



CATALOGUE OF THE

New Mexico Military Institute....

.....ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR 1903-1904
SESSION OF 1902-1903

CATALOGUE
O F T H E



New Mexico

Military Institute....

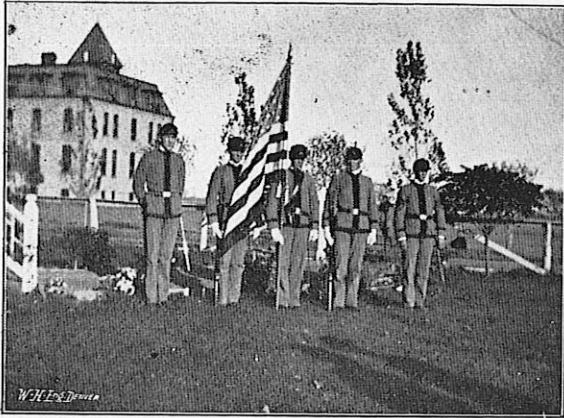
.....ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO

REGISTER:
ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO.
1902

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR 1903-1904
SESSION OF 1902-1903

THE NEW MEXICO MILITARY INSTITUTE

ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO



THE ATTENTION OF ALL interested in education is respectfully invited to the following special advantages offered by this institution :

I. Its Military System, which by an enforced regularity in food, sleep and exercise promotes muscular development and physical health, gives a manly, erect and soldierly carriage and creates habits of promptitude, order, discipline and subordination. All outside distinctions being removed, each youth is cast upon his individual responsibility, and the virtues of self-reliance and force of character are inculcated. The system is equal, uniform, and wholesomely restraining without rigor.

II. Its Complete Academic Curriculum, which embraces the study of English, Mathematics, Latin, Greek, Spanish, German, French, History, Physics, Geology and Astronomy, Chemistry and Drawing, and Business.

III. Its System of Instruction, by which the classes are divided into sections and accurately graded.

By this means each student secures a share of the personal attention of the Instructor.

IV. Its Economy. The total necessary expenses of a student are less than \$225 for the session of nine months. Of this amount \$200 paid in advance covers cost of tuition, board, lodging, fuel and lights, laundry and medical attention ; \$19 covers cost of the best uniform and \$6 for books.

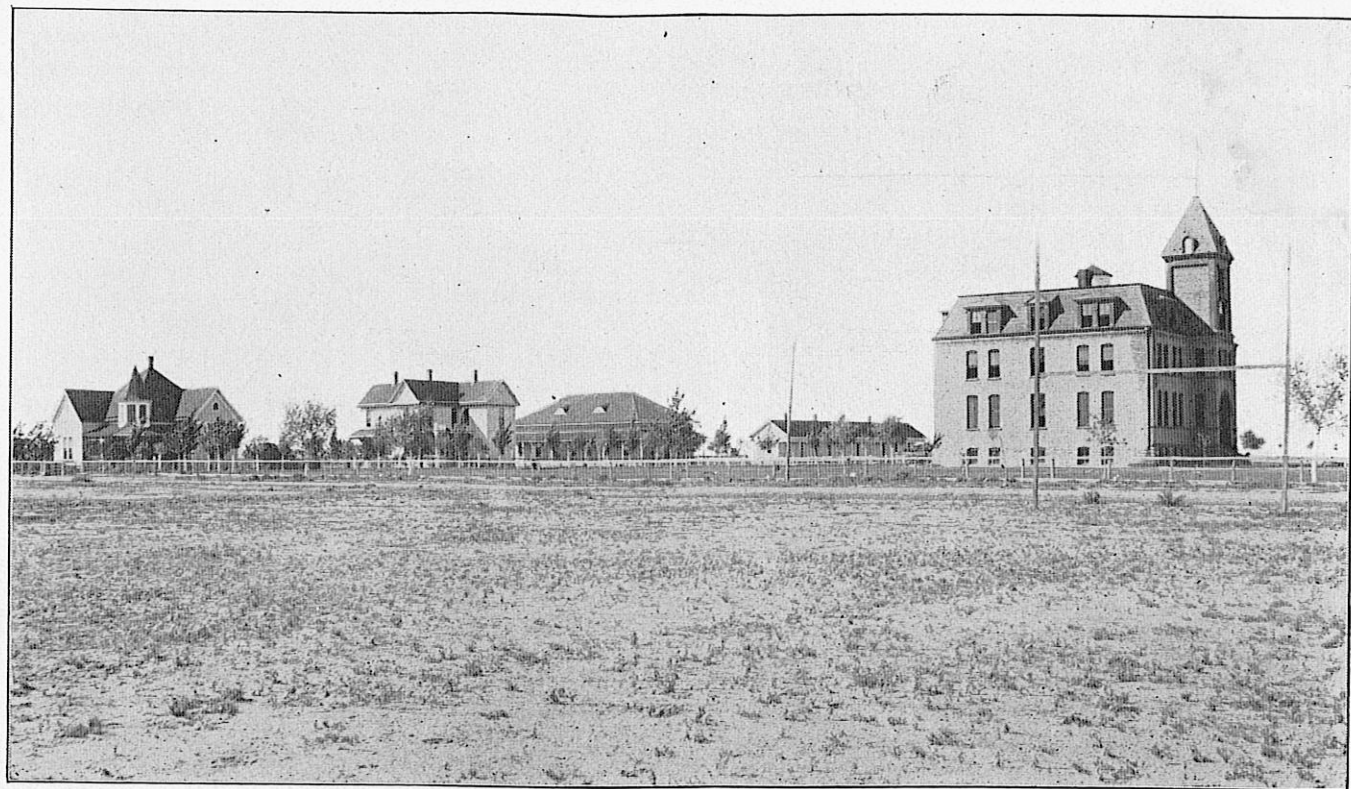
V. Its Salubrious Location. Situated in the beautiful Pecos Valley, 3,700 feet above sea level, the climate is mild and health giving. The health of its students is always excellent.

Address

SUPERINTENDENT N. M. M. I.,

ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO.





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BAND MUSIC

PROF. JOHN FLETCHER

REGISTER OF CADETS, SESSION 1901-02

(Arranged in Classes in Order of Class Standing)

FIRST CLASS, GRADUATES 1902

- | | | |
|---|-------------------|-----------|
| 1 | L. T. Buell..... | Cerrillos |
| 2 | G. W. Read..... | Roswell |
| 3 | E. Patterson..... | Roswell |

SECOND CLASS

- | | | |
|---|---------------------|----------|
| 1 | B. M. Thomas..... | Santa Fe |
| 2 | F. Brueggemann..... | Raton |
| 3 | B. Totzek..... | Roswell |
| 4 | E. R. Bowie..... | Gallup |
| 5 | A. A. Ririe..... | Bonito |

THIRD CLASS

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1 | H. H. Howell..... | Roswell |
| 2 | T. H. Wren..... | Lacrosse, Ark. |
| 3 | L. S. Nordstrum..... | Raton |
| 4 | R. N. Smith..... | Chaves County |
| 5 | L. M. Brownell..... | Ely, Minn. |
| 6 | J. A. Wamsley..... | Clayton |
| 7 | T. F. Crumpacker..... | La Porte, Ind. |
| 7 | G. H. Willingham..... | McMillan |
| 9 | D. E. Pruitt..... | Roswell |

- | | | |
|----|---------------------|----------|
| 10 | F. R. Crandall..... | Santa Fe |
| 11 | J. W. Chaves..... | Santa Fe |

FOURTH CLASS

- | | | |
|----|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | R. H. Crews..... | Hillsboro |
| 2 | C. E. Kunz..... | Albuquerque |
| 3 | S. R. Smith..... | Chaves County |
| 4 | C. R. Easley..... | Santa Fe |
| 5 | J. S. Kittredge..... | San Francisco, Cal. |
| 5 | L. C. Morse..... | Raton |
| 5 | M. B. Paden..... | White Oaks |
| 8 | C. R. Dwire..... | Taos |
| 9 | R. C. K. Macalester..... | Denver, Colo. |
| 10 | E. A. Lohman..... | Las Cruces |
| 10 | J. G. Miller..... | Santa Fe |
| 10 | H. Upton..... | Deming |
| 13 | B. H. Schwerdtfeger..... | Lincoln, Ill. |
| 13 | W. Weimann..... | Albuquerque |
| 15 | E. S. Collord..... | Hillsboro |
| 15 | J. F. Roberts..... | Tularosa |
| 15 | J. A. Young..... | Gallup |

REGISTER OF CADETS, SESSION 1901-2

18 W. Bell.....Raton
 18 H. M. Shaw.....Las Vegas
 20 W. Frank, Jr.....Los Alamos
 21 E. J. Buss.....Chaves County
 21 L. G. Gallegos.....Clayton
 21 J. C. Mooar.....Snyder, Texas
 24 E. Fleming.....Silver City
 24 J. B. Smith.....Buffalo, Okla
 26 E. McElroy.....Davenport, Iowa
 27 C. D. Moore.....El Paso, Texas
 28 W. G. Neher.....Albuquerque
 29 R. L. Honeywell.....Valencia
 30 T. J. Barfield.....Carlsbad
 31 E. W. Collins.....Minco, I. T.
 32 W. J. Owens.....Hope
 33 W. H. Johnson.....Roswell
 34 P. J. Harrison.....Socorro
 35 V. Fountain.....Amarillo, Texas
 36 H. C. Becket.....Hope
 37 M. Livingstone.....Malaga
 38 J. E. Upton.....Deming
 39 R. H. Robeson.....Rochester, N. Y.

40 F. H. Leidner.....St. Louis, Mo.

B CLASS

1 L. Slinkard.....El Paso, Texas
 2 W. P. Winter.....El Paso, Texas
 3 D. L. Wildy.....Roswell
 4 R. Gronsky.....Fort Worth, Texas
 5 D. Hamilton.....Chicago, Ill.
 6 V. D. Howe.....El Paso, Texas
 7 L. E. Bradfield.....Madison, Kan
 8 W. W. Lumbley.....Picacho
 9 F. M. Ascarate.....Las Cruces
 10 A. J. Bryson.....Hagerman
 11 P. Phillips.....Alto
 12 W. E. Johnston.....Midland, Texas
 13 J. P. Dunnahoo.....Hondo
 14 T. Ramirez.....El Paso, Texas

A CLASS

1 C. Pridemore.....Richardson
 2 N. Pridemore.....Richardson
 3 H. E. Clifton.....Clifton, Ariz.
 4 M. Chavez.....Picacho
 5 W. Slinkard.....El Paso, Texas
 6 D. D. Potter.....Clifton, Ariz.

