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WHY CHANGE THE NAME?

A Collection of Arguments Advanced For and Against New Title During Long Campaign by Alumni and Students—Question Now Before Legislature For Decision.

Whether the name of the College stands as it has stood for some sixteen years or is changed to "Michigan State College" with some certain amendments to that title, the campaign by alumni to effect the change has brought to light some hitherto but dimly known facts concerning the institution. It has emphasized the general character of the law under which M. A. C. has received appropriations from the federal government and under which it was supposed to have been operating. Just how close it has come to meeting the conception of the author of the Morrill act is a matter of doubt but that it is tending toward that goal is more evident each year.

THE STOCK ARGUMENT

Arguments advanced by the opponents to the change have been led by one statement, "M. A. C. has gained a reputation under that name which it cannot afford to lose. Alumni of its earlier days who have made their marks in the world of education and science would have done their work for naught in so far as the good of the institution is concerned. It was founded as an agricultural college, the first in the world, and must retain its name so that it may retain its fame."

This has been followed by assertions that M. A. C. would lose its federal appropriations were the name to be changed, that the College would lose touch with the farmers of the state and with its object as an agricultural center. That there is no reason why it should expand its courses. That such expansion tends to increase the cost of education through duplication of work given at the University of Michigan. Without doubt there are others of a similar nature which have been put forth but their general classification is quite well covered in these statements.

ARGUMENTS NOT MET

In the discussion which has ensued since the change was first seriously proposed some fifteen or more years ago, the main argument for the new name has been that graduates from other divisions than the agricultural are not represented in the name of the College and are at a great disadvantage in getting a start in life unless they confine their work to the immediate vicinity of Lansing. This argument has not been met by the opposition to the change, and no more has that of the opposition been met by the proponents. It has been a wordy affray with two sides opposed in argument but each has argued beside the point made by the other. Unless the student of agriculture could see the other man's viewpoint clearly he was not in sympathy with the argument and offered his own side of the case.

While the graduate of the early days of the College has argued that the name be retained as it was then he has failed to take into account that several different names had been applied to the institution. It was founded as an agricultural college, the first in the world, and must retain its name so that it may retain its fame.

FAME STILL CLINGS

It is true that the accomplishments of the graduates determine the reputation of a College. The name of the agricultural college of Michigan or whatever it may
have been called at the time noted graduates were in school was passed on to M. A. C. so that now they say that M. A. C.'s contribution to science and letters has been great because of them. It was the first agricultural college in the world and the division of agriculture works to uphold that honored heritage but all of its renown has been much more lasting than the original name and it has attached itself to whatever name the college bore.

There can be no foundation to the expressed fear that the federal appropriations for the College would not be forthcoming were the name changed. In one instance a college operated under the land grant act has changed its name four times and is still in healthy vigor. Connecticut found its land grant college a part of Yale university when the measure was first approved by the legislature of that state. Later it became the Storrs school of agriculture. later Storrs Agricultural college, later Connecticut Agricultural college. There are numerous instances of a similar nature throughout the history of Land Grant colleges and in no case has there been a stoppage of federal aid for the projects. Purdue and Illinois might be cited as instances closer at hand, if it be necessary to go out of Michigan to prove the point.

NO LOSS TO AGRICULTURE

It is unnecessary to discuss the matter of the College losing touch with agriculture, if the name be changed. Funds are appropriated for a specific purpose, the College will never relinquish this important function. We have only to point to Purdue, Penn State, Ohio State, Illinois, Wisconsin, outstanding in their work for the farm and the farmer.

As to the expansion of the curriculum, that is a matter of national and state law as well as it is a matter for the people of the state to decide. Demand should regulate the nature of the subjects offered and thus far, it has been the determining factor in the additions which have been made in the way of new divisions and the diversification of courses which has been brought about. Duplication is a will-o'-the-wisp which appears periodically. The late President Burton said to an audience two years ago: "Send your children to M. A. C., we have too many at Ann Arbor." There can be no harmful duplication unless one institution is injured by the presence of the other. Through the years M. A. C. has given many students the preparatory education necessary for professional work at the University. The two have never worked in closer harmony. They are complementary in scope and limitations imposed by legislative appropriations are certain to keep them so.

TECHNICAL WORK LIBERALIZED

The important question of justice to those who follow courses other than agriculture, or those closely allied, has never been answered. The answer has always been an evasion of some sort, there has never been advanced a sustaining argument which would justify an answer. The only one in use has been "M. A. C. was founded as an agricultural college, you engineers must establish its ascendancy as an engineering college" which left the burden with the other man and failed to meet the issue involved.

