

RUSKIN COLLEGE BULLETIN

VOL. III.

JULY, 1916.

No. 1.

ANNUAL CATALOG

— OF —

Ruskin College



Wholesome human employment is the first and best
method in all education.—JOHN RUSKIN.

1916-1917

Departments of Ruskin College

Academy

School of Music

School of Commerce

School of Expression

College of Liberal Arts

Ruskin Industrial Guild

Ruskin Correspondence School

College Calendar

FIRST SEMESTER—September 25, 1916, to January 26, 1917.

Recess will be taken for the Christmas holidays from December 22, 1916, to January 2, 1917.

SECOND SEMESTER—January 29 to June 2, 1917.

Recess will be taken for Spring vacation from April 2 to 9, 1916.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK—May 25 to June 2, 1917.

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ANNUAL CATALOG

OF

Ruskin College



1916-1917

THE RUSKIN COLLEGE PRESS
RUSKIN, FLORIDA

Faculty

Dead

GEORGE McA. MILLER, A. M., Ph. D., LL. B., President,
Philosophy, Psychology, Greek and Social Science

✕ ADALINE DICKMAN MILLER, M. S., Litt. D., Associate President,
Rhetoric and Literature

✕ ADMER D. MILLER, M. Accts., A. B., LL. B.,
Mathematics and Commercial Studies

✕ CLARA CUSHMAN MILLER, A. B.,
History, Latin, Spanish and German

Dead LESTER McHARGUE, A. B.,
Agriculture

✕ GLADYS B. COLE, A. B.,
Domestic Science

◻ CHARLES C. ALLEN, M. S., *(miller's ex'pal.)*
Natural Science (Lectures and Field Work)

W. E. H. PORTER,
⊗ Assistant in Natural Science (Class Work)

✕ AURORA L. M. EDWARDS, B. O., A. B.,
Director of School of Expression

✕ GEORGADDA M. McHARGUE, A. B.,
Voice and Piano

Dead. RAY G. EDWARDS, A. B.,
Director of School of Music and Teacher of Art Craft

⊗ JOHN WARD STIMSON,
Lecturer on Applied Art

◻ ZOA MILLER ADAMS, A. B.,
Temporary Assistant in Art Instruction

⊗ ALEXANDER IRVINE, Ph. D.,
Lecturer on History and Economics

◻ EDWARD ELLIS CARR, Ph. D.,
Lecturer on Science and Sociology

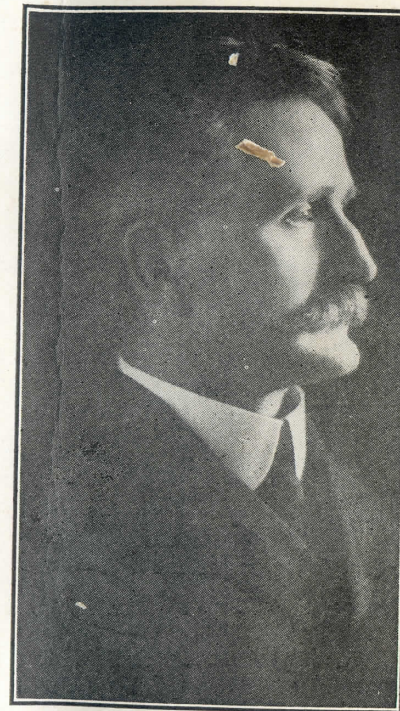
◻ EDWARD MILLER, JR.,
Lecturer on Applied Psychology

✕ REV. JOHN TREVE BARBER, Ph. D.,
Lecturer on Ethics

◻ KATE RICHARDS O'HARE,
Lecturer on Social Relations

◻ FRANK P. O'HARE,
Lecturer on Industrial History

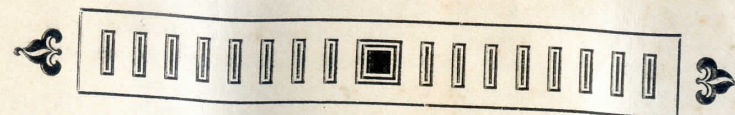
✕ were here
⊗ never here - nor intended coming
✕ had been here, but did not come that winter.



GEORGE McA. MILLER, PH. D.
President and Founder of
Ruskin College



ADALINE DICKMAN MILLER, LITT. D.
Associate President and Co-Founder of Ruskin College



The Ruskin Ideal

John Ruskin, in 1865, wrote: *"The methods in all our colleges and in all of our schools hark back to the time when education was designed alone for those who were to become priests. The student was regarded as one set apart for the order of Melchizedek."*

In 1880, Wm. Morris, a pupil of John Ruskin, himself an Oxford man, said, "We no longer believe in a class that is called or set apart. Every man has a divine call to make himself useful to his fellows and the hallucination that some are called to do nothing but give advice will soon fade away. Industrial education is both moral and spiritual. The man who fails to use his body every day in a certain amount of labor is a menace to the state and a danger to his inmost self. Safety lies in a just balance between head and hand."

The chief error of colleges lies in the fact that they have separated the world of culture from the world of work. That is a foolish fallacy that one set of men should do the labor and another set should have the education; that one should be ornamental, the other useful. The fact is that an opportunity for education should be within the reach of every individual, not for the lucky few.

Too many young people have the idea that "an educated man is one who never does any work." An education that does not teach one to supply the things one needs in life is incomplete and frequently crippling.

EDUCATION AND INDUSTRY

Elbert Hubbard, in his *Philistine*, says:

"The best way to learn to be useful is to be useful. To take a young man from life for four years and send him to college, in order to educate him for life, is to run a grave risk that you will not get him back into life. The colleges are constantly graduating incompetent people, and this will continue until men get a living and an education at the same time.

"To do no useful work for four years, in order that you may thereafter be useful, will some day be looked back upon as a barbaric blunder, like the Chinese method of curing epilepsy by rattling the dried seeds in a gourd.

"By separating education from practical life society has inculcated the vicious belief that education is one thing and life another.

"The walls of the old-time college are crumbling, and the university of the future will have around it no twelve-foot-high iron fence."

LIFE AND
EDUCATION
WELDED

A former Superintendent of Chicago's City Schools has said that the only useful education given in this country is that given in our Indian schools and to our convicts, who are taught to do something useful. Dr. Eliot, formerly President of Harvard, is quoted as saying: "I will never be satisfied until one-half of the curriculum at Harvard is devoted to doing things; instead of merely talking about them."

These quotations show the trend of thought today among those who are giving the matter serious attention, and all bear eloquent testimony to the Ruskin College idea of education.

Mr. Hubbard further says in substance that the difficulty in evolving the industrial college is the difficulty of finding men big enough to captain both education and industry and that the laurel awaits the man who can weld Life and Education.

Ruskin College has demonstrated that there are men and women big enough for this task, and while they are not working for the laurel they are welding life and education.

It is a lamentable fact that many college graduates are failures in business life and usually those who are successes are those who, like Garfield and others, have worked their way through college.

We believe that judged from the standpoint of giving value received for what they get, the average college and university is a failure. The captains of industry, so called, have been able from the profits upon the labor of large numbers of men to endow colleges. The colleges with these endowments have been able to surround themselves with large buildings and fine equipments with which to entice young men away from the practical affairs of life and often away from all opportunity of success in life. The student attending these schools is kept from the necessity of providing for himself, and from contact with the practical affairs of life for two, four, six, or eight years, and by reason of his lack of knowledge of these same practical affairs he is frequently unable to get into sympathetic touch with his surroundings and is often a failure.

All wealth is based upon labor. A dollar, if it represents anything at all of value, represents one hundred cents of labor. If a captain of industry can employ labor and upon that labor make a profit with which to endow a college or university, there is no reason why the labor would not of itself build and pay the running expenses of the college.

Ruskin College is built upon the same business basis that has been found successful in the industrial world. It provides for its students a line of industries in which they can engage, and young men and women can here get an education with expenses paid chiefly from the results of their own labor and not only have the benefits of as good educational facilities as are ordinarily found in our colleges but be kept in sympathetic touch with daily life while getting a complete literary, scientific or commercial education.

General Information

HISTORY

Ruskin College was named for John Ruskin, the great English advocate of Industrial Education, and the wedding of Art to Industry.

It began its work at Trenton, Mo., in 1900—the year in which John Ruskin, as to this life, ended his.

It was removed to Glen Ellyn, Ill., a suburb of Chicago, in 1903, in order to have larger accommodations.

In 1906 the \$100,000 building which it had occupied was struck by lightning and destroyed with all the college library, furniture and equipment.

In 1907 its founders acquired a 12,000-acre tract of land at what is now Ruskin, Florida, about twenty miles south of Tampa, and began to provide for its rebuilding.

In 1913 Ruskin College was incorporated under the Laws of the State of Florida.

SUPPORT

In 1909 it was made the Educational Center for Ruskin Colony, which was located on 6,000 acres of the above mentioned tract.

One hundred and sixty acres in and near the town-site was set aside for it; twenty acres for campus, and a part of the balance to be sold as town lots as growth of the town and advanced prices justify sale. Meantime all unsold portions are to be improved and operated as college farms. Fifty acres farther out are also reserved for development for college-farm purposes as needed.

Besides this land provision, twenty per cent of the receipts from allotments in the original colony tract are set aside for the College, most of which has gone into the four pioneer college buildings already constructed, clearing of college lands and other improvements, or has been accumulated for more substantial and commodious buildings, the erection of which is to begin soon.

