

COLLEGE INSTRUCTION.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

Candidates should report, immediately after their arrival in Nashville, at the Bursar's office, in College Hall. There they will be shown a list of approved boarding houses, from which selection may be made.

No one will be admitted to any class previous to examination and matriculation. All students are required on admission to sign a pledge promising to abstain from every form of rushing or hazing.

All candidates for admission must be of good moral character, and not less than sixteen years of age; but in case an applicant qualified for admission to the Freshman Class be accompanied by an elder brother or other near relative the Faculty may dispense with the requirements in respect to age. Young women will be admitted upon the same conditions as young men.

TIME AND PLACE OF EXAMINATION.

Entrance is by examination. Examinations for entrance will be held during the third week in May under the auspices of the Committee on Uniform Entrance Examinations of the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Southern States. They will be held not only at the University for the accommodation of candidates living in and near Nashville, but at any other places throughout the South to suit the convenience of applicants so far as suitable arrangements can be made. Application for the holding of such an examination may be made, preferably by or through the Principal or Superintendent of Schools, to Chancellor J. H. Kirkland or to Professor Frederick W. Moore, Chairman of the Committee on Entrance, Vanderbilt University, not later than May 1. In September, at the opening of the session, another series of examinations for entrance will be set, but at the University only.

The question papers set in May by the Committee on Uniform Entrance Examinations will be prepared by Committees of Col-

lege and Preparatory School Teachers in each subject, and the answers of those who are candidates for entrance into Vanderbilt University will be forwarded by the officer in charge of the examination to Vanderbilt University, where they will be read by the University officers and accepted at their face value for entrance into this institution. Candidates are urged to take the examinations set by the Committee in the spring. But part or all of the examinations may be deferred, if necessary, until September, at which time also any conditions may be removed by examination.

The schedule of May examinations in 1908 will be as follows:

TUESDAY, MAY 19.

- 8-11 A.M., *History—Greek and Roman.*
- 8-10 A.M., *Zoology.*
- 10 A.M.—1 P.M., *Botany.*
- 11 A.M.—1 P.M., *History—English.*
- 2-4 P.M., *History—American.*
- 4-6 P.M., *Physics.*

WEDNESDAY, MAY 20.

- 8 A.M.—1 P.M., *Greek, 1—Grammar, Composition, Anabasis I-IV.*
2—Homer.
- 2-6 P.M., *German.*

THURSDAY, MAY 21.

- 8 A.M.—1 P.M., *Algebra, 1—To Quadratics.*
2—Quadratics and beyond.
- 2-6 P.M., *Geometry, 1—Plane, Books I-III.*
2—Plane, Books IV-V,
3—Solid.

FRIDAY, MAY 22

- 8 A.M.—12 M., *Latin, 1—Grammar, Composition, Caesar, Books I-IV,*
Cicero, four orations.
- 1-4 P.M., *Latin, 2—Cicero, two orations, Virgil I-VI.*
- 1-4 P.M., *Chemistry.*
- 4-6 P.M., *Physical Geography.*

SATURDAY, MAY 23.

- 8 A.M.—1 P.M., *English.*
- 2-4 P.M., *French.*
- 4-6 P.M., *Physiology.*

In September, 1908, the examinations will be as follows:

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14.

- 9 A.M.—12 M., *English.*
- 2-6 P.M., *Algebra: and Plane and Solid Geometry.*

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15.

9 A.M.—1 P.M., *Latin*.

9—11 A.M., *Physical Geography*.

2:30—4:30 P.M., *United States History, or English History, or Greek and Roman History*.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16.

9 A.M.—1 P.M., *Greek*.

9 A.M.—12 M., *German or French*.

Two cash prizes of \$50 each are annually awarded to the two students who stand the best entrance examination at the University in September (see p. 00.).

In September, 1907, the prize for the best examination in Latin and Greek was awarded to W. W. Courtney, of Battle Ground Academy (Peoples Brothers), Franklin, Tenn. The prize for the best examination in Mathematics, English, and United States History was not awarded.

