

Volume 41

ANNUAL CATALOG

Number 1

St. Viator College

BOURBONNAIS, KANKAKEE COUNTY, ILLINOIS



FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR

REGISTER 1923-1924

ANNOUNCEMENT . . . 1924-1925



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BOURBONNAIS
KANKAKEE COUNTY, ILLINOIS



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REGISTER - - - 1923-1924
ANNOUNCEMENT - 1924-1925

ST. VIATOR COLLEGE DIRECTORY

Post Office Address: Bourbonnais, Ill.

Express should be addressed to St. Viator College, Bourbonnais, Ill., via Bradley.

Telegrams sent to the college are received at Kankakee and immediately delivered by telephone. Bell system, 1263.

LOCATION

Bourbonnais, Illinois, where the College is situated, is fifty- one miles south of Chicago and three miles north of Kankakee. It is easy of access via Kankakee, on the main line of the Illinois Central and the Big Four, the Bloomington branch of the Illinois Central, the New York Central and the Kankakee and Seneca railroads. Interurban cars leave frequently from Sixty-third and Halsted streets, Chicago, for Kankakee. It can also be reached by the Egyptian Trail (Route 44), or by the Dixie Highway, which is connected with Kankakee by seven and one-half miles of concrete road. Electric cars run from Kankakee to the College grounds every half hour.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

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VERY REV. TERENCE J. RICE, C. S. V., A. M.
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Recorder

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General Information

COLLEGE CALENDAR

First Semester

Sept. 15, Monday	Entrance Examinations
Sept. 16, Tuesday	Registration
Sept. 17, Wednesday	Instruction begins—Schola Brevis
Sept. 23, Tuesday	Solemn Mass of the Holy Ghost
Oct. 12, Sunday	Columbus Day
Oct. 21, Tuesday	St. Viator Day. Home Coming
Nov. 1, Saturday	All Saints
Nov. 10, 11, 12, 13 (M.T.W.T.)	First Quarterly Examinations
Nov. 27, Thursday	Thanksgiving Day
Dec. 8, Monday	Feast of the Immaculate Conception
Dec. 20, Saturday (10 a. m.)	Christmas Recess begins
Jan. 5, Monday	Christmas Recess ends
Jan. 26, 27, 28, 29	First Semester Examinations
Jan. 29, Thursday	Annual Retreat

Second Semester

Feb. 2, Monday	Entrance Examinations and Registration
Feb. 3, Tuesday	Instruction begins—Schola Brevis
Feb. 12, Thursday	Lincoln's Day
Feb. 16, Monday	Subject for Orations announced
Feb. 22, Sunday	Washington's Birthday
March 17, Tuesday	St. Patrick's Day
April 3, 4, 6, 7 (F.S.M.T.)	Third Quarterly Examinations
April 8, Wednesday	Easter Recess begins
April 13, Monday	Easter Recess ends
April 20, Monday	Orations for contest submitted
May 4, Monday	Oratorical Contest
May 18, Monday	Graduation Theses submitted
May 21, Thursday	Feast of the Ascension
May 30, Saturday	Memorial Day
June	Final Examinations

St. Viator College

HISTORICAL

St. Viator College was founded in 1868 for the higher education of Catholic youth. Six years later it received its University charter from the State Legislature of Illinois. By virtue of this charter the institution is empowered to grant degrees in Arts, Sciences, Letters, and Philosophy.

New Buildings.—Immediately after the destruction of the College, the Board of managers met and decided upon a general plan of the disposition of the buildings. According to this plan the new College will consist of a double row of separate buildings extending north and south through the old campus, and closed at the south by a chapel facing north. Four of these buildings are now completed. While the exterior and general appearance of the buildings have not been neglected, special pains have been taken to make the interior as cheerful, comfortable, and serviceable as is consistent with the purposes of the college. The entire college is built of stone. Fireproof material has been used, and to insure further safety of the students the dormitories are on the second floor, and each building has two wide iron stairs. The most approved modern appliances for heat, light, and ventilation are used. The class rooms, dormitories, study halls, and corridors are spacious, lightsome and cheerful. The living rooms, pleasantly situated with east and west exposure, are commodious, heated by steam, lighted by electricity, and supplied with hot and cold water.

Marsile Alumni Hall, which the generous and ever-loyal alumni of St. Viator's intended as the completion of the original plan, is the beginning of the new plan. This building facing the east, is 160 feet long and 80 feet wide and four stories high. The first floor is the Administration floor, the dormitories occupy the second floor, the third floor contains the study halls with the lecture rooms and the laboratories of Physics and the Biological Sciences, while the fourth floor is used for the class rooms.

Roy Hall contains one hundred and ten private rooms for the Professors, and those students who desire to rent

rooms. This four-story building, situated south of the Gymnasium has a west frontage of 172 feet and a depth of 50 feet.

Gymnasium.—The Gymnasium is up to date in every detail. The erection and outfitting of this spacious building, which was formally opened October 31, 1901, are due to the generous assistance received from former students of the College. Its cost is estimated at \$46,000. The building presents a pleasing appearance; it is a massive stone structure 153 by 97 feet. The interior is finished in enameled brick and Georgia pine. Like the other College buildings, it is lighted by electricity and heated by steam. Its equipment leaves nothing to be desired in the way of facilities for military exercises, handball, indoor baseball, basket ball, bowling, and other games that rob the winter months of their dreariness and at the same time afford excellent opportunities for healthful physical development. Attached to the Gymnasium are shower baths, closets, and band room. There is also a fully equipped stage and an auditorium with a seating capacity of 1,500.

The Natatorium.—The latest addition to student life at the College is an up-to-date natatorium. The pool is 100 feet by 40 feet of solid concrete construction and is located back of the Science Hall. It is a graduated pool running from an extreme depth of 12 feet to a minimum depth of 2 feet. A field house, which will enclose the pool and contain shower baths and locker rooms, will soon be under construction.

The Heating Plant occupies a central position to the rear of the Gymnasium. The Webster system of steam heat is installed. In connection with this building is the public water works, which makes the college system of plumbing as complete as could be had in any modern city.

Chemistry Building.—The Chemistry building is equipped for a thorough course in chemistry. It contains three laboratories, a preparation room, a large lecture hall, and a well stocked store room.

Infirmary.—The Infirmary is equipped with every modern convenience. All resident students are entitled to the services of a trained nurse who is in constant attendance.

Proximity to the great metropolis of the West, railroad facilities, the rich and populous surrounding country, were not the only considerations that induced the Viatorians to found a college at Bourbonnais. The healthfulness of the location and the natural beauty of the scenery make it an ideal spot for an educational institution.

MORAL TRAINING

The education which the College wishes to impart is that which procures the harmonious development of the entire man. It is of the completest kind and embraces both intellect and will, the head and heart, knowledge of duty and virtuous habits. Hence a course of religious instruction, graded according to the capacity of the students, runs parallel with the course of secular studies.

The system of discipline enforced aims mainly at the development of character. Hence the greatest care is taken to instill into the minds of the student those lofty principles of Christian morality which will make them feel at all times that right conduct is essential to manhood. A supervision modeled after that which exists in every well regulated family, is exercised in all the departments. The professors, whose lives are devoted exclusively to the education of youth, live with the students and mingle with them freely. The intimate relations which arise from this friendly intercourse between students and teacher is a most powerful factor both in developing good qualities and in curbing unworthy tendencies in the young. While the government of the College is mild and parental, the laws of good order, propriety, and morality are strictly enforced. The moral influence of instruction, persuasion, and encouragement is primarily and mainly relied on, and is seldom found ineffectual.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

REGISTRATION

Every student is required to register in person at the Office of the Registrar on the days appointed at the beginning of each semester, before entering upon any class work.

The registration days for each semester are announced in the High School Calender, at the beginning of this catalog.

After the first two-week periods of registration, no student will be permitted to register except by special permission of the Dean of Studies.

The certificate of registration given to the student with his election of classes, must be submitted to the Dean of Studies. The program of courses approved by the Dean is recorded in duplicate upon a matriculation card, which must be countersigned by the Treasurer, showing that a satisfactory settlement of the student's account has been made. The matriculation card must be then filed in the Registrar's office, and the approved program of studies issued on a curriculum card. This card must be signed by the instructor at the first recitation of each class in which the student has been registered.

No student will be permitted to attend class until he has complied with this regulation.

Each student is required to register for a minimum of twenty hours, and not to exceed twenty-five hours of work a week.

No student will be permitted to register for more than the approved schedule of hours in any semester without the special permission of the Dean of Studies.

Petitions to carry excess credits will not be approved unless the applicant's scholarship for the previous semester is sufficiently above the average to indicate his ability to carry such additional classes to advantage. Such registration is not allowed to any student in the first semester of his first year of residence.