ROLL OF HONOR

Cadets Receiving No Demerits, Session 1901-1902

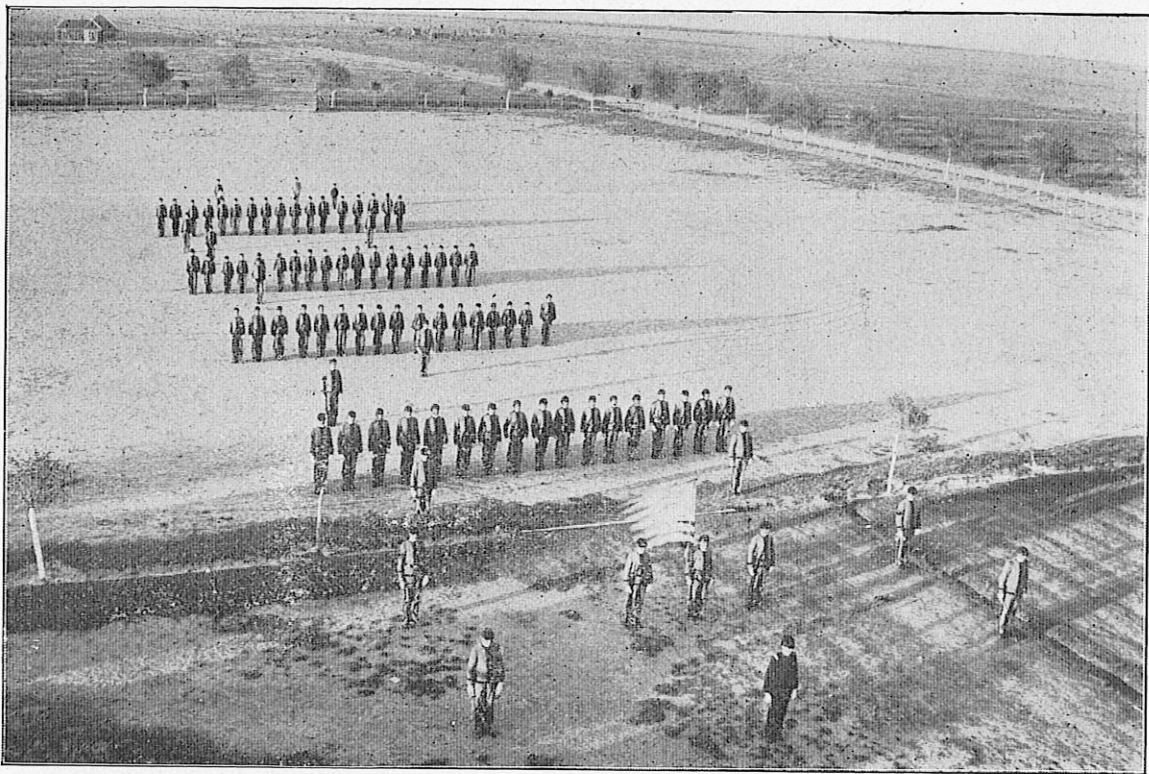
L. T. Buell	E. Patterson	G. W. Read
B. M. Thomas	F. Brueggemann	B. Totzek
L. M. Brownell	H. H. Howell	L. S. Nordstrum
D. E. Pruit	R. N. Smith	J. A. Wamsley
T. H. Wren	C. R. Dwire	J. S. Kittredge
S. R. Smith	E. S. Collord	W. Frank, Jr.
J. G. Miller	J. F. Roberts	W. H. Lumbley
	Neal Pridemore	

Cadets Whose Average for the Session Was as Much as 90 per Cent

L. T. Buell	H. H. Howell	T. H. Wren
R. H. Crews	C. E. Kunz	B. M. Thomas
Clay Pridemore	Neal Pridemore	L. Slinkard

Medalists

Scholarship in Collegiate Department, H. H. Howell. Scholarship in Preparatory Department, Clay Pridemore.
Competitive Drill, D. E. Pruit. Oratorical, L. G. Gallegos.
Athletic, C. R. Dwire.



ON THE PARADE GROUNDS, NEW MEXICO MILITARY INSTITUTE

REGISTER OF CADETS, SESSION 1902-03

FIRST CLASS

E. R. Bowie.....Gallup
 F. Brueggemann.....Raton
 B. M. Thomas.....Santa Fe
 B. Totzek.....Roswell

SECOND CLASS

L. M. Brownell.....Ely, Minn
 I. D. Budd.....Chicago, Ohio
 J. W. Cheaves.....Santa Fe
 F. R. Crandall.....Santa Fe
 H. H. Howell.....Roswell
 D. E. Pruitt.....Roswell
 A. A. Ririe.....Bonito
 B. L. Sheridan.....Roswell
 R. N. Smith.....Chaves Co
 T. H. Wren.....Lacrosse, Ark

THIRD CLASS

T. J. Barfield.....Carlsbad
 W. Bell.....Raton
 E. S. Collord.....Hillsboro
 R. H. Crews.....Hillsboro

T. F. Crumpacker.....La Porte, Ind
 H. M. Dow.....McMillán
 C. R. Dwire.....Taos
 C. R. Easley.....Santa Fe
 E. Fleming.....Silver City
 W. Frank, Jr.....Los Alamos
 L. G. Gallegos.....Clayton
 B. Hull.....Ft. Worth, Texas
 J. S. Kittredge.....San Francisco, Cal
 C. E. Kunz.....Albuquerque
 E. A. Lohman.....Las Cruces
 J. C. Mooar.....Snyder, Texas
 L. C. Morse.....Raton
 O. Officer.....Raton
 S. Officer.....Raton
 M. B. Paden.....White Oaks
 R. B. Pruitt.....Roswell
 J. F. Roberts.....Tularosa
 B. H. Schwerdtfeger.....Lincoln, Ill
 H. M. Shaw.....Las Vegas
 S. R. Smith.....Chaves Co
 J. A. Young.....Gallup

FOURTH CLASS

F. M. Ascarate..... Las Cruces
 V. Clark,..... Raton
 R. Gronsky..... Fort Worth, Texas
 H. A. Fielder..... Silver City
 E. Head..... Santa Rita
 C. N. Hilton..... San Antonio
 R. L. Honeywell..... Valencia
 R. C. Lucas..... Carlsbad
 E. V. Ludlum..... Cimarron
 R. H. Ludlum..... Cimarron
 H. Lyon..... Raton
 B. S. Marcus..... Tucumcari
 G. Marsh..... Santa Fe
 R. Martinez..... Taos
 C. D. Moore..... El Paso, Texas
 H. W. Morrow..... Roswell
 W. G. Neher..... Albuquerque
 H. P. Phillips..... El Paso
 C. S. Quickel..... Albuquerque
 A. R. Seamon..... El Paso, Texas
 W. H. Seamon, Jr..... El Paso, Texas
 C. N. Seargeant..... Marshall, Mo
 L. Slinkard..... El Paso, Texas

R. L. Smith..... Roswell
 R. H. Springer,..... El Paso, Texas
 W. E. Talbot..... Albuquerque
 H. Tepe..... Canadian, Texas
 D. L. Wildy..... Roswell
 W. P. Winter..... El Paso Texas

B CLASS

W. Belt..... Lordsburg
 C. Clements..... Roswell
 G. Clements..... Roswell
 R. Curtis..... Henrietta, Texas
 C. N. Daugherty..... Penasco
 L. A. De Mers..... Los Angeles, Cala
 J. Fall..... El Paso, Texas
 H. F. Leland..... Roswell
 W. McCracken..... Deming
 E. J. Montoya..... San Antonio
 H. Morris..... Roswell
 H. C. Petty..... Roswell
 C. Pridemore..... Richardson
 N. Pridemore..... Richardson
 H. G. Smith..... Santa Rosa
 J. Stewart..... Tucumcari
 F. Wolford..... Clayton

A. CLASS

P. N. Analla.....Hondo
R. Bowen.....Pecos, Texas
H. E. Clifton.....Clifton, Ariz.
E. Conway.....Las Cruces
G. Fowler.....Morenci, Ariz
C. R. Gholson.....Puerto

E. S. Gholson.....Puerto
C. V. Hunt.....Albuquerque
J. Martin.....Taos
D. D. Potter.....Clifton, Ariz
L. J. Rosenthal.....Las Vegas
W. Slinkard.....El Paso, Texas
S. Young.....Denver, Colo



BATTALION ORGANIZATION

For instruction in infantry tactics and in military police and discipline, the cadets are organized into a battalion of from two to four companies under the Commandant of Cadets. The officers and non-commissioned officers are selected from those cadets who have been most studious and soldier-like in the performance of their duties, and most exemplary in their general deportment.

