


# MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE



The College  
The Graduate School  
The Extension Service  
The Experiment Station



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THE  
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1912

College Calendar

1913



1912

- September 4-7 . . . . Entrance Examinations
- September 11 . . . . First Semester Begins
- November 27 . . . . Thanksgiving Recess Begins
- December 2 . . . . Thanksgiving Recess Ends
- December 20 . . . . Christmas Recess Begins

1913

- January 6 . . . . Christmas Recess Ends
- February 3 . . . . Second Semester Begins
- March 28 . . . . Spring Recess Begins
- April 7 . . . . Spring Recess Ends
- May 30 . . . . Memorial Day, Holiday
- June 14-18 . . . . Commencement
- June 18-21 . . . . Entrance Examinations



**I**T IS the purpose of this pamphlet to describe briefly the various phases of the mission of the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

In particular it outlines the college instruction offered as a preparation for the agricultural vocations, and contains general information of interest to prospective college students.

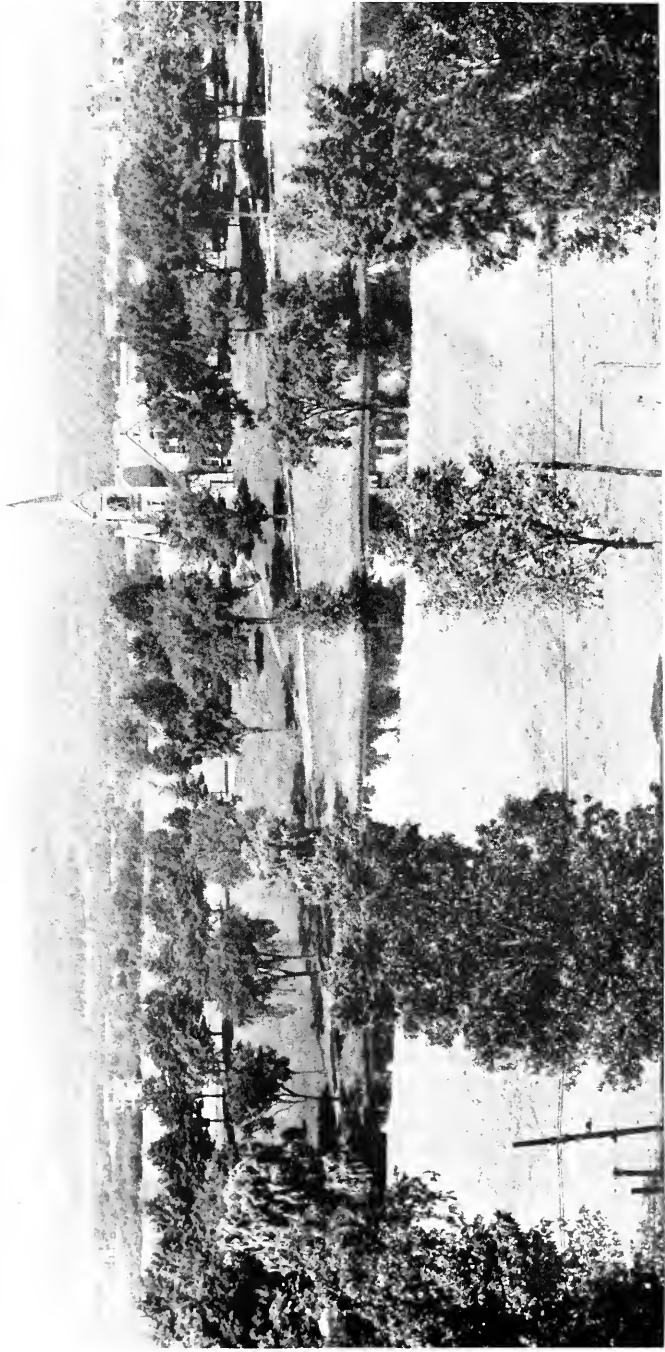
Any person contemplating a college education is invited to ask for a complete catalog of the institution.

Special reports, announcements and bulletins are issued by the Experiment Station and by the Extension Service; all are for free distribution.

Copies of this illustrated booklet will be sent upon request.

**KENYON L. BUTTERFIELD,**  
President.

Amherst, Mass.



In the Connecticut Valley



Massachusetts Agricultural College is designed primarily to benefit the agriculture and rural life of the state, and incidentally that of the nation.

In its attempt to meet this obligation the College recognizes three types of endeavor which are at the same time distinct and coördinate. The first is that of investigation; the methods here followed are those of research, experimentation and the agricultural survey. By scientific research there is gained a knowledge of the fundamental natural laws which govern the growth of plants and animals. The purpose of experimentation is to ascertain the best methods of applying to actual operations the general principles which are revealed by research. The term "agricultural survey" is used to designate that form of investigation which seeks to determine by a careful study the exact agricultural status, in all its phases, of a given community; thus as a result of a thorough agricultural survey of a locality it would be known for what crops the soil and climate are best adapted, what cultural methods will be found most profitable, and the extent to which each agricultural enterprise is or may be carried; the economic phase of agriculture also becomes a part of such a study; facts regarding cost of production, transportation, methods and cost of distribution, supply and demand, may all be brought together and placed at the service of the farmer.

