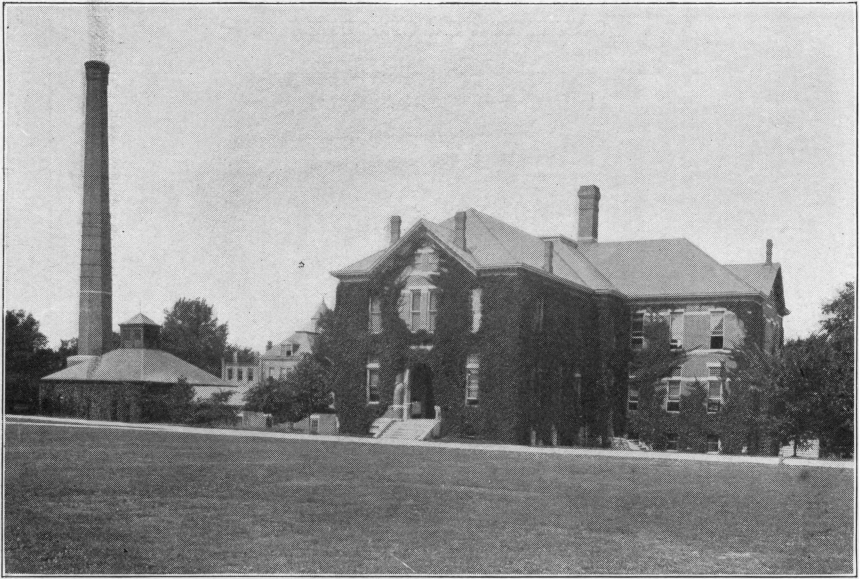


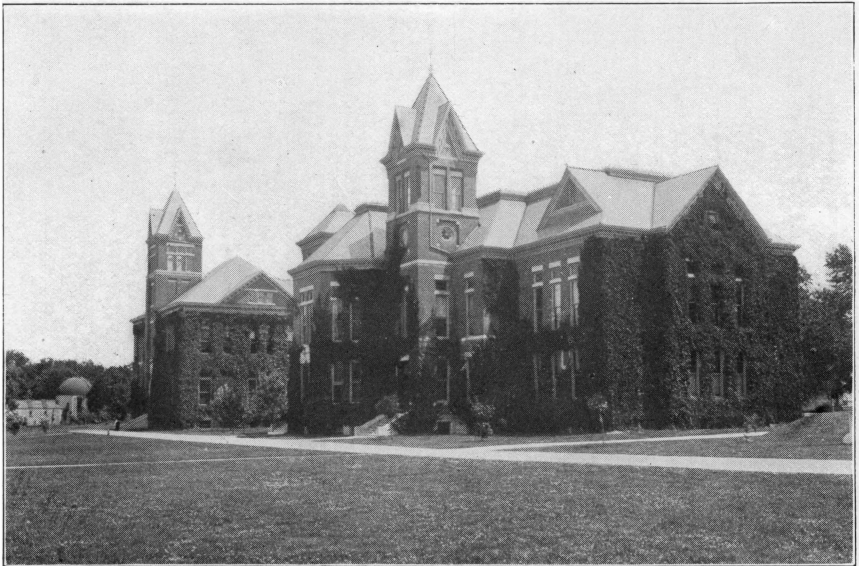
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE



THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE—ON WEST SIDE OF CAMPUS



MECHANIC ARTS BUILDING AND POWER HOUSE



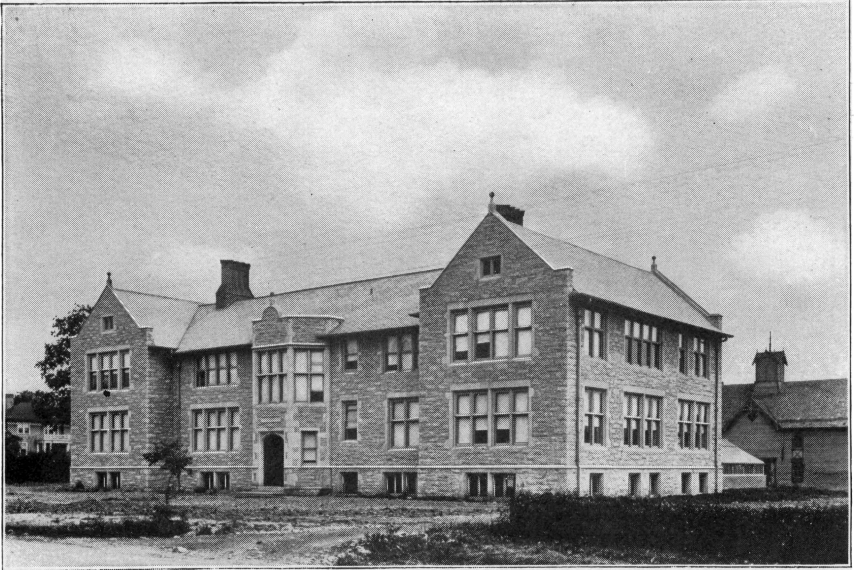
CHEMICAL LABORATORY



STUDENTS JUDGING CATTLE



VETERINARY CLINIC



HORTICULTURAL, BOTANICAL AND ENTOMOLOGICAL LABORATORIES



LABORATORY FOR ENTOMOLOGY

BULLETIN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI.

VOL. IV.

SEPTEMBER, 1903.

NO. 9.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

Historical Statement.

The Legislative Act establishing the University was approved 11 February, 1839. The University was located at Columbia, now a beautiful city of 7,000 inhabitants, midway between St. Louis and Kansas City, on the Wabash, and on the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroads. The cornerstone was laid 4 July, 1840. The School of Mines and Metallurgy, a Department of the University, was located at Rolla, Missouri, in 1870.

Resources.

The buildings, grounds, books, and other equipment of the University, are valued at \$1,550,000, not including the campus or the grounds for Agriculture, Horticulture, and Botany. The endowment (interest at 5 or 6 per cent) is \$1,236,000. The income from the United States Government (Hatch and Morrill Acts) is \$38,150 a year. The Legislature makes appropriations biennially. There are 47,427 acres of unsold land. A Collateral Inheritance Tax goes to our support. The income of the whole University, from all sources and for all Departments, in each of the calendar years 1901 and 1902, was about \$425,000. It will not be less in 1903-4.

Expenses. Free Tuition.

Tuition is free in all Departments—Graduate Department, College of Agriculture, Engineering, Academic, Department of Education, Medicine, School of Mines. In all these Departments, except Law and Medicine, the only charges are a library fee of \$5 a year and small laboratory deposits covering cost of materials used by the students. The Library fee is \$10 for Law, and for Medicine \$10 a year, with small laboratory deposits. The expenses for room, board, books, and fees vary. For agricultural students who board in our club houses, these expenses need not exceed \$140, nor more than \$200 a year for those who get the best board in private families. The fees in some colleges and universities will bear all expenses here.

Buildings.

Agricultural Hall, Dairy Laboratory, Live Stock Laboratory, Agricultural Barns, Chemical Laboratory, Laboratory of Geology and Zoology, Laboratory of Horticulture, Entomology and Botany, Greenhouse, Mechanic Arts Hall, Engineering Hall, Engineering Laboratory, Power-house, Observatory, Academic Hall, Law building, Medical Laboratory,

Hospital, three Dormitories, President's house. Our School of Mines has seven buildings. Next year we may expend about \$200,000 for new buildings, including a Hospital for Animals, a separate Laboratory for Physics, and a Gymnasium.

Faculties. Our Faculties contain, all told, more than 120 teachers. Twenty-two men give their time to teaching and investigations in Agriculture, Agricultural chemistry, Animal Husbandry, Veterinary Surgery, Dairy Husbandry, Horticulture, Entomology, Botany, Shopwork, and Drawing.

Libraries. We have a library for general readers and several department libraries for professors and advanced students. These libraries contain nearly 60,000 bound volumes. Moreover the collections of the State Historical Society, 21,000 volumes, in Academic Hall, are accessible to our students. The Library is rich in publications pertaining to Agriculture, Agricultural Chemistry, Dairying, Veterinary Science, Horticulture, Entomology, and Botany.

