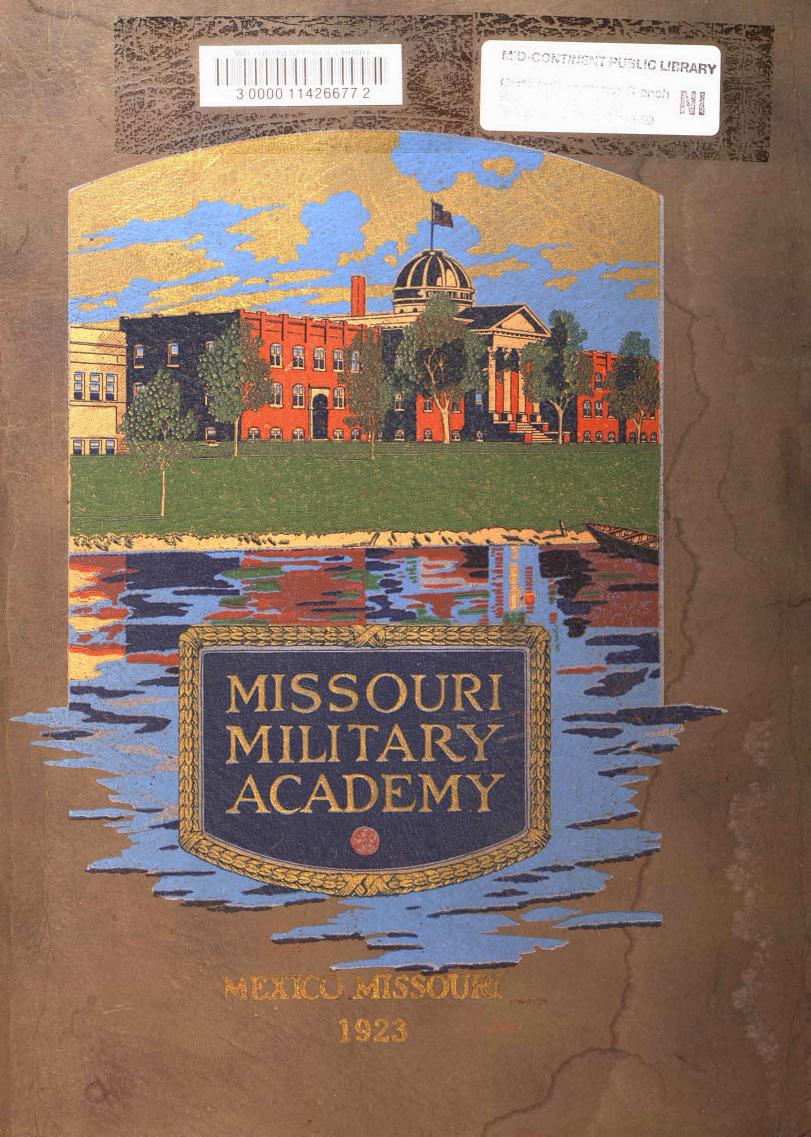
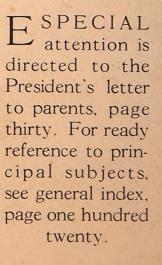
MID-CONTINENT PUBLIC LIBRARY

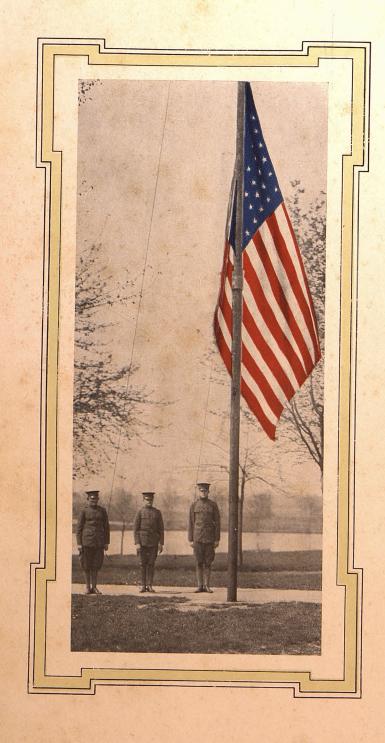
North Independence Branch Highway 24 & Spring Independence, MO 64050

Gen. 373 M691 1923 Mexico (Mo.) Missouri Military Academy 28.80

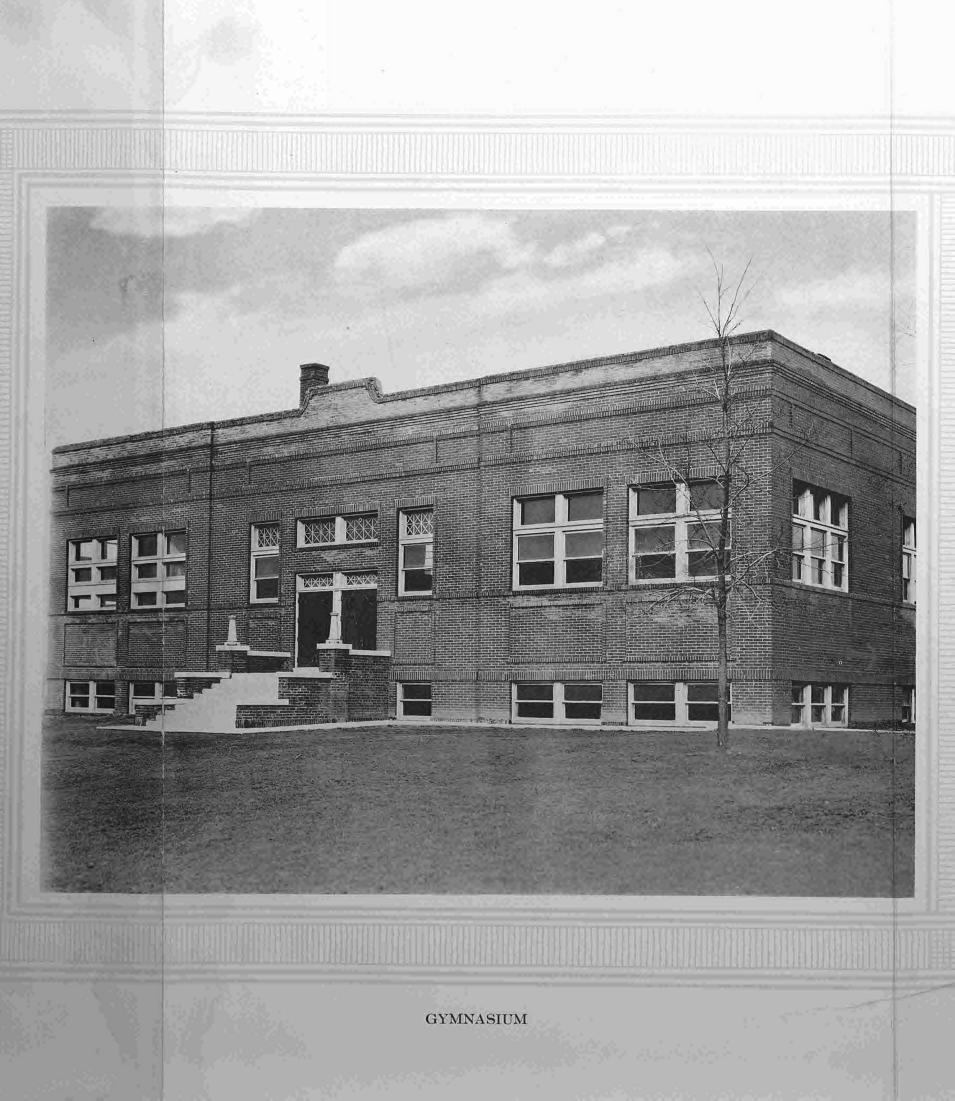
1 Ble -NI Hen. 28.80 total

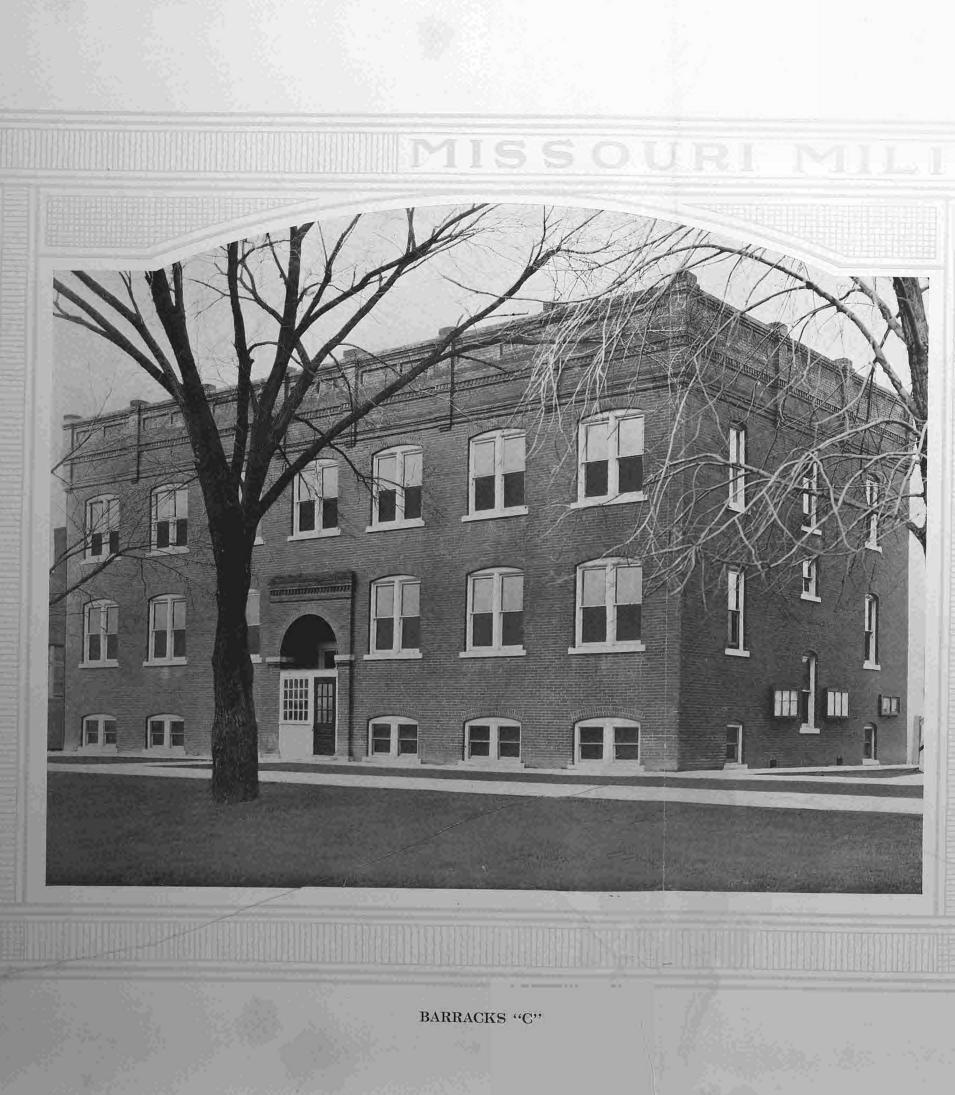


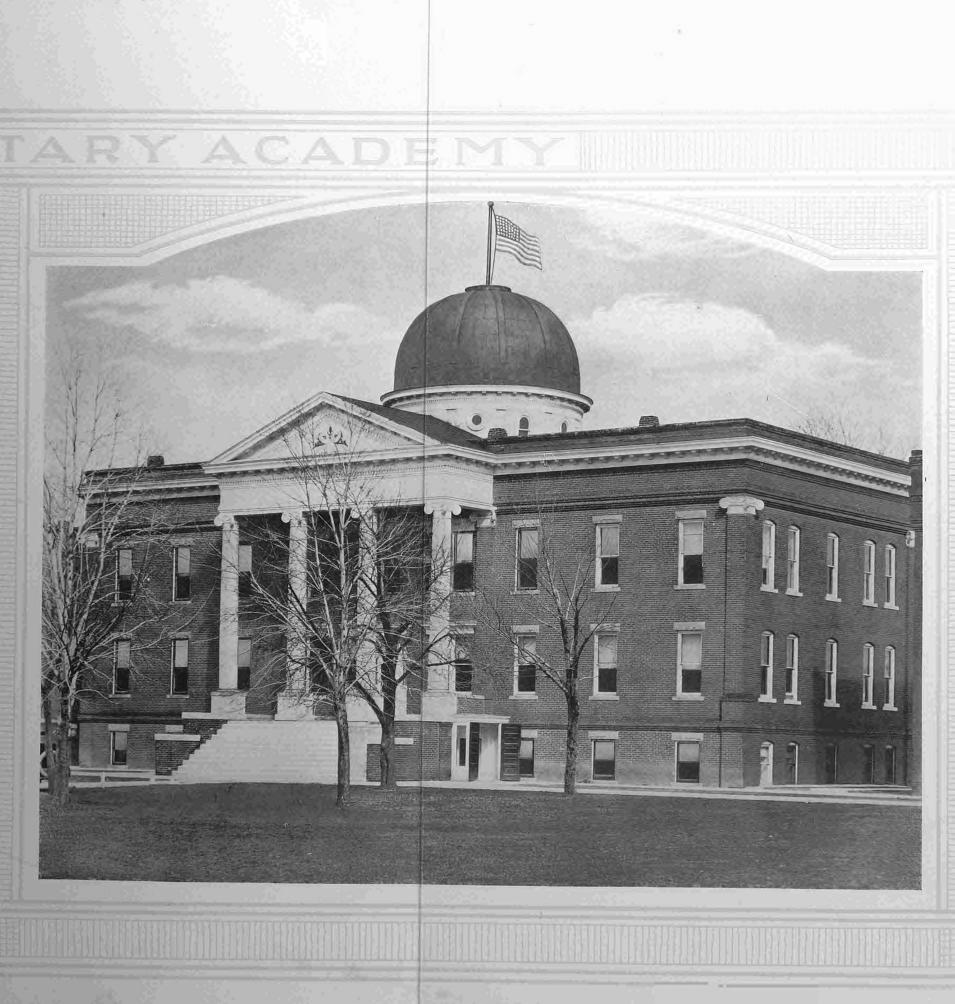




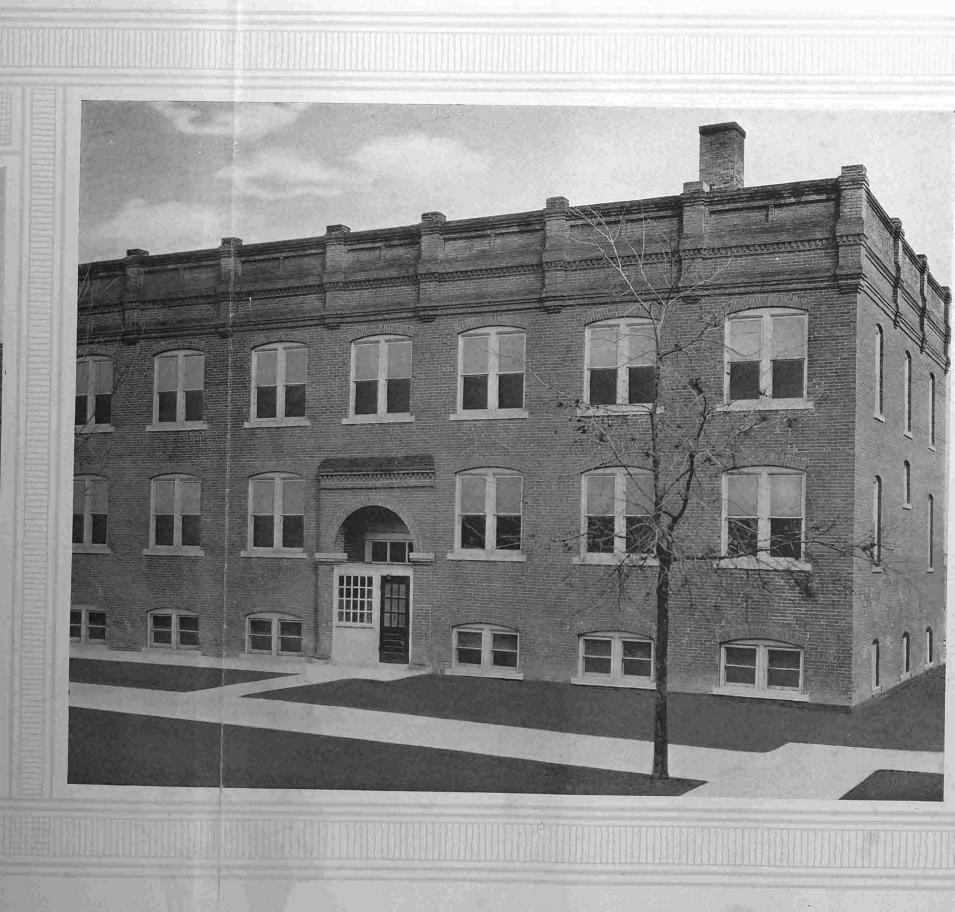
Drawings and Engravings Planned and Executed by Baird G. Engravers, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI Printed and Bound by the Union Bank Note Gompany KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI Printed and Bound by the Union Bank Note Gompany KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI Pictures Taken by Alfred Larsen Larsen Studios MEXICO, MISSOURI



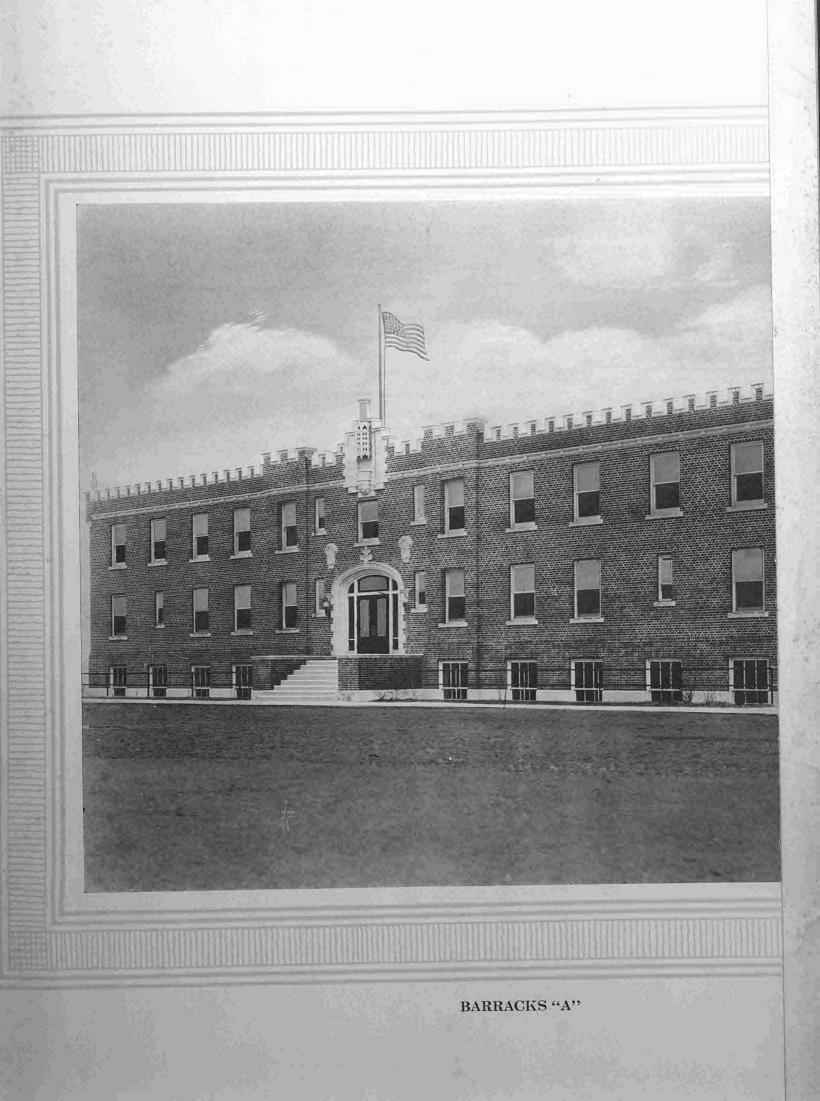


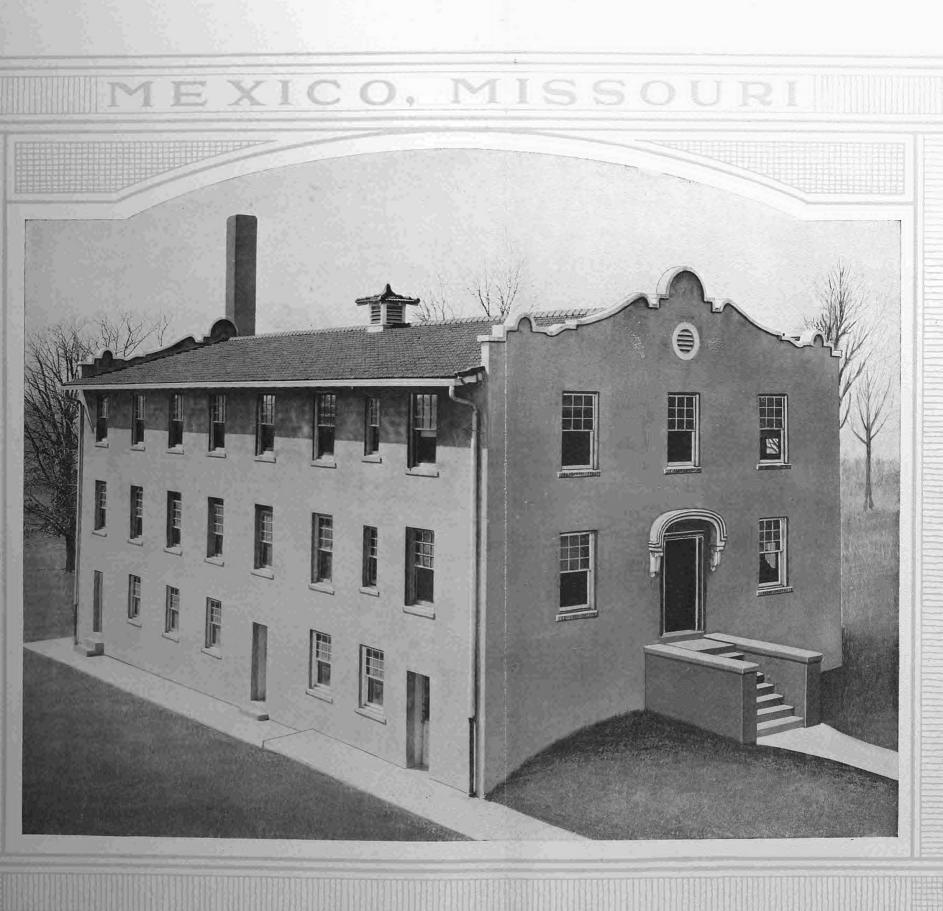


ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

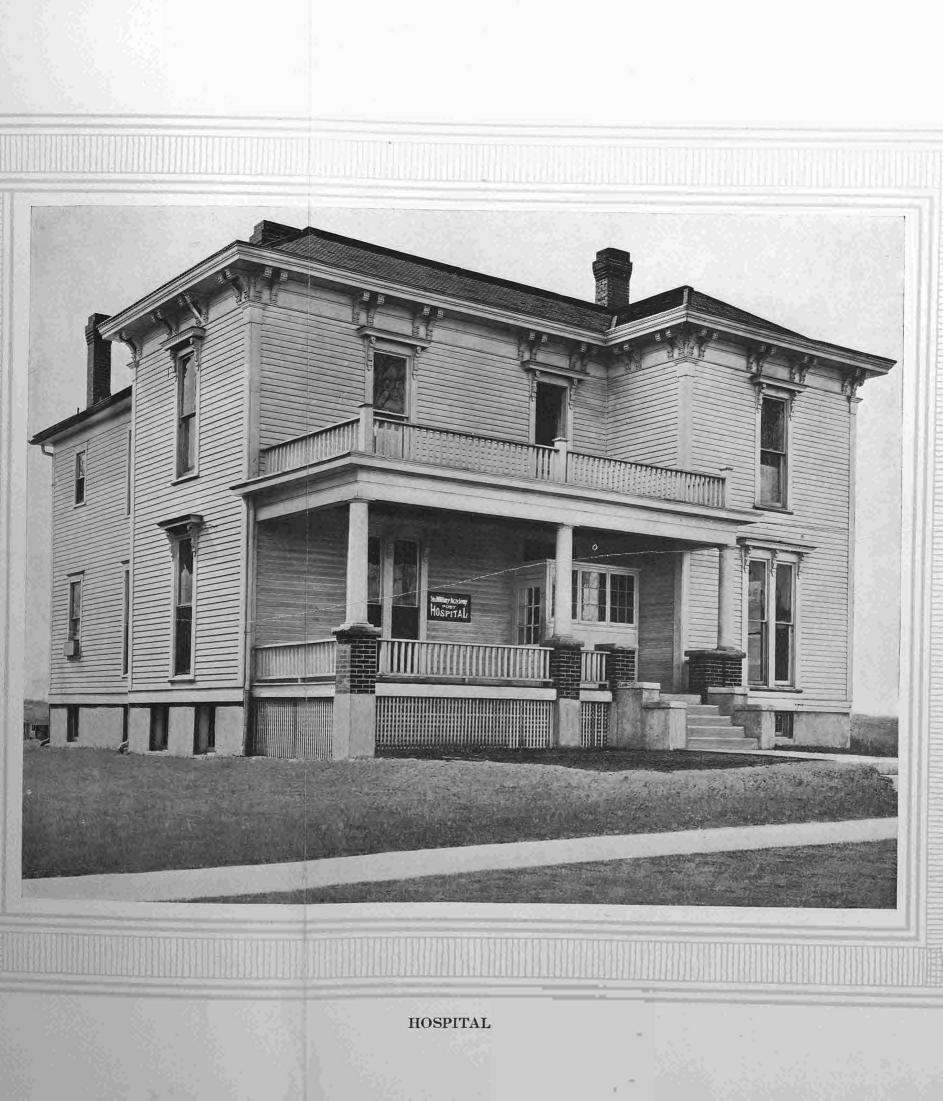


BARRACKS "B"