The individual farmer may by years of experience and close study learn for himself much of what is here suggested; but not all farmers can afford to learn these things by personal experience. Since it is desirable from an economic standpoint that every acre of land be so cultivated as to produce a maximum crop, it is clearly the legitimate function of the state to undertake these large projects which result in added material prosperity not only to the individual, but to the country as well.

The second method employed by the College in the fulfilment of its mission is that of teaching those who enroll as resident students. Some of the agricultural vocations for which its students are trained are those

of practical farming, including dairying, gardening and orcharding; professional experts in landscape gardening, botany, chemistry, entomology and similar departments; specialists in agricultural science or practice, such as teachers, investigators and extension workers employed in agricultural colleges, experiment stations and the United States Department of Agriculture; experts in fertilizer and other agricultural business enterprises; social workers for rural communities, such as country teachers, clergymen, Y. M. C. A. secretaries and similar professions in which service to the rural people is the chief object. Not only does the College attempt to better equip men for successful careers, but it aims also to educate them in the principles of good citizenship, to inspire in them a desire to render service to society, and to acquaint them with the social, economic and governmental problems of the day.

The third phase of the task of the College is regarded to be that of disseminating agricultural knowledge to all people of the state and of assuming an attitude of leadership or of coöperation in various projects, educational, social or economic, which tend to benefit agriculture and country life. This type of work is organized as the Extension Service.



Scene North of the Campus



## History

The Massachusetts Agricultural College was chartered in 1863 and admitted its first class of students four years later. The institution received its original endowment from the federal government through the so-called "Morrill Act;" but its first buildings were provided for by local subscription, and the funds for maintenance, additional buildings, equipment and land have been granted by the state.

During the past few years the College has constantly grown in numbers; in 1901 there were enrolled 134 regular students; five years later the attendance had increased to 219, and in 1911 to 475. Not only has the number of resident students increased, but by the work of the Experiment Station and through the various Short Courses and other forms of Extension Service, the influence of the institution throughout the state is now felt more strongly than formerly.



## Location

The College is located in the Connecticut valley twenty-five miles north of Springfield and ninety-eight miles west of Boston. The estate of over 500 acres lies about a mile north of the village of Amherst. The natural surroundings of inspiring beauty soon endear the student to the place and create memories long to be cherished.

Electric cars pass the College from the railway stations and connect the village with Northampton, Holyoke and Springfield.

# Entrance Requirements

The requirements for admission are similar to those of other New England colleges in that they are based on the satisfactory completion of a four years' high-school course or its equivalent. The requirements may be met by examination, by credentials of the Regents of the State of New York or by a satisfactory certificate presented from an approved academy or high school. Women are accepted on the same conditions as are men.

Entrance requirements are stated in the form of units, one unit being the equivalent of four or five recitations a week for a school year. In the schedule printed below, the nine units of group A are required; enough more studies must be selected from group B to make a total of fourteen, the necessary number for admission.

GROUP A. REQUIRED.	
English, . . . . .	3
French or German, . . . . .	2
United States History and Civics, . . . . .	½
History (elective), . . . . .	1
(a) Ancient History.	
(b) Medieval and Modern History.	
(c) English History.	
(d) General History.	
Algebra, through progressions, . . . . .	1½
Plane Geometry, . . . . .	1
Total, . . . . .	9

GROUP B. SELECT SUBJECTS AMOUNTING TO FIVE UNITS.	
English in addition to requirements, . . . . .	1
French in addition to requirements, . . . . .	2 or 1
German in addition to requirements, . . . . .	2 or 1
Greek, . . . . .	2 or 3
Latin, . . . . .	2 or 3
History in addition to requirements, . . . . .	1, 2 or 3
Solid Geometry, . . . . .	½
Trigonometry, . . . . .	½
Chemistry, . . . . .	1
Physiography, . . . . .	½
Physiology, . . . . .	½
Agriculture, . . . . .	½ or 1
Botany, . . . . .	½ or 1
Geology, . . . . .	½
Physics, . . . . .	1
Zoölogy, . . . . .	½
Commercial Geography, . . . . .	½
Drawing, . . . . .	½
Manual Training, . . . . .	½ or 1

# Courses

The regular college course is ordinarily completed in four years; at the end of this period the student is graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science. The program of studies followed during the course has two objects: one to offer the student a comprehensive and fairly thorough preparation for the agricultural vocation which he may choose; the other to afford him a liberal college education without regard for future occupation. Thus in the past men have found the course an admirable foundation for business, law, medicine and other professions.

