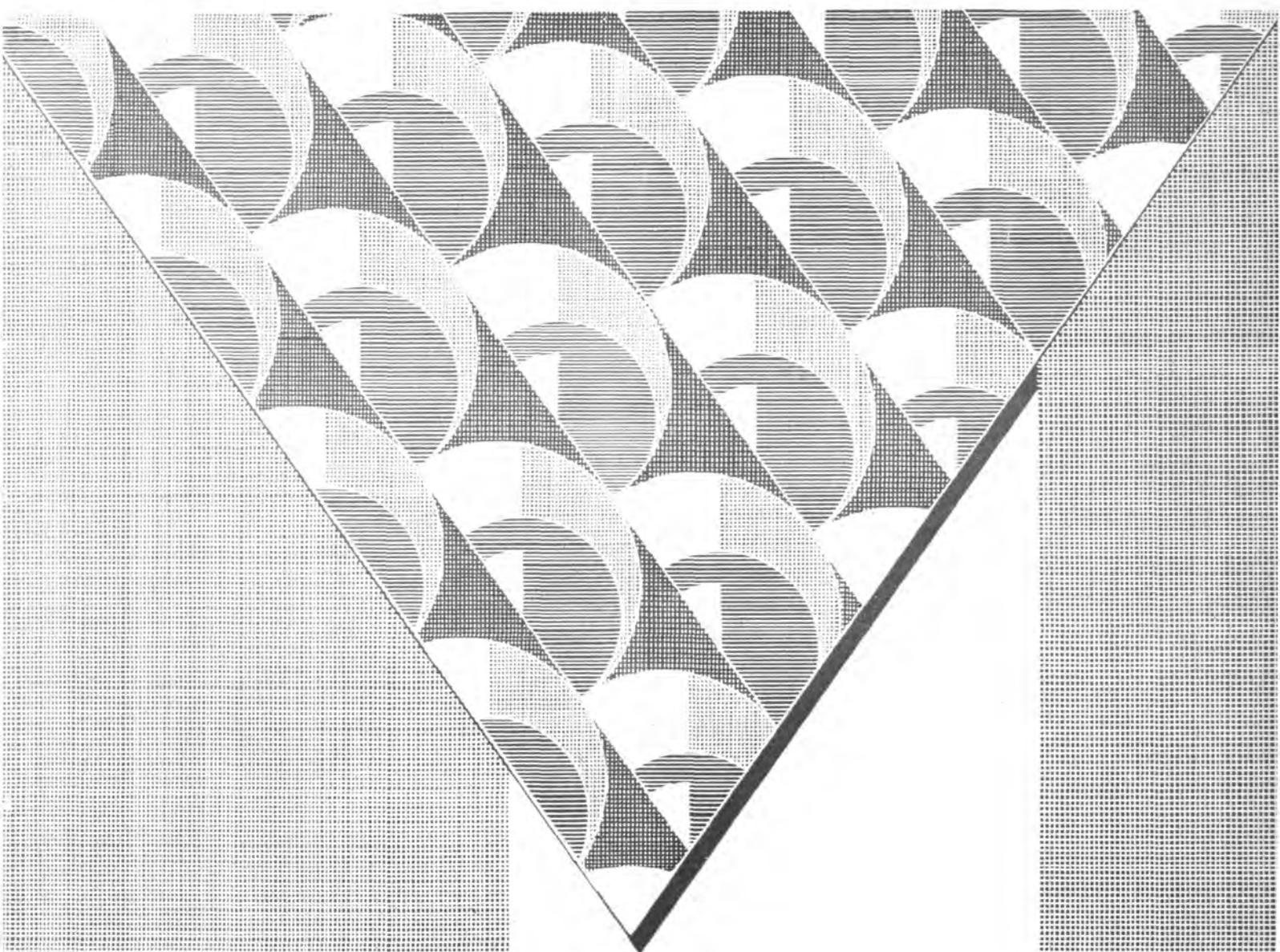


**MICHIGAN
STATE COLLEGE
RECORD**

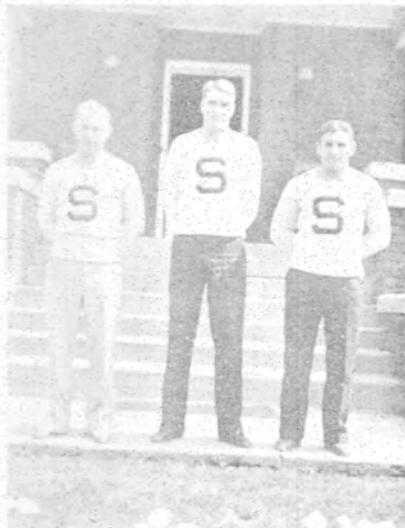


JULY

1932

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MEIERS, BOESKOOL and MONNETT

THE ATHLETIC DEPARTMENT

Awards

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As Tokens of Service

O'SHEA KNITTING MILLS

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Listening In



IT is seventy-five years since Michigan State college was founded. Though the College was dedicated in 1857, as far back as 1844, agitation was started for a more thorough education of farmers through the medium of an agricultural school.

It is soul-stirring to delve into the archives and pick out this story of the completion of three-quarters of a century of educational effort at East Lansing. Soul-stirring because there is nowhere the record of a finer idealism and struggle on the part of those early Michigan pioneers, and personal sacrifice and devotion on the part of those who were called to carry on the educational work.

Discouragements there were that none of us today can fully realize. Business depressions there were, more serious than that through which we are now passing. But those brave souls—the founders, the supporters, the educators—would never admit defeat. They found in every adversity a new reason for pressing on to the goal they had set for themselves. They had discovered the military maxim that "the hour of defeat is the hour to make a new advance."

This story, told so ably by our own "Uncle" Frank Kedzie, College historian, is an epic of struggle, sacrifice, devotion—of presidents on meager salaries, yet planning heroically for the future, and of teachers who survived on a pittance, put their soul into their work, encouraged by the coming of more students, though often disheartened by the lack of facilities.

Naturally, the 75th anniversary program planned on Alumni Day, June 11, revealed as few programs have ever revealed the contributions of the College in all its divisions. It was the reason for pausing to honor our past presidents, to eulogize the long line of administrators and teachers. It gave us a new faith in the College and a new courage to aid as we can in building the Michigan State college of tomorrow.

As alumni we have seen the development of a broader understanding of Michigan State as a public institution and the rendering of a greater service to the people of Michigan. We have seen the realization of a new campus plan providing increased facilities; the replacement of almost the entire physical plant together with new additions; the construction of new highways and the beautification of the Campus; the growth of the student body, both undergraduate and graduate; the enlargement of the college staff for teaching, research, and extension.

The MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE RECORD

Established 1896

Member of the American Alumni Council

Published for the alumni and former students of the Michigan State College by the M. S. C. Association.

Published monthly throughout the year.

Official national advertising representative: The Graduate Group, Inc., New York, Chicago, Boston.

Membership in the M. S. C. Association, including subscription to THE RECORD, \$2.50 per year.

Unless members request a discontinuance before expiration of their memberships, it will be assumed a renewal is desired.

Checks, drafts and money orders should be made payable to the M. S. C. Association. Entered as second class matter at the postoffice at East Lansing, Michigan.

GLEN O. STEWART, '17, Editor GLADYS FRANKS, '27, Alumni Recorder

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Union Memorial Building

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Entered at the East Lansing Postoffice as Second Class Matter

Vol. XXXVII. No. 10-11 East Lansing, Michigan June-July, 1932

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We have seen the College brought into useful contact with many organized groups throughout the state and many new and valuable friendships established. This great body of Michigan citizenry has experienced the constant touch and uplift of the various services of the College.

For these accomplishments we pay special honor during this anniversary year. We point with pride that Michigan State college has had leaders, past and present, with a vision and determination to keep the heart and spirit of the institution true to the best that is in our cherished traditions.

Seniors have graduated, and depart-

ed for farflung home towns; underclassmen have dropped from sight; half the faculty have skipped joyously off for their vacations, and the other half scowl at summer school inmates, who are mostly oldsters this year; another college year has slipped into the limbo of the years, never to return except in memory at mellow Alumni Days in the dim future. The Campus is deserted, only the janitors and the Record staff remain to view the year in retrospect. The leafy walks of M. S. C. start the last lap of a century of existence. Seventy-five behind . . . will we see you at the Hundredth?

Celebrations of Yesterday

by Dr. Frank S. Kedzie
College Historian

WE HAVE just celebrated, last month, our 75th anniversary. With two brick buildings made from the clay of the Campus, on May 13, 1857, there was celebrated the opening of a pioneer college which marked an epoch in modern education.

You and I, graduates of this institution, have participated in developing a unique system of education which is now known under the general term of "the land grant college." Surrounded by woods, with eighty students occupying twenty rooms lighted by candles, the start was made. The unique and central idea was the combining of book learning and field work for the purpose of developing scientific knowledge in agriculture.

CIVIL WAR AFFECTS ATTENDANCE

FOUR years after its opening the first class was just ready to graduate when the news of the attack on Ft. Sumpter and what it meant reached the Campus. A celebration expressing loyalty took place the 4th of July, 1861. A brass band from DeWitt furnished the music; a salute of 13 guns from a cannon opened the exercise; the Declaration of Independence was read; an oration by Gilbert A. Dickey, '61, was given (this student later fell at Gettysburg); a bonfire was built, more music by the band, patriotic songs, and then a promenade about the little Campus lighted by 450 Chinese lanterns in the trees; every window in College hall and the boarding hall was illuminated; there was a grand display of fireworks most of them homemade affairs, but not a piece failed.

The next celebration came on the night when Richmond had fallen. Again every window on the Campus was illuminated by candles. This celebration I well remember held as it was after the pain and stress of the Civil war left a lasting impression. Few were the students with us, so many of them were soldiers in the army.

The next celebration was the 4th of July, 1876, the centennial of the founding of the nation. Another parade, this time led by the college band, speeches in the chapel, students dressed to represent the various races which compose our nation—Will Holdsworth, the American Indian, Will Prudden, the American negro, Joel S. Pardee, the continental soldier, and many others. The first history of the College ever presented to the student body was given on this occasion by President Abbot in the College chapel.

EARLY HISTORY BY PRESIDENT ABBOT

QUOTATIONS from some of this history: "Bi-annually the college term would open and for weeks the

discussion would go on as to whether it would live or die. Students would get impatient of the disheartening suspense, pack their trunks and go away. Others would not come to a college that might die of starvation before they had opened their books; they could not afford it."

"You of the present day have easy times compared with the students of the first years. What would you think of getting through breakfast and prayers so as to begin work at half-past six in the morning? That was



BEAUMONT TOWER

—marks the site of old College Hall and its clock times the Campus of today.

the way it was. And then at half-past nine you gave your implements into the hands of the second division, made a hurried toilet and took your places in the class room." This address marked the 25th anniversary of the founding of the College according to President Abbot's idea for he considered the College founded when the constitutional convention of 1850 provided for its establishment.

DAILY LABOR IN STUDENT SCHEDULE

THE curriculum of student activities for the first 30 years of the College history provided uniformly for three hours of required labor daily. To the student of today it is a matter of wonder how this could be worked out successfully. But when you consider that we started as a College located on unimproved land and realize that the labor of students cleared this land of trees, removed the stumps, built fences, laid drains, built roads and walks on what you now know as the College

premises and that the number of students in attendance varied from one to 200 you can see that the College was developed by the muscle of youth.

The uniqueness of the institution and its curriculum of work and study soon attracted the attention of men interested in the development of similar ideas in other colleges, and we had many visitors who came to see and witness the results of this combination of labor and study. During the early years of M. A. C.'s existence, the curriculum of other colleges everywhere recognized and accepted the demand for literature, philosophy, mathematics, and the classics, Latin and Greek. But as the inventive genius inherent in American life found the need for science and the development of scientific knowledge, courses for thorough laboratory instruction in all sciences which we now enjoy was early recognized. Thereafter, the work needed to be done to develop what is now known as the College property, the farm, the gardens, greenhouses and orchards had been accomplished by student aid, and the pressure of basic scientific knowledge came to be exerted by the students themselves, the labor system which was fundamental yielded, and laboratory instruction took its place.

VICTORIES CHANGE WITH YEARS

WHILE you are reading this, turn your memory towards the celebrations in which you participated while a student at the College. The victories in baseball and football, the celebrations attendant on the advent of a large freshman class placing a great responsibility on the sophomores; in uniform how many times have you participated in the exercises of Decoration day, you remember the celebration of Armistice day in 1919. The catalogue which you as a student carefully thumbed in order to habituate yourself to college life does not now carry a list of the students in attendance, you are lost to the public. But that you may know what we can celebrate of fifty years' growth I give you the following:

1882	
Total number of students in attendance	216
Graduating class (1 girl)	28
M. S. degrees granted	5
1907 Semi-centennial Year	
Total number of students	1,001
Graduating class	100
Honorary degrees granted, all doctorates, 16 (5 of these M. A. C. graduates).	
Theodore Roosevelt the center of attraction; a grand celebration.	
1932	
Total number of students	4,600
Graduating class	422
M. S. degrees granted	58
Ph.D. degrees granted	58
Professional degrees, C. E., M. E., E. E.	6
Honorary degrees	11

IT IS May, 1857, and Michigan Agricultural college is come into being, the first state institution in the United States to teach scientific and practical agriculture. Seventy-three students matriculate in English literature, mathematics, and the natural sciences, go to classes in Old College hall, and live in "Saints Rest," men's dormitory. Behind lies eight years of struggle and planning by proponents of the agricultural school idea, legislative campaigning, the preliminary physical inception of the College.

The legislators have had their say, the executors are now the students; to them the task of clearing the forest, of building here, three miles from Lansing, a campus





from primeval wilderness, marshy ground, and impassable roads.

1861, the State Board of Agriculture is founded, first President Joseph R. Williams is succeeded by T. C. Abbot, and there follows the long, disappointing years of trial and struggle, lack of support and absence of sympathy. Not till the "nineties" does hope come, success seems in the offing.

It is 1876 and "Saints Rest" of hallowed memories lies in ashes. \$25,000 is raised for the erection of old Wells hall.

1885 and the department of mechanic arts is introduced, an engineering building, armory, and veterinary laboratory are erected.

In 1870 there were ten co-eds at M. A. C., but they were forced to



matriculate in agriculture. Now it is 1896 and the women's contingent comes into its own. A division of home economics is founded, buildings rise among the ageing oaks. Corn huskings, sleigh-rides, and the enrollment slowly passes the three hundred mark. Abbot hall becomes the first co-ed dormitory, and vacation time is changed from winter to summer months.

