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The Wisconsin Alumni Magazine

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THE WISCONSIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE is published monthly during the School Year (October to July, inclusive) at the University of Wisconsin.

SUBSCRIPTIONS—Including Annual Alumni Fees—\$1.00 a year, foreign postage 50 cents extra; life membership, including life subscription to the Magazine, \$30, of which nine-tenths goes into a permanent endowment fund.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS must be sent to the business manager before the 21st of the month to insure prompt delivery at the new address.

DISCONTINUANCES. Subscribers should notify the Association if they wish the Magazine discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for. If no notice is received, it will be understood that a continuance is desired.

REMITTANCES should be made payable to the Alumni Association of the University of Wisconsin, and may be by check, draft, express or postal money order; personal checks should be drawn "Payable in exchange." All mail should be addressed to

The Alumni Association of the University of Wisconsin, Box 1127, Madison, Wis

Entered at the Post Office, Madison, Wis., as second class mail matter.

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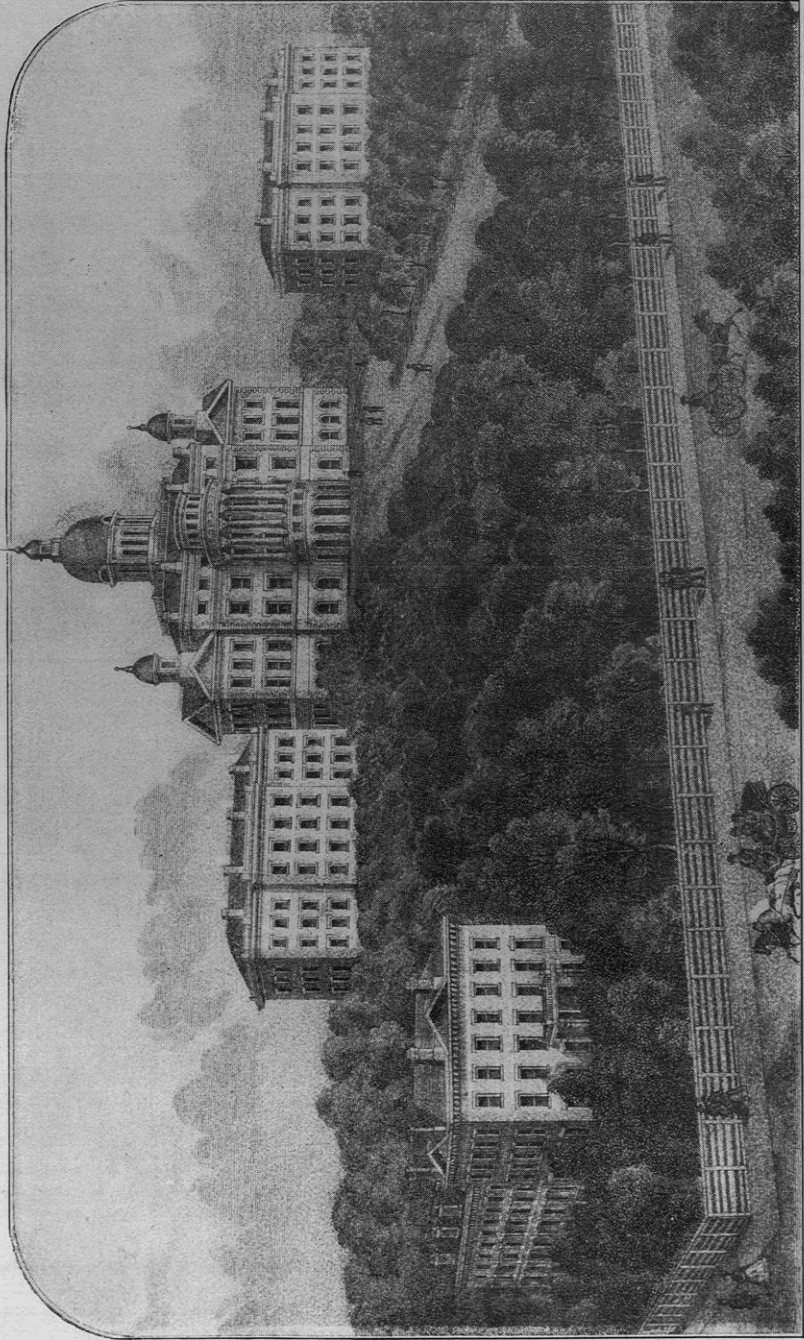
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Wisconsin Alumni Magazine

Volume XI

Madison, Wis., March, 1910

Number 6

THE CHAIR OF DRAMATIC LITERATURE

BY THOMAS H. DICKINSON

Associate Professor of English

THE recent provision by an Eastern theatrical producer of funds for the establishment of a chair of dramatic art in an American university serves to make pertinent a statement of the place such a chair could occupy in the organization of our colleges and in the service of the state. I have to thank the editor of THE ALUMNI MAGAZINE for his suggestion that such a statement be published in his magazine.

It will probably be granted without serious question that the drama has in all civilized times been closely related with the life of the people. Sometimes it has served merely for their amusement; more often it has reflected the spirit and voiced the thought of the time. It is the thesis of this paper that in the days immediately before us the contacts of the drama with the people will be more intimate than they have been for many years, and that its claims for recognition by thinking men will be found worthy of very serious consideration.

The last ten years have seen a significant change in the content and motive of the typical American plays. Whereas ten years ago the subject matter of plays was drawn almost entirely from the outworn theatrical formulas of the stage itself, today the subject matter of plays is based increasingly on themes drawn from domestic and public life. In treatment there has been a similar change. In situation, in character, and in dialogue, playwrights today are striving for a fidelity to nature beyond any that was sought in the technique of a generation ago. Slowly and in spite of many drawbacks American drama is becoming a sturdy factor in the literary interpretation of American life, and in the contribution to the settlement of American problems.

It is in recognition of this fact that those who are professionally interested in the drama have asked for the cooperation of the universities in pressing forward their work. They cannot complete this work by efforts within the limits of the stage itself. They have carried it to the point at which they must share responsibility with the higher organs of culture and education provided by society.

What can the universities do in raising the standard of drama in the United States? In attempting to answer this question it seems necessary first to explain that a Chair of Dramatic Literature does not mean only a Chair of Playwriting. Indeed for obvious reasons instruction in playwriting itself should be considered only a subordinate part of the functions of such a chair. The first service such a chair could render would be in raising the standard of average information as to the place the drama can occupy in the world of thinking men. The Anglo-Saxon peoples are far behind any Continental country in the respect given to drama as a moulder of opinion; and America is far behind England. Partly by heritage and partly by training the English speaking peoples have grown to look upon drama as a vehicle for frivolous amusement only. In France, Scandinavia, Russia and Germany drama has flourished in a far more significant way than this. There it has been the people's forum and the people's newspaper. That there is nothing inherently despicable in drama itself is shown by the fact that in these nations the keenest thinkers have not been ashamed to use its strong forces of popular appeal for the spreading of their doctrines and ideals. Such a place drama can occupy where it has skilled patronage. And an enlightened patronage is absolutely necessary if we are to have the better drama. To this end such a chair could work by expounding the principles of drama, by studying the place drama has occupied in social affairs in the past, and actually does occupy among Continental nations today, and by encouraging the composition of serious plays in our own country.

The matter of the general taste of the theatre-going public is by no means of mere abstract concern. It is well known that plays of the more serious and artistic nature receive scant support as compared with the lighter amusements. Classic drama has long been unprofitable. So also the best plays of the moderns are played at a loss. Henry Arthur Jones' plays can not be profitably played on tour in the United States. Sothorn produced Hauptmann's masterpiece, *The Sunken Bell*, at a great financial sacrifice, and was compelled to withdraw the play after a few performances on account of lack of sup-

port. Echegaray's *The Great Galeoto* failed dismally until it was produced in a garbled *Americanized* version. Who would dare to produce Maeterlinck in America? Turning to the work of our leading American dramatists the roll of the last eighteen months shows that at least three great plays have failed because we are not ready for them. Charles Rann Kennedy's *The Winter Feast*, William Vaughn Moody's *The Faith Healer*, Percy Mackaye's *Sappho and Phaon* failed because people didn't care to see such plays. Yet any one of them is worthy to stand high among the best of Continental plays. Already the critical tide is beginning to turn in their favor and in a few years we may see them received with more honor on the stage.

The universities can help much by supplying new playwrights. They can help no less significantly by cultivating the better taste for plays as carefully as they now try to cultivate the better taste for reading.

There are two channels through which the chair of dramatic art in a university might work in treating the conditions outlined. The first would lie in the careful study with the students of the history of English dramatic literature on the side of its production. We have had much of dramatic literature; we have had much less of the literature of the stage. Yet plays are not complete in the manuscript nor on the printed page. The words are but the symbols by which another art—the art of dramatic presentment—is built. Sometimes the printed play may be studied as literature without consideration of its dramatic qualities. But too often the purpose for which the play was written is ignored in this study. Too often also those plays which as plays reached real significance are quite ignored because they are not amenable to literary study. Gay's *Beggar's Opera* may be poor literature but it was very significant in the Eighteenth Century. When critics turned from the folios and quartos of Shakespeare to study the stage for which he wrote they found the richest mine of interpretation upon his plays that has been opened since his day. Such investigation of course should not be limited to the English stage. Completely to understand the stage in Restoration times, and after, the student would be compelled to spend much time with Moliere and with the Spanish dramatists. Certainly the history of the stage as a public institution both before and after Shakespeare presents a field of great richness to the student of human institutions.