It was also provided that ten per cent of the receipts from the remaining 6,000 acres of the original Ruskin Colony lands should go into the college fund. Instead of this, one-tenth of the land has been deeded to a trustee for the College.

These arrangements, together with the industrial plan which furnishes, for the most part, a living for both teachers and students while carrying on their intellectual work, make better provision for the support of the College than have most of the old established institutions which are not founded or fostered by millionaires.

DEVELOPMENT

Owing to its having to contend with pioneer conditions in its present location, the College has not had as large an enrollment here as in its former locations. This is due chiefly to lack of variety of employment for students desiring to earn their living.

The school work is carried on partly in rustic buildings. One building is 32 by 36 feet, half two stories, and has besides a large porch and veranda, eight rooms. This building is now devoted to dining hall and domestic science purposes.

The Art Craft building, 16 by 44, erected early in 1912, is occupied as a printing office in which *The Triangle*, a monthly magazine devoted largely to promoting the ideals and interests of Ruskin College, and the Colony is printed; and in which also a general printing and publishing business is being developed.

More recently a new building 16 by 32 feet was erected as a business office for the College; in which also accommodations are furnished for other companies which co-operate with the College in developing its work.

A fine arts building has been acquired during the past school year. Besides a recital hall, there will be studios for each of the teachers, class room and dressing rooms for the Expression Department, art gallery, several practice rooms, library, music rooms, reception room, and dormitory accommodations for young women.

New buildings, clearing and general improvements to be made on the college property will provide opportunities for industrial work by the students.

SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS

The work done in the regular college classes is of as high a grade from the intellectual standpoint as is usually found elsewhere; as all of our teachers in charge have had extensive preparation for their special lines, and long experience therein; and the majority of them are writers and authors of recognized ability along their lines. But we desire to call attention to the exceptional advantages which the College offers in its Schools of Music and Expression. Each teacher in these departments has not only had the best advantages to be had in Chicago and Boston by way of preparation, but all have accomplished results in their teaching which compare favorably with work done in those cities; and one of the teachers—Mr. Ray G. Edwards—has been for some time, and still is, one of the editors of "The Musician" of Boston.

GOVERNMENT

Adult students are encouraged to be self-governing. The industrial system requires rigid supervision in order to prevent waste of time and material and to secure satisfactory results in industrial training. By dispensing with idleness, however, the necessity of authority over the general conduct of the students is reduced to the minimum.

The young women are placed under the direct charge of an experienced matron residing in their dormitory, who exercises a judicious

home oversight as to hours, associations, dormitory regulations and general decorum.

Young people residing at home must furnish to the Faculty a written promise from their parents or guardian to coöperate in securing the observance of such regulations as the school may find necessary to establish.

Young men who use tobacco, or are addicted to dissolute habits, should not apply for admission. The ravages of the cigarette, which can not be avoided in school life if tobacco in any form is used, have compelled us to adopt this policy regarding the tobacco habit.

To protect the institution from the saloon and the cigarette, as well as to avoid attracting a population for Ruskin Colony that would furnish a support for these evils, clauses against both have been inserted in all deeds to colony lands; and the college management believes that both internal and external safeguards against these destroyers of youth should be sustained.

RELIGIOUS INFLUENCES

While no creed is taught and no sectarian services are held in connection with the operations of the College, the most tolerant policy regarding religious belief is maintained; and much greater emphasis is placed upon the essentials of the spiritual life, and more interest manifest in the same by the student body, than in sectarian institutions. This is done by means of the daily assembly of students and faculty; the non-sectarian Sunday School and the symposium study regularly following; monthly Life Study Circle, and the regular Sunday evening meeting conducted by the students.

Ruskin College is located on the south bank of the salt water Inlet at Ruskin, Florida, a town built up around the College as its social and intellectual center. Ruskin is about twenty miles south of Tampa on what is known as the Bay Shore Road.

It sits itself on the north bank of the Little Manatee River, two miles from where it empties into Tampa Bay. Ruskin may be reached by the Seaboard Railroad—the station is Wimauma—or by boat from Tampa. The site was chosen because of its advantages, in a section remarkable for its healthfulness, where salt water breezes modify the summer's heat and protect from winter's chilling blasts.

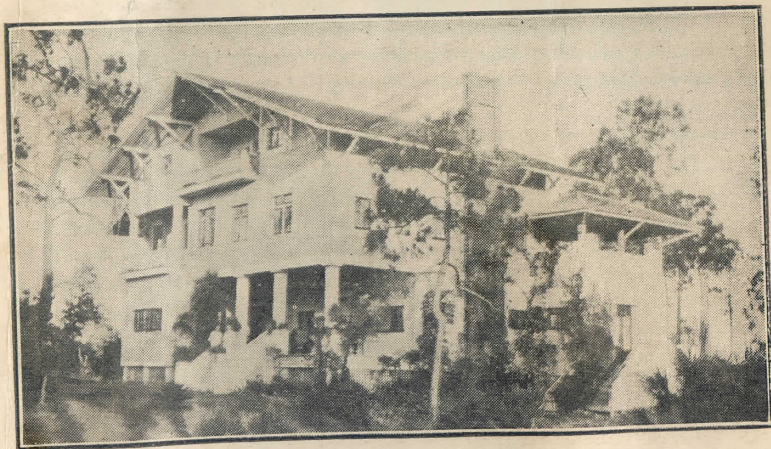
The climate of Florida is wonderful. It is a land of sunshine, blue skies and balmy days in January when everything is frost-bound in the North. It is a land where one may enjoy the freedom of the outdoors the year round; where summer recreations run through the winter months.

There are no stagnant swamps to breed disease near Ruskin. The climate is itself almost a specific for troubles of throat, catarrh, rheumatism and nervousness. Students who are unable to attend school in the North during the winter will find it possible to pursue their studies here regularly, and constantly improve in health. The standard work of the College enables

a student to do his work without loss of time. Many Northern families have established homes here because of the climate and the College.

There are no saloons in Ruskin and never will be. They are prohibited by deed on all of the Ruskin lands, and the cigarette is *RUSKIN* tabooed. The town is not yet incorporated, but is progressive and enterprising, making its improvements and establishing its regulations through its Commongood Society.

Railroad transportation is just a question of time. Already there are several surveys for railroads through Ruskin, two of which are likely to be built. The town has its public school, its stores, bakery, telephone service, dairy, postal service, religious organizations and beautiful homes.



Fine Arts Building.

General Development

Among the developments of the past year mention may be made that the truck farming, instead of being carried on primarily to furnish the college boarding hall with vegetables, as in *RECENT* former years, with selling in the local and general market as incidental, marketing during the past year has been primary; and the college has produced some three hundred dollars worth of beets, and has a large crop of onions nearly matured, with good tomato, corn and sugar cane crops still coming on. With one exception, the college truck farm has been the most successful farm in the colony this year.

Another development of the year is the introduction of rug weaving as a feature of the Art Crafts Department, with the best equipment for the work to be found in the market. Some fine work has been turned out, and the market for the output of this department is opening up very promisingly.

Still another development is the completion of clearing operations on the college farm lands, which have been going on for two or three years, but on such a piece-meal plan that only a small acreage has heretofore been available for cultivation. The operations of this year, however, will probably put the entire fifteen acres facing College Avenue under fence, and add forty-two acres to the tillable tract, making fifty-seven acres available for cultivation during the coming year; which, as to the labor it can employ and possible returns it can bring, can, with proper capitalization and management, be made equal to five hundred acres in the best parts of the North devoted to general farming.

Another development is the purchase of the half interest heretofore held jointly with the College by the Ruskin Commongood Society in a hundred-acre tract a mile east of the College, and a partial maturing of plans and the making available of means by which within the next two years this hundred acres may be fenced and brought into cultivation and made available as a stock farm, and which may be devoted to truck and general farming as the college farm proper when the three forty-acre college farm tracts, less the five acres set apart for public school site with grounds and gardens, become valuable enough to be marketed as town lots.

But the most important development has been the acquisition during the year of a commodious Fine Arts building. Most of the third story of this building is to be used as a young women's dormitory for the present. The first and second stories will be devoted primarily to the Departments of Music, Expression and Fine Art, and to the more artistic operations of the Art Crafts Department; and secondarily to general class work as they may be needed. This building, with some changes, such as the transformation of some of less necessary porches into rooms, can be made to furnish, besides two large suites of dormitory rooms for young women, sixteen rooms

The initial by-laws have been prepared and must be signed by each member entering the Guild. These by-laws may be changed by a two-thirds vote of the members upon approval of the management. From these by-laws we quote as follows: *(See the woodpile danks?)*

"An Advisory Board of three members will be elected to represent the industrial students in any matters to be brought before the management.

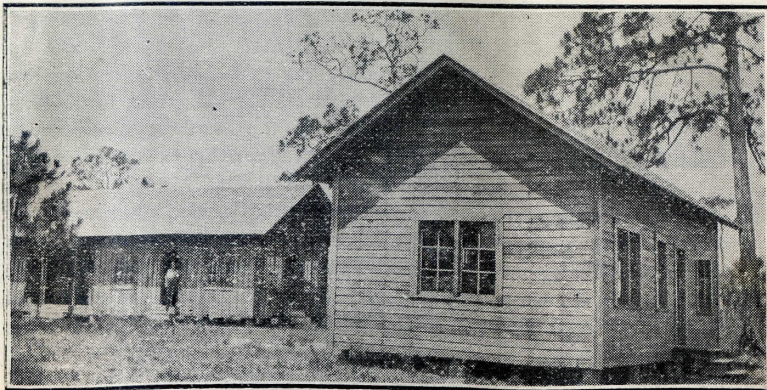
"In no case can Scholarships be transferred.