The work of the first two years is largely prescribed and is taken in the following studies:

## IN THE FRESHMAN YEAR.

Algebra,  
Animal Husbandry,  
Chemistry,  
English,  
French or German,  
Hygiene,  
Military Drill and Physical  
Education,  
Public Speaking,  
Solid Geometry,  
Trigonometry.

## IN THE SOPHOMORE YEAR.

Agricultural Industry  
Agronomy,  
Animal Husbandry,  
Botany,  
Chemistry,  
English,  
French or German  
Geology,  
Horticulture,  
Military Drill and Physical  
Education,  
Physics,  
Surveying,  
Zoölogy.

For the junior and senior years a liberal elective system is in operation. Fourteen teaching departments of the College present major courses; at the close of his sophomore year a student elects work in one of these departments and thereafter studies chiefly that group of subjects which in the judgment of his college advisor will best prepare him for the life work which he has chosen. While pursuing this program of work, however, the student is required to take a certain number of courses in the humanities and in rural social science, but he still has time for a considerable amount of additional work which he may choose with freedom.

At present major courses may be elected in the departments listed below; on succeeding pages of this booklet will be found a brief description of the purpose and opportunities of these majors, and information also as to the equipment available and courses given.

### Major courses now offered:

In Agriculture: Agriculture,  
Agronomy,  
Animal Husbandry,  
Dairying,  
Poultry Husbandry.

In Horticulture: General Horticulture,  
Floriculture,  
Forestry,  
Landscape Gardening,  
Pomology.

In Science: Agricultural Chemistry,  
Economic Entomology,  
Plant Physiology and  
Pathology.

In Rural Social Science: Agricultural Education.



The Farm and Farm Buildings

## Agriculture

The major in agriculture is arranged for those who wish to prepare for the work of the general farm; students who wish to specialize in farm administration are also advised to elect the major in agriculture. In addition it offers to students who have not definitely decided to specialize along a single line an opportunity to study more carefully the different branches of agriculture.

The work may be arranged to suit the needs of the individual student but it will be made up largely of technical courses offered in the different departments of the division of agriculture together with chemistry and veterinary science. The equipment for the work includes the college farm of about 250 acres, well stocked and equipped, in addition to the special apparatus available for the different departments.

For those with some capital to invest, the opportunities for successful farming are excellent in New England, and few lines of business offer equal advantages to those who are fond of country life. There is also a constant demand for well-trained men with practical experience as farm superintendents and managers. The organization of separate departments of farm administration or farm management in the agricultural colleges of the country is comparatively recent and for some time to come there is likely to be a demand for good teachers of this work. In all these lines practical experience is essential to success and those who major in agriculture are advised to spend all the vacations of their college course in actual work upon good farms.

# Agronomy

The purpose of the major in agronomy is to train men to fulfil the technical requirements of teaching and investigational work in the field of crop production. The department has available for teaching purposes the college farm, on which are produced all the crops commonly raised on the general farm in New England, the agricultural department of the Experiment Station which carries on a large number of fertilizer experiments, variety tests, and the like, and laboratories equipped for soil and for seed study.



Haying

Students electing the major in agronomy are required to take several courses in the department itself, courses in organic chemistry, in bacteriology and such work in the departments of farm administration and animal husbandry as is closely related to agronomy. In addition, students are urged to elect courses in vegetable pathology and economic entomology. The aim is to give the student such training as will aid him in solving the new problems which are constantly arising in field work in crop production.



Farm Barns

# Animal Husbandry

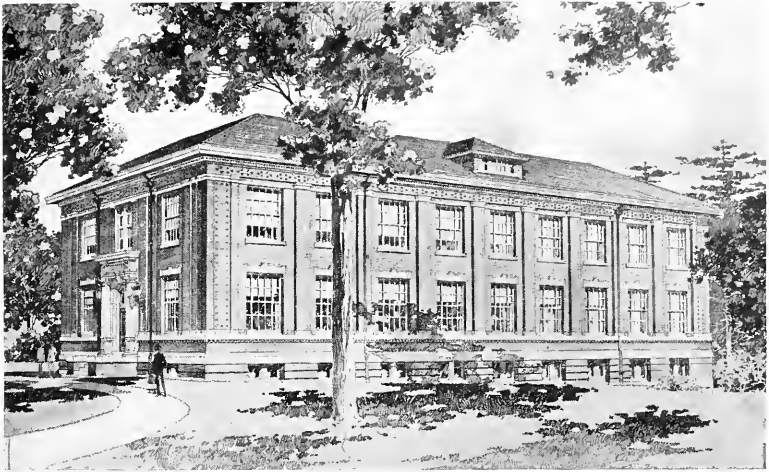
Those deciding upon animal husbandry as their major pursue studies in the feeding, breeding, management and judging of live stock; they are also advised to elect courses in other agricultural subjects and in veterinary science.