CHANGE IN REGISTRATION

Changes in registration are made only through the Office of the Dean of Studies, on blanks especially provided. To be entitled to credit, the student must first secure the written permission of the Dean and notify the instructors concerned, before filing the change in class schedule with the Registrar.

No change in the curriculum of a student is permitted two weeks after instruction has begun in the course for which he is registered, unless such change is made on account of insufficient preparation or other conditions approved by the Dean of Studies.

A class dropped without the permission of the Dean is regarded as a failure and shall be recorded as an "F" in that class.

WITHDRAWALS

A student withdrawing from the College should obtain from the President's office a withdrawal card, which must be countersigned by the Treasurer and filed in the Office of the Registrar.

Students, withdrawing from the College without proper notification, will be reported as having failed in their work for that semester, and the date on which notice is received by the Treasurer is considered the date of withdrawal.

Students, withdrawn before the end of either semester, will be charged at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per day for tuition, board and lodging.

CLASS ATTENDANCE AND ABSENCES.

1. Students are required to be regular and punctual in attendance at all lectures, quizzes, tests and laboratory periods for which they are registered, ~~as well as other appointed exercises of the College.~~

A careful record of application to study and of attendance upon all classes is kept for each student in the Office of the Registrar.

2. All cases of delinquency, tardiness and absence, for whatever cause, are reported daily to the Registrar's Office by instructors.

3. The instructor has no authority to excuse students from class attendance.

4. The number of absences allowed a student in any class in any ~~quarter~~ semester is the same as the number of class periods a week in that subject.

5. Absences in excess of the number allowed in a class in any one ~~quarter~~ semester result in the loss of credit and the cancellation of registration in that class.

Absence from class for whatever cause, with or without an excuse, does not relieve a student of the responsibil-

*mid-year
& final*
ity of making up the time lost and of completing all the work in his courses required during the period of his absence. The amount of work to be made up in each case will be determined by the instructor whose class was omitted. All omitted exercises must be completed at a time appointed by the instructor and not later than the next quarterly examination. Negligence in these matters will be counted as failures in determining a student's record.

Absence from regular ~~quarterly~~ *semester* and special examinations or scheduled tests must be adjusted at once with the Dean of Studies, otherwise a grade of "F" will be recorded.

4 Tardiness in class attendance is regarded as a partial absence, unless satisfactorily adjusted on the request of the students at the close of the class period.

5 Three tardy reports will be recorded as one absence.

The responsibility for the immediate and proper adjustment in all these cases rests with the student.

9? Two conditions or one failure in any subject excludes a student from that class.

Registration in a class may be restored at the discretion of the Dean of Studies, providing the number of absences does not exceed twenty per cent of the total number of class periods for the quarter in that class. Under these conditions a student will be required to take a special examination, which will ordinarily include that part of the work covered during his absence.

ABSENCE BEFORE AND AFTER VACATIONS

authorized trip
Every student is required to attend the classes for which he is registered immediately preceeding and immediately following any recess or vacation, unless special permission to be absent has been previously granted by the proper authority.

A student, who, in an emergency, is called away by his parents or guardian, must inform either the President of the College or Dean of Discipline, obtain an Absence Permit and file this in the Registrar's office before leaving. Immediately upon his return he must report to the Registrar.

If a student fails to report for class-work at the specified time either before or after a recess or vacation granted during the scholastic year, a grade of "F" shall be recorded for all his courses and his resignation shall be cancelled. The College Council will be the ultimate judge of any excuse such student may offer.

Students leaving the College without the permission from the proper authority, are guilty of a grave misdemeanor and may be dismissed at the discretion of the College Council. *Discipline*

A student who is sick must report without delay at the infirmary. All cases of illness will be reported daily to the Registrar by the Nurse in charge.

EXAMINATIONS

Regular Examinations.—These are held in all subjects of every department at the close of each quarter. While promotion and honors are determined, largely by means of the regular quarterly examinations, faithful performance of daily work and regularity in attendance are considered equally essential.

Special and Condition Examinations.—These are held on dates officially scheduled and may not be given at times other than those specified without permission from the Dean of Studies.

Permits for special and condition examinations must be obtained at the office of the Dean, before the day set for such examination.

Each student taking a special or condition-examination will be charged a fee of \$2.00 and for a special test a fee of \$1.00 will be charged.

SCHOLARSHIP STANDING

At the close of each quarterly examination period, instructors combine the grades of the ~~quarter's~~ *quarter's* work and of the examination and report to the Registrar the resultant grades expressed in letters.

All work is graded by letters, which may be interpreted in percentage figures as follows:

A....	93 to 100....	Excellent.
B....	85 to 92....	Good.
C....	77 to 84....	Fair.
D....	70 to 76....	Pass.
E....	60 to 69....	Condition.
F....	0 to 59....	Failure.
I	Work of course incomplete.
Ab	Absent from examination without excuse, counts as a failure.
Ex	Absent from examination with excuse, student entitled to special examination.

Grades A, B, and C are counted towards graduation. Grade D may also be counted, but not more than one-fourth of the work offered for graduation may be of this grade.

Students receiving grade E have the privilege of removing the condition by taking a special examination.

Removal of conditions by examination shall not entitle the student to receive a grade higher than D.

Students receiving grade F in a subject will be required to repeat the entire subject in class to obtain credit.

An "incomplete" is reported only when a student has been regular in attendance and has done satisfactory work, but who has failed to complete some portion of the work required in that course.

The amount and nature of the work required to remove an "incomplete" shall in every case be determined by the instructor in charge of the course.

Conditions and Incompletes not removed within the following semester automatically become an F, and the subject, if it is a required subject, must be repeated in class to obtain credit.

In courses continuing through two semesters the examinations and tests on the work for the first quarter of each semester are merely qualifying, the final credit for the course not being given until the final examination for the course has been passed.

Any student who is reported at any time during a quarter as doing unsatisfactory work in two or more subjects shall be placed on probation under conditions prescribed by the Dean of Studies.

Any student who fails in two or more subjects at the end of the first quarter of either semester will be requested to withdraw from the College, unless in the judgment of the College Council there is a reasonable hope for improved scholarship before the second quarterly examination.

After each quarterly examination reports of the student's standing are sent by the Registrar to the parents or guardians, who are earnestly requested to cooperate with the Faculty in keeping the student's record up to the standard.

HONOR POINTS

A candidate for graduation must present in addition to the required credits a certain number of honor points to indicate that his work has reached the required standard of excellence.

For a grade of A three honor points are awarded for each credit hour in any course; for a grade of B two honor points; for a grade of C one honor point; and for a grade of D no honor points.

A plus or minus accompanying a grade adds or subtracts one-tenth of an honor point for each credit hour.

TRANSCRIPT OF RECORD

Students desiring a certificate of credits or an official transcript of their records in order to transfer from this institution to another should make early application to the Registrar for the same. No certificate or transcript of record will be issued during the busy periods of registration and examinations. See college calendar for these dates.

One certificate of credits or official transcript of record will be issued without charge to each student upon application. For each duplicate copy a fee of one dollar will be charged. The fee should accompany the application.

A certificate of credits or transcript of record will not be issued to any student who has not satisfactorily adjusted all accounts with the College.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS

Credentials and all correspondence relating to admission should be addressed to the Registrar, St. Viator College, Bourbonnais, Illinois.

All applicants for admission must furnish credentials of good moral character, and of honorable withdrawal from the school last attended. No one is debarred from matriculation on account of his religious opinions.

[No student shall be entitled to any of the privileges the College extends to the student body unless he has a clear record both in his class-work and conduct.]

Students must conduct themselves at all times and under all circumstances as cultured gentlemen. Frequent grave violations of this rule will render the student liable to dismissal at the discretion of the college council.

No student will be permitted to receive lady visitors in his private room.

Any student keeping or circulating immoral literature, magazines, papers or pictures, or using obscene language will be instantly expelled from the college.

Students below the age of sixteen will not be permitted to visit the neighboring city except on strictly necessary business.

Students will be held to strict account for any college property that they may deface or destroy.

All Catholic students are required to attend the Chapel exercises at the hours specified.

As the number of pupils is limited, the right to ask for references, to refuse admission, or decline to retain a pupil, without specific charges against his character or conduct, is strictly reserved.