"In some of the industries compensation will not be allowed during an apprentice period to be determined by the instructor; such period in no case to exceed six weeks.

"In case of expulsion from the Guild, where the discipline of fellow students and the faculty are unavailing in good results, and where expulsion is necessarily made by the other students as a means of protection of their interests in the equipment and accumulating profits, or on account of uncontrolled traits of character that endanger the morals of the student body, the offending member shall be given a hearing before the Guild. Following the hearing, a two-thirds vote by ballot for expulsion shall be necessary to deprive the defendant of membership, and this vote must be approved by the management. Or in extreme necessity the management alone may determine upon expulsion. Accumulated profits, if any, of such expelled student shall go to the Guild's industrial income for the year. *(Intending Millers)*

"Industrial students withdrawing from necessity to fulfill other obligations, or on account of sickness, may, upon approval of the management, have their accumulated profits remain to their credit, but not to be paid until the expiration of the scholarship period of four years."

*new dom.
they were
expelled
by faculty.*



Office Building and Printery.

LOANED SCHOLARSHIPS

A restricted number of Loaned Scholarships will be loaned without any cash payment to students passing an examination as to character. These Loaned Scholarships are perpetual, becoming available again every four years or upon graduation or withdrawal of the student previously using such scholarship. Students accepting a Loaned Scholarship do so on agreement that, as they borrow \$100 from the Scholarship Fund to equip their labor, \$100 is to be deducted from their profits at the end of their scholarship period. In this way they are privileged to perpetuate the Scholarship and pass on to someone else the opportunity of receiving an education under the same favorable condition.

Because the plan of Ruskin College precludes an ordinary endowment fund, friends of the institution and its ideals have often asked the question: "How can I help in the work?" and to these friends throughout the United States the opportunity is now open to equip one student, and an endless succession of students every four years, with the tools and materials for employment while acquiring an education. This can be done by establishing a Loan Scholarship, sending \$100.00 to the Loaned Scholarship Fund of the Industrial Guild of Ruskin College, either under their own name or to be known as the "Ohio Scholarship," "Missouri Scholarship," etc. This amount does not go to the general College fund but to the scholarship fund of the Guild.

GUILD INDUSTRIES

The Guild is open to both sexes and the industries in which they will receive instruction and find employment are as follows: Agriculture, Printing, Dress Making, Steam Laundry, Domestic Science, Building Trades, Land Clearing, Poultry and Stock Raising, Furniture Making, Canning and Jelly Making, Horticulture.

CRAFT SCHOLARSHIPS

To initiate a new industry or craft requires, for tools, materials, building and instruction, an average outlay of \$500, and this amount will establish five scholarships, which also become perpetual in like manner as the other scholarships. Liberal friends, desiring to see any particular industry established, should consult with the management as to the desirability or need among the students for such industry, and of the forces available for directing the work.

STUDENT CO-OPERATION

Experience has taught that the work of first year students is not usually profitable; that the College must expect losses in some instances, yet with the incentive of self-interest and more intelligent co-operation among student-workers striving individually and collectively to make the profit-sharing a success, it is expected that in addition to wages of 15 cents per hour students will receive, on an average for the four years, 10 cents per hour in profits, amounting to about \$300 at the time of graduation. *???*

College of Liberal Arts

This institution has abandoned the old-time, required course, and has adopted instead the plan of elective studies. An elective course is elastic, constantly subject to change and improvement, stimulating each member of the faculty to his highest efforts, adapting itself to the varying wants of the student body and affording opportunity for specialization, the cultivation of personal talent and the gratification of individual tastes. Its motto is that of Humboldt, "Something of Everything; Everything of Something." The old-fashioned, required course has repelled from colleges some of the world's best minds; but who would not welcome an education which means opportunity to develop his powers in their natural order—an education which means not prison fare, but free selection from a bounteous table? Such an education Ruskin College seeks to give.

This course requires one hundred and twenty credits. Students may specialize in Language, Mathematics, Philosophy, Science or Sociology, or in two or more of these departments to a limited extent, omitting studies in other lines, the principle of equivalents being observed. This course requires four years for its completion.

A credit is one hour's recitation each week throughout a semester. Figures following the study indicate the number of credits allowed.

Owing to the difficulty of outlining an elective course by years or semesters a brief conspectus of subjects is here given in alphabetical order instead, accompanied by more complete outlines and explanations as to subjects requiring special mention.

ART.

Object Drawing	5	World's Famous Art Galleries..	1
Decorative Drawing and Coloring	5	An equal number of terms of music	
Geometric Drawing.....	5	or oratory may be substituted for	
Perspective Drawing	1	these art studies.	
Lives of Great Artists.....	1		

COMMERCE

Bookkeeping	5	Commercial Law	2
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EDUCATION.

Pedagogics	3	School Methods	2
History of Education.....	2	Practical Teaching	3

HISTORY.

English History	6	Constitutional History	5
History of Civilization.....	5	American History	5

LANGUAGE.

Advanced Rhetoric	5	German, Spanish, Latin or Greek	
Debate	5	covering three years' work on	
News Reporting	5	elective plan	30

LITERATURE.

Story Telling	5	Fiction	6
Shakespeare	10	Current Literature	4
English Poets	5	Classics of Various Nations....	4
Biblical Literature	10	Masterpieces of Exposition.....	3

MATHEMATICS.

College Algebra	4	Surveying	2
Analytical Geometry	5	Calculus	5
Trigonometry	5	Astronomy	5

NATURAL SCIENCE.

Geology	5	Chemistry	10
Metallurgy	3	Biology	5
Physics	5	Botany	5
Science of Practical Life.....	3		

PHILOSOPHY.

Psychology (treated also as a		Evolution of Religions.....	2
natural science)	6	Comparative Religions	3
History of Philosophy.....	3	Popular Psychology	2
Dialectics, Logic and Outlining..	2	Child Psychology	2

SOCIOLOGY.

Principles of Economics.....	5	Social Evolution	5
Industrial History	3	Ethics	3
		Social Service	3

ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS.

All candidates for admission are expected to present testimonials of good moral character; if from another college, certificates of honorable dismissal, signed by the presiding officer, are required.

Graduates of approved high schools and academies are admitted to the Freshman class without examination on presentation of diploma or certificate of work done. Other students are admitted on passing a satisfactory examination in the studies named below, or on completion of our own academy course. Real equivalents for the studies required may be accepted at the discretion of the faculty.

Candidates for unconditional entrance to the Freshman class will present ninety acceptable credits selected from the subjects listed in the academy course. For all courses, however, there is a minimum requirement of 18 credits in English, 16 in Mathematics, and 14 in History. The remaining 42 credits may be chosen from the subjects mentioned in the academy course.

TUITION.

Tuition in the College of Liberal Arts is \$34 per year, or \$17 for each semester.

DEGREES.

Studies pursued in the College of Liberal Arts lead to the degrees of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science. The fee for diploma is \$5.

Academic Course

PREPARATORY

The academic course by our methods of instruction is made equivalent to high school courses requiring four years. Equivalents may be substituted for many of the given studies and more advanced work in sciences can be given if desired by allowing the student to take the preferred studies in the regular college classes.

This course requires ninety credits.

One recitation one hour weekly through a semester represents a credit.

Figures following the study indicate the number of credits.

Ninety credits out of the whole number suggested are required to complete the course. These are to be selected in consultation with the faculty. This provides not only for substitution but for election of studies. For instance, young women who take cooking, sewing, or laundering need not take agriculture, horticulture or carpentry, which are designed more especially for young men.

INDUSTRIAL SCIENCE AND ART.

Agriculture	2	Cooking	2
Horticulture	2	Sewing	2
Carpentry, or other mechanical work	2	Laundering	1

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

English	10	English Literature	15
Mythology	2	Rhetoric (including classics)....	5
Introductory Reading in English Literature	3	Derivatives (Etymologies)	3
American Literature	10	German (20), Spanish (20), Greek (20) or Latin (20)....	20

MATHEMATICS.

Algebra	10	Solid Geometry	4
Plane Geometry	6		

MISCELLANEOUS.

History of Art	1	Commercial Geography	3
History of Music	1	Commercial Arithmetic	2
Bookkeeping	5	Stenography	10

NATURAL SCIENCES.

Physiography	3	Zoology	2
Physiology	2	Botany	5
Physics	5	Nature Study	3

SOCIAL SCIENCES.

Ancient History	10	Civics	3
Medieval History	4	Political Economy	5
Modern History	4		

ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS.

Applicants for admission to the academy course should present certificates of work previously done. Credits from schools of satisfactory standing are accepted at full value. The course presumes a thorough knowledge of all the common branches. Persons who have not completed the common-school work will find opportunity to complete these subjects in the sub-preparatory course. Those who have a good understanding of the branches taught through the eighth grade of our best public, city and county schools are entered as first-year academy students.

TUITION.

Tuition in the Academy for the year is \$34.00, \$17.00 for each semester.

GRADUATION.

Students who have completed ninety credits will be granted a certificate of graduation admitting to unconditional standing in the Freshman Class of the College. These ninety credits, however, must show a balanced course.