This department has at its disposal a stock-judging arena which is utilized as a class room, for demonstrations and for stock shows. The college herd of cows, its stable of horses and other groups of animals, comprise the breeds and types of live stock of chief economic importance in New England and are used constantly by the department of animal husbandry for teaching purposes.

Instruction in this department is of such a nature as to afford students a clear insight into the scientific principles of animal breeding and in addition to furnish them a practical knowledge of the entire management of live stock on the farm, for show purposes, or in enterprises where the breeding and improvement of animals is the chief end in view



Part of the College Herd



Flint Laboratory—Dairying

## Dairying

The purpose of the course in dairying is to afford the student a training in the economical production of milk and in the best methods of making and handling market milk and farm dairy products.

The equipment consists of a new dairy building, costing \$85,000, that will accommodate one hundred students in the laboratories. These laboratories are fully equipped with up-to-date dairy apparatus. Along with this equipment there is available for use the college certified milk plant which produces certified milk for the Boston market.

The course consists of work in milk analysis, dairy bacteriology, market milk and cream and the manufacture of butter and other dairy products. In addition to these is studied economical milk production; types and breeds of dairy cattle; their breeding, feeding, care, management and selection; general problems of farm management, farm buildings and farm bookkeeping. The course consists of lectures, text-book work and the actual handling of materials and stock.

More and better opportunities are opening each year for teachers, dairy farm superintendents, foremen and dairymen that have training and experience.

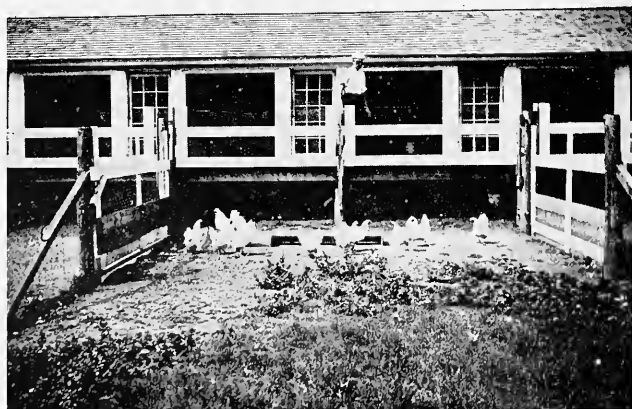
# Poultry Husbandry

The purposes of the major in poultry husbandry are: first, to give a broad scholastic training in this subject both scientific and practical; second, to prepare young men and women to raise poultry more profitably as a side line on the farm or as the main enterprise; third, to furnish opportunity for students to prepare themselves for teaching or experiment station work.

The poultry plant occupies an area of seven acres of land and at present has the following equipment at its disposal: a laying house divided into 20 pens; an open-pipe brooder house that will accommodate about 1,200 chicks; an incubator cellar with demonstration building above; laboratories for killing, picking, dressing, caponizing and fattening; a well fitted shop for poultry carpentry; a large feed and storage building containing a laboratory for poultry mechanics, equipped with feed grinders, bone cutters, feed cutters, etc.; a large number of colony houses; and twenty varieties of birds, numbering about 1,600.

The increased demand and good prices for poultry products, the ideal soil and good climate, make Massachusetts a very desirable field for poultry culture. That poultry is the most profitable class of animals on the farm is practically the universal verdict among farmers who give some attention to their fowls.

The demand for managers of poultry farms and instructors in poultry husbandry in high schools and colleges is rapidly increasing and at present a large number of positions offering good salaries cannot be filled because young men are not to be found who have had both scientific and practical training.







Wilder Hall—Horticulture

## General Horticulture

This major is designed to prepare students for work in the growing of fruits and vegetables, with some slight attention to ornamental planting. The program of studies required is varied to suit the needs of individuals; in this way the student may emphasize either pomology, market gardening, floriculture, forestry or landscape gardening. A considerable demand exists for teachers of horticulture in colleges and high schools and such persons are required to have a working knowledge of the several branches enumerated.

A large area of the college estate is set aside for use by the department of horticulture. There is also found on the grounds a large collection of trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants from the study of which the student may gain a wide knowledge of plant materials.

Wilder Hall is the administrative seat of the division of horticulture. Here are found several business offices, class rooms and laboratories.

## Floriculture

This department aims to give men a thorough knowledge of the growing of all commercial florist crops both under glass and outdoors. It also aims to acquaint men with methods to be followed in growing all conservatory plants so that those men who have charge of large private estates where cut flowers and ornamental plants are grown may be familiar with all branches of this work. The course is therefore planned for the young man who wishes to engage in the florist business for himself and for the man who intends to work for another either in a commercial range or on a private estate. The courses are planned to give both scientific and technical information along all lines.

The department is splendidly equipped with a new range where florist crops are grown under the best possible conditions; these houses are up-to-date in every respect. The old range serves to illustrate older methods of construction as well as to house many specimen plants of the conservatory type. There are numerous progressive florist establishments in the vicinity and frequent observation trips are taken to acquaint students with methods followed on these ranges.

