. D. J. Stafford, Marion Crawford, Maurice Francis Egan, Henry Van Dyke, Seumas MacManus, William Butler Yeats, James Jeffrey Roche, Wilfrid Ward, Hamilton Wright Mabie, Opie Read, Bliss Perry, Leland Powers, Henry James and the Rev. John Talbot Smith; and such men of affairs as ex-President Taft, ex-Vice-President Fairbanks, Senators Beveridge, Walsh, Gearin, Hill, Attorney General Charles Jerome Bonaparte, Representative J. Adam Bede, the Honorable William P. Breen, Bourke Cochran, Francis Heaney, Dr. James C. Monaghan, Willis M. Moore, the Honorable Edward McDermott, His Excellency Wu Ting Fang, William Jennings Bryan, Senator B. F. Shively, Max Pam, Governor J. Harmon Hennis Taylor and Chief Justice Fitzpatrick of Canada.

Concerts are given frequently by organizations from without.

## STUDENT SOCIETIES

There are several literary and debating societies in the University which do such creditable work at their meetings and in preparation for them that their

work takes on the nature of added courses of instruction. In each society a member of the Faculty acts as adviser. An Inter-Hall League has been formed and public debates are held annually. The College of Law also has an active debating club. The training in public speaking has always received special attention at the University. In twenty-seven public debates with other universities and colleges Notre Dame met but three defeats—the decision of the judges in the greater number of these debates being unanimous. The University Dramatic Club and the Philopatrian Society stage at least three plays annually for presentation in public. The University Band, the University Orchestra and the University Glee Club also appear regularly in concerts.

Students of the Department of Civil and Electrical Engineering have each a society in which papers on engineering subjects are read and discussed. Men prominent in their profession are invited to lecture to these societies. The Pharmaceutical Society meets to discuss subjects of interest in the world of pharmacy. In other departments where no such formal organizations has been effected similar results are reached by seminars.

### NECESSARY EXPENSES

Matriculation Fee (payable on first entrance).....	\$ 10.00
BOARD, TUITION, Lodging, Washing, and Mending of Linen, per school year.....	400.00

### PAYABLE ON ENTRANCE IN SEPTEMBER

Matriculation Fee (payable first year only).....	\$ 10.00
First Payment on Board and Tuition.....	250.00
Use of Gymnasium and Natatorium and admission to intercollegiate games and contests throughout the year.....	10.00

Special Lecture, Entertainment and Concert Course...	5.00
Library Fee.....	2.00

Spending money or orders for clothing will not be given students unless a deposit has been made for this purpose.

In' this First Payment must also be included any Extra Expense the Student may wish to incur, such as charges for Private Room or Special Courses (listed below).

### PAYABLE ON JANUARY 15

Balance on Board and Tuition.....\$150.00  
and any extra expenses the student may have incurred.

No student will be entered for the second term whose account for the first term has not been adjusted.

No rebate will be allowed for time of absence at the opening of the Terms, September and February. The charge of \$400.00 covers the tuition fee, which is fixed at \$100.00 per Scholastic Year. The latter sum is accepted as an entirety for Tuition during the Scholastic Year, and will not be refunded in whole or part if the student be dismissed for wilful infraction of the fundamental rules and regulations herein stated and hereby brought to his notice; and so likewise in the event of his leaving and absenting himself from the University at any time or for any cause without proper permission. However, an exception is made if it seems to be expedient for him to go to his home because of severe or protracted illness. Degrees will not be conferred on any student whose account with the University has not been settled.

### OPTIONAL EXPENSES—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

For the Scholastic Year:

#### PRIVATE ROOMS—

Seniors, Juniors, and Sophomores Free, but a nominal charge of \$15.00 is made to defray expenses connected with the care of rooms; Freshmen...\$50.00 and upwards.

It must be distinctly understood that reference is here made only to Seniors, Juniors and Sophomores who bear no conditions; that is to say, who have completed all the subjects in the Preparatory and Freshman work, otherwise regular rent will

be charged for rooms. Similarly, only unconditioned Freshmen are allowed the special rate quoted above.

Preparatory Students.....\$80.00 and upwards

While students, as a rule, are advised to confine themselves to the regular courses of the programs they have entered, any of the following may be taken at the rate mentioned per Scholastic Year, payable in advance. The charges are pro rata for any portion of the year.