The fee for certificate of graduation is \$2.00.

SUB-PREPARATORY

To those who are not sufficiently advanced to take up the first year Academy work, we offer the following year of Sub-Preparatory work, which covers the common branches necessary for entering the Academy course:

First Semester.

Arithmetic.
Grammar.
Geography.
Orthography.
United States History.

Second Semester.

Arithmetic.
Civics.
Reading.
Grammar.
Physiology.

Normal Course

Students who have had a high school or academic course can complete this course in one year, but for those not having had advantages beyond the grammar grades the ninety credits prescribed require three years. Upon its completion the degree of Bachelor of Pedagogy is given.

EDUCATION.

History of Education.....	3	Pedagogics	2
Psychology	3	Practice Teaching	3
School Methods	2		

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

English	2	English Literature	5
Derivations	2	American Literature	5
Rhetoric	5	German, Spanish, French or Latin	20

SOCIAL SCIENCES.

Ancient History	5	American History	5
Medieval History	4	Civics	3
Modern History	4	Principles of Economics.....	5

MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic (review)	3	Geometry	5
Algebra	10	Trigonometry	5

NATURAL SCIENCES.

Physiology	3	Geology	5
Zoology	3	Astronomy	5
Botany	5	Physics	5
Agriculture	2	Chemistry	5
Physiography	3		

Comment on Courses

PSYCHOLOGY, PHILOSOPHY AND SOCIOLOGY

The simpler elements and more practical principles of Psychology are presented to students at an early period in their work so as to enable them to apply these elements and principles in the pursuit of their studies, and to give those who expect to be teachers such a knowledge of the subject as every teacher in the public schools should have, but the more philosophic treatment of the subject is reserved for the later years of the college course. This subject is so intimately related, however, to all the study and conduct of the student, that it is referred to an applied in the work of all the teachers, as far as possible, in all the class work, and in all phases of the college life. And a similar course in regard to the subjects usually classed as branches of Philosophy, including Religion and Ethics, is also pursued.

Sociology, which is to the social life what Psychology is to the individual life, is also presented to the students in their earlier work in its more philosophic aspects. It is also taught more or less by all the teachers in all departments excepting those of a special or technical character, as nearly all subjects pursued in nearly every department of human knowledge have a direct bearing upon the solution of the world-wide social problems now persistently demanding solution at the peril of human welfare and the progress of the human race.

In the presentation of the subjects mentioned, text book study has been practically abandoned, and rote recitation entirely discarded. Skeleton outlines of the advance lesson are furnished to the students in these subjects, together with references as to the sources from which the student may derive the information necessary to complete the outline for the succeeding discussion of the subject. The discussion in the class follows the completed outline without reference to any text as authority; and when the subjects are completed, the outlines are preserved and make a text book of themselves, which the student can use for reference when pursuing kindred subjects.

This outlining and temporary text book work, which is carried on by all the teachers in all departments so far as this method is applicable to their particular lines of work, gives every student who uses it effectively a mastery of the subject impossible to be acquired otherwise; and in order that both the theory and practice of this method of mental development and intellectual acquisition may be comprehended, definite instruction in this line is given in connection with the study of Psychology, Logic and Dialectic.

LITERATURE AND MODERN LANGUAGES

ENGLISH.

Though there is no "royal road" to learning, much time and effort may be saved by both student and teacher by careful collaboration in the different departments of academy and college work. In no place is this more clearly demonstrated than in the department of the practical construction of the English language.

The elements of sentence construction and of rhetoric having been once mastered, the training in the written expression comes through the development of papers, themes and theses made necessary by the study of the best literature of our own language. And by collaborating with the teachers of classical and foreign languages the translations are also made one of the strongest tests of scholarship in English construction. In every department the student should feel that the correct use of the English language is a requisite to satisfactory work.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

We find the thought of a people applied to their life in each branch of their art, but in no branch of art can the expression be as complete as in that of their literature. It is the abiding place of the greatest mintage of the mind. There is therefore no more valuable study for inspiration, for the essence of historical life, for intellectual and cultural results, than the study of our own literature, and that we may know our own well we should compare it with the best of its kind produced by other peoples.

FIRST YEAR.

This course of study comprises daily recitations through both semesters and works toward the attainment of the structural and historical setting; the technical dramatic construction, the thought contents, and cultural results, completed by a comparative study of the dramas of other peoples.

Shakespeare's Comedies: *A Midsummer Night's Dream*; *The Merchant of Venice*; *The Tempest*.

Shakespeare's Histories: *Richard III*; *Henry IV*; *Henry V*.

Shakespeare's Tragedies: *Hamlet*; *Macbeth*; *Othello*.

SECOND YEAR.

The romance and the novel will be considered three hours weekly through both semesters. The year's study will develop familiarity with the history, development, construction, thought and purpose of Scott, Thackeray, Dickens, Jane Austin and George Eliot. The comparative study through this course will be with American, German and Russian novelists, translations being used for the German and Russian works.

THIRD YEAR.

The student may select from the courses offered of three recitation hours weekly such credits as he may wish.

A course of study of the great epics of the world is given, using the English epics as a foundation from which to reach outward. The struc-

ture and purpose of the epic in literature will receive special attention. Hebrew literature. Masterpieces of exposition. Not only the contents and construction of exposition will be studied in this course, but it will be collaborated with rhetorical study.

FOURTH YEAR.

A survey of Greek Literature.

A survey of Egyptian Literature.

A survey of Oriental Literature.

Using translations.

ACADEMY—ANCIENT HISTORY.

A general survey of Egyptian, Assyrian, Roman and Grecian History. Outside reading required. As far as possible the Ancient Literature is correlated with the History in this course. At least three historical novels bearing on the subject in hand are to be read through the year. Five hours a week, both semesters.

MEDIAEVAL HISTORY.

Emerton's *Introduction to the Middle Ages*, showing the elements of the life of the great period which was to follow. Further study in other construction of the new civilization and how they were tending to produce text books of the growth of mediaeval civilization. Four times a week the first semester.

MODERN HISTORY.

The Reformation to Modern Times. The aim of both courses is to give the student a comprehensive view of the forces in European history and their reaction upon each other. Outside reading is particularly encouraged, since the student grows by his own research rather than by depending entirely upon the text book. Four times a week the second semester.

COLLEGE—AMERICAN HISTORY.

The growth of nationalism, democracy and industrialism in the United States with particular reference to the problems of today. A. M. Simon's *Social Forces in America* used as the main text book in connection with the usual Political History. Three hours a week both semesters.

ACADEMY GERMAN.

FIRST YEAR.

Thirty-five lessons completed in Collar's *First Year German*. Gluck Auf. Short stories. Daily conversation enables the average student to handle with some degree of ease the German language by the end of the year.

SECOND YEAR.

Collar's First Year German completed. Stern's Geschichten vom Rhein. Germelshausen. Das Kalte Herz. German news items during second semester, once a week. Class work conducted in the German language.

COLLEGE GERMAN.

The aim of this department shall be to give the student such an insight into the German language that he may speak it with some degree of ease and gain a good reading knowledge of every day German. In the more advanced classes the German literature will be studied showing the place occupied in its development by the great German writers.

FIRST YEAR.

Course 1. Spanhoofd's Lehrbuch der deutschen Sprache. Killkommen auf Deutschland. Storm's Immensee. Class work conducted in German from the beginning.

Course 2. Open to students who have had two years of Academy German or its equivalent. Bernhardt's German Composition, review of grammatical forms. Four German Comedies. Schiller's Wilhelm Tell. Four hours a week throughout the year.

Course 3. Advanced German Composition. Freytag's Die Journalisten. Baumbach's Der Schwiegersohn. These readings present every day German life in very realistic manner. Two hours a week, both semesters.

Course 4. Lessing. Minna von Barnhelm and Emilia Galotti. Study of Lessing's life and place, both as Critic and as Dramatist, in the development of German Literature. The composition work will consist of rendering outlines of literature read in class, and of themes. Three hours a week throughout the year.

Course 5. Goethe. Torquato Tasso. Egmont. A study of the life and work of the author, written and oral reports, conversational review, using Fossler's Practical German Conversation. Two hours a week throughout the year.

Course 6. Schiller. Brief consideration of the subject matter of Wilhelm Tell. German edition of Maria Stuart. Die Jungfrau von Orleans. Selections from ballads and lyrics. Oral presentation of outlines of literature read in class.

SPANISH.

The aim of this department shall be to give the student a conversational use of the Spanish language, a reading knowledge of every-day Spanish, and in the advanced classes a study of Spanish literature. From the beginning the class work will be conducted in Spanish.

First year.—Acquaintance with the grammatical constructions by means of Worman's Spanish Readers, and Marion y Caronnes' "Intro-

duction to the Spanish Language." By the end of the first year the average pupil should be able to carry on an ordinary conversation, having used in class all the simpler constructions.

Continuation of conversational work with the aid of Ybarra's Practical Methods, Wagner's Spanish Grammar, and the best short story classics. Once a week a Spanish news item is required from each student.

Third year.—Ramsey's Spanish Exercises to accompany the grammar once a week. Discussions of plays and stories in Spanish. An occasional resumé is to be given off-hand.

Fourth year.—Ramsey's Spanish Grammar. Special work in the classics, in the nature of a survey of Spanish literature.