The University will accept in place of its own examinations the examinations which will be set by the College Entrance Examination Board June 15-20, 1908. All who desire to take the examinations of this Board must apply by letter to the Secretary of the College Entrance Examination Board, postoffice sub-station 84, New York, N. Y. The applications must be made on a blank form, to be obtained from the Secretary on request. The examination fee is five dollars for all candidates examined at points in the United States and Canada, and the applications must be received at the office of the Secretary not later than June 1, 1908. A list of the places at which the examinations will be held in June, 1908, will be published about March 1.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

The scope of the examinations and the thoroughness of preparation required are indicated for each of the subjects in the statements which follow.* The questions which were set in 1907 on these subjects by the Committee on Uniform Entrance Examina-

*Compare the "First Annual Report of the President and Treasurer" of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, pp. 39-46, and the "Bulletins" of the College Entrance Examination Board.

tions of the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Southern States are given in the Appendix to the catalogue of the Academic and Engineering Departments.

ENGLISH.

(a) *Reading and Practice*.—One and one-half units.

Preparation for this part of the work should include the ability to write a paragraph or two on each of several topics, to be chosen by the candidate from a considerable number—perhaps ten or fifteen—set before him in the examination paper. The treatment of these topics is designed to show the candidate's power of clear and accurate expression, and will call for only a general knowledge of the substance of the books. In every case knowledge of the book will be regarded as less important than the ability to write good English. It is important that the candidate shall have been instructed in the fundamental elements of rhetoric.

The books set for this part of the examination in 1908 will be: Shakespeare's *Macbeth* and *Merchant of Venice*, *The Sir Roger de Coverley Papers* in *The Spectator*, Irving's *Life of Goldsmith*, Coleridge's *Ancient Mariner*, Scott's *Ivanhoe* and *Lady of the Lake*, Tennyson's *Gareth and Lynette*, *Lancelot and Elaine*, and *Passing of Arthur*, Lowell's *Vision of Sir Launfal*, George Elliot's *Silas Marner*.

In 1909, 1910, 1911:

Group 1 (two to be selected).

Shakespeare's *As You Like It*, *Henry Fifth*, *Julius Caesar*, *The Merchant of Venice*, *Twelfth Night*.

Group 2 (one to be selected).

Bacon's *Essays*; Bunyan's *The Pilgrim's Progress*, Part 1; *The Sir Roger de Coverley Papers* in *The Spectator*; Franklin's *Autobiography*.

Group 3 (one to be selected).

Chaucer's *Prologue*; Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, (selections); Pope's *The Rape of the Lock*; Goldsmith's *The Deserted Village*; Palgrave's *Golden Treasury* (First Series), Books 2 and 3, with especial attention to Dryden, Collins, Gray, Cowper, and Burns.

Group 4 (two to be selected).

Goldsmith's *The Vicar of Wakefield*; Scott's *Ivanhoe*; Scott's *Quentin Durward*; Hawthorne's *The House of Seven Gables*; Thackeray's *Henry Esmond*; Mrs. Gaskell's *Cranford*; Dickens's *A Tale of Two Cities*; George Elliot's *Silas Marner*; Blackmore's *Lorna Doone*.

Group 5 (two to be selected).

Irving's *Sketch Book*; Lamb's *Essays of Elia*; DeQuincey's *Joan of Arc* and *The English Mail Coach*; Carlyle's *Heroes and Hero Worship*; Emerson's *Essays* (Selected); Ruskin's *Sesame and Lilies*.

Group G (two to be selected).

Coleridge's *The Ancient Mariner*; Scott's *The Lady of the Lake*; Byron's *Mazeppa* and *The Prisoner of Chillon*; Palgrave's *Golden Treasury* (First Series), Book 4, with especial attention to Wordsworth, Keats, and Shelley; Macaulay's *Lays of Ancient Rome*; Poe's *Poems*; Lowell's *The Vision of Sir Launfal*; Arnold's *Sohrab and Rustum*; Longfellow's *The Courtship of Miles Standish*; Tennyson's *Garath and Lynette*, *Lancelot and Elaine*, and *The Passing of Arthur*; Browning's *Cavalier Tunes*, *The Lost Leader*, *How They Brought the Good News from Ghent to Aix*, *Evelyn Hope*, *Home Thoughts from Abroad*, *Home Thoughts from the Sea*, *Incident of the French Camp*, *The Boy and the Angel*, *One Word More*, *Have Riell*, *Phedippides*.