In the past few years there has been a demand for a liberalization of technical courses, and a more insistent demand for general arts and science courses. Enrollment figures of colleges and universities bear out the statement that general courses are much more strongly preferred by the youth of today than is the technical course. Technical societies have recommended that liberal educations be made an object of technical schools. To meet the demand the applied science and liberal arts divisions were instituted and the engineering administration course offered to engineering students as a measure to better insure their success.

OBSTRUCTIONS TO PROGRESS

The progress of the College has been impeded by two things: a restricted curriculum and a restricted name, the former
is in a fair way to be removed, the name is yet to be made to fit the institution.

Of the four thousand graduates some three thousand have been graduated in the past fifteen years. It is in that period that the diversified curriculum has been the strongest, it is growing stronger each year. During the present college year less than one-quarter of the enrollment is included in that of the agricultural division. The proportion bids fair to grow smaller each year as the College increases in size. It is not true that M. A. C. has lost in agricultural enrollment over the past few years, as is often stated, and as is true with many other colleges of a similar nature. Ten years ago there were three divisions: agriculture, engineering, home economics. Those in college at that time will recall that all students wishing a liberal education or one in specific sciences were registered in the agricultural divisions. Now there are three divisions comprised of those classes of students, agriculture, applied science and liberal arts. The cry that agriculture is losing ground cannot justifiably be applied to M. A. C. in view of the facts as they exist. It has gained ground for while others were slipping back its purely agricultural enrollment has retained its strength, its experiment station and extension division have expanded in size and service to the state.

THE MATTER OF TRUTH

There might be added to these arguments the additional statement that as long as the name of the college remains expressive of but the work of one division it is untruthful, it is not doing its duty to the people of the state because they do not know its scope and possibilities, it is unfair to alumna, the student and the faculty. A college of science and arts is, in the abstract at least, a place where truth is sought, it certainly should exemplify its precepts by having a title which indicates its character.

Thus far there has been no answer to several points which were brought up early in this article. The matter of authority for the new courses which have been introduced, the question of duplication of courses, the question of carrying out the precepts of the founders of the institution. Some of these are included in the address of President Williams, first executive of the institution speaking when the College was formally dedicated on May 13, 1857. President Williams said: "We would begin with the farmer himself. It has been aptly said that the only part of European agriculture that has not been improved is the man himself who tills the soil. Now, there is where we ought to begin. The farmer ought first to be a sound man physically. He should be taught the laws on which his own life and health depend. He should have capacity for thought and action. Morally, intellectually, and physically, he must be a man before he can be a farmer."

A CHANGE IN COURSES

The early days of the College exemplified this program with a broad curriculum containing philosophy and letters to a large degree. It trained men in the fundamentals of science but agriculture in those days had not reached the stage of an exact science which it has reached today. It was during those days, according to those who oppose the change in name, during which were educated the men who made the College famous by their work. Later it restricted its curriculum to technical subjects, a tendency of the times. Only recently has it been brought about that broader courses more in keeping with the aims of the college were available for those who wished them.

THE BASIC REGULATIONS

So well does the original act under which the State accepted the terms of the Morrill act set for the aims and scope of the College that the pertinent section is reprinted herewith:

Act No. 140, laws of 1863.

An act to provide for the selection, care and disposition of the lands donated to the State of Michigan, by act of Congress, (Morrill Act), July second, eighteen hun-

(Continued on Page 344)
Members of the committee on M. A. C. in the house of representatives are now considering the request for appropriations for the biennium ending June 30, 1927. The needs of the College along material lines have been accurately set forth together with the reasons why they should be granted. The committee has visited the Campus and has been shown the conditions with which the administration must contend. It is inevitable that some of the items will be stricken from the list before the bill goes to the house for final passage but the apparent necessity for many of the buildings and improvements will undoubtedly carry them through.

The total asked is just short of $4,000,000 for the two years, representing the largest amount ever presented on a budget for the College. The most important reason for this is the lack of physical additions during the past twenty years, during which M. A. C. has witnessed a great increase in number of students and in the work demanded of it by the state. All colleges have found it necessary to add extensively to their physical plants in the years since the war because of the large proportion of high school graduates who now seek to continue their educations.