1901 and 1910—time flies and events crowd thick and fast. The Women's building is erected, then the College hospital; music becomes a serious undergraduate activity; class spirit and class tradition commences in dead earnest with the inauguration of the annual barbecue. Ivy crawls up the older buildings and the Campus mellows.



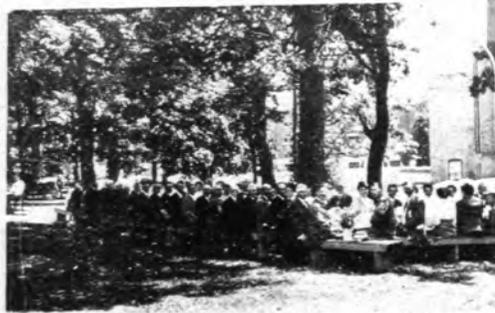


1917. The Campus is an armed camp. Mock soldiers play has become serious, and natty cadet uniforms give way to ill-fitting O. D. uniforms. Taps are heard along the Red Cedar, and the men move into wooden barracks along Harrison road. "Tipperary" and "Over There" thrill freshmen hearts and co-eds steep themselves in Florence Nightingale. The book and the musket are the Campus symbols; behind the froth of collegiate life burns one dread word—War!



Liberty Loan speakers spur the student body and loyal M. A. C. gives generously of its purse and manhood. After—the Armistice. Returned doughboys endeavor to get down again to prosaic college life. Aggie alumni pay tribute to its soldier dead, agitate the erection of a Union Memorial building.

The Campus becomes noted as one of the most beautiful natural spots in America; in summer



shady walks, gently rolling lawns, stately old elms and oaks; in winter ermine-coated grounds, frost-tinted tree skeletons.

1921 and the State Board introduces a course in applied science. Post-war expansion brings scholastic expansion. 1924 comes liberal arts and 1925 its addition, business administration.

May 13, 1925, and Michigan Agricultural college becomes Michigan State college by act of the state legislature. Students rejoice and hail a new era. The "Aggies" officially become the "Spartans."

The Campus throbs with the spur of a fast mounting pulse. New buildings, ever-jumping enrollments, enlarged and more progressive faculties enter as the end





of the "twenties" wing past.

A noted alumnus presents Beaumont tower, marking the site of old College hall. Old barns retreat across the river before the advance of modern brick structures.

It is a day of expansion in student activities, and an awakened athletic consciousness. Michigan's highly-touted All-American, Harry Kipke; a serious Dutchman from "down East," Ben F. VanAlstyne; Mort Mason, lanky coach of Olympic stars; John Kobs, who beat the Wolverines; all add their bit to the glory of Spartan teams.

To them is to be added the king of them all: Jimmy Crowley of Four Horseman fame. The time is come for far-flung foot-



ball trips, monster pep-meets, gyrating cheerleaders, Leonard Falcone, and his crack military band, becoming noted throughout the nation.

It is 1932—the 75th anniversary of Michigan State college. Its thousands of sons and daughters return to the Campus or pause in distant cities and states to honor those forgotten who conceived and executed that this anniversary might some day take place; to those, also, who believed and worked here in the days of '70 and '80 that the idea might not die.

The pictures of the past, stilted, strange, unreal, fall face down. The pictures of the future are yet to be turned up. Seventy-five years . . . from stump land to mellowed oak . . . Michigan State college.



We Honor Our Presidents

—because glancing at the past and looking upon the future these years have not been years of ease. Each succeeding administration has solved the problems of its day and generation and has kept Michigan State on the advance. They should have some share of the honor which we give to our founders.



JOSEPH WILLIAMS
first president
1857-1859

JOSEPH RICKELSON WILLIAMS, first president of M. A. C., was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, in 1808, the son of a shipmaster. Dr. Williams graduated from Harvard in 1831. He was an intimate of the great Wendell Phillips, and was also associated with Daniel Webster in business transactions in Michigan lands. Coming west in 1835 he first settled in Ohio identifying himself with local politics and founding the *Toledo Blade*. Removing to Constantine, Michigan, he engaged in flour milling and became active in politics. A member of the constitutional convention of 1850 he urged the establishment of the proposed agricultural college to be under the control of the board of regents of the University and a department of that institution. The farmer members of the convention body would not accept the suggestion. Elected president of M. A. C. January 1857, resignation accepted March 1859. He died at the age of 53.

THEOPHILUS CAPEN ABBOT, principal of the Ann Arbor high school, was elected professor of English literature at M. A. C. in February 1858; later elected professor of civil and rural engineering February 1860; and unanimously elected president of the College, December 1862. He was born in Vassalboro, Maine, in 1826. An outstanding scholar he graduated at Colby university at nineteen. Teaching at once became his life work. He has the honor of holding the presidential office at this college for the longest period of any individual, 22 years. An optimistic, patient, devoted worker; he is entitled to the honor of being considered the formative president. He died in 1892.



EDWIN WILLITTS
third president
1885-1889

EDWIN WILLITTS, third president, was born in New York in 1830. The schools of Washtenaw county, Michigan, prepared him to graduate in 1855 from the state university. He was admitted to the bar in 1857 and became prominent in southeastern Michigan both as a lawyer and politician. A member of the state board of education from 1861-73, later becoming principal of of the Ypsilanti Normal school in 1882 (now Michigan State Normal college). While still principal of the Normal he was elected president of M. A. C. January, 1885, bringing with him Dr. Lewis McLouth from the Normal as head of the newly established mechanical course. Mr. Willitts resigned in April 1889 to become the first assistant secretary of agriculture in the newly established unit of the president's cabinet.



THEOPHILUS C. ABBOT
second president
1862-1884



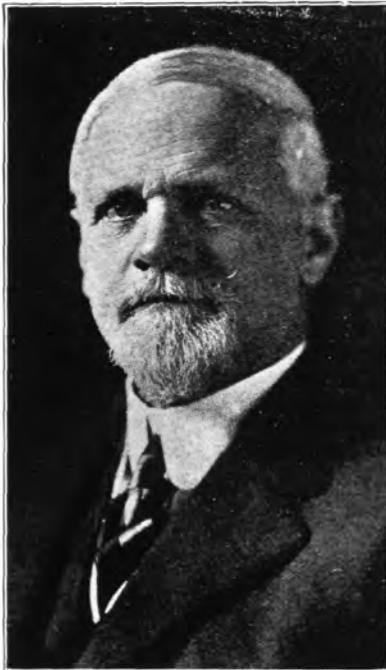
OSCAR CLUTE
fourth president
1889-1893

OSCAR CLUTE, fourth president of M. A. C., was the first of its presidents elected from the body of graduates. Prior to entering college he had largely earned the money for his college course by teaching in the rural schools of Ionia county. Graduating from M. A. C. in 1862, he was appointed by the board as instructor in mathematics, later holding a professorship. Preparing for the ministry of the Unitarian church, he labored in that field in the states of New Jersey, Iowa, and California. He was elected president in 1889, resigning four years later to accept a similar position as head of the Florida Agricultural college. Ill health overtook him, and returning to California he died in 1902.



LEWIS G. GORTON
fifth president
1893-1895

LEWIS GRIFFIN GORTON was born at Waterloo, Michigan, in 1860, graduated from Ypsilanti Normal, later teaching in the Detroit high school and Orchard Lake Military academy. A fine reputation as administrator of the Bishop high school in Detroit recommended him as an administrator at M. A. C. Not finding the work here congenial his term as president was not prolonged, 1893-95.



JONATHAN L. SNYDER
sixth president
1896-1915

JONATHAN LEMOYNE SNYDER was born in 1859 in a small Pennsylvania town, and graduated from Westminster college in 1886. He entered the profession of teaching and devoted himself to improving methods used in kindergartens, manual training, and home economics. His work in Pennsylvania led him to the principalship of the Allegheny schools from which he came to M. A. C. in 1896 as president. He served in that office for 18 years during which the College enrollment grew from 300 to 2000. He died at East Lansing, October 22, 1919.



FRANK S. KEDZIE
seventh president
1915-1921

FRANK STEWART KEDZIE was born in Vermontville, Michigan, May, 1857, the son of Dr. Robert C. Kedzie (professor of chemistry at M. A. C. for 39 years). Graduating from M. A. C. in 1877 he became assistant in chemistry under his father in 1880, becoming head of the chemical department upon his father's death in 1902. In September, 1915, he was elected acting president, later becoming president in April, 1916, and continuing until September, 1921, at that date being appointed dean of the applied science division established at that time. On completing three score years and ten he was appointed College historian.



DAVID FRIDAY
eighth president
1921-1923

DAVID FRIDAY, nationally known economist, was born in Coloma, Michigan, in 1876. A student at Benton Harbor college from 1893 to 1895, he took his degree work at the University of Michigan in 1908. In that school he served as an instructor until 1912, and as a full professor until 1916. From 1916 until 1919 he occupied the same position at New York university, and in the latter year was head of his department. In 1919 he returned to Michigan as professor of political economy for two years, when he resigned to take the presidency of M. A. C. until 1923. He has served as an economic and taxation expert on a multitude of civic and commercial commissions, most important, as statistical advisor to the United States treasury.

KENYON LEECH BUTTERFIELD, ninth president of the College, was born in Lapeer, Michigan, 1868, and received his B. S. from M. A. C. in 1891. From 1900 to 1903 he took graduate work at the University of Michigan, achieving his A. M. there; in 1910 he obtained his L. L. D. at Amherst and another from Rhode Island State college in 1921. From 1891 to 1903 he served variously as editor of the Grange Visitor, assistant secretary of M. A. C., field agent for the College, and instructor at the University of Michigan. 1903 to 1906 he was president of Rhode Island college of agriculture and mechanic arts, and 1906 to 1924 held the same position at Massachusetts Agricultural college. He was appointed by President Roosevelt in 1908 as member of the Country Life commission. From 1924 to 1928 he was president of Michigan State college. Since then he has served in many national and international capacities as an agricultural adviser.



KENYON L. BUTTERFIELD
ninth president
1924-1928



PRESIDENT ROBERT S. SHAW
tenth president
1928-

ROBERT SIDEY SHAW, tenth president of the College, was born in Woodburn, Ontario, Canada, in 1871, and obtained his B. S. A. from Ontario Agricultural college in 1893. In 1898 he went to Montana State college as professor of agriculture and agriculturist in the experiment station. In 1902 he was appointed professor of agriculture and livestock experimenter at M. A. C. In 1908 he became director of the experimnt station and in 1910 dean of the agricultural division, which positions he held until 1928. In that year he was elected president of the College by the State Board of Agriculture, and under his directorship has seen the institution reach its greatest growth from the standpoint of enrollment and building construction.

By The Way---

EVERY grad of the College is being mailed a copy of this issue of the RECORD. Our thanks to the State Board for appropriating supplementary funds for this purpose.

With permission of the anniversary program speakers we are presenting herewith abstracts from the main addresses given on Alumni Day.

We have purposely omitted three regular monthly features—Who's Who Among the Alumni, "Close Beside the Winding Cedar's," and Class Notes. Fill out the subscription blank and get all regular issues next year, starting with the September issue.—Editor.



SPEAKERS AT 75TH ANNIVERSARY PROGRAM

—were all members of the big Michigan State alumni family. In the picture above from left to right are: E. N. Pagelsen, '89, R. Bruce McPherson, '90, Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey, '82, Florence Hall, '09, Howard Rather, '17 (chairman), L. Whitney Watkins, '93, and J. R. McColl, '90, (honorary chairman), President R. S. Shaw and the Rev. N. A. McCune, '01, were not available for the picture. Chairman Rather's remarks follow below.

Seventy-fifth Anniversary Program High Spot of Alumni Day Ceremonies

TWENTY-FIVE years ago Michigan State college celebrated its fiftieth anniversary. At that time Theodore Roosevelt was one of the speakers. This year they have called upon me to present to you several of the alumni of Michigan State college who can fittingly point out something of her functions in the future by telling of her splendid achievements in the past.

President Williams, at the inauguration of the then Michigan Agricultural college, pointed out several things a college would have to contend with. This was to be an experiment. It was an attempt to teach in a new field and teaching in a new field might be impractical. What can be taught about farming? Then there was the cost.

President Williams' answer was, "If an institution should fail for such reasons, it would be a poor undertaking." He also pointed out something of the desire and scope of this institution. He pictured the College as an institution of moderate means where people could come to strive for a higher education at a low expense. This was to be an institution where it would be dignified to work; an institution of things, not books alone.

The value of an educational institution is not measured by the hopes of its founders, the size of enrollment or the size of its buildings, but by the achievements and caliber of its alumni as a token of what can be expected of her in the future.

Now you are to receive greetings from your two presidents, Robert S.

Shaw and R. Bruce McPherson. You are all more or less acquainted with the wisdom of this man of Scottish descent who guides the entire institution. It gives me great pleasure to present to you President Robert S. Shaw.

SHAW WELCOMES ALUMNI

PRESIDENT SHAW:

I have always felt it a privilege and an honor to appear before any public audience as a representative of the administration of Michigan State college. This is more particularly true on this occasion while we are assembled in recognition of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the institution.

For seventy-five years Michigan State college has participated in agricultural education and research including the dissemination of information throughout the state. The results procured have unquestionably had a material influence on the trend of agricultural development throughout many of the civilized countries of the world.

For forty-five years the institution has been training engineers, many of whom now occupy places of official dignity and importance in their profession. Because of their interrelations and interdependence it is but fitting that agriculture and engineering should both be included among the activities of land grant colleges.

For thirty-five years home economics in this institution has been striving for the specialized training of women for the purpose of improving and develop-

ing home living conditions, a basic factor in maintaining a high type of civilization in any country.

SCIENCES FORM BASIC FOUNDATION

THE sciences have always played an important part in the institution by providing a substantial basic foundation upon which to build the superstructure of specialization in the technical courses. From the very beginning science has been stressed and its achievements among our activities may be regarded with pride.

More recently much stress has been placed upon the liberal and the cultural in association with the technical in education, the demand having never seemed greater than at present.

Michigan State college has never undertaken to do anything of importance without doing it well. In her history she has had to struggle against many adversities but has always emerged stronger and more efficient than before. The institution seems possessed of the ability to turn out graduates with utilitarian qualities capable of succeeding admirably in their life work. The institution is functioning in accordance with the federal and state organic acts upon which it was founded and is not trespassing on the field of the state or other larger universities.

May I offer you a formal welcome from the State Board of Agriculture and the faculty of Michigan State college and may you be permitted to maintain close contacts with the institution and return frequently to this, the most wonderful of all college campuses.