BATTALION STAFF

E. R. BOWIE.....	Captain and Adjutant
T. H. WREN.....	Lieutenant and Quartermaster
B. M. THOMAS.....	Sergeant Major
J. S. KITTREDGE.....	Color Sergeant
F. R. CRANDALL.....	Bugler

Co. A

Co. B

Co. C

CAPTAINS

L. M. Brownell	F. Brueggemann	T. F. Crumpacker
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FIRST LIEUTENANTS

D. E. Pruitt	C. R. Dwire	E. A. Lohman
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SECOND LIEUTENANTS

W. Bell	J. W. Chaves	A. A. Ririe
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FIRST SERGEANTS

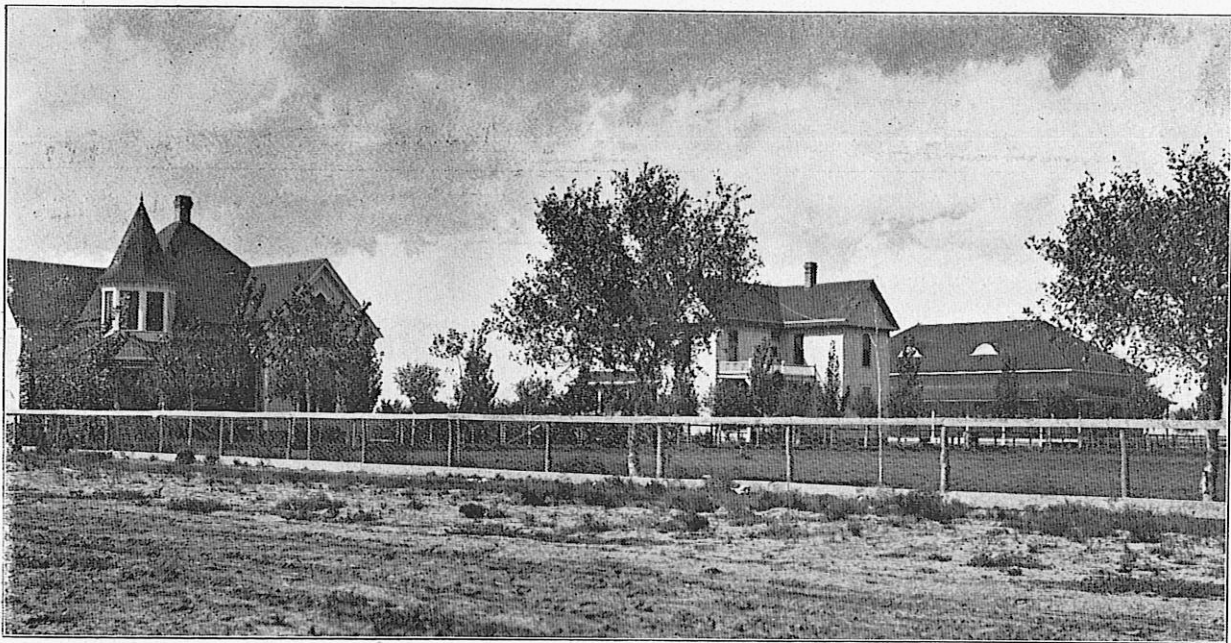
T. J. Barfield	R. N. Smith	H. H. Howell
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SERGEANTS

C. R. Easley	E. S. Collord	C. E. Kunz
J. A. Young	S. R. Smith	R. H. Crews
W. Frank	B. L. Sheridan	M. B. Paden

CORPORALS

W. P. Winter	B. H. Schwerdtfeger	L. C. Morse
W. G. Neher	R. Gronsky	J. F. Roberts
J. C. Moorar	C. N. Daugherity	C. N. Seargeant
E. D. Fleming	R. C. Lucas	D. L. Wildy



NEW MEXICO MILITARY INSTITUTE COTTAGES AND GYMNASIUM

NEW MEXICO MILITARY INSTITUTE

HISTORICAL

THE NEW MEXICO MILITARY INSTITUTE was established by an act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico passed in 1893 providing for a Military School at Roswell, Chaves County. In 1895 Mr. J. J. Hagerman donated forty acres of ground for a building site and the Legislative Assembly authorized an annual Territorial tax levy of twenty one-hundredths of one mill for the maintenance of its School of Arms and the issue of bonds to the amount of fifteen thousand dollars for the erection of suitable buildings. As the Congress of the United States failed to approve the acts of the Legislature until 1897, the Regents appointed under the act could do nothing until the bonds could be negotiated. The bonds were sold in June, 1897, and the contract for the erection of barracks was let. In March, 1898, the buildings were accepted by the Regents, a superintendent, corps of instructors and domestics were employed and the school opened to students in September, 1898.

The barracks building was found inadequate to furnish dormitory room for all of those wishing to enter and in 1899 an excellent ten room dormitory and a five room residence for the superintendent were built. In the summer of 1900 a large building for gymnasium purposes was erected, but the pressure for quarters has been so great that it has each year been partially used for dormitory purposes.

The Legislative Assembly of 1899 ordered an annual Territorial tax levy of twenty-seven and one-half one-hundredths of one mill for the maintenance of the Institute, which ought to produce an income of from ten to twelve thousand dollars per year. The permanence and financial security of the school is thus established beyond controversy, for while the expenses will never fall short of twenty thousand dollars, the earnings and appro-

priations from the Territory have thus far been ample. Under recent act of Congress the school has fifty thousand acres of land, from which it is thought a considerable income will be realized.

Realizing that the good influence and usefulness of the school was being limited by its insufficient dormitory capacity, the thirty-fourth Legislative Assembly in 1901 passed a bill appropriating twenty-five thousand dollars in bonds to be secured by twenty-five thousand acres of land, to be used for the construction of additional buildings. These bonds are to bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum and are to be issued and negotiated under the direction of the Treasurer of the Territory. As soon as the money from these bonds is realized, the erection of the building will be begun. The bill validating these bonds was passed by the House of Representatives during the long session of the present House, but failed to reach a vote in the Senate. The enrollment at the Institute the present session was so large that the Regents were forced to erect a twelve-room dormitory during the month of October.

LOCATION

The New Mexico Military Institute is located in Chaves County, just beyond the corporate limits of the town of Roswell in the beautiful Pecos Valley, the garden spot of New Mexico. The school buildings are on a mesa, 3,700 feet above the level of the sea and considerably higher than the town.

The town of Roswell has a population of about 4,500 people, cultivated, law-abiding, sober and industrious. The leading religious denominations have well organized churches. The town maintains excellent graded public schools. The moral and social influences are necessarily good.

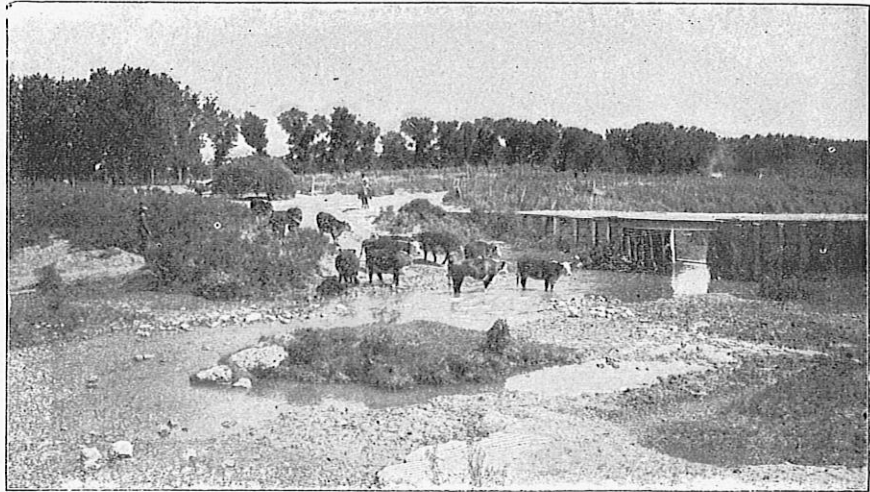
Roswell is on the Pecos Valley & Northeastern Railroad, a part of the Santa Fe system, which connects with the Texas & Pacific at Pecos, Texas, and the Fort Worth & Denver Railroad at Amarillo, Texas. It is also

reached by a daily stage line from Lincoln, New Mexico, and a tri-weekly stage from Fort Sumner, New Mexico.

The climate is incomparable in its perfection. The air is pure and bracing and the water is excellent. There is very little snow or rain during the entire session and not a day when the sun does not shine. It is thus possible for the student to spend a great part of his leisure out of doors, and it is never necessary to omit the military exercises on account of wet or inclement weather.

The Pecos Valley is celebrated throughout the world as a health resort. It is at an altitude to secure pure, invigorating air and not high enough to induce the heart and nervous troubles incident to higher localities. The Valley has also become famous as a fruit growing country. The water-melons, cantaloupes, apples and other fruits are delicious and are finding markets all over the country. The local market is of course well supplied. The country is magnificently adapted for stock raising, its principal industry, and the beautiful alfalfa farms and groves of trees around Roswell make it a very pretty town.

The farmers do not have to depend upon the rain supply, for there is an abundance of fresh water from



MILNE BUSH RANCH NEAR ROSWELL.

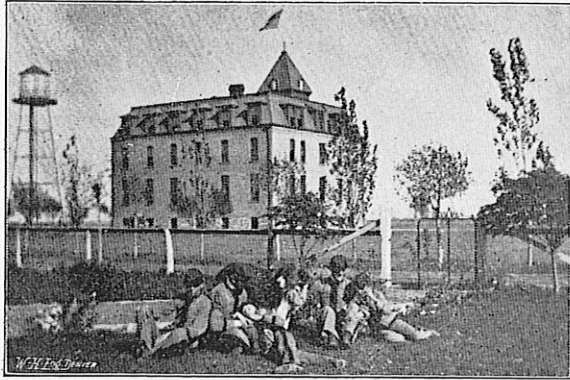
the great springs and artesian wells. These facts render the town one of the most desirable places of residence in the Union.

The Institute has considerable patronage from the eastern and northern states. Boys of weak lungs, delicate constitution or health impaired by malaria or nervous disorders soon become strong and vigorous when placed at the New Mexico Military Institute. All cadets upon entrance are carefully examined by the Surgeon of the Institute. It is therefore practically impossible for latent disease to escape prompt attention.



BUILDINGS AND FURNISHINGS

THE total amount expended for fixtures and furniture somewhat exceeds \$50,000. The Institute Barracks are of brick, trimmed with red sandstone, three stories, with grey stone basement, the four floors all lighted by gas, heated by steam, with hot and cold water on every floor, perfect fire apparatus throughout the building, lavatories and baths, modern water closets and complete system of water works and sewerage. The Regents, during 1899, built and furnished, in addition, an excellent ten-room dormitory and a five-room residence. In the summer of 1900 they erected a large building for gymnasium purposes, which, on account of pressure for accommodations was partitioned off and used as a dormitory. This building has reverted to its original purpose, having been fitted up with modern apparatus. In October, 1902, a 12-room dormitory building was erected



and the pressure for accommodations temporarily relieved.

The school rooms and section rooms are on the first floor and are furnished with best adjustable chair desks and folding seats.