GREEK

The demand for Greek is limited in this institution; but when classes are formed for its study the course and method of instruction are as complete and effective as those indicated for the Latin. After one year's work students are able to read the New Testament in the original with reasonable satisfaction.

ANCIENT LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE

The aim of the department of Latin is the intelligent enjoyment of the masterpieces of the Latin literature, and acquaintance with the history, manners, and customs of the Roman people. Grammatical accuracy, and breadth and fluency of English diction are also insisted upon by the instructor. To give the student fluency in English expression the importance of the polished translation is constantly emphasized.

ACADEMY.

FIRST YEAR

All grammatical forms and constructions to be thoroughly mastered, reading of some Latin fables, and selections from Cæsar's Gallic Wars.

SECOND YEAR.

Translations equivalent to four books of Cæsar's Gallic Wars, selections to be made from the eight books as deemed advisable. Thirty lessons of composition required, notebook work counting as one-fifth of the year's work.

THIRD YEAR.

Cicero's orations against Catiline, Oration for Archias, and sight readings from other orations. Special attention paid to the author's style and diction. Composition once a week. Notebook required.

FOURTH YEAR.

Virgil's Aeneid and pastoral poems. Review of grammatical forms.

COLLEGE.

Course 1. This course follows Virgil, Cicero's *De Senectute*, Livy: Selections. Translation at sight and at hearing. Three hours a week both semesters.

Course 2. Advanced Composition based on translations. Special study of the grammar. Two hours a week both semesters.

Course 3. Horace. Odes read and translated; choice Odes committed to memory. Three hours a week first semester.

Course 4. Tacitus: *Germania*, *Agricola*. Special study of the private life of the Romans. Three hours a week, second semester.

Course 5. Comedy. Origin and development of Roman comedy, by short introductory lectures, and by student research including studies in Roman antiquities: *Andria* of Terence: *Captives* and *Trinummus* of Plautus. Two hours a week, first semester.

COURSE IN SOCIALISM

While the studies in the regular college course, as outlined in this catalog, contain a larger variety of studies in Social Science than colleges usually give, and such as fully set forth both the Philosophy and Science of Socialism, and while, as stated in the comments made on the method used in teaching Sociology, it is the purpose to show the bearing of all studies not strictly special or technical upon the solution of the various social problems now engaging public attention, the college management fully recognizes that for those who desire to devote themselves to the propaganda of Socialism, either as speakers or writers, or both, something more is needed.

To meet this demand Ruskin College offers a special course on Socialism for those who have completed their Sophomore year.

This course, after two years of the regular college course, requires thirty full credits—two semesters of specializing in Sociology, which covers the following subjects:

SURPLUS VALUE.

The basis for this subject is found in the writings of Adam Smith, Ricardo and Karl Marx, altho their works being too exhaustive for text book use, expositions of their theories made in more condensed form are used, such as Richardson's *"Industrial Problems"*, Untermann's *"Marxian Economics"*, Marx's *"Value, Price and Profit"*, and later works on the same line, while the larger treatises such as *"The Wealth of Nations"* and *"Capital"* will be used for constant reference.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE

The treatment of this subject follows the lines marked out in *"The Class Struggle"* by Karl Kautsky, *"The Struggle for Existence"*, by Walter Thomas Mills, and *"Class Struggles in America"*, by A. M. Simons, while other authorities such as O'Neal's *"The workers in American History,"*

and *"The World's Revolutions,"* by Untermann, will be freely used for reference. In connection with this subject the Economic Interpretation of History will be fully considered.

COOPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH.

While the scientific methods of constructive Socialism will be made the basis of this part of the year's work, it will be preceded by an historic study of ancient communism as treated in Ward's *"Ancient Lowly,"* the Social Teachings of Jesus and the first three hundred years of Christianity; Modern Co-operation, as presented by Henry D. Lloyd, and what is termed Utopian Socialism, treated more or less imaginatively by Plato, Moore, Ruskin, Morris and Bellamy.

"The Social Revolution," by Kautsky, and later works along the same line furnish the foundation for this part of the course.

SOCIALIST WORLD-POLITICS.

This properly concludes the course and its treatment gives the student a good historic as well as a present practical knowledge of the world-wide Socialist Movement in its political aspects, and more especially of the plans, policies and propaganda of it in our own country, as treated by Austin Lewis in *"The Militant Proletariat,"* and *"The Socialist Movement,"* by Charles H. Vail; while the study of Parliamentary Law and a course of lectures on *The Elements of Law*, will enable the student to organize, take part in or preside over assemblies, and to be able to discriminate between the property-promoted legislation that must go as the Coöperative Commonwealth comes, and the fundamental principles of law which must be recognized as the political frame-work of the New Order.

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SOCIOLOGY.

The course above outlined leads to the degree of Bachelor of Sociology; and in case this year's work is taken in addition to the regular College course those taking both will receive the degree of Master of Sociology as well as that of Bachelor of Arts; as the Social Science studies in the regular College course are sufficient, in addition to the year's study of Socialism, to entitle the student to the Master's degree named. Students taking this course are required to have twelve credits in Expression and Oratory as a condition of graduation.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE COURSE

Another department to be developed next year, and for which arrangements have been made and a thoroughly qualified teacher selected, is that of Domestic Science, to be conducted, together with the College Boarding Hall, in what was formerly the young women's dormitory.

The following are the Domestic Science subjects that will be given in the Home Economics Course, as there may be demand for a complete course of this kind: Cookery, Sewing, Sanitation, Primary Handwork,

Applied Design, School Management, Agriculture, Mechanical Drawing, Bacteriology, Food Study, Textiles, Observation, Teaching, Home Nursing and Invalid Cookery, History and Organization of Domestic Science and Art, Dietics, Household Management, Millinery and Art Needlework.

To be entitled to graduation, the pupils of this department must have taken, in the Literary Department of the College, the following studies: Psychology, Chemistry, English Composition, Drawing, Principles of Education.

NATURAL SCIENCE

The Department of Natural Science is to be greatly strengthened during the coming year. The acquisition of the additional college building will furnish increased facilities for laboratory work; and complete sets of laboratory equipment will be provided as needed for the classes in Science.

The addition to the college faculty of Prof. W. E. H. Porter, who was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, England, and has had several years experience in natural science field work, is a forward step. He will be in charge of the regular class work in the natural sciences. This will give specialist service in this line, which will compare favorably with that heretofore furnished by the College in other lines of study.

Supplementing the work of Prof. Porter, the College is to have Natural Science lectures by Prof. C. C. Allen, who has the reputation of being the most thorough natural scientist in the South. His collection of natural science specimens is probably the largest private collection in the South. He brings this with him, and the College is to have the free use of it as fast as suitable case room can be provided for properly exhibiting the various classifications which it contains.

The collection for conchology consists of a thousand modern species, including two hundred Florida species; and there being an average of ten individuals to the species, this collection alone numbers ten thousand.

For palentology, the collection shows four hundred species, represented by one thousand two hundred individual specimens. They are largely Floridian, and give extensive exhibits of extinct life formations.

For Invertebrates, there are one hundred species of modern life.

For Botany, the collection shows one thousand species.

For Mineralogy it shows one hundred choice specimens.

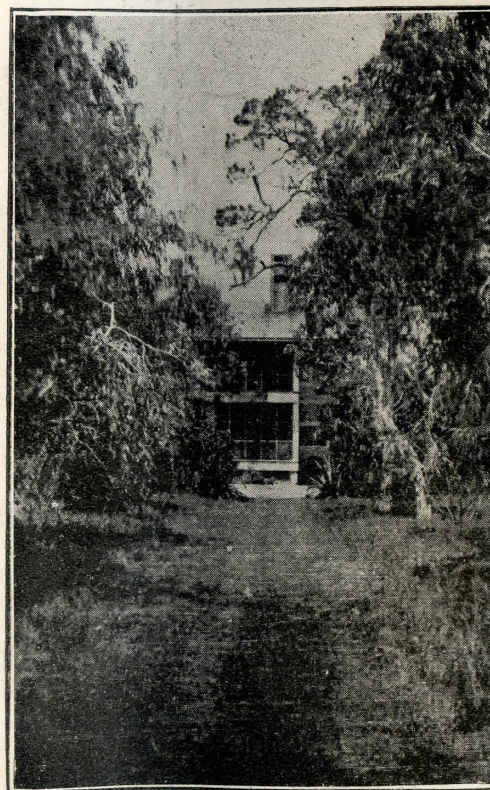
Of Indian relics there are several hundred specimens.

Prof. Allen for a considerable period devoted his entire time to the collection of Florida specimens of entomology, reptiles, worms and marine life for monograph work in the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C.

He also brings with him to the College quite a complete, up-to-date, scientific library of reference books.

As a side-line to his lectures, Prof. Allen will start a natural science collection for the College, to be made by the students under his supervision.

As he is in constant correspondence with a large list of specialists in various parts of the world, who are always ready to exchange the specimens of their respective countries and localities for Florida specimens, this work can be made to result in course of time in a large general collection. Prof. Porter will also direct the gathering of a natural history cabinet of a more local character, as a part of the general instruction to be given to the classes in connection with their text book work.



Approach to Fine Arts Building
from Fourth Street.

Courses of Reading

Upon presentation of acceptable theses on all of the subjects of any one of the following groups of readings a student may be given eight credits towards his bachelor's degree or if he elects to take the entire course he may receive thirty credits, which is one year's work.