CHAIRMAN RATHER:

And now, ladies and gentlemen, we are proud to have a word of greeting from the president of the

M. S. C. Alumni association, R. Bruce McPherson, of Howell.

McPHERSON GREET'S ANNIVERSARY GUESTS

R. BRUCE McPHERSON

WE ARE gathered here today to celebrate the seventy-fifth anniversary of this college. Seventy-five years is not a long period of time as compared to the distance of the universe, but it is as compared to the lifetime of any one of us. The past is the formal concept of three score and ten, or three generations. It is fitting, therefore, that the alumni, who are supposed to be the finished product of this institution, should have a large part in the exercises commemorating the anniversary of this institution.

We have, I am sure, a deep abiding love for this institution. We have received its seal, and none of us, perhaps, know how deeply the effects of our education here have marked our lives. We have a deep abiding interest in the institution and in its future success. We look forward with deep interest to its continued growth and glorious future.

The officers of the alumni association are exceedingly glad to have you with us today, and we offer you greetings and a very hearty welcome from the alumni association.

CHAIRMAN RATHER:

DR. LIBERTY HYDE BAILEY has just returned from the Canal Zone to be with us at the celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the College, and the fiftieth anniversary of the graduation of his class.

At the dedication of Michigan State college, Governor Bingham, who recently had visited Mount Vernon, compared the methods of agriculture of that state to those of Michigan. "None of the highly improved farm implements were there. Everything was clumsy, crude and old fashioned." His words bring a smile to us as we picture the mechanical progress of Michigan since 1857. Her progress has not been a mere mechanical institution, it has been scientific and technical.

One of the men who has had much to do with that progress is present with us this afternoon. In a recent publication, Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey was described as "One of America's greatest agriculturists."

DR. LIBERTY HYDE BAILEY:

While my official part in this afternoon's program is merely to introduce another person, I wish to extend congratulations to the Michigan State college on its long and productive history. It has made a real contribution to educational welfare.

We are becoming conscious that in these days of stress and doubt, the colleges and universities still stand on firm foundations and continue to make

their contributions to society. They are founded in the ideals of the people and have an enduring quality.

REVIEWED PAST QUARTER CENTURY

WHILE it remains for other speakers to catalogue the particular contributions the Michigan State college has made to agriculture and to engineering and to related subjects, it is well to pause for a moment to recognize the epoch covered by those years in general advancement and welfare. Within that period machinery has come to be an accepted part of agricultural enterprise. Organization of farmers in their common interest has come into reality. The marketing of produce is now a semi-public function. The whole range of economics as applied to agriculture and rural affairs has come into being within a third of a century. I recall my own experience in this field, by endeavoring to introduce a book into one of my editorial series on this subject. The result was the book known as "Rural Wealth and Welfare" written by George T. Fairchild, my old teacher at the Michigan Agricultural college and who was then president of the Agricultural College of Kansas. The reviewers did not think this a proper subject for books in the agricultural field and the series failed.

Within the seventy-five years the automobile has not only been invented



OLDEST LIVING GRADUATE

—and Daniel Strange, '67, never fails to attend Alumni Day festivities. Secretary Stewart, '17, congratulates Mr. Strange on June 11, over his possession of the traditional alumni cane. This memento is to be retained by the oldest living graduate of the College during his lifetime. The cane was among the prized possessions of Dr. R. C. Kedzie and given to the alumni association by his son, Frank S. Kedzie, '77.

but has become a common necessity, requiring improved roads. Within that period have developed the telegraph and the telephone to say nothing of wireless and its many applications. Compulsory education has become a fact. The conserving of health is a public program. The internal-combustion engine has arisen, with remarkable applications in invention and industry. The steel construction of buildings has developed, mass production, mercantilism, the industrial revolution, are a part of everyday life.

Within the seventy-five period Darwin's books, and others, have changed the direction of biological discussion. The discovery of the truth for the sake of the truth has become an activating force in the world, the reward being not in money, in position, in honor, or in applause. The mind has become emancipated from the old fear of nature, and it is now legitimate to discuss and to discover any fact or subject within the range of our mental powers.

STRESSES HUMAN VALUES

WITHIN that period the United States has been in three great wars. The net result of the last of these wars is not yet apparent, and we have not escaped from the effects of it.

All these changes, and very many more, are arresting and even startling. We love to dwell on them as evidence of progress, yet we are likely to forget that some things remain the same. The human being is the same. The fundamental necessities of food, sleep, shelter and protection remain. The moral qualities and the aspirations have not changed in their fundamentals whatever may be differing modes of expression. This is well to remember in a time of depression, when we may not know what constitutes real values. Whatever our preaching and our teaching may have been, we are now vividly aware that the satisfactions of life do not lie primarily in money or property or position. The great objective of civilization is to develop personality. This is the Christian philosophy, whereby every person is called by name. We shall be a chastened people when we are done with the present dejection. We shall recognize and desire human values. These values will come again to the fore in all the agricultural occupations, where personal contact with essential circumstances and training in family life are essential not only to human happiness but to the stability of society. The end results in agriculture are human rather than commercial.

With all the expansion of human interests within the seventy-five years, we have not yet learned to live the enlarging life, whereby the emotional horizons become broader and more

interesting with every additional year. We are likely to look through the wrong end of the telescope of life.

Dr. Bailey, in conclusion, introduced L. Whitney Watkins to speak on the subject "The Seventy-five Year Contribution of M. S. C. to Agriculture." He had special reason for introducing him because he knew Mr. Watkins' father in the days long ago. Mr. Watkins was long a member of the State Board of Agriculture and was for several years chairman of the Board. Through his father and himself he has spanned much of the history of the institution.

M. S. C.'S CONTRIBUTION TO AGRICULTURE

MR. WATKINS:

THE first printed catalogue of the Michigan Agricultural college set forth that it would be the object of this pioneer institution "to offer to the graduates of the common school an opportunity to pursue a course of study terminating in thorough theoretical and practical instruction in those sciences and arts which bear directly upon agriculture and kindred industrial pursuits." The foundation, therefore, of this new venture in education was built in the sciences of chemistry, botany, zoology, and animal physiology, and the first chair in agriculture to be established in the United States was authorized.

Strong men were called upon to guide this new experiment. The first president, Joseph R. Williams, was a graduate of Yale, an able man, splendidly trained in the science and philosophy of the day. In 1862, Dr. T. C. Abbot entered upon a twenty-two year period as president, a period that in a broad way established the policies of the new college. Three outstanding scientists formed the nucleus of the early faculty:

Dr. R. C. Kedzie, professor of chemistry,

Dr. W. J. Beal, professor of botany and forestry, and

Professor Manley Miles, the first professor of agriculture.

Two of these, Dr. Beal and Professor Miles, were personal friends, students and collaborators of the great Agassiz.

EARLY STUDENTS FROM PIONEER FARMS

THE students of this "free agricultural college", numbering 124 during the two terms of the first year, were drawn from 24 counties of Michigan. Nearly all of them came from pioneer farms. It is not surprising that these students from courageous stock, trained to work at an early day, educated by the great pioneer teachers of Michigan Agricultural college, would take active parts in making the agricultural history of America.

The first great contribution of the Michigan Agricultural college to the agriculture of America was in its birth.



TEN YEARS OUT FOR THE CLASS OF 1922

ANOTHER proof of the tenth anniversary being most popular of all reunions was again demonstrated this June when more than 70 members of the 1922 class met for their big reunion dinner. The local committee headed by Francis Bateman and Claud Erickson was responsible for the unusual attendance. A special class dinner at the Union was followed by an interesting program and the voting of \$150 to the Alumni Fund for loans to needy students. The class of 1917 added \$50 to this special fund at the same time.

On May 13, 1857, Governor R. S. Bingham formally dedicated the Agricultural College of the State of Michigan, and addresses were given by the Hon. H. L. Miller, president of the Board of Education, and President Joseph R. Williams of the College. A large concourse of Michigan citizens from all over the state was in attendance. The first group gathered about the steps of the newly built Agricultural college building, Old College hall, the spot now marked by the Beaumont tower, in the center of the Campus.

For over 20 years, leaders in Michigan agriculture and broadminded citizens had made effort to bring about the establishment of this institution. As far back as 1844, Jonathan Schearer, writing for the Michigan Farmer, championed the cause of a more thorough education for farmers.

In 1849, the Michigan State Agricultural society requested the legislature to provide aid for agricultural education.

On April 2, 1850, the Michigan State Legislature passed a resolution asking Congress to give Michigan 350,000 acres of land for agricultural schools. Thirteen years later, the Morrill Act, known also as the Land Grant College Act, was passed which gave Michigan 244,000 acres and all states of the Union a proportionate amount for agriculture and mechanic arts and military instruction.

HOLMES PLAYS ROLE IN POLITICS

THE Michigan Constitutional Convention of 1850, in revising the state constitution, included a provi-

sion that the legislature shall encourage the promotion of intellectual, scientific and agricultural improvement by providing, as soon as possible, for the establishment of an agricultural school, and stated that the legislature might appropriate 22 sections of salt spring lands for the purpose of raising necessary money. These lands were sold and later became the foundation of some of Michigan's great chemical industries. The moneys secured were used in buying 640 acres of land, erecting the first buildings and hiring the faculty of the Michigan Agricultural college for the first year.

Strong efforts were made to place the new State Land Grant Agricultural school with the University of Michigan, also with the Normal school at Ypsilanti. However, the Hon. John C. Holmes, secretary of the Michigan Horticultural society, overcame these early efforts to frustrate the establishment of the Land Grant college independently with the following arguments:—

"To teach thoroughly, the science and practice of agriculture must be the main object of the institution, for our agricultural interest is paramount to all other interests in this state, therefore, these teachings must not be made subsidiary or second to any other objects." He insisted that this pioneer venture in education must stand separate and apart from all other institutions of learning.

The new college was first governed by the Board of Education but in 1861 a State Board of Agriculture was

created by the legislature and the members appointed by the governor.

CO-EDS ENTER COLLEGE 1870

AT an early date, President Abbot and the State Board of Agriculture were greatly embarrassed by the insistence of certain young ladies in Michigan that they wished to take an agriculture education. Though Dr. R. C. Kedzie and his wife were both graduates of Oberlin, a co-educational school, Dr. Kedzie expressed the fear that co-education would be a bad thing for the College. However, the young ladies could not be denied, and by 1870 Dr. Kedzie had ten of them working at the job of picking potato beetles from the experimental plat of potatoes. This was the period when the Colorado potato beetle threatened the potato industry of America. As Uncle Frank Kedzie states, his father found that the girls could handle the beetles but not the slippery slugs of the Colorado potato beetle (nor could anybody else) so the job before Professor Kedzie was to find a poison or some other means of controlling the insect. He found the poison and was the first to use Paris green for this purpose.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY FIRST IN FIELD

AT that time, Paris green was used to dye window shades and wall paper. Dr. Kedzie proved that he could not only kill the potato bugs but that the potato plant did not absorb the poison and that copper arsenate became insoluble and harmless in the ground.

The chemistry laboratory of M. A. C., established in 1861, was the first laboratory for chemical investigation not connected with a medical college, to be founded in America.

The potato bug menace was controlled and this institution started a great new chapter in insect control through the use of poisons. The horticulturists of the state have worked in close cooperation with the Michigan State college in the control of insects and plants diseases that continually imperil our great fruit and truck crop industries.

Later, in the World war, another revolutionary insect control method was developed. Two regiments of troops were quartered on the Campus. The flies were bad. An epidemic of influenza raged, 15 or 20 cases per day being reported. Professor R. H. Pettit of our entomology department was called upon to aid in controlling the fly. Working with his assistants, he found that one pound of pyrethrum dissolved in one gallon of kerosene, sprayed about the stables and kitchen and other places where flies gathered, controlled them. The epidemic of influenza was also reduced as the flies were controlled. The facts were given to the public through the publications department and immediately thereafter

various commercial fly-killing sprays made from pyrethrum and oils appeared on the market. Today, flies, moths, and other insects are almost universally controlled by modifications of the method given to the public by Professor Pettit.

The Soiltex equipment, originated by Dr. Charles Spurway of our soils department, brings a complex chemical determination into the hands of the farmer and makes it possible for him to determine accurately as to the lime needs of his soils. This alone has saved Michigan farmers many thousands of dollars and has made possible the sound establishment of alfalfa, clover, and sweet clover on many acres where these crops were not successfully grown previously.

From early times the flocks and herds of the Michigan State college have contributed animals of splendid breeding to the farmers of Michigan, serving in instructional work and making available at reasonable prices the most productive lines of cattle, horses, hogs, sheep, and poultry to thousands of Michigan farmers desirous of improving their breeds.

COLLEGE IMPROVES METHODS FOR FARMERS

THE same idea has prevailed in the improvement and distribution of plant varieties of superior merit. The crop production of the state has been made much more efficient through the introduction of great varieties of wheat such as the American Banner and the Red Rock, the Rosen rye, the Robust bean continues to be the greatest pea bean of the state and of other bean growing states. With



CHARLES W. GARFIELD, '70

—first honorary president of the alumni association, played a prominent part in the annual business meeting. His sincere welcome to the older graduates of the College was as inspirational as his record of more than 60 years of unbroken loyalty to his alma mater.

Hardigan alfalfa, a variety that sets seed under Michigan conditions, our great plant breeder, Frank Spragg, left us a gift that even now gives promise in making Michigan self-sustaining in giving the state her own alfalfa seed. During the World war, the high yielding varieties developed at M. S. C. came into great demand.

The support of the Experiment Station in 1888 by the Hatch Act appropriation by Congress resulted in the development of a service that includes a great variety of research lines, supported by seven sub-stations strategically located. Along with the Experiment station movement, the Extension service of the College, carrying its instruction to the borders of the state, came into being. Today, with county agents in 65 of our counties, 216 Smith Hughes high schools teaching agriculture, Boys' and Girls' Club work available throughout Michigan, the Crop Improvement association, Cow Testing association, Poultry Improvement association and many other co-operative groups working with the Michigan State college under the leadership of trained members of its staff, it may be truly stated that the campus of the Michigan State college extends from the Beaumont tower to the borders of the state. We have much to be proud of in that the old Michigan Agricultural college was the start of a new educational venture in America, or in the world, a type of education held close to the needs and ideals of the people, contributing to the common everyday needs of the home and of daily life, building up a great conception of our own responsibility to our state and our nation, training men and women to be greater citizens and inspiring them to new ideals of service.

I have held to the last, mention of the greatest contribution of all to agriculture by the Michigan State college. This contribution, you undoubtedly have guessed, is the group of men and women who have gone forth from this campus to give service in this state and neighboring states and in foreign countries. Included among our alumni are those two greatest living agriculturists of America, Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey, '82, and Dean Eugene Davenport, '78.

Dr. Bailey, as dean of agriculture at Cornell, shaped that great institution as the model for all Land Grant universities. He is known as the leading agricultural writer of America, and in his little book, "The Holy Earth", he expresses more beautifully than any other writer, the conception of land as a great endowment inheritance.