The demand for graduates on commercial ranges has not been as large as in some other branches of horticulture but there is an increasing demand for these men. Florists are becoming alive to the fact that an education is as essential for success in this line as in any other and there is an increasing number of openings every year for men on commercial places. The larger number of graduates, however, go on private estates or into experiment stations or college work. The call for men in these lines during the last few years has been greater than the supply.



French Hall—Floriculture and Market Gardening

# Forestry

The forestry work in the Massachusetts Agricultural College differs from that in the well-known forestry schools in the fact that it is given to students of undergraduate grade. Most of the separate forestry schools require graduation from college before admission to their forestry courses is allowed. Forestry work in this institution has two principal purposes; (a) to give farmers, farm superintendents, landscape gardeners and others a good general working knowledge of the elementary principles of for-



estry; (b) to prepare men for graduate work in the advanced forestry schools. When elected as a major the courses will tend chiefly toward the latter.

The large tracts of woodland located in the vicinity of the college illustrate many forestry problems and afford ample opportunity for practical demonstrations of forestry methods. A large amount of practical work enters into the program of this major.

# Landscape Gardening

Students who graduate from the courses in landscape gardening find positions in city park work, in the care of trees, as assistants to established landscape gardeners, and a certain number of them after sufficient practical experience take up profitably landscape gardening on their own account; men who have followed this calling have for the most part met with eminent success. The courses in this line have been well developed through several years' experience and the department is



Practical Work in Landscape Gardening

adequately equipped with instructors, laboratories, apparatus and materials.

Field work, the preparation of planting and grading plans, and text-book study are required in this course. For purposes of observation and study, classes in landscape gardening make frequent visits to parks and large private estates in Amherst and nearby cities and towns.

The landscape gardening laboratories are located in Wilder Hall.

# Pomology

The courses in pomology are planned with a view to equipping the student with both theoretical and practical knowledge of the subject. Special emphasis is laid upon actual field work and every student is required to go into the orchards and perform such operations as pruning, spraying and fertilizing. To provide for this work the department is assigned about 30 acres of orchards, vineyards and small fruit plantations. It also has all the most improved implements and apparatus for cultivating, spraying and pruning.

Another phase of the work which is given special prominence is that of packing and marketing fruit. The department is equipped with a thoroughly modern fruit storage house which has a capacity of 3,000 barrels; in this building is a large class room for work in packing and, in addition, five storage rooms.

The work in pomology is divided into four courses: (1) plant propagation in which the student is taught all the methods of multiplying plants such as cuttings, grafting and budding; (2) practical pomology where such work as laying out orchards, pruning, spraying and fertilizing is taught; (3) systematic pomology or a study of the fruits themselves; in this work the college is supplied with a large number of varieties of all the different classes of fruits, while collections are exchanged with many other colleges from Maine to Oregon; and (4) commercial pomology or the packing and marketing of fruits.

There is always a demand for men of energy and ability who have been thoroughly trained in pomology. Some of them go into agricultural colleges or experiment stations, others become managers on farms or estates, while still others take up work for themselves in raising fruit.



Spraying in the College Orchard

# Agricultural Chemistry

The major in agricultural chemistry allows men to gain sufficient knowledge of chemistry to be able to apply it to agriculture and the chemical problems with which agriculture is surrounded.

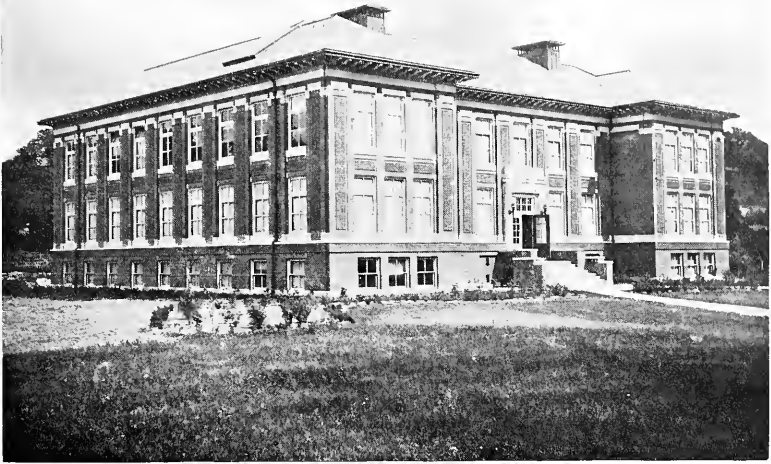
The major work is built on the courses in general chemistry and qualitative analysis and consists of three rather distinct lines of work: organic and physiological chemistry, quantitative analysis, and physical chemistry; each line is separate and distinct and at the same time correlated and dependent. Particular attention is given to the examination of a variety of agricultural material such as fertilizers, cattle feeds, soils, dairy products and farm crops.