Laboratories and Museums. There are at Columbia museums of Agriculture, Horticulture, and their products, of Geology, Zoology, Art, and Archaeology, many laboratories of science and technology, seven rooms for drawing and designing, and several shops. The School of Mines has several laboratories and drawing rooms and shops. Of the \$252,000 expended for new buildings in 1902, \$154,000 went for laboratory buildings. Nearly \$60,000 more was spent for their better equipment. Thus about \$214,000 was invested last year in better facilities for our laboratory work. There are good laboratories for Agronomy, Agricultural Chemistry, Live Stock Judging, Animal Breeding, Veterinary Science, Dairying, Horticulture Entomology and Botany. The shops are admirable. Instruction in Agronomy and Animal Husbandry is made efficient by the Experiment Station fields, the breeds of improved live stock, and the cattle feeding experiments. The students in Horticulture have the advantage of orchard plantings covering more than thirty acres of ground. The College Farm, comprising 615 acres, is used chiefly for instruction and for agricultural experiments. Here are the herds, the Barns, the Dairy Laboratory, the Live Stock Laboratory, and the work in Veterinary Science.

Agronomy. Special attention is given to the study of soils, their origin, formation, distribution, and the relations thereof to fertility. The improvement of soils, methods of crop production, the selection of seed, plant breeding, the cultivation, harvesting, and disposition of crops, are thoroughly considered. The course is supplemented by experiments and demonstrations on the Farm and the Experiment Station Grounds.

Animal Husbandry. Thorough courses in stock breeding and in the history and development of breeds are given during the Sophomore year, and in the Junior year a course in Feeds and Feeding. Specimens of leading breeds of live stock are maintained for purposes of study.

Experiments in feeding and breeding are continually in progress. Much attention is given to the judging of animals for the selection of the best types.

Veterinary Science. Veterinary Science here deals chiefly with the hygienic treatment of farm animals and the prevention of diseases, such as cholera, blackleg, glanders, tuberculosis, Texas Fever, etc. In the

Veterinary Clinics, students perform simple surgical operations.

Dairying. A thorough course is given in the handling of milk and butter and in the feeding and care of the dairy cow. In the laboratory the milk is tested, the cream is separated, ripened, and made into butter, always under the careful supervision of the Professor.

Horticulture. The Horticultural Department has well-equipped laboratories and large experimental orchards, which make possible good instruction in commercial and farm orcharding. The best methods of planting, cultivating, and pruning trees, and of marketing fruits are taught. Landscape gardening, the beautifying of home grounds, and floriculture are prescribed subjects in the Agricultural Course.

Entomology. Sufficient knowledge of systematic Entomology is given to prepare the student for identification of ordinary injurious insects. The insects which cause damage to farm and garden crops, and methods of combating their ravages receive special attention.

Mechanics. Agricultural students get instruction in carpentry and blacksmithing in well-equipped shops, and this training is a valuable feature of the course.

Experiment Station. The investigations of our Experiment Station have already saved the farmers of Missouri vast sums of money. The results of investigations, published in bulletins, are sent free to all citizens of Missouri that ask for them.

Short Winter Courses. Many persons already engaged in Agricultural pursuits desire a better preparation for their work, but they do not feel justified in spending four years to get this training. For such, we offer short courses in Animal Husbandry, Plant Production, Dairying, and Horticulture. These courses begin about the first of January and continue eight weeks. The instruction is extremely practical and gives, in the time, the largest possible amount of technical instruction.

Agriculture in Public Schools. A number of teachers get instruction here in agriculture and horticulture every summer. At least 5,000 children in Missouri are learning this year these subjects because of the instruction given to teachers here last summer. Our Department of Education, which is to be thoroughly re-organized, will henceforth work with the College

for introducing into the public schools agriculture and horticulture. In this work the University of Missouri has led the state and perhaps the federal union.