EXPENSES**Resident Students**

Tuition, per semester.....	\$ 55.00
Residence, per semester.....	65.00
Board, per semester.....	130.00

The amount to be paid in advance at the beginning of each semester is \$250.00. This comprises

Matriculation Fee

Board

Tuition

Lodging

Laundry

Athletic Fee

Infirmary Fee

Lecture Course Fee

Library Fee

Non-Resident Students

Tuition and Fees, per semester.....	\$ 55.00
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OPTIONAL EXPENSES (Per Semester)

Lessons on Piano and use of instrument.....	\$ 40.00
Use of Piano only.....	15.00
Lessons on Violin, Clarinet, Cornet, Saxophone and other band instruments	25.00
Use of instruments.....	5.00
Typewriting Course	5.00
Private Room	40.00-50.00

LABORATORY FEES (Per Semester)

Chemistry, General Inorganic.....	\$ 7.50
Chemistry, Organic	7.50
Chemistry, Qualitative Analysis.....	7.50
Chemistry, Quantitative Analysis—Fee according to number of hours credit desired.	
Physics, General	7.50
Botany, General	5.00
Zoology, General	5.00
Biology, General	7.50

SPECIAL FEES**GRADUATION FEES—**

Philosophy Course	\$10.00
Scientific Course	10.00
Letters Course	10.00
Viatorian, College Journal, per year.....	2.00
Re-examination, for each subject.....	2.00
Certificate of credits (former students).....	1.00

four three hour courses with a grade above D in at least three of these, and all conditions for the previous year removed.

No more than one-fifth of the work, prescribed or elective, done under the College Faculty, offered to meet the requirements for graduation, may be of grade D.

For promotion to the Sophomore class a student must have completed twenty-four semester hours in college studies, with a grade above D in at least three of these, and have removed all entrance conditions.

For promotion to the Junior class a student must have completed fifty-four semester hours in college studies with a grade above D in at least seven of these, and have completed all the prescribed courses of the Freshman year.

For promotion to the Senior class a student must have completed eighty-four semester hours in college studies with a grade above D in at least eleven of these, and have completed all the prescribed courses of the Sophomore year.

Any student who has not satisfactorily removed every condition by the end of the first semester of his Senior year will not be considered a candidate for graduation.

REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION

Candidates for a Bachelor's degree must have completed either the first three years or the last year of their work in residence at this College.

An application for the degree must be filed with the Registrar at the beginning of the first semester of the year in which the degree is to be conferred.

Degrees will not be conferred upon any student until he has acquitted himself of all financial obligations towards the college.

One hundred and twenty semester hours is the minimum requirement for graduation. (A semester hour is credit value of a semester's work consisting of one lecture or recitation period per week, each period not being less than fifty minutes in length; at least two consecutive periods of laboratory work to be considered as equivalent to one lecture or recitation period.)

Each candidate, before the end of the **Sophomore year**, must select some subject as his major.

A major consists of courses amounting to twenty semester hours chosen from among those designated by a department and approved by the faculty of the college. Beginning or elementary courses will not be accepted in satisfaction of this requirement.

The subjects at present recognized as majors are: Biology (Botany and Zoology); Chemistry; Economics; English; French; History; Latin; Mathematics; Philosophy; Psychology; Physics; Sociology.

If twenty hours are not offered by the department chosen, the professor in charge will select from other departments sufficient work to complete the major.

In addition, a candidate must offer a minor of twenty semester hours in one or more allied subjects approved by the faculty. The remaining number of hours required for graduation may be chosen from any department.

The majors and correlated minors must be chosen from the same group as listed below:

Group I	Group II	Group III
English	Economics	Astronomy
Latin	History	Biology
French	Sociology	Botany
German	Ethics	Zoology
Spanish	Philosophy	Chemistry
Greek	Psychology	Physics
Public Speaking	Education	Mathematics
		Geology

DEGREES

The Act of the Legislature under which St. Viator College was incorporated empowers the Board of Administration "to confer such academic degrees and honors as are conferred by colleges and universities of the United States."

BACCALAUREATE DEGREES

In the college there are seven schools in which degrees are granted.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Letters,

Bachelor of Philosophy, Bachelor of Science, whether in Biology, Chemistry or Mathematics, Bachelor of Philosophy in History and Economics, or Bachelor of Philosophy in Commerce, is conferred upon those students who have satisfactorily completed and successfully passed examinations in all the subjects of the course leading to these degrees.

MASTER'S DEGREES

Candidates for the degree of Master of Arts or Master of Science must have obtained the degree of A. B., or B. S., from this college or from some other institution of recognized standing, subject to the approval of the Committee on Graduate studies.

The Master's Degree for work done in residence will be conferred upon those students completing a course of study embracing one major and two minor subjects of a correlated program covering a period of not less than one scholastic year, and submitting a thesis on some phase of his major subject.

The Master's Degree for work done "in absentia" will be conferred upon application made to and approved by the Committee on Graduate Studies, providing the applicant has devoted at least two years to literary or scientific pursuits since being graduated and has submitted a thesis recommended by the Committee.

Degrees will not be conferred upon any student until he has acquitted himself of all financial obligations towards the college.

PRE-MEDICAL COURSE

The rapid improvement made in medical education during the past decade has warranted the establishment of special courses which will prepare students for entrance into the Medical Schools.

Through the efforts of the American Medical Association, which now embraces nearly all the leading medical schools in the country, higher and more definite standards of entrance requirements have been set and all high-grade schools have adopted these standards.

In order to qualify to meet these entrance requirements St. Viator College has established its pre-medical course, which consists of two years of college work.

ADMISSION

For entrance into the Pre-Medical collegiate course, students must have completed a course of at least fifteen units in a standard secondary school grade, or have the equivalent as demonstrated by adequate examinations. Unless all the entrance units are obtained by examination, a detailed statement of the student's work should be presented from the secondary school attended. This evidence of actual attendance at a secondary school must be presented whether the student is admitted to Freshman or higher classes.

The following eight units of high school work are required:

English	3 units
Algebra	1 unit
Geometry	1 unit
Foreign Language	2 units
American History and Civics	1 unit

Both units of the foreign language must be in the same language. The remaining seven units may be chosen from the list of acceptable subjects as listed on page 25 of the catalog. Not more than four units may be chosen from List C.

PRE-MEDICAL COLLEGE COURSE

Schedule of subjects required and accepted for the College Pre-Medical course.

Sixty semester hours required:

	Semester Hours	Subjects strongly urged:	Semester Hours
English Composition and Literature	6	Advanced Botany or Zoology	3—6
Chemistry	12	Psychology	3—6
Physics	8	Advanced Mathematics	4—8
Biology	8	Additional Chemistry	6
French or German	6		
Other non-science subjects	12		

Other suggested electives:

English, Economics, Sociology, History, Logic, Mathematics, Latin, Greek.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

Commercial and industrial enterprises have become so vast and complex that no one can reasonably hope for any large measure of success without special training. It is readily admitted that no course of Collegiate studies can take the place of practical experience, but at the same time it is just as true of commerce and industry as of every other sphere of human activity that experience has much higher value for the trained than for the untrained mind. The man who relies upon his own experience to teach him the elements of his chosen field of labor will certainly pay a very high price for his education.

The School of Commerce and Finance, like every other school, seeks to systematize the experience of many workers and to make it readily available. The young man, who desires to follow a business career, cannot fail, therefore, to derive large profit from this course. The course is not narrowly specialized, but aims to lay the solid foundation of a liberal education. Fully half the subjects studied are drawn from the School of Liberal Arts.

At no time in the history of our country was there **greater need** for special training along these lines. The problems, facing the commercial and industrial world today, require men well trained in the principles of economics, in the scientific organization and management of business, in accounting, in the cost of production and distribution, in banking and finance. In consequence, there is a constantly increasing demand for technical, scientific training in all lines of business activity.

Degrees

The degree of Bachelor of Science in Commerce and Finance will be conferred upon all students who shall have completed a four years' course in prescribed and elective subjects, amounting to 120 semester hours, and who shall submit a satisfactory thesis on some economic question. The course is so arranged as to prepare students to pass the examinations required, under the laws of the State of Illinois, for the certificate of Certified Public Accountant.

Summary of Courses

FRESHMAN

First Semester		Second Semester	
	Hours		Hours
Principles of Accounting	3	Principles of Accounting	3
Economic Resources	3	Economic History of	
Rhetoric and Themes	3	United States	3
Electives	6	Rhetoric and Themes	3
		Electives	6
Total	15	Total	15

SOPHOMORE

First Semester		Second Semester	
	Hours		Hours
Advanced Accounting	3	Advanced Accounting	3
Principles of Economics	3	Principles of Economics	3
Contracts and Agency	3	Banking	3
Business English	3	Electives	6
Electives	3		
Total	15	Total	15

JUNIOR

First Semester		Second Semester	
	Hours		Hours
Investments and Credits	3	Economics	3
Sales, Bailments and		General Ethics	3
Carriers	3	Geography of Commerce	3
Economics	3	Electives	6
Transportation System of			
the United States	3		
Electives	3		
Total	15	Total	15

SENIOR

First Semester		Second Semester	
	Hours		Hours
Economics	3	Economics	3
Salesmanship	3	Advertising	2
Mathematics of Investment	3	Mathematics of Investment	3
Partnerships and		Negotiable Instruments and	
Corporations	3	Bankruptcy	3
Electives	3	Electives	4
Total	15	Total	15

DESCRIPTION OF COURSES

Roman figures indicate the number of the course. Continuation courses are marked "A" for the first semester and "B" for the second semester.

