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THE
UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI
BULLETIN

GENERAL SERIES.

VOLUME 14 NUMBER 2

ANNOUNCEMENT
OF THE
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
1913-14



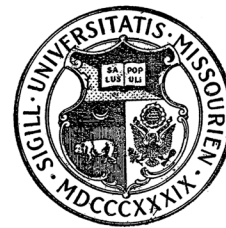
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COLUMBIA, MISSOURI
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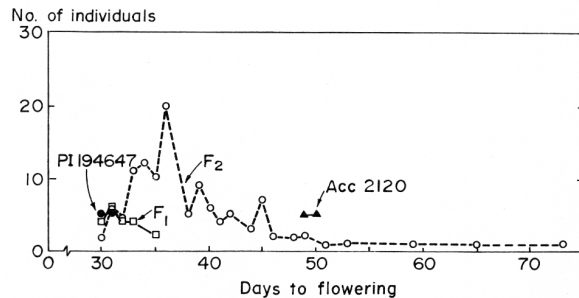


Fig. 4. Distribution of parents and progeny (F_1 & F_2) of Cross 50106 between photoperiod insensitive (PI 194647) and sensitive (Acc. 2120) cultivars by days to flowering when grown under 10-hr photoperiod; 1975, AVRDC.

An inheritance study of photoperiod insensitivity was initiated to develop techniques for identifying photoperiod insensitive genotypes. Grafting, one such technique, was tested to screen F_2 populations for insensitivity to photoperiod. Reciprocal wedge grafts between photoperiod sensitive and insensitive lines at the seedling stage (before the unifoliate leaf expanded) were made. The self graft and ungrafted genotypes served as controls. Five plants of each group were grown under 10-hour and 16-hour photoperiod treatments. Initial results indicated that the root stock didn't influence flowering. Using this technique, the F_2 populations are sown in pots. When the first trifoliate leaf has completely unfolded, cuttings are taken and grafted on to a standard stock. The scion can be subjected to one photoperiod, while the stock of the same scion genotype can be exposed to a different photoperiod.

An experiment was conducted to determine when a plant is ready for floral induction and how long the induction must last for the plant to flower. The flowering responses of the photoperiod insensitive PI 194647 and the sensitive Acc. 2120 were compared in this test.

Identical sets of each entry were placed in rooms receiving either 10 hours or 16 hours of light. Soon after emergence in the 10-hour photoperiod treatment, two plants per entry were transferred to the 16-hour photoperiod room where they remained. The following day, another two plants per entry were shifted from the 16-hour photoperiod room to the 10-hour treatment. This alternate moving of entries between the two treatments was continued until all 100 plants per entry had been transferred from their original photoperiod. The time of transfer and the number of days to the first flower were recorded and plotted in Figure 5.

All the plants of the photoperiod insensitive PI 194647 flowered at more or less the same time regardless of photoperiod. However, those of Acc. 2120 demonstrated three distinct phases in flowering, i.e., readiness for floral induction, completion of induction, and anthesis.

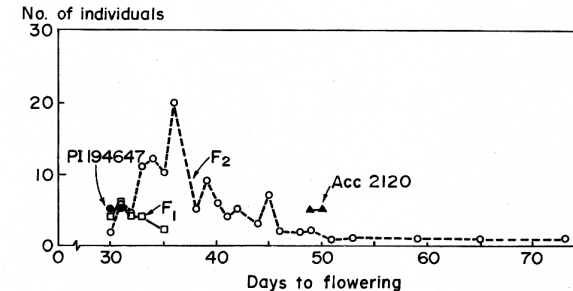


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sign, or a design that is made with the *outline stitch* or the *couching stitch*, or a narrow lace sewed around the edges. Instead of a wide hem, the dresser scarf may have a $\frac{1}{8}$ - to a $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch hem over which a *blanket stitch* or narrow crocheting is made, or the edge may be *scalloped*.