BARRACKS "D"





Officers of the Corporation

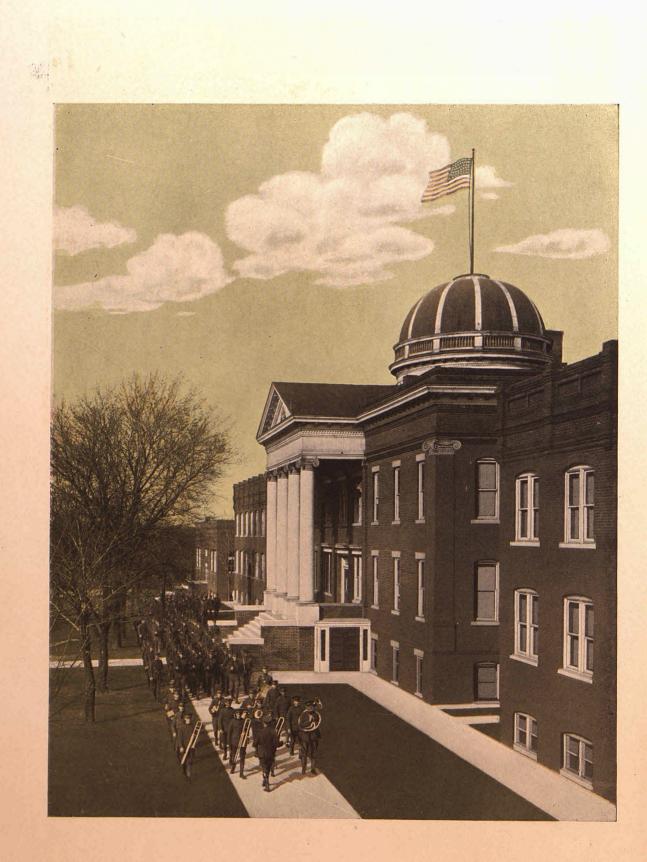
Col. E. Y. Burton, President Mexico, Missouri Maj. J. C. Strock, Vice-President Mexico, Missouri MAJ. J. H. WHITMORE, Secretary Col. F. N. HENDERSON, Treasurer Mexico, Missouri Mexico, Missouri Mexico, Missouri

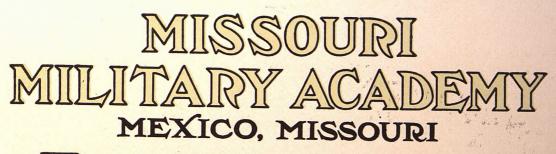
Board of Directors

Col. E. Y. Burton Maj. J. H. Whitmore Mexico, Missouri Maj. J. C. Strock Col. F. N. Henderson Mexico, Missouri Mexico, Missouri

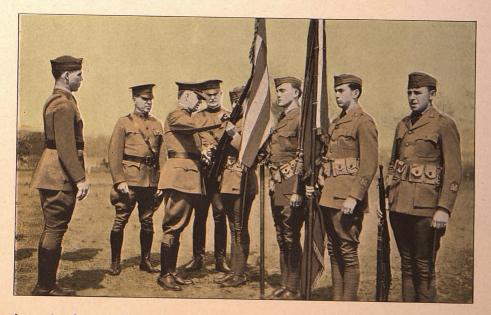
Calendar for 1923-1924

Session Begins September 13 (ALL CADETS SHOULD ARRIVE ON THIS DATE.) THANKSGIVING DAYNovember 22CHRISTMAS VACATION BEGINSDecember 21CHRISTMAS VACATION ENDSJanuary 2BACCALAUREATE SERMONMay 19COMMENCEMENT EXERCISESMay 21FINAL ROLL CALLMay 22









Designated a unit of the Reserve Officers Training Corps by Direction of the President of the United States Member. North Central Association of Colleges And Secondary Schools

> Missouri Military Academy is a corporation composed of leading citizens of Mexico, and managed by a Board of Directors. The president is the active head of the Academy COL. E. Y. BURTON, B. A.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA PRESIDENT

ISSOURI MILLITARY

LOCATION



EXICO is a delightful little city. There is about it a pleasing atmosphere of dignity, peace, and repose. It is situated on three grand trunk lines—the Wabash, the Chicago & Alton, and the Burlington—which run East and West through the state. The connections with other lines at St. Louis, Kansas City, Chicago, Moberly, Jefferson City, and other points are such as

to make it easily accessible from all directions—East, West, North and South. It is distinguished for beauty, healthfulness, educational facilities, and church and social privileges as well as for the culture and refinement of its people. Its citizenship is made up mostly of old and influential families from Virginia, Kentucky and other Southern States. It has beautiful homes, made more beautiful by the genuine freindship and cordial hospitality so characteristic of the Sunny Southland. Cadets are always assured of a warm welcome.

THE SCHOOL SITE The Academy is situated in Bellevue Place, in the eastern suburbs of the city, on the summit of a beautiful elevation,

6

descending gently in all directions. It is near enough to have the advantages of

the city, and at the same time far enough out to enjoy the freedom, pure air, and pure water of the country. From this point the surrounding country presents picturesque views of rolling hills, green fields, luxuriant meadows, embellished here and there with woodland, lake and stream. It is truly an ideal school home.







N NOVEMBER, 1889, the public spirited citizens of Mexico. Missouri, under the leadership of the late Governor Charles H. Hardin, founder of Hardin College, donated sixteen thousand dollars and a beautiful campus of twenty acres of land for the purpose of establishing a military school. The enterprise was intrusted to Colonel A. F. Fleet, afterwards Superintendent of Culver Military Academy, who contributed largely of his own means and erected, west of the city, buildings adapted to the special purposes of thorough mental and physical training.

The school grew rapidly in public favor, placing upon its rolls representatives from every congressional district in Missouri, and from twenty other states, until the fall of 1896, when the buildings were totally destroyed by fire.

In the spring of 1900, after a lapse of four years, the Business Men's Association of Mexico, desiring to take up the question of re-establishing the Academy, requested a conference with Colonel A. K. Yancy, who for twelve years had been the successful president of Hardin College, and Colonel W. D. Fonville, for seventeen years the superintendent and proprietor of Alabama Military Institute. The conference resulted in an agreement to rebuild the Academy on plans submitted by Colonels Yancey and Fonville, involving an immediate expenditure of fifty thousand dollars, to which additions were to be made from time to time as the exigencies of the school should demand.

The citizens of Mexico donated ten thousand dollars to the new enterprise, thus manifesting a laudable public spirit as well as an inspiring confidence in the ability of the men in charge. President Yancey and Superintendent Fonville furnished the requisite money to complete fifty thousand dollars, purchased an elegant

7

blue-grass campus in the eastern suburbs of the city. and began the construction of the new Academy about the first of June, 1900.

The school began its new career with the good will and cordial endorsement of the most distinguished educators, divines and statesmen of the middle west.

On the twentieth of September, 1900, the doors of the new Academy were thrown open for the reception of students. The attendance from the start exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the school's best friends. In this first session of the new Academy, cadets representing the best people, came from not less than eleven states.





In 1901 the school sustained a very severe loss in the death of Colonel Yancey. Later, Colonel Fonville purchased the interest formerly owned by Colonel Yancey and became the proprietor of the Academy. To meet the demands of an increasing attendance, additional barracks and class rooms were constructed, and the chemical and physical laboratories were enlarged and provided with better equipment.

In 1911, Colonel Fonville retired from the active presidency of the Academy and was succeeded by Colonel W. R. Kohr, who remained in charge for three years.

In 1914, Colonel E. Y. Burton was unanimously elected president of the Academy, and the school at once entered upon a new era of prosperity and usefulness. The session just closed has, in every respect, been one of the most satisfactory in the history of the institution.

Under the present management, the enrollment has increased 300 per cent. Yearly, the efficiency, the standing, and the equipment have become greater.





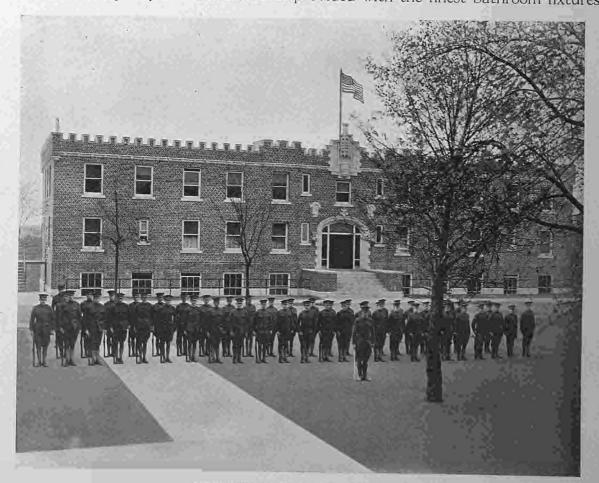
Buildings and Equipment



HE buildings are new and modern in design and equipment. As the photographs show, they were built for military school purposes. The main building is used for administration purposes, chapel, parlors, dining room and the President's and the Commandant's quarters. A, B, C and D Barracks are dormitories for the boys, and contain, as well, the section rooms. The buildings are constructed of brick, covered with metal, heated by steam, and lighted by electricity.

NEW BUILDING BARRACKS "A" Owing to the remarkable growth of the school, a new barracks was absolutely essential to take care of the increased enrollment. Accordingly, during the summer of 1917, a strictly fire-

proof brick building was constructed. This building is three stories in height and modern in every respect. Each floor is provided with the finest bathroom fixtures



NEW BUILDING, BARRACKS "A" 9



MAIN ENTRANCE AND INTERIOR VIEWS OF NEW BARRACKS "A"



obtainable. Like the other barracks, this building is heated by steam and lighted by electricity. All rooms are outside rooms and therefore assured of plenty of sunlight. On the first floor, in addition to the class rooms, there are the new chemical and physical laboratories. In this building there are also accommodations for two of the married members of the faculty.

BARRACKS "B" and "C" At the same time the new barracks, called Barracks "A," was under construction, extensive repairs and improvements were made on the other buildings. New lavatories and shower baths

were installed in Barracks "B" and "C." These buildings are made of brick and covered with metal roofs, with the added protection of brick fire-proof partitions between the cadet rooms.

NEW BUILDING The increasing popularity of our school necessitated more barracks "D" barracks for the accommodation of boys applying for enrollment.

Accordingly, during the summer of 1919, a new barracks was erected. The building is of tile stucco construction, and insures the comfort and well-being of its occupants. It is provided with shower baths, is heated by steam and lighted by electricity. All rooms are outside rooms, insuring ample sunlight and ventilation.



MAJOR H. HAWLEY, U. S. A. 11



THE GYMNASIUM

Realizing the need of a place for healthful recreation during the winter months, a gymnasium was erected in the fall of 1914. The first floor contains the newly equipped manual training room. The main floor, in addition to being used for gymnastic purposes and a basketball court,

is converted into a drill hall during inclement or cold weather. At convenient times this place also becomes the home of enjoyable dances, to which young ladies from Hardin College and from the best families in Mexico are invited. Upstairs are two large dressing rooms with showers and plenty of steel lockers.

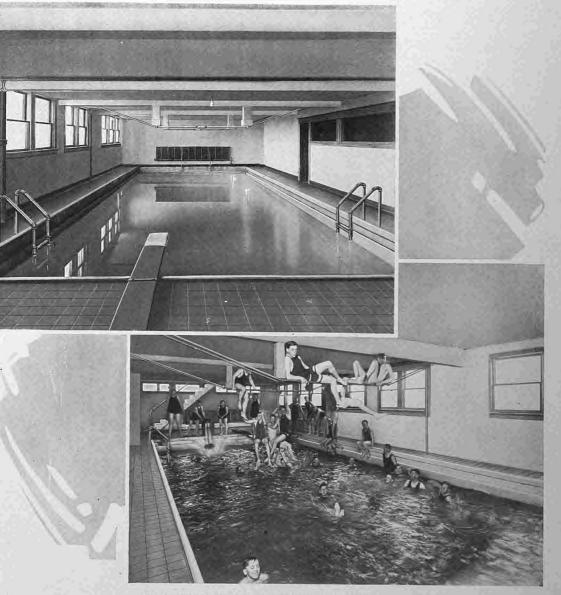


CHAPEL

The Chapel is located on the second floor of the Administration THE CHAPEL Building. It is in this room that the faculty and cadets meet each day. Devotional exercises are conducted in the dining room each morning before breakfast, and the Chapel meetings are devoted to the singing of patriotic and school songs, talks by the school authorities and lectures by visitors.

SWIMMING POOL Connected with the Gymnasium there is a swimming pool, which occupies a space of twenty-two by sixty-five feet. A separate heating plant has been installed for the purpose of heating the water and keeping the room at the proper temperature. There are also shower baths and ample dressing-room facilities.





THE MOST POPULAR WINTER SPORT

READING ROOM This room is run in connection with the library and is always under the direct supversion of a faculty officers. This room is amply provided with the best of magazines and newspapers. The following are constantly on file: Army and Navy Journal, Life, Youth's Companion, American Boy, Review of Reviews, Independent, System, Harper's, Collier's, Saturday Evening Post, Literary Digest, Cosmopolitan, McClure's, American, Physical Culture, Popular Mechanics, Aerial Age, Everybody's, Motion Picture Magazine. Hearst's, University Missourian, Scientific American, Popular Science Monthly, Current Opinion, The Outlook, Atlantic Monthly, Sea Power, The Century, and Motor Age, together with Mexico, Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City daily papers.



LIBRARY The Academy is provided with a well-selected library, including among its volumes histories, biographies, classical and literary works; works on scientific and philosophical subjects; poetical works; standard novels; works on ethics, law, government, agriculture, horticulture: statistical and geographical works. The library is open to cadets at stated times.

We are indebted to ex-Senator Cockerell for one hundred and forty-seven volumes of the official records of the Union and Confederate Armies and Navies.

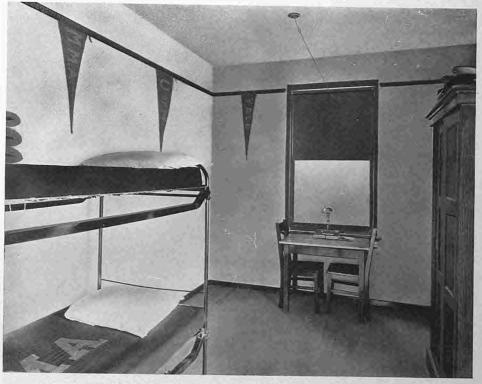


LIBRARY

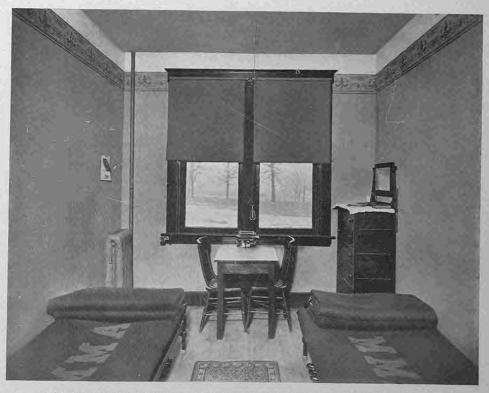
CADET QUARTERS

We realize that the rooms are the living quarters of the cadets for nine months of the year and we have tried to make them bright and cheerful. The rooms in all of the barracks are exposed to direct sunlight, have at least one large window and are well ventilated. While ordinarily two cadets occupy one room, each has his own bed. The rooms are all furnished with beds, springs, mattresses, tables, chairs, dressers and wardrobes or closets.





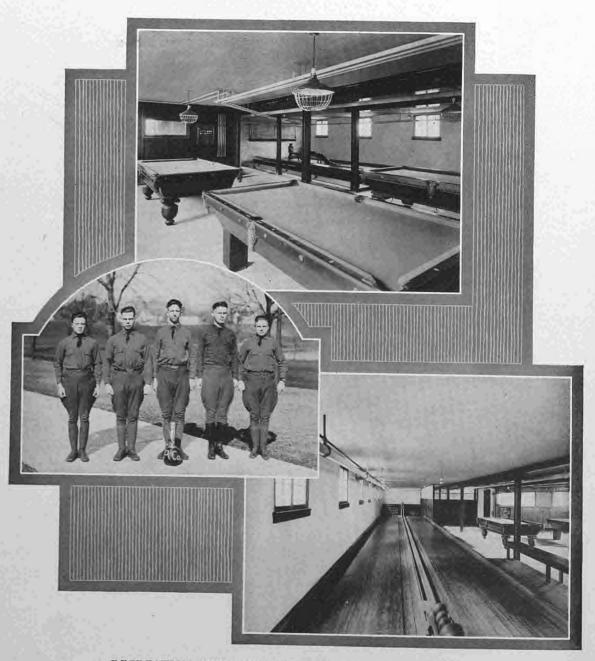
CADET QUARTERS WITH DOUBLE DECK BED IN BARRACKS "A"



CADET QUARTERS WITH TWO SINGLE BEDS IN BARRACKS "B"



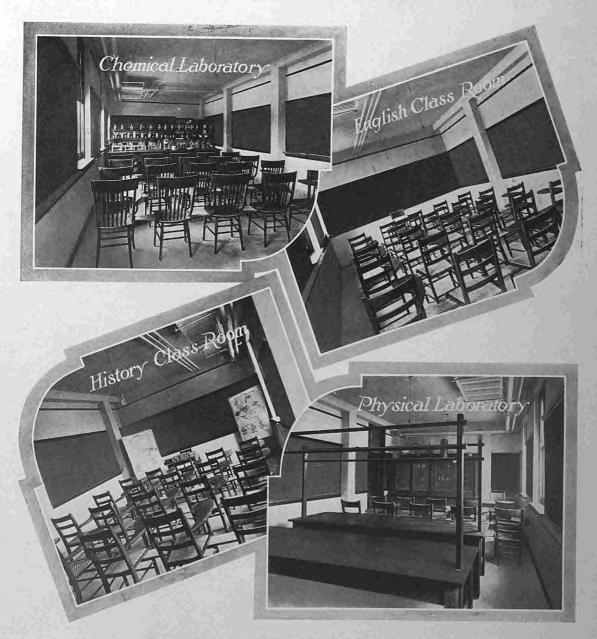
RECREATION ROOM It is the policy of those in charge to give the cadets as many opportunities for amusement as possible during their spare time. If cadets can find good entertainment on the campus they will not seek forbidden amusement elsewhere. A recreation room, containing two pool tables, one combination pool and billiard table and two bowling alleys, is open each afternoon during the recreation period, from three forty-five until six. This room is always under the direct supervision of a faculty officer.



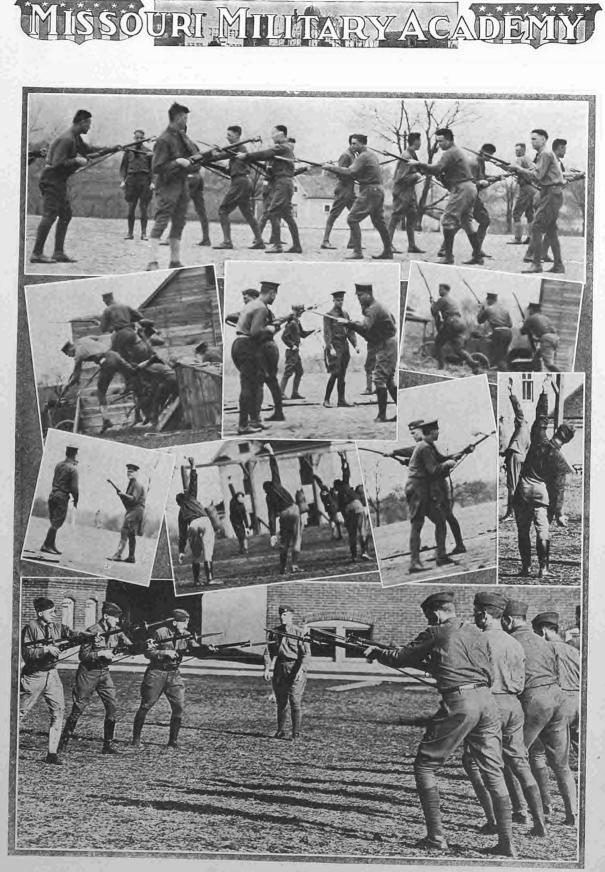
RECREATION ROOM AND COMPANY BOWLING CHAMPIONS



LABORATORIES The laboratories are located on the first floor of Barracks "A," and are furnished with convenient desks, water supply, and all necessary apparatus. Our facilities are adequate for the thorough teaching, according to modern methods, of all the courses outlined in the catalogue. Our laboratories are inspected and approved by the University of Missouri.



A GROUP OF LABORATORIES AND CLASS ROOMS



BAYONET EXERCISES



EX-PRESIDENT TAFT VISITS THE CADETS

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE

A room on the first floor of Barracks "C" is used by the Quartermaster as an office and storeroom. The Quartermaster is a Faculty Officer and the cadets may secure

from him books, stationery, military equipment and such other articles as are carried in any good school store. This department is maintained as a convenience for the cadets, and unless otherwise ordered, bills for goods purchased by them will be sent to parents monthly.

Necessary equipment and supplies only will be charged on account without parents' permission. Cadets desiring to purchase other than necessary articles carried by the Quartermaster, such as sweaters, Memory Books, etc., will be required to pay cash or present a written order from their partents authorizing us to charge same to their account.





DR. N. R. RODES



MISS FRANCES JUSTUS

HOSPITAL The Academy is provided with a well equipped hospital large enough to accommodate forty boys at one time. The building is modern and the rooms are all outside rooms, bright, cheerful and well ventilated, with abundant sunlight. In fact, our hospital accommodations are in keeping with our equipment in general, and are better than can be found in other similar schools in the Middle West.

In this manner we are enabled to pay close attention to the cadets. We always notify the parents promptly when a boy is at all seriously sick. This is done to prevent needless anxiety, and parents may always rest assured that their boys are receiving proper care and attention. In case of serious sickness, the cadets so affected may be taken to our City Hospital. Mexico is well equipped with the best of general practitioners and surgeons, and has just completed a new hospital costing about \$150,000.00.

CARE OF HEALTH

Each morning, immediately before breakfast, the sick roll is made up. At this time note is made of the physical condition of the boys. Should a cadet at any time appear to need the attention of the physician or nurse, he immediately reports to the hospital, where his needs are attended. Should a cadet be found sick, he is put to bed in the hospital. This secures for him proper attention and excuses him from all duty.