Arabic numerals in parenthesis indicate the hours of credit for that course.

ASTRONOMY

I-A. Descriptive Astronomy.—A descriptive course intended to give the average student a general knowledge of the science. History of the science; the constellations; the Earth and its motions; the Moon and its motions; Field exercises and use of the telescope (3)

I-B. Descriptive Astronomy (Continuation of I-A)—The Sun; the Solar System; Eclipse; Stars; Comets; Nebulae; Field exercises and use of telescope. (3)

BIOLOGY

I-A. General Biology.—An introduction to the study of the phenomena and manifold relationships of living things; the contrast between living and lifeless matter; history of the cell and protoplasm; a comparative study of the morphology and physiology of selected types of plants and animals. Two lectures and two laboratory periods per week. (4)

I-B. General Biology.—A continuation of course I-A. Two lectures and two laboratory periods per week. (4)

II. Invertebrate Zoology.—A detailed study of both aquatic and terrestrial types of invertebrate animals. Lectures, quiz and laboratory work on the structure, function, development and economic relations of the most familiar species of the Protozoa, the Porifera, the Coelenterata, the Vermes, the Echinodermata, the Mollusca, and the Arthropoda. Aquarium and field study form part of the work. Two lectures and two laboratory periods. (4)

III. Vertebrate Zoology.—An extended study of the Fishes, Batrachians, Reptiles, Birds and Mammals. Lectures and quiz work deal with the general problems of animal ecology, morphology, development, metamorphosis, evolution, migration, taxonomy and geographical distribution of vertebrate animals. The laboratory work consists of dissection of types in each of the classes of vertebrates. Two lectures and two laboratory periods. (4)

CHEMISTRY

I-A. General Inorganic Chemistry.—An advanced study of the principles of chemistry. The course covers a descriptive survey of the non-metals, their occurrence, properties and combinations, together with a consideration of the more important laws and theories of chemical science. Prerequisite: High School Chemistry. First semester. Three lectures and two laboratory periods per week. (5)

I-B. General Inorganic Chemistry.—A continuation of chemistry I-A, dealing more particularly with the metals, their reac-

tions, and compounds. Prerequisite: Chemistry I-A. Second semester. Three lectures and two laboratory periods per week. (5)

II. **Qualitative Analysis**—A detailed study of the elements according to their analytical classification. In the laboratory the student is given practice in the detection and separation of common elements and radicals from unknown mixtures. Prerequisite: Chemistry I-A. and I-B. First semester. One lecture and three laboratory periods per week. (4)

III. **Organic Chemistry**—A lecture course in the chemistry of carbon compounds, including a study of the typical members of the aliphatic and aromatic series, their homologues and immediate derivatives. The course is presented with special regard to the requirements of students of Medicine and Pharmacy. Prerequisite: Chemistry 2-A. Second semester. Two lectures and two laboratory periods per week. (4)

IV. **Quantitative Analysis**—Courses IV and V are designed for students specializing in chemistry. They deal particularly with the practical phases of the subject and, therefore, meet the needs of students preparing for commercial positions.

Course V. presents the principles of gravimetric and volumetric analysis, supplemented by laboratory work in which the student acquires the precision and technique necessary for analytical operations. Those devoting sufficient time to the course will be given a thorough training in the commercial testing of raw materials, intermediates and manufactured products. Prerequisite: Chemistry I-A, I-B and II. Lectures, laboratory work and special assignments. Hours and credits by special arrangement.

VI. **Industrial Chemistry**—A lecture course in chemical technology treating with those industries the basic processes of which are essentially of a chemical nature. The manufacture of iron and steel. The refining and smelting of metals. Fuels. Acids, and alkalis. Petroleum refining. Soaps. Coal tar products. Dyes and explosives. Paints and protective coverings: Paper and textiles. The electro-chemical industries. First semester. Prerequisite: Chemistry I-A, I-B, III and V. Readings, reports and trips to local plants. Five hours lecture per week.

ECONOMICS

I. **Elementary Facts and Principles**—Economic natural wealth and industrial expansion of United States. Economics of business. Values and prices. Supply and Demand. Production: land, labor and capital, co-operation and business organization. Distribution: competition and monopoly, rent, wages and interest. First semester. Three hours a week. (3)

II. **Summary of Economic Theories**—The ultimate factors determining distribution. Economic structures and functions. Money and Monetary systems. Credit and Banking. The Federal Reserve System. Foreign Exchange. Tariff: Protection and Free Trade. Nature and scope of monopoly. The Railroad problem. Trusts: Trust legislation, Government Expenditures and Revenues. Taxation. Income, Excess Profits and Inheritance Taxes. Second semester. Three hours a week. (3)

III. Review of elements of production, distribution and attendant problems. The Labor movement. Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration. Labor Legislation. Profit-Sharing, Cooperation, Copartnership and related programs. Industrial Education. Social insurance. Socialism. Economic Progress. First Semester. Three hours a week. (3)

IV. More advanced Economic readings and practical application of principles to modern industrial conditions. Legislation and Economic Progress. International relationships. Economic consequences of the war. Second semester. Three hours a week. (3)

EDUCATION

I. **Philosophy of Education**—A discussion of the aims of education followed by an analysis of educational processes and a study of the agencies to bring about the desired results. This course is required as a prerequisite to any other course in this department. (3)

II. **Educational Psychology**—A study of the native equipment of human beings for learning and the most economical ways of bringing this about. A course in General Psychology is desirable as a prerequisite. (3)

III. **History of Education**—Education during the Ancient and Medieval periods; Christian Education; Universities; Religious Teaching Orders; Modern Education; the Renaissance and Humanistic Studies; Influence of the Reformation on Education; Catholic Reaction. Present tendencies in Europe and the United States. (3)

IV. **Methods**—A consideration of the special methods of teaching. Problems of beginning teachers emphasized; class-room economics, discipline, inductive and deductive teaching; a study of the various systems of education. Observation and Practice teaching. (3)

V. **Special Methods**—A course applying general principles of learning to the teaching of particular branches. The major part of this course will be devoted to the best devices for presenting subject matter in the high school subjects. (3)

ENGLISH

I-A. **Rhetoric and Composition**—A study of rhetorical theory with analysis of prose selections illustrating the principles of various types of composition. First semester. Lectures and Themes. Required of all Freshmen. (3)

I-B. **Rhetoric and Composition (Continued)**—Special attention given to Argument. Second semester. Lectures and Themes. Required of all Freshmen. (3)

II. **Novel and Short Story**—Theory and technique of the Short Story. The history and nature of the early English novel. (3)

III. **English Novel**—A thorough study of the novel as a form of literary art. Several novels representative of the various types are analyzed. Weekly themes. (3)

IV. **English Drama**—A study of the English drama from the earliest tragedies and comedies of Greece and Rome. Development in England of the Mystery, Miracle and Morality play. Lectures on the history of the English Theater and its subsequent development. (3)

V. **Shakespeare**—A careful and intensive study of a few plays of Shakespeare with special emphasis on Hamlet. (3)

VI. **Poetry**—A study of the art of poetry—its elements, characteristics, types, spirit and technique. Illustrations drawn chiefly from two or three poets. (3)

VII. **English Essay**—An examination of the various types of the essay. Reading of some of the great historical, critical and philosophical essays. Special attention will be given to Newman. (3)

EVIDENCES OF RELIGION

Course I

God, His Existence, Nature and Attributes—Religion, Natural and Supernatural. Revelation, its Possibility and Necessity. The Possibility and the Fact of Miracles. Mysteries of Religion. Necessity of Religion.

Revelation—Possibility of Revelation. Necessity of Revelation. Mosaic Revelation. The Christian Revelation. Divine Origin of the Christian Revelation. The Divinity of Christ. Christ, the Redeemer.

The Church—Marks of the Church. Teaching Office of the Church. Authority of the Church. The Rule of Faith. (6)

Course II.

Grace and the Sacraments—The Meaning and Necessity of Grace. Erroneous Theories of Grace in the Supernatural Order. The Sacraments under the Christian Dispensation. A Special Study of Each of the Sacraments. The Sacrifice of the Mass. Its Meaning, Nature and Effects.

Divine Worship—Internal and External Worship due to God. Direct and Indirect Acts of Worship. The Invocation and Veneration of the Saints. The Doctrine of Purgatory. Meaning of Indulgences. Use of Indulgences.