A whole building is given to the department, the different kinds of work having their own special rooms. A well equipped chemical library is at the disposal of the student.

The graduates who have followed chemistry while in college are now spread over all parts of the world. Some have connected themselves with the government and state agricultural work in Washington and the experiment stations of several states. Many are chemists in fertilizer works, acid plants and other agricultural industries. Still others have followed their inclination to do executive work and have become managers and owners of chemical plants connected with agriculture. Opportunity is offered for advanced study leading to the degree of Master of Science.



Chemistry Laboratory



Laboratory for Entomology and Zoölogy

## Economic Entomology

The primary purpose of the major in economic entomology is to train those taking it in the methods of controlling injurious insects and the best ways in which their ravages may be checked. The courses are arranged in such a way as to supply this knowledge as a part of the training of the student whether he expects to become a market gardener, a florist, a forester, or to deal with some other class of crops. For this purpose there is provided probably the best and largest entomological building in the country; a large collection of insects in their different stages, microscopes for the finer work, spraying apparatus, and many other facilities, make it possible to give the work in an unusually complete manner.

The subject is begun in the junior year in a broad introductory way covering general principles applicable in all sections of agriculture. In the senior year the work is largely individual and is intended so far as possible to meet the special needs of each person, fitting into his plans for his future occupation. The call for men specially trained in this subject has also led to the establishment of graduate courses; men taking these become experiment station, state or government entomologists, or teachers of the subject; for well-trained men in these lines there is a constant demand.

# Plant Physiology and Pathology

It is the aim of the major electives in botany to supply information and to train students in special lines of botany closely related to agriculture. As students elect these subjects with different purposes in mind, the various courses differ widely in the degree of technical training afforded.

The equipment for this work includes a building, greenhouses, microscopes and very complete apparatus. Practically two courses are offered in plant pathology. One gives the student an opportunity to study the common diseases of plants and their remedies; on this subject a large amount of literature, including experiment station bulletins, is to be had in the laboratory; this course is designed especially for horticultural and agricultural students who wish to become more pro-



Clark Hall—Botany

ficient in recognizing fungous and bacterial diseases of plants and methods of control. A more technical course is also given, having for its object a study of the life histories of economic fungi and bacteria; this is designed as a foundation for those who wish to pursue further studies in plant pathology and allied subjects.

An extensive course is given in experimental plant physiology which is correlated with physiological chemistry; this affords a foundation for further work in plant physiology and allied subjects and fits one for teaching agriculture in secondary schools.

The course in shade-tree management and the physiology and pathology of trees includes a comprehensive study of the structure and diseases of shade trees, and is designed as a fundamental course for those engaged in city forestry, tree warden and park work, and for professional tree surgeons.



# Agricultural Education

The primary purpose of this major is the preparation of teachers of agriculture and the related sciences. Some of the courses given in the department are valuable for all students of social questions aside from this primary aim. At present a large proportion of the major is given by the department of agricultural education, the other courses being taken in the various scientific and technical departments of the College; the entire equipment of these departments is at the service of those preparing to teach, just as for other students. The work prescribed for individual students depends upon their previous training in science, technical studies and practical experience. Experience in farm operations reaching through a complete cycle of production and marketing will be required of all applying for certificates to teach agriculture.

Opportunities for teachers of agriculture are increasing rapidly; at the present time, the compensation for this work is more attractive than in most other lines of teaching. In 1911 forty-six requests for teachers of agriculture came to the office of the department of agricultural education. The average salary, when stated, was \$1,000 per year and in some cases \$2,000 a year was named as the sum to be paid. These requests came from nearly all parts of the country.



Veterinary Laboratory



Chapel and Library

## Other Departments

Not all departments offering elective courses during the junior and senior years are represented by the majors as previously outlined. Thus at present no major course is presented in the departments of market gardening, farm administration or rural sociology; in fact, however, these departments and others offer various elective courses which well cover their subjects. Comprehensive courses are also available in bacteriology, veterinary science, bee keeping, mathematics and engineering, physics, zoölogy, economics and sociology, history and government, English and modern languages.

Military drill and physical education are required of all students for three years and are optional the last year.

For all departments of the institution there are offered the advantages of a well-equipped library, for which purpose the first floor of the Chapel building is used. Here are collected nearly 40,000 bound volumes. In the reading room is found an ample supply of daily, weekly and monthly publications, many of which are scientific in character. The students voluntarily make an extensive use of the library.

## Unclassified Students

Occasionally there apply for admission to the College mature men or women who are unable to spend at the institution the time required to finish the complete course. Usually such persons desire to obtain the best training possible in one or two years for some special branch of practical agriculture or horticulture. That such applicants may be benefited by the College, they are admitted as unclassified students: that is, they are not a member of any of the four regular classes but may take college studies with those pursuing the full course. Only those are permitted to enroll as unclassified students who are at least twenty-one years old and who have completed a high-school course; other special regulations also apply to such students after entering.