Dean Eugene Davenport, writing and speaking from Woodland Farms, his home in Michigan, maintains his leadership among our agricultural leaders and has assumed the burden of these



PATRIARCHS OF '32

Front row: Wm. Caldwell, '76; J. Warren Gunnison, w'66; Henry Haigh, '74; Chas. Garfield, '70; Ervin D. Brooks, '76; Alford J. Chappell, '82; Edwin A. Murphy, '82. Back row: Thomas Gunson; Wm. L. Snyder, '82; Frank Gulley, '80; Frank Robson, '78; Harris Thomas, '85; Lewis B. Hall, '82; Daniel Strange, '67; Ed. L. Smith, '84; Frank F. Rogers, '83; Liberty H. Bailey, '82; Harry McArdle, '87; J. F. Root, '81; Daniel S. Lincoln, '81, and Clifton B. Charles, '79.

CLASS OF '82 HOLDS 50TH REUNION

Meeting at the Beaumont tower, donated by one of their loyal classmates, the class of '82 held the spotlight on Alumni Day.

Members of the class and guests in the above picture are, front row: L. H. Bailey, Mrs. Alice Coulter, L. B. Hall, A. J. Chappell, W. L. Snyder, and E. A. Murphy. Back row: Mrs. Garfield, Chas. Garfield, J. F. Root, Daniel Strange, Mrs. Strange, F. S. Kedzie, and D. S. Lincoln.

CLASS OF 1895

June 11 was a red-letter day for members of '95 and their families. Through the efforts of M. G. Kains, class secretary, fifteen people enjoyed a well-planned reunion. A special luncheon in the Union was followed by the secretary's report on each member of the class.

In the picture above are the following: Smith, Kains, Newman, Jones, Sharp, Mitchell, MacKinnon, Johnson, Mrs. Smith. Front row: Johnson's son, Laitner, Rockwell, Johnson's younger son, Mrs. Linda Landon (guest), and Mrs. MacKinnon.

difficult times. For thirty years he served as dean of the University of Illinois, building there one of the greatest divisions of agriculture in America. He cannot be here today because the University of Illinois has chosen this date to honor him by hanging his portrait among the paintings of illustrious leaders of that institution and presenting him a testimonial dinner.

There are many others who carried the torch to some of the far corners of the earth, including Alaska, Australia, England, Isle of Borneo, Philippine islands and Russia.

As M. S. C. graduates, it interests all of us to know that Charles Augustus Lindbergh, when he stood in readiness for his great flight across the ocean, awaited word from James H. Kimball, '96, meteorologist of the U. S. weather bureau of New York City, as to weather conditions over the Atlantic.

Our illustrious list of alumni also includes university chancellors, normal school presidents, college and univer-

sity deans, directors of experiment stations, directors of extension work, authors, editors, lecturers and a great number of leading scientists in the employ of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Throughout Michigan there are to be found splendid farmers, many of whom have become statesmen, who are numbered among the alumni of this College.

At the present time, a greater number of graduates are going from M. S. C. to the farms and into service as county agents, teachers, specialists, and various research lines than at any other time in the history of the institution. Many of them are destined to be as great as the leaders of the old days.

With the inspiration of the great leaders of the early faculty, the record of students who have gone before, and with President Shaw at the helm, we may feel confident that the 3,000 students now attending Michigan State

college and coming generations will profit by their heritage and render even greater service to their state and nation.

CHAIRMAN RATHER:

Our next speaker is E. N. Pagelsen, '89, of Panama City.

M. S. C.'S CONTRIBUTION TO ENGINEERING

MR. PAGELSEN:

I HAVE been asked to talk on the forty-five year contribution of Michigan State college to engineering. I will not attempt to describe present conditions for they are before us today. An inspection of the buildings, of the physical equipment and an acquaintance with the teaching staff will disclose to even the most captious that here is an engineering school of the first rank. But the genesis of this department can be portrayed only by those who were present at its birth, and in the few minutes allotted to me, I will try to picture to you the progress of this full-grown man, who, as a baby,

was known as a school of mechanic arts.

The years preceeding and following the establishment of the Michigan Agricultural college in 1857 witnessed a great agricultural expansion. The farmers began adopting improved plows and cultivators, horse-drawn mowers and reapers and other labor saving machinery. The Civil War came and Congress realized that the fate of the nation depended on the maximum production of farm products for feeding the armies and for exportation in exchange for munitions and other supplies. The "Land Grant Act" of 1862 was passed to encourage schools of agriculture, and, in order that the students should have some knowledge of the best farm machines and how to repair them, Congress included provisions for the teaching of "the Mechanic Arts."

At that time, this country had a number of schools of quite high order teaching civil engineering, but there is no doubt that instruction in pure civil engineering was far from the minds of the framers of this law. They merely intended that the students of the so-called "Land Grant Colleges" should receive training in both agriculture and mechanics.

It was not until August of 1885 that the faculty of the mechanical course met the 43 freshmen who had enrolled for the new course and the three sophomores who had decided to come over from the regular agricultural course. The faculty consisted of Dr. Lewis McLouth, professor of mechanics, who had formerly been professor of physics at the State Normal school at Ypsilanti. He never pretended to be a mechanical engineer.

ENGINEERING SHOPS OF 1885 MEAGER

THE physical equipment established in 1885 for the students of the mechanical course was extremely meager. The mechanical building comprised one class room, one drafting room, offices for the professors of civil engineering and mechanics and a small shop provided with a balcony equipped with a few carpenter's hand tools, a wood lathe and a band saw. There was at first no instruction in wood-work, but later on the College employed a carpenter who gave part of this time to instructing in his trade.

The equipment of the machine shop consisted of two lathes, a planer, a drill and some hand tools. A small simple steam engine at one end of the shop furnished power for these tools, and a blacksmith's hand forge in one corner filled the shop with smoke and grit. Here the instruction was more practical than technical.

The field work in surveying and civil engineering under the personal direction of Professor R. C. Carpenter was as complete as could be wished, for

Professor Carpenter was a thorough civil engineer.

STUDENTS OF '80's HAD PERSONAL SUPERVISION

ALL of the instruction in engineering and mathematics was given by three men, the two Carpenters and Dr. Durand, and they thus knew the strength and weakness of each student and how to get the best out of him. This was only possible with classes as small as they were in the '80's. The mechanical course class of 1889 entered with 43 students and graduated six. Under the daily personal supervision of two such strong men as Professors Carpenter and Durand, this small number gained a broad mental training.

The instruction in chemistry, physics, electricity, magnetism and metallurgy received by the students of the mechanical course during our first three years was the same as given the students of the agricultural division by Dr. Robert Kedzie and his son Professor Frank Kedzie. The latter gave us advanced lectures in electricity and magnetism in our senior year. Dr. Beal gave a special course for mechanical students on the strength and structures of timber.

We students of the first class of the mechanical course received instruction from all but three members of the entire teaching staff during our entire four years.

In 1891, Professor R. C. Carpenter transferred to Cornell and was succeeded by Professor H. K. Vedder, as professor of civil engineering. Dr. Breckenridge was followed by Professor Charles L. Weil. In 1904, Arthur R. Sawyer became professor of physics and electrical engineering.

In 1886, our well beloved College historian gave an illustrated lecture in Lansing on the subject of electricity. His equipment consisted of one incandescent light bulb of about two candle-power and a small arc lamp which used pencils of charcoal. His direct current dynamo of a fraction of a kilowatt capacity had two armatures, one for high and the other for low voltage, and these armatures were changed

during the lecture to provide the proper currents. The school also had a Miller-Holtz static machine, a few Leyden jars, a few primary batteries and one or two Crookes tubes.

The students were encouraged to construct many of the simple electromagnetic devices illustrated in the then current edition of Ganot's physics and the current theories of electricity and magnetism were thoroughly worked out by Professor Frank Kedzie. We listened to lectures by the professor of mechanics on heat, light, and sound but had no apparatus to test or measure heat or light, and sound was investigated by means of one small organ pipe, two tuning forks and a wire stretched over a sound box.

We learned about steam engines from books, but did not see the inside of one. The limited instructions in metallurgy was supplemented by a visit to Bement's foundry in Lansing to observe metal founding. However, the theoretical instructions in the mechanics of materials, analytical mechanics and thermo-dynamics were of as high order as could be had at any engineering school, thanks to the painstaking efforts of Professors Carpenter and Durand.

NEW THEORIES ADD TO KNOWLEDGE

FROM this small beginning has grown a mighty tree. The department of engineering has kept pace with the expansion of human knowledge. The civil engineering branch is supplied with instruments of which we beginners never dreamed when we operated our one compass, one transit, one level, one theodolite and our home-made plane table.

In our day, electricity was an infant, for most of the men such as Edison, DeForest, Brush, Tesla and Kelvin, were still groping in the dark for the laws controlling it. It is true that internal combustion engines had been invented but few engineers had learned their details. Cement was being imported in small quantities but I doubt if any member of the first class ever saw a sample before graduating.

Dr. Robert Kedzie proudly exhibited to each class a piece of aluminium weighting a few ounces and predicted that some day this metal would be used extensively. Dr. Kedzie was one of the foremost chemists of his day and his lectures were up-to-date.

While the new discoveries in electricity, metallurgy, and chemistry have wiped out the theories taught the students of forty, yes, even twenty-five years ago, the mental training received by the older alumni now in engineering lines enabled them to discard the incorrect theories and formulas and replace them with new ones as fast as they have been proved to be correct. Much of this advance is due to the

BASEBALL SCORES SEASON 1932

April 16—M. S. C. 6; St. Viators 1.
 April 21—M. S. C. 19; Central State 2.
 April 25—M. S. C. 1; Luther 3.
 April 29—M. S. C. 12; Iowa 4.
 April 30—M. S. C. 4; Iowa 3.
 May 3—M. S. C. 3; Michigan 3.
 May 7—M. S. C. 3; Ypsilanti 7.
 May 11—M. S. C. 8; Hillsdale 5.
 May 14—M. S. C. 5; Notre Dame 2.
 May 19—M. S. C. 8; Ohio U. 10.
 May 25—M. S. C. 3; Michigan 4.
 May 27—M. S. C. 5; Central State 6.
 May 28—M. S. C. 2; Western State 5.
 May 30—M. S. C. 7; Chicago 6.
 June 1—M. S. C. 0; Michigan Normal 1.
 June 4—M. S. C. 3; Notre Dame 6.
 June 8—M. S. C. 4; Western State 6.

correct thinking and accurate experimentation of these same old alumni of our old school of mechanic arts. While some of the theories taught in those early days may have been incorrect, the students were trained in the fundamental principles of engineering and allied sciences and they were trained to think correctly, study accurately and scientifically and they became skilled in applying principals to practical affairs. The scientific training they received bred a contempt for shams and a hatred for dishonesty. No other class of men, in a like degree stands for such high principles in the administration of public affairs as well as for private honor.

This trait in engineers has been recognized by the legal profession and by the courts of justice, and decisions often involving great sums are based upon the testimony of one engineer. He stands between the railroad company and the contractor building a bridge or tunnel, or constructing a roadbed, and both parties invariably accept his decisions. When superintending the erection of a large building, the architect's engineer, although paid by the owner of the building, determines all claims for extra labor and material. Any suspicion of unfairness in any job would mean an end of his usefulness for no contractor would work under him. But in all my experiences I have yet to hear of an alumnus of this college who has been untrue to his trust.

It is true that some of the graduates of our old mechanical course and of our present engineering courses have not followed the professions which they chose when entering college. But we find this to be true among the alumni of all the institutions of learning everywhere.

By and large, the engineering branch of this college and its graduates have reflected great credit in the school, as is evidenced by the large number of these men who have achieved much more than local reputations in their chosen fields.

Among these numbers are names of members of classes of twenty or more years back. Most of the younger men have not had time to achieve prominence, but an examination of the alumni catalogue, published in 1931, will convince even the most skeptical that the roster of chief engineers, consulting engineers and managers of engineering works of all kinds throughout the world who have graduated from this college indicates that the training received here was good and that this training was a most valuable contribution to our civilization.

CHAIRMAN RATHER:

Our next speaker is Miss Florence Hall, '09, of Washington, D. C.

MISS HALL:

M. S. C.'S CONTRIBUTION TO HOME ECONOMICS

THIRTY-FIVE years of home economics at Michigan State college. What have these years meant to the young women students themselves, to the professional field in home economics, and to the hundreds of homes where these women preside today as homemakers and mothers?

In presenting the history of this movement I am reminded of a quotation from Macaulay—

"History has its foreground and its background, and it is principally in the management of its perspective that one artist differs from another. Some events must



FLORENCE HALL, '09

be represented on a large scale, others diminished; the great majority will be lost in the dimness of the horizon, and a general idea of their joint effect will be given by a few slight touches."

There have been during these thirty-five years more than 1400 graduates from the home economics course and today they are found in all but four states of the Union, and in several foreign countries.

What are they doing, you inquire? Many are teaching home economics in schools and colleges. Some are dietitians in hospitals and several are in extension work. Others are managing tea rooms and cafeterias or have entered the field of research or social service. In later years, a number have gone into nursing and public health work.

Two-thirds of our home economics graduates marry, and are applying their college training daily in a practical way.

Needless to say the course here at the College has changed in thirty-five years and Evelyn Hardy, who will receive her diploma next Monday, goes forth with quite a different training than did Irma Thompson Ireland, one of

the four women graduates in the class of 1900.

However, the underlying purpose of the work is the same today, as it was when organized. The aim of the course, quoting from an early report to the State Board of Agriculture, was "To give a good college education in which the science and art of homemaking shall be a prominent feature. We endeavor to so train young women that they will be able to apply science to the ordinary duties of the home. At the same time we give them a training in music, art, modern languages, and such other studies as will develop them into broad minded, cultured women." When Irma Thompson Ireland studied home economics the basis of the work was cooking and sewing. It was then called domestic economy, and reflected homemaking of that day, which was previous to the great expansion of the ready-to-wear clothing industry, the tremendous growth of the commercial canneries and laundries. It was before the many electrical labor saving devices were in common use in the homes of America.

So Irma Thompson Ireland learned bread making and laundering, and even had lessons in spring house cleaning. She had a thorough course in plain sewing, including the making of many samplers. She also had instruction in fancy sewing, including hemstitching, feather stitching, fagoting and the making of French knots. Emphasis throughout the course was placed on the preparation of food and the construction of clothing.

And now let us consider the present. Evelyn Hardy is one of the 98 home economics graduates who will receive her degree on Commencement Day. She too has had laboratory work in food preparation. She has had some actual practice in managing a home, while living for half a term in the home management practice house, with five other students and an instructor, studying the organization and care of a household and taking her turn at buying food and planning, preparing and serving meals for the group.