Mitered.—Mitered or cut-out corners are used on hems or facings when goods is of a weight to make it necessary to cut out some of the surplus material in order to have a flat, less bungle-

some corner. They are used for lace or embroidery trimmings that are sewed around corners where a flat trimming without fullness is preferred at the corner. To miter a corner of a hem, first turn the hem in the ordinary way and crease. Cut a triangular piece from the material at the corner, the base of which will be $\frac{1}{8}$ inch above the meeting of

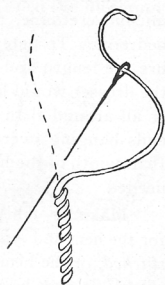
the creases made by the top folds of the hem. Turn down the $\frac{1}{8}$ inch on the diagonal cut and overhand or seam the miter together on the wrong side. To make a cut-out corner, crease the hem and cut an oblong piece from the under fold leaving $\frac{1}{8}$ inch along the slug and bottom of the hem. Turn back the hem and hem and overhand the ends of the hem.

Hem by Hand.—See explanation page 10.

Hemstitching.—See explanation page 17.

Chain Stitch.—See explanation page 18.

Outline Stitch.—Outline stitch is made from the worker. Put the needle in almost straight with the line that is being worked and take up just half of the stitch wanted, bringing needle out each time at the end of the previous stitch. To start the stitch take



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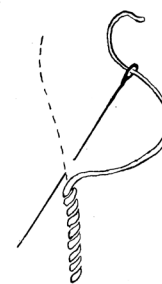
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curved, and
extra area

EXISTING DEPARTMENTS OF INSTRUCTION.

The Schools or Departments of instruction constituting the University, which have within the period specified, been from time to time established, are the following, viz.: 1. The Normal or College of Instruction, opened September 16, 1868. 2. The Agricultural College, September, 1870. 3. The School of Mines at Rolla, November, 1871. 4. The Law College, October, 1872. 5. The Medical College, February, 1873. 6. The Laboratory for Analytical and Applied Chemistry, May, 1873.

With the enlargement of our Institution, and the increase of its departments its expenses must necessarily increase. A large *personnel* of instructors is required, more ability, and more instructional appointments in every direction. Harvard, and Yale, and Columbia College at New York, expend fourfold the amount they did *but ten years since*; and in their rapid advance, are more pressed for means, than ever before. No institution is stationary in its expenditures, except such as are non-progressive and *mediæval* in character.

RAPID PROGRESS, YET MUCH TO BE DONE.

We by no means assume to present an Institution perfect in its organization, or complete in its equipments, but we claim that there is no Institution in the country which has made more rapid progress towards a full University organization, or with the same means accomplished so much in the same time, and under more difficult circumstances. There is not a visitor of candor and intelligence who does not express astonishment and gratification at the accumulation of instructional means and forces here found. Yet there is much to be done. We have foundations good and strong. Columbia is a most excellent site, central in the State, accessible, already having many of the elements of a University town.

Additional means are indispensable to progress and development. *We have reached our utmost limit with our present means!* We are in the condition of many business establishments, which are crippled and half ruined for the want of a very small addition of capital. An addition of but one-fourth to our present income would not merely double our capacity of usefulness—it would make it fourfold greater than at present.

We wish to disguise nothing, but would make a true and faithful representation of facts. The people of Missouri must understand that they cannot have a University worthy of themselves, and abreast with the times, except at the cost required for all such institutions wherever existing.