## The Graduate School

College graduates may under prescribed conditions enter the graduate school. Advanced study may be elected in agriculture, botany, chemistry, entomology, horticulture, mathematics, veterinary science and zoölogy. The degree of Master of Science requires one and a half years' study and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy requires three years.

For several years the graduate courses have been well patronized but the development of the school has been delayed by lack of necessary funds. Recently a director of the graduate school has been engaged who will thoroughly organize the work and extend the field of its service.

There is always a demand for experts with the special training afforded by a graduate school of agriculture and invariably an attractive position awaits the man who completes the work required for an advanced degree.

A limited number of graduate assistantships are available at the College for men qualified to render laboratory or teaching assistance, and who at the same time wish to engage in post-graduate study.



Stock Judging at West Brookfield Extension School  
(First Agricultural Extension School to be held in New England)

## Short Courses and Extension Service

It is through the organization of Short Courses and various types of Extension Service that the College seeks to perform its mission of carrying agricultural knowledge and of rendering assistance in other forms to all the people of the state who have rural interests.

Early in January the winter school of agriculture opens and continues ten weeks; the last week of this term is devoted especially to instruction in poultry husbandry. Following the winter school comes the farmers' week; this is a four days' meeting at the College with a series of lectures and demonstrations devoted chiefly to agriculture, horticulture and home economics; several hundred men and women who find it impossible to leave home for a longer period visit the College annually on this occasion and find much to assist them in their practical problems on the farm and in the home.

Later in the spring a bee keepers' course is offered and during the vacation months a summer school of agriculture and country life is held; this usually terminates with a special conference for rural social workers.

The Extension Service activities away from the College are represented in part by correspondence and lecture courses, itinerant schools of agriculture, demonstration orchards, traveling libraries, boys' and girls' corn and potato clubs, and district field agents.

# The Experiment Station

The Agricultural Experiment Station of Massachusetts is located on the estate of the Agricultural College and is a part of that institution. Here are conducted extensive experimental projects dealing with agricultural practices, and experts are constantly engaged in scientific research seeking to discover new laws of nature and their application to the agricultural industry.

Some of the problems in which the experiment station is at present particularly interested are those connected with the use of fertilizers, plant breeding, plant diseases and insects, orcharding and poultry husbandry.

Students fitting themselves for positions in experiment stations are thus fortunate in their opportunity to observe these methods and results of scientific study and to come into personal relation with those already experienced in their own profession.

The Experiment Station issues technical bulletins giving the results of its investigations, and its officers annually answer thousands of inquiries of a practical or scientific nature.



One of the Experiment Station Buildings

# Student Life

Student life at M. A. C. has many attractive features and offers large opportunity for leadership.

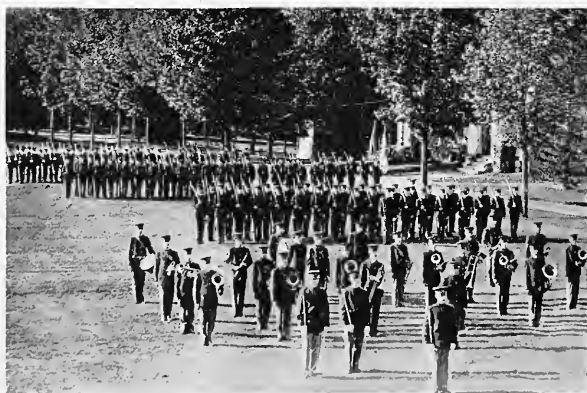
All students are members of the Social Union; this organization is the expression of a desire on the part of students and faculty to provide a definite means of stimulating a democratic social spirit among all students, alumni and officers of the College. This purpose of the Union is carried out in part through a series of entertainments and informal social gatherings which are held on Saturday evenings during the autumn and winter months and which are free to members of the college community. The students have also purchased suitable furnishings for a reading and lounging room on the first floor of North College dormitory and have equipped in connection with this a game room and a trophy room. The Union is supported by a small annual fee which is collected from all students at the opening of the college year.



Social Union Room

ing and lounging room on the first floor of North College dormitory and have equipped in connection with this a game room and a trophy room. The Union is supported by a small annual fee which is collected from all students at the opening of the college year.

A body of students consisting of five seniors and four juniors are elected as a "Senate;" the function of these men is to govern general matters pertaining to student life, to establish and enforce certain rules for student conduct, and to represent before the faculty the interests of the student body.



Battalion

The Y. M. C. A. endeavors to promote Christian character among all the men of the College, and to enlist the men in Christian and social service wherever an opportunity for this is presented. To this end weekly meetings are held, and during a part of the year Bible study classes are conducted; the members assume social, educational and religious leadership in Amherst and in the nearby towns, by organizing boys' clubs, conducting Bible classes, teaching foreigners and furnishing musical entertainments.