It is to be hoped that the legislature will grant the requests of the College to the greatest extent compatible with the income available so that it may have the advantage of adequate laboratory, classroom, and dormitory space to meet the demands made by a rapidly increasing number of students. The function of the College is determined entirely by the wishes of the people of the State. It is operating under a law which states that it shall "promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial class in the several pursuits and professions of life." Michigan's population is preponderantly industrial, for agriculture is an industry as well as the pursuits commonly known by that term. The clause places the mandate with the entire people, the College must obey their wishes, and offer the education they demand.

Those who find the time to read in this issue of THE RECORD the resume of arguments for and against the change in name will be interested in knowing that the college committee of the house reported out the original bill making the change but found the opposition so strong that the bill was withdrawn for amendment. The measure is promised better consideration if it does not leave out of the name the term "agriculture". Farm organizations flooded the legislators' desks with propaganda, resolutions by various organizations, editorials in agricultural journals, in one of which THE RECORD is pilloried for its stand on the question, and other material has been forwarded to the members of the house and senate. The proponents of the change have contented themselves with a more dignified form of making known their wishes, individuals to the number of several thousands have sent in petitions and have written personal letters to their representatives and senators in the legislature. The outcome will determine quite largely whether the ordinary legislator responds more quickly to requests from those interested directly in the proposition than to organized agitation. The next week or so will decide the fate of this effort to change the name, the legislature is due to adjourn on April 10. That it should follow the wishes of the alumni, faculty, and students of the College who have given the proposition careful thought rather than the demands of those who are not so familiar with the fundamental law under which the institution is operated is not open for discussion, what it should do and what it does sometimes follow divergent paths.
"Close Beside The Winding Cedar"

An operetta "Love and Whist" was presented by the music department at the Little Theater in the Home Economics building on Thursday, February 26.

Campus circles are stirred by the campaigns for the annual student elections scheduled for March 13. The usual list of positions are at stake and several close contests are in prospect.

A committee of bankers met with College officials on March 5 to discuss the part of the banker in aiding the farmer. Cooperative marketing, pure seed, and other projects were on the program.

"Thirteen Plus" a melodrama comedy in three acts was presented at the Little Theater on Thursday, March 5, by Theta Alpha Phi, honorary college dramatics fraternity. Professor Egbert Sylvester King directed the production.

Superiority in numbers has made the class of 1928 a troublesome problem for the class of 1927 to handle. It is charged by Campus leaders that the freshmen are not respecting traditions and living as they should. To make up for the default of the sophomores the upper classes have taken the situation into their own hands and will administer discipline, according to an announcement recently appearing in The Holcad.

In their first debate of the season the debaters defeated those of Marquette university, Milwaukee, taking the negative side of the question: "Resolved, that congress should be empowered to over ride, by two-thirds vote, decisions of the supreme court which declare acts of congress unconstitutional." T. L. Christie, '27, Lansing; L. R. Miller, '28, Lansing, and E. M. Chapman, '25, Cheboygan, made up the M. A. C. force. The debate was held in the Little Theater on the Campus, on February 24.

Editors of student publications took the platform at the People's church on Sunday evening, March 1, and discussed Campus affairs.

The Campus shivered when March approached with zero weather and blizzard tendencies but was comforted by the thought that such temperature is more fitting in March than it is in May.

Fred V. Shigley, '23, visited the Campus while returning to Rolette, North Dakota, after a brief journey into Massachusetts. Shigley is assistant to the state veterinarian of North Dakota and has a private practice as well.

Bohn Grim, '27, placed third in the 300-yard dash at the Illinois relay carnival at Urbana on February 28. Alderman, '27, was beaten in the trial heat by Locke of Nebraska who ran to the Conference record for the distance. Ripper, '26, placed sixteenth in a field of twenty-six runners in the 1,000-yard run. These three men were the only entries from M. A. C.

National religious leaders representing many creeds were brought to the Campus on March 5, 6, and 7, for the Christian Conclave which was instituted last year for the purpose of bringing about better cooperation among the various denominations. The program began with a mass meeting at the gymnasium on the afternoon of March 6. Appointments were made for those who wish to talk over personal problems with the speakers.

East Lansing has its own crime wave. The Fashion Shop at the corner of Abbot Road and Grand River avenue was entered on the night of March 4 by thieves who took merchandise represented to be worth $2,000. The Fashion Shop was East Lansing's first store in addition to the College Drug store. It was opened in 1914.
WHY CHANGE THE NAME

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dred sixty-two, for the endowment of colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts.