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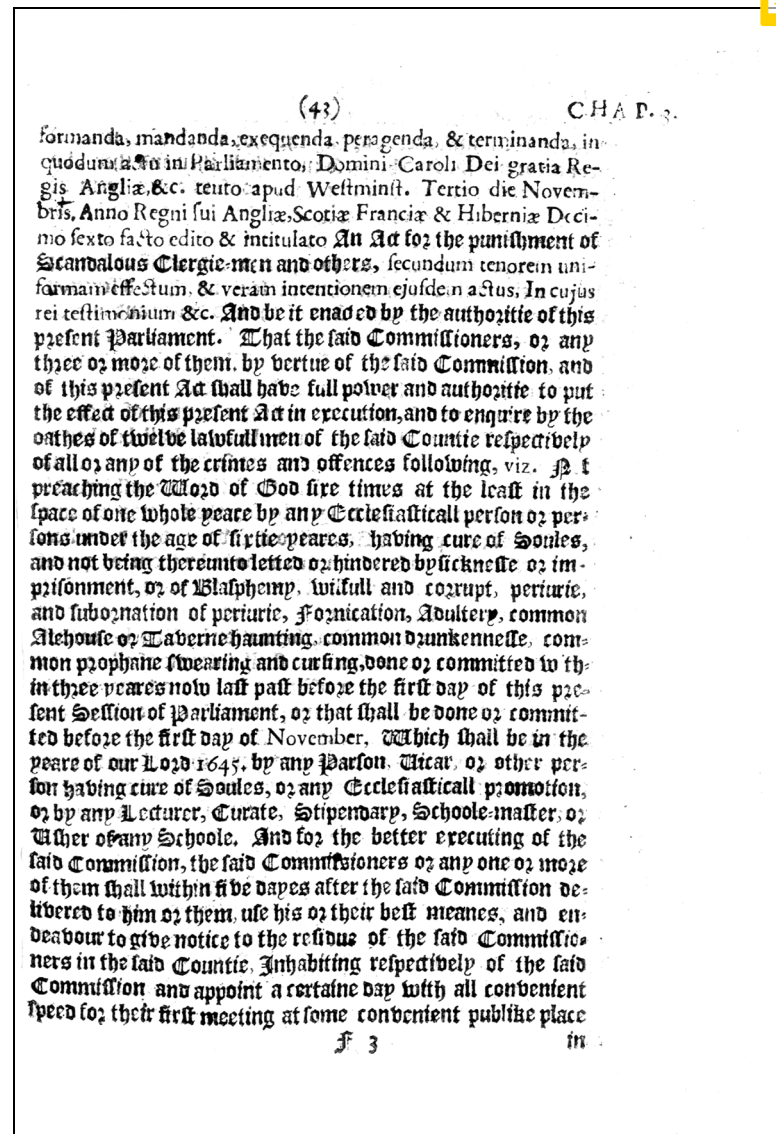
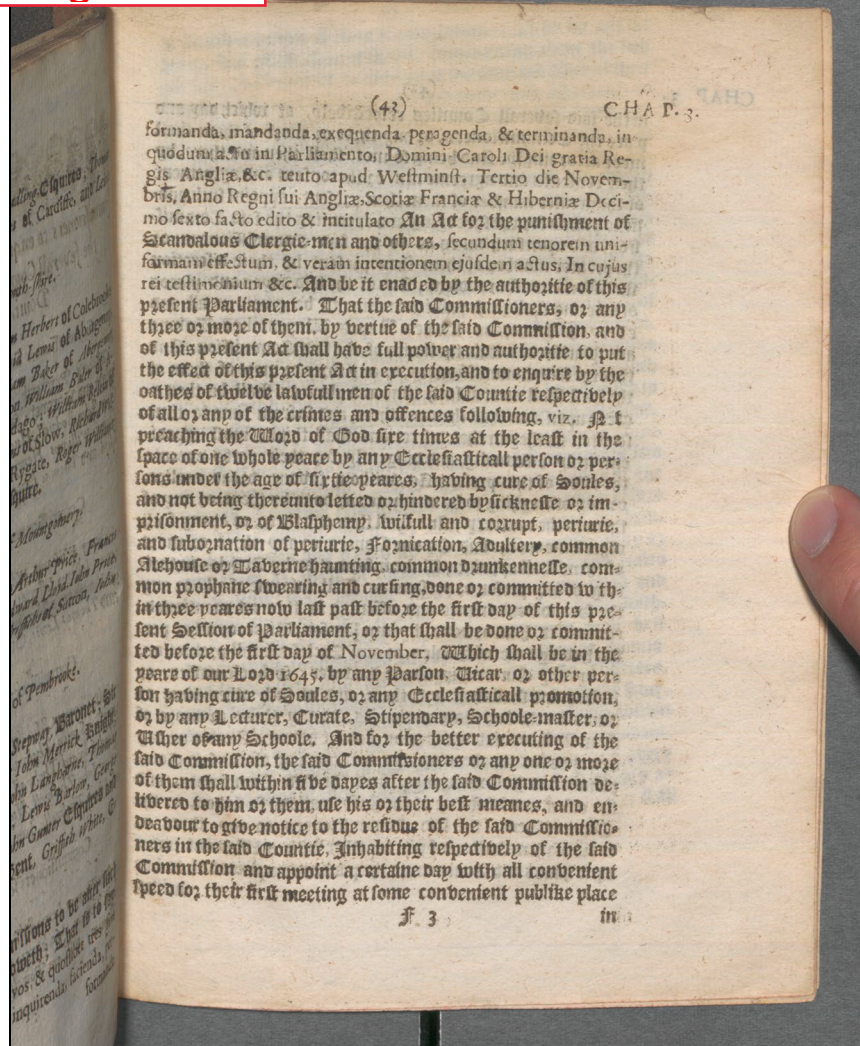