(b) *Study and Practice*.—One and one-half units.

Preparation for this part of the work includes thorough study of each of the works named below: a knowledge of the subject-matter, form, and structure. In addition, the candidate may be required to answer questions involving the essentials of English grammar, and questions on the leading facts in those periods of English literary history to which the prescribed works belong.

The books set for this examination in 1908 will be:

Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar*, Milton's *Lycidas*, *Comus*, *L'Allegro*, and *Il Penseroso*, Burke's *Speech on Conciliation with America*, Macaulay's *Essay on Milton* and *Life of Johnson*.

In 1909, 1910, 1911: Shakespeare's *Macbeth*; Milton's *Lycidas*, *Comus*, *L'Allegro* and *Il Penseroso*; Burke's *Speech on Conciliation with America*, or Washington's *Farewell Address* and Webster's *First Bunker Hill Oration*; Macaulay's *Life of Johnson*, or Carlyle's *Essay on Burns*.

MATHEMATICS.

(a) *Algebra*. (1) To Quadratics.—One unit.

The four fundamental operations for rational algebraic expressions: factoring, determination of highest common factor and lowest common multiple by factoring; fractions, including complex fractions, ratio, and proportion; linear equations, both numerical and literal, containing one or more unknown quantities; problems depending on linear equations; radicals, including the extraction of the square root of polynomials and of numbers; exponents, including the fractional and negative.

(2) Quadratic Equations, Binomial Theorem, Progressions, etc.—One-half unit.

Simple cases of equations with one or more unknown quantities that can be solved by the method of linear or quadratic equations.

Problems depending upon quadratic equations.

The binomial theorem for positive integral exponents.

The formulas for the n th term and the sum of the terms of arithmetic and geometric progressions, with applications.

The requirements at Vanderbilt University include the additional chapters in algebra here printed in italics: *Indeterminate coefficients, permutations and combinations, common logarithms, and elementary determinants.*

(b) *Plane Geometry*.—One unit.

The usual theorems and constructions of good text-books, including the general properties of plane rectilinear figures; the circle and the measurement of angles; similar polygons; areas; regular polygons and the measurement of the circle.

The solution of numerous original exercises, including loci problems.

Application to the mensuration of line and plane surfaces.

(c) *Solid Geometry*.—One-half unit.

The usual theorems and constructions of good text-books, including the relations of planes and lines in space; the properties and measurement of prisms, cylinders, and cones; the sphere and the spherical triangle.

The solution of numerous original exercises, including loci problems.

Applications to the mensuration of surfaces and solids.

(d) *Trigonometry*.—One-half unit.

Definitions and relations of the six trigonometric functions as ratios; circular measurement of angles.

Proofs of principal formulas, in particular for the sine, cosine, and tangent of the sum and the difference of two angles; of the double angle and the half angle; the product expressions for the sum or the difference of two sines or of two cosines, etc.; the transformation of trigonometric expressions by means of these formulas.

Solution of trigonometric equations of a simple character.

Theory and use of logarithms (without the introduction of work involving infinite series).

The solution of right and oblique triangles, and practical applications, including the solution of right spherical triangles.

FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

(a) *Latin.* (1) Grammar and Composition.—One unit.

The inflections; the simpler rules for composition and derivation of words; syntax of cases and the verbs; structure of sentences in general, with particular regard to relative and conditional sentences, indirect discourse, and the subjunctive. Translation into easy Latin of detached sentences and very easy continuous prose based upon Cæsar and Cicero.

(2) Cæsar.—One unit.

Any four books on the *Gallic War*.