GROUP 1—

Descent of Man—Darwin.
Ascent of Man—Drummond.
Utopia—More.
Autobiography—Franklin.
Representative Men—Emerson.
Historical Bible (Series)—Kent.

GROUP 2—

Josephus.
Autocrat of the Breakfast Table—Holmes.
Pilgrim's Progress—Bunyan.
Divine Comedy—Dante.
Essays—Bacon.
Miscellaneous Writings—Eddy.

GROUP 3—

Equality—Bellamy.
Paradise Lost—Milton.
Glimpses of Fifty Years—Willard.
Wonders of the Earth, Sea and Sky—Holden.
Silas Marner—Eliot.
The Last Days of Pompeii—Lytton.

GROUP 4—

Plato's Republic.
Modern Painters—Ruskin.
Hamlet—Shakespeare.
Plutarch's Lives—Clough.
The Law of Psychic Phenomena—Hudson.
Heroes and Hero-worship—Carlyle.

A prescribed course of reading of editorials and magazine articles running through a term may be substituted for any one of the above subjects.

The tuition for the above course is \$10. Non-resident students may take the work. A certificate of work done is given on completion of this course.

Ruskin School of Music

Ruskin School of Music, fortunate in its name, fortunate in its location on the West Coast of Florida—in close water connection with Tampa, St. Petersburg and the Gulf, through Ruskin Inlet, the Little Manatee River and Tampa Bay—is thrice fortunate in its climate. Students of music at Ruskin can practice with doors and windows wide open nearly every day from September to June, or read and study out of doors. Delightful recreation is at hand for those who enjoy boating, bathing and fishing (every month of the year), and there are excursions afoot or with horses to many nearby points of interest. The Florida West Coast, however, is widely known as a playground for the wealthy, but the idea of using this playground in connection with serious art study is reserved for Ruskin School of Music.

Intellectual and social advantages are assured by the fact that the School is an integral part of Ruskin College and will occupy the Arts Building on the College Campus as soon as it is ready for occupancy.

The Director of the School, Ray G. Edwards, is widely known as a composer, violinist and writer on musical topics. For several years he has been, and still is, one of the editors of "The Musician," of Boston, conducting the Violin Department. Under the direction of Mr. Edwards it is the aim of the School of Music to build up an influential orchestra class and send out graduates in orchestra and chamber music playing, as well as soloists, teachers and virtuosi.

Students of piano, violin and vocal music may pursue their studies at Ruskin with full assurance that they are receiving just such instruction as is afforded in the larger music centers of the country. The teachers bring to their work an experience that enables them to so train the beginner that no steps need be retraced in the steady development of technic, phrasing, expression and the esthetics of their art.

Frequent opportunity is afforded of hearing the best music for piano, voice and violin.

By way of ensemble music, a string quartet was organized last year, and it is the intention to make this the nucleus for a college orchestra, in the meantime aiming to present the best chamber music for violins, viola and cello.

Violin Choirs, better known in Europe at the famous conservatories than in this country, afford very special opportunities in technical development. Such a choir will be organized at the School the coming year.

Musicianship is of first importance in the musical world today, and the Ruskin School of Music meets this requirement by including Harmony, Composition, Musical History and Ear Training in the courses leading to graduation. Attendance at Orchestra or Chorus rehearsals is also required

of all taking the regular course. The study of Harmony and Composition is thoroughly practical, the students having an opportunity of hearing their own compositions for string quartet, piano trio, vocal and instrumental solos, performed at recitals given by the students themselves. Artist recitals bring to them the master compositions and uphold the highest ideals of musical art. Students of English literature do not all write plays in the style of Shakespeare, but to appreciate the best in literature one must understand the language and its possibilities. So with the musician, he must understand the language of his chosen art, and how to mix the colors for all the varied effects. Only with such equipment can he lay claim to musicianship.

The courses in music should be covered in four years of two semesters each (two lessons each week), leading to graduation. A further study of two years in trio and quartet playing, virtuosity, composition, conducting and practical studio work in teaching, leads to Post Graduation.

PIANO AND VOICE

Georgadda M. McHargue

Students in Intermediate and Graduating classes are to take part in Chamber Music—Piano Trios and Quartettes with strings.

Graduates in Piano Playing must have completed three years in Harmony, Counterpoint and Composition and one year in History of Music.

PREPARATORY CLASS.

Studies by Lambert, Czerny, Clementi, Heller, Loeschhorn.

INTERMEDIATE.

Czerny, Cramer, Bach Inventions.

Sonatas by Mozart, Haydn, Beethoven.

Compositions by Mendelssohn, Weber, Chopin and Schumann.

GRADUATING.

Studies and Compositions by Beethoven, Schumann, Liszt, Chopin, McDowell, Rubinstein, Henselt, Grieg, Tschakowski.

Piano graduates must have studied voice or one stringed instrument two years.

Pupils in voice are required to study in addition to standard technical exercises, arias and solos, one year each in Italian, German and French, also two years in Harmony, Counterpoint and Composition and two years in Piano.

VIOLIN AND STRINGED INSTRUMENTS

Ray G. Edwards, A. B.

Violin Preparatory. Studies by Edwards, Kayser, Sevcik, Dont, Mazas and Schradieck.

(Viotti) Concertos by Accolay, Viotti, Rode and de Beriot.
Duets and east quartets. Junior Orchestra. Violin Choir.

Intermediate Class. Studies by Sevcik, Kreutzer, Fiorillo.
Sonatas by Haydn, Mozart.
Concertos and concert solos by Bazzini, Singelee, Wieniawski, de Beriot, David, Leonard, Rehfeld, Ries.
(Kreutzer) Trios and quartets. Violin Choir. Orchestra.

Teacher's Certificate Class. Studies by Sevcik, Rode, Edwards.
Sonatas by Bach, Beethoven, Grieg, Goldmark.
Concertos and concert pieces by Nachez, Sarasate, Wilhelmj, Wieniawski, Bruch, Mendelssohn.
(Bach) Trios and quartets. Violin Choir. Orchestra.

Graduation Class. Studies by Gavinies, Wieniawski, Ernst.
Sonatas by Brahms, Grieg, Saint-Saens, Bach and Beethoven.
(Gavinies) Concertos and concert pieces by Vieuxtemps, Beethoven, Sauret, Spohr, Sevcik, Hubay, Kreisler.
Trios, quartets, and quintets.
Conducting.

Viola. Studies by Kayser, Edwards, Kreutzer, Rode.
Trios, quartets, orchestra.

Cello. Studies by Dotzauer, Kummer, Grutzmacher, Dupont, Merck.
Sonatas and concertos by Haydn, Goltermann, Servais, Romberg.
Chamber music and orchestra.

Trio and Quartet Recitals will be given during each semester. There are also frequent opportunities for students to be heard in public.

Orchestra rehearsals, at first held weekly, will increase in frequency until daily rehearsals at 5 P. M. are afforded.

All music students beyond first year must attend chorus or orchestra rehearsals.

Music students are expected to practice two to four hours daily unless taking college work. The college courses are elective and should by all

means be taken advantage of by all music students who have not completed a college course.

Until the Dormitories, overlooking Ruskin Inlet, are completed, music students can secure excellent rooms and board at private residences. Prices, a matter of correspondence.

TUITION.

(One lesson each week.)

Piano or Voice, 1st year, per semester.....	\$ 8.50
2nd or 3rd year, per semester.....	12.50
4th year, per semester.....	17.00
Violin, 1st year, per semester.....	12.50
2nd year, per semester.....	17.00
3rd or 4th year, per semester.....	25.00
Viola or Cello, per semester.....	12.50
(Two lessons each week are more satisfactory to both students and instructors. Tuition figured at double above prices.)	
Orchestra Rehearsals, per semester	\$ 1.50
Harmony (class of four), per semester.....	4.00
Musical Form and Composition (class of four), per semester.....	8.50
Musical History (classes), per semester.....	1.50
Chamber Music Rehearsals, per semester.....	1.50
Violin Choir, per semester.....	8.50
Piano rent, one hour daily, per week.....	.25



Fruit Trees on College Grounds.

School of Expression

Aurora Leigh Edwards, A. B., B. O., Director.

Ruskin School of Expression provides a three years' course in the following groups of studies:

PHYSICAL TRAINING

Anatomy; Physiology; Expressive Physical Culture.

VOICE TRAINING

Articulation; Technical Vocal Training; Expressive Voice Culture.



Scene from *Midsummer Night's Dream*, given in the Outdoor Theater, by the Expression Class, 1916.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

History of English and American Literature; history and principles of English versification and prose composition; critical and Interpretive study of the works of leading prose writers.

LITERARY INTERPRETATION

Evolution of Expression; Critical Analysis; Platform Recitation.

ORATORY

History of Oratory; Extemporaneous Speaking; Forensic Oratory; Debate and principles of Argumentation.

PEDAGOGY

Psychology; Logic; practical class work under direction of instructor.

PLATFORM AND DRAMATIC ART

Platform Department; Practical Dramatic Training; Impersonation and Monologue.

The work required for graduation is as follows:
 One hundred and two weeks, private lessons, one lesson per week.
 One hundred and two weeks, class work, two lessons per week.
 One hundred and two weeks, physical and vocal training, two classes per week.
 Rhetoric, 5 credits.
 Pedagogy, 3 credits.
 Literature, 20 credits.

Should a student desire to take only the class work of two periods a week in Physical Culture, Vocal Training and Evolution of Expression, such work may receive two credits for a year's work to apply on the college course. This class of work is \$4.00 a semester.