The furnishings of the cadets' bed rooms are substantial and well adapted to their needs. Each student has a first-class iron bedstead and mattress; each room two beds, a table, chairs, washstand, etc. There are no large dormitories where several dozen sleep and live together; two students are put into a room. There are thirty bed rooms in the main building, three in the gymnasium building, ten in the cottage, twelve

in the new building and five in the residence proper.

Besides the barracks and residence buildings within the ten-acre enclosure, are the power house, gas plant, a 10,000-gallon water tank, the six-acre parade ground and ample space for exercise and recreation. The grounds, which embrace forty acres of level land, have been planted with trees and set in Bermuda grass.

FACULTY AND OFFICERS

The faculty consists of seven vigorous young men, all experienced teachers and graduates of good colleges and universities in various parts of the Union. In addition the Regents have employed two instructors in vocal, instrumental and band music.

The institution has a surgeon regularly employed to look after the health of the cadets, examine them carefully and prescribe for any sickness.

TABLE

Special pains are taken to give plenty of good, wholesome food, clean, comfortable quarters, and as good a living as can be found at any school of this kind in the world. The superintendent and instructors are required to live at the Institute and take their meals in the mess hall with the cadets.

SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

The course of instruction at the New Mexico Military Institute has for its object the training and preparing of young men to worthily take their part in the great world of action, whose ever-changing conditions demand a trained and ready mind to cope with its problems. In view of the imperfect elementary training with which many young men enter college, a part of the four years' course must be devoted to general education as distinguished from special or technical education, and the aim is to select for mental drill such subjects as constitute the scientific basis of all technical courses.

The primary object of general education is to develop the faculties and to mature the powers of the mind—to teach one how to think. In building its curriculum, the Institute has had in view the selection of those studies which while cultivating and developing the faculties of the mind will also have a practical value in the activities of life. Direct and immediate connection is sought between general education and that special or technical training which prepares a man to "discharge in the best manner the special narrow round of duty which the subdivision of labor in civilized communities imposes upon the individual as his special contribution to the Common-



DRIVEWAY AND COTTAGES

wealth." The general scheme, then, is to base the general educational course upon the sciences, with a view to their application in technical courses already established and to be established; but this not to the exclusion of features of literary culture. The course of instruction hereinafter set forth in detail will indicate how this is effected. At present all cadets pursue the prescribed curriculum, which includes the English language, Mathematics, History and Science, Spanish or Latin, French or German.

METHODS OF INSTRUCTION

Instruction is given by recitation from approved text-books, supplemented by lectures and by practical work in the laboratories and in the field. The educational value of this practical work is great; "a knowledge of chemical and physical facts and laws is vividly impressed upon the mind, and at the same time valuable training in methods of experimental investigation is acquired," which admits of infinite extension. With a view to thoroughness of instruction, and to secure the personal attention of the instructor to every member of the class, classes are sub-divided into sections, the number of sections depending upon the number of cadets in the class. A certain number from each section are sent to the board to make diagrams, put down the work and discuss the subjects assigned for the day; others are questioned, the instructor comments, enlarges and explains, as occasion may require. This system of constant blackboard exercise tends to produce self-possession, clearness and logical method of thought and expression.

COURSE OF STUDY

Experience has demonstrated that at least two preparatory classes are necessary in addition to the four usual collegiate classes. Cadets holding county appointments must be able to enter the Fourth or lowest Collegiate Class, for it is not probable that an appointee will hold his commission longer than four years, and it is to the interest of all concerned that the appointee finish the entire course to graduation.

In order to enter the Fourth Class, the applicant must have a fair knowledge of English Grammar, Arithmetic, United States History and Geography, and be able to read aloud intelligently and spell correctly. All cadets will take such classes as they may be prepared for, but Territorial appointees must enter at or above the Fourth Class.

The preparatory classes are for the present maintained especially for the benefit of young boys or poorly advanced students old enough to do sometimes two classes within a single year. After a few years they will be abolished and all students be required to enter at the Fourth Class or higher.

The school offers particular advantages in and lays great stress upon the study of English, Mathematics, Latin and Spanish. These four studies run through the entire collegiate course, and care is taken that the student is well grounded in them.

ENGLISH. The Fourth Class having had preparation in the Preparatory Department in Elementary English and Language Lessons, enters upon the study of Advanced English Grammar, with exercises in Composition. The Third Class studies Rhetoric, continuing its work in Composition. The Second Class devotes itself to the

study of English and American Literature, paying particular attention to prose. The First Class continues the study of English and American prose and poetry, with advanced theme-writing and weekly extracts of selected English and American classics. The library furnishes excellent material for the work in this department.

TEXT BOOKS: Metcalf & Bright's Language Lessons, Reed & Kellogg's Graded Lessons in English, Reed & Kellogg's Higher Lessons in English, Locke & Emerson's Composition and Rhetoric, Backus' Shaw's Introduction to English and American Literature, Taine's English Literature.

MATHEMATICS. In this practical age, and especially in this country, it is of paramount importance that the student be thoroughly grounded in mathematical branches. Having mastered the theory of numbers and Arithmetic in the lower class, in which essentials care is taken that the student is thoroughly prepared, the Fourth Class enters upon the study of Advanced Arithmetic and Algebra. The Third Class studies Algebra and Geometry. The Second Class studies Trigonometry and Surveying, and the First Class Analytic Geometry and Calculus.

TEXT BOOKS: White's Complete Arithmetic, Wells' Algebra, Wentworth's Geometry, Wells' Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Raymond's Surveying, Nichols' Analytic Geometry, Osborne's Differential and Integral Calculus.

LATIN. Believing that there is no system of education worthy of the name that does not embrace the study of Latin, and considering it very important not only for its own rich literature, but also because it is almost indispensable for any true knowledge of the English language, this study is insisted upon.

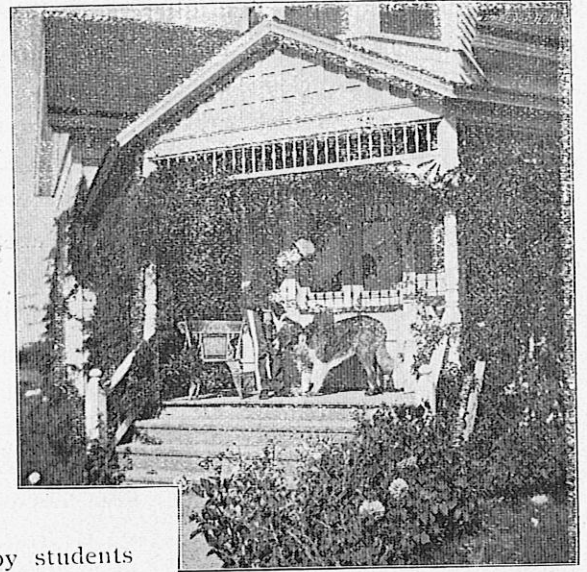
Latin is begun by the Fourth Class, which is thoroughly drilled in the forms of the language. As soon as possible reading is commenced. The work of the Third Class consists of translation, Grammar and exercises. Caesar and Cicero are read. The grammar and exercise work is continued throughout the course. In addition

the Second Class reads Cicero, Sallust and Livy, and the First Class reads Virgil and Horace.

TEXT BOOKS: Collar & Daniell's First Year Latin, Rolfe & Dennison's Junior Latin Book, West's Latin Grammar, Gildersleeve's Exercise Book, Gildersleeve's Grammar, Caesar's Gallic War, Cicero's Orations, Sallust's Cataline and Jugurtha, Livy's Rome, Virgil's Aeneid and Horace's Odes and Epodes.

SPANISH. It has been considered of importance to make the study of the Spanish languages one of the strongest features of the course of study at the New Mexico Military Institute and in accordance with this purpose a thorough course has been planned. Experience has demonstrated to us that best results in the study of languages have been obtained by students having a good knowledge of English. For these reasons the study of Spanish is begun by the Fourth Class and continued through the four years of the Collegiate Department.

The Fourth Class studies Grammar, is drilled in the forms with the help of a "Practical Course" by Montano and Languellier and reads Matzke's Spanish Reader. The Third Class continues the work in Grammar and reads Alarcon's El Capitan Veneno. The Second Class studies Gramatica Historico-Comparada de la Lengua



Castellana; Retorica y Poetica and reads *La Historia de Nuevo Mexico*. The First Class continues the above work with *Literatura Espanola* and reads Galdos' *Dona Perfecta*. The Department subscribes to and reads in class *El Nuevo Mexicano*, of Santa Fe.

With the above four studies as a nucleus, the Departments of History, Ancient and Modern Languages and Science are built up and full and complete instruction is given.

HISTORY. A systematic study of General History, English History and American History is required. References are given to standard works of History, in which the library is rich.

History is taught as being life, not a mere record of events. The aim is to show how the workings of the human mind find their expression in outward events, and how these facts in turn influence the life and opinions of people. Particular attention is given to a thorough study of the great movements in the world's history as to their causes, unity and differentiations according to national and physical characteristics. The great institutions of the present are not the creations of a day, but the results of movements originating in prehistoric ages; therefore a knowledge of their development is indispensable to the man who wishes to understand the present and to know how it came to be what it is. Five courses of study are offered.

1—BEGINNER'S (UNITED STATES) HISTORY. Facts must be acquired before a deeper study of history is attempted. This course places before the pupil the lives of the great Americans who have influenced public life.

2—GENERAL HISTORY. A study of the life and institutions of Greece, Rome and of Europe in general from earliest times until the present day.

3—ENGLISH HISTORY. This course brings out the offerings of England to modern civilization; it investigates the evolution of a representative government.

4—**AMERICAN HISTORY.** The aim is to discover the sources and evolution of the present government of our country.

5—**HISTORY OF NEW MEXICO.** A study is made of the history of the Territory with special reference to the influences exerted by the Spanish race.

TEXT BOOKS: Montgomery's Leading Facts of English History, Montgomery's Leading Facts of American History, Myers' General History, Barnes' History of the United States.

CHEMISTRY. A small working laboratory has been added to the equipment of the Institute and a two years' course in this important study is given. **TEXT BOOKS:** Peter's Modern Chemistry, Harris' Qualitative Analysis, Remsen's Organic Chemistry. For reference, Bloxam's Chemistry.

PHYSICS. This subject is taught in the Second Class. **TEXT BOOK:** Crew's Elements of Physics.