(3) Cicero.—One unit.

Any six orations from the following list, or equivalents: The four orations against Catiline, Archias, the Manilian Law, Marcellus, Roscius, Milo, Sestius, Ligarius, the fourteenth Philippic.

(4) Virgil.—One unit.

The first six books of the *Æneid*, and so much prosody as relates to accent, versification in general, and dactylic hexameter.

(5) Cornelius Nepos.—One unit.

The first fifteen lives.

Equivalents in Sallust, Ovid, and other Latin authors may be offered in place of the reading indicated above. In connection with all of the reading there should be constant practice in slight translation and in prose composition.

(b) *Greek.*

(1) Grammar and Composition.—One unit.

The common forms, idioms, and constructions, and the general grammatical principles of Attic Greek prose. Translation into Greek of detached sentences and very easy continuous prose based upon the Anabasis.

(2) Xenophon.—One unit.

The first four books of the Anabasis.

(3) Homer.—One unit.

The first three books of the Iliad (omitting II, 494-end) and the Homeric constructions, forms, and prosody. In connection with the reading in Greek there should be constant practice in slight translation and in prose composition.

(c) *German.*

(1) Elementary.—Two units.

During the first year the work should comprise: (1) careful drill upon pronunciation; (2) the memorizing and frequent repeti-

tion of easy colloquial sentences; (3) drill upon the rudiments of grammar, that is, upon the inflection of the articles, of such nouns as belong to the language of every-day life, of adjectives, pronouns, weak verbs, and the more usual strong verbs; also upon the use of the more common prepositions, the simpler uses of the modal auxiliaries, and the elementary rules of syntax and word-order; (4) abundant easy exercises designed not only to fix in mind the forms and principles of grammar, but also to cultivate readiness in the reproduction of natural forms of expression; (5) the reading of 75 to 100 pages of graduated texts from a reader, with constant practice in translating into German easy variations upon sentences selected from the reading lesson (the teacher giving the English), and in the reproduction from memory of sentences previously read.

During the second year the work should comprise: (1) the reading of from 150 to 200 pages of literature in the form of easy stories and plays; (2) accompanying practice, as before, in the translation into German of easy variations upon the matter read, and also in the offhand reproduction, sometimes orally and sometimes in writing, of the substance of short and easy selected passages; (3) continued drill upon the rudiments of grammar, directed to the ends of enabling the pupil, first, to use his or her knowledge with facility in the formation of sentences, and, secondly, to state his or her knowledge correctly in the technical language of grammar.

(2) Intermediate.—One unit.

The work should comprise, in addition to the elementary course, the reading of about 400 pages of moderately difficult prose and poetry, with constant practice in giving, sometimes orally and sometimes in writing, paraphrases, abstracts, or reproductions from memory of selected portions of the matter read; also grammatical drill upon the less usual strong verbs, the use of articles, cases, auxiliaries of all kinds, tenses and modes (with special reference to the infinitive and subjunctive) and likewise upon word-order and word-formation.

(d) *French.*

(1) Elementary.—Two units.

During the first year the work should comprise: (1) careful drill in pronunciation; (2) the rudiments of grammar, including the inflection of the regular and the more common irregular verbs,

the plural nouns, the inflection of adjectives, participles, and pronouns; the use of personal pronouns, common adverbs, prepositions, and conjunctions; the order of words in the sentences, and the elementary rules of syntax; (3) abundant easy exercises, designed not only to fix in the memory the forms and principles of grammar, but also to cultivate readiness in the reproduction of natural forms of expression; (4) the reading of from 100 to 175 duodecimo pages of graduated texts, with constant practice in translating into French easy variations of the sentences read (the teacher giving the English), and in reproducing from memory sentences previously read; (5) writing French from dictation.