The study of the Drama is given a large place in the course. Interpretative studies of Shakespeare, Goldsmith and Sheridan are given and scenes presented from their various plays. The works of modern dramatists are studied critically, and in some cases the entire play is presented by the class. Public recitals are given once a semester, in which pupils in good standing are required to take part.

The cost of instruction in the course is \$25 per semester. This expense covers the entire work outlined above, including one private lesson per week.

Special classes and private lessons in any of these branches will be given to one not wishing to take the complete course. Terms will be furnished on application.

LITERARY SOCIETY ADVANTAGES

To the student who is desirous of gaining every advantage of his college course, the literary society is one of the most important adjuncts of any college. It is in the literary society that the students learn to assert themselves; to use what they have learned; to acquire a knowledge of parliamentary law; to gain ease before people,—a necessary preparation for public and private life.

The Cleiomathian Literary Society (organized in 1900 while the College was located at Trenton, Mo.), was reorganized at Ruskin in October, 1912, since which time excellent work has been done by the Society. The membership has included almost the entire student body, there being but the one society. Its meetings, held every Saturday evening at 7:30 P. M., are open to the public for the literary feature, after which follows a regular business meeting.

The Society elects its own officers at the beginning of each term and has the management of its own affairs. A small fee is required each semester as dues. At the close of each year the Society gives an annual banquet in honor of the graduating class.

School of Art

For the coming year, since the College now has a Fine Arts Building, where art, industry and intellect may be merged into something of a realization of the new Idealism so ardently advocated and exemplified by John Ruskin, it expects to have hereafter, for at least a part of each year, as the head of its Art Department, Prof. John Ward Stimson, author of "The Gate Beautiful," and other works exemplifying this new Idealism. He has been corresponding with the College for several years with a view to becoming identified with its work, and would no doubt have come into it some time ago if accommodations had been sufficient to enable him to carry on the general work he has in hand elsewhere and to give instruction in art here to those of the regular student body who may desire it, to special art students which his reputation, second to none in America is his line, might attract. His work for the coming year may be confined to a series of lectures on Applied Art. Mrs. Zoa L. Adams, of Washington, D. C., who was the regular teacher of Art for the College when it operated at Glen Ellyn, Ill., as temporary assistant in Art for the coming year, will have charge of the individual instruction in this department.

It is the purpose of the management of the College to organize by next year, if possible, a complete School of Art in which the Fine Arts will receive no less attention than in other Colleges, but in which also Art will be blended with Industry in an effort to realize the ideals of Ruskin and Morris in the founding of the Arts and Crafts Movement which is winning favor in recent years in both Europe and America.

Industrial Art will receive some attention this year in the School of Art and a complete course in Fine Arts will be offered later according to the following outline:

First year.—Study of form, with simple light and shade, using charcoal or crayons; perspective.

Second year.—Color and theory and harmony, using oil or water colors; landscape, still life, flowers and simple figures.

Third year.—Oil-painting is used in still life, flowers, landscapes and figures, time-sketching with colors, figure drawing from the antique and painting from life, simple poses, and study of the great artists and their work.

Fourth year.—Painting from nature and life, making of portraits from photos and from life; composition and study of great compositions.

School of Commerce

Admer D. Miller, A.B., M. Accts., Principal.

COMMERCIAL COURSE.

Commercial and Industrial Bookkeeping (the Budget system); Arithmetic, Spelling, English, Letter writing, Penmanship, Commercial Law, and Commercial Geography. By the Budget system the student beginning with single entry is led through all the transactions of business practice, receiving incoming papers and making out outgoing papers. The business transactions of an individual, a partnership and a corporation are carried through a wholesale and retail business, jobbing and commission business and the manufacturing business. The student becomes familiar with the methods of banks in handling their accounts and deposits. There will also be actual business practice afforded.

The degree of Bachelor of Accounts is conferred when the regular studies are completed in a satisfactory manner in the Commercial course. The fee for diploma is \$2.50.

STENOGRAPHIC COURSE.

Gregg Shorthand, English, Spelling, Touch Typewriting, Penmanship, and Letter Writing. Gregg Shorthand is the foremost system in America, holding records for accuracy and speed. It is a light line system and a knowledge of it is easily acquired.

TUITION.

The cost of instruction in either the Commercial course or the Stenographic course is \$17 for the semester, \$34 for the year. Tuition is payable in advance.

BOOKS.

Books for the Commercial course cost approximately \$10; for the Stenographic course, approximately \$6.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Students may enroll at any time, as the work and instruction is entirely individual, each student being allowed to progress as rapidly as possible. Students are required to take full work in either course. Those enrolling in this department have the same privilege as those in other departments of earning their board by joining Ruskin Industrial Guild.

Ruskin Correspondence School

Frank P. O'Hare and Kate Richards O'Hare, Managers.

For some time it has been the purpose of the management to establish a correspondence school in connection with the work of Ruskin College, affording those who cannot take residence work an opportunity of pursuing studies at home under the guidance of careful instructors at Ruskin.

Plans are about completed for the issuing of correspondence courses, the correspondence school to be under the able management of Frank P. O'Hare and Kate Richards O'Hare, well known to most of those interested in the work of Ruskin College for their activity in public work of a propaganda and educational character.

Complete announcement regarding Ruskin Correspondence School cannot be made at this time, but a later issue of Ruskin College Bulletin will contain the plans, courses, terms, etc., of this department.

Expenses at Ruskin

The expenses at Ruskin are so moderate that no student with good health and ambition need fear that he will not be able to make his way through College.

All bills must be arranged for at the Treasurer's office at the beginning of each semester. Until this has been done no registration card entitling the student to enter his classes is valid. Students who enter after one-half of a semester has lapsed are required to pay one-half the usual term rate.

The cost of books depends largely on the course taken. The College has its own book store, though students may buy elsewhere, where the texts used may be obtained at reasonable prices.

For entertainments, lectures, concerts and athletic games, and for subscriptions to religious, literary, athletic, and social organizations, the average student at Ruskin probably does not expend more than \$5.00 per year.

If there is any young man or young woman who has One Hundred (\$100.00) Dollars and wants an education our advise to them would be, "Make a start." Go as far as your money will take you. When it gives out, go back and earn more. In many cases before that money gives out something will turn up to help the student through. An opportunity may offer for you to join the Guild by securing a scholarship, or in some other way. The College does not guarantee that something will turn up, but it has often proved true for others.

STATEMENT OF EXPENSES

TUITION—The tuition charge in all regular departments is seventeen (\$17.00) dollars each semester, thirty-four (\$34.00) dollars for the year, payable in advance for the semester.

REGISTRATION FEE—A registration fee of one dollar per year is charged all students.

DAMAGE DEPOSIT—In order to secure the College against damage, the sum of five (\$5.00) dollars must be deposited at registration. Damage known to have been done by any student will be charged to his individual account; other damages will be prorated among the students. At the end of the scholastic year this deposit, less the amount deducted, will be returned to the student.

No orders for the disbursement of sums remaining to the credit of the individual students will be recognized by the treasurer until after the close of the second semester.

BOARD AND LODGING—Board and Lodging will be furnished by the College at a cost of sixty-one dollars and twenty cents (\$61.20) for each semester, not including the Christmas nor Spring vacations. These sums must be paid at the beginning of each semester, except that members of

Ruskin Industrial Guild will pay four weeks in advance at \$3.60 per week, their weekly credit being applied thereafter. Under no circumstances, except on account of sickness, will any part of these charges be refunded because of absence for a period of less than one month; and in case a student is dismissed from the College, no part will be refunded. All members of Ruskin Industrial Guild must board and room at the College dormitories.

Books—The cost of books depends largely upon the course taken. The cost of required text books is, in no case, a large item of expense, although in the higher classes the student is encouraged to acquire a few works of permanent value.

SUMMARY—The following statement summarizes the minimum expenses of a student registered in the College of Liberal Arts, Normal Course, Academic Course or School of Commerce:

Tuition	\$ 34.00
Registration Fee	1.00
Damage Deposit	5.00
Board and Lodging	122.40
Books (about)	10.00
Incidentals (laundry, athletic, literary society, etc., dues.)	20.00
	<hr/>
Less damage deposit returned at the end of year	\$192.40
	5.00
Year's minimum expense	\$187.40
For each semester	\$ 93.70

Members of Ruskin Industrial Guild by their work each day cover their expense of board and room. In order, however, that accounts may always be paid in advance a deposit is required covering four weeks' board and lodging; this is returned at the end of the year, subject to any charges to this account not fully covered by the work of the student. The Guild fee is paid the first year, securing membership for the four years.