Requirements for Entrance. A good high school education, or its equivalent, and evidence of good character are demanded for admission to any department.

Religious Influences. Almost all denominations are represented at Columbia. The city is notable for its churches. The University has a zealous chapter of the Young Men's Christian Association, and one of the Young Women's Christian Association. There is a students' prayer meeting every week. Prayers by officers of the University also are held every morning. Attendance upon religious exercises is voluntary, but a large number of students attend courses of Bible studies.

Debates and Athletic Sports. Our students have teams for foot ball, base ball, basket ball, track athletics, and lawn tennis. There is a gymnasium for men and another for women. The athletic field and the golf links are excellent. Much success has attended our contestants in inter-collegiate debates. Our students have formed a flourishing Agricultural Club and this has formed a Corngrowers' Association. The students have also a Botanical Society which works chiefly in applied botany and horticulture.

Enrollment. The students of the University come from almost every county in Missouri. Fifty-six states, territories, and foreign countries were represented here during the session of 1902-1903 by 1591 students. The enrollment in Agriculture increased here 30 per cent last year.

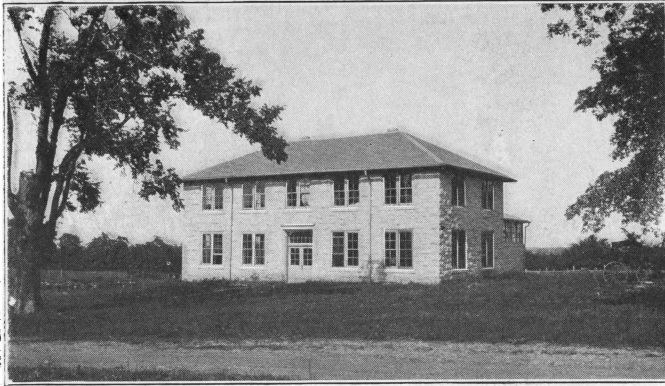
Women Admitted. All Departments are open to women. A suite of rooms in Academic Hall, comfortable, beautifully furnished, strictly private, and in charge of a Matron, is reserved for their special use. Read Hall, the new Dormitory for women, open 1 September, will be in charge of the recently appointed Adviser of Women.

Opportunities in Missouri. Missouri contains 69,415 square miles—nearly 3,000 more than New England. The population is 3,106,665. While the development of its resources has scarcely begun, Missouri is the fifth state in the Union in population, in wealth, and in agriculture, and the seventh in manufactures. For mining it is justly famous. It is a land of opportunity for enterprising young men. The best introduction to any state is through its university.

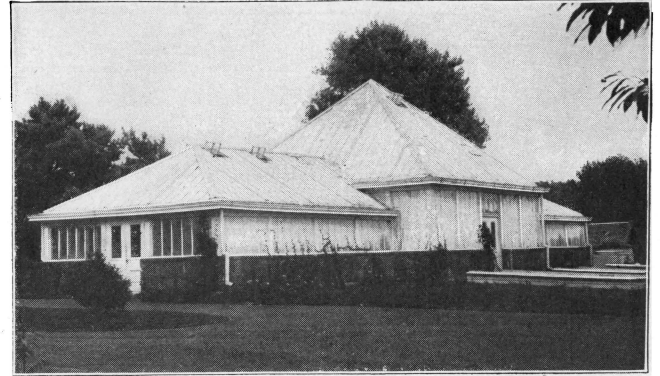
Catalogue. If this circular interests you, write for a catalogue of the whole University or of any Department. If, thinking seriously of entering the University, you wish to see plates of its buildings, these too will be sent you. Address the Registrar, "Mr. Irvin Switzler, Columbia, Missouri."