The second field of serious study for such a chair would lie not in the historical past but in the active present of the drama. Feeble

beginnings in the better drama are being made in England and America, but these by no means measure up to the vigorous products of Continental thinking and technique. Until one knows the Continental dramatists of the last fifty years he is in the dark as to the meaning of the stage in world affairs. Certainly our people should not long remain in this ignorance. It should be one of the first interests of this chair to investigate and expound the place drama has occupied in the intellectual ferment of the last half century. Under its particular scrutiny there should come everything Europe has done in drama since Scribe. Ibsen should not stand alone as the solitary figure in a dramatic renaissance. With him there would be Villiers de l' Isle Adam, Strindberg, Bjornson, Echegaray, Giacosa, Hervieu, Brioux, Lavedan, Richepin, Hauptmann, Sudermann, Widekind, Gorky, Chekov, Cherkov, Andreiev and a dozen others, not excepting the English writers who have already paved the way for better things. Such study would indeed be in the field of comparative literature, and in so far as it was based strictly upon study of the originals would be outside of the powers of any but the most exceptionally well-languaged undergraduate. But in this respect it would not be more foreign in its field than most of the advanced courses in philosophy, and economic, social and political science, in which material is drawn from all tongues, and which present thought as a fluid which ignores the bounds of language and race. Indeed translation has been so active that many of the best modern plays are now accessible in English.

There is another type of activity which such a chair should set for itself. This would have to do with the study of the technique of plays and with instruction in playwriting. Study of technique is chiefly valuable historically and as exercise. It is usually found that by the time the principles of the technique of any art have been formulated the actual practice of that art has moved on to another point. Yet there are certain fundamental principles of dramatic effectiveness that are true in all time. Aristotle, who wrote in advance of the great mass of the art as we know it, probably did more in pointing these out than any one of his followers. Just what is the least common divisor among the plays of Aeschylus, of Aristophanes, of Heywood, of Moliere and of Ibsen? This problem has not been answered once and for all. The principles of dramatic effectiveness are quite distinct from the principles of literary effectiveness; and many of them are ascertainable. Here then also there lies a field for

critical endeavor that has been seriously neglected, in comparison with the active tilling that has been given the field of pure literature that lies adjacent.

Finally would come the application of these principles to the concrete efforts of the beginner in the art of playwriting. That it is the duty of a college to teach playwriting as freely as it now teaches prose composition no one would contend. But that there is a place for such instruction there can be little doubt. Year by year more of our playwrights are recruited from the universities. Whereas formerly the playwright was the actor who thought he had a story to tell, today the playwright is the student who thinks he has a message to give. All in all this is a promising sign of the times. The desire to write plays and to present them is not entirely frivolous. Its expression in our colleges is in accord with a spirit that is to be found in every vigorous era in civilized times. The question now is not "Shall our young men write plays or not?" The question rather is "What kind of plays shall they write and what shall be their models?" If the universities care to recognize the playwriting movement which already has some vigor among their students they can do much to direct the message and the art of the drama to higher channels.

HENRY WILLIAM OCHSNER

BY DR. WILLIAM SNOW MILLER

Associate Professor of Anatomy

ONE of my former students, knowing my fondness for books bearing on medical history and kindred topics, presented me last Christmas with a copy of the second edition of Osler's "Acquaintance;" a book, by the way, that should be carefully read by every medical student, every medical practitioner, and every medical instructor.

This second edition possesses several points of interest over the first, in that it contains three additional addresses delivered previous to the author's leaving this country to accept a professorship at Oxford, England. Each of these three addresses is interesting, but it is the second, "The Student Life," that is of especial interest to Wisconsin students and alumni.

Osler well says "except it be a lover, no one is more interesting as an object of study than a student," and he would make the student a fourth member of Shakespeare's immortal group.

Throughout the entire address one can see the love of a professor for his students—rejoicing in their successes, saddened by their failures, and grieving for those who through weakness fall into temptation and drop by the wayside. Near the close of the address he says: “Less painful to dwell upon, though associated with a more poignant grief, is the fate of those whom physical death has snatched away in the bud or blossom of the student life. These are among the memories of the teacher’s life, of which he does not often care to speak, * * * . As I look back it seems now as if the best of us had died, that the brightest and the keenest had been taken, and the more commonplace among us had been spared. * * * What a loss to our profession have been the deaths of such true disciples as Zimmerman of Toronto; of Jack Cline and of R. L. MacDonnell of Montreal; of Fred Packard and of Kirkbride of Philadelphia; of Livinggood, of Lazear, of Oppenheimer, and of Ochsner, in Baltimore—cut off with their leaves still in the green, to the inconsolable grief of their friends!”

In 1897 the work in my classes became too heavy for me to carry single handed. I therefore looked over the members of the senior class who were working with me and selected Henry William Ochsner as my student assistant. I never had cause to regret my choice. He had a kindly disposition and a willingness to receive instruction that but few students possess. With Ochsner mere suggestion sufficed: orders were unnecessary.

After graduating from Wisconsin he went to Baltimore to study medicine, and I followed his work with much interest. My relation with the members of the instructional corps of the Johns Hopkins Medical school was such that I had full information in regard to the work Wisconsin men were doing there. I was therefore not surprised when at the end of four years the report came back that Ochsner stood at the head of his class, and that the place was conceded to him by his classmates as well as by the faculty.

After graduating in medicine he entered the medical service of the Johns Hopkins Hospital and at once became a general favorite. But, alas! his zeal for his work undermined his health and made him an easy mark for the Grim Destroyer. Late in the fall of 1902, only a few months after taking his Doctor’s degree, I heard he had typhoid fever, but was given to understand the case was not serious. The shock was therefore all the greater when, just as I was sitting down to my Thanksgiving dinner, word came to me of his death. I could not

make it seem true. The day lost its joyousness and I could not, for the time being, see any cause for giving thanks.

But after all I am thankful for Ochsner, that I had some share in moulding his character and that he became the inspiration of so many fellow students. Of him it can be truthfully said, "He being dead yet speaketh."

Professor Osler in announcing the death of Ochsner said, so I am told, that he never had seen a young man who gave promise of so fine a career; and in his enumeration of those he missed Ochsner's name, as though it lingered very tenderly in his memory, comes last.

To live up to the standard of Ochsner has been the ambition not only of the Wisconsin students, but also of students from other universities, at the Johns Hopkins Medical school, and Wisconsin bids fair to continue the tradition.

THE GOLDMAN INCIDENT

BY PRESIDENT C. R. VAN HISE, '79

AS there has been some misunderstanding in regard to the relation of the authorities of the University of Wisconsin to Miss Emma Goldman on her recent visit to Madison, I desire to make the following statement in regard to the facts.

First—The university authorities had nothing to do whatever with Miss Goldman's coming to Madison.

Second—None of the meetings held in connection with her visit to the city were held in buildings over which the university authorities have any control whatsoever.

Third—None of the university authorities has taken any action which can fairly be construed as approving of Miss Goldman's doctrines. The only action which could possibly be interpreted as countenancing Miss Goldman's teachings was the announcement by one professor of a lecture to be given by her. Even this interpretation is unjust, since in the same lecture in connection with which this professor made the announcement he showed the fallacies of philosophic anarchism, in tracing the evolution of government from coercion to beneficent service, and in emphasizing the legitimate grounds of government in demanding the obedience and support of its citizens.

In view of these facts a great injustice is done the university by the implication that the university authorities sympathize with or give encouragement to the doctrines advocated by Miss Goldman.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL ALUMNI

BY NELLIE WAKEMAN, '08

IN the fall of 1883 the University of Wisconsin first opened its doors to students of pharmacy, it being the second state university to take up pharmaceutical education. Since the graduation of the first class, which completed its course in 1885, twenty-five classes, numbering in all 264 students, have been graduated. Of these, 18 have died, leaving in all 246 living pharmaceutical alumni. What they have done for the advancement of pharmacy in Wisconsin and for the furtherance of pharmaceutical education at the university, they themselves best know.

The criticism has sometimes been passed upon the university course that its aims are too high, that it educates its students away from the practice of pharmacy, that it turns out, in short, skilled chemists and botanists but not practical pharmacists. This is a harsh criticism, which, if true, would justify the druggists throughout the state in failing to give the pharmacy course their hearty cooperation and support. The best answer to this criticism, one that can not fail to satisfy the most exacting, is a glance at statistics. Of the 246 living alumni, 185, more than 75 per cent, are today retail druggists. How little their scientific preparation has unfitted them for practical work is shown by the fact that of these 185 pharmaceutical practitioners, at least seven were not content with the two years' course but took a four years' course leading to the bachelor's degree.

How the rank and file of Wisconsin's druggists look upon the pharmaceutical graduate of the university becomes apparent from the nominations made by the State Pharmaceutical association to the governor for members of the State Board of Pharmacy.

Seven years after the graduation of the first class the name of a university graduate first appeared upon the list of nominations, and before the first decade had passed a university man had actually been appointed. From that time, 1894, to this, Wisconsin graduates have always been represented on the State Board of Pharmacy, as many as four having been members at the same time. The Wisconsin men who have served as members of the state board, in order of their appointment, are: A. F. Menges, D. A. Taylor, H. G. Ruenzel, H. Peters, E. Williams and G. V. Kradwell. Of these A. F. Menges, D. A. Taylor and H. G. Ruenzel have been re-appointed for a second

term of five years. Unquestionably, Mr. Peters would have been reappointed had he not left pharmacy to go into medicine, while it is confidently expected that the reappointment of Mr. Williams will follow his renomination by the state association last June. Nothing could speak more eloquently of the opinion held of these men by their colleagues.