During the second year the work should comprise: (1) the reading of from 250 to 400 pages of easy modern prose in the form of stories, plays, or historical or biographical sketches; (2) constant practice, as in the previous year, in translating into French easy variations upon the texts read; (3) frequent abstracts, sometimes oral, sometimes written, of portions of the text already read; (4) writing French from dictation; (5) continued drill upon the rudiments of grammar, with constant application in the construction of sentences; (6) mastery of the forms and use of pronouns, pronominal adjectives, of all but the rare irregular verb forms, and of the simpler uses of the conditional and subjunctive.

(2) Intermediate.—One unit.

This should comprise the reading of from 400 to 600 pages of French of ordinary difficulty, a portion to be in the dramatic form; constant practice in giving French paraphrases, abstracts, or reproductions from memory of selected portions of the matter read; the study of a grammar of moderate completeness; writing from dictation.

(c) *Spanish.*

(1) Elementary.—Two units.

During the first year the work should comprise: (1) careful drill in pronunciation; (2) the rudiments of grammar, including the conjugation of the regular and the more common irregular verbs, the inflection of nouns, adjectives, and pronouns, and the elementary rules of syntax; (3) exercises containing illustrations of the principles of grammar; (4) the reading and accurate rendering into good English of from 100 to 175 duodecimo pages of graduated texts, with translation into Spanish of easy variations from sentences read; (5) writing Spanish from dictation.

(2) Intermediate.—One unit.

During the second year the work should comprise: (1) the reading of from 250 to 400 pages of modern prose from different authors; (2) practice in translating Spanish into English, and English variations of the text into Spanish; (3) continued study of the elements of grammar and syntax; (4) mastery of all but the rare irregular verb forms and of the simpler uses of the modes and tenses; (5) writing Spanish from dictation; (6) memorizing of easy short poems.

HISTORY.

Preparation in history will be given credit upon the basis of time devoted to the study of each branch of the subject, rather than upon the amount of ground covered. The training in history should require comparison and the use of judgment on the pupil's part, rather than the mere use of memory. The use of good text-books, collateral reading, practice in writing, and accurate geographical knowledge are essential.

Ancient, English, and United States History may be offered. It is highly desirable that more than one subject in history should have been studied, even though only one is offered for entrance. Each subject is valued at one unit.

SCIENCE.

(a) *Botany*.—One unit.

The preparation in Botany should include a careful study of the following divisions of the subject: Anatomy and morphology; physiology; ecology; the natural history of the plant groups, and classifications. Individual laboratory work by the student is essential and should receive at least double the amount of time given to recitation. Stress should be laid upon diagrammatically accurate drawing and precise expressive description.

(b) *Chemistry*.—One unit.

The preparation in chemistry should include individual laboratory work, comprising at least forty exercises selected from a list of sixty or more; instruction by lecture-table demonstrations, to be used mainly as a basis for questioning upon the general principles involved in the pupil's laboratory investigations; the study of at least one standard text-book, to the end that the pupil may gain a comprehensive and connected view of the most important facts and laws of elementary chemistry.

(c) *Physics*.—One unit.

The preparation in physics should be conducted upon the general plan suggested for the work in chemistry.

(d) *Physiography*.—One unit.

The preparation in physiography should include the study of at least one of the modern text-books, together with an approved laboratory and field course of at least forty exercises actually performed by the student.

(e) *Physiology*.—One-half unit.

The preparation of physiology should include a study of the nature of foods and their history in the body; the essential facts of digestion, absorption, circulation, secretion, excretion, and respiration; the motor, nervous, and sensory functions; and the structure of the various organs by which these operations are performed. A note-book with careful outline drawings of the chief structures studied anatomically, together with explanations of these drawings, and the study of a good text-book, are essential.

(f) *Zoölogy*.—One unit.

A full year's course in zoölogy should include the study of the following topics:

(1) The general natural history—including general external structure in relation to adaptations, life histories, geographical range, relations to other plants and animals, and economic relations—of common vertebrates and invertebrates so far as representatives of these groups are obtainable in the locality where the course is given.

(2) The classification of animals into phyle and leading classes (except the modern subdivisions of the worms), and the great characteristics of these groups. In the case of insects and invertebrates, the characteristics of the prominent orders. The teaching of classification should be by practical work so as to train pupils to recognize animals and to point out the chief taxonomic characteristics. The meaning of species, genera, and larger groups should be developed by constructive practical work with representatives of insect or vertebrate orders.