GEOLOGY AND ASTRONOMY. A valuable and practical one year's course in these subjects is given. **TEXT BOOKS:** Scott's Introduction to the Study of Geology, Young's Astronomy.

GREEK. For the advantage of those wishing to enter college, an elective course in Greek is offered. Thorough and complete preparation is given. **TEXT BOOKS:** White's First Greek Book, Goodwin's Grammar, Xenophon's Anabasis and Memorabilia, Plato's Phaedo and Gorgias.

GERMAN. Next to Spanish the most useful and practical of the modern languages. A two year's course is given.

TEXT BOOKS: Joynes-Meissner's German Grammar, Stein's Exercises. Glueck Auf, Storm's Immensee, Von Hillern's Hoehrer als die Kirche, Schiller's Wilhelm Tell, Lessing's Nathan der Weise and Minna von Barnhelm.

FRENCH. A two-years' course in French is given. **TEXT BOOKS:** Muzzarelli's French Course; Selections from French prose and poetry; Whitney's Grammar, Hugo, Voltaire, Racine, Moliere.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT and POLITICAL ECONOMY. The essentials of these subjects are taught in a one year course.

TEXT BOOKS: Norton & Fitch's New Civil Government, Laughlin's Elements of Political Economy.

BUSINESS COURSE

"Commerce is King," remarked Thomas Carlisle. To satisfy the wish of many of our patrons it has been deemed advisable to offer a practical commercial education as a means of preparation to students who desire to enter business life. A business Department has been thoroughly organized and the following branches are taught:

BOOKKEEPING. The student is started at the foundation principles, and advances step by step through the course, each rule and principle being explained and the reasons for everything done thoroughly fixed in the mind of the learner. After the student has mastered the principles of bookkeeping and understands how to apply the rules of debit and credit in every variety of transaction, how to post accounts in a ledger, make out statements, keep a cash book, etc., he is then advanced to another department where he is required to make transactions with other students and properly record the same in his books. Thus, he learns to make entries directly from the bills or vouchers, instead of from a text book. He also learns to draw up a great variety of papers, while the meaning of each is impressed upon his mind. The aim of the system is to teach bookkeeping both theoretically and practically. All the details of the work of a business office are here illustrated. Students are required to copy, file and index letters by both the alphabetical and numeral system, use a card index, make out bills and perform a great variety of duties similar in all respects to those in actual business.

COMMERCIAL LAW. Each subject is carefully explained and illustrated. Special attention is given to

negotiable paper and the drawing of simple contracts, the rights and duties of partners towards each other, the obligations of employers and employees, etc. While not making lawyers of our students, we aim to teach them a sufficient knowledge of law to keep them out of legal difficulties, at least.

LETTER WRITING. The mechanical arrangement of the parts of a letter receives careful attention, and the language and style is the subject of frequent drill practice and work.

STENOGRAPHY and TYPEWRITING. Along with these are taught spelling, punctuation, the proper use of capital letters, paragraphing, discrimination in the use of words, etc. This work has proven of immense importance and value to the business world during the past few years, and the stenographer is now an essential part of the corps of office workers. A practical stenographer is in charge of this class. Spanish stenography is also taught to students familiar with the Spanish language.

We do not pretend to furnish practical business experience. We are but potent auxiliaries, instrumental in affording that preliminary knowledge and discipline which enables its possessor to readily and intelligently enter upon a business career.

TEXT BOOKS: The Tablet Method of Bookkeeping and Business Training, The Cabinet System of Actual Business Training, Fitch's New Commercial Law, Actual Business Dictator, Graham's Hand Book of Standard Phonography, Benedict's English Punctuation, Lester Barker's English-Spanish Phonography.

POST GRADUATE WORK. Post-graduate work is desired and encouraged, and every graduate will be offered the opportunity to continue his studies in any Department that he may desire.

The entire Course of Study is as follows:

PREPARATORY CLASSES

CLASS A—Language Lessons; Reading; Spelling; United States History; Arithmetic; Descriptive Geography, and Writing.

CLASS B—English Grammar; Arithmetic; Spelling; Ancient and Mediaval History; Physical Geography and Writing.

COLLEGIATE CLASSES

FOURTH CLASS—Arithmetic and Algebra; English Grammar; English History; Spanish; Latin, and Drawing.

THIRD CLASS—Algebra and Geometry; Rhetoric; Spanish; Latin; Civil Government and Economics.

SECOND CLASS—Trigonometry and Surveying; English Literature; Spanish; Latin; Greek; German; French; Chemistry; Physics and Tactics.

FIRST CLASS—Analytic Geometry and Calculus; English Literature; Spanish; Latin; Greek; German; French; Chemistry; Geology and Astronomy.

GRADUATION

The Govenor and Board of Regents and Faculty of the Institute confer the Degree of Graduate upon any cadet found qualified to receive it, after examination upon all the branches of the arts and sciences, and of literature taught at the Institute.

MILITARY SYSTEM

A great educator has said: "Under a system of military education it would seem that there must be a loss in the time and energy available for the usual academic work. Experience has proven that the very opposite is true. It is seen that the time devoted to military instruction and exercise is more than compensated for by the increased mental activity and vigor of the student. His attention is sharpened and his intellect quickened. He is more alert and can acquire more in a given time. It is not every youth who is studious by nature and who acquires knowledge from the love of acquiring. To accomplish the best results, the young student should be placed in surroundings favorable to industry; he should breathe a busy atmosphere. In the public school, left to himself to regulate his hours of study, and exposed to the innumerable temptations of society and good fellowship, the pupil unconsciously or heedlessly loses valuable time. In a military school it is otherwise. Life is as regular as clock work. Not only recitation and drill, but also recreation, study and even sleep have their allotted hours. In this way the pupil learns method and acquires good mental habits. There is no other system by which are instilled so thoroughly order, patience, punctuality, cheerful obedience, respect for one's superiors and a sense of duty, honor and manliness."

Governments, corporations and individuals are unanimous in expressing a preference for young men who have received such training, and under present political and industrial conditions there is a stronger demand for such training than ever before in the country's history. The far reaching effects of the present national policy



are likely to have no parallel. For this cause the New Mexico Military Institute lays especial stress upon military training and a perfect mastery of the Spanish language, designing to fit young men for that particular form of civil life upon which it seems probable that large numbers will shortly enter—men who know thoroughly the two languages of the western hemisphere, able to become soldiers within a few hours, trained to systematic habits and business methods, educated sufficiently well to manage any form of business entrusted to them and morally reliable as well as intellectually and physically competent.

The discipline and training of military life is a valuable thing in itself. Not only does it inculcate the virtues of obedience, punctuality, and respect for superiors, but the exercise and drill attendant upon it make the body strong and active and the mind healthy, alert and eager to acquire knowledge. Instead of being a disadvantage in study, it is a decided advantage. The military department of the Institute has been brought to a high state of excellence, and its good results are shown in the manly bearing and peculiarly gratifying appearance of the cadets in their military exercises.



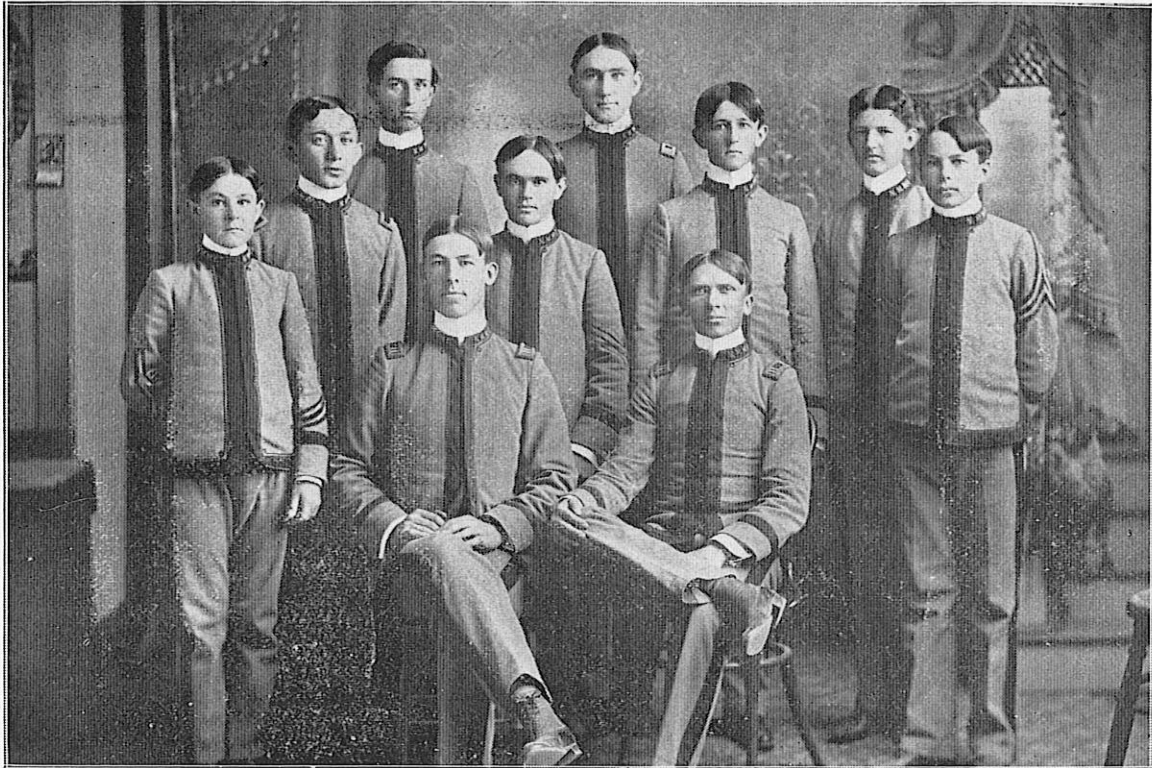
For the purpose of discipline and practical military instruction the battalion is divided into three companies, and a staff. The Commandant of Cadets is charged with the command of the battalion and is responsible for the discipline and for the theoretical and practical instruction of the corps of

cadets. He is assisted in matters of internal discipline by the officers of the Institute in general, and by the officer of the day. All cadet officers serve as officers of the day.