Instrumental Music—Lessons on Piano and use of Instru- ment.....\$60.00	Lessons on Guitar, Flute, Cornet, Clarinet or Man- dolin..... 30.00
Use of Piano for Advanced Students.....\$30.00	Lessons on Violin..... 60.00
Telegraphy..... 25.00	*Use of each instrument 5.00
Typewriting, Full Course One month..... 5.00	Artistic Drawing..... 25.00
Phonography..... 15.00	Elocution, Special Course 10.00
Applied Electricity..... 25.00	“Scholastic”—College Paper..... 1.50
Vocal Culture..... 75.00	Physical Culture..... 5.00

## GRADUATION FEES

For all Courses leading to Bachelor Degrees, \$10.00.

---

\* As the string and band instruments available for rent are few, students taking up these studies are advised to furnish their own instruments.



**FACULTY OF SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM**

JOHN M. COONEY, A. M.

JOURNALISM

REV. MATTHEW WALSH, C. S. C.,

HISTORY

REV. J. LEONARD CARRICO, C. S. C.,

ENGLISH

REV. EUGENE BURKE, C. S. C.,

ENGLISH

REV. THOMAS CRUMLEY, C. S. C.,

PSYCHOLOGY.

REV. CORNELIUS J. HAGERTY, C. S. C.,

PHILOSOPHY.

REV. CHARLES L. DOREMUS, C. S. C.,

FRENCH.

REV. WILLIAM A. BOLGER, C. S. C.,

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

REV. JOHN MCGINN, C. S. C.,

SOCIOLOGY.

WILLIAM HOYNES, A. M., LL. D., K. S. G.,

LAW.

REV. FRANCIS ZERHUSEN, C. S. C.,

GERMAN.

JAMES HINES, PH. B.

HISTORY

FELIX JOSÉ ALONZO,

SPANISH.

JOHN DRURY,

ELOCUTION.

MAX PAM, LL. D.

LECTURER.

JAMES KEELEY,

LECTURER.

## THE DEPARTMENT OF JOURNALISM

In no other profession is so fair an opportunity presented for the exercise of all talents as in the profession of Journalism. In no other profession, generally speaking, is the influence of one's work so far-reaching. In no other profession does the exercise of real talent win a recognition so quick and so wide-spread.

Journalism, therefore, has always attracted ambitious and gifted minds, and has secured, for many of these, enviable places among the world's great ones. There is no reason to suppose that the opportunities open to the capable journalist to-day are fewer or smaller than they have been in the past; on the contrary, considering the growing power of the press, the ever-widening circle of those who read and the special needs of the times, we may believe that the opportunities offered to the strong, gifted, trained and energetic journalist are more real, more attractive and more inspiring than they ever were before.

But for many reasons a journalist should have special training. As the press sets itself up as, in some ways, a public teacher, and is beyond doubt the most powerful influence in moulding public opinion, newspaper men in both editorial and business departments, should be well instructed and grounded in moral principles as well as in technical knowledge. This is done best in youth; and, in youth, is done best—not haphazard—but by systematic training. Again, in practical journalism, demand is made constantly for a wide range of knowledge, and for a well trained mind; and it is quite generally true,—as all active newspaper men attest,—that, once caught up in the whirl of newspaper making, the journalist finds that his best

opportunity for gaining these imperative qualifications, is already past. A third practical consideration is, that newspapers are coming, more and more generally, to demand all trained men, since they are too busy with other things nowadays to train up their own recruits,—at least from the very fundamentals. The reality and the insistence of this demand for trained men have been at once proved and answered by the establishment, in leading universities, of schools of journalism.

\* \* \* \* \*

The School of Journalism at the University of Notre Dame was established in 1912, and was endowed by Mr. Max Pam, of Chicago and New York. Mr Pam said: "I want the young men trained here to be lovers of the truth and I feel that in a religious atmosphere of this kind my purpose and objects will be more steadily kept in view. I want them to be men of letters, men of knowledge and sound views. I want them to be men of conscience and of high ideals." In other words, conscience, character, knowledge, culture and high aim are essentials of the training for which the founder of the school hopes. They are also objects for which the university has always striven, and which are a constant purpose of the School of Journalism as both the course of studies and the methods of instruction attest.