While the prime object of the school of pharmacy is to educate pharmacists, not physicians, it need by no means be ashamed of its record in this field, for, of the 25 per cent of its graduates not accounted for as practicing pharmacists, probably more have gone into medicine than into any other one calling. Twenty-two pharmaceutical graduates have thus far completed their studies at medical colleges and are now practicing their profession as doctors of medicine. While some of these left pharmacy because they were dissatisfied with the conditions prevailing in this calling, others took up the study of pharmacy merely preliminary to that of medicine.

It is related that, in an after dinner speech, a member of the university faculty some years ago alluded to a certain day as one of the proudest of his life, because he had just learned of the appointment of his son, a graduate of the pre-medical course at the university, to an internship in one of the larger hospitals affiliated with a medical college.

Now, it so happened that, at about that time, no less than four pharmaceutical graduates of the university had been appointed to as many out of six internships at the disposal of that same college, while a fifth had been appointed interne at one of the public hospitals of that city. This is, of course, exceptional; but it clearly shows that the pharmaceutical alumni have more than made good at the medical colleges. Indeed, some of these pharmaceutical alumni are held in such high esteem at the medical colleges that they have been given important positions as teachers. Among them may be mentioned C. A. Erdmann, '87, who has been for some years professor of anatomy at the University of Minnesota, and W. C. F. Witte, '97, professor of surgery at Marquette university.

Without taking into consideration the large number of pharmaceutical alumni who have held temporary positions as laboratory assistants, the school of pharmacy has supplied its full quota of teachers. In the order of their graduation they are:

Edward Kremers, Ph. G. '86, B. S. '88, Ph. D. (Goettingen) '90, professor of pharmaceutical chemistry and director of the course in

pharmacy at the University of Wisconsin. A few years ago he was elected the third president of the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties, following the two deans of the pharmaceutical education, Professor Prescott of the state universities and Professor Remington of the older colleges of pharmacy.

Carl A. Erdmann, Ph. G. '87, M. D. (U. of Minn.) '93, professor of anatomy at the University of Minnesota.

Alfred Vivian, Ph. G. '94, professor of agricultural chemistry at the University of Ohio.

William C. F. Witte, Ph. G. '97, M. D. (Rush Medical) '98, professor of surgery at Marquette university.

R. H. Denniston, Ph. G. '97, B. S. '99, Ph. D. '04, assistant professor of botany at the University of Wisconsin.

I. W. Brandel, Ph. G. '99, B. S. '01, Ph. D. '06, professor of organic and pharmaceutical chemistry at the University of Washington.

H. B. North, Ph. G. '02, B. S. '04, Ph. D. (Paris) '09, instructor in chemistry at the Case School of Applied Science.

Helen Sherman, B. S. '02, M. A. '05, instructor in chemistry at the East Side High school, Milwaukee, Wis.

The present instructional force at the university includes the following pharmaceutical graduates: A. G. Du Mez, Ph. G. '04, B. S. '06, instructor in pharmaceutical chemistry; Nellie Wakeman, B. S. '08, scholar in chemistry; G. A. Russel, Ph. G. '08, assistant in botany; W. H. Kendell, B. S. '09, assistant in pharmaceutical chemistry.

Other graduates of this department who have not gone into the drug business have entered the government service as chemists. Among these may be mentioned O. Schreiner, B. S. '97, Ph. D. '02, in the Bureau of Soils; F. Rabak, Ph. G. '03, B. S. '05, A. F. Sievers, Ph. G. '05, B. S. '07, and H. A. Whittaker, Ph. G. '03, A. B. '06, in the Bureau of Plant Industry; while Henry Schulz, Ph. G. '99, B. S. '09, in the Bureau of Chemistry, has charge of the government laboratory at Detroit. Nor is the State of Wisconsin far behind the United States Government in its recognition of the ability of pharmaceutical graduates as chemists, for in the state chemist's office we find A. E. Kundert, Ph. G. '01, B. S. '03, M. S. '04, as Wisconsin State chemist, with H. Klueter, Ph. Gr. '00, as assistant.

From this necessarily brief account of the pharmaceutical alumni of Wisconsin and of the work that they are doing, these facts, especially, become apparent: First, that the university does not educate its students away from the practice of pharmacy, but, on the con-

trary, fits them to be competent and successful pharmacists. Next, if for any reason one finds the practice of pharmacy distasteful to him or considers it to his advantage to leave the profession, other avenues are open to him. His preparation has been thorough and scientific and furnishes an excellent foundation for technical work or further study along the line of one of the allied sciences. Lastly, the graduate from the four years' course besides having his pharmaceutical training, always a valuable asset, finds himself fully on a par with the graduates from the other scientific courses of the university and equally able, with them, to enter upon and succeed in the line of scientific work in which he has specialized, be it pharmaceutical, chemical or botanical. Surely the pharmacy department, in the product that it has put forth in the last twenty-five years, has amply justified its existence.

ALUMNI IN THE ORIENT

(In Response to a Request for an Article on U. W. Men in the Philippines, the Following Letter, Dated Shanghai, China, December 11, 1909, was Received and is Here Published.—Ed.)

Dear Sir:

Your letter of October 7 has reached me after some delay, owing to its having been addressed to me at Manila. I have my headquarters at present in Shanghai, though I get down to Manila for some time each year. My time is divided between the Philippines, China, and Japan at present; was in Japan for about two months this summer.

While I was resident in the Philippines we started a Wisconsin club, not limited to men nor women of the university; but owing to the small percentage of the members located in Manila and the small number of Wisconsin permanent residents, the club was never strong nor active and died young.

My interests in the Philippines and my liking for the country still make me call Manila "home," though I have resided in Shanghai for over two years.

You doubtless know that E. B. Copeland, ex-'95, is now dean of the college of agriculture of the new University of the Philippines. Major Case, formerly city engineer of Manila, is now director of the Bureau of Public Works and chief engineer of the waterworks construction. These will possibly be items of interest for the alumni column. I am

rather out of touch with the Philippines at present, though I know there are a good many of the later U. W. graduates who have gone there in the past two years.

I occasionally hear of U. W. men in China. G. H. deMontigny is an engineer on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, located at Pukow, and Chas. Gaspar is also in railroad work at Canton. R. M. Talbot is in the Imperial Customs Service at Peking.

During the last year I have noted with much pleasure that several Chinese students have entered Wisconsin, and I have no doubt but that the Cosmopolitan clubs have been responsible to no small degree for this. The importance of having Chinese students in American universities can hardly be understood by one who has not lived in the Orient and seen the influence exerted by the returned student.

To look at the matter from a purely selfish point of view: every Chinese engineer trained in America is going to be worth thousands of dollars to makers of engineering supplies in America who are alive to their opportunities here. This point of view might be worth presenting to a few manufacturers in America with a view of securing scholarships from them for Chinese students.

Some eighteen months ago I wrote at some length to President Van Hise requesting some information as to the work being done at Wisconsin along technical lines by correspondence. I also asked what special provisions Wisconsin made for Chinese students, both in the way of scholarships and special entrance requirements. I receive a good many requests from Chinese young men for information regarding colleges in the States, and have advised a number regarding their choice of a college. I am writing Mr. Hiestand today for some catalogues and special information, and hope to be able to add to the number of Oriental students at Wisconsin.

When was the last alumni catalogue issued? If one has been published within the last three years I should be glad to have you send me a copy with charge for it. If none has been brought out so recently, can you send me names of alumni in China? The ones I have named in this letter, are, besides Bishop Bashford, the only ones I have in mind. It might be possible to organize an alumni association.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) A. R. HAGER, '97.

JOHN BASCOM

BY C. E. BUELL, '78

IF I were to name the dominant influence in our university thirty or more years ago I should sum it all up in the one word, "Bascom." What graduate of his time did not leave our loved Alma Mater marked for life by the influence of that noble soul? Who among the many that drank inspiration from daily contact with that rare spirit has not gone forth a stronger, better man or woman for having known John Bascom! Who can estimate the influences for good that have emanated from Wisconsin's greatest teacher and citizen! Some of us, I fear, did not then fully appreciate his sterling worth; and it is only since we have gotten the perspective of years that we see how, like a giant, he towered mentally and morally above the ordinary man.

He was a great teacher and the principles he inculcated will abide as long as life shall last. His was a rare intellect, but above all and back of all was a great moral personality. In thought and action he lived above the cloud. His was a soul capable of no mean thought, or word, or deed. He squared every action by the criterion of what is right. He would go down to defeat, if necessary, battling for right—but he would not compromise with evil.

An educated man may, or may not, be a blessing to the community. If actuated only by selfish motives, intent only upon personal aggrandizement, and indifferent to the means by which it is attained, insensible of his responsibility to his fellow man, the state and nation, such an one is ever a dangerous element in society. No student ever went forth from John Bascom's teaching without higher motives, nobler aspirations and a better realization of the responsibilities resting upon him than he before possessed.

An eminent divine who, I think, had never known Dr. Bascom personally, but who had become profoundly impressed by the influence he left on his students, and, through them, on the whole state, said the other day, that so far as he could learn no student of Dr. Bascom had ever betrayed the people in politics. Wisconsin has taken front rank in legislation in the interests of the people; and those who, a few years ago, characterized it as freak legislation now acknowledge that Wisconsin has done more to solve the problem of government by the people than has any other state. Who can say that the spirit

of John Bascom has not actuated the legislatures of Wisconsin, so many members of which in recent years have been his former students?

The strongest, most enduring influence that can come into the life of any young man or woman is the influence of such a personality as Dr. Bascom. In these days of great material wealth and development there is danger that we overlook the things that are more valuable than material wealth and which money cannot buy.

Fortunate that university that has at its head a John Bascom. Most fortunate that state the flower of whose youth is brought, during the formative period of life, in contact with such a combination of great ability, strong personality and high thinking. A university imbued with an influence such as his can not fall into decadence. It is his influence, I believe, perpetuated through those who have come after him, that has given our university its preëminent rank. The prayer of every loyal alumnus should be that the years may bring to our loved Alma Mater other John Bascoms.