The cadet officers are chosen from those cadets who have been most exemplary in conduct, and most soldierly in bearing, and who are most diligent in their academic work. This opportunity for promotion creates that esprit de corps and general sentiment that condemns at once any act on the part of one of its members calculated to reflect discredit on the command at large. Feeling that he has the confidence and support of the officers of the Institute and having been placed on his honor to properly discharge the duties of his position, a cadet officer becomes an efficient aid to the maintenance of discipline ; it also causes the cadet to feel his responsibility and makes him self-reliant and manly.

Neatness of person and quarters is attained by frequent and strict inspections. The personal appearance of cadets is inspected at the morning study call and at the drill formation, and by the Commandant of Cadets at the battalion inspection. His clothes must be brushed and free from spots, his linen clean, his shoes polished, and in every way must he present a neat and soldierly appearance. Quarters are also inspected daily by an officer of the Institute and a rigid inspection is made by the Commandant every Sunday.

The military work in no wise interferes with the regular academic work, on the contrary it is a great help ; it expedites the moving of classes, insures prompt and regular attendance both upon the class room and upon the evening study hall.



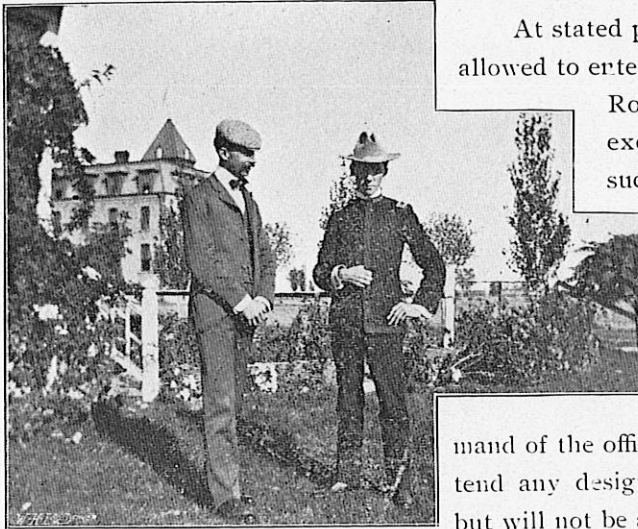
BOARD OF EDITORS OF "THE BRONCO," 1902

ROUTINE OF DUTIES

DUTY	FIRST CALL	SECOND CALL	TIME	REMARKS
Reveille.....	6:20	6:25		
Police Inspection.....		6:50		
Breakfast.....	6:55	7:00		
Sick Call.....	7:30		7:30 to 7:40	
Study and Recitations.....	7:55	8:00	8:00 to 11:55	.. Ex Saturday and Sunday
Inspection.....	8:50	9:00	Saturday only
Church.....	10:30	10:40	Sunday only
Dinner.....	11:55	12:00	Sunday 12:30 to 1:00
Commandant's Office Hour.....			12:30	
Study and Recitations.....	12:55	1:00	1:00 to 2:30	.. Ex Saturday and Sunday
Superintendent's Office Hour...			2:30 to 3:00	
Drill.....	4:50	5:00		.. Ex Saturday and Sunday
Supper.....	5:55	6:00	Sunday 5:20 to 5:50
Call to Quarters.....	6:55	7:00	Except Sunday
Study Hall.....			7:00 to 9:00Except Sunday
Tattoo.....	9:00	9:05	Except Sunday
Taps.....		9:30		

GENERAL INFORMATION

SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS PRIVILEGES



At stated periods with the permission of the Regents the cadets are allowed to entertain the public in barracks. Cadets are not allowed to visit Roswell, or to leave the enclosed limits for any cause whatever, except by special permission of the Superintendent, nor may such permission be granted save at stated hours in the afternoon.

On Sunday the cadets must attend the church designated by their parents. If there is no such denomination in Roswell, the cadet may attend any church he desires. If his parents do not desire him to attend any church in Roswell, he must march down town on Sundays with the battalion and return immediately under command of the officer detailed for that purpose. Cadets will be allowed to attend any designated Sunday School upon the written request of parents, but will not be allowed to attend services at night.

The New Mexico Military Institute is the property of the Territory, built and maintained by the people. It has nothing to do with political parties or religious denominations. While the general moral welfare of the cadets is looked after, it is both unjust and unwise to risk bringing the school under political or sectarian influ-



BASEBALL TEAM

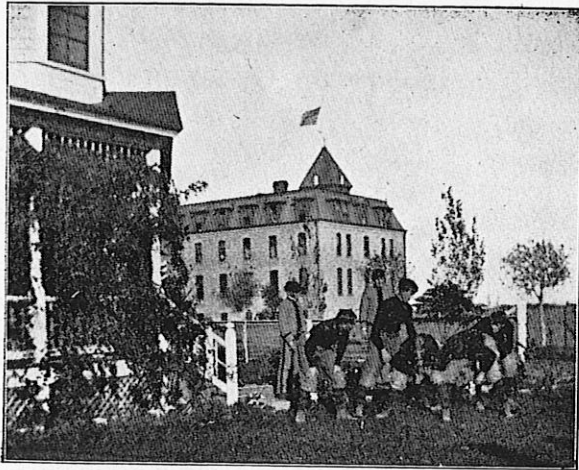
ences, however good in themselves, because in such matters the best people differ very widely, and the Institute belongs to the whole people.

Y. M. C. A.

A Young Men's Christian Association has been formed among the cadets, and its influence is very beneficial.

ATHLETICS

While cadets are not permitted to neglect either their studies or their military duties for games, sports or recreative exercises they are encouraged to so spend all their leisure time. The Instructors are employed to coach the foot ball, base ball and tennis teams, for which excellent provision is made. The Institute has always enjoyed an enviable reputation in athletics, and it will be maintained.



Athletic exercises not only tend to make vigorous, robust and self-reliant men, but perhaps nothing so powerfully conduces to create an enthusiastic college spirit.

North Spring River, less than half a mile distant, affords good swimming and rowing. People have bathed daily for years in this warm spring water—winter and summer; there are not ten days in the year when all sorts of gymnastic exercises would not be possible in the open air.

Owing to the abundance of vigorous exercise, sound food, clean baths and quarters, busy life and wholesome restraint,

the health of the cadet is superb. The effects are noticeable upon boys of all ages, the strongest and the weakest.

Great care is taken as to sanitary arrangements and the health of cadets. A regular surgeon is employed and a regular hospital maintained, for it is important, not only to take care of the sick, but to train nurses. Whenever a boy is unfit for duty, or reported ill, he is sent to the hospital and put under the charge of the school physician. It is thus impossible for him to feign illness on the one hand or suffer neglect on the other.

LIBRARY

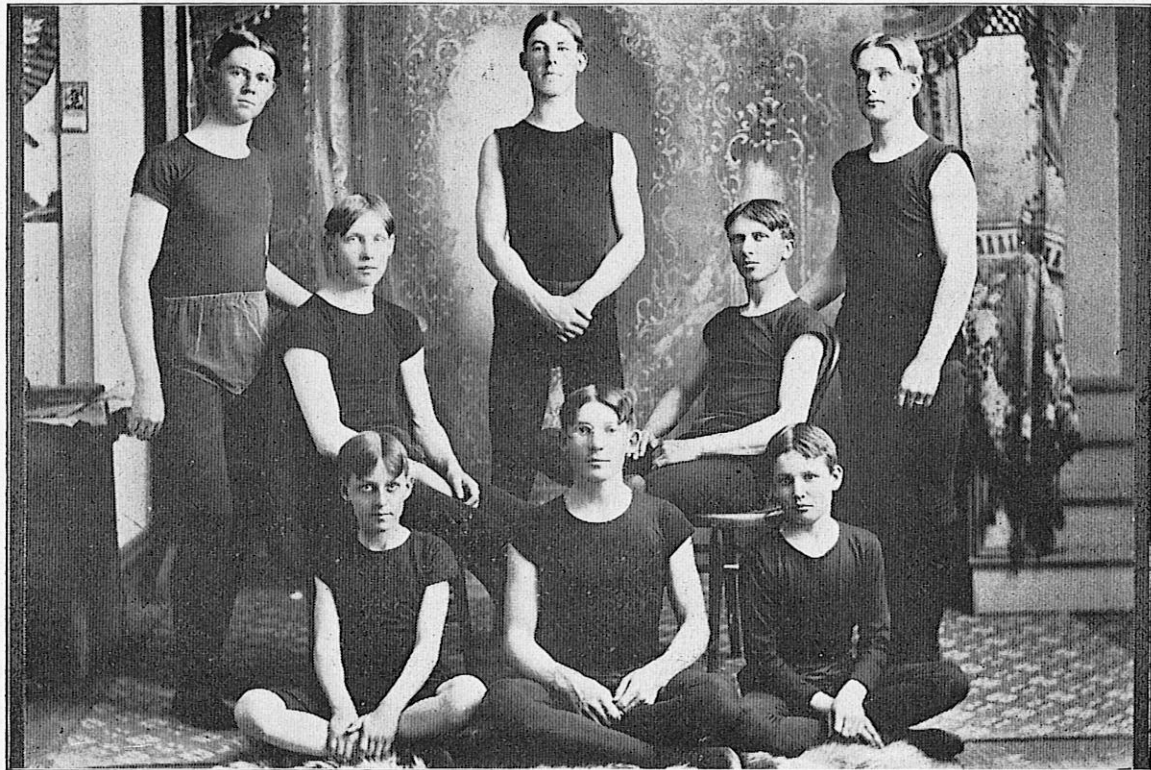
A library containing over five hundred volumes, besides many valuable government reports, is at the disposal of the cadets, and books may be taken out at stated times. The library is rich in certain departments, especially in History and Economics, and furnishes excellent material for this work. A movement is on foot to increase its scope, and donations will be gratefully accepted.

GYMNASIUM

The gymnasium building has reverted to its original purpose and has been fitted up with modern apparatus, by means of which cadets may attain special proficiency and development. It is under the charge of the Instructor in Athletics, whose duty it is to guide in all sports and prescribe judicious exercise.