ISSOURI MILLITAN

MISSOURI CLUB

ATHLETIC FIELD The athletic field is located in the northeast part of the campus and is as good as can be found in the state. The baseball diamond is almost perfect. The cinder track is one-fourth of a mile in length. There are also five new under-drained tennis courts on the campus, which were resurfaced during the past year and are now the equal of the best city courts.



ATHLETIC FIELD

22



HOLSTEIN HERD

COWS Our Holstein herd of cows is under the supervision of the United States Department of Agriculture, and is kept free of tuberculosis.

This herd supplies your boys the best of cream and milk. We also serve the best of creamery butter instead of oleomargarine. If no milk were served, and oleo used instead of butter, there would be a saving to us of over \$6,000.00 per year.

MEALS The meals are first-class in every respect, and only high grade goods are used. It is recognized that good work cannot be expected of boys unless an abundant and appetizing diet is supplied to them. The food is varied and no effort spared to make it palatable and attractive to the boys. We believe that we serve better meals than many schools, and know that we give each cadet all that he should eat.

HOME LIFE We lay particular stress upon the home life of the cadet, for we believe that nothing is too good for your boy, and wish to have such a school that the most earnest mother may feel perfectly content in entrusting her boy to our care. Cadets are constantly under the refined and elevating influences of a faculty of college-bred men. The wife of the President and the wives of the married instructors make the social life of the Academy more like that of a home



SOURI MILLITAR

RECEPTION ROOM

than that of a school. The unmarried instructors occupy rooms on each floor in the dormitories with the boys and associate with them on the playground. Teachers and ladies of the Academy take their meals with the cadets in the dining rooms. In all the activities of school life the presence of the teachers is felt, not primarily as a restraint, but as a positive, quiet influence in forming opinions and moulding characters.

24



ASSEMBLING MACHINE GUN BLINDFOLDED



BROWNING MACHINE GUN



The Big Brother Plan



HE Big Brother Plan is not new in principle, but we believe it is new in its application. Most schools, and in fact most people, profess to believe that the best method of getting results with young people, especially with boys, is by means of kindness—the Big Brother way. But few are willing to put their faith into practice. We not only believe in this plan as a theory, but we know from experience that, when

practiced, it produces wonderful results.

Modern psychology teaches us that a kind word, from one in authority, accomplishes more than a severe reprimand or a report. No longer is it best—if it ever was—to treat boys as simple nuisances, who are always bad, and who always require someone to hold a whip-hand over them. A few words of advice given in the right spirit touch the modern boy where he needs to be touched. Contrary to ancient belief, the average boy is not by nature bad, but at heart good. It is a sad fact that it took the educational world a long time to discover this.



DINING ROOM



You know of fathers who are chums with their sons, who make their boys' pleasure their pleasure, who live near to their children, and you like those fathers. Perhaps you are such a father. We hope so. It is in just such a sense that the Big Brother Plan works. Our teachers are literally chums and friends of the cadets, as well as instructors. Cadets always feel at liberty to approach them on any reasonable subject and are assured an audience. Every boy has his little troubles and is lost if he does not have some sympathetic person with whom he can discuss them. At home this person is mother, father, or an older brother; at school it must be the teacher, if anyone. This intimate contact allows the instructor to study the boy at close range, but perhaps its greatest advantage is the chance given the boy to study the instructor.

Some may argue that this intimacy precludes discipline. That view is entirely wrong. Abraham Lincoln was a Big Brother to the whole country, and yet he was always in command. Kindness does not mean looseness any more than strictness means harshness. The best teachers are those who get close to the students, those



OKLAHOMA CLUB



who sympathize with them and can see things as students see them. Teaching is more than the mere dissemination of knowledge. Oliver Wendell Holmes was a great teacher, not because of his wonderful erudition, but because he got close to his classes. He was a Big Brother to his students.

Our barracks are divided into sections with a teacher in charge of each section, whose duty, as well as whose pleasure, it is to keep in close touch with the cadets in his care. He is not a "Sherlock Holmes" to watch every movement, but he is an ever-ready friend who stands prepared to help when help is wanted or is necessary. In other words, he is a Big Brother to a number of younger brothers, and leads by precept and example. Part of our success in keeping boys contented and happy we attribute to this method. There is an excellent spirit among the cadets and practically no friction between them and their teachers. We know that we saved some boys during the past year from leaping into trouble by a few kind, brotherly words spoken at the right time. Think what this means to the boy as well as to you, the parent. Incalculable is the value of the Big Brother Plan, the applied kindness method.

The longer a cadet remains with us the more he realizes that what the school does is for his good. In other words, he becomes educated to the Big Brother method, one of the big things at M. M. A.



ON THE MARCH



M. M. A. CADETS MAKING NATIONAL RECORD PITCHING TENTS





COL. E. Y. BURTON, President





HE modern military school recognizes and utilizes, to a degree approached by no other school, the psychology of boyhood. It appeals, insistently and irresistibly, to all the better impulses of the boy. It quickens the constructive forces of his nature, and gives them direction and alignment. At a time when the swift waxing of mental and physical powers shatters the simple idealism of his childhood, it provides the wise pilotage which insures against the shipwreck of character.

The modern military school conserves the time and energies of the boy. It puts efficiency into his work, and the habits of efficiency into his life. It gives him a grip upon his own faculties such as is given by no other school.

The modern military school and the ordinary school, whether public or parochial, approach the problems of boy training from diametrically opposite angles. The military school recognizes the boy, and treats him as an embryo man—not as a child of larger growth and added years. The military school never for a moment ignores the tremendous truth that the whole viewpoint of the boy is effected by incipient manhood: that he is beginning to "put away childish things." The modern military school develops manliness, by enforcing upon the expanding

The modern military school develops manliness, by enforcing upon the expanding consciousness of the boy the fact that reward is the legitimate result of merit. Promotion to student honors is made contingent upon the individual record of the student in his work. No "pull" is recognized but that of the student's own achievement. Here, as everywhere else throughout the whole range of his school life, duty is sweetened with self-interest.

It is only the last four or five years that the public has fairly begun to awaken from the very false impression that the military school was for unruly boys. Doubtless there was, at one time, some foundation for such an impression. Military service

was once very largely recruited from the lower classes. Military discipline was, then, necessarily drastic. It is not hard to understand that, under such conditions, the conduct of the military school of the day might have taken on a reflected harshness; nor is it improbable that a Colonel Squeers may have been found, now and then, willing to capitalize the evil and immature ideals of his time at

the expense of the good name of the military school.

Later on, following the close of the Civil War, the State schools and private schools. led by that enlivened interest in military matters, which was the natural heritage of the great struggle, made military drill the leading feature of their work. In many cases, unfortunately, the scholastic work was neglected. This was inevitably followed by an impression on the part of the public that the military school was essentially a training school for unruly boys, and not to be taken too seriously otherwise.



BUGLE CORPS

But those days have passed, and with them have gone the undesirable ideals and institutions to which they gave rise. In their stead are schools which mark the world's utmost advance in physical, mental and moral training. This swift change in military schools has arisen, as has been noted, out of the saner conception of the psychology of boyhood which characterizes the military schools of the present day. It has resulted in a rearrangement of pedagogical methods upon truly scientific lines. It has caused the discarding of obsolete theories, and the substitution of a regime that conforms to the facts in boy nature.

It is true that this movement has been practically universal throughout the school systems of America; but it is not too much to declare that it has been led, and today finds its highest exponent, in the modern military school.

The regulation of school athletics has been found a wonderful means to securing discipline in the military school. No longer is the student permitted to use the gymnasium at will. No haphazard play is permitted in field or on track. Everything of this sort is done according to order, under the personal supervision of an instructor. This instructor is also, and always, a leader in the sport. He makes it his business to see that no student fails to understand the rules, or to become thoroughly enthused over the game. Under his wise direction every form and phase of athletics takes on magical virility and attractiveness.

Under these conditions the shortening, or loss, of his hour at football, or swim-

ming, or other physical activity, becomes a really serious matter to the student; and when he learns that it will surely be jeopardized by remissness in study, or in personal cleanliness, or in the tidying up of his room, he will almost invaribly redouble his attention to the "work" side of his school life.





KANSAS CLUB

This automatically acting, negative sort of punishment for dereliction of duty fairly represents the attitude of the modern military school upon the matter of student discipline. It is assumed, in the beginning, that the boy is right and wishes to do right. Participation in school athletics is made a sort of reward for doing the right thing—for normal living. Any departure from normality is made to bring its own retribution—light, but inevitable. It has been found that the certainty of the penalty, far more than any severity that may be imposed, retards any tendency toward wrong-doing. It cannot be denied, moreover, that under this system the moral sensibilities of the boy are far less apt to fall and the fiber of his self-respect to relax. The element of personal humiliation is sedulously eliminated from all penalties imposed during the boy's attendance at a modern military school.

The unmistakable trend in the military school of today is to discard punishment as a means of securing discipline; many of the best schools have abandoned it altogether, finding in a well balanced system of rewards a more effective restraint upon wrong-doing as well as a stronger incentive to constructive work.

The military school provides for the proper employment of absolutely every minute of the boy's entire time—day and night. Recognizing the immaturity of the boy, his present inability to do this for himself, it so divides his time between work, play and rest that each minute is definitely assigned to a definite purpose.

Purposelessness, and the laxity of life it breeds, are permitted at no point to

L L It has been argued that this sort of direction discourages initiative and mini-



IOWA CLUB

mizes the boy's individuality. It is sufficient answer to state that the facts disprove this in practically every case. The military school regime leaves sufficient latitude for the healthy exercise of all proper initiative; and certainly no schools make a more splendid showing upon the individuality of their graduates.

The fact is, constructive initiative thrives upon wise direction—a thing vastly different from repression. And this distinction is never lost sight of in the military school of today.

A tremendous amount of energy in the average boy, lacking such direction, wastes itself in frivolous if not vicious channels. It is like the force released in firing a charge of gunpowder—unconfined, it wastes itself in bootless noise and smoke: but held to one direction it speeds the bullet to the mark. To this compulsory application of his energies to desirable achievement is attributed much of that superiority of scholarship and physique, which distinguish the average military school alumnus.

In the average community, three luxuries of modern life militate powerfully against the scholastic advancement of the boy of military school age. The telephone, the automobile and the moving picture show nullify, to a degree incomprehensible to the average parent, the constructive influence of the ordinary school.

The boy attending a public or parochial school, and living at home, may mean to devote his evenings to hard study. He may take his books home with him, with every serious intention to spend his evenings with them. But a telephone call informs him that his "crowd" is going for an automobile ride—or to a moving picture show.



The boy is not to blame. He is a boy; it is his "crowd" that calls—a crowd with whom he is justly popular; his mother is thoroughly sympathetic; the joy-ride, or the movie show, is an attraction in itself. The net result is that he spends the evening with his "crowd" and his lessons on the morrow bear witness to the fact.

At the modern military school such an event would be absolutely impossible. Here the boy's evening belongs to him. It is dedicated to study and to recreation according to a wise plan, which enables him to extract from its every minute the maximum of both profit and pleasure.

The ration of instructors to student in the modern military training school is always very large. Classes of 10 to 15 are regarded as full. Every boy recites every lesson every day. The overflowing class room of the ordinary school is here unknown.

To this fact is due much of the stronger personality of the military school school and graduate; for it relieves class room work of a large measure of its usual mechanical dullness, and elicts to a much greater degree the personal element in all recitations.

Besides the modern military school instructor is always a specialist. No instructor is regarded as qualified for a position in a school of this character unless he can bring to his work not only exhaustive information, but irrespressible enthusiasm. He must possess the faculty of engaging the attention and enlisting the liviest interest of his students. This holds good not only in class room, but upon the playground and in the gymnasium as well. The whole atmosphere of the modern military school is one of bubbling interest.

If mention has not been made of the moral training afforded in such schools, it is not because this phase of the boy's training is lightly valued here, or neglected; but rather it might be reserved for special emphasis following consideration of other phases of his school life. The truth is that nowhere—not even in sectarian institutions of the most pronounced type—is more emphasis placed upon these essentials of moral and religious training which should form the basis of every educational system.

The strictest morality is enjoined in every phase of the school life. The greatbasic truths upon which good lives are founded, and by which true nobility of character is squared, are inculcated at every turn. They are taught by precept and example, and are enforced in the life of the student by the great plan of the school. They are never neglected.

Daily chapel exercises constitute a regular feature of military school life. On Sundays each student is required to attend church services at least once—preferable at a church of the denomination favored by his own people. No attempt is ever made to influence a boy for or against any particular denomination.

One of the more cogent reasons, if not the principal reason, of the superiority of the military school for boys lies in the completeness of its plan. Here the whole day and night—work and play and rest—all are arranged for in advance, according to a plan which has been gradually built up, tested, proved and found adequate through ness and of inconsistencies—has made it the summary of all that is at once best and most agreeable to the normal boy.

This plan appeals to his personal and proper pride. It presents his duties in such form, and in such order, that their proper performance becomes a genuine pleasure. It metes out his play (always under direction and leadership of an instructor) in the grateful guise of reward for good work well done. It begets in him a passion for order, correctness, cleanliness and right living—a passion which surely, though gradually, infuses his character and becomes the very marrow of his bone.



Why Boys Leave High School



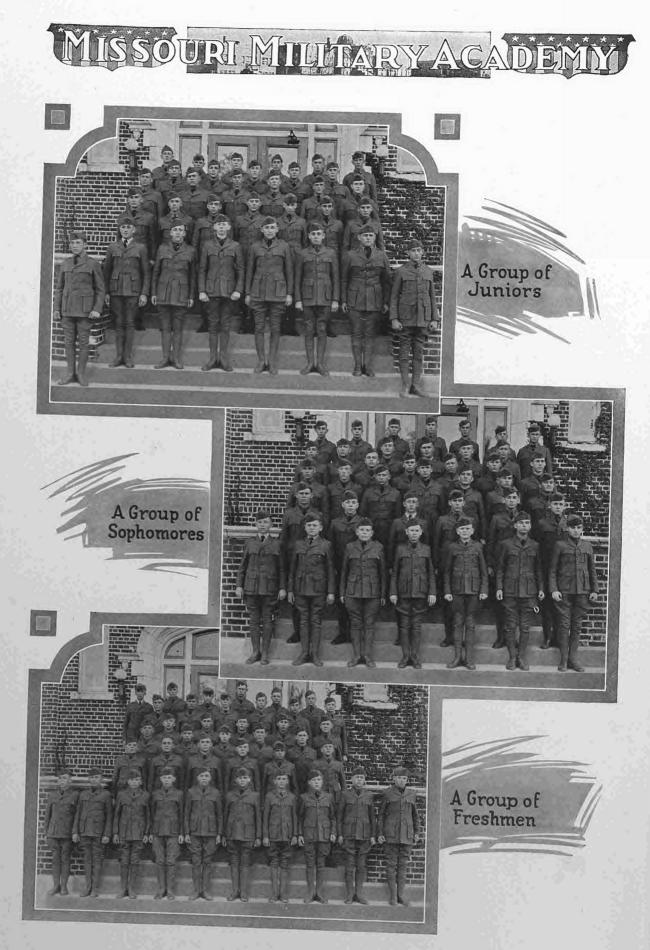
O YOU KNOW that forty per cent of the boys who enter high school never finish? It is deplorable, but nevertheless true. Have you ever stopped to consider why this is true? Probably you have said along with thousands of others. "They are too dull to get along and may as well stop school and get out in the world to earn their own living." Then have you ever considered why so many young men not only do not get along in the world but actually become undesirable citizens—yes, even criminals? Probably you think, along with others, that they have had this tendency from youth.

But you are responsible in a large measure for this class of young men. You and the busy world think that these young men who leave high school are used.

men who leave high school are naturally failures; that there is nothing good in them and you pass them by for the young man who is bright and shows it. This is as it should be. The busy world of today has no time to stop and inquire if, after all, there may not be something good in a young man who has not been able to hold a position where mere intelligence is required.



TEXAS CLUB







AFTER A LONG MARCH

But years of experience in the school business have taught us that one-half of these boys were among the brightest in their school. This would seem to upset the prevailing idea that a boy who does not succeed in school will not succeed in life. There are many and good reasons, however, why the man who is a failure in life may have been a good student in his youth. Take an average boy for an example. He is active, bright, fond of outdoor life, loves to be moving about, possibly is a good athlete. Being an average boy, his work in his lessons is satisfactory. But there comes a time, usually between the ages of fourteen and seventeen, when the boy begins to feel out of place with his surroundings. He may be in a school where a large percentage of the students are girls, or may have a lady teacher who does not understand his make-up, or the teacher may be handicapped by too many pupils. At any rate, the boy realizes that something is wrong; possibly, he is told that his girl classmates are getting ahead of him in his studies. The boy knows in a vague way that he is not being adjusted to fit somewhere in life. He knows that all his teacher cares about him is his showing in the reports. He must come up to a certain standard on all subjects, no matter how unfit he is mentally to master some of them. But his inclination means nothing to his automatic teacher; it does to the boy. He realizes that unless he is adjusted to his capabilities he will be a failure in life. He







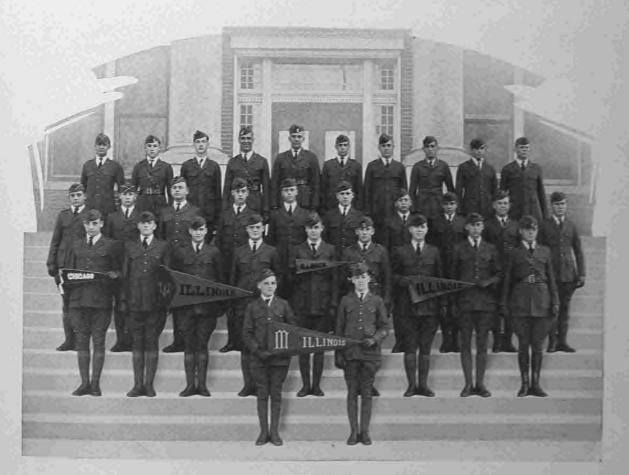


CAMP SCENES



never can pass that examination in Roman History, French or Drawing: also he feels that for him it is a waste of time to drag along any more. The outdoor life calls him; he longs to be away from the bore of lessons he cannot understand, studies which he knows will never be of any benefit to him. He becomes discouraged, wants to drop out of school; he is not spurred on by his teacher; he is not encouraged by his parents, and the result is he leaves school.

In very many cases he may be told by his father that, since he would not stay in school, he can hustle for himself. He finds himself poorly equipped to earn a living at that age. Then he is thrown upon the land, another untrained boy, a disheartened youth, who, as a man, is to be a failure. For every place, from that which the laborer fills in the factory to that of the professional man, demands a specialized adjustment. Rather than be condemned these boys should be pitied. Many a father, in the rush of his business, deprives his son of that careful attention which he so much needs at the high school age.



ILLINOIS CLUB

LISSOURI MILLINARY ACADE

Today those who rush into the market places of the world do not know anything about their own minds. They use their minds; they use their emotions and their intelligence, their attention and their memory, their feelings and their will, just as they use their muscles when they walk or play ball, without having any idea which muscles are really involved. Moreover, even if they know how their mental equipment is made up by nature, they do not really know which mental facilities are essential for a special kind of work. They do not see anything but the most external aspects of the vocations, and thus, without any effort to adjust the mind to the needs of the work, the overwhelming majority follows chance suggestions and hasty impressions in deciding on the activities of life. The result is that misfits are overabundant, and that the failures do not know how to help themselves.

The movement towards vocational guidance on the part of thoughtful educators has started an effort to improve this wretched game with its human waste. But even they soon discover that the chief solution of the problem can come only from a careful study of the mind and of the mental demands of the various professions. This labor, therefore, must ultimately fall to the educator who studies professionally the human mind and the social demands on the mental mechanism.

Send him, therefore, to a school of this kind, where his character and disposition are studied with a view to finding out for what vocation he is best suited; where he may be adjusted to pursue a calling for which he is physically and mentally adapted.



Advantages of a Boarding School

1. The cadet has his time mapped out for him, each exercise has its proper place, and each duty must be performed at the appointed hour.

2. During the hours set for study and preparation of lessons, a teacher is always present to render assistance and teach the boy how to study.

3. He is taught the duty of ready and prompt obedience to authority, without questioning that authority.

4. As he is taught to obey, so he learns to command and to study character, so that his influence and efficiency may be increased.

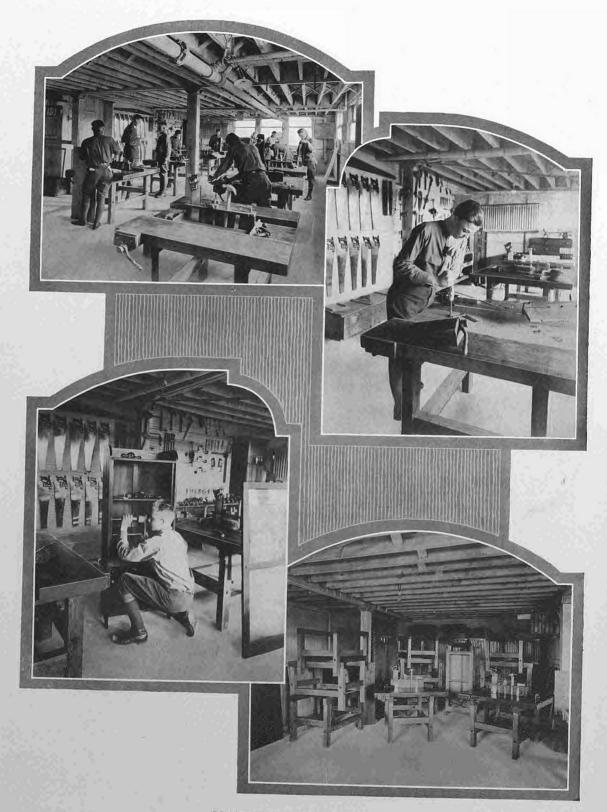
5. He is unconsciously taught, by his surroundings and daily and hourly contact with his fellows, those things which make men successful in the world into which he must soon be thrown.

6. Habits of self-reliance, self-restraint, and independence of thought and action, fit him gradually for the larger and more varied duties of citizenship and business. He forms these habits.



SOME OF THE M. M. A. CADETS WHO ATTENDED CAMP CUSTER





MANUAL_TRAINING VIEWS

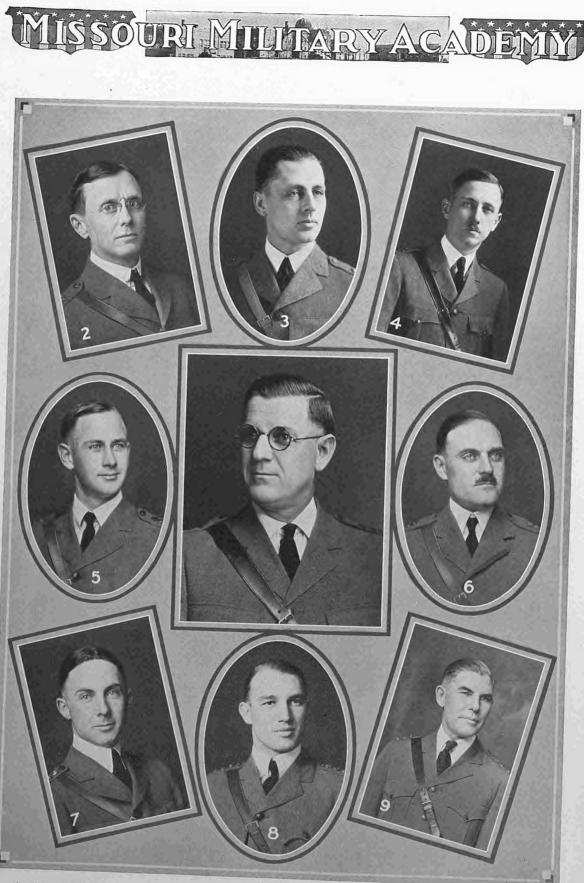


COLONEL EMMETTE YOUNG BURTON, B. A. University of Virginia PRESIDENT Mathematics

B. A., University of Virginia, 1902; Graduate Student, Summer Quarters, University of Chicago, 1903 and 1905; Graduate Student, Engineering Department, University of Wisconsin, Summer Term, 1909; Graduate Student, University of Virginia, 1908-09; Principal of Howell Institute, Howell, Missouri, 1902-03; Professor of Mathematics in St. Charles Military Academy, St. Charles, Missouri, 1903-05; Teacher of Mathematics in State Normal, Kirksville, Missouri, 1905-07; Superintendent of St. Charles Military Academy, St. Charles, Missouri, 1907-08; Assistant in Mathematics, University of Virginia, 1908-09; Professor of Mathematics, Millsaps College, 1909-14; Secretary Millsaps College, 1911-14; President Missouri Military Academy, 1914-.



THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

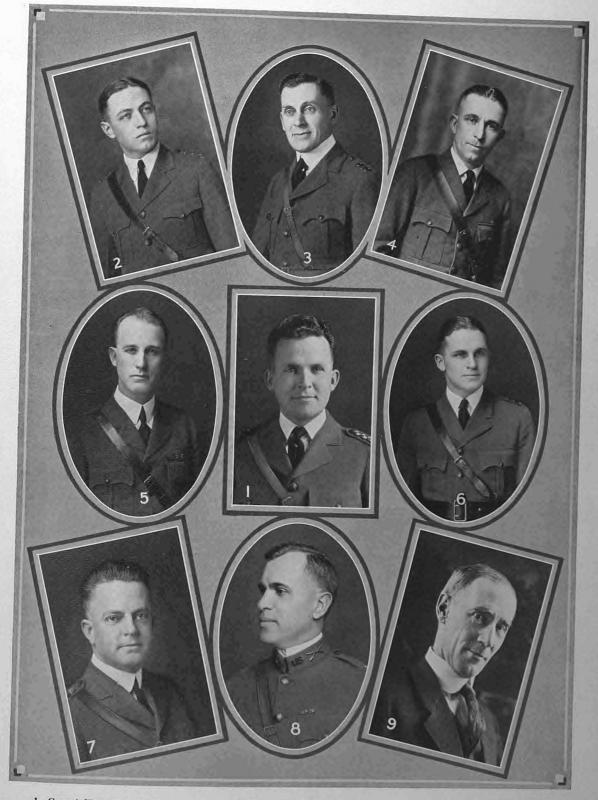


1-Colonel E. Y. Burton 2-Major J. H. Whitmore 3-Major J. C. Strock

4—Colonel F. N. Henderson 5—Captain J. C. Stoy 6—Captain Marguess Wallace

7—Captain C. R. Stribling 8—Captain Joy Kistler 9—Captain F. D. Mason





1-Captain'Raymond|Moore 2-Captain'H. E. Kelly 3-Captain_Earl_J._Van Horn

4—Captain R. E. Crabill 5—Captain T. B. Donner 6—Captain F. L. Diggs

7—Captain Charles Pigg 8—Major H. Hawley 9—Dr. N. R. Rodes



MAJOR JOHN HAMMOND WHITMORE, B. A. FINANCIAL SECRETARY

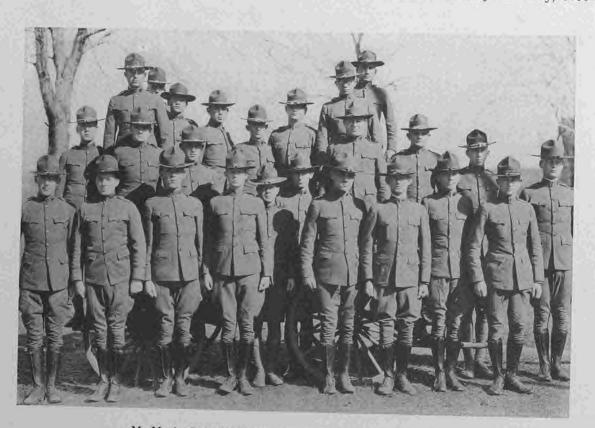
Randolph Macon Academy, 1893-96; Randolph Macon College, 1896-99; Principal, Public Schools, Virginia, 1899-1901; Graduate Staunton Business College, 1902; Instructor, St. Charles Military Academy, 1902-07; B. A., St. Charles College, 1908; Principal, Department of Commerce, St. Charles Military Academy, 1908-11; Principal, Department of Commerce, Missouri Military Academy, 1911-15; Secretary, Missouri Military Academy, 1911.

MAJOR J. CLYDE STROCK, B. A. QUARTERMASTER

Harrisburg Academy, 1906; B. A., Lebanon Valley College, 1910; Instructor in English and French, St. Charles Military Academy, 1910-12; Graduate Student, University of Chicago, 1914; Instructor in French, Missouri Military Academy, 1914-20, Quartermaster, 1920-.

> LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FRANK N. HENDERSON COMMANDANT OF CADETS

Western Military Academy, 1908-1913; Assistant Commandant of Cadets, Western Military Academy. 1913-15; Fort Sheridan, Ill., 1918; Commandant Cadets, Missouri Military Academy, 1916-.



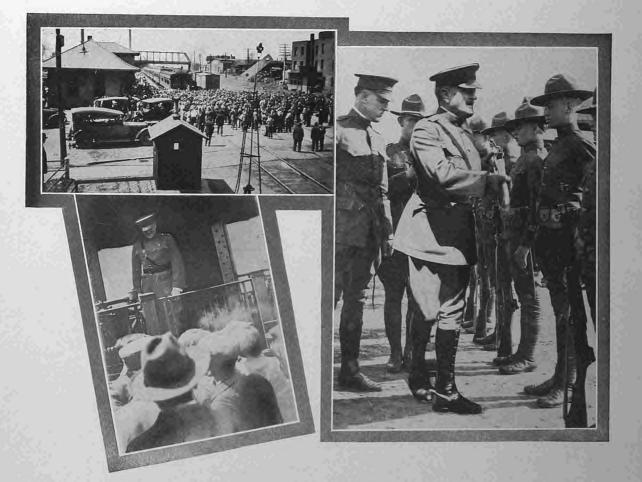
M. M. A. CADETS WHO ATTENDED CAMP FUNSTON



MAJOR H. HAWLEY, INFANTRY, U. S. ARMY

Military Science and Tactics

Graduated U. S. Military Academy, 1904; Philippine Islands, 1905-06; Ft. Harrison, Mont., 1906-09;
Philippine Islands, 1909-11; Honolulu, 1911-12; Fort Sill, Okla., and Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., 1913; Riverside Military Academy, Ga., 1914-15; Laredo, Tex., 1916; Instructor at and Head of War Department Schools in France, 1917-18; Division Machine Gun Officer, 36th Division, France, 1918-1919; Missouri Military Academy since October, 1919.



GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING, INSPECTING M. M. A. CADETS



CAPTAIN J. C. STOY, B. S. in M. E., B. S. IN ED. PRINCIPAL Mathematics

B. S. in M. E., Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, 1912; Steel Foreman Re-inforced Concrete Construction, Southern Ferro-Concrete Company, 1912-13; Instructor Panola County Agricultural High School, 1913-14; Instructor Missouri Military Academy, 1914-16; Instructor in Manual Arts, McMillan High School, 1916-18; Instructor Missouri Military Academy Summer Camp, Summer, 1919 and 1920; B. S. in Ed., Missouri University, 1918; Elected to Phi Delta Kappa, 1918; Principal Chillicothe (Mo.) High School, 1920-18; Instructor in Mathematics, Missouri Military Academy, 1920-.

CAPTAIN EARL J. VAN HORN, B. S. Commercial Department

B. S. in Commerce, State Teachers College at Kirksville, Missouri, 1919; Student, University of Missouri, Summers of 1912 and 1917; Instructor at Auxvasse, Missouri, three years; High School Principal, Sikeston, Missouri; also Instructor in Commerce and Coach of Athletics, 1911-1918; Instructor in Commerce, State Teachers College, Kirksville, Summer, 1919; Instructor in the Business Training Department of Junior College, Kansas City, Missouri, 1919-20; Office Manager and Bookkeeper, Hallar Real Estate Company, Kansas City, Missouri, 1920; Instructor in Commerce and Assistant Bookkeeper, Missouri Military Academy, 1920-.

CAPTAIN RAYMOND MOORE, B. A. English and Public Speaking

B. A., Lake Forest University, 1920; Educational Secretary, Y. M. C. A., Great Lakes Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Illinois, 1917-18; Athletic Director, War Camp Community Service, Ravinia



Park, Illinois, Summer, 1919; Northwestern University Summer School, 1919; Instructor in English, Missouri Military Academy, 1920-.

UMEXICO, MISSOURI

CAPTAIN MARQUESS WALLACE, B. A. Physics and Mathematics Director of Band

B. A., Westminster College, 1910; Instructor in Latin, Fishburne Military School, 1910-12; Graduate Student, Johns Hopkins University, and University Scholar in Greek, 1912-13; Instructor in Latin and German, Fishburne Military School, 1913-17; Graduate Student, Columbia University, Summer 1914, 1922; Headmaster, Fishburne Military School, 1917-20; Ensign, U. S. Naval Reserve Force; Missouri Military Academy, 1920-.

CAPTAIN CHARLES RIDDLE STRIBLING, JR., B. A. ASSISTANT COMMANDANT

Modern Languages

B. A., Washington and Lee University, 1917; Greek Scholar, Washington and Lee University, 1916; Instructor in Modern Languages, Fishburne Military School, 1917-18; Commissioned, United State Field Artillery, 1918; Commandant of Cadets, Fishburne Military School, 1919; Instructor in Modern Languages, Camp Jackson Summer School, 1918-20; Instructor in English, Fishburne Military School, 1919-20; Missouri Military Academy, 1920-.

CAPTAIN FITZHUGH L. DIGGS, B. A.

American History and General Science Coach of Track and Second Team Football

S. A. T. C., Central College, Fayette, Missouri, 1918; B. A., Central College, 1922; Summer School, Central College, 1922; Missouri Military Academy, 1922-.





CAPTAIN R. C. CRABILL, B. A.

B. A., York Collegiate Institute 1913; Lebanon Valley College, 1916; Assistant in Latin, LebanonValley College, 1915-16; Instructor in Latin, Annville (Pa.) High School, 1915-16; Research Chemist Aetna Explosive Co., 1916; Instructor in Science and Coach, Missouri Military Academy, 1916-17; Regular Army, August 2, 1917-January 29, 1919; Instructor in Science and Coach Missouri Military Academy, March 1, 1919-May 1920.; Instructor in Mathematics, Hammond (Ind.) High School, 1922; Instructor in Science and Athletics, Missouri Military Academy, 1922.

CAPTAIN THOMAS B. DONNER, B. A.

Modern Languages

B. A., East Texas State Normal College, 1921; Commissioned service, U. S. Infantry, 1916-19; With American Expeditionary Forces, France, 1918-19; Instructor and Head of Department of Mathematics, Division School Center, 36th Division, Roffey, France, 1919; Instructor in Spanish, Northeast High School, Kansas City, Missouri, 1921-22; Instructor Modern Languages, Missouri Military Academy, 1922-.



THE PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE



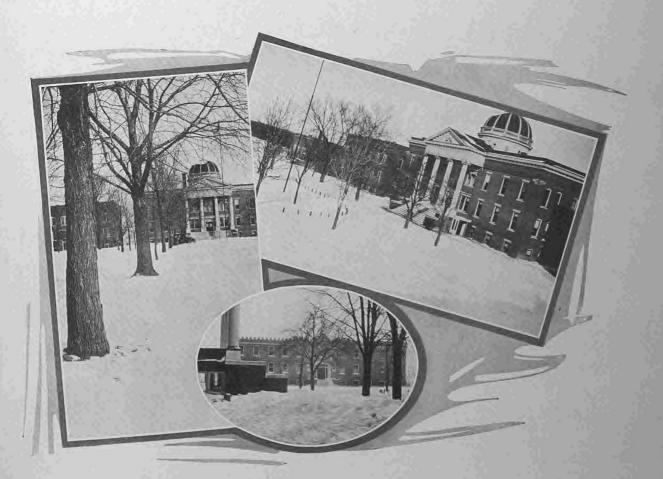
CAPTAIN HOWARD EVERETT KELLY, B. S.

Bradley Polytechnic Institute, 1916-18, 1919-21; Phi Sigma Pi; Instructor in Manual Arts, Missouri Military Academy, 1921-.

CAPTAIN F. D. MASON

Lower School

Graduate Department of Education, Stanberry Normal School, 1896; Teacher, Rural Schools, Clark County, Missouri, 1897; Principal, Public School, Wayland, Missouri, 1903; Principal and Instructor Ward Schools, Memphis, Missouri, 1910; Student, Department of Education and Theory of Coaching, University of Missouri, Summers, 1915, 1916 and 1917; Graduate of School of Association, Ward Work, Physical Department (Over-Seas Duty), Young Men's Christian Association College, Chicago, 1918; State Teachers College, Kirksville, Missouri, Summer Terms 1919, 1920 and 1921; Supervisor, Grammar Schools, 1919 and 1920; Instructor, History and Civics, Memphis High School, 1920 and 1921; Special Instructor and Assistant Athletic Department, Missouri Military Academy, 1921-.





CAPTAIN JOY KISTLER

Athletic Director

Central College, Fayette, Missouri, 1916-20; Coaching School, University of Illinois, 1920, Missouri Military Academy, 1920-.

CAPTAIN N. R. RODES, M. D.

Surgeon

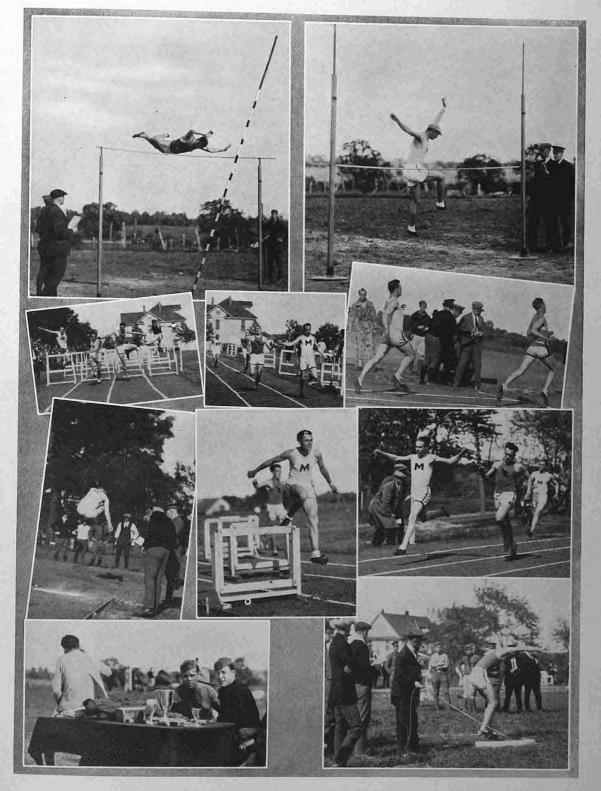
MISS FRANCES JUSTUS Head Nurse Graduate of the St. Luke's Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.

> CAPTAIN F. P. GLASS Steward



THANKSGIVING FOOTBALL GAME





MISSOURI STATE CONFERENCE FIELD AND TRACK EVENTS

COMPANY A FULL EQUIPMENT COMPANY B SERVICE UNIFORM, WINTER (1919-20 UNIFORMS)

COMPANY D ^{Wercoat} Uniform Winter ⁽¹⁹¹⁹⁻²⁰ Uniforms)

COMPANY C SERVICE UNIFORM FALL AND SPRING 11



MILITARY DEPARTMENT AND STAFF

COL. E. Y. BURTON, President Commanding Officer

LT. COL. F. N. HENDERSON Commandant

Major J. H. Whitmore Adjutant

CAPT. C. R. STRIBLING Assistant Commandant MAJOR H. HAWLEY, U. S. Army Professor Military Science

MAJOR J. C. STROCK Quartermaster

CAPT. MARQUESS WALLACE Bandmaster

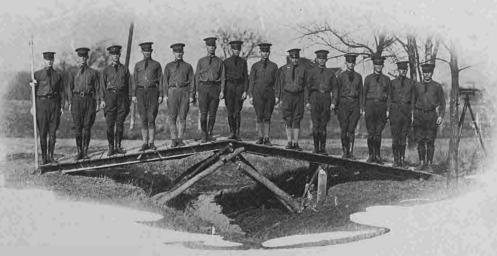
CAPT. N. R. RODES

LT. COL. C. H. MÜLLER, U. S. Army MAJOR C. E. T. LULL, U. S. Army CAPT. W. E. BERGIN, U. S. Army U. S. War Department Inspectors

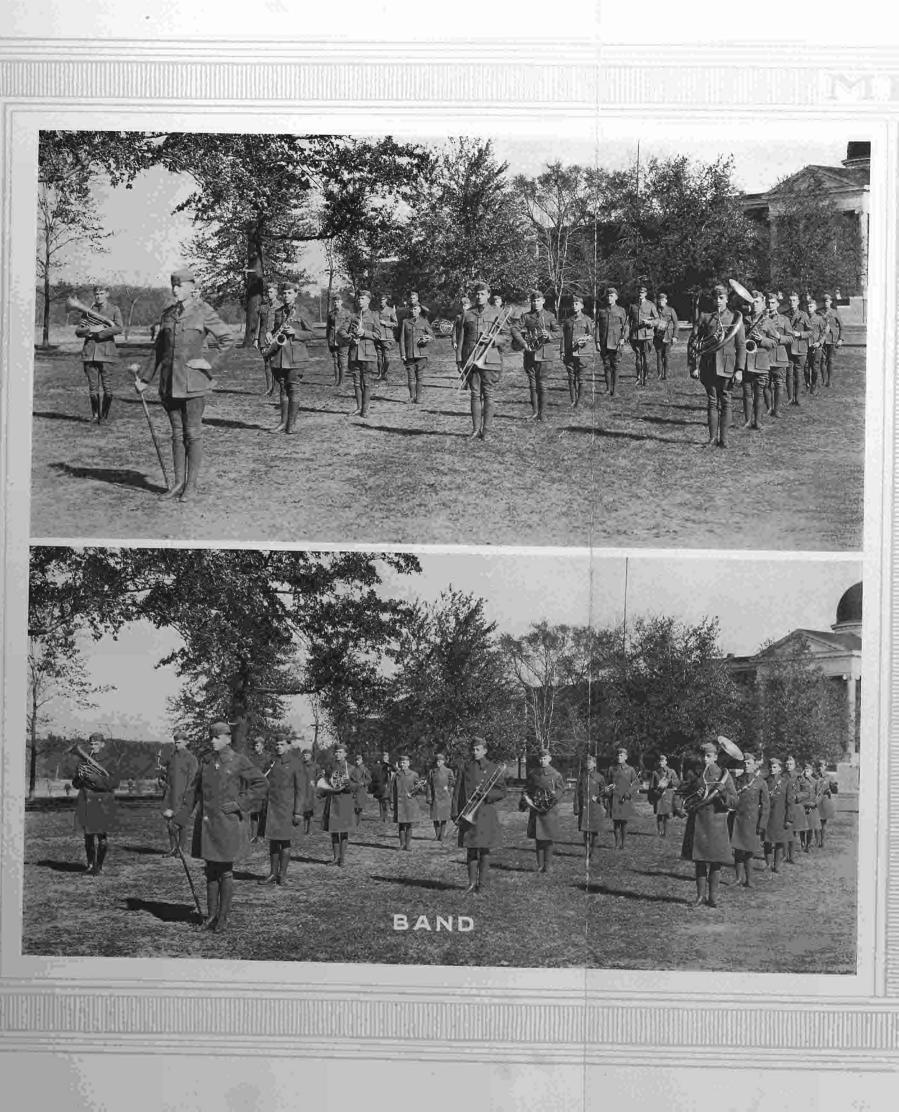
CAPT. MARQUESS WALLACE In Charge Barracks "A"

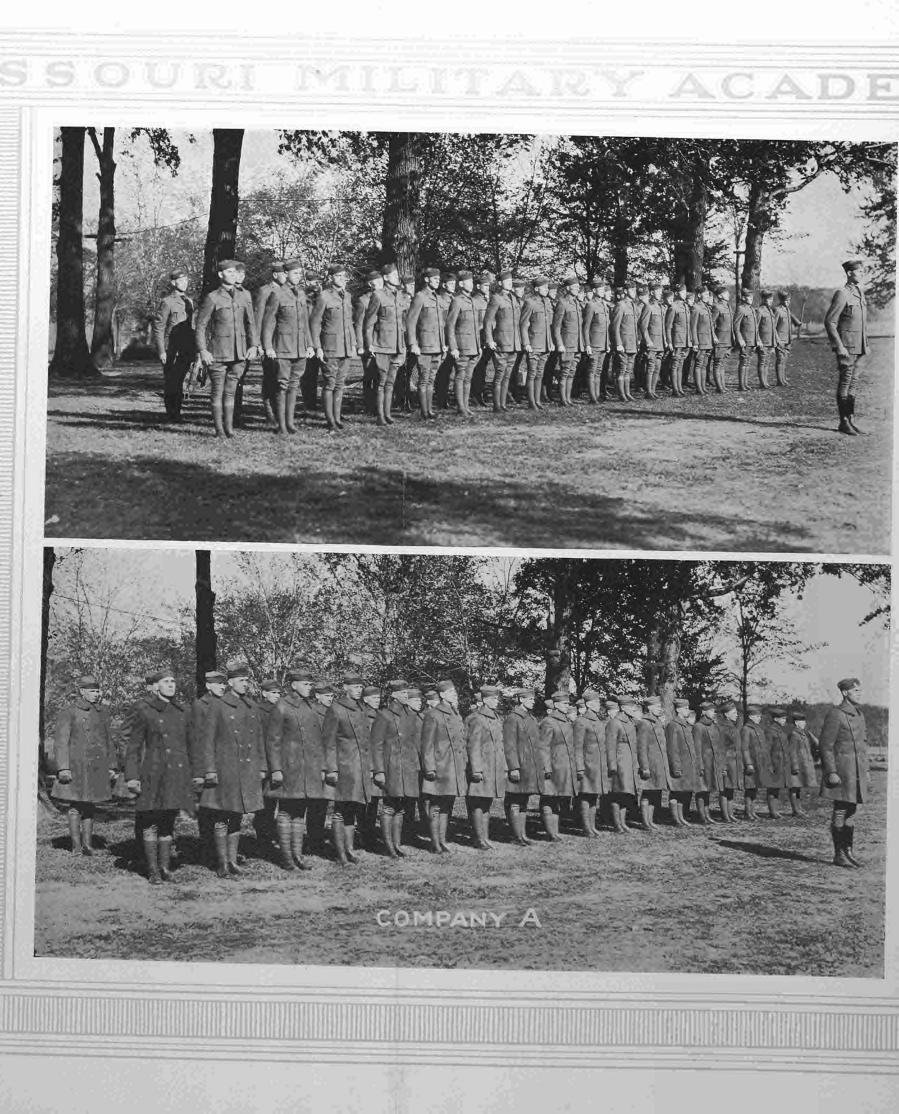
CAPT. JOY KISTLER In Charge Barracks "B" CAPT. E. J. VAN HORNE In Charge Barracks "C"