EDITORIAL

ALUMNI DAY

ALUMNI Day, June 21, will without a doubt be the greatest alumni reunion that the university has witnessed. On every hand we discern indications of preparations under way even at this early date for unique reunions, distinctive pageants and parades, and the attendance on the part of men and women who for years have been unable to come.

One of the most original reunions is to be that of the 'varsity glee clubs from the earliest years. All the members of generations of clubs are to unite in one mighty chorus for singing the "good old college songs," besides attending the reunions of the particular clubs of which they were members. What a meeting it will be! And how the singing of songs by the whole alumni body at the annual banquet will be stimulated and aided by the presence of all these choristers!

We note with pleasure that the classes of 1875 and 1885 are beginning the preparations for a reunion of their members early. The good example set by these classes should be followed by others, especially those of '60, '65, '70, '80, '90, '95, '00, and '05. We recommend to their serious consideration the scheme followed by the class of 1885 (See section "Alumni News"), by which every member of the class in an open letter addressed to his classmates describes what has happened during the five years since the last letters were written. These letters are assembled and printed in booklet form, and constitute an invaluable collection of reminiscences and incidents.

As for the pageant and parade, we note that the executive committee of the Alumni Association is having the matter under consideration. We hope that it will succeed in inducing the classes to arrange for original "stunts" with which to mark themselves off from other classes. If a parade is to be held, every class ought to have a distinctive banner, or emblem, or color, or garb. Anyone who saw the *Yale Alumni Weekly* during the weeks following the last commencement cannot fail to have been impressed with the pictures of the pageant on alumni day.

That there will be a greater attendance on the part of alumni than ever before is fair to assume from the letters which pour in upon us daily from alumni in diverse parts of the country. A distinguished

professor from Iowa informs us, "I have not seen my Alma Mater for twenty-five years, but I shall most certainly attend the reunion of my class of 1885." An alumna down in Illinois remarks that her little daughter will have to do without mama for half a week, for mama must attend the reunion of her class. And so on, letter after letter, all teeming with enthusiasm for Alumni Day.

How is it with you, fellow alumnus? Are you the author of one of these letters? Are you planning to be back at your Alma Mater and unite with your classmates? Are you thinking about the way in which your class may be worthily represented in the pageant?

FACULTY COOPERATION

The faculty, too, can do much toward making Commencement Week impressive. Is it not somewhat of an inconsistency to see our professors faultless in matters of dress when it concerns social functions, and ignoring all traditions in academic ceremonies? Evening dress and silk hat are not wanting in the wardrobe of the up-to-date professor—but where is the academic cap and gown? In several of our neighboring universities, and in most of the universities of the East, the faculty appear in cap and gown at every student convocation. And at Wisconsin not even on Commencement Day is there any indication that the parade preceding the exercises is an academic function. It would be an imposing spectacle indeed were the professors to wear the gowns with the variegated hoods of the institutions that have conferred the doctorate upon them. Even though to some the U. W. spells "cow," let us keep some academic flavor about us; let us cherish some of the academic traditions!

THE ALUMNI VISITING COMMITTEES

While the board of visitors of the university is recruited largely from alumni, and while, as we pointed out editorially in an earlier issue of THE ALUMNI MAGAZINE, it is doing splendid and systematic work, let us not forget that there are also some sixty alumni visiting committees the members of which have promised to inspect during the year the departments to which they have been assigned. From time to time we see members of these committees on the campus. But there are still many members who have not yet absolved their obligation. We would urgently admonish them to come to Madison as soon as possible, so that a full report of their findings may be in the hands of the Alumni Association by June.

ADVERTISING THE UNIVERSITY

What organization on the part of university men can do toward building up a great institution is well illustrated in the case of the University of Missouri. There not only the alumni are organized in clubs and alumni associations similar to the University of Wisconsin clubs, but even the undergraduates have organized "Ad" clubs. The purpose of these clubs is to advertise or boost the university in every county and township in the state, and to bring to the attention of the people in every community what the university is doing for the state and for the advancement of human knowledge. The whole student body organizes by counties, and the students living in the same district form a club. They provide lecturers who go once a year to every district and address the people on the missions and work of the state university. They see to it that their district is supplied with views of the university. They interest the high school boys and induce them to make Missouri their Alma Mater. Thus in spite of the niggardly support that at first came to our sister university, the citizens are gradually being won over, largely through the efforts of the alumni and students. It was their loyal support that induced President Ross Hill to turn down the flattering offer to become president of the University of Minnesota, and to declare, as we read in a Kansas City paper, that he hoped to make the University of Missouri the university of the Southwest as Wisconsin is that of the North.

DISCUSSION AND COMMENT

WHAT THE UNIVERSITY MOST NEEDS

TO THE EDITOR:—

I believe what the university most needs are:

First: Student loyalty to condemn publicly and ostracise the student correspondents of our Milwaukee newspapers who send to these papers false and misleading reports concerning the university. Is there any question as to what should be done to the student correspondent who sent one of our evening papers the recent report of what he called "a prize fight in the Y. M. C. A. chapel," when later reports in other papers showed that there had been only a burlesque boxing match between two students as a part of a student entertainment at the Wisconsin Union building?

Second: Alumni loyalty to denounce publicly the alumni and former students of the university connected with the two Madison daily papers who permit the publication in their papers of false and misleading reports and editorial comments. Is there any doubt as to what should be done to the alumnus who as editor of the Madison morning paper printed the scandalous criticism of the university and its professors in connection with the visit of Miss Goldman to Madison in a series of editorials, copies of which were sent to me by a friend? I trust you will publish in your next number the excellent comments that the editors of three of our Milwaukee papers made on these grossly exaggerated reports.

AN INDIGNANT MILWAUKEE ALUMNUS.

ONCE MORE THE ATHLETIC PROBLEM

TO THE EDITOR:—

I note with some interest the article in the current number, by Mr. McMahon, relative to the athletic situation. I can agree with what he states with respect to the university running the inter-scholastic meet. I was also much interested in the plan of athletic scholarships. It might be that such a plan would be successful. However, is it not a little foolish to speculate upon these new and novel propositions when, really, the real question which should be considered is as to whether students participating in college athletics are actual *bona fide* students? If a student is taking proper and regular work, and keeping up with it, what difference does it make whether he comes to

Wisconsin because he wants to play baseball or football, or because he thinks the co-eds are pretty, or because he likes the looks of Fourth Lake. And, further, if there is legitimate employment, whether it be office work or janitor or waiter service, that any student can do, and at the same time keep up in his work, and by means of such employment enable himself to stand the financial expense of getting a college education, is there any intelligent reason in the world why such student should not be permitted to engage in such employment or service? If this be true, does it make the situation any worse if the people of Madison who have this work or these jobs at their disposal should see that they are given to students who had athletic aspirations or possibilities? It is plain that the real question is as to whether such student is really a *bona fide* student.

With all due respect to Mr. McMahan and his interesting article, the real situation at Madison is that the large majority of the faculty as a whole, and practically all of the members of the faculty who have any authority over athletics, are entirely out of sympathy with, if not actually hostile to, university athletics. Practically none of these men have ever participated to any considerable extent in athletics, and they do not understand, or care to understand, the students' side of the matter. I have not the slightest doubt that if such faculty members could have their real wish, we would have no university teams whatsoever. It was a very sad and sorry day for the athletic renown of Wisconsin when the faculty were permitted to have the controlling voice in university athletics. Wisconsin has been losing ground ever since that time, and she will not again resume her natural place in the van of athletics among sister universities until some action is taken which will discountenance the control of athletics in the university by persons who are unfriendly to the natural and continued existence of university athletic teams.

SETH W. RICHARDSON, Law '03 Fargo, N. D.

IN RE GOLDMAN

TO THE EDITOR:—

Some one who seemingly remembers me as an alumnus of the U. W. has sent me a number of clippings indicative of hysteria induced by the appearance of Emma Goldman. It is a little surprising to me that in a university atmosphere, where above all other places intellectual hospitality should be unlimited, anyone would complain even

if Emma Goldman had been tendered university buildings for the delivery of a lecture.

Much that appears in the clippings sent me seems to have been inspired by some sort of malice which at this distance I cannot fathom, but which induced the writers unquestioningly to avail themselves of very stale falsehoods about Emma Goldman in order to make sentiment against some one connected with the university. Of course I am too far away from the scene of your agitation to enable me to decipher the motives which are concealed behind these pretenses of patriotic declamation against Emma Goldman and those who may have given her some mild countenance.

I hope the University of Wisconsin is developing among its students robusticity of intellect sufficient to make them willing to hear every doctrine upon every subject, and intelligence enough to enable them to decide for themselves how much of it they will accept or reject. As we grow older we learn that even the most orthodox university professors are fallible, and that much of what we learn at school must be unlearned unless progress is to cease.

THEODORE SCHROEDER, '86, New York City.

THE WISCONSIN ALUMNI CLUBS

THE NORTH DAKOTA CLUB

BY H. C. FISH, '03

ON the evening of December 30 the U. W. alumni of North Dakota had a gathering at Minot. Twenty-one men took part in the feed-and-talk fest. W. B. Overson, '94, of Williston acted as toastmaster and each one present told of the life and happenings "on the Hill," or told how the Wisconsin idea had helped him out here in North Dakota. It was a memorable gathering and the good cheer, the songs and the yell brought us very near to the good old Alma Mater. The success of the meeting is due to the energy and planning of R. A. Nestos, '02.