Since women in America today do 85 per cent of the retail buying for the home, it is fitting that home economics courses should train them to buy wisely and well, so Miss Hardy has studied selection of equipment for the modern home. A problem in one of her courses was planning the furnishings for a medium priced home from the standpoint of beauty and economy.

In her clothing work she learned the fundamental stitches as did Irma Thompson Ireland, applying them in constructing several costumes for herself. She has also studied the buying of clothing; becoming colors and serviceable materials. In one of her courses a department store was the laboratory and she studied merchandis-

ing problems under the supervision of a store executive and a college staff member.

She has studied economic problems of the household including family budgets and how to apportion a family income.

So we see that the present home economics course reflects homemaking of today. Cooking and sewing are only part of it. Food and its relation to health are studied.

There is considerable work on child study, including the mental and physical growth of children, child nutrition and correct food habits. In this connection, students use as laboratories a nursery school and an open air school in Lansing. Through an affiliation with the Sparrow hospital in Lansing, a combined collegiate and nursing course of five years is now offered.

During 1930, the home economics courses were brought up to date, by eliminating 19 courses that had either become obsolete or unnecessary, and adding seven new courses.

But Evelyn Hardy was not allowed to take more than 76 of the 200 credits required for graduation, in purely home economics subjects. Her other work has included modern languages, art appreciation, economics, psychology, history, sociology and English literature. The same high purpose which characterized the establishing of home economics thirty-five years ago, is still the guiding star of this department, namely, "to give instruction in the science and art of homemaking and at the same time to give training in such other studies as will develop these students into broad minded, cultured women."

RURAL WOMEN GAIN BY EXTENSION COURSES

HOME economics teaching is not confined to courses for students here at the College. In addition to the resident students, there is a large group of women outside of these college halls who are receiving home economics education. I refer to rural homemakers of the state to whom home economics work is carried through the extension service. This work began in 1914. It has its headquarters here and is a definite function of the College. The department includes a state leader of home demonstration, specialists in home economics, who are what we might call "traveling teachers," and the county home demonstration agents.

This staff carries on a comprehensive program with farm women. During 1931 more than 15,000 rural homemakers of Michigan were enrolled in 1,000 organized groups which met regularly for extension teaching. At least 45,000 additional women, not group members, were reached through extension channels.

These rural women meet in groups,

to study homemaking problems such as the scientific feeding of their families, including the planning of a garden and preserving food for family needs in the interests of health and economy. They learn to make and remodel clothing, and more than 3,000 women followed improved methods along this line last year. They study problems in household buying, in management of the income and they learn to keep home accounts as a basis for wise spending. They study arrangement of furniture, and last year, approximately 400 women rearranged kitchens and living rooms for greater convenience and beauty.

More than 1300 of these homemakers studied problems related to the training of children. This work included the following courses:

- Understanding your child.
- Helping your child to be his best.
- Keeping your child happy.

No doubt this question arises in your minds, "How can a staff of 17 home demonstration workers influence such a large number of rural women?" One explanation is that 5,000 of these rural women acted as teachers themselves, or as they are called, local leaders; receiving their training from agents and specialists, and in turn, teaching others what they have learned, in accordance with an organized plan.

EXTENSION WORK PAYS DIVIDENDS

EXTENSION work is quite different from resident teaching, in that there is no working for credits and no compulsory attendance. These students are homemakers on the job, facing every day many real problems in homemaking and child rearing. Their participation in extension work depends upon whether or not it gives them definite help.

Extension courses must be practical and they must also be flexible so that they may be changed quickly as occasion demands, such as in the present financial emergency.

At the present time all home demonstration work in the state has been readjusted because of the economic situation, with greater emphasis placed on home gardens, home canning, sewing, renovating clothes and furniture.

Rural girls in Michigan as well as their mothers are receiving training in home economics through 4-H club work which is a part of the extension service. Last year more than 16,000 girls living on farms or in small towns of the state were enrolled in this work taught by home demonstration agents and county club agents.

So we see that home economics has made a place for itself in the state of Michigan. From a small beginning, here at the College, with few students, it has grown steadily.

What of the homes that have come under this influence?

Are families selecting food more wisely and is their health improved because of better food habits? Does their clothing indicate good taste and color harmony at reasonable cost?

Is there happiness and cooperation in these homes, showing understanding and helpfulness among family members?

These are some of the objectives of home economics, and I am sure you will agree that they are being fulfilled.

And now what of the future?

Interesting as it is to reminisce, it is far more challenging to look ahead.

WHAT OF THE NEXT THIRTY-FIVE YEARS?

WITH the general trend of the times toward more labor saving devices in the home, more clothing bought ready-made, more work done outside of the home, we assume that home economics courses will again change their emphasis to meet changing needs.

In order to do this it is important that those charged with the responsibility of home economics courses know conditions in homes, in both city and country. They need to be familiar with family life, and be able to answer these questions: "What are the homemakers needs today?" "What will they be tomorrow?"

In the near future, with the tendency toward a shorter working day in field, factory, and office, prospects are that there will be more leisure in Michigan homes.

The homemaker upon whom rests the responsibility of directing a joyous use of leisure in the home must know what activities will best develop members of her family, giving them a chance to express themselves with satisfaction and happiness to themselves and others.

Such knowledge and understanding requires training. Shall home economics prepare young women along these lines? Shall it train for constructive leisure time activities, such as interior decoration, gardening and landscape art, craft work such as weaving and pottery? It seems that this could well be a matter for home economists to consider.

There is an increasing interest the country over, in adult education. It is yet new, but growing. We are realizing more and more that education is a life-long process. Professor Thorndike's studies prove that age is no bar to learning and that childhood and youth are not necessarily the best periods for learning.

The idea of alumni education is growing, and it may be in the future that the four years of college may be only an introduction to a life-time of

Foresters Honor Life Work of Dr. Beal By Dedicating Memorial at Pinetum

ONE of Michigan's outstanding pioneers in forestry and in science, the late Dr. William J. Beal, professor of botany from 1870 to 1910, and during a part of that period professor of forestry, was honored in an appropriate way on Alumni Day in the dedication of a bronze tablet at Pinetum. The tablet, commemorating his having planted the Pinetum in 1896, is mounted upon a granite field stone resting under the pines near the entrance on Hagadorn road.

More than a hundred alumni and friends of Dr. Beal gathered in the cool shade of the pines for the brief exercises in which the tablet was presented by its donors, the foresters of the class of 1911, and received by President R. S. Shaw for the State Board of Agriculture and Dr. Beal's daughter, Mrs. Ray Stannard Baker, on behalf of the Beal family.

PIONEERING EFFORTS RECALLED

DR. BEAL'S great work as a scientist who corresponded and compared notes with Darwin and Huxley, his pioneering efforts in forestry and conservation while Michigan lumbermen were still cutting her virgin northern pine and in which the Pinetum itself stands as a glorious object lesson, his place among those outstanding teachers and characters of the early days of Michigan State college from whose classrooms men went out to gain leadership in new fields and to become some of our most illustrious alumni, were recalled in reminiscence by C. W. McKibbin, chairman, and in comments during the presentation talks.

Charles W. Garfield, '70, as a student and an intimate friend of Dr. Beal, recalled his family life and the place his home held in the college life of the early days.

BEAL CALLED PIONEER CONSERVATIONIST

The chairman called upon Harry Lee Baker, '11, to say a few words. His remarks were as follows:

"Friends, we are gathered this afternoon in this beautiful spot to do honor in our humble way to the memory of a great pioneer in science and forestry. He was one

of those outstanding teachers of the early days of Michigan State college, from whose early classrooms men went out to become leaders in new fields and to become some of our most illustrious alumni.

"Dr. Beal stamped his students indelibly with his scientific methods, his personality, his character, to their undying credit and to his, and to the glory of this college.

"He was one of Michigan's pioneer conservationists, and began preaching forestry practice in the early days of Michigan lumbering when we still had our white pine forests.

"Bob Holdsworth of our class is responsible for this story of Dr. Beal's pioneering. Being scheduled to make a speech on 'Our Forests' up in northern Michigan he was introduced by the chairman of the meeting in the little schoolhouse as 'the man who has come to tell us what to do with these woods of ours—how to get rid of the damn nuisances so we can plant corn.' Dr. Beal paid no attention to the chairman, but launched into his conservation talk. The chairman listened in open-mouthed surprise and then disgust. He got up, looked around the room, said 'Hell' and walked out.

"We are glad this afternoon to do him honor in this delightful spot which he created and to dedicate this boulder in his memory.

"There are seven of us of the forestry class of 1911 here this afternoon. Each will have his part. I am the prologue.

When the class has made its presentation Dr. Beal's daughter, Mrs. Jessie Beal Baker, will respond for Dr. Beal's family and President R. S. Shaw will respond in behalf of Michigan State college. Zelin Goodell of Lansing will speak to you next."

Mr. Goodell in his remarks stated: "The idea of the tablet was first suggested among its donors by Harris Collingwood, forester for the American Forestry association, Washington, D. C., and promoted by Devillo Wood, forester for the British North Borneo company and others through a round robin letter which has been in constant circulation among the 1911 foresters since graduation. Arrangements for the preparation and erection of the tablet were made by a local committee, Zelin Goodell and Clifford McKibbin.

"The 1911 fellows have always felt rather close to Dr. Beal in that he finished his active teaching days during their senior year and brought his class work to a close with them.

"The bronze tablet contains a bas relief portrait of Dr. Beal done by Carl deZeeuw, son of Dr. Richard deZeeuw who came to the botany department as an instructor under Dr. Beal. Carl is a sophomore in the arts department and one of the outstanding students in plastic arts. He was assisted and directed in his work by Miss Elma Schulmerich of the arts department. (The wording on the tablet is given on page 24).

"The boulder came from the field south of Farm Lane woodlot which was known in other days as 'Old Number 17.'"

After a few words from each member of the 1911 class, President R. S. Shaw accepted the memorial for the College and made the suggestion that thereafter the splendid pine plantation be known as the Beal Pinetum.

DR. BEAL'S DAUGHTER PRESENT

JESSIE BEAL BAKER, of Amherst, Massachusetts, daughter of Dr. Beal, responded for the family as follows:

"It is difficult to express how deeply touched we, as a family, are by this beautiful tribute to my father's life and work—and his love for

(Continued on next page)



AT THE BEAL MEMORIAL DEDICATION

AMONG those participating in the dedication of Dr. Beal's memorial were those pictured above: F. G. Wilson, Harry Lee Baker, James H. McCutcheon, Jessie Beal Baker, Clifford W. McKibbin, Charles Garfield, Basil Wales, William Millar and Zelin Goodell.

WILLIAM JAMES BEAL

Professor of Botany and Forestry
1870-1916

"Father of Michigan Forestry"

Planted this Pinetum in 1896

Placed in his memory by 1911 Foresters

"Keep on Squintin'"

WORDING ON BEAL MEMORIAL

the Michigan Agricultural college. To the very end of his long life the College and its interests lay always nearest to his heart.

"He would be surprised—and I know deeply gratified—to see us gathered here beside one of his many experiments, now grown to such lofty dignity and beauty, and to know that it was his labor and his faith and his enthusiasm that has moved the class of 1911, one of the last he ever taught, to do this lovely thing.

"I had hoped that others of the family might be here, but in a larger sense all these older graduates, all who ever 'squinted' through his microscope, are his family and for us all—I thank you."

FORESTERS OF 1911 PARTICIPATE

SEVEN MEMBERS of the class were present and took part in the presentation—Harry Lee Baker, Florida state forester; Frederick G. Wilson, Wisconsin Conservation department; H. Basil Wales, assistant regional forester, Lake States area, U. S. Forest service; James H. McCutcheon, banker, Washington, Michigan; William I. Millar, Mueller Furniture company, Grand Rapids; Zelin Goodell, and Clifford McKibbin of Lansing.

Other members of the class having a part in the gift are—George Harris Collingwood, forester for American Forestry association, Washington, D. C.; Ion J. Cortright, Nash Motors Sales company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Guerdon L. Dimmick, farmer and realtor, Birmingham, Michigan; Huber C. Hilton, supervisor Medicine Bow forest, Laramie, Wyoming, and instrumental in establishing the Beal forest nursery at East Tawas when he was supervisor of the Michigan forest; Robert P. Holdsworth, professor of forestry, Massachusetts Agricultural college, Amherst, Massachusetts; Leon J. Johnson, Pacific States Building and Loan association, Sacramento, California; Malcolm K. Kedzie, Kootenai National forest, Libby, Montana; E. S. Keithley, supervisor Pike National Forest, Pikes Peak, Colorado Springs, Colorado; Ralph W. Sloss, Big Rapids, Michigan; Will J. Sproat, Forest service, Portland, Oregon; Devillo D. Wood, late conservator of forests for the British North Borneo company, Island of Borneo, now

at British Columbia; James Logan, apple rancher at Sebastopol, California; and George Brault, Allman Hubble Tug Boat company, Hoquiam, Washington.

It was pointed out that six members of the class have master of forestry degrees: Hilton, Holdsworth (Yale), McKibbin, Sproat (Yale), Wales, and Wood.

Part Time Employment Scarce For Freshmen

IN times like these the question of opportunities for students to earn a part of their college expenses is asked of many who advise young men and women to go to college. At East Lansing the situation is probably similar to that at most other college cities—there are many more students desiring employment and somewhat fewer opportunities than usual.

Students who contemplate coming to Michigan State college for the first time should recognize the fact that they will have to compete in securing employment with those who have been on the ground for at least a year and who will have made many contacts with prospective employers. Usually new students have to be content with odd jobs rather than steady employment unless they have come to East Lansing before the opening of College and made arrangements for some permanent job.

CAMPUS FAVORS STUDENT LABOR

A VERY definite effort is being made by the College to turn as much work as possible over to students. As evidence of this may be cited the fact that the building and grounds department employs about 90 students at part time work. These students earn from \$2.00 to \$10.00 a week. The agricultural department employs students about the farms, the barns and in the laboratories. Probably 25 students earn as much as board and room in this way and many others have occasional employment.

The rate of pay for student help varies from 30 cents to 50 cents per hour according to the type of work and the experience of the individual.

Fraternities, sororities, the Union, and eating establishments employ a great many men as waiters, dishwashers, janitors, etc., and many residents of East Lansing furnish room or room and board to students who can serve as handyman around the home.

Young women find employment in homes in East Lansing and Lansing. About 85 girls during the past year were able to earn room and board in this way. Several more girls find places in the College through the central stenographic office and as typists for individual members of the faculty.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU ACTIVE

The Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. employment bureaus in the Peoples church have general charge of the placing of students in other than college employment. These bureaus report that the hundreds of requests for work and the requests for workers practically balance throughout the year.