Sec. 8: It shall be the duty of said land grant board, from time to time, as money is received from the sales of said lands, to cause the same to be invested in the stocks of the United States, of this state, or some other safe stocks, yielding not less than five per cent annually, upon the par value of such stocks, and to keep the same invested to constitute a perpetual fund, the capital of which shall remain forever un

diminished; and the annual interest shall be regularly applied, under the direction of the State Board of Agriculture, to the endowment, support, and maintenance of the State Agricultural college, where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life.

CHICAGO WILL MEET APRIL 4 INSTEAD OF 14

Through an error the date of the annual meeting of the Chicago M. A. C. Association was announced in The Record as April 14. The meeting will be held at the City club, 315 Plymouth court, beginning at 7 o'clock on Saturday, April 4. Arrangements have been made by the association committee for a dinner and business meeting, scheduled to be entirely concluded by 9 o'clock following which dancing will be on the program for those who indulge while other varieties of amusement and entertainment will be provided for those who are not lured onto the floor.

The 1924 meeting of the Chicago association was held at the City club and the facilities offered there are ideal for this type of gathering. In addition the building is fairly close to the center of the city making it easily accessible. Election of officers and other business of the organization will occupy the attention of the members for a short time only. All alumni in or near Chicago, or who plan to be in or near the city on that day are urged to attend the meeting.

ENGINEERS TO CONFER ON FARM ELECTRICITY

Dean Bissell announces that a conference on the problem of extending electric light and power service to the farms will be held at the College on March 20. It is probable that a survey will be initiated at this meeting to learn some of the possibilities.

Dr. E. A. White, director of the National Committee on the Relation of Electricity to Agriculture, will be the chief speaker on the program which will begin at 10 o'clock and there will be a full discussion of the subject by representatives of the various interests concerned in the problem.

TWO MEMBERS OF STATE BOARD RENOMINATED

L. Whitney Watkins, '93, chairman of the State Board and Mrs. Dora Stockman were nominated for reelection to the Board at the convention of the state republican party in Detroit. Mrs. Stockman was elected in 1919 for a term of six years. Watkins was first elected in 1899 for a term of six years, he was re-elected in 1913 and again in 1919. Should he complete the term for which he will undoubtedly be elected he will have served on the governing board of the College for nearly a quarter-century. Watkins has been for two years commissioner of agriculture for Michigan, he succeeded John A. Doelle in that post who had also served for a short time as a member of the State Board. Doelle's predecessor was H. H. Halladay, now secretary of the State Board of Agriculture.
NOTRE DAME SQUAD SWAMPS VARSITY

Green and White Team Fails to Show Teamwork or Individual Play Up to Standard—Overtime Contest Taken From Oberlin by Two Points.

By outscoring the visitors by two points in the overtime period the varsity basketball squad took the game from Oberlin on the East Lansing court on February 28. The final totals were M. A. C. 29, Oberlin 27. Richards, MacMillan and Robinson accounted for most of the points made by the Green and White.

The starting lineup had Mason at center, Marx and Frederick at the guards and Hackett and Nuttila at forward. This combination allowed Oberlin to pile up a 17 to 11 lead in the first half. When Robinson, Richards and MacMillan entered the game they made up enough points to have the score tied at the close of the regular playing time. In the extra period MacMillan made two baskets from the floor and Frederick and Robinson added a point each on free throws while the visitors were making four points.

The summary:

M. A. C. | FB | FT | PF | TP
---|---|---|---|---
MacMillan, rf | 22 | 16 | 10 | 29
Hackett, If, rf | 2 | 0 | 1 | 4
Richards, If | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6
MacMillan, If | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6
Mason, c, If | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0
Robinson, c | 4 | 1 | 2 | 9
Marx, rg | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0
Frederick, lg | 1 | 4 | 1 | 6

OBERLIN | FB | FT | PF | TP
---|---|---|---|---
Sullivan, rf | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3
Leahy, If | 3 | 2 | 0 | 8
Weber, c | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3
Butler, rg | 3 | 2 | 1 | 8
McPhee, lg | 2 | 0 | 2 | 5

Missed fouls: Leahy (1), Weber (2), Butler (1), McPhee (1); Nuttila (1), Hackett (3), Robinson (4), MacMillan (1).

Whether it was a lack of observance of training rules, dissatisfaction among the members of the team, disregard of instructions or a dozen other reasons which caused it the Notre Dame-M. A. C. basketball game, usually the big feature of the court season, was little more than a travesty when the two teams met at the gymnasium on March 4. The score is of little consequence but for the benefit of those who demand statistics the final figures on the board were M. A. C. 10, Notre Dame 42. MacMillan scored six of the points made by his team and the others were spread among Robinson, Marx and Hultman.