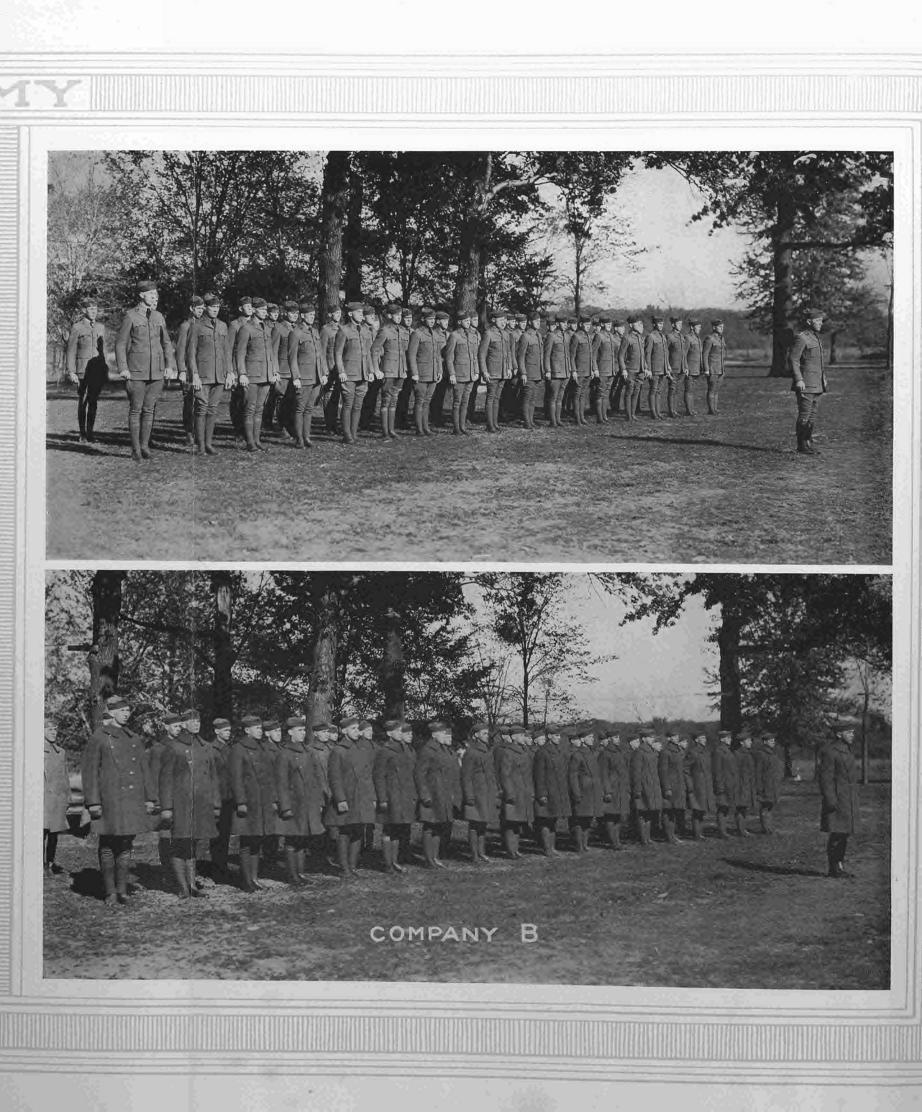
CAPT. R. MOORE In Charge Barracks "D"



CORPS OF ENGINEERS

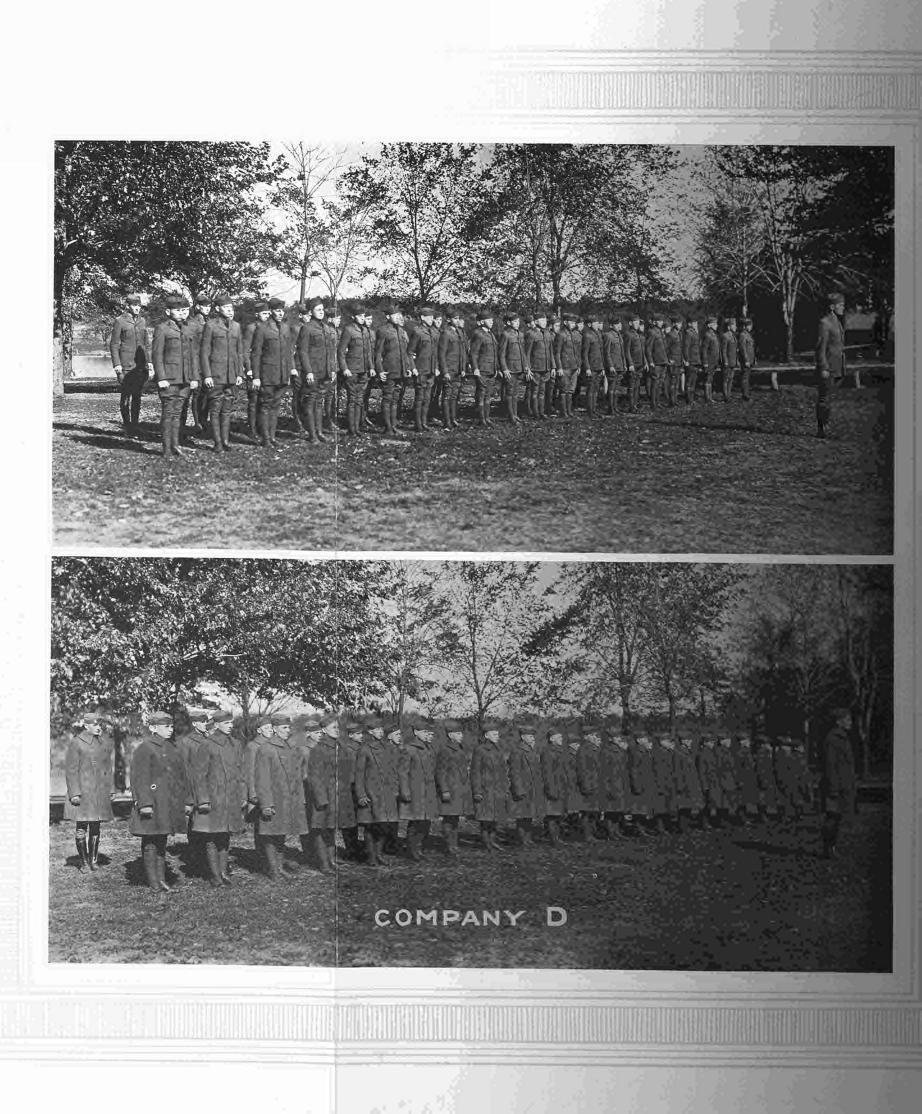
















HE WAR has done much to make the American people realize the value of the training given in military schools. Every military school boasts a great number of its former cadets who became officers in some branch of the Service. In fact, at the beginning of the war the Marines were almost entirely officered by military school graduates. While our object is not primarily to make soldiers, it is of great value to a young man to be well trained in military matters. The government realizes this and grants to graduates of our school, who have passed the proper examination, official recognition. Our military work does not in any way interfere with our class work, but

rather insures the necessary physical training too often neglected in public schools.



LT. COL. F. N. HENDERSON



WAR DEPARTMENT RECOGNITION

The Military Department of the school is under government supervision. We are fortunate in having associated with us, as representative of the War Department, a

West Point officer and gentleman of the highest type. The War Department furnishes the arms, ammunition and camping equipment necessary for the use of this school.

TRAINING CORPS

RESERVE OFFICERS' By direction of the President of the United States, a unit of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps is maintained at the Missouri Military Academy. The objects

of the Government in the organization of a Reserve Officers' Training Corps are twofold: namely, to disseminate among young men attending schools and colleges the fundamental military principles of discipline and training, which will fit them to be Reserve Officers in case of national emergency, should they desire such a commission; secondly, to build up a better citizenship by building up young men mentally, morally and physically.



ROD AND GUN CLUB



BENEFITS In this connection, it is desired to quote extracts from the order under the direction of which the Military Department operates. This order is signed by the Secretary of War: "All subjects should be so taught that the student shall become capable of clear, quick thinking, shall acquire the power of analysis and shall have a faculty of concise, logical expression." "The following characteristics of an officer and gentleman, which are included in a proper disciplinary training, should be insisted upon: Neatness in dress, cultivation of the manners and habits of a gentleman, dignified military bearing, loyalty, truthfulness, punctuality, kindliness, earnestness of purpose and devotion to duty, the cultivation in the student body of *esprit-de-corps*, obedence to orders, acceptance of responsibility and avoidance of excuses."

This sound doctrine of training in the basic principles of good and useful citizenship speaks for itself.

General Order No. 9. War Department, February 17, 1920, makes provision for four bi-monthly inspections by a staff representative of the Department, which inspections are for the purpose of insuring and carrying out the War Department policy of training.



ADVANCED GUARD PROBLEM



PHYSICAL TRAINING From a physical standpoint the benefits are of vast importance. Many a boy with round shoulders, a slouchy walk, or ungainly carriage, leaves school with shoulders erect, a steady stride, a deep full chest, and a ruddy glow in his cheeks. Every day a drill in military movements or in Butts' Manual of Physical Drill is held. The boys with flabby chests, pale cheeks and soft muscles soon find themselves growing more robust: their lung capacity increases; as the term progresses they take more and more interest in outdoor life, and finally, when the end of the year has come, instead of being heartily sick of school and everything connected with it, they look back with pleasure at the different school activities in which they have had a part.

ENCAMPMENT Instead of a regular spring vacation, which is an interruption of our school work, we have an encampment. At this time we all live outdoors and enjoy to the fullest extent the life in the open. The camp is under military regulation at all times, but the change from barracks to tents is welcomed.

Show us a boy who does not love these outings. Bacon, eggs, chicken and coffee never taste so good as when prepared at camp. Then, too, the daily target practice is sport as well as instruction. Cadets love to demonstrate their skill with the rifle.



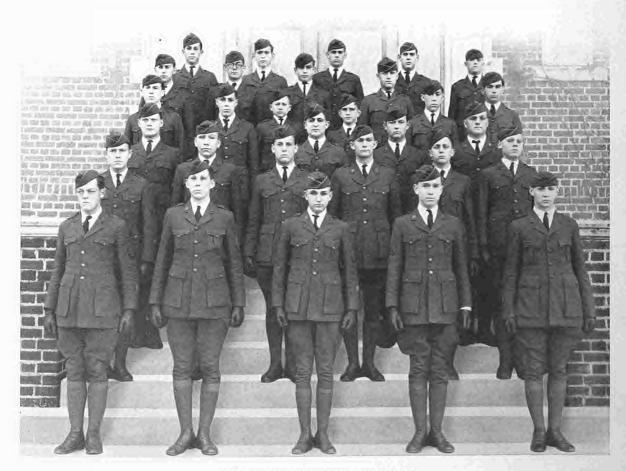
COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



FORMATION OF CHARACTER

Military education engenders habits of self-reliance and selfdependence which are so essential to success. Here the cadet is trained to rely upon his own efforts to a very great extent,

so that in after life he is more often a leader than a follower. Then there are the habits of neatness and punctuality. A military school is the best place for a boy who is leaving home for the first time. Accustomed at home to having all his wants looked after, his room cared for, all his clothing put away, he is in need of a school where he must care for all his personal property himself. Every morning he must police his own room, must have his shoes shined at every formation, and must be in his place on the line at the last note of the bugle. He cannot help learning habits of neatness and punctuality.



NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



DISCIPLINE Every boy needs careful. sympathetic leadership and systematic training, especially that one who has not learned obedience or has grown headstrong and indifferent from neglect or from bad associations. The proper place for such is in a school where the men in authority have made boys a study—who can command their obedience and respect. and give them aid and sympathy of the right kind.

The best discipline is that which effects the best physical, mental and moral results with the least friction and in the shortest time. It is the idea of the inexperienced that the harder the rules of school and the severer the punishment the better the discipline. This is simply puerile and dangerous. No harm, but great good is accomplished if the weakness of boys can be corrected without severe methods. Respect, confidence and the highest obedience may thus be inspired, while rough handling is often irritating to the proud spirit and may drive to rebellion and desperation.

We endeavor, therefore, to avoid the common error in the training of boys. Schools too often make the mistake of substituting discipline and routine for personal guidance, treating boys either in the mass or emphasizing too strongly the individual. We make the boy understand that we hold him responsible for obedience. We believe in his having a "good time" when he has earned it.

TOBACCO The use of tobacco in any of its forms is positively forbidden.

OUR SYSTEM Unlike most military schools we have a system by which a cadet's privileges are based on his class work and deportment and not on his classification and official standing. The better grades a boy makes and the better his deportment record the more privileges he gets. In other words, a cadet gets exactly what he earns. This fair, common-sense method of treatment appeals to all cadets and makes for a contented student body.



62



Daily Routine

6:00 л. м.	First Call for Reveille
6:15 л. м	Reveille
6:15 а. м	Sick Call
6:40 а. м	Mess Call
7:10 л. м	Call to Quarters
7:20 л. м	Inspection
7:30 to 8:15 A. M.	First Period
8:15 to 9:00 A. M	Second Period
9:00 to 9:45 A. M	Third Period
9:45 to 1030 A. M	Fourth Period
10:30 to 11:15 л. м	Fifth Period
11:15 to 12:00 м	Sixth Period
12:07 р. м	Mess Call
12:10 to 12:35 p. m	Mess
12:35 to 1:25 р. м	Office Hour
1:25 to 2:25 p. m	Drill
2:35 to 3:00 p. m	Chapel
5:30 р. м	Call to Quarters
5:55 р. м	Retreat
6:00 р. м	Mess
1 1 10 1	c c 2.20

6:40 р. м	Call to Quarters
6:45 to 8:50 p. m	Study Hour
9:00 р. м	Tattoo
9:10 р. м	Taps

Saturday

8:00 A. M	Inspection
8:30 to 9:30 A. M	Inspection of Battalion
9:30 а. м	Chapel
10:00 to 12:00 м	Drill

Sunday

7:00 A	А. М	.First Call
7:15 A	м. м	Reveille
7:15 A	х. м	.Sick Call
7:55 A	. M	Mess Call
8:30 A	м. м	Call to Quarters
9:30 A	. M	Inspection of Barracks
9:30 A	M	Catholic Squad Forms
10:20	A. M	Church Squads Form

Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, from 2:30 to 5:30, cadets are free to enjoy off campus privileges.



ANNUAL GOVERNMENT INSPECTION

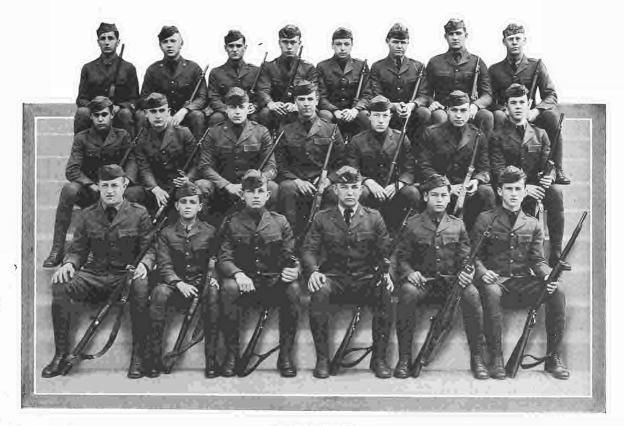


A Day at M. M. A.

For the benefit of any who may not understand the daily routine as outlined on the previous page, it might be well to state that the boys rise at 6:10 and prepare for the day's duties. At 6:40 breakfast is served, after which inspection is made of all the rooms. Class work begins at 7:30 and continues until 12:00, when lunch is served. We find that much better work is done when all classes meet in the morning. Cadets and teachers are at their best at this time of the day.

Chapel exercises, for the purpose of announcements and songs, is scheduled for 2:35. From 3:00 until 5:30 is recreation period, when the boys swim, play football, baseball, basketball and do with their time as they see fit. This is recreation period, the only time during the day when a boy's time is not required for other duties. Supper comes at 6:00. From 6:45 until 8:50 is study period. Taps blows at 9:10, all lights are out and all boys retire.

Attention is called to some exceptions to the above. The outline shows that Wednesday afternoons and Saturday afternoons are holidays. Friday evening is calling time, and if a boy's record is clear his permit will be approved until tenthirty p. m. Saturday evening cadets may go to picture shows in squad, in charge of a teacher. We have a time for work and a time for play.



RIFLE CLUB



ABSENCES Experience is a great teacher. We, as school men, have learned many things about the handling of boys that can be learned only by experience. We disapprove of leaves of absence to cadets to visit their homes at other than regular vacation time. We know that such visits foster a spirit of restlessness, especially in the case of the homesick boy. Absence from a single recitation interferes seriously with a cadet's work.

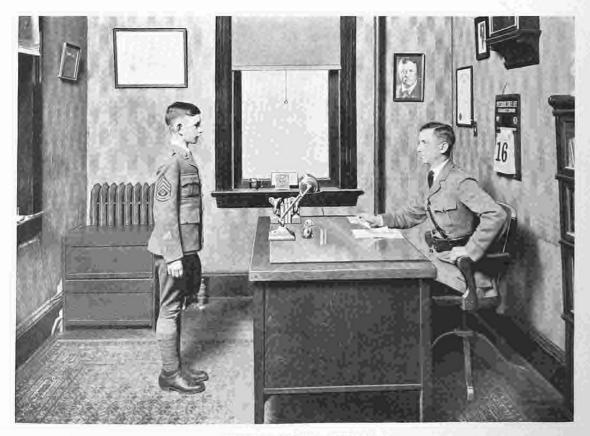
However, we have also learned that some parents will insist on having their boys with them occasionally, if possible. Therefore, furloughs may be granted to cadets from after work on Saturdays, until time for work on Mondays, to visit their parents or friends, provided—

1. A Cadet has made a passing grade in all of his studies the week previous to date of furlough, and is in good standing with respect to discipline.

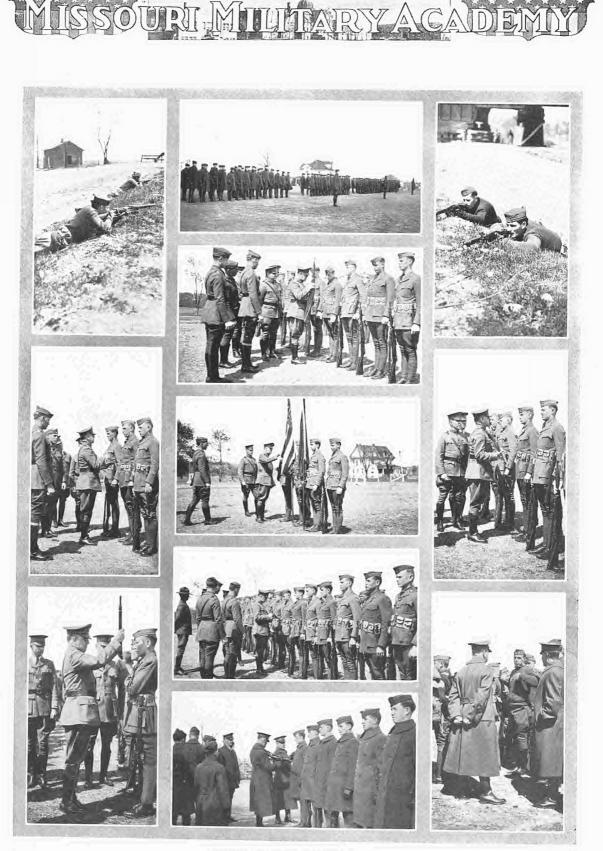
2. A request for leave was made by parent, or guardian, direct to the President and not through the cadet.

3. A similar furlough had not been granted within four weeks prior to date of furlough requested.

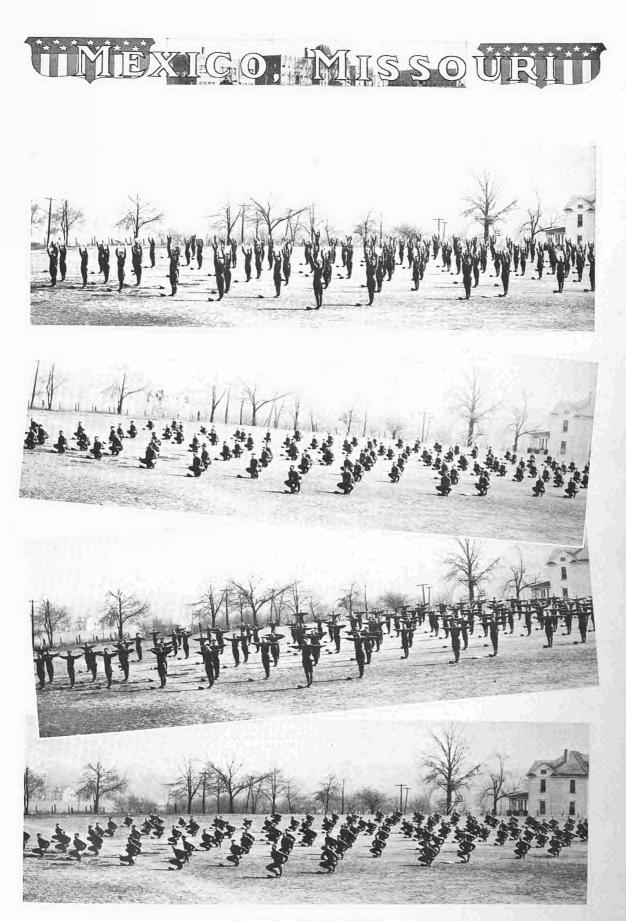
The above regulations particularly apply to cadets living in Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Columbia, Jefferson City, Hannibal, and other near-by towns. Cadets living at a distance may be granted not more than one furlough a term for a length of time sufficient to permit them two days at home. Monthly furloughs will be granted the last week end of the month.



COMMANDANT'S OFFICE



GOVERNMENT INSPECTION



SETTING-UP EXERCISES



Cadets returning later than the expiration of their leaves of absence will be punished, unless they obtain from the President an extension of time before the expiration of original leaves, and, in addition, their parents must make written statements that they were unavoidably detained.

We hope our patrons will appreciate our efforts to maintain a high standard of scholarship and co-operate with us in successfully carrying out the plan of educating the boys.

Occasionally a request is received for a cadet to be allowed to withdraw a few days before a vacation or the close of school. This is an irregularity which is very unfortunate in its results. Each cadet should be in his place until the last exercise is over. No cadet can drop out without interfering with the exercises. Unless each one is in his place an injustice is done both to the school and to the other cadets.

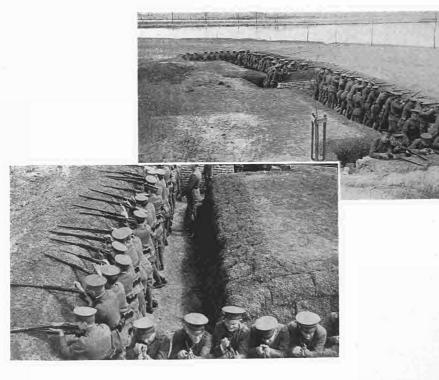














PRACTICAL MILITARY TRAINING 69



Grammar School Department

Information about the Lower School may be found on page 102.

Fifth Grade Reading History Arithmetic Language Geography Spelling Writing Drawing Military Drill Sixth Grade Reading History Arithmetic Language Geography Spelling Writing Drawing Military Drill

- Seventh Grade Grammar History Arithmetic Language Geography Spelling Writing Drawing Military Drill
- *Eighth Grade* Physiology Grammar U. S. History Adv. Geography Arithmetic Spelling Writing Military Drill

College Preparatory Department

COLLEGE PREPARATORY COURSE

A regular course for those who expect to go on to college.

Freshman Class English Algebra Two Electives: Latin European History Agriculture Manual Training

Sophomore Class English Plane Geometry Two Electives: Latin European History II General Science



Greek Manual Training Mechanical Drawing

Junior Class English Three Electives: Advanced Algebra Solid Geometry American History French Spanish Chemistry Manual Training Mechanical Drawing

Senior English Civics Two Electives: Physics Economics French Greek Spanish Trigonometry Manual Training Mechanical Drawing

CULTURAL COURSE

A general course for those who do not expect to go on to college

Freshman Class English General Mathematics Algebra Two Electives: European History I Manual Training Agriculture

Sophomore Class English Three Electives:

See enclosed Bulletin for details on Course of Study.

Plane Geometry European History II Manual Training Mechanical Drawing

Junior Class English Three Electives American History Manual Training Mechanical Drawing Chemistry Advanced Algebra Solid Geometry

Senior Class English Three Electives: Manual Training Mechanical Drawing Chemistry Physics Civics

BUSINESS COURSE (Junior or Senior Year) English Arithmetic Two Electives: Typewriting Commercial Geography Commercial Law Bookkeeping Business Forms

STENOGRAPHIC COURSE (Junior or Senior Year) English Shorthand Typewriting Two Electives: Bookkeeping Office Practice Commercial Law Commercial Geography



Our course of study, which is given in outline on the opposite page, is similar to that given in the best high schools. We also give work in the grades beginning with the Fifth Grade. We stress our Academic work and try to let no other activity interfere with class room duties. A pamphlet giving our course of study in detail, as well as a list of the textbooks used, will be gladly sent to those interested.

COURSE The constantly increasing demand for young men well trained in the fundamental principles of a business education has led us to feature our business course. We endeavor to teach our boys to write a plain and rapid hand, to be quick and accurate at calculations, to speak and write English effectively, to operate skillfully the typewriter, to take dictations in shorthand, and to do the general work of an office, including bookkeeping, banking, correspondence and other routine duties as required.



QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE



SPELLING AND WRITING

One of the most common complaints against modern education is its failure to teach the students to write and to spell correctly. We believe that boys cannot get too much instruc-

tion in these subjects, and therefore make them compulsory. In spelling special emphasis is laid on the common words so often misspelled.