The following officers were elected for 1910: President, R. A. Nestos, '02, Minot; vice-presidents, H. Z. Mitchell, ex-'04, Minot; Frederick Davis, ex-'04, Hettinger; J. A. T. Bjornson, '82, Kulm; and C. H. Doyon, '93, Doyon; secretary-treasurer, H. C. Fish, '03, Bismarck.

Those present were as follows: W. B. Overson, '94, Williston; L. G. Mustain, '09, Devils Lake; C. T. Madsen, '04, Chicago; J. A. Kemp, '06, Bottineau; Aloys Wartner, '95, Harvey; B. O. Skrivseth, '03, Dakota; Richard Heyward, '99, Grand Forks; A. Heyward, '03, Park River; H. C. Fish, '03, Bismarck, A. P. Hollis, '97, Valley City; R. A. Nestos, '02, Minot; H. F. Hamilton, '92, Minot; J. J. Coyle, '00, Minot; J. A. T. Bjornson, '82, Kulm; J. A. McFarland, ex-'97, Valley City; D. E. Willard, ex-'90, Fargo; R. M. Lamont, ex-'07, Fargo; Frederick Davis, ex-'04, Hettinger; H. Z. Mitchell, ex-'04, Minot; E. F. Chandler, ex-'98, University; R. E. Groom, Langdon.

THE PLATTEVILLE CLUB

BY O. J. SCHUSTER, '86

At the annual meeting of our local alumni association held on January 10 the officers of last year were re-elected with the exception of the secretary. The removal of Mr. William Wilke from this city left the office of secretary vacant, and Richard A. Goodell, '95, an excellent choice, was elected to the position. The meeting was well attended and much interest was manifested. Plans were made for the annual banquet to be held in April. It is our purpose to make the occasion of value from an educational standpoint and of pleasure as well.

The statement of members was prepared by our secretary. In making up the roster he has omitted all except those who are *bona fide* members of the association. Several graduates who have their homes here but are employed elsewhere might have been included in the list as they claim membership with us.

Following are the members: President, Otto J. Schuster, '86; vice-president, Laura H. Weld, '99; secretary-treasurer, Richard A. Goodell, '95; members: E. G. B. Billings, '09, Manfred S. Block, '99, Louis A. Brunckhorst, '02, Edward E. Burns, '87, Elva Caradine, '09, Wilson Cunningham, '95, Grace Dinsdale, '09, Jas. Dolan, '97, O. A. Eastman, '90, Philip Eden, '72, Frank L. Fawcett, '08, David Gardner, Jr., '09, Richard A. Goodell, '95, James E. Kennedy, '05, Arthur W. Kopp, '00, J. A. McCulloch, '07, George H. Metcalf, '93, Paul R. Newcomb, '07, William W. Pretts, '95, Clara O. Schuster, '93, Otto J. Schuster, '86, Charles E. Slothower, '02, William N. Smith, '97, Mrs. William N. Smith, '05, William J. Sutherland, '02, Alma Vater, '06, Laura H. Weld, '99, Mrs. W. H. Williams, '97.

THE ROCKFORD CLUB

At the annual banquet of the Rockford, Ill., University of Wisconsin club on December 29 the idea of organizing a permanent university club in Rockford was broached and a committee comprising President Glenn Johnson, '09, Vice-President L. D. Upson, '08, and Secretary Hugo Herring, '10, was appointed to confer with University of Illinois and Dartmouth clubs and other local college alumni organizations to cooperate with them in the project.

Fifty-two present and former members of the University of Wisconsin enjoyed the holiday banquet and the program of toasts over which Edwin Armstrong presided as toastmaster.

The election of officers resulted in the re-election of the present incumbents.

ALUMNI EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The meeting of the executive committee of the University of Wisconsin Alumni Association was held at the home of Mrs. Helen R. Olin on February 11. The programme for commencement week, as far as it pertains to alumni activities, was arranged as follows:

Meeting of 60 alumni visiting committees, Monday, June 20, at 2 p. m.

Annual meeting of Alumni Association, Tuesday, June 21, at 10 a. m.

Class reunions, Tuesday, June 21, 2 to 6 p. m.

Alumni dinner, Tuesday, June 21, 6:30 p. m.

Alumni reception and ball, Wednesday, June 22, 8:30 p. m.

Mr. Glenn Wray reported that a number of classes have already begun to make preparations for reunions at commencement. He also reported that a large number of the glee and mandolin club members of former years are planning to return in June.

The desirability of having a historical pageant at commencement in addition to the illumination of the upper campus was considered and referred to a committee, with M. S. Dudgeon as chairman, for further consideration.

The new constitution, as printed in the February number of THE ALUMNI MAGAZINE, was discussed, and it was urged that all alumni send suggestions and amendments proposed to this tentative form to M. S. Dudgeon, Madison, Wis.

AS OTHERS SEE US

[The amount of newspaper comment which followed the recent visit of Emma Goldman to Madison—the true facts in connection with which are set forth by an official statement of President Van Hise in the present issue of THE ALUMNI MAGAZINE—is so unusually large as to make it impossible to reprint it in this column. As representative papers, like the *Milwaukee Sentinel*, the *Milwaukee Journal*, the *Racine Daily Times*, the *Milwaukee Daily News*, and the *Beloit News*, have presented the facts accurately in their editorial columns, it is assumed that our readers are familiar with the incident.—Ed.]

[Dallas, Texas, *Morning News*.]

That it is possible for a university to make its influence felt in the increasing intelligence and material prosperity of all the people of a state is plainly demonstrated by the universities of the northwest, as, for instance, of Minnesota and Wisconsin. These great democratic institutions do not consider any service that they can render to the people beneath the true dignity of a great institution of higher learning. . . .

The University of Wisconsin is a good example of a class of universities that has abandoned its conventional dignity and its stiff artificial methods of procedure, and has gone shirt-sleeved and bare-handed to dealing with problems of material prosperity. Some of the university faculties do not hesitate to say that they are trying to enable men to earn more money by what they learn in the university. . . .

The curriculum has been rearranged, and, in some instances,

reduced, condensed and simplified to meet the real needs of men in every department of labor and condition of life. . . .

Such a service is the glory both of the university and of the state. The light and warmth from this great university is permeating every public activity, as well as the homes of men in all the state. . . .

That the people believe in the university is evidenced by the liberal appropriations made for its improvement and support for the current year. They have just finished a building for animal husbandry costing \$75,000, and are building a home for the activities of women consisting of parlors, rest rooms, concert halls, lecture rooms, gymnasium, swimming pool, Y. M. C. A. rooms, etc., which will cost \$250,000. The university library building, reminding us of the congressional library at Washington, cost \$750,000. The maintenance account for the current year is \$1,600,000.

What will be the effect of this university work upon the life of the state in fifty years? Those people are employing the wisdom of all the state in their legislation. They are working in the light of all that has been discovered in improving the seeds that are planted and the animals that are bred in the state. The university is lending its great power to this service.

[Chicago Tribune, January 23.]

THE NEWER EDUCATION.

The relation of the larger universities of the United States to the practical problems of existence is being emphasized in an astonishing degree nowadays. If the notion of cloistered halls where pale faced students pored over musty tomes once held sway, that idea has entirely disappeared. The dominant thought appears to be, how can the training of the schools be made most useful in bettering the conditions of human life.

The University of Wisconsin, for example, has been rendering great service to the people of our neighboring commonwealth through its municipal reference bureau. Recognizing the activity in the field of city administration, it has collected information from all available sources, and is now ready to send out material on

such subjects as sewage disposal, water supply and purification, street sprinkling and cleaning, the smoke nuisance, parks and playgrounds, care of trees, the commission form of government, public utilities and public service rates, civic centers, and art commissions. The statement that one morning's mail brought inquiries from city officials in nine different commonwealths indicates the importance of such university work.

The same university has been aiding the campaign for the conservation of human resources by collecting material bearing upon the working hours of women, the protection of workmen, the compensation of workmen injured in industrial accidents, and the elimination or minimizing of occupational diseases. Still another study has been made of laws governing labor in all the states, the administration of such laws, the advances made in labor legislation during the last year, and the provisions that have been made here and there for industrial education.

[The Western Publisher, February 2.]

The University of Wisconsin, located at Madison, is one of the institutions which last year added a course of journalism to its regular curriculum. Courses in news-

paper writing have been given for several years, but this department has now been expanded into a four-year course of instruction and practice in all the details of newspaper making.

A newspaper laboratory is one of the features of the course provided at Wisconsin this year. So that the students may become accustomed to writing their stories on a typewriter, seven standard machines with typewriter desks have been provided, and the students are required to turn in their copy to the instructor in the form in which they would be expected to give it to the city editor.

To furnish models for their work, well-written news stories of all types have been taken from the leading newspapers throughout the country and mounted on manilla cards 9x11 inches. These cards are arranged in a large filing case, where they are classified for ready reference.

[Dr. Wilhelm Cohnstaedt in the *Frankfurter Zeitung*.]

If one looks down from one of the gentle heights of the fertile land around Madison upon the city, he sees ideally embedded between two lakes a small city whose quiet seclusion acts as an oasis in this otherwise unsettled and rapidly growing America. Two wings, each crowned by a cupola, one on the west and one

on the east, indicate and emphasize the constructive plan of the city, at the same time that they give the constructive idea of the whole state of Wisconsin; for every American capital possesses one such high structure with a cupola, constructed more or less according to the mode of the capitol at Washington, namely the seat of the state government.

Madison, however, has a second cupola, enthroned on the general building of the university. Thus the government of the state seems duplicated, and the observer might doubtfully ask, "Where is the better half? On the capitoline hill, or on the academic hill?" In the German academician the words "university building" rather calls forth the image of the dark and newly plastered stone box, on the inside of which there are unadorned lecture rooms, and crowded laboratories and corridors. To the American the university from the very beginning does not mean one building but a series, a complexity of houses and grounds, almost a village, and above all things a community.