F. B. MUMFORD,
Acting Dean.

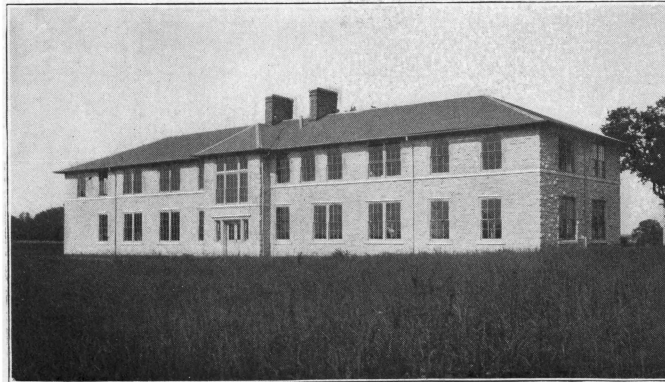
1 September, 1903.



LIVE STOCK LABORATORY



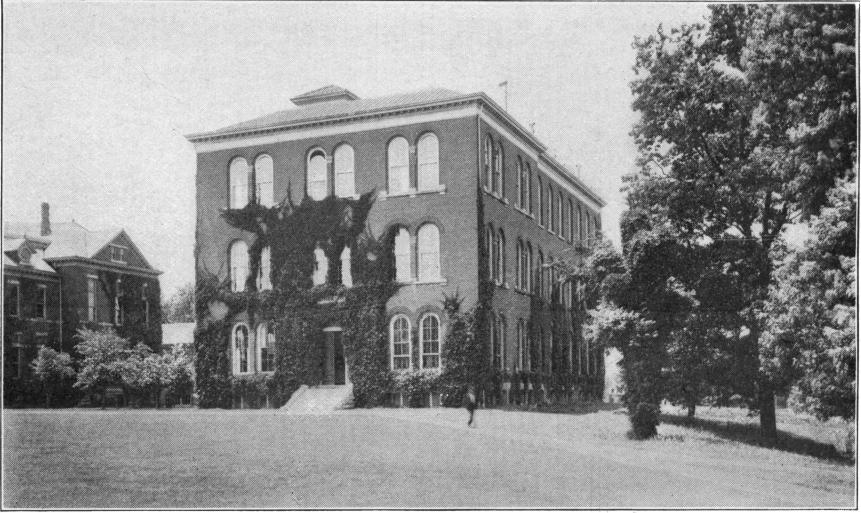
GREENHOUSE



DAIRY LABORATORY



HOUSE OF THE DEAN OF THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE



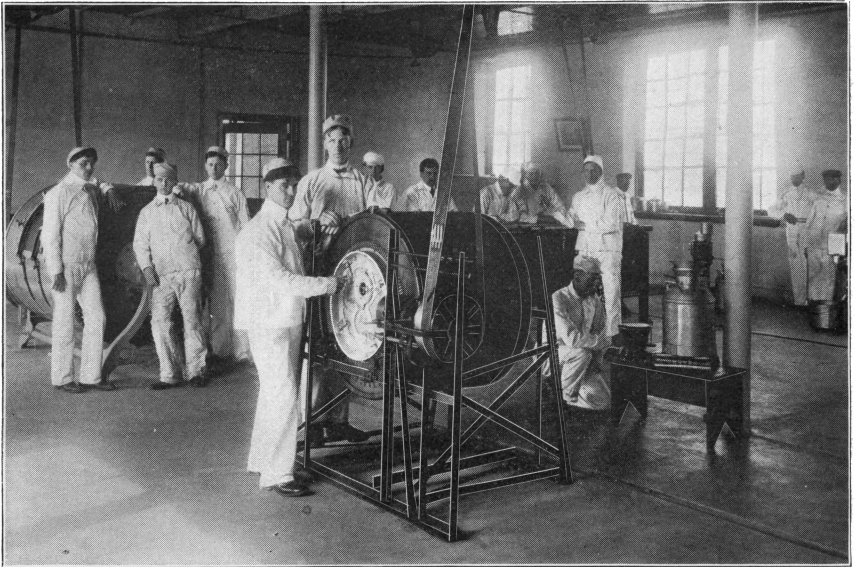
AGRICULTURAL HALL



LABORATORY FOR AGRONOMY



DOMESTIC ECONOMY LABORATORY



DAIRY LABORATORY



AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE BARN



THE HORTICULTURAL GROUNDS—LOOKING WEST

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