Holy Scripture—Historical Value of Holy Scripture. The Nature and Meaning of Inspiration. Holy Scripture and the Various Sciences, Geology, Astronomy, Biology, Paleontology, Evolution. Readings from the Old and New Testaments. (6)

FRENCH

I. **Elementary French**—Courses I and II have been established for English speaking students of the College Department who wish to obtain a fair reading knowledge of the French language. In the first semester the students become acquainted with the etymology and easy rules of syntax. A working vocabulary is also required so that in the second semester the time may be devoted to a translation of selections adapted from different French writers. (6)

II. **French**—During this course the more difficult rules of syntax are seen. Composition work is exacted of the students and conversational French is carried on to some extent in the class room. The reading of some of the classics occupies an important part of the work of this year. No classes will be organized in Courses I or II unless there are at least six pupils. (6)

III. **French**—This course is taught entirely in French and is primarily intended for students who are able to speak the French language fluently. A thorough review of the grammar accompanied with both written and oral compositions will be required. In the oral recitation stress will be laid on the essentials of effective speaking, such as pronunciation, clear enunciation of syllables and modulation of the voice. (3)

GEOLOGY

I. **General Geology**—Lectures, readings and quiz. Topics treated included under the following divisions:

(a) **Physiographic Geology**—The physical agencies involved in the development of the exterior features of the earth.

(b) **Structural Geology**—The constitution of rocks and the condition, structure and arrangement of rock masses, involving folding, faulting, mountain building and continent deformation.

(c) **Dynamic Geology**—The cause of events in geological history. The origin of rocks, movements of the earth's crust, the resulting effects of valleys, mountains, continents and all changes in the earth's features; climate and living species.

(d) **Historical Geology**—Historical survey of the changes that took place during the earth's progress, developed from a study of the successive rocks. Geological eras of time. Fossilization. Imperfections in the organic and inorganic records. Prerequisite: Physiography. (3)

GERMAN

I. **Systematic grammar** is still followed but gradually assigned second place. Aims and objects of the first year are enlarged upon and developed. The vocabulary is built up gradually. Weekly exercises in German composition are emphasized.

Reading—"Der Weg zum Gluck," "Immensee," "Der Neid," "Der Schwieggersohn," "Der Geisbub von Engelberg," "Der Geis-trescher," and "Mit Ranzel und Wanderstab." Schiller's "Wilhelm Tell." (6)

II-III. Like Courses I and II of French, three courses have been arranged for the benefit of those who desire to acquire a mere reading knowledge of German. They are open to College students only. The work of Course II consists of practically the same matter that is covered in Courses I and II in High School. Course III is devoted exclusively to the reading of German classics and scientific works. No classes will be organized in these courses unless there are at least six pupils. (6)

GREEK

I. In this course six books of Homer's *Iliad* are read, and a thorough review of the irregular verb and elementary syntax is made. The structure of Greek verse is also considered and the syntax of the verb is given particular attention. Greek Composition is continued, every student being required to translate a passage of English into Greek every week. (6)

II. Two or more Greek plays are read, selected from the works of Euripedes, Sophocles, Æschylus and Aristophanes. Lectures are given on the structure of the Greek play and its influence upon Greek civilization. Greek syntax is thoroughly reviewed, and the students are required to write Greek Compositions of greater difficulty. (6)

III. The Dialogues of Plato and selected Orations of Demosthenes are read in this course, principal attention being directed to the literary style and development of thought in these works. Composition is continued and every student will be required to write one original Greek Composition on an assigned subject during this course. (3)

HISTORY

I. **History of Greece**—The formation of Hellas; its physical geography; origin and growth of Hellenic civilization; mythology; Hellenes and Barbarians; early history of Sparta; history of Athens; reforms; the struggle with Persia and the growth of the Athenian Empire; the struggle between Athens and Sparta; thirty years' truce; the Peloponnesian war; the Empire of Sparta; Socrates; the rise and culmination of the Macedonian power; Alexander the Great; later fortunes of the Hellenic people; the Lamian war; expulsion of the Bavarian Otho. (3)

II. **History of Rome**—Physiographical description of Italy; Rome under the Kings; Rome under the Patricians; the Tribunate; the Decemvirate; the Gauls; sequel of Gallic war; Rome conqueror of Italy; the Samnite wars; Rome and Carthage; the Punic wars; manners and morals; Rome and the conquest of the world; Spanish wars; literature and art; first period of civil wars; coins; Gracchus and his times; Jugurtha and his times; the social wars; first civil war; first Mithridatic war; second period of civil wars; second and third Mithridatic wars; Pompey and Caesar; establishment of Imperial Monarchy. (3)

III. **History of England**—Conquests of England; Romans in Britain; Celts against Teutons; Anglo-Saxons against Danes and

Normans; early institutions; Norman feudalism; culmination of feudalism; the Plantagenets; decadence of feudalism; foreign wars; the Tudor monarchy; Stuarts and Parliament; the great rebellion; the restored Stuart monarchy and the fall of the Stuarts; rise of party government; Whigs against Tories; struggle for empire; period of Napoleonic wars; internal development; greater England. (3)

IV. **History of Germany**—From earliest times to the Empire of Charlemagne; the Carolingian emperors; the Saxon emperors; the house of Hohenstaufen; the great interregnum; German civilization in the 14th and 15th centuries; the Reformation; Luther; formation of protestant churches; thirty years' war; peace of Westphalia; decline of Hapsburg monarchy; rise and growth of Prussia; Frederick the Great; seven years' war; Napoleonic times; peace of Paris; war of 1866; war with France; peace of Frankfort; the new German empire. (3)

V. **History of France**—Ancient Gaul; Gaul under the Romans; German Gaul; death of Clovis; accession of Pepin le Bref; the Carolingians; the treaty of Verdun; Hugh Capet; decline and fall of Carolingian empire; France under feudal systems; from Louis VI to Louis IX; fall of feudalism; accession of Philip VI; wars with England; the renaissance and wars of religion; the absolute monarchy; the house of Bourbon; revolutionary France; the Republic; the consulate; the empire; Napoleon; reign of Louis Philippe; the second republic and second empire; modern times. (3)

AMERICAN CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

Constitutional History: The Atlantic Settlements. Charter, Proprietary and Royal Forms of Colonial Government. Growth of the Colonies. American Confederation Prior to the Revolution. Parliamentary Legislation in Regard to the Colonies. Opposition in America. Committees of Correspondence.

The Revolution. The Continental Congress. The Articles of Confederation. The Constitutional Convention and Its Work. Struggle for Ratification. Inauguration of New Government. First Twelve Amendments.

Rise of Political Parties. Jefferson and His Contemporaries. Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions. Hartford Conventions. Jacksonian Period. Tariff and Nullification. The Slavery Struggle. Compromise Measures. Boundary Questions.

The Texas Situation. Forerunners of the Rebellion. "The Irrepressible Conflict."

Reconstruction. Civil War Amendments. Interstate Commerce, Trusts and Monopolies. Taxation. Recent Constitutional Amendments. Constitutional Character of America Today. (3)

Political Science: The State. The Nation. Theories Concerning Origin and Nature of the State. Forms of States: Ancient, Medieval, Modern.

Sovereignty. Constitutions, Written and Unwritten. Govern-

ment. Classification of Governments. Departments of Government. Functions of Government. Sphere of State Activity. Citizenship. Rights of Citizenship. Duties of Citizenship. International Relations. (3)

American Government. Colonial Origins. Colonial Governments. Revolutionary Government. Articles of Confederation.

Federal Constitution. Constitutional Growth. Powers of Federal Governments: Executive, Legislative, Judicial. Organization and Procedure of Branches of Government. Constitutional Limitations on Federal and State Governments.

Political Parties. Their Origin, Growth and Importance. Territorial Government. The States. Their Constitutions. Branches of Government. Powers, Organization and Procedure. County Government. Municipal Government.

Recent Political Phases. Initiative and Referendum. Recall. City Manager and City Commission Forms of Municipal Government. (3)

ELEMENTARY LATIN

A beginner's course in Latin will be given for these students who desire to study the Latin Language but who have not had the preliminary High School Course. This course will follow the general lines of the High School Course except that students will be required to pursue the subject in a college manner. They will be expected to complete the preliminary work in grammar during the first semester. In the second semester they will take up Caesar and study the grammatical constructions found in this author.