The scientific importance of the University of Wisconsin rests upon the especial attention and advancement which she offers to the scientific activities of her graduates, and this is in the most intimate causal connection; and

the scientific investigations of her faculty. The number of graduate students has during the five years from 1903-8 doubled. From out of an entire number of 4,000 matriculated students there are at present only 232 graduates, but in comparison with the other higher institutions of the country this number is high enough; in fact, it is materially higher than all other American state universities. The president of the university, Dr. Van Hise, and the faculty are working with deliberation toward this, to put the center of gravity of this institution more and more strongly upon the last two college years, and upon the graduate life. Also they encourage the idea of building up the high schools, to enable the students to complete their humanistic or general culture before they go to the university. A scheme of this kind is favored also in other big universities, but it seems that in Madison they are represented with especial confidence, and with prospects of gradual success. The sum total of a development of this kind would be the raising of

the high schools to the level of the gymnasia and other middle schools of Germany, and at the same time the complete victory of the German high school system at the university. Concentration upon the earnest scientific work of German universities is the ideal of the American academician in the west as well as in the east of the country. The fundamental principle therefore of the English college need not be sacrificed. President Van Hise formulated it for me in these words: "We do not wish to rear only scholars and investigators, but *men*." Of the accomplishments of the various faculties and departments of the University of Wisconsin I can not go into detail. Especially good reputation obtains in each of the fields of philology, economics and agriculture.

The University of Wisconsin today has the scientific leadership in the west as Harvard has in the east; but in Madison people are fresher, and more progressive and modern than in Cambridge and the other eastern universities.

PROGRESS OF THE UNIVERSITY

FACULTY

EDITS PSYCHOLOGY MANUALS.

Professor Joseph Jastrow of the psychology department has accepted the general editorship of a new series of manuals on psychology for the general reader, which are to be known as the "Conduct and Mind Series." He will contribute a work on "Character and Temperament" to the series, based on a course of lectures he is about to deliver at Columbia university.

Dr. Jastrow will also write the introduction to an English edition of Prof. Gross' "Criminal Psychology," the first number of a series of translations of the most important foreign works on the subject, about to be issued by the American Institute of Criminology.

BEGINS MEDICAL WORK.

Dr. Joseph Sprague Evans, recently called from Philadelphia to become medical adviser to the students of the university and to hold a professorship in clinical medicine, has arrived in Madison, and begun his work.

Dr. Evans' chief work will be in preventing disease among the students, by proper precautions and attention to sanitary conditions.

PLANS NEW WORK FOR GIRLS.

At the fourth conference of the deans and advisers of women in state universities, held at Chicago recently, Mrs. C. S. Woodward, adviser of women at the U. W., advocated that technical courses of interest to women, such as courses in home economics, dairying, poultry husbandry, journalism, philanthropy, library work, business management, and like subjects, be increased in number and variety, and that women be encouraged to take them with a view to entering other professions than that of teaching.

GOES TO GUATEMALA.

Chauncey Juday of the Wisconsin Natural History Survey, who is lecturer in zoology at the university, has gone to Central America to spend a month studying the plankton of the Central American lakes, especially those of the volcanic craters in Guatemala.

NEW VARSITY COACH.

John G. Lathrop, formerly coach of the Harvard university track team, has been appointed by the regents to take charge of the training of the track athletes of the University of Wisconsin.

MUST SAVE PHOSPHORUS.

"Phosphorus is an absolutely essential constituent of the soil and the food of men and animals alike, and if we continue to deplete the amount of it in our farm land by poor tillage, continuous cropping, and other means, it is certain that it will be a poor and hungry people living in the United States a hundred years hence," said President Charles R. Van Hise, addressing the Fond du Lac Business Men's club recently.

MEYER TO BE A PREXY!

Professor Balthazer Henry Meyer of the department of economics is being considered by the board of regents of the University of Minnesota for the presidency left vacant by the resignation of President Cyrus Northup.

LECTURE AT MILWAUKEE.

The following named members of the faculty of the university are giving lectures in the Milwaukee public school lecture course: M. V. O'Shea, of the department of education; Mazyck P. Ravenel, of the department of medicine;

William D. Frost, of the department of medicine; and Ford MacGregor, of the department of political science. The topics discussed relate to the subjects on which they give instruction.

NOTED GERMAN LECTURES.

On February 25, Professor Eduard Meyer, professor of ancient history at the University of Berlin, will come to the university to deliver a series of three lectures. Professor Meyer is undoubtedly one of the greatest living historians, and has been called the successor of the great Theodore Mommsen. He is the author of a monumental "History of Antiquity," and of numerous pamphlets and special studies covering the entire field of ancient history. This is his second visit to America. Upon his first visit he received the degree of LL.

D. from Chicago university. During the past semester he has been the exchange professor between Germany and the United States, and has been giving courses at Harvard university. Since the close of the semester at Harvard he has been lecturing at some of the larger and more important universities of the East and Middle West.

The subjects of his lectures are: February 25, "Egyptian Civilization in the Time of the Pyramid Builders;" February 28, "Origin and Development of the State;" March 2, "The Emperor Augustus."

JOHNSTONE GIVES READINGS.

Albert H. Johnstone of the department of public speaking gave a series of humorous readings at Hortonville, Wis., on January 7.

CURRICULUM

STUDY PUNITIVE JUSTICE.

A new course in the administration of punitive justice, given in the department of political science this year by Prof. R. B. Scott, deals with the methods of discovering, prosecuting, and punishing crime; the functions of the police, prosecuting officials and jury; and the defects in the administration of criminal laws.

Another new course in the same department is that by Dr. Paul S. Reinsch on Latin-American political institutions, in which he presents a comparative study of the constitutional and administrative systems of the Latin-American republics.

OFFERS 20 BIBLE COURSES.

Twenty Bible courses are given in connection with the university, although, as a state institution, it is non-sectarian and can give no specifically religious instruction. The pastors appointed by the Presbyterian, Congregational, Lutheran, Catholic, Methodist and Baptist churches to have special charge of the students, assisted by members of the faculty,

graduate students, upperclassmen and Madison people, have charge of these courses.

NEW NORSE COURSES.

Two courses on Norse literature are given this year beside the two courses on Ibsen to be given during the second semester. In one of these courses illustrative readings in old Norse literature, from translations of the Eddas and Sagas, are given the students. The other course deals with the Norse mythology and the Volsunga, including a study of the Nibelungenlied, and especially Wagner's "Ring des Nibelungen."

EXTENSION MUSIC.

Three concerts were given by Hugo Hering, J. Allen Grimes, William Buech, and Herbert Stothart at Blair, Glenwood and Hayward on December 1, 2, 3, respectively, in the interests of the Extension department. At Burlington and Hillsboro concerts were given recently by Elias A. Bredin and J. Allen Grimes.

COURSE IN HEREDITY.

A course in heredity and variation is given this year by the zoology department, in which the relation of the factors to other problems, biological and sociological, will be studied.

BRANCH FOR EXTENSION.

The university extension work in North-Eastern Wisconsin is now being carried on through a district organization operating under the supervision of the extension division at Madison. The district headquarters have been fixed at Oshkosh with Paul H. Neystrom in charge.

STUDY WISCONSIN LAKES.

Wisconsin lakes, their physical, chemical and biological aspects are being studied this year in a course on lake biology, in which the apparatus and methods used in such investigations and the results already obtained will be compared with those of other districts and with marine investigations. Since the university is situated on a chain of five lakes, practical demonstrations will be easily made.

LEARN TO RUN DRUG STORE.

Drug store practice, in all its aspects, is being taught this year by the pharmacy department as a part of the reorganization of the practical training of druggists. For years Wisconsin has had a strong department of theoretical training, and requires more practical pharmacy than any of the other big institutions of learning. The new course of sixteen lectures on drug store practice will give the students of pharmacy a first-hand knowledge of all the problems connected with a drug store.

OFFERS 95 COURSES.

The medical school now has a curriculum of 95 courses offered in pre-medical and medical work; the courses in hygiene and those in the medical sciences leading to the degrees of master of science

and of doctor of philosophy. The faculty includes a staff of sixty men, who will give 14 courses in anatomy, 13 in bacteriology and hygiene, 16 in botany, 12 in zoology, 10 in chemistry, 9 in psychology, 7 in pharmacology and toxicology, and 5 in physiology and physiological chemistry, as well as courses in pathology, physics, pharmacy, biology, and climatology.

WRITING BY CORRESPONDENCE.

In order to train those who desire to write English more effectively for business or literary purposes, the extension division has enlarged the scope of the courses in composition. Besides the elementary course already given, advanced work in the composition of public addresses, designed to aid those who desire to become proficient as public speakers, has been added. The short story is to be the subject of another short course, which will include the history of the short story, with practice in writing.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.

The establishment of a new department of agricultural economics in the college of agriculture marks an advance in rural education recognizing the importance of the study of the economics of agriculture in its general and specifically practical connections. Heretofore relatively little attention has been given to a study of the history of farm business methods. Stress has been laid upon the natural sciences, and comparatively little study has been given to the organization of the farm, problems of production and marketing of crops, farm accounting, etc.

NEW CHEMICAL COURSES.

Nine courses in methods of testing gas, fuel and oil in chemical industries, the manufacture of iron and steel, and other important subjects are given this year by the chemical engineering department. Prof. C. F. Burgess gives a course in the chemical industries, in which the

important chemical materials, the use of by-products and their relation to the cost of materials, transportation, labor and plant equipment, all will be considered.