Because of the strengthening of the curriculum in all divisions of the College there appears to be very little likelihood that a student may carry a full college program and at the same time do enough work on the outside to support himself. There is, of course, an occasional student sufficiently gifted to accomplish this but those who try usually find the program too difficult and have to give up or readjust their affairs.—L. C. Emmons, *Research Professor of Institutional Management.*

M. S. C.'s CONTRIBUTION

TO HOME ECONOMICS

(Continued from page 22)

educational effort. Several colleges are sponsoring this idea by directed reading courses, or by short courses at the institution.

Surveys by colleges in various parts of the country show that women have taken a definite interest in this alumni education. Is this not an opportunity for home economics to pioneer in adult education, to arrange ways and means that homemakers may receive training which they will welcome?

Looking ahead, it seems that home economics has a promising future, rich with opportunity. Training women to take their places as homemakers in the midst of the bewildering cross currents of our present social order, training them that they may have a broad culture, be adaptable, resourceful, equipped to enjoy what life offers and to direct others that they may enjoy it too.

All of which means that our home economics courses will be constantly changing, but let us not be dismayed by change so long as it is a continual striving toward a higher degree of usefulness and service to the homes of Michigan.

Faculty heads plan on again revamping the procedure of the annual Freshman Week activities next fall. Most important is the announced intention of photographing all frosh entrants for identification purposes, a policy inaugurated in the last few years among many large universities. Only English placement and general intelligence tests will confront the yearlings from now on, the College has decreed, and the entire list of events will be considerably telescoped.



L. T. CLARK, '04
Incoming President



R. B. McPHERSON, '90
Retiring President



CAROLYN ELLSWORTH EDWARDS, '06
Alumnae League President

Clark Elected Alumni Association President

PRESIDING over the affairs of the M. S. C. association during the coming year will be Lawrence T. Clark, of Detroit, a graduate of the class of 1904. Mr. Clark, who has served as treasurer of the Association for two years, was declared president of the association when G. A. Thorpe, '23, read the results of the mail ballot and the secretary was instructed to cast a unanimous vote.

Other officers elected by majority vote in the mail ballot which ended June 10, were L. O. Gordon, '06, of Muskegon, vice-president; C. Fred Schneider, '85, Grand Rapids, treasurer; Mrs. Carolyn Ellsworth Edwards, '06, Lansing, representative of the alumnae league and J. A. Hannah, '23, of East Lansing, a member of the executive committee. Approximately 1,200 ballots were mailed to those alumni who had paid their 1931-32 membership dues to the Association and a large number were returned.

The new officers have already begun their tenure of office. Mr. Clark is the kind of a fellow it is a pleasure to meet and an inspiration to know intimately. Bubbling over with ideas, original and alert, dynamic in energy, he may safely be relied upon to direct the M. S. C. association through a year of great accomplishment. He was selected by the College this year to receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Science. Mr. Clark is managing director of research and biological laboratories of Parke, Davis and company, Detroit.

Two outstanding Spartan ball and bat men will be given a tryout in big league baseball this summer. Griffin, ace southpaw, is slated to start out with Milwaukee Brewers, and Johnny Madonna, diminutive second baseman, will be with either Des Moines or Denver of the Western league.

Early Student Life Honored Discipline

FROM a rigidly enforced ban against leaving the Campus without faculty permission in 1885 to a state where 33.7 per cent of the present day enrollment is absent each week-end, is the course of human events as charted recently by an M. S. C. sociology class.

Strict discipline from 1857 to 1885 demanded that no student could under any circumstances leave the Campus without a written permit from the president. Infraction of this regulation meant immediate expulsion and disgrace for the offender.

Today — a different story. Paved roads, automobiles, the outstretched thumb, and 33.7 percent of the student body is on its way home over the week-end.

In a college sociology class survey of 45 average students, among them 10 freshmen, 27 sophomores, 4 juniors, and 4 seniors, the following was discovered:

Forty-nine percent of all freshmen leave over the week-end, 32.8 per cent of all sophomores, 24.5 per cent of all juniors, and 16.2 per cent of all seniors are among the missing every Saturday afternoon.



C. FRED SCHNEIDER, '85
Treasurer of Association

Homecoming Day is Set for November 3

- September
- 24 Alma
- October
- 1 Michigan at Ann Arbor
- 8 Grinnell
- 15 Illinois Wesleyan
- 22 Fordham at New York City
- 29 Syracuse at Syracuse
- November
- 3 University of South Dakota
- 12 Open
- 19 University of Detroit

'32 Joins Association

MORE than 160 members of the class of '32 enrolled their names as members of the alumni association prior to graduation. Many took advantage of the customary plan of applying the refund of their cap and gown deposit on their membership. Many others have indicated a desire to join, but have postponed the payment of the fee. The special offer of \$3.00 for the first two years still holds for members of the class of 1932.

The officers of the alumni association take this opportunity of welcoming the new class to the alumni family.



THE seventy-fourth Commencement exercises held in the Demonstration hall, June 13, again created an impressive spectacle when more than 400 seniors passed to the ranks of alumni. President R. S. Shaw called upon the dean of each division to read their candidates. By authority invested in him by the State Board of Agriculture the president conferred degrees on the graduating class of 1932.

Large Graduating Class Hears Wisconsin President Decry Petty Politics

DEGREES were conferred on 422 candidates by President Robert S. Shaw at the seventy-fourth annual commencement on June 13. The graduation exercises brought to a culmination one of the most successful commencement seasons the College has had in many years. From points of view of speakers, size of the graduating class, general attendance, weather conditions and in other respects the 1932 commencement will long be remembered as successful.

Both the Rev. Frederick B. Fisher, of Ann Arbor and Dr. Glen Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin, who delivered respectively the baccalaureate sermon and the commencement address, highly pleased large audiences with excellent talks.

GOVERNOR'S WIFE RECEIVES DEGREE

The number of students to receive degrees was somewhat smaller than last year but as usual those receiving the B. S. degree led in numbers with a total of 286. There were 54 master's degrees granted and four doctorates conferred from the graduate school. Among those receiving a master's degree was Clara Hantel Brucker, B. A. '31, wife of Governor Wilber M. Brucker.

Seniors in the advanced military division were awarded commissions in the United States Reserve Officers Training corps at a parade held two hours previous to the commencement exercises. Major-General Frank Parker, com-

manding officer of the sixth corps area reviewed the impressive military parade and awarded the commissions.

DR. FRANK DECRIES PETTY POLITICS

DEMANDING a moratorium on petty political leadership in American political life, Dr. Glenn Frank delivered one of the most outstanding commencement day addresses in the history of Michigan State college.

"We as a people demand a moratorium on all petty, political bickering from one end of the nation to the other," President Frank said. "We must have the best brains and the best character that this nation can afford. We cannot afford to be interested in stale catchwords and weather-beaten slogans. We must have a program on which the nation can act. The mere maneuvering of political parties seems to me to be a kind of political treason at this time."

Referring to the then forthcoming "two small meetings in Chicago," Dr. Frank said that he did not question the ability but the sincerity of present-day leaders.

"There is not a single nation in the western world today where the sincerity and ability of its leadership is coming into full play. It is inconceivable to me that our leaders could not plan an economic and political stabilization program but political necessities force them to play poker with international policies," he said.

The two greatest needs of our present day civilization are great "leadership and followership" he said in his address. "The Renewal of America."

"We are in a phase of national emergency. We must find an emergency leadership rooted in the twin soils of sanity and courage. The United States in this critical emergency languishes for a political, economic and social leadership."

Striking at the traditional Anglo-Saxon policy of "muddling through," Dr. Frank said he had no fear that America would not emerge from the depression. "We shall go through to a sounder political and economic basis than ever before but we shall not do it by muddling," he said. "The complicated society of 1932 will not tolerate leadership that muddles."

Dr. Frank said he could name "a dozen men" who could lead the nation out of the depression if they "could follow along the path they know is best." He said, however, that the small business man "would set them down as radicals. No one knows how much potential leadership is held back by the inability to swing the majority."

A more comprehensive union between business and politics was one of Dr. Frank's pleas. "The business and political leadership has its appointment with destiny and sooner or later we as voters will realize we cannot endure the dangers of a political leadership pulling in one direction and an economic leadership in another."

In his conclusion, Dr. Frank struck an ominous note in the threat of revolution. He warned that "there is a growing army of victims of our ec-

onomic insecurity that can be recruited if a business leadership persistently remains recreant to economic stabilization. Slander and jail sentences will provide a futile answer to communism or any other kind of "ism." When a great individualism results in ragged individuals it is time to stop and think. The only answer to communism is competent capitalism."

Citations Given for 11 Honorary Degrees

(Doctor of Letters)

JOHN W. BEAUMONT left this campus, by graduation, in 1882. After leaving college, he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1886, opening an office in Detroit soon thereafter. Since 1888 he has been the senior member of the law firm of Beaumont, Smith, and Harris. In 1912 he was elected a member of the Michigan State Board of Agriculture which position he held until 1921. During these nine years of service his wise counsel and keen judgment were of invaluable assistance. The Beaumont tower which marks the site of the first building in the country devoted to instruction in agriculture will stand as a lasting reminder of the generosity of both Mr. Beaumont and his wife who jointly made the gift.

CHARLES MCKENNY is another alumnus whom the College is especially happy to honor, having graduated with the class of 1881. He later received the degrees of bachelor of arts and master of arts from Olivet college and a second master's degree from the University of Wisconsin. For a time he served as instructor and as professor at Olivet college, then as principal of Mt. Pleasant Normal school and later as president of the Milwaukee Normal school. In 1921 he became president of the Michigan State Normal college at Ypsilanti. He has contributed to educational literature both as an author and editor, and has several times been honored with the presidency of state and national educational societies. As a teacher, and educator, and an administrator he has made for himself an enviable reputation in both state and national educational circles.

DWIGHT BRYANT WALDO attended Michigan State college from 1881 to 1883, then transferred to Alma college where he received the degrees of bachelor of philosophy in 1887 and master of arts in 1890. He spent two years at Beloit college in Wisconsin as professor of history. In 1892 he became professor of history and economics at Albion college, and in 1899, principal of the State Normal school at Marquette. In 1904 Western State Teachers college was fortunate in securing him as its president. Dr. Waldo is one of the leaders in the field of education in the State of Michigan. Under his efficient administration Western State Teachers college has won for itself a prominent place among similar institutions of the country.

(Doctor of Science)

LAWRENCE TWILEY CLARK, after graduation from this college in 1904, was appointed research worker in the laboratories of Parke, Davis and company of Detroit. He maintained his connection with this company in increasingly important capacities until in 1929 he was made managing director of the research and biological laboratories. He is author and co-author of numerous articles dealing with various phases of his work in research. Mr. Clark's achievements in his special field, bacteriology, have been of great scientific value and benefit, especially to the live stock interests of the state.

LYMAN JAMES BRIGGS received the degree of B. S. from this college in 1893, the degree of M. S. from the University of Michigan in 1895, and the degree of Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins university in 1901. He served as physicist of the bureau of soils in the U. S. Department of Agriculture from 1896 to 1907, when he was placed in charge of biological investigations of the bureau of plant industry. Since 1920, he has been physicist in chief of the division of mechanics and sound in the U. S. bureau of standards. Mr. Briggs, together with his associate, Dr. Schantz, did valuable work on the problem of physics and

physiology of plants in dry areas, and he is now carrying on investigations in the bureau of standards on various phases of aeronautics and aerodynamics. He is a member of a number of scientific societies, and, among other honors, has shared the Magellan Medal.

RICHARD A. SMITH, state geologist of Michigan, was graduated from the University of Michigan with the degrees of B. A. and M. A. From 1909 to 1911 he was graduate assistant in the department of geology and mineralogy of the University of Michigan. In 1911 he became assistant state geologist of Michigan, and in 1919 was appointed to his present position. Mr. Smith is the author of numerous publications relating to the geology of Michigan; his report on the limestones of the state is a recognized authority on this subject. He has also been instrumental in the development of the oil industry of Michigan, and has rendered valuable service in drafting numerous measures dealing with the conservation of the natural resources of the state.

(Doctor of Forestry)

CHRISTOPHER M. GRANGER entered the U. S. Forestry Service following his graduation here in 1907. His work brought him in charge of all the forests of Colorado, Wyoming and part of California. During the World war he served with the U. S. forces in France, reaching the rank of Major of one of the engineering divisions. In 1924 he became regional forester in charge of all the forests of the Pacific Northwest. In 1929 he was selected to organize and direct the greatest piece of forest research ever attempted—a forestry inventory of the United States. As evidence of the high esteem in which he is held by professional foresters Mr. Granger is now president of the Society of American Foresters.

(Doctor of Agriculture)

L. WHITNEY WATKINS was graduated from this institution in 1893. Since graduation he has been one of Michigan's most prominent leaders in agricultural activities. Mr. Watkins has twice served as a member of the State Board of Agriculture, his first term extending from 1899 to 1905, the second term from 1919 to 1931, a period of eighteen years of efficient and loyal service. From 1924 to 1928 he served the State of Michigan as commissioner of agriculture and contributed valuable aid in the development of that branch of public service.

JOHN CLARK KETCHUM, member of Congress from the fourth district of Michigan ranks high among those men who have contributed to the advancement of agriculture. His interest was early shown in his connection with the Grange, being honored with the post of Master of the State Grange from 1912 to 1920. From 1917 to 1921 he served as lecturer of the National Grange. As Congressman he



—Courtesy Wisconsin Alumnus
DR. GLEN FRANK
Commencement Day Speaker

has further demonstrated his interest in agriculture through his instrumentality in securing the enactment of the Gooding-Ketchum seed law and the Capper-Ketchum extension act, both of which have been of incalculable benefit to agriculture throughout the country.

(Mechanical Engineer)

HORACE T. THOMAS after some years of training and practical experience in his native New England state, entered the engineering course of this institution and was graduated in 1901. After graduation he was employed by the Olds Motor Works, first in Detroit, then later in Lansing. In 1903 he became chief engineer of the Reo Motor Car company. He remained in this position until forced by illness three years ago to take a less active post. He is now vice-president and director of the Reo Motor Car company. One of the outstanding achievements of Mr. Thomas was designing the first Reo automobile. He has designed and patented many valuable automobile parts and accessories.

(Master of Home Economics)

FLORENCE LOUISE HALL was graduated from this institution in 1909. For several years she taught mathematics and home economics in the high schools of this state. In 1917 she became a member of the home economics staff of Pennsylvania State college, continuing her work until 1922 when she received an appointment in the bureau of dairy industry at Washington. In 1928 she again entered the extension field as supervisor of home economics in the twelve Eastern states, which position she now holds.

Pauline Scott Writes Interesting Juvenile Book

FORMER students at Michigan State college will be greatly interested to learn of the publication of a juvenile book, *The Pink Porcelain Pipe*, by Pauline Scott, class of 1928. The book was issued by Dorrance & company.