It may have been that the Notre Dame team played a world beating game but Franklin college beat Notre Dame twice this season and failed to register anywhere near so heavily as did the Notre Dame aggregation in its two tilts with the M. A. C. five. Coach Kobs used eleven men in an attempt to draw out some resemblance of team play but the players passed the ball raggedly, failed to hold it when it was passed to them and shot at the basket but not through it. An offensive by Notre Dame, and they followed each other in rapid succession, was invariably successful. Accustomed to seeing the best game of the year when this contest appears on the program spectators crowded the gymnasium and saw basketball but it was played by one team.

The summary:

M. A. C. | FB | FT | PF | TP
---|---|---|---|---
MacMillan, rf | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6
Hackett, If | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0
Mason, If | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4
Marx, If | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1
Nuttila, (C), If | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0
Robinson, c | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2
Cole, c | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0
Richards, rg | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0
Hultman, rg | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1
Fredericks, lg | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0
Kidman, lg | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0

Missed fouls: Leahy (1), Weber (2), Butler (1), McPhee (1); Nuttila (1), Hackett (3), Robinson (4), MacMillan (1).
NOTRE DAME  

Xyikos, rf ..........  5  4  2  14  
Edwards, rf ..........  0  2  0  2  
Crowe, lf ..........  5  0  0  10  
Dienhart, lf ..........  0  0  0  0  
McNally, c ..........  2  1  3  5  
Mahoney, c ..........  2  0  1  4  
Kizer, rg ..........  1  1  2  3  
Dalman, rg ..........  1  0  0  2  
Conroy, lg ..........  1  0  1  2  
E. Crowe, lg ..........  0  0  0  0  

Missed fouls: MacMillan (1), Marx (1), Robinson (2), Fredericks (1), Nuttila (1); Xyikos (2), McNally (1), Mahoney (1).

In a meet at South Bend, the M. A. C. swimming squad lost to the Notre Dame webfeet, 49 to 15, failing to score first in a single event.

The summary:


Fancy diving—Won by McCaffrey, Notre Dame; Richmond, M. A. C., second; Bordeaux, M. A. C., third.

40-yard free style—Weibel, Notre Dame, first; Purdy, M. A. C., second; Alvarez, Notre Dame, third. Time 21.7 seconds.

Plunge for distance—Won by Seivers, Notre Dame; Porter, M. A. C., second; Houpert, Notre Dame, third. Distance—60 feet. Time—30 seconds.

220-yard free style—Won by Hudson, Notre Dame; McCaffery, Notre Dame, second; Collett, M. A. C., third. Time 2:45 4-5.

100-yard breast stroke—Won by Rhodes, Notre Dame; McKeinan, Notre Dame, second; Eckerman, M. A. C., third. Time 1:32 2-4.

Another way which has been opened to the student wishing to earn his college expenses is through the R. O. T. C. For the fall term the 123 men who elected advanced military training received a total of $3,653.10 or $29,709 each, commutation of rations. These students also are given uniforms and funds are provided for their upkeep.

INTRA MURAL SPORTS

DRAW MANY STUDENTS

Intra-mural athletics have established their popularity this season as the rivalry between the various teams, societies and classes well testifies. With the beginning of the fall term the athletic department, in collaboration with the Pan-Hellenic Councils, outlined a comprehensive schedule of inter-class and inter-society sports of all kinds. At the present time many of the schedules are nearing a close, especially basketball, which has the attention of the classes as well as the societies.

An innovation this year is the subdivision of the classes themselves. The increasing student body has made this action possible. Now, instead of just competition between the classes, there is also that involving the four major courses given at the college, which increases from four to sixteen the number of participating teams for every sport. The four courses include agriculture, engineering, science and arts, each of which in turn is divided into the four classes. For a time it was thought that this increase in participation would consume too much time considering that so many students would also take part in society events. But the contrary proved out, as there is equally as much enthusiasm over class games as there is in those between fraternities.

In addition to basketball, inter-society bowling is also drawing to a close. The inter-class and inter-society track meets have been staged.