In a course on electrometallurgy and electrochemistry by Dr. O. P. Watts, students will investigate the deposition and refining of metals, the electrolytic manufacture of chemicals, storage and primary batteries, and similar subjects.

TO TRAIN CONSULS.

Students interested in entering the U. S. Consular Service has unusual opportunity for preparation for that career in the courses offered this year. Beside the many general courses leading to such work, a special course is given this year for the first time by Dr. Ernst Meyer, for more than six years a member of

the consulate in Germany at Sonneberg, Chemnitz and Dresden. Reports have been sent out by the Civil Service commission that consular positions are now a matter of appointment through examination, and a career in that direction is thus opened to the young men of America.

HOWE ON POLITICS.

A course in the theory and practice of politics is given this year by Dr. Frederick C. Howe of Cleveland, O., recently appointed lecturer in political science. Dr. Howe is the author of "The City, the Hope of Democracy," and other volumes. Beside his lecture course and one on European politics, Dr. Hows conducts the work in comparative legislation for advanced students.

BUILDINGS

LOCATE BIOLOGY BUILDING.

The new biology building at the university will be located on the upper campus between University hall and South hall, facing the Lincoln statue, at the south end of the court of honor, according to recent action of the regents.

As the plans were drawn for the site formerly chosen in the ravine between University and Observatory hills, Architect Arthur Peabody and Consulting Architect Jarvis Hunt, Chicago, will draft new plans to be submitted at the March meeting of the regents.

NEW ROOMS AT CHADBOURNE.

Fourteen new rooms have been added to the dormitory facilities of Chadbourne hall by remodelling the old gymnasium, no longer needed since the erection of Lathrop hall, with its fine gymnasium and swimming pool.

EQUIP MINING LABORATORIES.

The new mining engineering laboratories at the University of Wisconsin,

soon to be opened to the students, are now being equipped with the latest mining machinery.

The mining building, formerly the old university heating plant, has been fitted with a new floor on the ground level having a total of 12,000 square feet.

The assay laboratories are being provided with modern coke, coal, and gasoline furnaces. A crusher and sampling room has been fitted up with ore bins, and an ore dressing laboratory has machinery for experimental and hand dressing work. The best jigs, vanners, concentrating tables, trommels, a tube mill, a one-ton cyanide plant, and other apparatus for special work in testing and treating ores are also included in the equipment.

CONNECTED BY TUNNELS.

The agricultural college buildings have been connected by new tunnels with the central heating station, erected last year, so that now all of the university buildings will be heated by the one plant.

STUDENTS

RAISE JAPANESE PLANTS.

A curious Japanese plant called Chiso has been secured by a Japanese student and presented to Dr. Edward Kremers of the department of pharmaceutical chemistry who is conducting experiments in the raising of medicinal plants for Wisconsin farms. The Chiso, which is valuable for its oil, makes a pretty border plant for a garden, being similar to the dark red coleas, excepting that the leaf is more glossy.

FRESHMEN CHOSEN.

The following freshmen have been elected to Skull and Crescent: Arthur Kulmen, Erwin Fraser, Victor Breyspraak, Rene von Schleinitz, Harry Bundy, John Davies, Ray Baldwin, Roy Lindsey, Peter Watson, Francis Boutin, Robert Newman, Donald Connor, Hubert Wright, Harold Smith, Benjamin Stone, Charles Lyford, Connar Lynch, and W. Ashton Johnson.

BOOST Y. M. C. A.

Efforts are being made to bring the membership of the University of Wisconsin Y. M. C. A. to 1,000 this year.

BIG DAIRY CLASS.

A class of 100 dairy students, including 60 creamery butter makers and 40 factory cheese makers, completed the three-months winter dairy course which recently closed in the dairy department of the university college of agriculture. The interest in the course this year was especially marked, and a larger number than in previous years remained throughout the period, completing all of the work. Very few dropped out to start factories or accept new positions.

JAP COMMISSIONER VISITS.

Issa Tanimura, commissioner from the Japanese government to study the sheep industry in Canada, United States, and

Europe, recently visited the college of agriculture to investigate the university methods of handling sheep, of which he had heard favorable mention in the Western United States and Canada. He has been attending the regular classes and will this week attend the sessions of the farmers' course, in order to get a broader idea of American farm methods.

CHESS AND CHECKER CLUBS.

A series of match games has been arranged between the Chess and Checker club of the university and a similar Madison club. Max A. Becher, Milwaukee, is president of the university club, and L. R. Herrick, of the Romance language faculty, heads the city club.

STUDENT JUDGES CHOSEN.

Six seniors and nine juniors have been elected to compose the first student court to try their fellow students who are charged with violation of university rules. The members of the court selected by the students are: William Witt, Marshfield; P. J. Murphy, Chippewa Falls; Monte F. Appel, Huron, S. D.; George Blanchard, Colby; John Wilce, Milwaukee; Ralph Birchard, Omaha, Neb.; Walther Buchen, Theresa; C. O. Bickelhaupt, Aberdeen, S. D.; and B. P. Stiles, Sparta.

ATTORNEY LECTURES.

Attorney C. E. Buell, of the Civil Service commission, addressed the class in state administration on February 3 on the duties of his office.

ATHLETIC NOTES.

The largest number of track athletes of the year reported to the new coach, J. G. Lathrop, on February 5.

The gymnasium is to be scrubbed weekly hereafter according to new orders.

Return baseball games with the Japanese team of Keio university, Tokio, were proposed in a letter recently re-

ceived by Genkwan Shibata, '09, manager of the U. W. baseball team trip to Japan, from Capt. Kurozama of the Keio team.

Professor A. G. Laird has been elected temporary chairman of the Athletic council to succeed Dr. C. P. Hutchins.

GESELLSCHAFT HAS PROGRAM.

The first of the musical evenings of the Germanistische Gesellschaft was held on February 3 in Assembly hall.

24 PARTIES AT PROM.

Twenty-four parties occupied boxes at the 1911 junior "prom" at the gymnasium Friday evening, February 18. Music was furnished by John Hand's orchestra, Chicago. Supper was served in the basement of the Y. M. C. A. building.

ELECT GESELL PRESIDENT.

Gerhard A. Gesell was recently elected president of the Commonwealth club; Albert H. Ochsner, vice-president; and Henry S. Taylor, secretary-treasurer.

PIPE COMMITTEE NAMED.

President William Mackmillar of the sophomore class has announced the following class pipe committee: Charles H. Powell, James P. Kennedy, W. J. Boston, H. L. Rau, A. H. Meyers, S. Neprud, and R. G. Soutar.

GLEE CLUBS TO COMPETE.

In April the class glee clubs together with the university glee club will hold a competition for a prize which will be purchased with the sum of money offered by the board of regents.

The united clubs, consisting of about ninety men, are practicing regularly each

week for the competition under the coaching of Professors Luening, Bredin and Case of the school of music and Professor Morgan of the German department. One of the features of the competition will be a setting of Scott's Lochinvar, sung by all the clubs.

LECTURE WELL ATTENDED.

Over 150 students attended the lecture on February 3 by Lewis Hine, on "Child Labor," under the auspices of the Consumers' league.

AIMEE ZILLMER ELECTED.

At a meeting of the Girls' Athletic association held February 3, Aimee Zillmer of Milwaukee was elected president; Helen Thursby, vice-president; Bertha Kitchell, treasurer; and Ferne Nelson, treasurer.

CHEMISTS ELECT BUGBEE.

Abel R. Bugbee, '10, was elected president of the W. W. Daniells Chemistry society at a meeting on February 3. Other officers were elected as follows: H. H. Morris, '11, vice-president; Williard G. Morris, '12, treasurer; Andrew A. Wollin, '12, secretary.

MAENNERCHOR CONCERT.

The Milwaukee Maennerchor gave a concert at the university gymnasium under the auspices of the U. W. International club on February 26. J. Erich Schmaal, piano, and Rudolf Schmidt, baritone, were the soloists.

TO HAVE NOVEL FEATURES.

Engraving is to receive much attention in the Badger this year, and at the present time it looks as if an excellent publication will be produced according to reports.

MISCELLANEOUS

'VARSITY RELIGIOUS WORK.

Reports of religious work conducted in 21 state universities were given at the third annual meeting of the Conference of Church Workers in State Universities at the University of Wisconsin, February 16-17.

Discussion of the religious forces of the university in their relation to student grafting, law and order, student self-government and the honor system, led by Prof. E. A. Gilmore of the law school, was followed by a consideration of such problems as the bridging of the gap between fraternity and non-fraternity men and women, the improvement of the housing conditions for women in state universities, and the advisability of building churches for the students.

Ten Wisconsin men appeared on the program, President C. R. Van Hise's address of welcome to the university and that of C. J. Galpin, Baptist university pastor at the university, being followed by sessions at which Episcopal Bishop W. W. Webb, Milwaukee, presided; and addresses were made by President E. D. Eaton of Beloit College; the Rev. E. G. Urdike of the First Congregational church at Madison; the Rev. D. W. Hurlburt, general superintendent of the Wisconsin Baptist State convention; the Rev. F. M. Sheldon, general superintendent of the Wisconsin Congregational association; Prof. S. W. Gilman of the school of commerce at the university; Prof. E. A. Gilmore of the university law school; and the Rev. E. W. Blake-man, Methodist university pastor at the university.

DONATES MEDICAL LIBRARY.

A library of over 1,000 volumes on medical subjects has been given to the school of medicine by Dr. F. Byron Rob-

inson, professor of gynecology and abdominal surgery at the Illinois Medical school, who graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1878.

THREE FARMERS HONORED.