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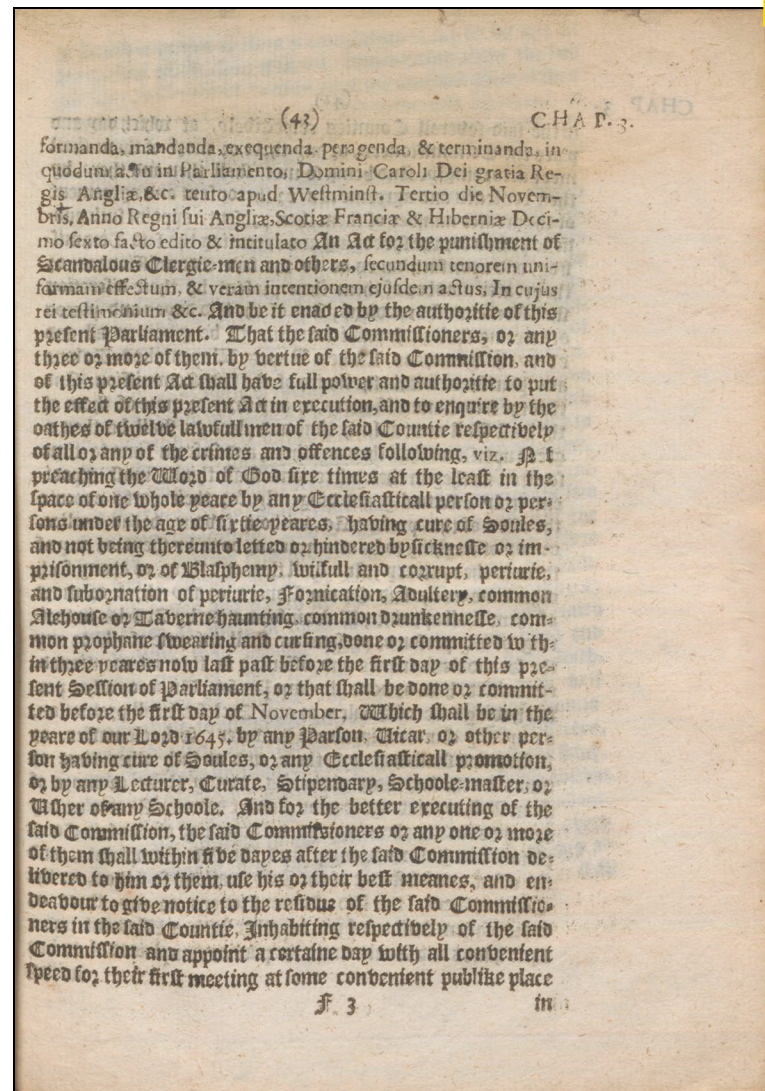
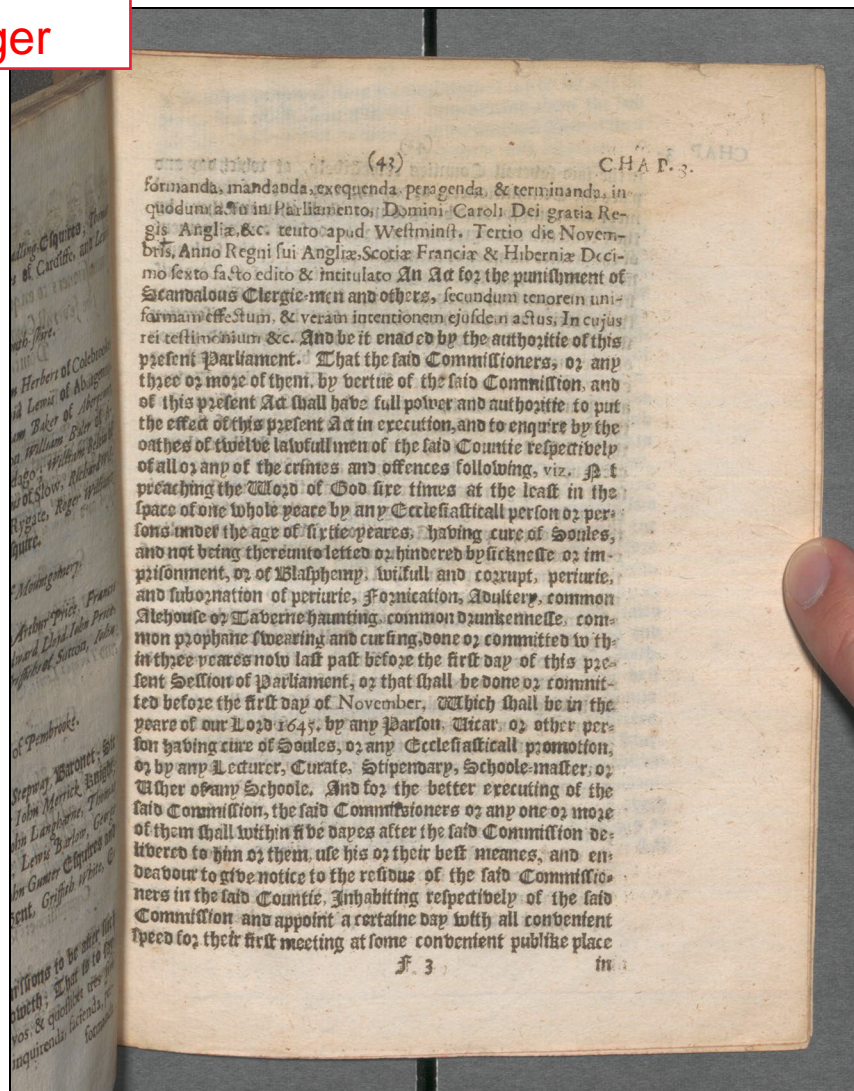
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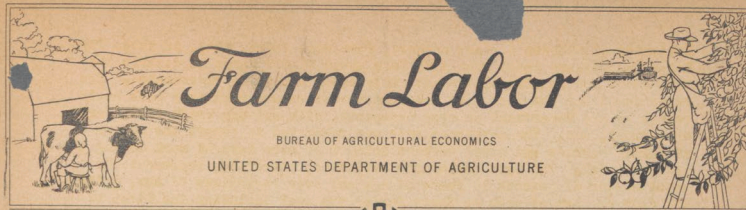
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extra area
color background