In accordance with Mr. Pam's purpose in founding this chair, the program is designed to prepare young men technically for Journalism and at the same time equip them with the essentials of a liberal education. It is hoped that graduates of this course will have acquired such familiarity with the practical work of newspaper making as will render their services immediately valuable; at the same time they are required

to be well grounded not only in the ethics of their profession, but in general philosophy, in language study, in the principles of economics and in world politics as well as the particular currents in the national life of our own country. The course of studies prescribed leads to the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in Journalism.

The entrance requirements are practically the same as for the other departments in the College of Arts and Letters, but the Director of Studies shall have power to admit as a special student any young man who is believed capable of profiting by the work of the course.

Practical experience in newspaper work will be furnished by the course itself. There are opportunities for experience as local correspondents of the large newspapers in Chicago, Detroit, Indianapolis, Pittsburgh, and other large cities. The *Scholastic*, a weekly publication, founded in 1867 and issued at the University, affords excellent opportunity for editorial writing and department work.

Mr. James Keeley, of the Chicago *Herald*, has been Dean of the School of Journalism, ever since its organization, and his wide experience and acknowledged mastery of the profession have been of great value to those who have active management of the work.

Mr. John M. Cooney, Director of the School and Professor of Journalism, has had many years of experience both as editor and reporter. He has long been a favorite professor at Notre Dame.

## COURSES OF INSTRUCTION

*(In the description of the courses of instruction an hour means forty-five to sixty minutes in the recitation or lecture room. A term means a half year, or eighteen weeks.)*

## STUDIES PRESCRIBED FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF PHILOSOPHY IN JOURNALISM

### FRESHMAN YEAR

SUBJECTS: First Term	Hrs a Wk	Course	SUBJECTS: Second Term	Hrs a Wk	Course
Journalism	4	I	Journalism	4	I
English	3	I	English	3	I
Political Science	4	I	Political Science	4	I
History	4	Ia	History	4	I
Language*	5		Language*	5	
Elocution	1	III	Elocution	1	IV

### SOPHOMORE YEAR

Journalism	4	II	Journalism	4	II
English	3	II	English	3	II
Political Science	4	II	Political Science	4	III
Philosophy	4	I	Philosophy	4	II
History	4	II	History	4	II
Elocution	1	VIII	Elocution	1	VIII

### JUNIOR YEAR

Journalism	4	III	Journalism	4	III
English	3	III	English	3	III
Political Science	4	IV	Political Science	4	V
Philosophy	4	III, IV	Philosophy	4	V, VI
History	4	IV	History	4	IV
Elocution	1	VI	Elocution	1	VI

### SENIOR YEAR

Journalism	4	IV	Journalism	4	IV
English	3	IV	English	3	IV
Business Law	4	V	Political Science	2	IX
Political Science	4	VII, VIII	Political Science	4	X or XI
Philosophy	4	VII	Philosophy	4	VIII
Elocution	1	VII	Elocution	1	VII

\*Latin, French, German or Spanish.

## JOURNALISM

### I.

A brief survey of the field; metropolitan and small city dailies, country weeklies, class and trade papers; magazines; also a general study of the nature, gathering, reporting and writing of news; interviews; dramatic and other criticism; editorial writing; head writing and make up; organization of a newspaper staff.

[Four hours a week for two terms.]

### II.

A detailed study of news and its handling, news values, classes of news, newspaper style, forms of news stories, interviews, criticism, features and special articles, with copious practice in actual assignments and in correspondence; verification of principles by study of fifty daily newspapers.

[Four hours a week for two terms.]

### III.

Newspaper fields and newspaper properties; equipment; source of income; developing subscription and advertising patronage; advertising rates; self advertising; co-operation of editorial department; sources of expense; newspaper accounting.

Psychology of advertising; advertising mediums; relation of advertising to distribution and price; its social influence; good and bad copy; trade marks elements in the advertising problem—the consumer, the commodity, the medium, competition, timeliness; publisher's responsibility for advertising, the ethical and the business view point.

[Four hours a week for two terms.]



## IV.

Comparative Journalism; Capital and Labor Problems; Ethics of Journalism; Business Law; Laws Affecting Publications; Newspaper Policy; Magazine Writing; Class Journals.