Although the story is addressed primarily to children who are at the age when it is quite natural to believe in dragons, mysterious magicians, and fair princesses, the mature reader, especially the one of sensitive imagination, will find much to relish.

The Pink Porcelain Pipe, as the title indicates, is concerned with a pipe, not a brown, tobaccoey briar, nor a Missouri corncob, but a magic pipe fashioned from pink porcelain by Old Crokipo, the Porcelain Maker, who took one hundred years and one hundred days to complete this great labor. Then, at his moment of triumph, the pipe is stolen by the Mysterious Magician Mooka. Tompa the Tinker goes in pursuit of the evil magician, because the burden of his years has made Old Crokipo too infirm to leave his shop, and it is the series of adventures suffered and enjoyed by Tompa in which he encounters such curious characters as Old Oga of the Tricky Treadle, Han-nomar, the Once Happy Princess, and even the Absent-Minded King Adel himself, that constitutes the story.

The narrative is notable for its freedom from the labored fancifulness of many juveniles, wherein the writers make it painfully apparent that they are "writing down" to their readers; instead, Miss Scott's style of writing is marked by an easy, natural whimsicality and a rich inventiveness that is uncommon, and which make of this story something which children will delight to read.

Statistical Table of Enrollment at M. S. C. for Past Ten Years

YEAR	Agriculture	Engineering	Home Economics	Forestry	Veterinary	Applied Science	Liberal Arts	Physical Education	Men	Women	Total
1919-20	532	467	351	40	35						1,424
1920-21	505	543	432	59	32	122					1,692
1921-22	509	535	402	70	42	159			1,270	447	1,714
1922-23	466	469	398	64	36	258			1,236	445	1,688
1923-24	395	490	349	60	43	262	335		1,397	537	2,032
1924-25	394	484	379	61	34	284	716		1,659	693	2,493
1925-26	353	532	379	70	42	259	881	13	1,781	748	2,665
1926-27	356	538	384	70	44	262	901	13	1,806	762	2,719
1927-28	402	572	407	54	48	273	1,046	79	2,006	875	2,883
1928-29	381	562	423	72	59	223	1,033	137	1,978	912	2,890
1929-30	403	630	466	58	69	234	1,091	157	2,105	1,003	3,108
1930-31	423	657	457	53	88	253	1,104	176	2,165	1,043	3,208

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Old Grads Feted at Patriarchal Dinner

FIFTY years out of college entitles one to receive the title of "Patriarch" while visiting the Campus on Alumni Day.

The 75th anniversary patriarchal dinner was remarkable from the large number of classes represented. Beginning in the early years, there was present Joseph Warren Gunnison, '66, Daniel Strange, '67, Charles Garfield, '70, Henry Haigh, '74, E. D. Brooks and Wm. Caldwell, '76, F. S. Kedzie, '77, Frank E. Robson, '78, Clifton B. Charles, '79, Frank A. Gulley, '80, D. S. Lincoln, and J. F. Root, '81; then the golden anniversary class of '82 represented by: Liberty Hyde Bailey, Alfred J. Chappell, Lewis B. Hall, Edwin A. Murphy, Wm. L. Snyder, and Mrs. Alice Weed Coulter, secretary of the class, while additional alumni guests were Frank F. Rogers, '83, E. L. Smith, and Harris E. Thomas, '85, and H. W. McArdle, '87.

No after dinner speeches were permitted, just a happy gathering of friends who had no after dinner fear of unsuppressed oratory. President R. S. Shaw represented the College at the luncheon.

Come Back for HOMECOMING, Nov. 3.



B. L. HEWETT, '24

—for the third consecutive year won low medal in the Alumni Day golf tournament. Sixty men competed in the match and three dozen golf balls were well distributed as prizes.

Send your \$2.50 for association membership Now!

Michigan Rates High on Reforestation

FIGURES just released by the Federal government show that close to twenty-four million forest trees were planted in Michigan last year. Of these two million and a half were planted on state-owned land.

According to Professor P. A. Herbert of the forestry department of Michigan State college, Michigan and New York were the only states to plant more than nine million trees last year, Michigan planting about one-quarter of the total planted in the entire country.

"However," states Professor Herbert, "while we in Michigan should be elated at our record we should not lose sight of the fact that we still have a tremendous area requiring reforestation. All the forest trees planted in Michigan last year did not reforest more than 40,000 acres and it is estimated that we have approximately 5,000,000 acres that require artificial reforestation and so at the present rate of planting it would still take 500 years to complete the work."

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Spartan Sports Review

MICHIGAN STATE'S baseball team, opening the season with more potential force than in most year's, met Old Man Bad Fortune in head-on collision during the course of the season, and wound up with one of its most unsuccessful years in the history of Coach John Kob's tutelage. Ten wins and thirteen losses were chalked up on the Spartan scoreboard at the close of the spring term.

In fact, only seven games were won during the regular season, since three of the wins were garnered on the southern practice trip. The Kob's nine boast victories over Iowa, Notre Dame, and Chicago, but let the season close without a win over their ancient rivals, the University of Michigan.

Additional victories were scored over St. Viators, Central State Teachers college, and Hillsdale college, while the red ledger carried losses to Luther college, Michigan, Notre Dame, Ohio university, Central State Teachers, and two to Michigan State Normal and Western State Normal.

SQUAD LACKED PITCHERS

LACK of competent pitchers was probably the outstanding fault of the Spartan team this year, since Charley Griffin, ace southpaw, was the only reliable moundsman. On some occasions, the squad's fielding was considerably below par. After State's bitterly-fought sixteen inning 3 to 3 tie with Michigan it lost to Ypsilanti Normal 3 to 7 on May 7, in an afternoon

that was replete with infield errors on the Spartan side.

On May 12 Coach Kobs sent his men on the diamond in a different frame of mind and they trounced Hillsdale college 8 to 5. Rainy weather and cancelled practice periods failed to keep the State nine from performing its best.

Charley Griffin pitched his mates to a sensational victory over Notre Dame May 14. Trailing 2 to 1 in the fifth, the Spartans came through with four runs on a screaming double that cleared the bases. The game ended 5 to 2, State's favor.

On the home stretch, the Spartans faltered and let Ohio university through with a 10 to 8 victory, bad pitching accounted for the defeat.

WOLVERINES SCORE TRIUMPHANT VICTORY

M. S. C.'s first defeat to the Wolverines on the home field in four years followed when the Kobsmen let their defenses down in the ninth inning and lost 4 to 3. Loose playing in the pinches robbed Griffin of his support and the Michigan outfit was not slow to take advantage of the errors.

Taking the University of Chicago 7 to 6 in a Memorial Day encounter that brought hopes for successes the remainder of the season, the State diamond team lost its punch in its last

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two games and brought its losses to State squads up to five.

Numerous errors paved the way to defeat at the hands of Michigan State Normal on June 1, and to Notre Dame at South Bend on June 4. Western State Teachers closed the Spartan season June 8 with another trouncing for State, 6 to 4.

Weak infieldding and lack of team determination in the pinches was given by local critics as the reason for Spartan losses this season. In only two games, it is said, the first game with the Wolverines and the Chicago encounter, did the Kobsmen show their traditional fighting spirit.

OVERTIME GAMES CROWD COURT SEASON
WITH 12 victories out of 17 starts, Coach VanAlstyne's basketball squad can boast the most successful season of all State teams, this year. Michigan, Colgate, Cornell, Marquette, and Detroit went down before the "Flying Dutchmen" in a hectic season.

Five lengthy over-time games, four of them in a row showed the Spartan intention to win at any cost. And the climax of that spirit was in the Michigan game on the local court when State took their hated rivals down the line 14 to 13 in a game that went two over-time periods. The season closed with Van's boys worn out with lengthy encounters and suffering larger defeats than was consistent with their early record.

A smashing 110 to 21 victory over the University of Detroit led off State's track season to a good start. There followed the most surprising upset of the current cinder schedule. By a score of 65 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 65 $\frac{1}{4}$ Coach Young's thinclads defeated the crack Notre Dame aggregation after the latter had downed Wisconsin, Illinois, and Iowa in previous meets.

High places in the State Intercollegiates held at East Lansing, the Central Intercollegiates held in Milwaukee, and excellent showings in the National Collegiate meet in Chicago, made up the remainder of the season as far as track was concerned.

State sprinters and jumpers drew attention to themselves in June by being invited to participate in the I. C. A. A.

A. A. in Berkeley, California. All expenses were paid for seven Spartans on the coast trip, where outstanding runners from the entire country met.

CROWLEY DEVELOPS "IRON MEN"

FACED with one of the hardest grid-iron schedules in Spartan history, Coach Jimmy Crowley sent his warriors onto the field last fall acutely crippled by lack of reserve material and with ranks depleted by graduations. What might have been a serious handicap to some teams seemed to redound to State's favor however, for that same lack of material won for Crowley's men the title, "Iron Men," and brought them renown from coast to coast.

From cold statistics the season was not so bright. Five victories, three losses, and one tie was the record. Yet from the standpoint of national prestige, the team, coach, and individuals received more attention, was accorded more general applause than any in recent years.

On of the highlights was State's heroic tie with Michigan, played in a driving rain against the Big Ten champs. State's defensive record was better than any other Wolverine opponent, and its offensive record was bettered only by Ohio.

The Army game, played at West Point, lost by a score of 20 to 7, won M. S. C. plaudits from all over the eastern seaboard. To offset the pleasing Michigan victory came a bitter defeat at the hands of Detroit. Going down 20 to 13, the "Iron Men" were confessedly worn out by a long season. Syracuse, mighty eastern machine, inflicted a 15 to 10 defeat.

M. S. C.'s latest addition to the roll call of sororities, Beta Gamma, staged its initial social event June 4 in the Hotel Olds.

Four sophomores carried State's tennis squad to a new high this year. Nine victories out of eleven starts set a new all time record for Spartan netmen. Stanley Weitz, Grand Rapids, was the local Tilden, meeting only two defeats in competition.

The alumni association's annual spring term drive for senior memberships went over the top June 13, smashing all records for the two preceding years. Special reduced fees to acquaint the graduates with the association were offered the class of 1932.

From the hands of Major-General Frank S. Parker, commander of the sixth corps area, eighty cadet officers of the Michigan State R. O. T. C. received commissions in the Reserve Officers Corps June 13. A new feature of the review which saw the commissions awarded, was the introduction of a color guard composed of all graduating officers.

Alumni Day Visitors

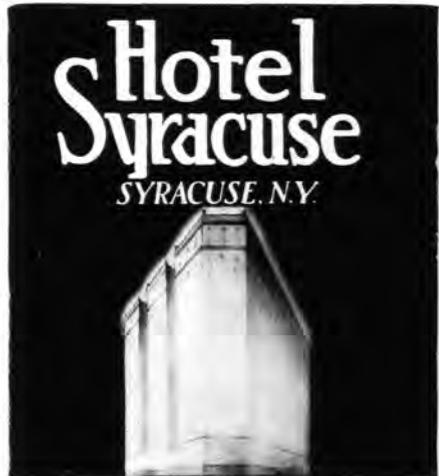
- '66—J. Warren Gunnison.
- '67—Daniel Strange.
- '70—Charles W. Garfield.
- '74—Henry Haigh.
- '76—E. D. Brooks, William Caldwell.
- '77—Frank S. Kedzie.
- '78—Frank E. Robson.
- '79—Clifton B. Charles.
- '80—Frank A. Gulley.
- '81—Daniel S. Lincoln, J. F. Root.
- '82—Liberty Hyde Bailey, A. J. Chappell, Alice Weed Coulter, Lewis B. Hall, Edwin A. Murphy, William L. Snyder.
- '83—William A. Behlke, Frank F. Rogers, Ella Wood Stevens.
- '84—R. J. Coryell.
- '85—C. B. Collingwood, C. Fred Schneider, Harris E. Thomas, J. D. Towar, H. M. Wells, Theodore O. Williams, Mark H. Smith.
- '86—Jason E. Hammond, Jennie Towar Woodard.

(Continued on next page)