ADVANCED LATIN

I. During the first term of this course a study of Sallust's Conspiracy of Cataline and the Jugurthine War is pursued. In the second term Books XXI and XXII of Livy's History of Rome are reviewed. Great stress is laid on original composition work throughout this course, students being obliged to hand in at least one Latin composition a month. In the second term Latin conversation is introduced into the class room, thereby enabling the pupil to acquire a thorough knowledge and grasp of the principles he has learned. (6)

II. In the first term of Course II, a study of several of Horace's Odes and his Ars Poetica is pursued. During the second term, Tacitus' Germania and De Oratoribus are studied. As in Course I, special attention is given to composition work. Latin conversation is carried on for short intervals daily in class. Translating at sight matter foreign to the text books gives the student an opportunity of acquiring an aptitude for reading Latin treatises intelligently. (6)

III. The authors studied during this course are Cicero and Terence. In Cicero a study of De Officiis and his philosophical works is made. One play of Terence is next studied, the selection of which is left to the teacher. The supplementary work in this course is the same as that of Course II, except that more

advanced work is pursued. Special studies of the authors and their work are taken up during this course and the students are required to write papers on this matter at least once a month. A great deal of the work of this year is devoted to Latin conversation. Before the completion of this course each student must write an original Latin thesis of not less than 2,000 words in length. (3)

MATHEMATICS

I. **Trigonometry (Plane)**—This is a semester course. It consists in a study of the Trigonometric Functions and Logarithms, the Right Angle, the Isosceles Triangle, the Polygon, Gonimetry and the Oblique Triangle. Then is taken up a short course in Navigation, in which most of the principles of Plane Trigonometry are involved. Text book—Wentworth & Smith. (4)

II. **Trigonometry (Spherical)**—This course consists in a study of spherical Triangles and Polygons. A study of the Right Triangle is first taken up, then that of the Isosceles and Oblique, and finally the Spherical Polygon is considered. After this work is completed, a short course in its application to Astronomy is pursued, enabling the pupils to utilize all the principles he has learned. Text book—Wentworth & Smith. (2)

III. **College Algebra**—Introductory review; functions and their graphs; quadratic equations; inequalities; complex numbers; theory of equations; permutations, combinations and probability; determinants; partial fractions; logarithms; infinite series. (4)

IV. **Analytic Geometry**—In this course the analysis of both plane and solid Geometry is taken up. Loci and their Equations, the Straight Line, the Circle, the various systems of Co-ordinates, the Parabola, the Ellipse, the Hyperbola, Loci of the Second Order and higher plane Curves are all studied in the first part, while the Point, the Plane, and Surfaces of Revolutions are taken up in the second part. (4)

V. **Calculus**—In this course after a short review of formulas for reference from Algebra, Trigonometry and Analytic Geometry, a study of Variables, Functions and the Theory of Limits is begun. This is followed by a study of Differential Calculus taking up Differentiations and the rules for Differentiating Standing Elementary Forms. Then follows a study of Successive Differentiation, of the Maxima and Minima, of Change of Variable, of Curvature and Radius of Curvature, of Theorem of Mean Value, Indeterminate Form, Circle and Center of Curvature and Partial Differentiation, Series, Expansion of Functions, Asymptotes, and Curve Tracing. One semester. (5)

VI. **Calculus**—In this course Integral Calculus is begun. After a study of the rules for integrating standard elementary forms, of the constant of intergration, the Integration of Rational Fractions, integration by Substitution of a new Variable Rationalization; the Definite Integral along with Successive and Partial Integration is pursued through the rest of the year. Frequent applications of mathematical principles to science are brought in during this course. One semester. (4)

VII. Differential Equations—A general course devoted to the solution of ordinary and partial differential equations. This course is open to students who have completed the course in elementary integral calculus. (3)

VIII. Theoretical Mechanics—Moments of mass inertia; Kinetics of a point. Rectilinear motion; Kinematics of a point. Curvilinear motion; Kinetics of a material particle; Work, energy, impulse, Motion of a particle in a constant field; Central forces; Harmonic field; Motion in a resting medium; Potential and potential energy; System of material particles; Dynamics of a rigid body; Equilibrium of coplanar forces. (4)

PHILOSOPHY

Outline of Courses

Deductive Logic

COURSE I.

Definition of Logic. Divisions of Logic. Utility of Logic. Scope of Logic. Three Acts of the Mind.

Simple Apprehension: Definition and Classification of Concepts and Terms. Univocal, equivocal and analogous terms.

Judgments and Propositions: Analysis of Judgment. Quantity and Quality of Propositions. Four-fold scheme of propositions. Analytic and synthetic propositions. Categorical, modal, hypothetical and disjunctive propositions.

Laws of Thought: The Law of Contradiction. The Law of Identity. The Law of Excluded Middle.

Immediate Inference: Opposition of Propositions: Contradictory, Contrary, Sub-Contrary, Subalternation. Eductions: Conversion, Obversion, Contraposition, Inversion, other varieties of Immediate Inference.

Definition and Division: Meaning of Definition, Various Kinds of Definition, Rules of Definition, Logical Division, Rules of Division, Various Kinds of Division.

The Syllogism

The Categorical Syllogism: Canons of Syllogistic Reasoning. General Rules of the Syllogism. Figures and Moods of the Syllogism. Validity of the Syllogism.

Hypothetical and Disjunctive Syllogisms. Mixed Hypothetical Syllogisms, Reduction of Hypothetical Syllogisms, the Disjunctive Syllogism, the Dilemma, Answering the Dilemma.

Fallacies: Composition and Division, Confusion of Absolute and Qualified Statements. Ignoratio elenchi, petitio principii, Fallacy of the Consequent, False Cause. (3)

Inductive Logic

COURSE II.

The Nature of Induction. Cause and Condition, the Aim of Inductive Inquiry, the Inductive Syllogism, Perfect and Imperfect Induction.

Observation and Experiment: The function of Observation and Experiment, In What Observation Consists, Conditions of Observation, Experiment, Relative Advantages of Observation and Experiment.

Methods of Inductive Inquiry: The Four Experimental Methods, Illustrations of these methods, the function of the methods in proving a Law of Nature.

Hypothesis: Origin of Hypothesis, Conditions of a Legitimate Hypothesis, Various Kinds of Hypotheses.

Quantitative Determination: Measurement, Methods of Measurement, Chance, Elimination of Chance, Probability.

Classification: Artificial Classification, Natural Classification, Classification by Series. (3)

Psychology

Empirical Psychology

COURSE I.

Introduction. Definition and Scope of Psychology. Methods of Psychology. Objections to Introspection Considered. Real Difficulties.

The Structure and Functions of the Nervous System: General Plan of the Nervous System, Nerves, the Peripheral End-organs, the Spinal Cord, the Brain.

The Reflex Mechanism: The Principal Reflexes, their Character and Purpose.

Localization of Functions in the Brain: History of the Problem, Modern Methods and Results, Motor and Sensory Areas, Silent Areas, Speech Centers, the Various Forms of Aphasia, Acquired Functions, the Process of Learning.

Sensation: The Sense Organs, Excitation of Sensation, Properties of Sensation, Quality, Intensity, Duration, Composite Stimuli, Reaction-time, Mueller's, Weber's, and Fechner's Laws.

Memory: Reproduction and Recollection, Laws of Association, Physiological Hypothesis, Qualities of a Good Memory, Training of Memory.

Imagination: Productive and Reproductive, Aesthetic. Scientific, Illusion, Dream, Hypnotism, Sleep.

Feeling: Laws of Pleasure and Pain, Theories of Pleasure and Pain. (3)

Rational Psychology

COURSE II.

Intellect and Sense: Divergent Views; Sensationalism, Materialism, Associationism, Evolutionism, The Scholastic Theory, Intellect Essentially Different from Sense, Attention, Comparison, Necessary Judgments, Universal and Abstract Concepts The Intellect Mediatly Dependent on the Brain.

Origin of Ideas: Theory of Innate Ideas, Empiricism, The Scholastic Theory.

Judgment and Reasoning: Analysis of the Judicial Process, Analysis of Reasoning, Deduction and Induction, Belief, Its Nature, Cause and Effects, Conscience, Scholastic View, Other Theories.

Attention and Apperception: Attention and Volition, Voluntary and Non-Voluntary Attention, Laws of Attention, Effects, Physiological Conditions, Apperception, Nature of Apperception, Apperception and Education.

Consciousness: Grades of Consciousness, Growth of the Knowledge of Self, Unity, Continuity, Discontinuity of Consciousness.

Free Will: Definition, Problem Stated, Fatalism and Determinism, Argument for Free Will from Ethical Notions; Obligation, Merit, Demerit, Responsibility, Justice, Argument from Consciousness; Attention, Deliberation, Decision, Adhesion to Resolution, Objections considered; Psychological, metaphysical, scientific, theological.

Nature of the Soul: The Soul, a Substantial Principle, Simplicity and Spirituality of the Soul, Abiding Identity of the Mind.

Immortality of the Soul: Theological Argument, Ethical Argument, Ontological Argument, Argument from Universal Belief.

Union of the Soul and Body: Scholastic Theory, Ultra-Dualistic Theory, Physical-Chemical Theories of Life Inadequate.

Origin of the Soul: Scholastic Theory, Evolution Theory, Other Theories. (3)

Destiny of the Soul.

Ethics

General Ethics

Introduction. The Scope and Division of Ethics. Definition. History of Ethics. Some Ethical Theories.

Human Acts: Definition of Human Acts. Morality of Human Acts. Determinants of Morality in any given action Factors which make human acts less voluntary; Passion, Ignorance, Fear, Fraud.

Habits and Virtues: Ethical Aspect of Habit, Virtues in General. The Means of Moral Virtue. The Cardinal Virtues; Prudence, Temperance, Fortitude, Justice.