[Four hours a week for two terms.]

## ENGLISH

## I.

**Genung's Principles of Rhetoric.** A study of the complete text. Frequent practice in simple theme work, versification. Writing in all literary forms and assigned readings.\*

[Three hours a week for two terms.]

## II.

(a) **Essay and Oration.** Intensive study.

[Three hours a week for one term.]

(b) **Poetry and the Poets.** Texts, theory and critical study.

[Three hours a week for one term.]

Practice in writing in all literary forms and assigned readings.

## III.

**Fiction.** (a) The Short Story, technically, historically and critically considered.

[Three hours a week for one term.]

---

\* Every Freshman will be obliged to follow a class in *correct English*, one hour a week, unless his written work gives evidence that he may be dispensed from this special exercise. Any student notably deficient in correct English will be obliged to take this course.

(b) The Novel, technically, historically and critically considered.

[Three hours a week for one term.]

Practice in writing in all literary forms and assigned readings.

#### IV.

**The Drama.** (a) Historical Survey of the Drama. Greek and Roman Dramatists. Liturgical, Morality and Miracle Plays. Technique of the Drama.

[Three hours a week for fourteen weeks.]

(b) Elizabethan Dramatists. Intensive study of Shakespeare.

[Three hours a week for sixteen weeks.]

(c) Modern Drama, from Sheridan to the present time.

[Three hours a week for six weeks.]

Under all the subjects specified attention will be given to current productions with a view of properly acquainting the student with the writers of the day.

**Graduate Work in English.** Students wishing to do advanced work in English will be provided with library facilities and led through the usual work for the degree of Master of Letters or Doctor of Philosophy.

The major subject on approval of the Faculty of English may be any special aspect of a literary form or epoch, or a comparative study of related authors.

Seminar work, the study of texts, and special lectures by professors make up the course.

## POLITICAL SCIENCE

### ECONOMICS

#### I.

**The Elements of Economics.** A general survey of the subject based upon the study and discussion of *Seager's Principles of Economics*. The first part of this course deals with the fundamental principles of the abstract theory of economics. The second portion of the work has to do with the application and exemplification of these principles. In this connection attention is paid to the subject of money, credit and banking, the labor movement, monopolies, the railroad problem, socialism, taxation and plans of economic reform. Supplementary readings and reports on current discussions of these questions form an important part of the work in this course.

[Four hours a week for two terms.]

#### II.

**The History of Economic Thought.** The work in this course is based on *Haney's History of Economic Thought*. After a resumé of the economic ideas of ancient Greece and Rome and the medieval period the work is divided into three sections; the first dealing with the fragmentary notions preceding Adam Smith and including the latter's work and influence; the second period deals with the classical school of economists, particular attention being paid to the theories of Malthus, Mill and Ricardo—the dependence of some of the modern movements on their theories is also shown; the third has to do with the latter day economists. Political Science I. is a prerequisite for Course II.

[Four hours a week for one term.]

## III.

**Money, Credit and Banking.** This course first outlines the historical aspect of money and of banking and then takes the problems touching on these subjects. Special attention is paid to the monetary experiences of the United States and the present reforms under consideration. The text-book used is *Money and Banking*, White.

[Four hours a week for one term.]

## IV.

**Public Finance.** This course begins with a brief history of the different financial systems. The different kinds of government expenditures are discussed, also the sources of government income. The different methods of taxation and the proposed reforms in these methods are studied. Special attention is paid to problems in the United States. The text-book used is *Introduction to Public Finance* by C. C. Plehn.

[Four hours a week for one term.]

## V.

**Distribution.** Lectures, readings and discussions on the questions of wages, rent, interest and profits, and the problems resulting from present notions in regard to these matters. The text-book used is *The Distribution of Wealth* by Carver, supplemented by readings.

[Four hours a week for one term.]

## XII.

**Economic Development in the United States.** The purpose of this course is to bring before the student the leading economic forces that have brought about our present commercial and industrial conditions. Special attention will be paid the financial history

of the United States and to the physiographic features of the country that have had to do with economic development.

The study of Economic History will be largely supplemented by the course in Money and Banking and the treatment of economic problems in History III.

[Four hours a week for one term.]