It is a safe estimate that fully 80% of the men students are actively engaged in physical sports. A redeeming feature of the new status of inter-class games is the extended opportunity that it gives to those not members of fraternities. The latter are in great evidence this year, due to the larger enrollment without any increase in the number of societies.
"I am not certain as to the exact date of attending M. A. C.," writes Isabel Allen Thayer of Saginaw. "I was a student at the 'Michigan Female college, (part of the buildings are now of Saginaw. 'I was a student at the 'Michigan School for the Blind at Lansing), when the manager, Miss Rogers, died and the school was broken up, the property reverting to the state. I believe I was a junior, but the examinations for admittance was hard and we were put in college a grade lower than at the girls school. The board of the M. A. C. was said to be unfavorable to the admittance of girls and made the questions more difficult than for the young men. I was also a student at Albion college for a year at least, taking special work, but I cannot tell whether it was before or after my attendance at M. A. C. I have saved for nearly half a century several old catalogues, programs at commencements, and so forth. But in rebuilding my home two years ago, cleared out the attic of all such 'rubbish' which now I greatly regret. I could give you the names of many of the students who attended at the same time, the names of the young women first admitted are: (I copy an excerpt pasted in my scrap book). "The Lansing Republican says that the faculty of the State Agricultural College have decided to admit six young ladies to enjoy the benefits of that institution. Four have been examined and admitted as follows: Miss Mary Jones, Miss Belle Allen, Miss M. Bacon, and Miss Ella Broch. It is expected that Miss Sessions of Ionia, and a young lady from Grand Rapids will be admitted the coming week. The ladies are furnished with rooms upon the same floor as the family of Mr. Rockwell, steward of the college. In the future, if appropriate buildings shall be erected the number of women will be largely increased." I think this date should be 1871, as I find one program of commencement in 1871, and from the side comments which I made on it, should judge that I had been there long enough to become quite well acquainted with the participants. There are some mistakes in the quoted excerpt as Miss Hattie Dexter, also of Ionia, came with Miss Sessions and was admitted at the same time. Of course there are very many happy memories of that long ago time which were revived somewhat in a letter from Henry A. Haigh last year in soliciting the small help that I could give toward the Union Memorial building. I never cease to speak a good word for M. A. C." Mrs. Thayer is occupied with home, church, club, and Daughters of Revolution work in Saginaw, where she lives at 323 Sheridan avenue.

'78
E. O. Ladd reports that there is no change in occupation or address. He is at Old Mission, combining dairying with fruit growing. He says that Guernsey cows and cherries and apples are a good combination. His youngest daughter is a student at M. A. C.

James Troop is starting his forty-first year at Purdue. He is professor of entomology.

'79
Eva D. McBain reports from 435 Crescent avenue N. E., Grand Rapids: "Owner of summer hotel and resort property in Les Cheneaux Islands, a group of islands east and a little north of Mackinac Island in the northern part of Lake Huron. We have spent the most of our summers there for thirty-five years. Ralph S. McBain, '20, is with Kinsey & Buys, real estate firm of Grand Rapids."

R. B. Norton continues as treasurer of the Hill Investment company and secretary of the Arkansas City Savings, Building & Loan association as Arkansas City, Kansas.

'81
Carlota R. Dart is a consulting engineer in Chicago, living at 706 Greenleaf avenue, Wilmette.

E. C. McKee is living near Glendale, California, R. 2, Box 176. He is in rather poor health. He reports that he has heard from McCurdy, Bamber, and Clark, and hopes to hear from others personally or through The Record.

'83
Leslie A. Buell is a salesman, living at Holly, Michigan. For a short time after leaving college he was in the real estate and insurance business, and until 1916 lived on a farm near Highland. His son, Herbert J., graduated from the horticultural course in 1915.

William A. Bahlke was admitted to the bar in February 1889, and since that time has been practicing in Alma, Michigan. He organized the Alma State Savings bank in 1901 and is its president. He says: "Farmer all my life."

'84
C. P. Gillette's address remains the same, Colorado Agricultural college, Fort Collins.

'88
William A. Taylor assumed the duties of chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in 1913, following many years of service in the department. From 1891 to 1901 he was assistant pomologist, and in 1901 took charge of field investigations. He was made assistant to the chief of the bureau in 1910, a position which he held until 1913 when he took up the duties of the chief of the bureau. He has two children, Porter R. who graduated from M. A. C. in 1915, and Ritchie P. While
in college Taylor was editor in chief of the College Speculum. He lives in Washington, D. C., at 1,15 Gallatin street N. W.