MEDALS

Five gold medals are offered for the highest competitive proficiency, as follows: In the Collegiate Department; in the Preparatory Department; in the Competitive Drill; in the Oratorical Contest; in Athletics. The winner of the medal one year is ineligible thereafter for the same medal.



GYMNASIUM TEAM

TERRITORIAL APPOINTMENTS

By Section 6 of Council Bill No. 9, passed by the 34th Legislative Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico, and approved by the Governor, February 20, 1901, it is provided that "The Governor of the Territory and each member of the Council and House of Representatives composing the 34th Legislative Assembly and of each succeeding Assembly thereafter, of the Territory of New Mexico, shall have the privilege of appointing one cadet from his district to said Military Institute, who shall be by the said Board of Regents received and furnished military training and equipment, tuition, lodging and medical attendance, free of cost, and board at actual cost to the Institute, for the period of two scholastic years, from the first Monday in September after such appointment; provided, however, said cadet so appointed must not be less than fourteen nor more than twenty years of age at the time of entering the Institute, and subject to other qualifications required by the Board of Regents. Such appointment shall be made during the legislative session of 1901, and each session thereafter, except in case of vacancy for any cause whatever, which shall be filled by the member in whose district it occurs, or by the Governor, if at large, upon notice from the president of the Institute."

The Regents of the Institute require Territorial appointees to pay \$112.50 per session in advance to cover cost of board and laundry. They further require that appointees shall be prepared to enter at or above the Fourth Class of the Institute; that is, they shall be prepared to do at least the first year's work in the regular Collegiate Department, and must take the regular classes.

The appointee must be free from disease or serious physical blemish and of good moral character.

Entrance examinations will be held in the study hall of the New Mexico Military Institute at the opening of each session, and will be set to appointees and alternates who present their certificates.

There should always be at least one alternate who may take the place of the appointee in case of his failure, resignation or expulsion for misconduct.

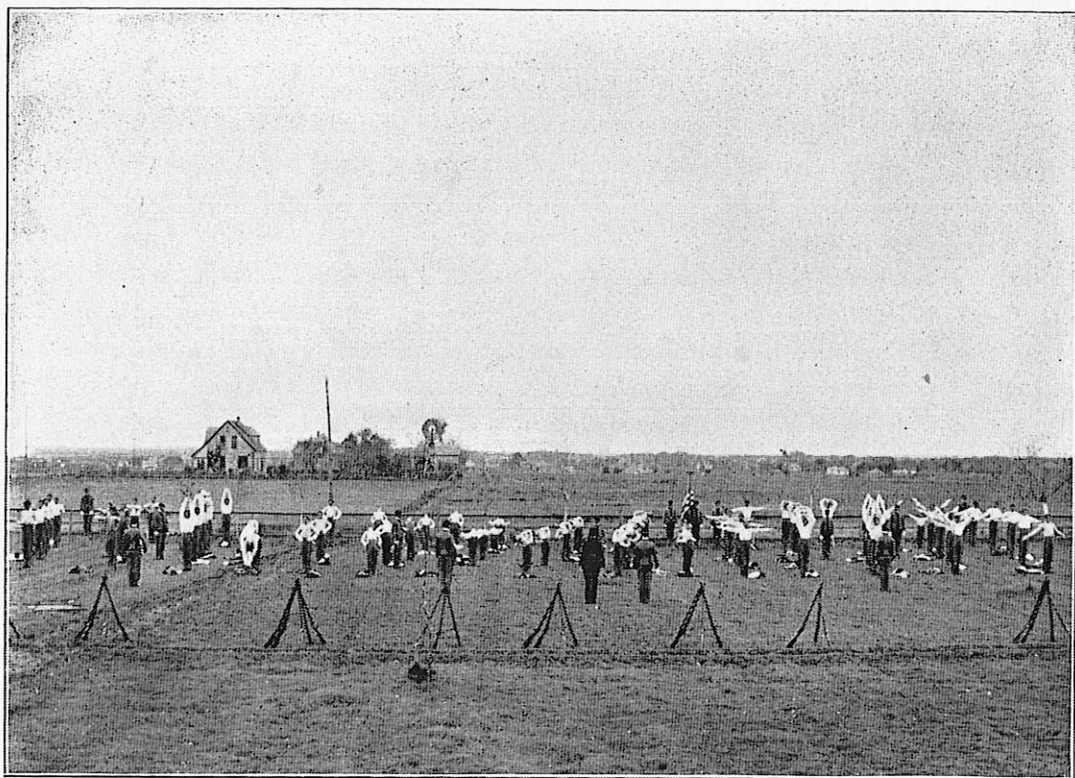
REQUISITES

Each cadet should bring from home or buy in Roswell, the following articles : Four sheets for single bed, 3 pillow cases, 1 pillow, 1 pair heavy blankets, 1 counterpane, 1 comforter, 2 clothes bags, 6 towels, 6 napkins, 6 handkerchiefs, 6 white standing collars, 4 soft colored shirts, 3 suits underclothing, 6 pair socks, 1 brush and comb, 1 tooth brush, 1 clothes brush, 1 blacking brush and blacking, 1 napkin ring, toilet soap and matches. All articles must be marked with owner's name. Garments to be laundered must be marked with indelible ink on the outside. Full name of owner must be written—initials or abbreviations will not suffice. Cadets will not be allowed over twenty pieces of laundry each, per week. No unmarked clothes will be received for laundry. The laundry is now done by a steam plant in Roswell.

SPENDING MONEY

No cadet should be allowed over \$1.00 per week, and twenty-five cents per week is enough for young boys. It is best to send spending money to boys in the form of a regular allowance.

Shoes, wearing apparel and necessaries should be sent from home or the money for them sent to the Superintendent in the form of a check or postoffice order, made payable to the boy's order, and he should be required in every case to send a receipted bill for the articles. But articles will not be bought for students until money is sent for them. Parents are advised to pay no bills made by cadets in town without their written authority, and merchants are warned to give no credit to cadets without such authority. Neither the school nor its officers can undertake to collect bills for the merchants or pay them for the students.



SETTING UP EXERCISES

NECESSARY EXPENSES

The necessary expenses of a cadet not holding a Territorial appointment at the New Mexico Military Institute from September to June are as follows :

Tuition and Maintenance (cash upon entrance) -	\$200
One Suit Uniform - - - - -	19
Books and Stationery - - - - -	6
Clothing, Bedding and Spending Money - - - - -	25
	<hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>
Total - - - - -	\$250

Maintenance includes board, lodging, laundry and medical attendance and all fees due the New Mexico Military Institute for the entire session of three terms.

The sum of \$200 is payable upon entrance ; a student who enters for less than the entire session must pay at the rate of \$250 per session, that is, \$125 upon entrance, \$125 January 1st. Unless \$200 is paid upon entrance, the student is supposed to be entered for the half-session.

No student will be received for a shorter period than a half-session, and in case a student is entered for a half-session only, the sum of \$125 must be paid at entrance.

A deposit of \$25 should be made upon entrance for uniform and necessary text books. The school provides neither uniforms nor books. Swords and regalia of cadet officers must be paid for by the owners. When a parent is in doubt as to the advisability of sending a boy money it is best to write to the Superintendent. The officers of the Institute are forbidden to lend money to cadets or to buy goods for them on credit, even at request of parents. It has been found injurious to the school. Parents must send money in advance for clothing, books and necessities.

It is best that each boy should have two suits of uniform his first year ; thereafter, one suit and an extra pair of trousers should suffice. A large number of cadets get through their first year on one suit and an extra pair of trousers. The uniform is the braided West Point fatigue suit, grey blouse and trousers and blue cap. The best costs the cadet \$19 for coat, trousers and cap. Two pairs of shoes should suffice for the session.

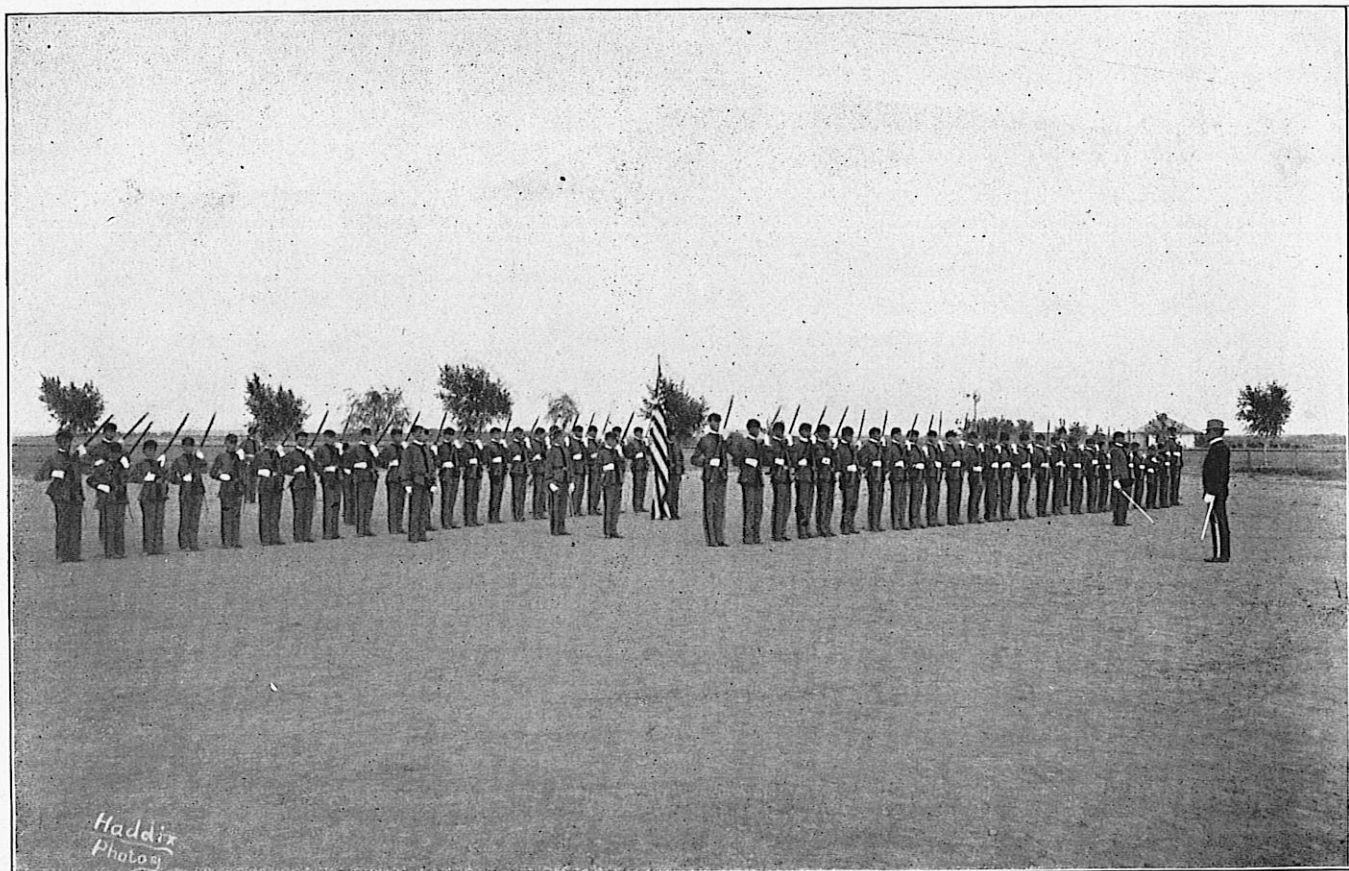
Engagements are made with parents or guardians of applicants, and all engagements are for the school year unless otherwise expressly stipulated.