M. A. C. Students Teaching English to Polish People

A Catholic club has also been organized.

A prominent place is given to intercollegiate athletics; relations are maintained with Amherst, Dartmouth, Williams, Brown, Springfield and other New England colleges. The principal sports participated in are



Hockey Team, 1911 - 12

football, baseball, track, hockey and tennis; a large area of land is available for an enclosed athletic field and recreation ground, and it is expected that funds will soon be provided to properly fit this land for use.

A rifle club was organized a few years ago and has met with singular success in both its indoor and outdoor meets. A band is maintained in

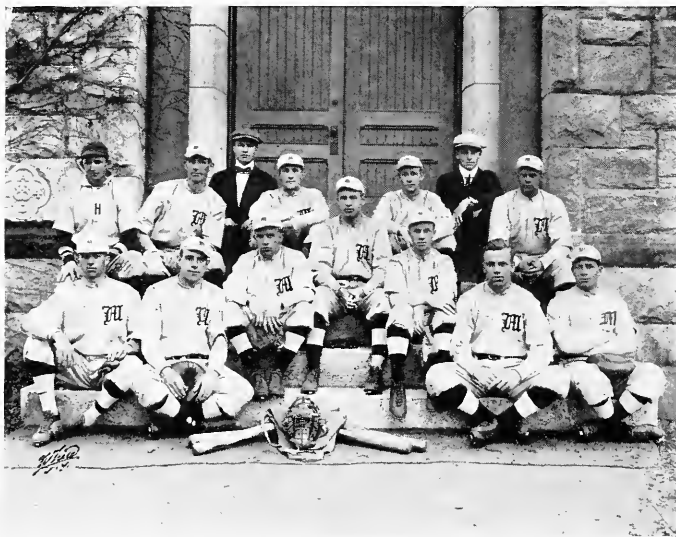
connection with the military department. Musical, debating and dramatic clubs attract those interested in these activities. Several professional societies also exist, chiefly in the departments of agriculture, horticulture and entomology. Stock and fruit judging teams annually represent the College in public contests.

A college newspaper and a year book are published by the students.

Secret societies hold a prominent place in the student life of the College; at present there are nine such organizations, several of them being affiliated with national Greek letter fraternities.

Various purely social activities are managed by committees elected from the student body.

College classes are scheduled for five days each week, Saturday being left free. Ordinarily the students are brought together in the chapel on four days for simple devotional exercises and for announcements; on the fifth day a general assembly is held, before which some prominent man not connected with the College frequently speaks. During a portion of the year, Sunday services are held at 9:15 a. m.; a clergyman or distinguished layman is secured for such gatherings.



Baseball Team, 1912

## The Cost

For the most part the students at M. A. C. live economically; necessary expenses are moderate and the various phases of student life have not the expensive features which prevail at many institutions. Tuition is free to residents of Massachusetts; thus the main items of expense are those for board, room, laundry, books, military uniform, taxes voluntarily assessed for the support of various student activities, and miscellaneous personal expenses. The average student spends about \$300 a year, although the amount varies with each individual.



## Living Accommodations

At present the College has two small dormitories which together contain rooms for about sixty-five men; upperclassmen have the first choice in selecting these quarters. Two students occupy a suite of two or three rooms; the cost of these unfurnished suites, steam heated and lighted by electricity, ranges from \$39 to \$66 per year for each occupant. Efforts have been made to secure appropriations from the legislature for added dormitory facilities, but thus far without success.



North College Dormitory

Most of the students, therefore, are obliged to live in private houses located near the college grounds. Such rooms should be secured well in advance whenever possible as the demand for them is great. Comfortable rooms may be rented at prices varying from \$1.25 to \$3.00 a week for each student; they are generally furnished either completely or in part, lighted, heated and cared for.

The College manages a large dining hall where board may be obtained at reasonable cost; the price of board is usually about \$4.00 per week. A lunch room is also operated in connection with the regular dining hall.



The Dining Hall

## To Needy Students

Many of the students of M. A. C. are obliged to earn a part of their expenses and a few are dependent entirely upon their own efforts for a college education. The College is glad to help needy students both by offering them employment in some department or by obtaining work for them away from the institution. The most responsible positions at the College are the most remunerative and are assigned to students who have been at the institution for some time; accordingly the newcomer should not expect to earn as much money his first year as he sees some of the older men earning. It is not advisable for a student to attempt his college course until he has enough ready money to carry him through a good part of his first year, as under existing circumstances it is practically impossible for him to pay all his expenses from the outset and at the same time do creditable class-room work.

In all cases consideration has to be given to the efficiency and ability as well as to the need of the applicant for work.

Occasionally there come opportunities for vacation work for men who are specializing in certain departments. Experience gained in this manner is usually of large value to the men as it gives them additional training as well as assisting them financially.