extra area & finger





Farm Labor

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Washington, D. C.



April 14, 1944

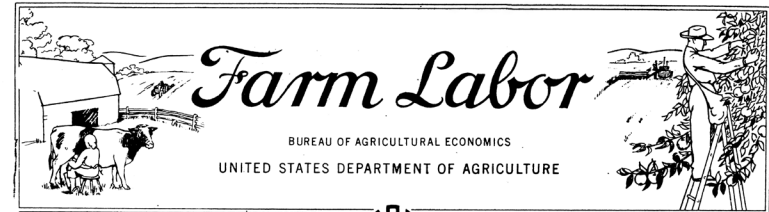
FARM EMPLOYMENT LOWER THAN YEAR AGO FARM WAGES HIGHEST OF RECORD

The number of people working on farms the first of April was 9,080,000 -- or about 3 percent lower than for the same date last year; and the general level of farm wage rates was at an all time high, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reported today. The index of farm wages was 292 percent of the 1910-14 average -- 17 points higher than on January 1 this year and 53 points higher than on the first of April a year ago.

All sections of the country indicated sharp increases in farm wage rates from April last year with the largest gain recorded by the Pacific Region where the index rose 57 points during the 12 month period. The rise in the average rates per month with board ranged from 16 percent in the East North Central Region to 26 percent in the West South Central States. The largest relative increase from last April in the rate per day without board was in the West South Central Region where a gain of 28 percent was made; the smallest increase was 13 percent in New England.

The index of supply of farm workers available April 1 this year was 54 percent of the 1935-39 average based on the judgment of crop reporters. This percentage is only slightly smaller than the percentage reported for the same date last year. The demand for farm workers, at 127 percent of the 1935-39 average was also about the same as reported a year ago.

The estimated number of unpaid family workers -- 7,401,000 on April 1 -- is only slightly lower than the 7,433,000 working on farms April 1, 1943, but is about 200,000, or around 3 percent less than the April 1 average for the period 1935-39. Hired farm employment dropped about 10 percent from 1,875,000 April 1, 1943, to 1,679,000 April 1, 1944. Hired employment April 1 this year was about 16 percent below the 1935-39 April average. All geographic regions recorded declines from a year ago in hired workers except the Pacific which showed no change. The largest decrease from last year was in the West South Central Region where unseasonable weather plus the general scarcity of help combined to reduce the number of paid workers on farms 25 percent below the April 1, 1943 level.



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dark line due to curvature

Grading & Scholastic Requirements

Graduate students' grades in all courses counting toward an advanced degree are reported as A (4.0), course work is of outstanding merit; B (3.0), course work is entirely satisfactory; C (2.0), acceptable only to a limited extent in fulfilling the requirements for an advanced degree.

There is no D grade for graduate students, and a grade of F (0) means the work has not satisfied the minimum requirements of the course necessary for passing. W is withdrawn passing and WF means withdrawn failing.

An incomplete grade (I) may be recorded when the student's work is incomplete but otherwise worthy of credit, or when the instructor feels unable to assign a grade at the end of the semester. The student must finish this work within the next calendar year of residence, or the I will remain and will not be removed. This last rule does not apply to course numbers 400, 450 or 490.

The GPA in the Graduate School is based on the student's entire graduate record in courses numbered 200 and above taken at UMC. To remain in good standing, a graduate student must maintain a cumulative GPA of 3.0 or better.

Graduate students enrolled in 200-level and 300-level courses outside their own departments will be informed no later than the end of the first week of classes if they will be expected to fulfill course requirements beyond those assigned the undergraduate students in those classes.

At the end of any semester, a graduate student with a GPA below 3.0 is placed on probation. If at the end of the following semester the cumulative GPA is 3.0 or better, probation status is removed. A student on probation failing to raise the cumulative GPA to 3.0 may, on the recommendation of the department or area, be allowed a second and final probationary semester. A student is subject to dismissal upon failure to raise the cumulative GPA to 3.0 by the end of the second probationary semester, or at any time that the semester or cumulative GPA falls below 2.0.

To graduate, a student must have a GPA of 3.0 or better in all graduate courses.

Termination of Graduate Student Status

In addition to dismissal for failure to meet the usual examination and grade require-

ments, departments and graduate degree granting areas have the right to place a student on probation, and after at least 30 days of probation, to dismiss from their program any graduate student who is deemed not to be making sufficient academic progress and/or whose work is not of the quality required. The dismissal may occur at any time during a student's work toward a graduate degree. A student may initiate an appeal of this dismissal through the Graduate School Dean. A description of the appeal procedures may be obtained from the Graduate School Dean.

Master's Degrees

The University of Missouri-Columbia confers the Master of Arts, Master of Science, Master of Science for Teachers, Master of Business Administration, Master of Education, Master of Music, Master of Fine Arts, Master of Public Administration and Master of Social Work degrees. For successful completion, the student must satisfy the general regulations for master's degrees, special requirements of the particular master's degree sought and the individual departmental or area requirements.

General Regulations

Candidacy

In order to become a candidate for a master's degree, the student must follow these procedures.