The Origin of Moral Obligations: The Essential Difference between Good and Evil. The Eternal Law. The Natural Law of Conscience. Primary Moral Judgments. The Immutability of the Natural Law. Sanction of the Natural Law. Probabilism. Utilitarianism.

Special Ethics: Duties towards God, towards oneself, towards ones neighbor, towards the State.

Ethical Truth: Definition. Definition of a Lie. The Evil of Lying. Keeping of Secrets.

Rights: Definition and Division of Rights. The Rights to Honor and Reputation. Contracts. Private Property. Landed Property. The Rights of Labor.

Marriage: The Nature and End of Marriage. Unity of Marriage. Indissolubility of Marriage.

The State: Origin and Nature of Civil Society. The Social Contract Theory. The Scholastic Theory. Different forms of Government. The Ground and Origin of Civil Authority. The Right of the Sword. War. Aim and Scope of Civil Government. Law and Liberty. Liberty of Opinion. (3)

Cosmology

Introduction. Definition of Cosmology. Division of Cosmology. Methods of Study.

Pure Mechanism: Historical Outline. Mechanism Amongst the Ancients. Mechanisms After the Fifteenth Century. Mechanism in Modern Times. Critical Examination of the Mechanical Theory From the Point of View of Atomic Weights, Chemical Affinity, Valence, Chemical Combination. The Recurrence of Chemical Species.

Mechanical Facts: The Kinetic Theory of Gases. Statement of the Theory. Criticism of the Theory. Gravitation. Mechanical Conception of Gravitation. Criticism.

The Scholastic Theory: Historical Development of the Theory from Aristotle to the Present Time. Exposition of the Scholastic Theory. Leading Ideas of this Theory. Primary Matter and Substantial Form. Meaning and Function of Primary Matter. Its Dependence on Form. Its Unity. Meaning and Function of Substantial Form. Classification of Forms. Divisibility of Forms. Gradation of Forms. The Union of Matter and Form.

Harmony of Scholastic Theory with the Facts of Science: Chemical Facts. Atomic Weights. Chemical Affinity. Chemical Decomposition. Physical Facts. General Outline. Consideration of These Facts in the Light of Scholastic Theory.

Proofs of the Scholastic Theory: Argument Drawn from Imminent Finality. Argument Drawn from the Unity of Living Beings. Argument Drawn from Specific Diversity of Property. Other Theories Considered.

Time and Space: Definition of Time. Connection Between Time and Movement. Distinction Between Time and Movement. Various Acceptations of the Notion of Time. Definition of Space. Facts of Experience. Analysis of These Facts. (3)

Ontology

Introduction. Divisions of Philosophy. Speculative and Practical Philosophy. Objections to Metaphysics Considered.

Being and Its Primary Determinations: Real Being and Logical Being. Real Being and Ideal Being. Fundamental Distinctions in Real Being.

Becoming and Its Implications: The Static and the Changing. The Potential and the Actual. Absolute, Relative, Possible. Actuality in Its Relations to Potentiality. Kinds of Change. Analysis of Change.

Essence and Existence: Characteristics of Abstract Essences.

Grounds of these Characteristics. Possible Essences distinct from mere Logical Being and from Nothingness.

Reality as One and Manifold: The Transcendental Attributes of Being: Unity, Truth and Goodness. Nature of Unity. Kinds of Unity. The Individual and the Universal. Individuality. The Principle of Individuation. Identity and Distinction. Logical Distinctions and their grounds. The Virtual and the Real Distinction. Tests of the Real Distinction.

Reality and the Truth: Ontological Truth considered from analysis of Experience. Ontological Truth, a transcendental attribute of Reality. Attribution of Falsity to Real Being.

Reality and the Good: The Good as Desirable and as Suitable. The Good as an End. The Perfect. Analysis of the Notion of Perfection. Grades of Perfection. The Good, the Real and the Actual. Kinds of Goodness. Divisions of Goodness. Optimism and Pessimism. Evil. Its Nature and Causes. Manicheism.

Reality and the Beautiful: The Concept of the Beautiful from the standpoint of Experience. The Aesthetic Sentiment. Apprehension of the Beautiful. Objective Factors in the Constitution of the Beautiful. Some definitions of the Beautiful. Classifications. The Beautiful in Nature. The Beautiful in Art. Scope and function of the Fine Arts.

Categories of Being: Substance and Accident. The Nature of the Distinction between Substance and Accident.

Nature and Person: Some divisions of Substance. Substance and Nature. Subsistence and Personality. What constitutes Personality. False Theories of Personality.

Quantity, Space and Time: Analysis of the Concept of Quantity. The Concept of Space. Apprehension and Measurement of Time. Duration of Immutable Being; Eternity.

Causality: Definition and Classification of Causes. Four-fold division of Causes; Efficient, Material, Formal and Final. The Principle of Causality.

Efficient Causality: Origin of the Concept of Efficient Causality. Validity of the Concept. Erroneous Theories of Efficient Causality.

Final Causes: Two Conceptions of Experience; the Mechanical and the Teleological. Concept of Final Cause. Its objective validity. Classification of Final Causes. The Order of the Universe, a fact and its implications. (3)

Epistemology

Introduction. The Place of Epistemology in Philosophy, its bearing on spontaneous convictions, the sciences and religious belief. Historical outline of theories of knowledge.

Nature of the Inquiry: Knowledge, Science, Belief, Doubt, Opinion. Conviction, Certitude, Truth, Error, Ignorance. Faculties and Sources of Knowledge. Irresistible certitude and freely formed convictions. Influence of the will on convictions.

Doubt: Doubt as a Method. Real Doubt and Methodic

Doubt. Negative Methodic Doubt. Legitimate Use and Limits of Methodic Doubt. Criticism of Descartes' Methodic Doubt.

Scepticism: Its main historical manifestations. Forms of Scepticism. Critique of Scepticism.

Necessary Judgments: General Outline of Kant's Theory of Knowledge. Criticism of Kant's Theory of Knowledge. Scholastic Account of Necessary Judgments.

The Origin and Validity of Universal Concepts: Extreme Realism. Plato's Doctrine on Universals, Ontologism, Medieval Forms of Extreme Realism.

Nominalism: The so-called Medieval Nominalism. Modern Nominalism. The Sensist and Positivist Theory of Abstraction and Generalization.

Conceptualism: General View of Conceptualism. Conceptualism of Kant's Doctrines. Criticism of Kant's Theory of Universal Concepts. Other Conceptualistic Theories.

Moderate Realism: The Scholastic Doctrine Explained. Proofs of Moderate Realism.

Sense Perception: Facts of Sense Perception. Their significance for Epistemology. Problems and Theories. Validity of Sense Perception.

Criteria and Motives of Certitude: Theories of the Relativity of Knowledge. True and False Relativisms. Some Relativist Difficulties. Kantian Relativism. Evolutionary Relativism. Criticism of these theories.

Truth and Evidence: Definition of Truth. Criteria of Truth and Motives of Certitude. Evidence, as the Supreme Criterion of Truth and the ultimate motive of Certitude. Application of the Doctrine to Mediate Evidence. Application of the Doctrine to Immediate Evidence. Testing Evidence.

Pragmatism and Humanism: Outline of Pragmatism and Humanism. The Pragmatist Criterion Examined. Special Argument Outlined. Criticism of Pragmatism. Conclusion. (3)

Theodicy.

Introduction. Definition of Theodicy. Division of the Subject. Difficulty, Excellence and Utility of the Subject. Demonstration of the Existence of God. Ontological Argument. Cosmological Arguments. Teleological Argument. Moral Argument. Objections to these arguments considered.

Attributes of God: Unity of God. Simplicity of God, Truth, Goodness, Beauty, Wisdom of God. Sanctity, Justice, Mercy of God.

Power of God: Omnipotence of God. Creative Power of God. God alone can create. Whether creation from eternity is possible.

Knowledge of God. God knows all things. God's knowledge of Himself. His knowledge of Possible things. His foreknowledge of Future Necessary things. His foreknowledge of Absolutely Future Free things. His foreknowledge of Future Free Conditioned things.

On Creation: The fact of creation. Primary End of Creation. Secondary End of Creation.

Providence of God: Definition of Providence. Proof of God's Providence. On the Possibility of Miracles.