(3) The general plan of external and internal structure, not the anatomical minutiae, of one vertebrate (preferably frog or fish) in general comparison with human body; an arthropod (preferably a decapod); an annellid (earth-worm or *Nereis*); a coelenterate (hydroid, hydra or sea-anemone); a protozoon (a ciliate) and

amoeba when possible. In place of any of above types not locally available, there may be substituted a second vertebrate, an insect, a mollusk, or an echinoderm.

(4) (a) The general physiology of above types. (b) Comparison of the general life-processes in animals and plants.

(5) The very general features of asexual reproduction of a protozoon (preferably *Paramaecium*); alteration of generations in hydroids; reproduction and regeneration of *hydra*; the very general external features of embryological development in a fish or frog.

(6) The prominent evidences of relationship, suggesting evolution, within such groups as the decapods, the insects, and the vertebrates, should be demonstrated. A few facts indicating the struggle for existence, adaptation to environment, variations of individuals and man's selective influence should be pointed out; but the factors of evolution and the discussion of its theories should not be attempted.

A note-book with carefully labeled outline drawings of the chief structures studied anatomically (section 3), and the drawings mentioned under natural history (section 1), and with notes on demonstrations and in explanation of drawings, is essential.

SUBJECTS REQUIRED FOR ADMISSION TO THE DIFFERENT COURSES.

TO THE COURSE IN ARTS.—Candidates for admission to the course in Arts, leading to the B.A. degree, must stand an approved examination upon the following subjects: Latin (4 units), Greek (3 units), Mathematics (3 units), English (3 units), and History (preferably United States History) (1 unit), or Science (preferably Physical Geography (1 unit), aggregating 14 units.

TO THE COURSE IN SCIENCE.—Candidates for admission into the course leading to the B.S. degree must stand an approved examination (a) on the subjects named above; or (b) the same, substituting two years in one modern language (2 units) and one subject in science (preferably) (1 unit) or history (1 unit) for Greek (3 units); or (c) the same, substituting instead of Latin (4 units)

and Greek (3 units), two units each in two foreign languages (Latin, German, French, or Spanish) and three other units selected from the remaining subjects in history, science, language, and mathematics, aggregating 14 units.

TO THE COURSE IN ENGINEERING.—Candidates for admission into the courses in Engineering, leading to the B.E. degrees, must stand examination in the same subjects as candidates for admission to the course in science.

TO THE IRREGULAR COURSE.—Students not qualified to enter a regular course, leading to a degree, may be admitted to take an irregular course after an approved examination in three or more of the following subjects: Latin (4 units), Greek (3 units), Mathematics (3 units), English (3 units), History of the United States (1 unit), or of England (1 unit), or of Greece and Rome (1 unit); French (2 units), German (2 units), Physical Geography (1 unit), or Physics (1 unit), or Botany (1 unit), Elementary Latin (the amount of work ordinarily done in two years) (2 units), Elementary Mathematics (Algebra to quadratics and Plane Geometry) ($1\frac{1}{2}$ units). But the aggregate value (indicated by the figures in parenthesis) of all the subjects offered shall not be less than ten (10) units.

The examinations will be graded as pass, condition, or failure. No student who shall fail on the entrance examination in any subject will be allowed to continue that subject. No student can be admitted to the University to pursue an irregular course who is conditioned in subjects, the values of which aggregate more than four (4) units.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS.

Students may take a portion of the examinations before they have completed all the preparation required. But it is desirable that not more than a year should intervene between the taking of the preliminary examinations and the completion of the remaining tests. Subjects offered at a preliminary test may be whole subjects, or any of the well-defined parts of subjects, for example, Latin 1 (Cæsar or Cæsar and four orations of Cicero), Greek 1, Algebra 1, Geometry 1, or Geometry 1 and 2. (See pp. 42, 43.) But English should not be divided.