### XIII.

**Railway Transportation.** An elementary survey of the whole field of railway transportation. Origin and growth, social and economic influence of the railway; theories of rate making; competition and combination; public regulation; the work of the Interstate Commerce Commission; public regulation or public ownership.

[Four hours a week for one term.]

### XIV.

**Industrial Organization and Combination.** A general survey of the development of the principal forms of business organization; the single entrepreneur system, the partnership, the joint stock company, the corporation; social and private advantages and disadvantages of each form. Causes leading to the rise and development of the trusts; the various forms of combination; an examination of the remedies proposed for the solution of the trust problem. Text, *Business Organization and Combination*, Haney.

[Four hours a week for one term.]

### XV.

**Business Law.** This course deals briefly with contracts, negotiable instruments, sales, agency, partnership, property, corporations, bailments and carriers,

suretyship and guaranty. It is an elementary course in law dealing particularly with those subjects that are more closely related to business and business administration.

[Four hours a week for one term.]

## POLITICS

### VII.

**The Elements of Politics.** General survey. Text, *First Principles in Politics* by Lilly.

[Four hours a week for one term.]

### VIII.

**American Government and Politics.** Text, *American Government and Politics*, by Beard.

[Four hours a week for one term.]

### IX.

**Jurisprudence.** A course covering (a) the outlines of the Science of Law. (b) The elements of International Law. (c) Lectures on selected topics of Roman and Canon Law. Lectures, readings, and examinations on required texts.

[Two hours a week for one term.]

## SOCIOLOGY

### X.

**The Elements of Sociology.** Text, *Sociology and Modern Social Problems*, by Ellwood.

A brief survey of elementary principles. The family in its sociological aspects, its origin, forms, historical development and the two great problems, divorce and race suicide. The Negro Problem, Crime, Socialism in the Light of Sociology.

[Four hours a week for one term.]

## XI.

Labor Problems and Socialism. Woman and Child Labor, Immigration, The Sweating System, Poverty and Unemployment are among the problems studied.

Labor Unionism, Strikes and Arbitration, Co-operation, Socialism, Syndicalism and Labor Legislation are among the remedial movements studied.

Text, *Labor Problems* Adams and Summer.

**Graduate Work in Political Economy.** Advanced courses in economics, politics and sociology are provided for graduate students who wish to receive the degree of Master or Doctor.

[Four hours a week for one term.]

## HISTORY

### ANCIENT HISTORY

#### I.

(a) **Ancient Greece** to the conquest by Rome of the Hellenic world. Readings and examinations on required texts.

[Four hours a week for one term.]

(b) **Ancient Rome** to the Barbarian invasions. Readings and examinations on required texts.

In both courses the student is required to become familiar with the institutions of the ancient world, and to study the same in De Coulanges' "The Ancient City."

[Four hours a week for one term.]

### MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY

#### II.

(a) **The History of Western Europe from the Beginning of the Christian Era to 1648.** The conflict of Paganism and Christianity; the development of

the Church; the invasion of the barbarians; these form the principal topics of study before taking up the periods of the Renaissance and the Reformation. Special attention is given to the courses of the two great movements and their effects on the Political, Social, and Religious history of Europe. Readings and examinations on required texts.

(b) **The General History of Europe from the Close of the Thirty Years' War to the Present Time.** In this Course close attention is paid to the rise and development of modern European countries. Careful study is made of the economic development of Europe, the French Revolution and the Napoleonic Era. The work closes with a comparative study of the modern European institutions. Readings and examinations on required texts.

[Four hours a week for two terms.]

### III.

**The History of the British Isles from the Roman Invasion to the Present Time.** For the narrative Gardiner's *Student History* is used as a text and is supplemented by lectures. Special attention is given to the study of the development of political institutions as also to the progress of Economic thought in England. Regular reports by students on special topics are required.

[Four hours a week for two terms.]

## AMERICAN HISTORY

### IV.

(a) **American History from Its Beginning to the Present Time.** A large part of the work of this course consists in the preparation and presentation in class



of special topics by the students. An effort will be made to train the student in the use of original sources as well as in the discriminating use of secondary works. Weekly written tests are given upon the lectures and the assigned collateral reading.

[Four hours a week for two terms.]

