

the farm or in the garden, besides serving to render him familiar with the use of implements and the principles of agriculture, are sufficient also to preserve habits of manual labor, and to foster a taste for agricultural pursuits. It has been found in the past sufficient to keep the students interested in every department of farm and horticultural work; and the daily labor of each one being performed at one time, it does not occupy him longer than is requisite for preserving health and a robust constitution.

The History of the College has fully exploded the common fallacy that labor and study are incompatible. The work performed by the student does not diminish his enthusiasm for study. It has been clearly shown that the advancement in the studies of the course is not less rapid when a limited portion of the time is devoted to manual labor. And if, aside from its proper office of contributing its share towards the mental culture of the young men of the State, the College succeeds to any extent in breaking down the wall that has been reared between the educated and laboring classes of community, so that those who labor shall be better educated, and those who are educated shall not despise labor, it will amply repay all the efforts that have been put forth in its behalf.

#### Location.

The State Agricultural College occupies a pleasant and healthy location about three miles east from Lansing, the capital of the State. The buildings stand upon a slight eminence, among forest trees which have been purposely retained. The grounds have been skilfully laid out, and are being tastefully adorned by art. It is designed to make this one of the most attractive places in the west, that it may exert an influence in educating the taste of the student, while it provides the material for illustrating the principles of science.

#### Admission.

Candidates for admission into the Preparatory Class must not be less than fourteen years of age, and must sustain a satisfactory examination in Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, Reading, Spelling, and Penmanship. Candidates for admission into the Freshman Class, or for any advanced standing, must sustain an examination in all the previous studies of the course. Students are admitted at any time on passing the required examinations; but it is greatly preferred that all candidates present themselves for examination on the first day of the term, or at the semi-yearly examination near the middle of the term.

#### Preparatory course of instruction.

Higher Arithmetic, Mathematical and Descriptive Geography, English Grammar, Algebra, Natural Philosophy, Rhetoric.

#### College course first year.

Geometry, English Literature, Algebra, Trigonometry and Surveying, Geology, History and Book-keeping.

#### Second year.

Physics, Meteorology and Vegetable Physiology, Elementary Chemistry, Agricultural Chemistry, Botany and Horticulture, Rhetoric.

#### Third year.

Civil Engineering, Analytical Chemistry, Animal Physiology, Drawing and Rural Engineering, Inductive Logic, Zoology.

#### Fourth year.

Astronomy, Mental Philosophy, Entomology, Veterinary Medicine and Economy of Domestic Animals, Moral philosophy, Political Economy, Connection of Physical Sciences, Declamations and Compositions during the course, Lectures in Practical Agriculture.

#### Select course.

Persons of suitable age and acquirements who desire to pursue one or more of the branches of study more closely related to Agriculture, (such as Chemistry, Botany, Animal Physiology, &c.,) may be received for a less time than is requisite for the full course. They will also be allowed to change from the regular to a select course if it be done before commencing the studies of a term. They will all be required to go into one or more of the college classes; to perform three hours, labor in one of the regular work divisions; and to be in all respects subject to the rules and discipline of the College. On leaving, they may, if they have completed one or more branches of study, receive a certificate of their attainments in the branches pursued.

#### Labor.

Students are required to labor on the farm, or in the garden, three hours a day. The number of hours may be increased to four, or diminished to two and a half. The labor is considered an essential part of the educational system of the College; and none are exempt from it, except from physical disability. For the compensation allowed, see *Means of defraying expenses*.

#### Lectures on Chemistry.

Chemical forces, Laws of combinations, Properties of bodies, General discussion of the facts and phenomena belonging to Inorganic and Organic Chemistry. General Analysis, Analysis of Soils, Analysis of Minerals, Analysis of Manures, Analysis of Plants, Preparation of Artificial Manures, Formation and composition of soils, Composition of plants as determining the Chemical condition of the soil, Composition of the air, and its relations to vegetable growth, Connection of heat, light, and electricity with the growth of plants, Nature and sources of the food of plants, Chemical changes attending vegetable growth, Chemistry of the various processes of the farm, as plowing, draining, &c., Exhaustion of soils, Methods of Chemically improving soils—by 1st. Mineral manures, 2d. Vegetable manures, 3d. Animal Manures, 4th. By indirect methods. Rotation of crops, Chemical composition of the various crops, and the use of food; Feeding, housing, and care of food Preparation of food for animals and man. The instruction in Agricultural Chemistry is imparted principally by lectures.

#### Lectures on Botany.

From the length of time devoted to this study, and the facilities afforded for illustration, it is believed a fuller course is given in it here than at any other institution in the country. The student is first thoroughly grounded in Structural and Physiological Botany, and