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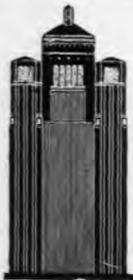
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'90—Charles E. Ferris, Jay R. McColl, R. Bruce McPherson, John W. Toan.
'91—William J. Johnson, A. F. Gordon.
'92—Howard B. Baker, George W. Davis, Walter D. Groesbeck, J. E. Hinkson, Mary Garfield Raymond, G. Elmer Ewing, J. H. Pennington.
'93—Luther Baker, Albert B. Chase, L. Whitney Watkins.
'95—Thomas W. Rockwell, Frank Johnson, M. G. Kains, Samuel C. Laitner, A. C. MacKinnon, James Mitchell, Chace Newman, Fred Sharp, Thorn Smith, I. R. Jones.
'96—George W. Williams, Dwight T. Randall.
'97—Albert T. Cartland, A. L. Pond, John W. Rigtierink.
'98—Myrtle Peck Randall, Dewey A. Seeley, George Campbell, Pearl Kedzie Plant.
'99—S. F. Edwards, Marie Belliss Johnson.
'00—Alice M. Cimmer, H. B. Gunnison, Harry S. Reed, E. W. Ranney, H. Ruppert, Mertie Underwood Smith, Arthur Lyons.
'01—J. G. Aldrich, N. A. McCune, F. L. Radford, H. T. Thomas.
'02—Clarence Christopher, Fred C. Fox, Mabel Bristol Yoder.
'03—H. L. Hall, Alta Lawson, Edna V. Smith.
'04—R. J. Baldwin, Clark L. Brody, Don B. Button, Lawrence T. Clark, L. H. Sanford, Harry E. Williamson.
'05—Bernice Jackson Gardner, V. R. Gardner, Pauline Raven Morse, Clyde W. Stringer.
'06—A. C. Anderson, Carolyn Ellsworth Edwards.
'07—George A. Brown, Harry L. Brown, Jay C. Button, Grace Smith Button, C. M. Cade, Arizona Wimple Calkins, Fletcher A. Gould, E. L. Grover, Helen Ashley Hill, Warren W. Hitchcock, Ralph S. Hudson, Ruby Newman Ludwig, T. H. McHattton, Ray F. Minard, Emil C. Pokorny, Lyle E. Smith, Walter Warden, H. B. Weeks, A. W. Wilson, George A. Burley, C. M. Granger.
'08—Bess Covell Gould, E. C. Krehl, Lura Godfrey Rigtierink, Mabel Mosher, H. H. Musselman.
'09—Gerald Allen, Florence Hall, Olive Graham Howland, C. W. Lapworth, R. R. Lyon, J. A. Mitchell, C. L. Nash, H. C. Pratt, Lucille Carney Rudzinski, Jessie Gibson Sargeant.
'10—R. G. Egerton, Mary Blanche Bair Lyon, Helen E. Pratt, Arthur P. Pulling, Claude E. Smith, O. L. Snow, Minnie Johnson Starr, E. Lakin Brown.
'11—Harry Lee Baker, J. DeKoning, Winifred Duthie, Z. C. Goodell, J. G. Hays, James H. McCutcheon, W. I. Millar, Edmund C. Sauve, Ralph W. Scott, Fuchsia Ryall Taft, Howard A. Taft, H. Basil Wales, F. G. Wilson, C. W. McKibbin, W. R. Walker, Floyd J. Gibbs, C. P. Thomas.
'12—Clinton V. Ballard, F. L. Barrows, Lucile M. Barrows, C. H. Dickinson, Frances Mosley Dickinson, H. Groothuis, E. E. Hotchin, Louise Norton Knecht, G. V. Branch, Josephine Hart Fogle, Marjorie George Ballard, Ralph Goodell, C. A. Stahl.
'13—Fanny Keith Kassulker, Raymond F. Kroodsmas, W. A. McDonald, Ruth A. Russel, Clifford L. Snyder, E. L. Digby, Arthur E. Warner, Mabel Goodell.
'14—Bertha VanOrden Baldwin, Lorena Fuller Beach, Ralph I. Coryell, Samuel M. Dean, Lloyd P. Dendel, Almira Brimmer Digby, Mary Ellen Graham, Margaret Holbrook Hartsuch, Bessie Andrews Hays, Jessie MacInness Prevey, Ava Garner Landers, Ellen Thompson, Mabel Tussing Barron.
'15—E. G. Amos, Bernie F. Beach, Theodora Hollinger Boucvault, Hazel Mundy Burke, Frances Hurd Dean, Elton B. Hill, George E. Julian.
'16—Allen W. Barron, Earl Beatty, Royal G. Bigelow, Herbert G. Cooper, Elsie M. Johnson, W. G. Knickerbocker, Karl H. McDonel, Alice Smallegan McLaughlin, Elizabeth Brown Pagelsen, Bessie Turner Taggart, T. B. Dimmick.
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'19—Margaret Holliday Snyder, Forrest F. Musselman, Ruth Musselman Fox, Zeneda Amiotte Blanchard, E. E. Ungren.
'20—W. K. Bristol, Beatrice Stewart DeMond, E. L. Karkau, Gertrude Babcock Karkau, Duane Rainey, Josephine Zachariah Shenefield, Roland A. Shenefield, Milton C. Townsend, H. R. Pettigrove, Bernice Lacy Rooka, P. C. Yull, Louise Larrabee Johnson.
'21—Annie Thomson Bristol, Catherine Craig Meskill, Geneva D. Null, Lee J. Rothgery, E. C. Sackrider.
'22—Jay C. Ackerman, Francis N. Bateman, Emerson C. Brown, F. T. Carver, Raymond M. Clark, Dorothy Yakeley Copland, Claude Erickson, H. L. Fleming, Arthur Flucke, Forrest J. Freeman, Paul D. Gibson, Mary Ann Gilchrist, Clifford W. Gustafson, M. J. Hamilton, James Hoekzema, C. M. Hough, Mildred Ketcham Houston, P. V. Howard, Marguerite Gunn Hunter, Wayne F. Kaltenbach, Eileen Seble Koopman, Harold Koopman, E. M. Melson, Mattie Vincent Morrison, Belle Farley Murray, Dorothea Atchison Nelson, Margaret Brown North, Ralph A. Paton, Neva Howard Pierpont, Ruth Kintigh Rainey, Donald G. Robinson, Ruth Sullivan Rowland, Thelma Haite Sanford, Alice Voorheis Snyder, Rufus W. Snyder, Dorothy Sweeney, Margaret M. Tower, John D. Walker, Mary Emily Ranney Whitelaw, Victor I. Whittemore, Joseph R. Witwer, Beryl Evens Woods, Robert Houston, Harriet Hooper Boonstra, Edward P. North, C. E. Brumm, L. H. Moore.
'23—Richard E. Buckingham, Marian Ward Clark, Helen Schmitt Erickson, J. A. Hannah, Charles Edward Johnson, Gordon Morrison, Margaret Keller Robinson, W. H. Taylor, G. A. Thorpe, Charles D. Davis, Anna Thomas Lacy, Norma Simmons Schram, E. P. Weamer, W. J. Ullenbruch, E. F. Sperling.
'24—Ruth Christopher Beebe, Janet Boyce, Lydia Brown, A. L. Copland, Dorothy Hubbard Laird, Edward Laird, Gladys Love, Bernice Randall Hough, Marjorie B. Kenyon, H. Irene Patterson, Clarissa Anderson Witwer, Donald Yakeley, Norma Robson Lacy, Frances Michelson, Roberta Hershey, Gordon Schlubatis.
'25—Frances Ayres, Roy Goodspeed, Max K. Hood, Arthur Howland, Loretta Sweeney Kaltenbach, Luke H. Kelly, W. B. Matthews, Grace Mitchell, Carl Schultz, Emily Perry Thies, Margaret Plant Thorp, Frieda Gilmore.
'26—Margaret Cawood, Walter N. Kidman, O. M. Liang, Richard P. Lyman, Ralph H. Morrish, Florabelle Lautner Straffon, Lulu E. Thomas, W. O. VanGiesen, Norma Staley Whittemore, Florence Yakeley, Ray Riggs, Marshall G. Houghton, Florence Pangborn Wakefield, Margaret Webb McBride, Harriet Holden Schlubatis.
'27—Gladys Kinney Baker, James Cotter, Paul H. Engle, T. R. Poster, Mark H. Frank, Doris Winans Howell, C. F. Howland, June Ranney Lyman, Leonard G. Morse, John T. Ott, Florence Patterson, Wilhelmina Sailer, Delbert TenDyke, Raymond Thayer, Ted Christie, Hazel Cobb Rather, Ruth Ketcham Sackrider, Robert L. Wilson, Howard Turner, Hildred Hart.
'28—Victor C. Beal, A. Ferris Bradley, J. G. Braybrook, Donald J. Bremer, Harlow R. Brigham, Ruth Andrus Brigham, Robert F. Collins, Dorothea Edmonds, Leon C. Greene, Frances Chambers Hewetson, Emmie Hyde, Ruth Peterson Kelly, Estelle H. Morse, A. Elizabeth Taylor, Marguerite Kirker Throop, Martha Wagbo, Donald J. Weddell, Ruth Tower Dean, Virginia Chase, Pauline Gibson Holmes, Walter W. Neller, Frances Harvey Neller, Fred Dittman, Margaret Sawyer Turner, Elaine Force, Arthur Bersey.
'29—Dorothy Mulvena Bradley, J. Burren Brown, Josephine Flinn, Grace Harvey, Donald McPherson, Cornelius Schrems, W. H. Sheldon, Louise Spicer, Carolyn Manor Thayer, Tod Leavitt, Lee-Irene Roth, Eunice Winans, Eleanor Nique, Gwen Packwood, E. R. Loew, M. F. Surls, Margaret Rainey, Henrietta Scovell, Pauline Massey, M. H. Strasen, Ruby Newman, Marian Mechelsen, Laura Colby, B. R. Neimeyer, Lucy Jones, William Younker, Ruth Mathews.

- '30—Warren Atkinson, Grace Bower, Frederick Burns, Effie Ericson, Kathryn Faner, Marian Finch, John A. Henry, Walter Histed, Luella Howard, Mary N. Jennings, Frances W. Lamb, Hattie Lucas, Shirley Mixer, Louise Morse, Mary Pennington, Adam F. Schuch, Paul H. Troth, Jr., Clara Tyler, Oliver VanDyne, Kenneth Vaughn, Ruth Walstead, Douglas Watkins, Frances Davis, Gertrude Morony, Edna Taylor, Ilah Hart Page, Donna Werback, John Dean, LaRue Miller, Edwin Wilcox, William Montgomery, Ford Growell, Val Anderson, A. J. Stroud, Arthur Smith, Nelson Voshel, Ray Jennings, Georgia Brown, Harry Johnson.
- '31—S. H. Alliton, Evelyn Bradley, Betty Forshaw, John J. Korney, James A. Krimin, Frederick E. Ludwig, Emmaline Rademaker, Henrietta Schmitt, Lucile Schnackberg, Laura Banasiak, Margaret Stevenson, Lawrence E. Bates, Edward Schneider, Fay Whelan, J. J. Clark, Earl Woodliff, H. E. Schells, Don Wilkinson, Betty Krause, Aseneth Minor, Howard Berkel, Howard Brigham, Phyllis Shassberger, William Edwards, K. H. Jepson, Genevieve Towar Ullenbruch, Pearl Perrin, Mable Altoonjian, Marjorie Altoonjian.

MARRIAGES

ATKINSON-ERWIN

Warren H. Atkinson, '31, and E. Virginia Erwin, w'33, were married June 18, at the home of the bride's parents in East Lansing. They will make their home at 335 John street, Apartment 4, Huntington, Indiana. Atkinson is chief chemist and director of research for the Asbestos Manufacturing company in Huntington.

BOTTOMS-ALFORD

Eric E. Bottoms, '30, and Ruth M. Alford of River Forest, Illinois, were married May 14. They are at home in Chicago at 7227 Sheridan road.

CLARK-BARNES

Arthur L. Clark, '30, and Ruth Barnes were married June 10, 1932. They are making their home at 1494 Calvert street, Detroit, Michigan.

HOUGHTON-POSTHUMUS

Marshall George Houghton, '26, and Doris Posthumus, '31, were married in the McCune chapel of Peoples church June 25, 1932. They will make their home in Highland Park, Michigan. Houghton is supervisor of electrical engineering in the Detroit Institute of Technology.

KELLEY-GOURLAY

Ward Kelley, '32, and Agnes Gourlay, w'33, were married in the Central Presbyterian church in Detroit June 11, 1932. They will make their home in Ann Arbor where Kelley will begin his studies in the law school.

MILLER-BLOOMER

Russell B. Miller and Helen L. Bloomer, both with '33, were married November 24, 1931.

SWANSON-ANDERSON

Carl Swanson and Neva Anderson, '27, were married in Elkhart, Indiana, April 23, 1932.

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ALBERT H. VOIGT, 1881

ALBERT H. VOIGT, '81, pioneer furniture merchant of Los Angeles, California, died at the family home, May 13, 1932, following a few months' illness.

For fifty-one years Mr. Voigt conducted a furniture business in Los Angeles and became recognized as an authority on furniture and period decoration. He was a charter member of the Los Angeles Y. M. C. A., a director of the National Title Insurance company, and for several years president of the Angelus Hospital association.

Loyalty to his Alma Mater was most expressive during the past few years when he served the M. S. C. alumni club of Southern California as its president. He cherished his college friendships, ever seizing the opportunity to entertain some out-of-town M. S. C. alumnus. He visited the Campus a year

ago to join with his classmates in celebrating their 50th anniversary of graduation. His last days were spent in memory of that pleasurable visitation. In college he was a member of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity.

He is survived by his widow, a daughter, Mamie Nevada Voigt, a son, Clarence Albert, two brothers and two sisters.

JAMES WILLIAM TOUMEY, 1889

JAMES W. TOUMEY, '89, former dean of the Yale School of Forestry, and a leading authority of silviculture, died suddenly of a heart attack, at his home in New Haven, Connecticut, May 6, 1932.

Dr. Toumey assisted in the botany department for two years following his graduation, later becoming professor of biology at the University of Arizona and director of the Arizona Experiment station. After a short term in the employ of the United States Forest service he went to Yale in 1900 as assistant professor of the newly organized forestry school.

Dr. Toumey held honorary degrees

from Yale and Syracuse in addition to the one from his Alma Mater. He was also a fellow in the Society of American Forestry, the highest honor granted by that society. He was recognized as the leading forester of the nation and was widely known abroad because of his researches in reforestation and forest tree growth. He was the author of many articles on forestry and wrote the only American text books on forest ecology and forestry nursery practice. In College he was a member of the Eclectic society.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Nanie Trowbridge Toumey, and a son Dr. James W. Toumey, jr.

JOHN THOMAS MATHEWS, 1883

JOHN T. MATHEWS, '83, prominent lawyer and farmer of Ithaca, Michigan, died at his home Saturday, June 11, 1932, of heart trouble.

Following his graduation from the College he decided to enter the medical profession but later found law more to his liking and was admitted to the bar in 1886. His entire professional career was spent in Ithaca.

Mr. Matthews was a civic-minded man staying very close to his own city but always identified with the organizations where he could live to the fullest extent in service for others. Of all his admirable qualities none was more appreciated by his fellow citizens than his insuperable optimism.

He is survived by the widow, and three children, Howard of Alma, Eleanor (Mrs. Marshall Gorham) of Saginaw, and Frances (Mrs. Carroll Betts) of Ithaca.

ALBERT N. BATEMAN, 1892

Albert N. Bateman, '92, for several years Ingham county surveyor, died at his home in Lansing, May 29, 1932. He is survived by the widow and two children, Frances N., '22, and Lucille Ione, '32.

OLIVER M. GREEN, 1920

Word has been received of the death of Oliver M. Green, '20, a Pontiac lawyer, in an automobile accident on March 26, 1932.

FREDERICA SHAW, With 1933

Frederica Shaw, this year a junior at M. S. C., died in a Lansing hospital, May 29, 1932. Her home was in Escanaba, Michigan.

EDNA RAY, 1922

Edna Ray, '22, passed away January 30, 1932, during an operation for appendicitis.

Miss Ray was a sister of Mary Ray Tobey, '18, and Donald C. Ray, '24. While in college she was a member of the Letonian sorority.

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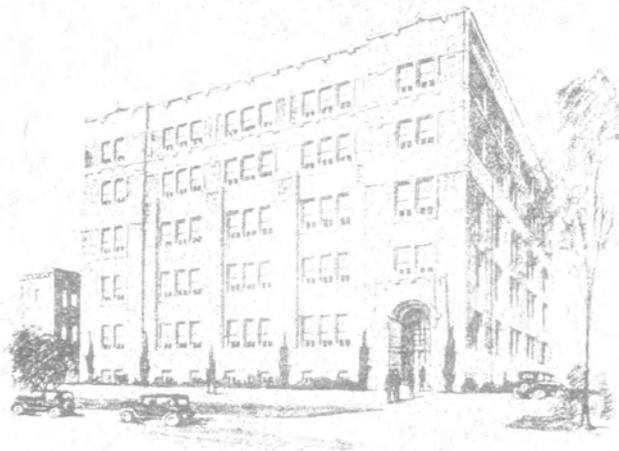
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