The Divine Concursus: Definition. Necessity of Divine Concursus. Various Scholastic Theories. (3)

PHYSICS

I. **General Physics**—Mechanics; molecular physics and heat. Standard experiments in angular motions. Acceleration of gravity. Efficiency of machines. Specific heats of solids and liquids. Two lectures and two laboratory periods per week. (4)

II. **General Physics (Continued)**—Light. Sound. Electricity and magnetism. Two lectures and two laboratory periods per week. (4)

PUBLIC SPEAKING

This course is open to all college students. It embraces the theory and practice of public speaking. (a) A careful study of the history, structure and matter of at least three standard orations. (b) The composition and delivery of original orations on themes selected by the professor. At least four such orations are required of each student in the course every year. The extemporaneous discussion of current events is also required. (c) Inter-class and inter-scholastic debates are a special feature of this course. (4)

SOCIOLOGY

I. **Elements**—The individual and the group. Analysis of the social group. Study of such social forces as Conservatism and Radicalism in relation to Social movements. Constitution of the family, municipality, county, state and nation. First semester. Three hours a week. (3)

II. **Social Order and Social Reform**—Nature and constitution of social order. Democracy and social order. The role of Sanctions. Tendencies in American life. Social Reform. Analysis of forces involved in all types. Current Social reforms. Second semester. Three hours a week. (3)

III. **Practical Social Problems**—Labor Problems. The Labor Union Movement. Collective Bargaining. Strikes and Lockouts. Labor Legislation. Social Insurance. Relations of Labor and Capital. Reconstruction Programs. First semester. Three hours a week. Prerequisite Sociology I and II. (3)

IV. **Socialism**—Analysis. Attitude of the Church carefully defined. Refutation of such theories as Surplus Value, Economic Determinism, etc. Modern development of Socialistic movement. Second semester. Three hours a week. (3)

V. **Modern Methods of Charity**—Poor relief. Public and Private Aid. Family Reconstruction and Rehabilitation. Children. Crime and Delinquency. Three hours a week throughout the year. (3)

SPANISH

First Year—Drill in Spanish Pronunciation; Grammar with written and oral exercises from Spanish into English and English into Spanish; the essentials of Spanish syntax; readings and translations from suitable texts.

Second Year—Review of Grammar; written and oral exercises; dictation and conversation on practical topics; Spanish orthography; reading and sight translation of popular Spanish classics. (6)

Third Year—Spanish Syntax reviewed; conversation and compositions on commercial subjects; sight reading from Spanish Journals and Magazines. (6)

Fourth Year—Literature and Composition; reading of the Classics and Essays on various topics of the History of Spain and Spanish-American countries; A study of diplomatic style. (6)

COLLEGE HONORS

The Philosophy and Excellence Medal.

This honor is reserved to the graduating class. The medal is awarded to the student in the graduating class who has maintained the highest standing throughout his college course.

The Oratory Medal.

All college students are eligible to this honor. The medal is awarded to the student who receives the judges' decision in the public oratorical contest.

The English Essay Medal.

All college students are eligible to this honor. The medal is awarded to the student who receives the highest rating in the annual essay contest.

The Latin Medal.

Only students in the advanced Latin course are eligible to this honor. The medal is awarded to the student in the advanced Latin course who shows the best ability during his Latin course.

The Economics Medal.

All students completing the course in Economics are eligible to this honor.

The Evidence of Religion Medal.

Only those students who have completed the course in Evidence of Religion are eligible to this honor.

The History Medal.

All students in the History courses are eligible to this honor.

The Politeness Medal.

Only members of the Junior and Senior Classes are eligible to this honor.

College only

CATALOG OF STUDENTS

The classification of students is indicated by the following abbreviations: A., Liberal Arts (Classics); S., Science; P., Philosophy; C., Commerce; Sp., Special; 1, 2, 3, 4, First, Second, Third and Fourth Year, respectively.

Aborovich, Louie	3S	Illinois
Albana, Sabello	2A	Philippine Islands
Ashelford, Harold A.	1C	Illinois
Atkinson, Francis C.	1C	Illinois
Barrett, William A.	4C	Illinois
Barrett, John F.	4A	Illinois
Beauchlerc, M. L.	2A	Illinois
Bell, Francis A.	1C	Illinois
Best, Gerald A.	1C	Indiana
Blayne, Harold V.	2A	Illinois
Boultinghouse, Lyle J.	1S	Illinois
Bregenzer, Joseph E.	1C	Illinois
Bueter, Raymond H.	Sp	Indiana
Cannell, John A.	1C	Illinois
Cartier, Lionel A.	1C	Illinois
Castro, Norberto C.	3A	Philippine Islands
Clifford, Paul A.	4S	Illinois
Costigan, Clement C.	1C	Illinois
Creagan, David J.	2A	Illinois
Crotty, Donald C.	1C	Iowa
Cunningham, James L.	1A	Illinois
Dalrymple, James R.	1C	Illinois
Dee, Leo P.	2S	Illinois
Delaney, Hugh F.	2S	Illinois
Dillon, Thomas F.	1A	Illinois
Donnelly, Charles J.	3C	Illinois
Donohue, Francis R.	4A	Indiana
Donohue, Albert W.	4A	South Dakota
Doyle, Joseph A.	1A	Illinois
Dunn, Thomas B.	1C	Illinois
Ellis, John T.	1A	Illinois
Farrell, Edward M.	3A	Illinois
Fitzgerald, Walter A.	4A	Illinois
Freehill, Francis R.	1A	Illinois
Franks, Glen H.	3C	Illinois
Gallahue, Edward E.	1C	Illinois
Harbauer, Francis J.	1A	Illinois
Hirst, Walter H.	4A	Illinois
Harrington, Joseph A.	1A	New York
Hoettels, Howard L.	1C	Illinois
Jordan, Thomas J.	4A	Illinois
Kelly, William A.	1A	Illinois
Kinney, Joseph F.	1C	Illinois
Kirby, Benjamin L.	4A	Illinois
Knoblauch, Homer E.	3A	Illinois
Lacharite, David H.	2C	Illinois
Lane, William J.	1S	New York
Leahy, Soran W.	2S	Illinois

Leahy, Paul E.....	2A.....	Nebraska
Leary, Daniel J.....	1C.....	Illinois
Leggott, Harry J.....	3S.....	Illinois
Legris, Sarto J.....	2A.....	Illinois
Lyons, John P.....	2A.....	Pennsylvania
Major, Charles F.....	2A.....	Illinois
Manski, Edward.....	4A.....	Illinois
Marvel, Raymond T.....	4A.....	Indiana
Meagher, Paul W.....	1A.....	Illinois
Meade, John M.....	2A.....	Ohio
Monosmith, Leroy B.....	1S.....	Illinois
Murowski, Edward B.....	2A.....	Illinois
Murphy, Emmett W.....	4A.....	Illinois
McAllister, Samuel J.....	2A.....	Illinois
McCarthy, Eugene J.....	1A.....	Illinois
McCarthy, Vincent J.....	4A.....	Illinois
McEnroe, John J.....	4A.....	Illinois
McHugh, Myron J.....	2A.....	South Dakota
McGinnis, Neal C.....	4A.....	Kennessee
McGrath, Philip R.....	1S.....	Illinois
McGrath, Eugene J.....	1C.....	Illinois
McGuirk, William J.....	1A.....	Illinois
McLain, Eugene J.....	3A.....	Illinois
McNeal, Edwin B.....	1C.....	Illinois
Neville, William J.....	2A.....	Illinois
Nolan, Warren C.....	2A.....	New York
O'Connor, John M.....	2A.....	Rhode Island
O'Connor, Edmund A.....	4A.....	Illinois
O'Loughlin, Andrew A.....	3A.....	Illinois
Palmer, Joseph A.....	1C.....	Illinois
Peifer, James T.....	2C.....	Illinois
Pfeffer, Vincent J.....	2C.....	Illinois
Pfeffer, Francis E.....	2C.....	Illinois
Pratt, Emory D.....	2S.....	Illinois
Provancher, Arthur I.....	1A.....	Illinois
Putz, Edward B.....	1A.....	Illinois
Regan, Thomas H.....	2S.....	Illinois
Riley, Leslie J.....	1A.....	Illinois
Riley, Joseph A.....	2C.....	Illinois
Roch, Leslie J.....	1A.....	Illinois
Roy, E. M.....	1A.....	Illinois
Ryan, John F.....	2A.....	Illinois
Ryan, John T.....	3A.....	Illinois
Sees, James T.....	4A.....	Indiana
Shackell, Arthur J.....	1C.....	Illinois
Sheahan, Joseph J.....	2C.....	Illinois
Sisk, John J.....	1C.....	Illinois
Slikas, James J.....	2A.....	Massachusetts
Schmidt, Claude.....	Sp.....	
St. Amant, Lawrence P.....	3A.....	Michigan
Suprenant, Eugene J.....	3A.....	Illinois
Sullivan, Thomas L.....	1A.....	Illinois
Tobin, John J.....	1A.....	North Dakota
Toolan, James.....	1A.....	Illinois

Trudeau, Osmond J.....	1C.....	Illinois
Turner, Raymond J.....	1C.....	Illinois
Vogel, Murel R.....	2A.....	Indiana
Westerholt, Verne G.....	1C.....	Illinois
Winterhalter, John J.....	3C.....	Illinois
Winterhalter, Leroy F.....	4C.....	Illinois
Zogg, Paul V.....	1C.....	Illinois

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