ADMISSION Our school is a member of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. This entitles our graduates to enter any college or university without examination where

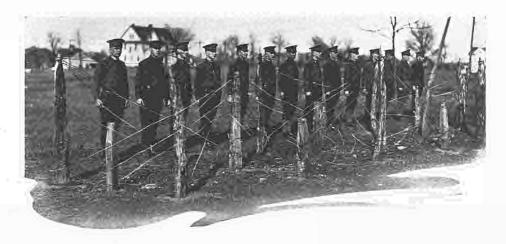
admission is allowed on certificate. Membership in the association is a stamp of genuine merit. It is conferred only on schools that have a large force of college and university trained teachers that are specially prepared for their line of work; classes that are small; a good scholastic atmosphere, which insures consistent study and real accomplishment; work that meets the hearty approval of the inspector; and a good record made by graduates that go to college. Missouri Military Academy is also a member of the North Central Academic Association, and the Association of Military Schools and Colleges of the United States.

CLASSIFICATION No examination is required for admission. Cadets are assigned to those classes for which they are best fitted by their provious training

by their previous training.

Application for admission to the sophomore or higher classes must submit their credits from an accredited high school or academy. Every applicant should furnish references who know of his character and habits.

DIPLOMAS We grant diplomas or certificates of graduation to all who successfully pass satisfactory examinations in fifteen credits of high school work and in one credit of Military Science and Tactics. Normally four credits are completed each year. An average grade of 80 in all subjects is required for college entrance recommendation.





STUDY HALL The aim of the Study Hall is to effect a proper adjustment of the boy in his school work. It is not only a place for the boy to study and to receive supervision and help in his work, but also, and essentially, it is a place for the psychological study of the boy. In the Study Hall we deal only with the boy who has difficulty in some branch of his work. The education of boys calls for special attention to methods of effecting individual adjustment. The Study Hall represents our efforts to achieve this. Here the student and his problems are handled directly in response to the needs of the student as an individual.



DEBATING CLUB

DEBATING It is recognized that the ability to express one's self forcibly before an audience is always a great advantage to young men. An opportunity for training in this work is given by means of debates in the class rooms and in inter-school contests.

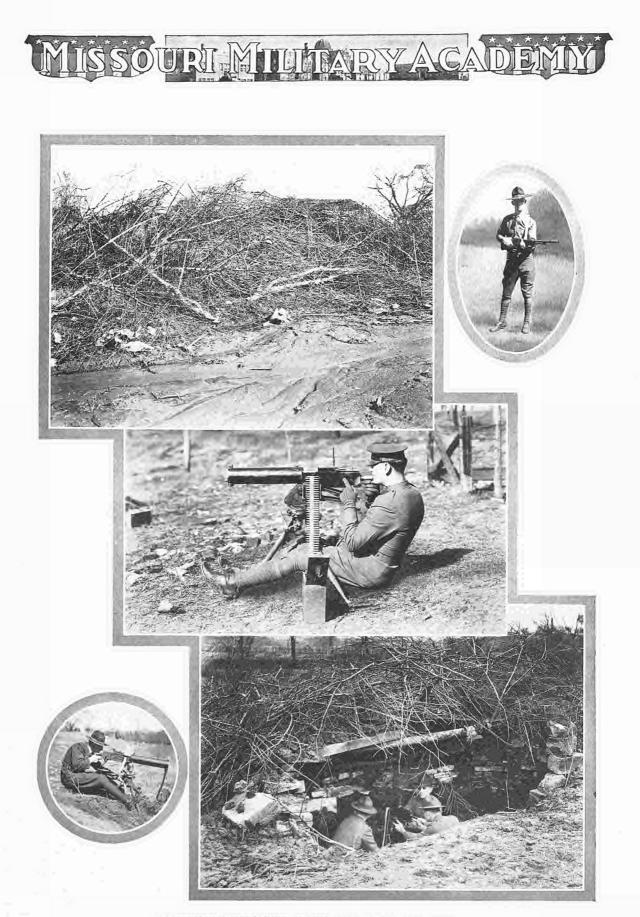


CLASS OF 1923





CLASS OF 1923



MACHINE GUN NEST, BACK AND FRONT VIEWS



Music Department



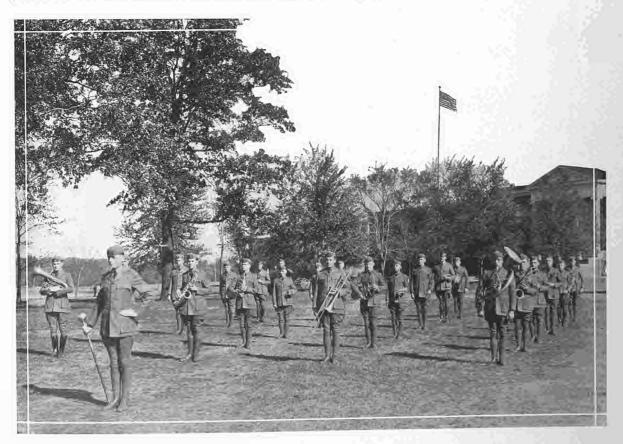
HE Department of Music is a feature of great importance. The teachers in charge are competent to give instruction in all kinds of instrumental and vocal music. Music may be pursued as a special or regular study, credit being given in the cultural course to all students whose work is satisfactory.

THE BAND A band is a necessity in a military school. It puts life into its drill and sports, and helps to maintain school spirit. Daily rehearsals and frequent concerts make it possible to develop a very efficient street and concert band. During the past year our band numbered twenty pieces. Instruction in the band is free.

THE ORCHESTRA

In addition to the Band, the school maintains two orchestras, instruction in which is free to all students whose

proficiency entitles them to a place in either organization. The concert orchestra plays for school entertainments and Commencement exercises. The dance orchestra plays for all the student dances, has also had engagements in other cities, and often





plays for the banquets of the Mexico Chamber of Commerce, Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs. This orchestra also broadcasts from stations in this state.

PIANO Our aim is to lay a good foundation for beginners, to develop further the technique of advanced students, to understand the composer's musical idea and to develop the individuality of each student.

VOICE This department has been created for those who desire individual training in voice, ear and sight reading. The course entitles the student to two lessons per week.

GLEE CLUB The Glee Club is an organization open to those who have some sense of harmony and rhythm and can learn to carry a part. The possession of an extra good voice and the ability to read at sight are not required, but are strong assets. Membership in the Club is free to all.



GLEE CLUB



ORCHESTRA

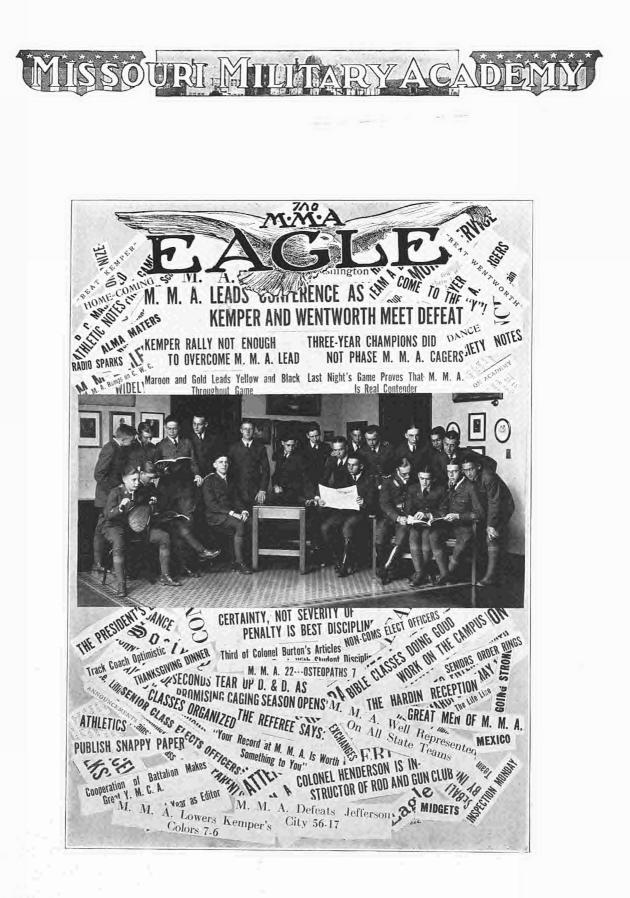
THE SCHOOL Throughout the year the cadets edit and publish a paper. "The M. M. A. Eagle," which in appearance and literary finish compares quite favorably with the best of other similar publications.

In this paper local happenings are noted and subjects of interest to the school are discussed. Each boy has the opportunity of seeing the results of his literary endeavors in print. While a member of the faculty has general supervision over the paper, it is distinctly a student publication.



DRAMATIC CLUB

79







LITERARY With the exception of the daily class room work, there is no activity in the school that will prove to be of more practical benefit to the student than participation in a well organized and properly conducted

literary society. To replace a former organization of this kind, Alpha Rho has been created, and is conducted under a constitution adopted by the cadets. Membership is open to any cadet, and he maintains membership as long as he exerts earnest effort for the best interest of the society. Attention in the work is concentrated upon public reading, declamation and dramatics. The highest standards are maintained as set forth by the best eastern universities. The membership is large, and all the work is under the personal supervision of an instructor. Every cadet in our school has ample opportunity to gain experience in the field of acting before an audience, which is invaluable to him.



MEDALS

1. Gold medal for highest scholarship during the entire session. Depends upon the final examinations. Open to all cadets in the Academic Department who carry not fewer than four regular studies. Offered by Mr. Chas. A. Buckner, Mexico, Mo.

2. Gold Medal for most meritorious cadet. Open to all cadets. Offered by Mr. R. D. Worrell, Mexico, Mo.

3. Gold Medal for best drilled cadet. Open to all cadets. Offered by Messrs. S. and N. Phillips, Mexico, Mo.

4. Gold Medal for most soldierly cadet. Open to all cadets. Offered by Mexico Music Co., Mexico, Mo.

5. Gold Medal for best athlete. Open to all cadets. Offered by Mr. Louis Barth, Mexico, Mo.

6. Gold Medal, Scholarship. Open to all cadets in the Lower School. Offered by Mr. F. W. Pilcher, Mexico, Mo.

7. Bronze Medal for highest standing in courtesy, industry and integrity. Open to all cadets. Offered by the Academy.

8. Gold Medal for the best theme of one thousand or more words. Offered by Maj. J. C. Strock.

9. Gold Medal for cadet showing the greatest improvement in both academic and disciplinary departments. Offered by Col. F. N. Henderson.

10. Bronze Medal for merit. Awarded to all cadets who complete the year with a clear record. Offered by the Academy.

11. Gold Medal for best school advertisement. Offered by Fisher-Brown Advertising Agency, St. Louis, Mo.

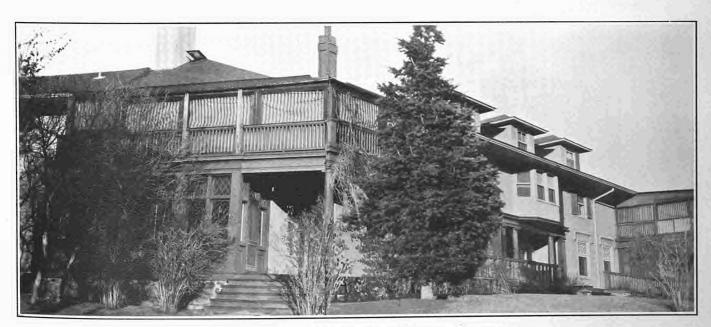


12. Gold Medal for most loyal cadet officer. Offered by Mr. Ross R. Wagner.

13. Gold Medal. Neatest room. Mr. J. C. King.

14. Gold Medal. Highest standing in courtesy, industry and integrity. Open to all cadets. Dobyns Brothers.

- 15. Gold Medal. Neatest room. Missouri Printing Company.
- 16. Gold Medal. Most sportsmanlike cadet. Mr. H. B. McKinley.
- Gold Medal. Rifle championship, first place. Sanitary Cleaners.
 Silver Medal. Rifle championship, second place. Sanitary Cleaners.
 Bronze Medal. Rifle championship, third place. Sanitary Cleaners.
- 18. Gold Medal. Tennis championship. Col. Fred A. Morris.
- 19. Gold Medal. Leader in activities. Marlow Drug Company.
- 20. Gold Medal. Captian championship company, first place.



COLORADO CAMP, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO



21. Silver Medal. Captian championship company, second place.

- 22. Bronze Medal. Captian championship company, third place.
- Bronze Medal. Capt. Moore. Most improvement in English III.
 Bronze Medal. Capt. Moore. Most improvement in English IV.
- 25. Gold Medal. Character medal. Laura B. McCulloch, Lake Forest, Illinois.
- Gold Medal. P. M. S. T. Rifle Match, first place. Col. H. Hawley
 Silver Medal. P. M. S. T. Rifle Match, second place. Col. H. Hawley.
- 28. Bronze Medal. P. M. S. T. Rifle Match, third place. Col. H. Hawley.

HAZING We have no hazing at the Missouri Military Academy. We believe hazing has no place whatever in any school. The absence of this evil at our school is largely due to the fact that we do not allow upper classmen to administer any punishment whatever on lower classmen.

Many schools still make the sad mistake of allowing old boys to punish new boys for certain violations of rules and regulations. This practice, in our opinion, belongs to the Dark Ages.



CAMPUS SCENES 84

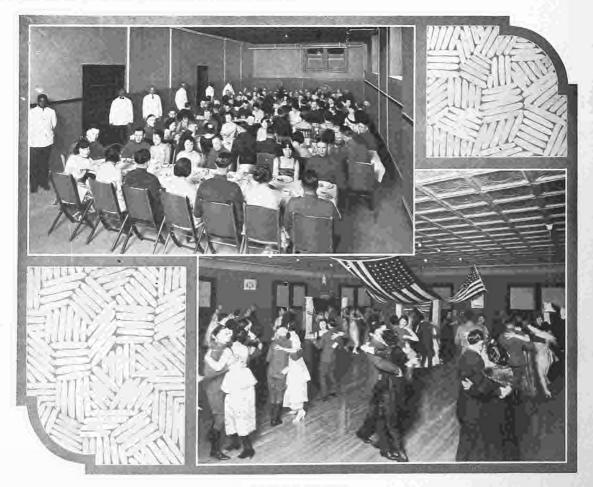


SOCIAL The social side of the cadet's life receives due attention. A part of every young man's education should be preparation to take his place in the social world. He must have the ability to meet his

fellow-man when he goes out into the world in such a way as to reflect credit upon himself and his associates. Many opportunities are offered whereby he may become at ease in the presence of strangers.

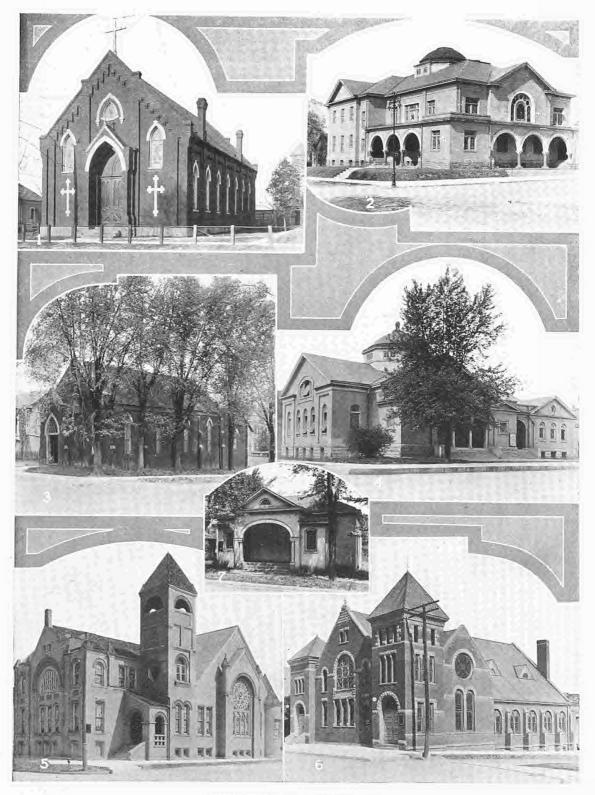
Military receptions are given annually, and here he meets the best people of Mexico and forms many friendships which are a benefit to him throughout life. In addition to this, Hardin College for Women gives two receptions each year, and there are numerous social gatherings in the city to which the cadets are always welcome. Cadets have the privilege of calling upon young ladies in Mexico and at Hardin College, after approval, by the school authorities.

DANCING Realizing the importance of dancing as an accomplishment in polite society, the Academy has arranged to give instruction to those desiring it. Dances are given at the Academy throughout the year. We respect the views of those patrons who do not believe in dancing. Consequently, every cadet is required to present permission from home.



ALUMNI DANCE 85



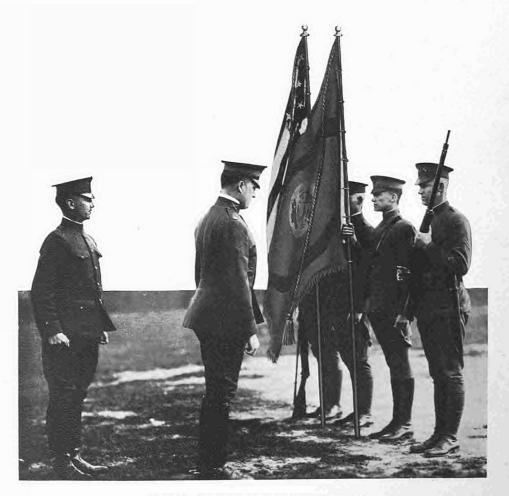


CHURCHES IN MEXICO, MO.



OUR CHURCHES (Please write to any of these pastors): Presbyterian Church—Rev. A. A. Wallace, D. D. Christian Church—Rev. S. W. Emerson. Methodist—Rev. W. C. Cowart. Baptist—Rev. J. H. Hughes. Catholic Church—Father P. Gavan. First Church of Christ, Scientist—Xenas Garret, First Reader. Episcopal Church—Rev. George E. Wharton.

We are a non-sectarian school and adhere to no certain creed, but we do believe in compulsory church attendance. Every Sunday morning the battalion is marched to town for the purpose of attending church services. Cadets may attend the church of their choice. A faculty officer has charge of each squad. Sickness alone will excuse a cadet from attending church.



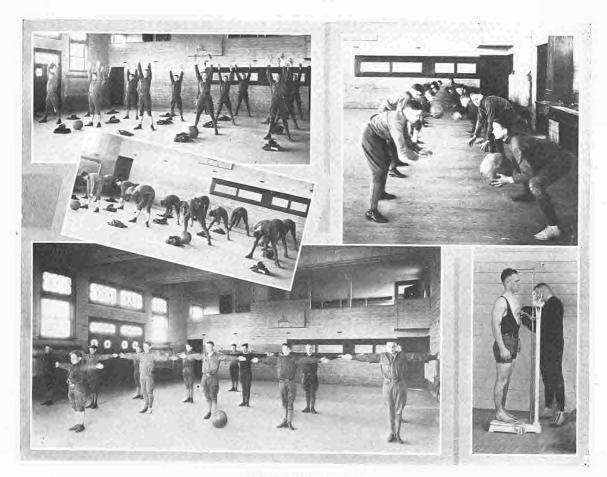
ANNUAL GOVERNMENT INSPECTION





N PURSUANCE of our policy of a well-rounded education. we lay particular stress on physical development. A youth's success in school depends quite as much upon the health of his body as upon the state of his mind. The student has need of greater strength and health of body than the artisan, because mental work is severely exacting and physically

exhaustive. It is necessary, therefore, that he keep his body in the best possible condition. As stated before, our military training has this for its chief aim. But if we depended solely upon drill, very little progress would be made, for it would become irksome and the cadet would soon tire of it, thus defeating one of the chief aims of the school—to stimulate the interest of the young man. Hence we have well organized departments of athletics and gymnastics.



GYMNASIUM CLASS



PHYSICAL TRAINING

Each cadet upon entering school is given a thorough examination. During the year class work, consisting of boxing, wrestling, bodybuilding exercises and general gymnasium work is given. Special sees are conducted and swimming is made compulsory for all cadets

swimming classes are conducted and swimming is made compulsory for all cadets who are unable to pass certain definite swimming tests.



CAPT. LINDENMEYER, 1922



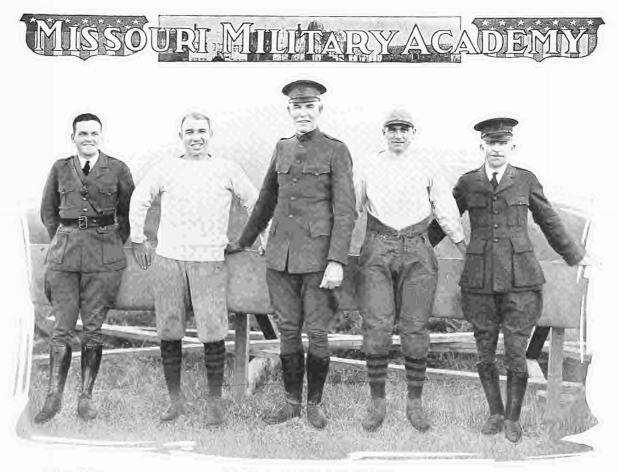
CAPT. DUERINGER, 1923



CAPT. EGGEBRECHT, 1923



FOOTBALL SQUAD 89



Left to Right: M. M. A. COACHING STAFF Capt. Raymond Moore. Capt. Joy Kistler. Capt. F. D. Mason. Capt. F. L. Diggs. Capt. R. E. Crabill.

There is a prevalent idea that participation in athletics makes the cadet an inferior student. Our experience, however, has demonstrated forcibly the error of this belief, for our best athletes have been almost without exception our best students. Hence we have made athletics a very important feature of this school. Besides the unquestionable physical advantages accruing from athletic training, the cadet also derives those very important lessons—perseverance, self-control, self-reliance, and ability to think and to act quickly. But athletics improperly governed sometimes work more harm than good. In this school all the athletics are under the direct supervision of the faculty. The students have nothing whatever to do with the management of this department. No cadet may take part in athletics unless he maintains a certain average in his class work. At no time is team practice or any work of an athletic nature allowed to interfere with the study and recitation of the cadets. Second and third teams in each sport have their own coaches just as the varsity teams. Even the grade school boys have their own coach.





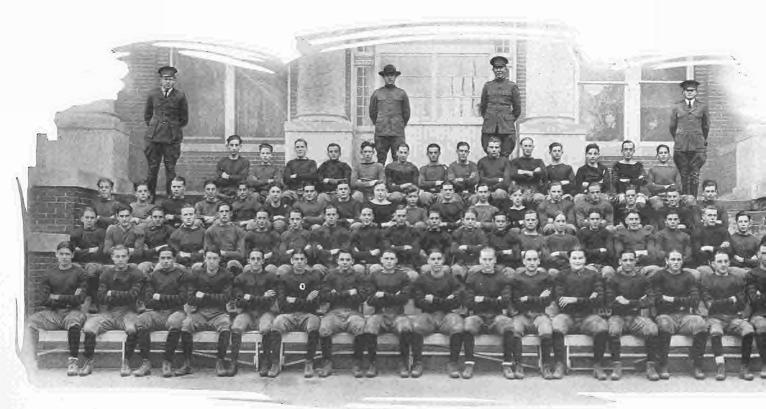
GYMNASIUM CLASSES 91



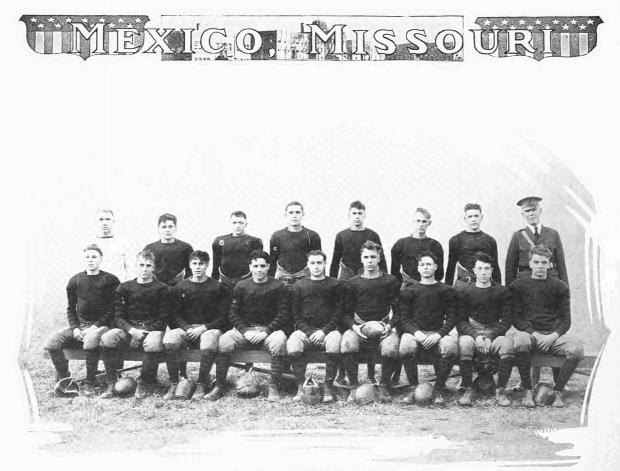
FOOTBALL On the theory that the benefits of football outweigh its objectionable features, and that the latter may be minimized or wholly removed by proper supervision, the game is encouraged at the Academy. Excellent facilities for the sport are provided and skillful and judicious coaches are employed. Great care is exercised in the matter of arranging schedules of games, and cadets are not permitted to enter into contests out of their class.