The following statement summarizes the minimum cash outlay of a Guild member for each year of a four year's course:

FIRST YEAR

Guild Membership	\$100.00
Tuition	34.00
Registration Fee	1.00
Damage Deposit	5.00
Deposit on Board and Lodging	14.40
Books (about)	10.00
Incidentals (laundry, athletic, literary society, etc., dues)	20.00
	<hr/>
	\$184.40
Less damage Deposit returned at end of year	\$ 5.00
Less Board and Lodging Deposit returned at end of year	14.40
	<hr/>
Minimum cash expense first year	\$165.00

SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH YEARS

First Year Expense	\$165.00
Less Guild Membership	100.00
Total minimum cash expense each year after first year.....	\$ 65.00

INFORMATION CONCERNING CHARGES

1. All persons who remain in any of the dormitories during the Christmas vacation will be charged \$1.00 per week extra.
2. All bills are payable in advance at the beginning of each semester.
3. No deduction from dormitory charges is made for absence for a period of less than one semester. Any student occupying a room alone must pay 50 cents per week extra.
4. The minimum charge for tuition is one-half the semester rate.
5. Students are not allowed to invite anyone to meals or to lodge in the residences without special permission from the Associate President. When the permission is obtained all extra meals are charged for at 25 cents each and lodging at 25 cents per night.
6. Each student is charged for all damage done by him to buildings, furniture, machinery or crockery.
7. The College makes no charge for laundering napkins, sheets and pillow cases.
8. All students care for their own rooms or pay 50 cents per week for this service.
9. The College will accept local checks for the payment of all bills, but will not cash local checks for students. In sending money to students parents should use New York Exchange, Postoffice or Express money orders.
10. The College cannot furnish students money for sudden calls home. Money for such purposes must be on deposit with the Treasurer.
11. Students must pay cash for all books purchased at the College book store. Money for this purpose must be sent with the student.
12. Any student who shall mark, cut, or otherwise deface any property belong to the College shall be assessed a sum sufficient to repair or replace the article damaged, and punishment for the misdemeanor committed. The President may at any time make a general assessment upon the entire body of students to repair damages to property, the perpetrators of which can not be discovered.
13. The scholastic year consists of thirty-four weeks, divided into two semesters of seventeen weeks each.

Laboratory fees for classes in Physics, Chemistry and Biology are \$2.50 a semester; Botany, \$1.00.

never had anything but a bottle of ink and a can of cane syrup!

Regulations and Explanations

The following regulations are in force with reference to the relation of all students to College organizations, subject to the discretion of the President or Associate President.

All officers of the College who have charge of such organizations as the College Basketball team, Baseball team, etc., and all public entertainments, shall at once report to the Associate President the names of all students who present themselves in these various organizations for permission to connect themselves therewith.

Whenever a student is graded below 75 in any subject as indicated by weekly reports of his instructors or by any regular or special examination, such permission shall be refused until the grade of such student has been raised to at least 75 in each subject. In addition to the above requirement, no student is eligible for membership in any of the College organizations, except the literary societies, who does not take at least twelve hours of work per week.

All students who board in the dormitories furnish six napkins, six towels, three sheets, four pillow-cases, and one pair of blankets.

If a student occupies a room alone, extra bedding will be needed. All bedding and every article of clothing should be distinctly marked with the owner's name.

All dormitory students under twenty-one years of age are required to attend Sunday School and after service Sunday morning.

Offensive habits that interfere with the comfort of others, or that retard the pupils' work, and all practices that are against good morals, are prohibited.

All baggage should be plainly marked with the student's name and address.

All rooms are partially furnished. The furniture consists of an iron bedstead, mattress, table, washstand and chairs. The students are required to provide all other articles, including pillows, bedding, wash-bowl, pitcher, lamp, oil, mirror, half curtains, etc.

All students enrolled in regular departments are required to join and take an active part in a literary society.

The use of tobacco in any form, by students of Ruskin College, is positively prohibited. Violation of this rule will subject the student to summary discipline by the faculty. All young men are required to agree that they will not use tobacco in any form while they are enrolled as students.

It is understood that every person entering Ruskin College will conform to its rules. Parents will be denied requests that are inconsistent with the best interests of the college or against the interests of the students.

Young ladies who do not live at home under the immediate care of parents or guardians are required to room in the young ladies' dormitory.

Whenever any college elective is taken by less than five students, the right to withdraw that elective for that semester is reserved.

During the summer vacation periods it is possible for members of Ruskin Industrial Guild to make arrangements to continue their work in the College industries. In this way the expenses of the coming school year may be provided for, and a student continue his or her work at Ruskin for the four years without interruption. Summer work, however, is subject to special agreement between the student and the management.

All non-resident students are required to pay full tuition, no reduction being made in case less than full work is carried. Resident students may take such classes or work in special departments as they may determine.

Students will not be allowed to borrow any money from deposits which they may have made according to the requirements stated in this catalog.

Membership in Ruskin Industrial Guild is not a requirement for admission to Ruskin College. Students who may wish to come and pay both board and tuition will be admitted.

Industrial self-support while in college is only a secondary purpose in the maintenance of our industrial policy. The primary purpose is educational and cultural, and to lead to full support out of college. No one can attain to the best education or culture without the industrial discipline which comes from manual labor and the doing of the ordinary tasks necessary to supply one's wants without depending upon others for either gratuitous or compensated service.

No young man will receive a diploma from the college who has not learned to do the primitive tasks necessary to make a living with one's hands; such as farm work, care of live stock, and use of tools; and no young woman will receive a diploma until she has learned to do similar work in her line, covering all the practical duties of home-maker and home-keeper.

MARKING SYSTEM AND EXAMINATIONS

All grades are recorded in figures.

In estimating the final semester's standing the examination grade counts one-third and the average recitation grade two-thirds.

The final semester's standing must be 75 or above in order to pass from any subject.

All students whose standing in any subject for the semester falls below 75 will be required to take a second examination in that subject on the Saturday of the following week.

All students who absent themselves from any regular semester examination without the consent of the Associate President, will be required to take a special examination within two weeks. For this examination a fee of \$2.00 is charged by the College.

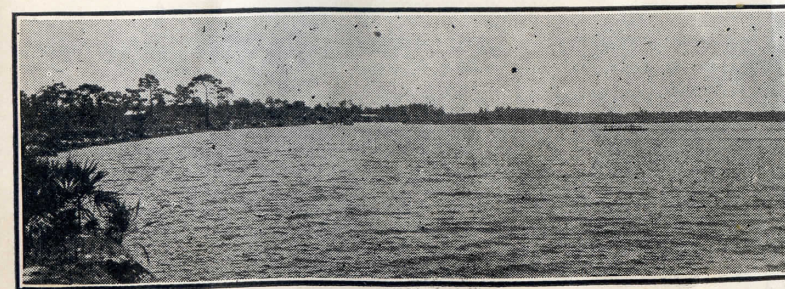
In the College Departments all students who, for any reason, are absent more than 10 per cent of the total number of recitations in any subject during a semester, will not be admitted to the regular examination in the subject or subjects involved, but will be required to take a special and more stringent examination to be given at a later date. For this special examination a fee of \$2.00 is charged by the College. Those who are absent from Assembly more than 10 per cent in any one semester will not be admitted to any of their regular examinations but must take special examinations in all subjects.

In all sub-collegiate work no absences are allowed, either from assembly or recitation. In case, however, absences have been due to sickness or other unavoidable reasons, properly prepared written excuses may be presented to the Associate President. If the unexcused absences from any recitation in any one semester be more than 10 per cent of the total number of recitations in that subject during the semester, the student will be refused admission to the regular examination in this subject or subjects involved, and will be required to take a special and more stringent examination to be given at a later date, while those whose unexcused assembly absences are more than 10 per cent of the total number of assembly services held during any one semester will be required to take a special examination in all subjects. For the special examination a fee of \$2.00 is charged by the College.

All unexcused absences from recitations in the sub-collegiate subjects are graded zero, as are all excused absences unless the work be satisfactorily made up.

All sub-collegiate students must present their excuses for absence to the Associate President of the College for approval before excuses will be accepted by the teachers.

At the close of each semester, an examination covering lectures, news reports, informal talks, et cetera, given at the morning Assembly, will be held, the grade to be a part of that given for news reports. This examination is required of all students.



Fishing, Boating, Bathing—Little Manatee River.

Outdoor Athletics

Because many of the young men and women attending Ruskin College have been occupied in earning part of their expenses while at school, athletics have not had so prominent a part in the College as is usual in most institutions. The work of the Guild furnishes exercise so that the athletic



On the Basketball Court.

training and development is not as necessary to the student as when their entire time is given to study and recitation.

This year, however, more attention will be given to athletics at Ruskin, looking forward to the teams in the various lines of athletic endeavor taking an active part in the state contests. A large athletic field has been cleared on the Campus near College Avenue. Here will be located the basket ball courts, tennis courts, and baseball grounds. Shower baths in connection with the dormitories supply in part the lack of a gymnasium.

Application for Membership in Ruskin Industrial Guild

Guild Fee, \$100.

Date.....191....

Name Age.....

Address

Nationality.....Do you live at home now?.....

Name of Father.....

Name of Mother.....

Address of Parents.....

Are they college graduates?.....

Are you in good health?.....

Condition of your eyes?.....Is your hearing good?.....

Are you accustomed to outdoor work?.....

Do you use tobacco in any form?.....

What has been your experience as a worker?.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Will you enter the College or Academy?.....

Have you a trade?.....If so, name it.....

Have you had any farm experience?.....

Give two persons in whose employ you have been.....

.....

.....

Give three references as to character.....

.....

.....

What work do you wish to prepare for?.....

What special work would you like to take up if opportunity affords? (Name

three)

.....

Will you stay in Ruskin during vacations?.....

.....

.....

How to Reach Ruskin



To reach Ruskin, come to Tampa. Take the Ruskin boat, at the foot of Whiting street, at 3 p. m. If boat is not in, inquire at 707 Jackson street, Tampa. By rail from Tampa, take Seaboard Air Line railroad to Wimauma, morning train; from there with mail carrier to Ruskin.