(b) **American Church History from Its Beginning to the Present Time.**

[One hour a week for two terms.]

## IRISH HISTORY

### V.

(a) **Irish History from the Earliest Colonists to the Present Time.** The purpose of the course is to acquaint the student with the true story of Ireland by presenting a statement of facts. Early Irish religious beliefs, customs, racial characteristics, systems of government are discussed, and specific topics are assigned for research.

(b) A course of lectures on the modern Celtic movement with a study of the modern Irish writers.

[Four hours a week for one term.]

## POLISH HISTORY

### VI.

History of the primitive Slavs. The Rise of the Polish Nation. The Epoch of the Piast-Dynasty (962-1386).

The Jagiellonian Epoch (1386-1572).

Poland during the rule of the Elector Kings (1572-1795).

Poland in its Partitions. From 1795 to the present time. Polish Emigration.

No particular text-book is used in this course. It is a lecture-course; and the student is required to read up the principal authors, along the line of the notes gathered from the lectures in class.

**Research Work in History.** Facilities are offered to graduate students who wish to do advanced work in history leading to the Master's or the Doctor's degree. Evidence of ability to begin specializing must be given by candidates who have received their Bachelor's degree at another College. The work is directed in the seminar and is supplemented by lectures.

## LANGUAGE

Any one of the following courses will fill the requirement for Language. Advanced work is given in these languages. A special course in beginner's Latin is provided for those who have had no Latin in their preparatory course of studies.

### GERMAN

#### A.

Grammar, Bacon. Reading of simple prose, plays, poems; translation of English exercises into German. Reading of short stories and selections from more difficult prose.

[Five hours a week for two terms.]

### FRENCH

#### I.

Grammar with written and oral exercises; the inflection of nouns and adjectives, the use of all the pronouns, the conjugation of regular and common

irregular verbs; the correct use of moods and tenses, the essentials of French syntax, and the common idiomatic phrases. Reading of three of the following works: *La Tache de Petit Pierre* by Marriet; *Un Cas de Conscience* by Gervais; *La Main Malheureuse* by Guerber; *Sans Famille* by Malot; *Readings from French History* by Super.

[Five hours a week for two terms.]

## SPANISH

### I.

General outlines of grammar with composition. Translation of easy tales from Trueba, Fernon Caballero, Perez Escrich, etc., with select fables of Samaniego, and Irate.

[Five hours a week for two terms.]

## ELOCUTION AND ORATORY

### I.

Readings and Declamations. This course is designed to correct defects in pronunciation and emphasis. Each student is required to give two declamations.

[One hour a week for one term.]

### II.

Readings and Declamations. Continuation of Course I. Each student is required to give three declamations.

[One hour a week for one term.]

### III.

Practical Elocution. Exercises in breathing, voice culture and action. The principles of pronunciation and emphasis and their application in the reading of

selections. Text-book, *Fulton and Trueblood's Practical Elocution*.

[One hour a week for one term.]

#### IV.

**Practical Elocution.** Further exercises in breathing, voice culture, action. Quality, force, pitch and time. Minute speeches and declamations. Lectures on the principles of action. Text-book, *Fulton and Trueblood's Practical Elocution*.

[One hour a week for one term.]

#### V.

**Oral Discussions.** The application of formal logic to debating. Analysis of selected argumentative speeches, and the preparation of briefs. Courses III. and IV. and a course in logic are required for admission to this course. Sections are limited to twenty-four students.

[One hour a week for one term.]

#### VI.

**Oratory.** A study of the great orators of ancient and modern times. Each student is required to write and deliver a biographical oration on one of the great orators. Lectures on methods of public address. Courses III. and IV. above, and Course I. in English are required for admission to this course. Sections are limited to twenty-four students.

[One hour a week for two terms.]

#### VII.

**Shakespearean Reading.** The critical and artistic reading of two of Shakespeare's plays accompanied with stage action. The students present the play by scenes before the class. Courses III. and IV. are required for admission to this course. Sections are limited to twenty-four students.

[One hour a week for two terms.]

## PHILOSOPHY

### I.

(a) **Physiological Psychology.** This course is a fairly comprehensive treatment of the physical basis of consciousness. Experimental and Descriptive Psychology. The primary laws on consciousness; psychophysical methods and results.