BASKETBALL Our court affords ample opportunity for the enjoyment of this popular sport. The court is in use constantly during the recreation period of the winter months. Inter-class and company contests are interesting, and furnish good practice as well as exercise. An excellent schedule is played each season with conference and non-conference teams.

BASEBALL Our baseball diamond affords opportunity for the enjoyment of this popular game. for the diamond is one of the very best in the state. At least two teams are organized each season, and their schedules include games with each other. In addition to conference games, we usually schedule a few games with colleges.



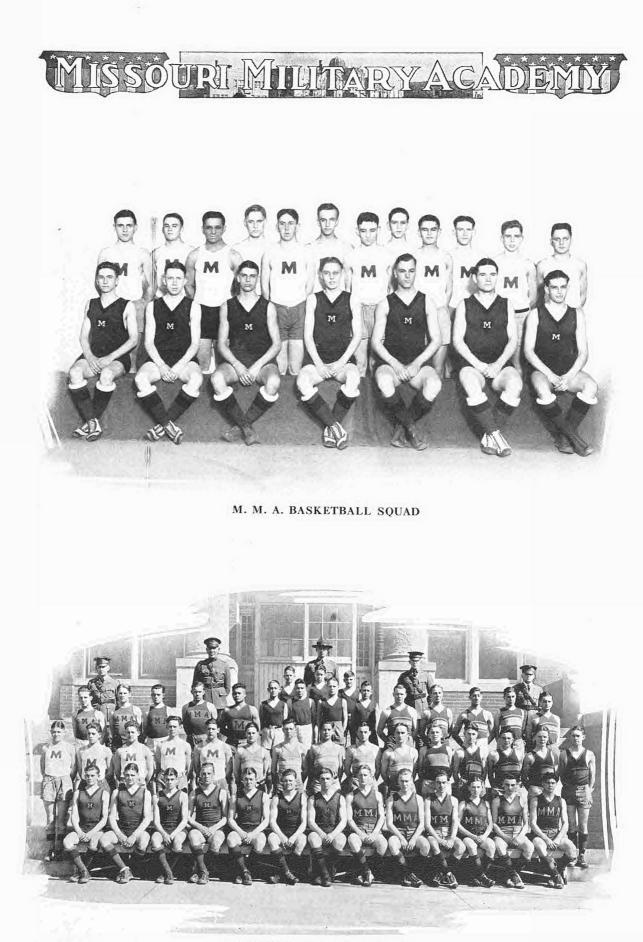
FOOTBALL SQUAD



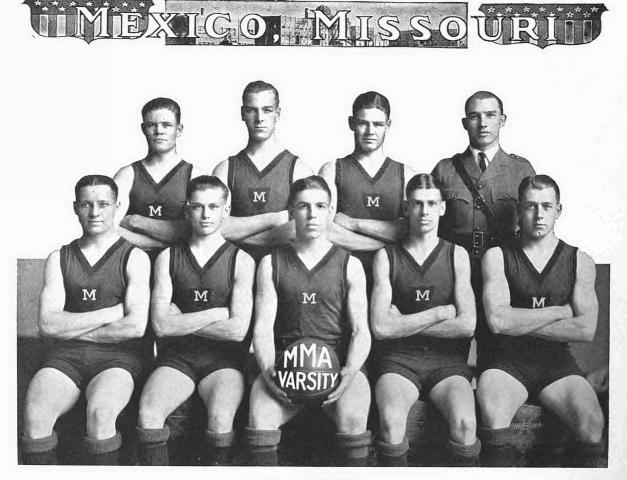
M. M. A. VARSITY SQUAD



M. M. A. SECOND TEAM



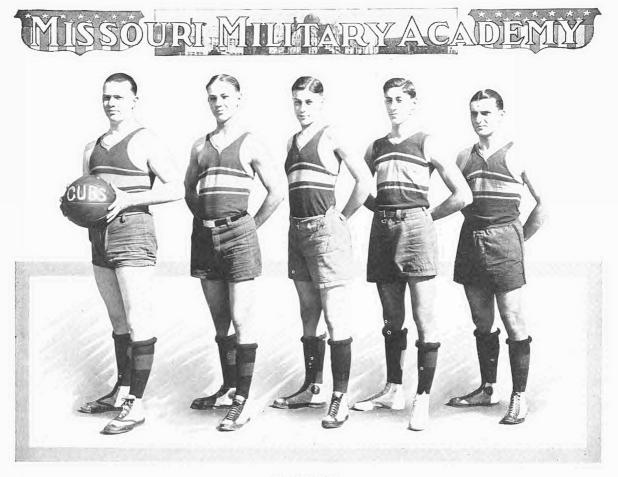
VARSITY BASKETBALL SQUAD



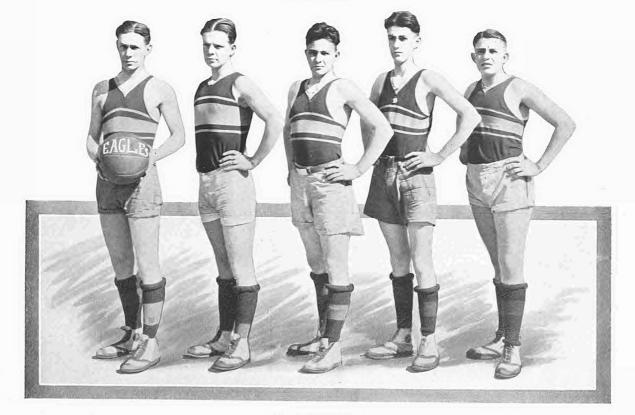
M. M. A. VARSITY



M. M. A. SECOND TEAM 95



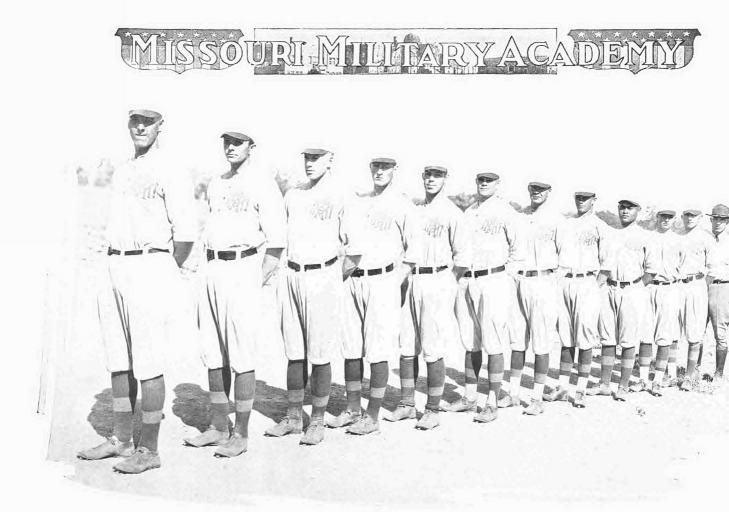
THE CUBS



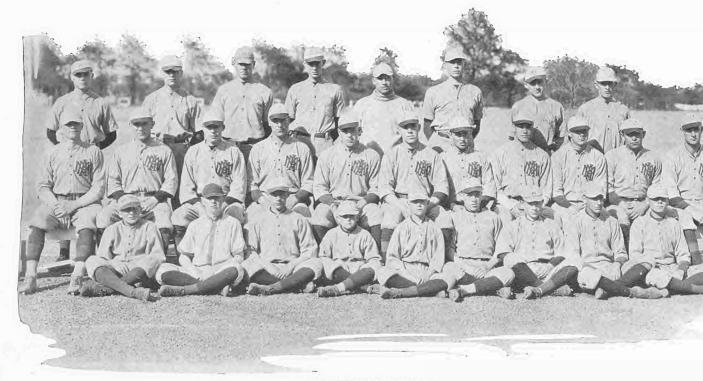
THE EAGLES 96



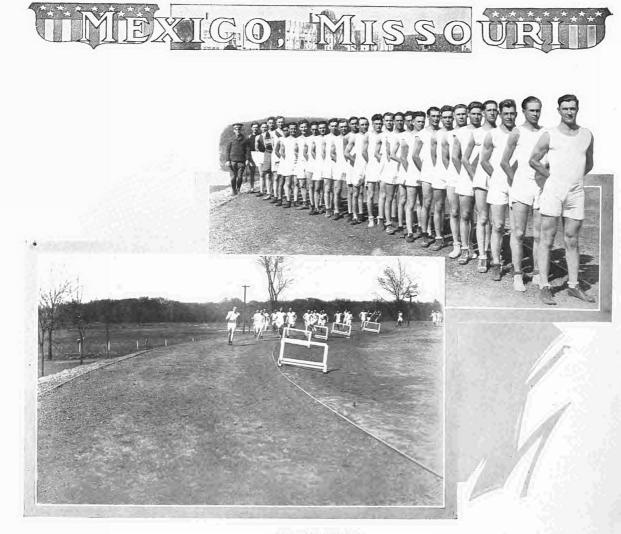
THE OWLS 97



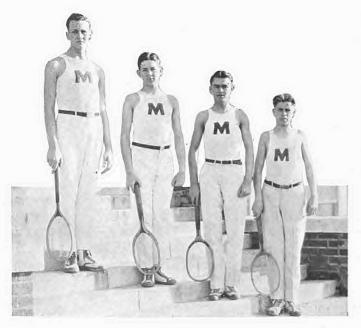
M. M. A. VARSITY



BASEBALL SQUAD

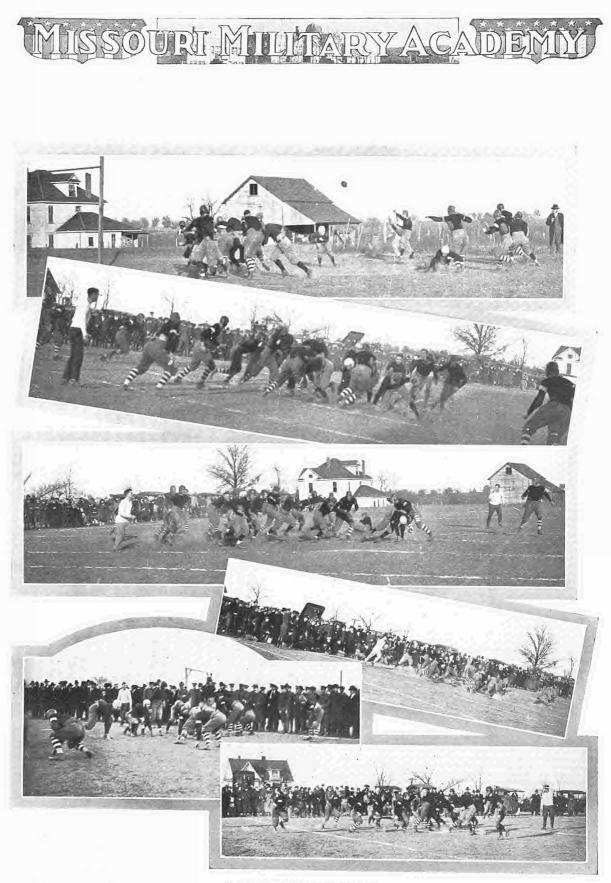


TRACK TEAM

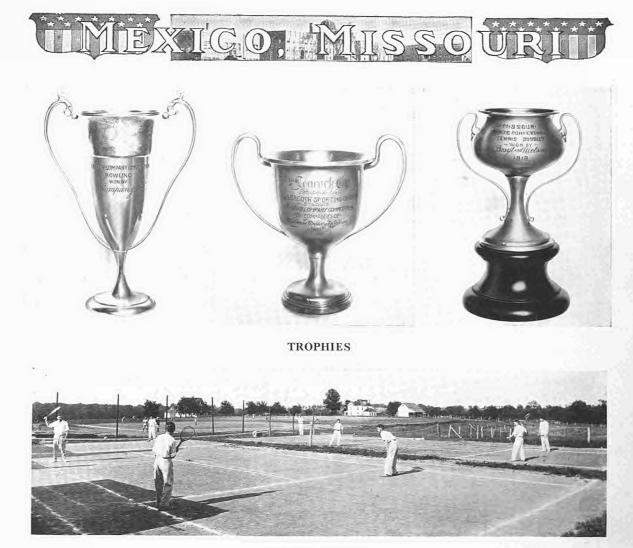


TRACK This is one branch of athletics where competition is unlimited, for track teams are not confined to any certain number of men. The sport is wholesome and we recommend that all cadets not interested in other branches of athletics report for running practice daily.

VARSITY FOUR

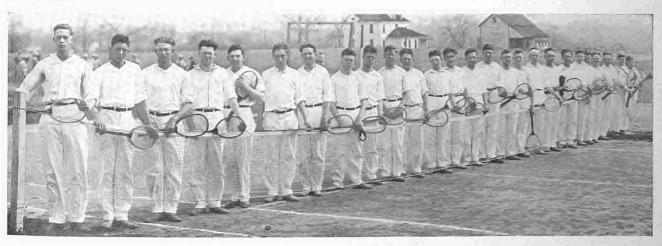


A CHAMPIONSHIP GAME



TENNIS COURTS

TENNIS Like track, tennis is excellent recreation for all cadets. The school has five fine courts, which are always occupied during the playing seasons. In the fall and spring, tournaments are held in which any cadet may enter. Matches are also played with other school teams, and a conference tournament is an annual affair.



TENNIS CLUB 101

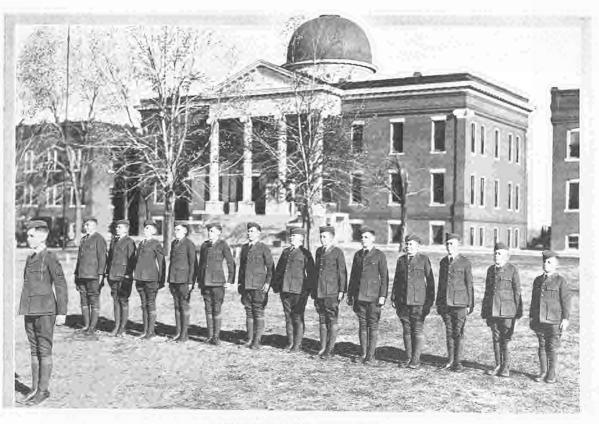


Lower School

Owing to the urgent and increasing demand by our patrons, who wished to send their younger boys to the Missouri Military Academy, and the applications for entrance by others who had heard of our school, we organized, a few years ago, **The Department of the Lower School.** The successful co-ordination of the scholastic and military features of the school has made it possible for us to adequately take care of the boys of the grade school age.

The crowded conditions in the public schools throughout the country render it impossible for an individual to receive the special attention which is needed. The public school teacher has crowded into her day altogether too many youngsters for her to successfully meet the demands of the individual. It is not the teacher's fault that the pupils receive little, if any, personal attention. It is a physical impossibility for the teacher to give personal attention to members of the classes in a public school. We are able to give the individual attention because we limit our classes and we give each cadet the advantages of a tutor without extra charge. It is our business to educate the boy and we do all that is possible to bring out the best results.

The fact that we can take the boy when he is in the grade school and follow him throughout his high school years makes for a better educated young man. He has



(Write for special tuition rates for boys under twelve, See page 109 for statement of general expenses.)

LOWER SCHOOL COMPANY



Some of Our Younger Boys Honor Winners



Cadet John Pine of Okmulgee, Oklahoma, has this year won the scholarship medal in the Lower School.



Cadet Howard Hayner, Tulsa, Oklahoma, the younger of two brothers is Battalion orderly.



Cadet Walter Nolen, of Ardmore, Oklahoma, is among the first in scholarship in the Lower School.



Cadet Richard Hedenkamp, of St. Louis, Missouri, is one of our youngest cadets. He boxes, swims, plays football, basketball and baseball.



Cadet Sergeant Edwin Neville, of Medicine Park, Oklahoma, is the son of F. L. Neville and a nephew of Major General W. C. Neville of the U. S. Marines. This is his fourth year with us, and he tells us he is going to be with us three more years. "Ed" came to M. M. A. when he was nine years of age, but in spite of extreme youth he has held the scholastic honors in his division. He holds the championship in tennis in his class and is also a member of the football and basketball teams. The Sergeant commands the Lower School company.



Cadet Sidney Sosna, of St. Louis, Missouri, is our very youngest cadet.



been tutored and taken care of by men who know how to handle boys and men who are interested in each individual problem. The boy really becomes part of our big family, and grows up with it. His problems, both in and out of the class room, are the problems of the instructor. The instructor is both teacher and Big Brother.

The boy of the grade school age likes to be taught by a man. In fact, this is the age when he thinks more about being a man than at any other period of his life. He idolizes a real red-blooded young man and this makes it possible for us to do greater things for the boy than the public school. The little fellow is also in contact with older boys, who feel that they have a responsibility for the younger boy. They are the Big Brothers to the Lower School boys and they help make the lives of these chaps very pleasant. We firmly believe that it is best for the little fellows to associate with a high type red-blooded American boy, so characteristic of the Missouri Military Academy.

The boys of the Lower School respond to the military feature of our school like soldiers. They take their places in the battalion along with the other boys. Of course, for certain formations and classes of their work, they form a company of their own and as such become a very vital part of the whole institution.

We supply the grade school boys with coaches, who look after their physical development. The Lower School has its own teams and they meet the local public school teams in athletic competition. The little fellow is taught to be a good sportsman and to always "play the game" hard and clean. The instruction they receive in



LOWER SCHOOL FOOTBALL TEAM



Our Midget Batteries



Cadet James McGrath is our second youngest cadet, and is the younger of two brothers from Chicago, Illinois. "Jimmie" is catcher and captain of our midget baseball team, and also plays a wonderful game at guard on the midget football team.



Cadet Connie Brown, of Tulsa, Oklahoma, has been on the "A" Class Honor Roll all year, and like the other boys in this group he is a real boy, and participates in all forms of athletics.



Cadet Roland Hampton, of Tulsa, Oklahoma, is now spending his fourth year at M. M. A. "Shorty" is considered the best all-round athlete for his size in school. He is pitcher of the midget baseball team; quarterback on the football team, and forward and captain of the basketball team.



Cadet Howard Bryan, of Tulsa, Oklahoma, is second string catcher on the midget baseball team; a good student and well liked by all the boys.



Cadet Harold Little Bear, of Pawhuska, Oklahoma, is undoubtedly one of the best athletes for his size in the country. He is a leader in all athletic sports. Best of all he is also a leader in scholastic work.

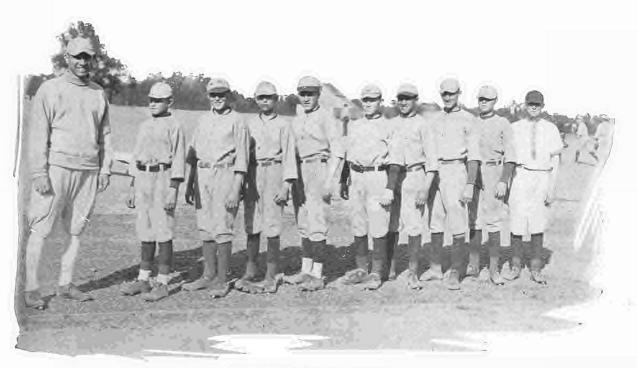


competitive games is invaluable to them in their preparation for the bigger things of life. These boys are the men of tomorrow and their ability to play a good clean game as boys will better fit them for useful citizenship.

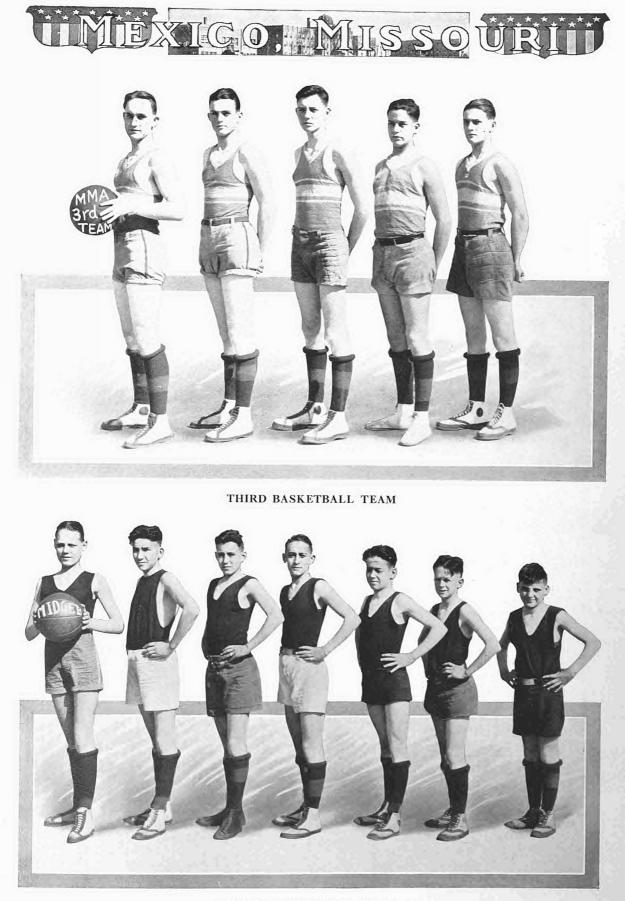
The younger boys of the Lower School live in Barracks "B". This building is of brick construction, heated with steam, electrically lighted and equipped with a modern system of lavatories and shower baths. The boys who are older and are members of the Lower School, may stay in the barracks with the other boys nearer their own age. Experience has taught us that this is a splendid thing for the boy who is beyond the grade school age, but who has been retarded by circumstances. He does not have to suffer the embarrassment of living with boys younger than himself.

A separate dining room is used by the younger members of the Lower School, and provision is made for special instruction in table etiquette for them during the meal hour. Only the best of food is served and each cadet receives an individual bottle of milk for breakfast and for the noon meal. However, the younger boys have milk at all meals and are served with as much of that article as they desire. We are proud of our reputation of giving an abundance of wholesome, palatable food. Missouri Military Academy will never serve anything but the very best. The faculty and owners of the school eat the same food and eat it in the same dining-room with the cadets.

We suggest the following course of study for the several grades in our Lower School. However, we depend upon the man in charge of this department to arrange the work with an idea of meeting the particular individual cadet's needs.



MIDGET BASEBALL TEAM



MIDGET BASKETBALL TEAM



Course of Study

- Fifth Grade Reading History Arithmetic Language Geography Spelling Writing Drawing Military Drill
- Sixth Grade Reading History Arithmetic Language Geography Spelling Writing Drawing Military Drill
- Seventh Grade Grammar History Arithmetic Language Geography Spelling Writing Drawing Military Drill
- Eighth Grade Physiology Grammar U. S. History Adv. Geography Arithmetic Spelling Writing Military Drill



SECRETARY'S OFFICE

aire MISSOURI MILITARY ACADEMY No.250 tia A II WHEEMORE MC 101 8 ather v! MERICAD. MID BALANCE BROT FORM est Depositerio DIALARS Torst. aJB -TO THE MEXICO SAVINGS HANK AMOUNT THUS CHECK Burton, Cur MEXICO, MISSOURI. 80-146 BALANCE CARD FOILD.

A careful analysis of the following charges will reveal the fact that we are giving more actual value for our initial charges than any other similar institution. For example, the cost of our complete uniform outfit is \$166.50, while other schools furnish a uniform outfit for a few dollars less. However, an analysis of what we are giving for \$166.50 will show that we include in our complete uniform outfit many articles not included in the list of other schools, but are named by them as things to be brought from home. Among these additional articles are two pairs regulation shoes, three dress shirts, one olive drab sweater, one special monogram olive drab wool blanket, two barracks laundry bags and one black tie.

Our tuition charges for the year include board and room, heat, light, table linen, laundry not in excess of \$3.00 per month, medical attention in all ordinary ailments, physical examination, athletics and admission to all games and meets. Most schools make extra charges for table linen, laundry, athletics and admission to games and meets. When cadets are confined to the hospital there is a reasonable per day charge to take care of additional expenses for special meals and extra linen.