Admission to Graduate School. The student must give evidence of earning a baccalaureate, D.V.M., M.D., or J.D. degree equivalent to that granted by the University of Missouri.

Acceptance for Advisement. The student must obtain departmental or area acceptance for advisement before beginning work toward the degree. Acceptance is based upon prior academic record, scores on the Graduate Record Examination or other tests, and letter of recommendation as prescribed by regulations of the department or area.

Selection of an Adviser. The student selects a consenting adviser from faculty members of the department or area in which the major work is planned. Prior to each semester of session registration, the student consults the adviser concerning a program of courses.

Application for Degree. After performing satisfactory work for the first half of a semester or for an entire summer session, the student, with the adviser's assistance, completes the form "Application for the Master's Degree;

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Portraits/photographs in text: we usually don't want to darken/lighten the portraits/photograph

a real job for Dean Croft. Any time you have to make an appointment with the Dean, see about petitions, find out about your advisors, make arrangements for room permits for social functions, or just about anything else, she is the one to see. Her last words are always, "Come in



MRS. GRAINGER

and see me at any time, if only to say 'Hello.' That's the kind of a gal she is.

ELLEN MCCOY

As we leave Mrs. Ramsden with a promise to be back sometime, we veer over to our left and enter the office just West of the Dean's, right at the end of the hall. See that pretty head that's just barely sticking up above the edge of that big desk? That's Ellen. Somebody must have borrowed the unabridged dictionary she usually sits on. For a little gal she holds down a big job.

Mary-Ellen McCoy is a native of Columbia, as she was born here February 26, 19— (promised not to tell) and has had her education here. She graduated from Hickman High in '50 and came to brighten our office. Among other things, little Ellen (she drops the Mary around school) is a tennis champ, having won the Girls' Singles a couple of times.

Her job is a toughie, for she is the first one you see when you want to pre-register. She gives you your per-

mit to enroll and all the rest of the junk, (forms, that is) including the huge green sheet that will drive you loco, shoos you off to an advisor, and then has to check and stamp everything when you return. And who wouldn't return for another look at Ellen? All of your permanent records are kept in her office, and she is the one that figures your grade average and gently deposits the number on your permit. If you ever need an excuse from class, (Heaven forbid!) she will write it for you and get you in to have Dean Croft sign it. She makes up the list of pink slips (deficiencies) at mid-term and nearly gets mobbed when she posts it. Along with all her other work, she is the Secretary for Professor Gillan, who is the Secretary of the Alumni Association. Just something to take up some of her "spare" time. Hah.

I know you don't want to leave, but you might as well. Setting your hooks for Ellen is no go because a lucky guy by the name of Neal McCoy beat you to it and married her last September (he's an Aggie, too!) Also, Ellen keeps a wooden mallet on her desk to beat off the wolves. So dry your eyes, and let's take the long trek down the hall to visit Mr. Miller.

MR. MILLER

When you leave Ellen, your next stop is room 112 where Mr. Miller hangs out. When you go to see him, be sure that you have your permit and have your approved study program on hand, or you'll keep on walking. Mr. Miller is a busy person, for he is the "Assistant to the Dean" besides his other duties. These include making up a schedule of courses for all Engineering subjects for the bulletin, so that classes don't conflict with each other. Boy, what a headache that is!

If you came up in August to pre-register, you probably have already met him. Might as well get acquainted, 'cause you'll meet him again and again. He holds the unofficial title of "Keeper of the Course Cards," and either he or Mrs. Grainger will dole them out to you (if the courses

you want are not closed—hah, hah.) You will probably also see him in either M.E. 1 or M.E. 10, for he is head of the drafting department and teaches some of the classes. Good teacher, too.

Mr. Miller is a native of Illinois, but we'll let him off because he received his B.S. and M.S. here at Mizzou in Industrial Education. I couldn't get much out of him about his life and career, for, as usual, he was busy as a bee. That's the way you usually find him, so we'll get out and let him get back to work.

MRS. GRAINGER

This pretty brunette in Mr. Miller's office is actually the Secretary to the Mechanical Engineering Department, but her duties include many during pre-registration and you will probably meet her sooner or later. Let's make it sooner and drop into her office now. Her name is really Naomi Grainger, but she says that everyone calls her "Noby." She is also married and has a young child, so no wolves need apply.