Lyster H. Dewey is continuing his work of the past 25 years with fiber plants, developing improved strains of hemp by selection for the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., and Wisconsin. He supervises the work with fiber flax at M. A. C.; henequen and sisal in Porto Rico, and abaca in the Philippine Islands. His Washington address is 4512 Ninth street, N. W.

'89

Waldo Rohnert is a wholesale seed growers and orchardist at Gilroy, California.

David Anderson sums up his general occupations since 1889 as: “One year on experiment station, two years teaching, lawyer since.” The scene of his activities is Paw Paw, Michigan. Anderson has four children, two boys and two girls.

'92

W. D. Groesbeck reports “no news and no changes” from 210 13th street S. W., Washington, D. C.

Howard B. Baker is a physician in Detroit, Michigan, living at 4807 Hamilton avenue. He received his doctor’s degree from the University of Michigan in 1898.

'93

Philip S. Burnham has been in the railway mail service for 20 years. He lives in Alamosa, Colorado, at 512 Second street.

Henry D. Baker is engaged in banking, real estate, mortgage loans, abstracts of title businesses at St. Croix Falls, Wisconsin.

John C. Butler has a 400 acre stock farm near Portland, Michigan, where he breeds registered Percheron horses, Holstein cattle, Poland China hogs, Oxford sheep. He is a member of the various rationals societies which sponsor these activities.

'95

Since his graduation in 1885, Charles H. Alvord has engaged in a number of pursuits. He was superintendent of the college farm from 1898 to 1899. Then went to the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical college as assistant professor of agriculture. He remained there until 1902, when he came to Michigan to farm. In 1907 he was a member of the Michigan legislature. He returned to the Texas school as professor of agriculture, and in 1911 he was placed in charge of the agricultural development taft ranch. For two years after 1917 he was a field agent for the United States Department of Agriculture. He then went to San Antonio as director of the agricultural bureau of the chamber of commerce. This position he now holds. Alvord has four children, three girls and a boy.

'96

Robert Buck is a farmer and a newspaper man. For five years he was with Arthur Capper, (now U. S. senator) on his Topeka, Kansas, publications. He then went into an advertising business in Detroit. Soon after this he took over the publishing of the Richmond Review, and founded and published the New Haven Star. He sold the latter paper in May 1924. He lives in Richmond, Michigan, and is not married.

'98

“Statistician, Michigan Public Utilities commission continues to be my business or professional engagement as it has been for the past several years,” writes Edmund A. Calkins from Mason.

H. C. Skeels is assistant botanist in charge of seed collection and herbarium, office of foreign seed and plant introduction and distribution at the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. He lives in Takoma Park at 210 Holly avenue.

'02

Myrcele M. Canavan says that besides a few other things she is engaged in chaperoning a young lady. Dr. Canavan may be reached at 240 Longwood avenue, Boston, 17, Mass.

Oramel H. Skinner is a member of a partnership, Thomas & Skinner Steel Products company, manufacturing permanent magnets for electrical instruments, magnetos, etc. His address is 425 Harmon street, Indianapolis.

'04

Edward Ballbach is chief draftsman and engineer for the James Leffel & Co., of Springfield, Ohio. He has responsible charge of all work going through the factory pertaining to designing and engineering. He excites our curiosity by saying that he has one patent but has never exploited it. Ballbach lives in Springfield, Ohio, at 28 East Cassily street. He has three children, two boys and a girl.

'05

Arthur D. Peters is a division superintendent of the New York Central and St. Louis Railway. He lives in Chicago at 223 Coles avenue. Other roads with which he has been connected are L. S. and M. S. Ry. from 1900 to 1911, becoming assistant land agent in 1910; Lake Erie and Western from 1911 to 1922, land agent until 1913, special engineer until 1916, and then division superintendent.

Samuel H. Brower is in the retail dry goods business in Marshall, Michigan.

7941 Euclid avenue, Chicago, reached W. S. Jordan.
'06

Whitfield V. Ackley is managing a lumber company at Bangor, Michigan.
Howard C. Bucknell is farming near Centerville, Michigan. He has two boys, Kenneth aged 14, and Robert 9.
The general manager of the Detroit Sheet Metal works is Wedworth V. Baker, who has made some rather successful inventions along the lines of industrial ovens and ventilating systems. Baker lives at 4024 Hogarth avenue, Detroit.