If a consultation, or the attention of an additional nurse is required, the expenses connected therewith will be borne by the cadet concerned.

Our charges may be considered in three divisions: 1. School bill for the year, which includes all items mentioned in the above paragraph, payable as follows: On entrance \$400.00, and \$400.00 January 1st, 1924. The deposit of \$25.00 required with application will apply on incidentals, but will not be refunded in case the application is cancelled. 2. Complete uniform outfit, which in our school includes all articles of clothing a boy will have use for, except underwear and socks, which will be about \$166.50. 3. All cadets are required to pay for their books and incidentals. This charge is known as our Quartermaster's charge and varies with the individual. Under this heading we include books, paper, pencils, notebooks, stationery, shoe polish, soap, tooth paste and all other toilet articles and many other little articles necessary from time to time.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

(Write for special rates for boys under twelve.)

PAYABLE JANUARY 1, 1924.

School Bill.....\$400.00

UNIFORMS The complete uniform outfit includes the following articles of wearing apparel, all the clothing a cadet will have need for, except underwear and socks:

One O. D. English serge blouse One O. D. English serge breeches One O. D. Overcoat Two O. D. wool shirts One pair O. D. cotton breeches

One pair Fox puttees Two O. D. cotton shirts One pair gloves One M. M. A. belt One Stetson Hat



Few schools include the following articles of wearing apparel in their uniform outfit. They list them as articles to be brought from home, hence the apparent difference in the cost of the uniform in the different schools. We include these articles in our complete uniform outfit:

Two pairs regulation shoes	One O. D. wool blanket
Three dress shirts	Two barracks laundry bags
One O. D. sweater	One black tie
One pair of gy	mnasium shoes

Other clothing and articles required by the cadets, which may be brought from home or purchased in the Quartermaster's Department, are listed below:

1	regulation rain coat	2 bath towels	
1	bathing suit	1 pillow	
1	pair house slippers	3 pillow cases	
1	bath robe	2 blankets, O. D. color	lor
1	shining outfit	4 sheets $(4\frac{1}{2})$ feet wide	de)
3	suits winter underwear	1 tooth brush	
3	suits summer underwear	1 hair brush	
6	pairs sox	1 comb	
3	night shirts or 3 pairs of pajamas	1 clothes brush	
12	handkerchiefs	2 clothes hangers	
6	face towels	1 Bible.	

In addition to the above, cadets may bring a rug about two feet by four feet, tennis racket, fishing outfit, baseball and bat, or equipment pertaining to sports of any kind.

School supplies such as books, stationery, shoe polish, tooth paste, soap, broom, dust pan, etc., will be furnished to cadets by the Quartermaster and charged to their incidental account.

We secure insurance on our cadets' trunks and belongings up to a loss of \$75.00, which costs \$1.50 per boy and is charged to his incidental account.



SPECIAL CHARGES Special fees are charged for those things which are not participated in by all cadets. These fees are as follows, and are payable in advance:

Students in Chemistry, laboratory fee	\$10.00
Students in Physics, laboratory fee	10.00
Students in Manual Training, material and shop fee	20.00
Use of Typewriter per month .	1.00
Use of Plano for session	10.00
I uition in Music, instrumental and vocal	80.00
Wireless instruction for year	50.00
Dancing, course of 10 lessons	5.00
	10.00
Officers' certificate	2.00

POCKET MONEY Pocket money will be issued to cadets, and a fund must be kept on deposit with the Quartermaster for this purpose, in amounts not to exceed \$2.00 per week. We make this requirement for disciplinary reasons, e. g., when a cadet carelessly destroys any of his belongings he is required to replace them out of his pocket money. We recommend for first year cadets, \$1.00 per week, second year cadets, \$1.50 per week, and third and fourth year cadets, \$2.00 per week.

PROPERTY DAMAGES Property damaged by cadets will be repaired at their expense.



OVER THE TOP



SPECIAL CONDITIONS Cadets are admitted only upon the express condition that they remain at the Academy until the end of the school year, unless suspended or dismissed for misconduct or breach of school discipline. In case of such suspension or dismissal, tuition, fees or other charges or any money already paid to the Academy on account of tuition, fees or other charges, shall be retained by it as earned or as liquidated damages, and any unpaid bills on account of these items shall become immediately due and payable to the Academy as earned or liquidated damages.

REMITTANCE All drafts or money orders should be made payable to Missouri Military Academy, and such drafts or money orders should be sent direct by mail or express and not given to the cadets themselves for delivery. Accounts when ten days past due are subject to sight draft without notice

THE M. M. A. BANK This bank is conducted solely for the convenience of the cadets. Money can be deposited any time and drawn

out at the depositor's convenience. No amount is too small to open an account with, and checks for as small a sum as ten cents are cashed.

All business is done according to standard banking rules. Every check must be properly filled out and signed before it is recognized. Boys are hereby taught how to handle money, and business methods are instilled that later will stand them in good stead.

During the past year several thousand dollars passed through this bank. Although it has no capitalization, no stockholders, and only one official, no run on the bank was ever made and not a depositor reports the loss of one penny. "Safety First" is its motto. The M. M. A. Bank is one of the big things of our school.



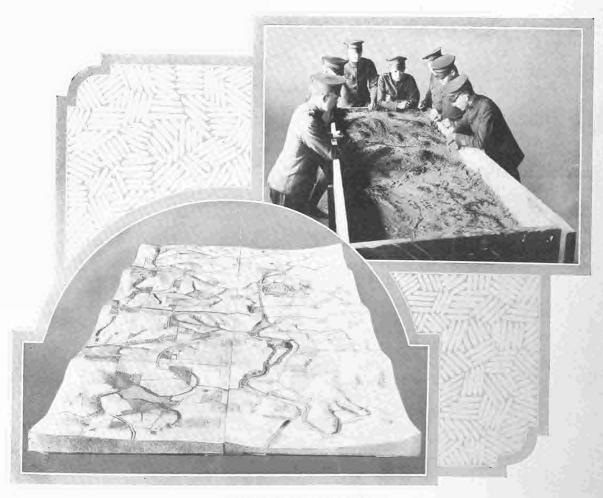


SPECIAL The cost of special lectures and entertainments approved by the Academy will be charged to a cadet's incidental account.

VACATION Cadets remaining at the Academy during vacation will be charged ten dollars per week for board and supervision.

TRUNKS Trunks must be plainly marked with name and residence printed on both ends, so that in case of miscarriage they may be easily traced and recovered.

No responsibility will be assumed by the school for articles of clothing, books, etc., that are left at the Academy during the summer vacation, or after the cadet has departed from the institution, unless they are securely packed in boxes or lockers, plainly marked with owner's name, and written notice given to the school authorities.



SAND TABLE EXERCISES



Roster of Cadets 1922-23

Adair, Edwin, Muskogee, Oklahoma, Adams, Roy Lee, Bartlesville, Oklahoma. Adams, William Orville, Bartlesville, Oklahoma. Alexander, Moyle, Wichita, Kansas. Arnhold, Frederick, St. Joseph, Missouri. Arthur, Fred, Kennett, Missouri. Arthur, Fred, Kennett, Missouri. Atkins, Walter, Cincinnati, Ohio, Avila, Alfredo, Mexico City, Mexico. Bailey, Paul, Muskogee, Oklahoma. Baker, William, Cincinnati, Ohio. Barber, Charles, Springfield, Illinois. Barkey, William, Lincoln, Nebraska. Barnes, Charles, Jr., Topeka, Kansas. Barnhill, Robert, Bartlesville, Oklahoma. Baux, Clarence, Des Moines, Iowa. Bayne, Clark, Bushnell, Illinois. Beaver, George, Tulsa, Oklahoma. Becker, Russell, Quincy, Illinois. Beazaian, Aram, Chicago, Illinois. Black, John, Slater, Missouri. Black, Samuel, Slater, Missouri. Brown, Connie, Tulsa, Oklahoma. Bruce, Milford, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Brown, Connie, Tulsa, Oklahoma. Bruce, Milford, Pork, Oklahoma. Boydston, Hubert, Cameron, Illinois. Burgett, Dean, Kansas City, Kansas. Gain, Carl, Elgin, Kansas. Cain, Caral, Elgin, Kansas. Boydston, Hubert, Cameron, Illinois. Burgett, Dean, Kansas City, Kansas. Burgett, Paul, Kansas City, Kansas. Cain, Garl, Elgin, Kansas. Cain, Gerald, Bigheart, Oklahoma. Caldwell, Charles, Springfield, Illinois. Campbell, Joe, East St. Louis, Illinois. Cannon, Jack, St. Louis, Missouri. Carey, Donald, Coffeyville, Kansas. Carver, William Homer, Cushing, Oklahoma. Caton, Edward, Ottumwa, Iowa Chesley, Frank, Tulsa, Oklahoma. Christman, Francis, Danville, Illinois. Clark, Clifford, Chicago, Illinois. Clark, William, Buffalo, New York. Coleman, John, Duncan, Oklahoma. Collins, Houston, Ft. Smith, Arkansas. Cooper, Edward, Arkansas City, Kansas. Dillon, Jack, Tulsa, Oklahoma. Collins, Houston, Ft. Smith, Arkansas. Cooper, Edward, Arkansas City, Kansas. Dillon, Jack, Tulsa, Oklahoma. Douglass, Robert, Bartlesville, Oklahoma. Downs, Deloy, Mexico, Missouri. Dowdell, Nathan, Carbondale, Illinois. Dreyer, Stanley, St. Louis, Missouri. Dueringer, Orlyn, Elgin, Illinois. Dreyer, Stanley, St. Louis, Missouri. Edgerton, George, Cushing, Oklahoma, Eggebrecht, Chris, Elgin, Illinois. Breyer, Stanley, St. Louis, Missouri. Fain, Leslie, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Faris, Ralph, Danville, Illinois. Fizhugh, John, Duncan, Oklahoma. Foster, Joseph, St. Louis, Missouri. Franing, William, Rock Island, Illinois. Frank, Keith, Ponca City, Okla. Froster, Jok, Texarkana, Texas. Fulkerson, Walter, St. Joseph, Missouri. Fuller, Stephen, Arkansas City, Kansas. Funk, Eddie, Topeka, Kansas. Gerold, George, East St. Louis, Missouri. Geimacher, Harry, Good Hope, Illinois. Gerold, Joseph, Okmulgee, Oklahoma. Goitlieb, Leonard, Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

Gow, Frank, Jr., Tulsa, Oklahoma, Gradwohl, Clarence, Dallas, Texas, Green, Lewis, Danville, Illinois, Groves, Harry, Stillwater, Oklahoma, Guthrie, John, Cedar Falls, Iowa, Hall, William, Lancaster, Missouri, Harnigton, Frederick, St. Louis, Missouri, Havel, Hugh, Okmulgee, Oklahoma, Havker, John, Elgin, Illinois, Hayner, John, Tulsa, Oklahoma, Havker, John, Elgin, Illinois, Hayner, John, Tulsa, Oklahoma, Havker, Howard, Tulsa, Oklahoma, Havker, Howard, Tulsa, Oklahoma, Hudger, Robert, St. Louis, Missouri, Honson, Galvin, Nashville, Arkansas, Johnson, Galvin, Nashville, Arkansas, Johnson, Harlow, Nashville, Arkansas, Johnson, Tilford Thomas, Jr., Oklahoma, City, Okla. Kane, Ortell, Joplin, Missouri, Ketch, Lawrence, Ardmore, Oklahoma, Koch, Robert, Kansas City, Missouri, Chapay, Loretto, Nevada, Missouri, Lane, Roy, Sperry, Oklahoma, Effridge, Ivan, Macomb, Illinois, Ittle Bear, Harold, Pawhuska, Oklahoma, Ling, Nimrod, Troy, Missouri, Euken, Thomas, Bunker Hill, Illinois, Urych, Arvid, Chicago, Illinois, McCintock, James, Tulsa, Oklahoma, McGrath, Edward, Chicago, Illinois, McGrath, James, Chicago, Illinois, McGrath, James, Chicago, Illinois, McGrath, Howard, Pawhuska, Oklahoma, Matim, Howard, Pawhuska, Oklahoma, Miller, Enederick, Oklahoma, Milanoma, Matim, Howard, Pawhuska, Oklahoma, Miller, Mater, Selby, Ardimore, Oklahoma, Nese Gow, Frank, Jr., Tulsa, Oklahoma. Gradwohl, Clarence, Dallas, Texas.

114



Peery, Leon, Cushing, Oklahoma. Pine, John, Okmulgee, Oklahoma. Porter, John, Broughton, Illinois. Posey, Charles, Tulsa, Oklahoma. Quire, George, Lynville, Iowa. Randolph, John, St. Charles, Missouri. Richolson, Joseph, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Rockwood, Roy, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Rogers, Charles, Pawhuska, Oklahoma. Rogers, Charles, Pawhuska, Oklahoma. Rogers, Charles, Pawhuska, Oklahoma. Rogers, Willie, Tulsa, Oklahoma. Rush, Robert, Waco, Texas. Russell, Fay, Coffeyville, Kansas. Sanner, Carl Jr., St. Louis, Missouri. Saudon, Frank, Quincy, Illinois. Sawdon, Victor, Quincy, Illinois. Schulte, Clibourne, Jefferson City, Missouri. Scilley, Harold, Loveland, Colorado. Self, Berry Lynn, McCurtain, Oklahoma. Shutterly, Neville, Evanston, Illinois. Sivalls, Robert, Bartlesville, Oklahoma. Skinner, Lucius, DuQuoin, Illinois. Skinner, Ralph, St. Louis, Missouri. Smith, Clarenee, Tulsa, Oklahoma. Sokolik, Morris, St. Louis, Missouri. Sona, Sidney, St. Louis, Missouri. Sosna, Sidney, St. Louis, Missouri. Sosna, Sidney, St. Louis, Missouri. Stewart, Harry, Kirksville, Missouri. Stephenson, Bret Hart, Kirksville, Missouri. Taylor, Charles, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Taylor, Russel, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Taylor, Russel, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Taylor, Russel, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Tegarden, Harold, Bolivar, Missouri. Thomas, Farell, Mediapolis, Iowa. Thompson, Donald, Aurora, Nebraska. Thompson, Donald, Aurora, Nebraska. Thompson, Gerald, Tulsa, Oklahoma. Thompson, Gerald, Tulsa, Oklahoma. Thompson, Gerald, Tulsa, Oklahoma. Thompson, Gerald, Missouri. Upp, Harness, Tulsa, Oklahoma. Wan Wormer, Clarence, Aurora, Nebraska. Von Rump, Chester, St. Louis, Missouri. Wall, John, Sedan, Kansas Wells, Charley, Fairview, Oklahoma. Wills, John, St. Louis, Missouri. Willson, Charles, Terrell, Texas. Wilson, Howard, Fairfax, Oklahoma. Wilson, Howard, Fairfax, Oklahoma. Wilson, Howard, Fairfax, Oklahoma. Widson, Howard, Fairfax, Oklahoma. Wilson, Howard, Fairfax, Oklahoma. Wight, Mackie, Mexico City, Mexico. Wright, Robert, Mexico City, Mexico. Yoder, Victor, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma



Y. M. C. A. OFFICERS

115



Some of Our Former Patrons

<section-header><text>

<text>



Martin, J. E., Mexico, Mo.
Martin, W. A. (90) S. Deriver S., Tulsa, Okla.
Mayned, Mars, S. W., Roland, Okla, Kansas City, Mo.
McCoudd, John, Heira, Ark.
McCaudd, John, Heira, Ark.
McCaudd, John, Heira, Ark.
McCaudd, John, Heira, Ark.
McCaudd, John, Heira, Mo.
McTaudaw, W. B., Urac, Mo.
McTaudaw, M. & Str., Arkansas City, Kan,
McTaw, M. G., Oklahoma City, Okia,
Musgrove, Ms. Mary Pawhuska, Okla,
Musgrove, Ms., Mary Pawhuska, Okla,
Musgrove, Ms. Mary Pawhuska, Okla,
Musgrove, Ms., Mary Pawhuska, Okla,
Musgrove, S. W., Shanneek, Tekas, S., Louis, Mo.
Moros, S. W., Shanneek, Tekas, J., Campos E Lo, Rio, Brazil, S. A., Watawa, J. Campos E Lo, Rio, Brazil, S. A., Watawa, Marka, M

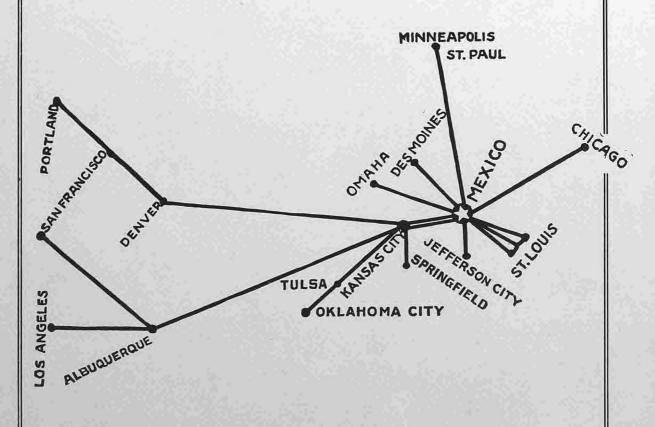
Sievers, A. C. 6948 Madison Ave., Chicago, III.
Skelley, A., Corwith, Iowa
Skinner, F. A., 1378 Semple Ave., St. Louis, Mo., Skinner, F. A., 1378 Semple Ave., St. Louis, Mo., Skinner, F. A., 1378 Semple Ave., St. Louis, Mo., Skinner, F. A., 1378 Semple Ave., St. Louis, Mo., Shinner, F. A., 1378 Semple Ave., St. Louis, Mo., Shinner, T. H., LaSalle, III.
Smath, J. R., 1445 Madison Ave., Memphis, Tean, Smith, J. R., 1445 Madison Ave., Memphis, Tean, Smith, J. R., 1445 Madison Ave., Memphis, Tean, Smith, J. R., 1445 Man St., Tolsa Okla
Smith, J. R., 1445 Madison Ave., Memphis, Tean, Smith, J. R., 1445 Man St., Tolsa Okla
Smith, J. R., 1445 Madison Ave., Memphis, Tean, Smith, J. R., 1445 Man St., Tolsa Okla
Smith, J. R., Gaugar, J. K., Danvers, JII.
Stephenson, Mrs. L. R., Danvers, JII.
Stephenson, Mrs. L. R., Danvers, JII.
Stephenson, Mrs. L. R., Danvers, JII.
Stewart, W. A., Drummond, Okla
Stewart, W. P., Oklahoma City, Okla.
Stewart, W. P., Oklahoma City, Joka.
Stewart, J. Sta N. Boulder, St., Tulsa, Okla.
Stewart, W. P., Oklahoma City, Joka.
Stewart, J. J., Shartel St., Oklahoma City, Okla.
Temos, K. S. M. St., Muskogee, Okla.
Temos, S. E., Union National Bark, Shinghield, Mo. C., Marker, J. J., Shartel St., Polarota, Kasa.
Timble, S. E., Union National Bark, Shinghield, Mo. C., Wangara, J., Shartel, S. J., Shartel St., Shartel St., Jouse Mo. 2000,

To Mexico, Missouri, Without Change of Cars

MARYA

ISSOURI MILL

from Jefferson City, St. Louis (three railroads), Chicago, Minneapolis, Des Moines, Omaha, Kansas City (two railroads), Denver, Portland, Albuquerque, Los Angeles, San Francisco. The best located school town in Missouri. Absolutely no exceptions. With one change of cars at the above points every important place in the United States, Canada and Old Mexico can be reached. Thirty-three passenger trains daily. Many of these trains are as fine as the world affords. Through sleeping and chair cars.



Only one change of cars (Kansas City or Omaha) to and from all the remaining main junction points in Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Western Missouri, Western Arkansas and Old Mexico. Only one change of cars (Minneapolis, Chicago or St. Louis) to and from the rest of the United States and Canada.

Mexico, Missouri, is on the map. Remember when you start to Mexico, Missouri, you are going to the home of MISSOURI MILITARY ACADEMY.



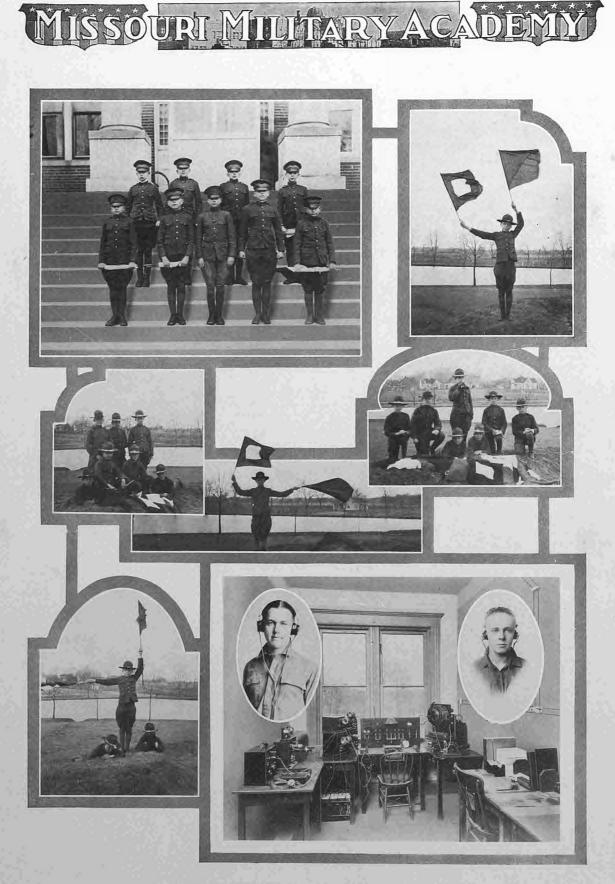
Detail Index

PA	GE
Absences	65
Admission to College	72
A Dav at M. M. A	64
Advantages of a Boarding School	41
Athletic Field	22
Athletics	88
Band	77
Band	
Baseball.	92
Basketball	92
Big Brother Plan	25
Books and Incidentals1	
Buildings	9
Cadet Quarters	14
Calendar	3
Care of Health	20
Chapel	12
Classification	72
Churches	87
Course of Study	70
Cows	23
Daily Routine	63
Dancing.	85
Debating	73
Diplomas.	72
	62
	60
Equipment	9

	PAGE
Faculty	43
Faculty Financial	109
Football	02
Formation of Character	61
Former Patrons	116
Glee Club	78
Gymnasium	12
Hazing	84
Historical	7
Home Life	23
Hospital	20
Laboratories	17
Library	1.4
Literary Society	
Location	6
Meals	23
Medals	82
M. M. A. Eagle	79
Military Staff.	
Military Department	57
Music Department	77
Orchestra	77
Patrons	116
Physical Training60 ar	nd 89
Piano	
Privilege System	62
Property Damage	111

Quartermaster's Office	AGE
Quartermaster's Office	. 19
Railroad Maps	.118
Reading Room	. 13
Recreation Room	. 16
Remittance	112
Roster of Cadets	.114
R. O. T. C	58
Social Features	. 85
Special Entertainment	.113
Special Charges	111
Special Conditions	.112
Spelling	72
Spending Money	111
Study Hall	. 73
Swimming Pool	. 12
lennis	101
The M. M. A. Bank	.112
The President's Talk to Parents.	. 30
Tobacco	
Track	. 99
Trunks	113
Uniforms	.109
Vacation	.113
Voice	. 78
War Department Recognition	. 58
Why Boys Leave High School	. 35
Writing	. 72





C

1

WIRELESS STATION AND SIGNAL CORPS

APPLICATION BLANK

....., 1923

MISSOURI MILITARY ACADEMY, Mexico, Mo.

Gentlemen: I desire to enter my son or ward as a cadet in the Missouri Military Academy for the session commencing September 13, 1923, and ending May 22, 1924, subject to the conditions of your printed catalog and Academy regulations.

Full name Residence..... Age.....Height..... School last attended.....

Grade completed.....

(If convenient, have your superintendent, principal, or teacher give names of subjects last studied and completed. If applicant has done high school work, have all high school subjects named and certified to by one of above-named parties.)

Names of subjects completed.....

Name of school official.....

If to be prepared for any particular school, give name.....

Character reference

.....

Suggestion-Have teeth and eyes examined before entering school. Boys with infectious diseases not admitted.