She has only one fault, and that



MISS MORELOCK

Missourian, for which we are very is she comes from Connecticut. However, a true Missourian in the Submarine Service in Hartford saw her and decided to show her the error of her ways. He has made her into a

(Continued on Page 38)

THE MISSOURI SHAMROCK

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and see me at any time, if only to say 'Hello.' That's the kind of a gal she is.

ELLEN MCCOY

As we leave Mrs. Ramsden with a promise to be back sometime, we veer over to our left and enter the office just West of the Dean's, right at the end of the hall. See that pretty head that's just barely sticking up above the edge of that big desk? That's Ellen. Somebody must have borrowed the unabridged dictionary she usually sits on. For a little gal she holds down a big job.

Mary-Ellen McCoy is a native of Columbia, as she was born here February 26, 19— (promised not to tell) and has had her education here. She graduated from Hickman High in '50 and came to brighten our office. Among other things, little Ellen (she drops the Mary around school) is a tennis champ, having won the Girls' Singles a couple of times.

Her job is a toughie, for she is the first one you see when you want to pre-register. She gives you your per-

mit to enroll and all the rest of the junk, (forms, that is) including the huge green sheet that will drive you loco, shoos you off to an advisor, and then has to check and stamp everything when you return. And who wouldn't return for another look at Ellen? All of your permanent records are kept in her office, and she is the one that figures your grade average and gently deposits the number on your permit. If you ever need an excuse from class, (Heaven forbid!) she will write it for you and get you in to have Dean Croft sign it. She makes up the list of pink slips (deficiencies) at mid-term and nearly gets mobbed when she posts it. Along with all her other work, she is the Secretary for Professor Gillan, who is the Secretary of the Alumni Association. Just something to take up some of her "spare" time. Hah.

I know you don't want to leave, but you might as well. Setting your hooks for Ellen is no go because a lucky guy by the name of Neal McCoy beat you to it and married her last September (he's an Aggie, too!) Also, Ellen keeps a wooden mallet on her desk to beat off the wolves. So dry your eyes, and let's take the long trek down the hall to visit Mr. Miller.

MR. MILLER

When you leave Ellen, your next stop is room 112 where Mr. Miller hangs out. When you go to see him, be sure that you have your permit and have your approved study program on hand, or you'll keep on walking. Mr. Miller is a busy person, for he is the "Assistant to the Dean" besides his other duties. These include making up a schedule of courses for all Engineering subjects for the bulletin, so that classes don't conflict with each other. Boy, what a headache that is!

If you came up in August to pre-register, you probably have already met him. Might as well get acquainted, 'cause you'll meet him again and again. He holds the unofficial title of "Keeper of the Course Cards," and either he or Mrs. Grainger will dole them out to you (if the courses

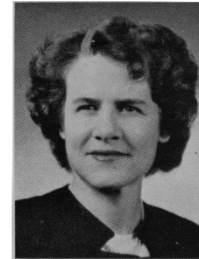
you want are not closed—hah, hah.) You will probably also see him in either M.E. 1 or M.E. 10, for he is head of the drafting department and teaches some of the classes. Good teacher, too.

Mr. Miller is a native of Illinois, but we'll let him off because he received his B.S. and M.S. here at Mizzou in Industrial Education. I couldn't get much out of him about his life and career, for, as usual, he was busy as a bee. That's the way you usually find him, so we'll get out and let him get back to work.

MRS. GRAINGER

This pretty brunette in Mr. Miller's office is actually the Secretary to the Mechanical Engineering Department, but her duties include many during pre-registration and you will probably meet her sooner or later. Let's make it sooner and drop into her office now. Her name is really Naomi Grainger, but she says that everyone calls her "Noby." She is also married and has a young child, so no wolves need apply.

She has only one fault, and that



MISS MORELOCK

Missourian, for which we are very is she comes from Connecticut. However, a true Missourian in the Submarine Service in Hartford saw her and decided to show her the error of her ways. He has made her into a

(Continued on Page 38)

THE MISSOURI SHAMROCK