[Four hours a week for one term.]

(b) **Laboratory Exercises.** Experiments will be conducted with special reference to their value as aids to introspection. Sanford's *Manual of Experimental Psychology*; Titchener's *Experimental Psychology, Vol. I.*

[One hour a week for two terms.]

### II.

(a) **Elements of Epistemology.** A study of the Scholastic theory of knowledge in relation to the teachings of Descartes, Leibnitz, Locke, Berkeley, Hume, Kant and Spencer.

(b) **Logic.** Text-book and lectures.

[Four hours a week for one term.]

### III.

**General Metaphysics.** Transcendental concepts: their value in different systems of philosophy.

[Four hours a week for nine weeks.]

### IV.

**Cosmology.** The fundamental concepts of natural science in relation to Thomistic philosophy.

[Four hours a week for nine weeks.]

### V.

**Theodicy.** The existence of God; His attributes. His presence in the universe.

[Four hours a week for nine weeks.]

## VI.

**Rational Psychology.** The problems of the mind. Nature, origin and destiny of the soul. The nature and freedom of the will.

[Four hours a week for nine weeks.]

## VII.

**Ethics.** A thorough study of the general principles underlying Ethics. Present day problems will be discussed in the light of these principles. A brief presentation of Sociology and Socialism will be given. The instruction will be by text-book, lectures and considerable collateral reading.

[Four hours a week for twenty-seven weeks.]

## VIII.

**The History of Philosophy.** This course is intended to give the student in consecutive form the principal systems and philosophers in the Ancient, Medieval and Modern periods. It will likewise serve as a review of the subjects treated in the general course of Philosophy. Philosophic Movements of the present day and writers of note in present philosophic thought will be discussed.

[Four hours a week for nine weeks.]

**Student Discussions.** From time to time throughout the year students will be required to read and discuss papers on various subjects in the field of philosophic inquiry.

**Graduate Work in Philosophy.** Graduate work in the department of philosophy, leading to the degree of Master or Doctor, may be undertaken by students who have pursued the course described above. Candidates who have made undergraduate studies else-

where must give evidence of ability to begin specializing at once. In the first and second years, research work will be conducted in the seminar and the psychological laboratory. In the first year, students will have the benefit of frequent consultation with the professors.

## SPECIAL LECTURES

In addition to the work outlined above, students in journalism have the advantage of hearing special lectures from practical experts, many of whom are prominent nationally in the newspaper field. Among recent lecturers were such men as James Keeley, of the *Chicago Herald*; Slason Thompson and Harvey Woodruff, of the *Chicago Tribune*; James O'Shaughnessy, of the O'Shaughnessy Advertising Co.; Dr. John Talbot Smith, Miss Katherine E. Conway, C. N. Fassett, Editor, and Hugh Allen, till recently Managing Editor of the *South Bend News-Times*, R. M. Hutchinson, Editor of the *South Bend Tribune*; and William H. Field, Business Manager of the *Chicago Tribune*. These lectures are customarily followed by a general discussion in which the lecturer leads but in which the students take part freely. It is unnecessary, of course, to point out the value of these lectures and discussions.

## SOCIETIES

The Pam Club, the Pad and Pencil Club and the James Keeley Club are three societies of students of Journalism the purposes of which, are practically indential, but which maintain separate existence on lines of class demarcation. These societies meet weekly. At the meetings, original papers or debates are heard, and then discussed, usually under the direction of a professor in the School of Journalism. Social features are also a part of both clubs' activities.

## THE READING TABLE

The Department of Journalism receives regularly about fifty representative dailies, about twenty weeklies, a few class periodicals and nearly all of those weeklies and monthlies devoted to the profession or business of publishing or printing. The study of these journals is an integral part of the course, and, it should be added, a very practical and interesting part. Everything available upon the subject is to be found in the library of the department, and no effort is spared to secure from all sources the latest and best that appears. This furnishes the matter for supplementary reading, a part of which is obligatory in the course.

### STUDENT-CORRESPONDENTS.

Opportunity is offered to all students, as soon as they are competent, to act as correspondents for the press. This contact with the active newspaper-world serves to vitalize the theories of the class-room and, at the same time, to prove their value. Already a number of these student-correspondents have won substantial appreciation from the largest and best edited newspapers