'07

Myrtle Craig Bowen lives in Fulton, Missouri, at 519 Bluff street. She has recently taught in the public schools there.
Bertha Beal is farming near Adrian, Michigan.
W. E. Piper writes that Alma Kenyon Piper (w'09) is still practicing domestic science at 100 S. avenue, New Canaan, Connecticut. He adds that Mary Allen is an occasional visitor, and that Mabel McDowell was their guest a week or so ago. Piper is assistant chief mechanical engineer at the Dorr company of New York City. This concern operates as metallurgical, mining, chemical, and sanitary engineers.
Walter Warden says: "Still farming with my father (sp. w'77) on the farm near Rushton, Michigan, where we were both born." Warden is serving his fourth term as township clerk.
George Henry Ellis is with the Kentucky Hydro-Electric company working on the highest rock-fill dam in the world at Burgin, Kentucky.

'07

A. W. Wilson requests that his RECORD be mailed to 522 Yonge street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

'09

Bertha C. Cameron is a bacteriologist for the Parke Davis & Co., and lives at 2166 Newport avenue, Detroit.
Clarence E. Jacobs is sales engineer for the Cope-Swift company, 247 McDougall avenue, Detroit. His home is at 383 Glynn Court.

'11

F. C. Hecox is an officer in the army, and may be reached at the U. S. Custom House at Mobile, Alabama.

'12

Frank P. Cowing sends word that Alfred B. Mead may be reached at 4120 Chicago avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
Russell A. Warner is patent attorney for the General Electric company, and lives at Schenectady, N. Y., at 109 Avon road. He is the commander of the Schenectady Post 21, American Legion, and county commander of the Legion in Schenectady county. They have a good live organization which is doing things for the community. Warner has three children, Gertrude 9, Robert 3 1-2, and James 16 months.

'13

O. T. Goodwin is manager of the Michigan Producer's Dairy company. He lives at 138 Dallas street, Adrian.
Arthur C. Mason is engaged in work on citrus insects in California for the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and lives in Lindsay. He reports that Harold Fredericks was born February 15, 1925.
R. E. Kroodsma is living in East Lansing, at 643 Grove street.

'14

Hazel Ramsey is living at 211 E. Knight street, Eaton Rapids. She writes that Sada Anderson, '15, is head of the home economics department at the Normal college at Moorehead, Minnesota.
"The RECORD is my chief connecting link with M. A. C. and cannot lose it," writes George E. Smith. "Last year's football team seemed like old times and M. A. C. really came back on the map. I am enclosing a card doubling my previous amount on the building fund. It is a bit but perhaps will keep someone busy another day in completing the work." Smith is the field horticulturist for the Niagara Sprayer company of Albion, New York.
Lucille Titus Kohler lives in Ardmore, Pennsylvania, at 102 School House Road.
George T. Smith may be reached at 1138 West 33rd street, Indianapolis, Indiana.

'17

Otto Pino writes that they have just passed a successful year on their farm near DeWitt, Michigan. Their baby beef sold for a dollar per hundred weight more than the top notch market in Detroit.
Galen M. Glidden has been transferred to Mansfield as distribution engineer for the Ohio Public Service corporation. He lives at 43 Parker street. He introduces Barbara Ray as H. E. 1938.
Ralph J. Morgan has for his mailing address 432 Stahlman building, Nashville, Tennessee.
Anne Carson is in the laboratory of the Herman Keifer hospital in Detroit.
G. C. Dillman advises us that R. A. Beers is a resident road engineer for the State Highway department with headquarters at Galesburg.

C. E. Atwater is with the Michigan Potato Growers association at Cadillac.

Carleton Currie may be reached at 1011 E. University avenue, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

W. E. DeYoung is in Ann Arbor at 500 E. Catherine street.

Marjorie Williams is at Sage College, Ithaca, New York. She does not say what she is doing.

Robert Post has moved in Brookings, South Dakota, to 604 Eleventh avenue.

Neal Eenkell reports his address as 324 Prospect avenue, Shreveport, Louisiana.

Mary Ann Gilchrist is in Detroit at 1438 W. Edison avenue.

Harold Koopman has moved in Grand Rapids to 60 Baylis street, S. W.

Vera Benore is teaching home economics in the Santa Barbara, California, high school, according to a report from E. E. Gallup. He also says that Floyd M. Hazel is superintendent of the Lakeview consolidated school at Battle Creek, Michigan, and that Donald G. Reiman is the agricultural teacher in the high school at Croswell, Michigan.

Lucy Cole has returned to her home in Iron Mountain on account of the illness of her mother. She may be reached there at 212 West E street.

Paul V. Howard changed his address in Detroit to 12216 Washburn avenue.

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