No cadet whose influence is felt to be injurious will be allowed to remain in the Institute , in such cases timely warning will be given, and if this is unheeded, suspension or dismissal will follow. Flagrant cases of immorality, should such arise, will be visited with summary expulsion.

No deduction will be made in the event of suspension,dismissal or expulsion. In cases of protracted illness extending over four consecutive weeks, five dollars a week will be refunded when cadets are withdrawn from the Institute, except in the case of Territorial cadets.

EXAMINATIONS AND REPORTS

Students are carefully graded on each recitation—at the end of each month an average is made of the recitation marks. At the end of each three months a written examination is held, and this examination is counted as a fourth month. Reports are sent to parents and guardians after each examination, and the percentage recorded on each report is one-fourth of the sum of the three monthly averages and the examination mark. At the end of every two weeks, for the information and encouragement of the students, the marks and class standings are published on the bulletin board. The number of demerits indicates the conduct of the cadet. Any cadet who receives as many as 100 demerits must be withdrawn.



Haddix
Photos

BATTALION, ON INSTITUTE PARADE GROUNDS



Commandant of Cadets to have the rank of Captain, who shall hold office as such during the time they are employed in such capacity in said Institute and no longer, and they will be allowed to wear the uniform of their rank while on duty in the Institute, and upon all public occasions when the National Guard is under arms or the staff of the Governor and commander-in-chief shall be ordered out.

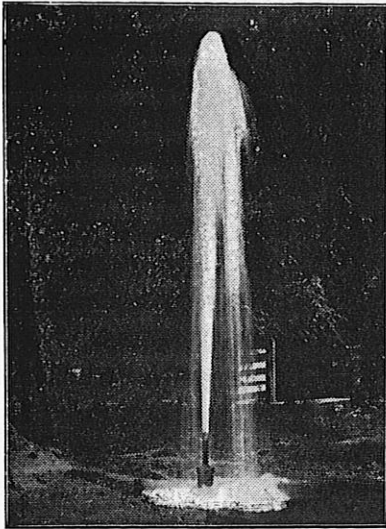
All bills for tuition are subject to sight draft when overdue.

Leave of absence during the term is granted with great reluctance, and should be asked only in cases of necessity. All dental work should be attended to before entrance to the Institute or during vacation.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTE

By House Bill No. 169, of the 34th Legislative Assembly, approved March 20, 1901, it is provided :

“Section 1. That for the better government and enforcement of discipline in the New Mexico Military Institute located at Roswell, the Superintendent, Commandant of Cadets and Instructors in said Institute shall be commissioned as aides-de-camp on the staff of the Governor and commander-in-chief, in addition to the number of aides-de-camp otherwise provided by law ; the Superintendent to have the rank of Colonel, the



Section 2. The Superintendent of the Military Institute shall have power to divide the students of the Institute into companies and battalions and to appoint company and battalion officers, and non-commissioned officers, who shall hold their offices at the pleasure of the Superintendent. Commissions shall be issued by the Superintendent to company and battalion officers to be known as Cadet Commissions, which shall be signed by the Superintendent and Commandant of Cadets, and a record kept of the same by the Commandant showing the date of all such commissions, and the expiration of same and for what cause. The Superintendent shall have power to prescribe the number and rank and duties of cadets and non-commissioned officers, conforming so far as practicable to the laws governing the National Guard of the Territory.

Section 3. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent to provide a safe and convenient place for the keeping and preservation of all ordnance and quartermaster's stores received from the Territory for the use of the institution, and on or before the thirty-first day of December in each year, he shall make a report to the Adjutant-General of the Territory of all such stores on hand, and in such report he shall show their condition, whether serviceable or unserviceable, and if any of such stores shall be lost or destroyed, the manner of their loss or destruction.

Section 4. The Governor and commander-in-chief shall cause the Adjutant-General to make an annual inspection of the discipline, course of study and general management of the Military Institute, a report of which in-

spection shall appear in the annual report of the Adjutant-General.

Section 5. The two cadets in the New Mexico Military Institute, who upon graduation receive first and second honors, are entitled to receive commissions as Second Lieutenants in the National Guard, and may be assigned to duty to fill vacancy in that grade occurring in any organization stationed in the county of their residence."

NEW BUILDINGS

Council bill No. 9, passed by the 34th Assembly and approved by the Governor of New Mexico, entitled "An Act Providing for Additional Buildings for the New Mexico Military Institute at Roswell," authorizes the issue of bonds to the amount of \$25,000, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. "Said bonds shall be issued and negotiated under the direction of the Treasurer of the Territory, and the proceeds thereof delivered to the Board of Regents of the New Mexico Military Institute, and by them used in the erection, equipment and maintenance of suitable additional buildings on the grounds of the said Institute, under the direction of the said Board of Regents, for the benefit of the Institute." As soon as the money from these bonds is realized, the erection of the buildings will begin.

The very successful session of 1900-1901 demonstrated the necessity of enlarged quarters. One hundred and six cadets, the full capacity of the present buildings, were enrolled. These buildings will raise the present limit to the usefulness of the Institute.

HOW TO REACH ROSWELL

Students coming overland from the interior should come by private conveyance or stage from Lincoln or Fort Sumner. Coming by rail, they should take the Pecos Valley and Northeastern Railway at Pecos on the south and Amarillo, Texas, on the north. In either case they will reach Roswell in the day time and should come

straight from the depot to the Institute. Students must report to the Superintendent within four hours after arrival in Roswell.

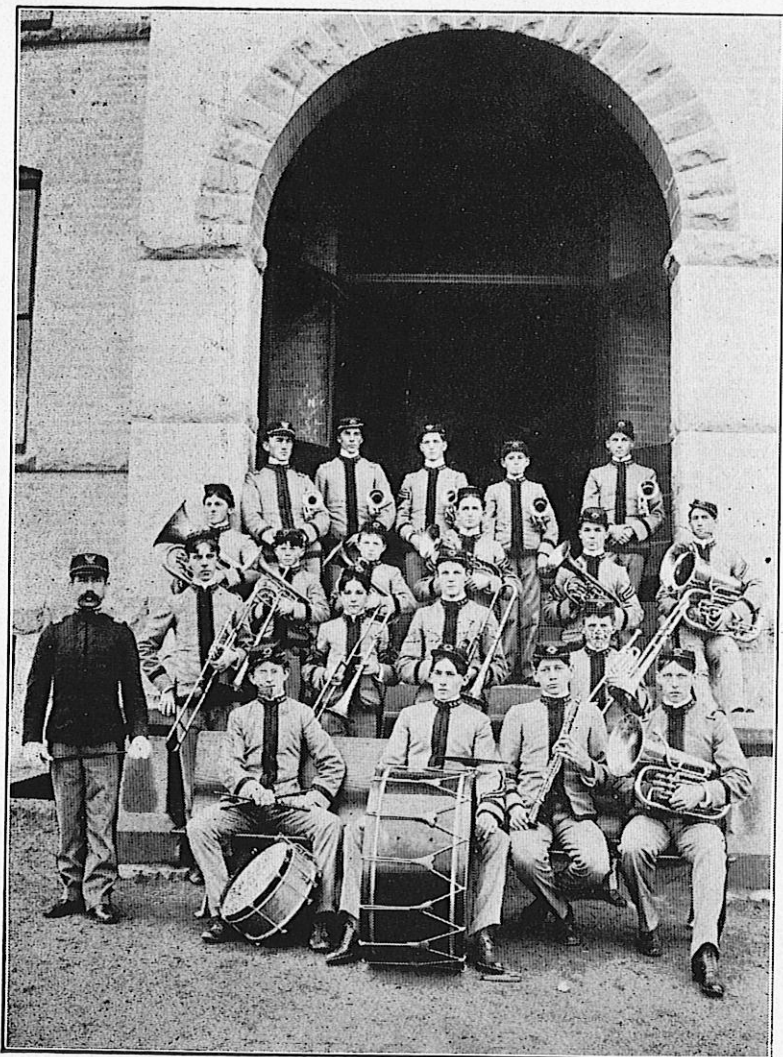
CALENDAR

September 2, Entrance Examinations	December 25, Christmas Recess of One Day
September 3, Sixth Session Begins	January 1, New Year Recess of One Day
November 26, Thanksgiving Recess	March 1, Third Term Begins
December 1, Second Term Begins	May 19, Session Ends



INSTRUMENTATION OF CADET BAND

Clarinet, R. L. Smith ; Cornets, L. M. Brownell, E. R. Bowie, C. Hilton, F. R. Crandall, L. A. De Mers
Altos, T. J. Barfield, E. Collord, C. Pridemore, H. Seamon ; Trombones, B. Pruitt, S. P. Officer, C. S. Quickel,
B. Hull ; Basses, J. A. Young, J. C. Moor ; Barytone, W. Bell ; Drums, N. C. Seargeant, H. Leland.



CADET BAND