Special testimonials of recognition were presented to George C. Hill of Rosendale, Wis.; Herman A. Briggs of Delavan, Wis.; and Seaman A. Knapp of Washington, D. C. by the University of Wisconsin at the recognition exercises at the farmers' course, Friday, February 11.

Appropriately engrossed testimonials were present to each of these farmers by President C. R. Van Hise in behalf of the regents of the university and the faculty of the college.

This is the second time that the union to those who have contributed especially to the up-building of agriculture throughout the country and particularly in Wisconsin.

OVER 1,600 FARMERS ATTEND.

The brief courses for farmers, women, and creamery and cheese factory operators and managers at the college of agriculture attracted a record attendance during the sessions just closed. Over 1,600 men and women registered for the three courses, and many others attended for a few days at a time without registering. Over 300 more farmers enrolled for the two weeks' course this year than ever before. The interest in the farmers' course was especially marked, and showed that this method of giving instruction to mature farmers is growing in general popularity, notwithstanding the fact that the college is this year holding six farmers' courses at other points in the state.

ALUMNI NEWS

ATTENTION, 1875!

The class of 1875 will hold its 35th anniversary reunion during the coming commencement season. Mr. Charles E. Pickard, Monadnock Building, Chicago, has been appointed chairman of the reunion committee, with power to name other members. It is hoped that all the members of 1875 will communicate with him and join in making the reunion an enthusiastic success. Communications may also be sent to Mrs. Fanny West Williams, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, or to the undersigned.

205 La Salle St., Chicago.

CHARLES F. HARDING,
President.

REUNION OF THE CLASS OF 1885

The committee on reunion of the class of 1885 consists of three Madison alumnae, Mrs. Frank Chapman Sharp (Bertha Pitman), Miss Anna B. Moseley, and Mrs. Frederick Conover (Grace Clark). The committee is planning to entertain the class at a luncheon on Alumni Day, June 21, to which also the wives of the alumni, and the husbands of the alumnae, of that class are invited. The class will attend the Alumni Banquet in a body. A special feature of this year's reunion, if the plans of the committee work out satisfactorily, will be the engaging of a lodging house for the exclusive use of the class of '85, so that all members who attend may be housed under a common roof. The historian for the class is John Erdall, 631 Fairmount Ave., St. Paul, Minn. The class has observed the custom of assembling at the end of every five years a collection of personal letters in book form. In these letters the members tell each other what they have done during the previous five years. The book this year promises to be an unusually interesting one, as the number of alumni who will contribute bids fair to be larger than ever. All members of the class of 1885 should communicate with Mr. Erdall at an early date.

BIRTHS

'90.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Weller of Pittsburg, Pa., a son, in January. Mrs. Weller was Eugenia Winston. Mr. and Mrs. Weller are residing at 5747 Howe St., Pittsburg. Mr. Weller is secretary of the associated charities of that city.

'95.

Born—To Prof. and Mrs. Arthur H. Ford, of Iowa City, Ia., a daughter, on December 10.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Crane of Rolla, Mo., a daughter, Frances, on January 2. Mrs. Crane was Marion McLean, '01. Mr. Crane has been with the Missouri Geological Survey since last August.

'04.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Worthing, a daughter, on January 7. Mrs. Worthing was E. L. Witherbee, ex-'06.

'05.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Roberts of Fairfield, Ia., a son, on January 10.

'06.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Andrews, Jr., of Edgewood, B. C., a son. Mrs. Andrews was Jeanette St. Sure.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Johnson of Onalaska, Wis., a son. Mr. Johnson is superintendent of the agricultural college at Onalaska.

ENGAGEMENTS

BEMIS, '06—REED, '05.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Bemis, 665 Algoma St., Oshkosh, Wis., announce the engagement of their daughter, Florence Irene, to Carl Sweetland Reed of New York. The wedding is to take place this spring.

DODGE—DISTELHORST, '06.

Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Dodge of Wauwatosa, Wis., have announced the engage-

L. W. Distelhorst. Mr. Distelhorst has ment of their daughter, Faye, to Walter been on the staff of the *Milwaukee Journal* since his graduation four years ago.

MARRIAGES

UPHAM, '05—DITHMAR, '94.

Emily Woods Upham, daughter of Mayor A. A. Upham of Whitewater, Wis., and Edward F. Dithmar, a lawyer of Faribou, Wis., were married at the home of the bride's parents on February 5. Mr. and Mrs. Dithmar started for a trip to Florida and Cuba. On their return they will make their home in Faribou. Mr. Dithmar is at present chairman of the Republican committee.

PENNISTON, '98—THOMPSON.

Dora Luella Penniston and Claude F. Thompson were married on September 22. At home at Orlando, Okla.

COOK—MCCOMB, '04.

Dr. E. V. McComb, former football star, stroke of the U. W. crew which won at Poughkeepsie, and track athlete, was married on February 8 at Menominee, Mich., to Lillian Cook, famed as the prettiest girl in the upper peninsula.

SHIPMAN—BIEGLER, '05.

Martha Irene Shipman and P. S. Biegler were united in marriage in January. At home at 6 Riverside Ave., Spokane, Wash.

CORSE, '06—KACHEL.

Ellen Jessie Corse of Racine and William Frederick Kachel of Crystal Falls, Mich., were married at the home of the bride's parents on January 29. Mr. Kachel is with Longyear & Hodge, a mining company.

STOFFEL—BISHOP, '08.

Louise Stoffel and Burnett Bishop were united in marriage at the home of the bride's parents in Chicago on November 2, 1909. They now reside at 1128 College Ave., Racine, Wis.

CURTIS, '09—HALL.

Martha Curtis and Roy Dykes Hall were married on August 18. At home at 35 E. Franklin Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.

DEATHS

'88.

Lawrence B. Murphy, a leading member of the Madison bar, died at his home at 711 Langdon St., on February 6. Erysipelas following upon an attack of La Grippe developed into a severe case of blood poisoning which permeated his system with rapid and fatal effect. Mr. Murphy was in his fifty-first year, having been born at Cross Plains, Dane county, on September 23, 1858. He was senior member of the law firm of Murphy & Kroncke. He entered the university in 1884, graduating from the English course in 1888. Later he entered the law school and finished in 1893. During his "hill" course he was a member of Hesperia Debating society.

For one term, 1889-90, Mr. Murphy was superintendent of schools for the second district of Dane county. From 1891 to 1895 he filled the position of corresponding clerk in the state treasury. Since that time he practiced law in Madison.

Mr. Murphy was prominently identified with both the Knights of Columbus and the Catholic Order of Foresters.

Mr. Murphy is survived by two sisters and two brothers. The interment was held on February 9, the Rev. Thomas B. Johnson officiating.

'88.

Fannie P. Farnsworth died on January 26 at the home of her sister, Mrs. E. D. Churchill, Chenoa, Ill., of cancer, at the age of forty-five years. The interment was held on January 28.

After leaving the university in 1888 Miss Farnsworth taught for several years at Viroqua, Wis. Eighteen years ago she accepted a position as teacher of Latin in the Red Wing, Minn., high school, and remained an instructor for

fifteen years. For eleven or twelve years of that time she was principal of the high school. In the summer of 1907 she went to Tacoma, Wash., and for two years was principal of the high school there. Failing health compelled her to give up her work, and in June of last year she returned to Red Wing, seeking medical aid and rest among her old time friends.

Miss Farnsworth leaves her sister, Mrs. Churchill, and her mother, Mrs. Clara Farnsworth, to mourn her loss.

As a Latin scholar she had a wide reputation, and was much respected for her forceful personality.

'95.

George W. Pellation died on December 8 at Chicago at the age of thirty-eight. He was buried at Rose Hill, Chicago.

'06.

Walter Rimsnider, eldest son of Mrs. Adela Rimsnider of Madison, died during the second week of January at Roswell, N. M. About two years ago occurred his marriage to Miss Florence Critton; and about fifteen months ago at the advice of Mr. Rimsnider's physicians, the couple went to Texas to spend the winter. Later they went to Oklahoma, and nearly two months ago to Roswell, N. M. Though the desired recovery was not forthcoming the demise was not expected so soon. Mr. Rimsnider was a graduate of the pharmacy department of the university.

'07.

John F. Klug, a graduate of the engineering department of the university, drowned at Pueblo, Colo., on January 2. The remains were brought to his home at Arcadia, Wis., and were interred on January 10.

On December 31 Mr. Klug was appointed superintendent of the Pueblo Gas & Fuel Co. The businessmen of the city gave a banquet in his honor the same evening. Two days later he went skating with the intention of looking

over a small current to see whether his firm could make any use of it. While skating along he ran into an open channel and drowned.

Mr. Klug was a member of Tau Beta Pi honorary engineering fraternity.

'08.

Charles Mason Gillett of Superior, Wis., died on February 1 after a five months' illness with typhoid fever, at the home of his parents. The direct cause of his death was the failure of his heart to recuperate its strength after the long strain to which it had been subjected. Mr. Gillett was twenty-nine years old. He is survived by his parents and two brothers.

Mr. Gillett had grown up from childhood in Superior. After completing the high school course he entered and graduated from the Superior Normal school. Later he concluded his studies at the University of Wisconsin. During the time that he was completing his courses at the normal school and the university Mr. Gillett was also for several years in newspaper work, being connected with the *Superior Leader* and the *Superior Telegram*. With the latter paper he rose to the position of city editor, but resigned a little more than a year ago to accept the appointment as university editor at Madison.

At the university he was a member of the Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity, and in Superior of the Nemadji Lodge, Knights of Pythias. He was also a member of the Pilgrim Congregational church of Superior.

'13.

Cora Bradley died on January 29 at her home at West Salem, Wis., where she had been ill for some time with typhoid fever. She was eighteen years old. Miss Bradley had come home three days before the Christmas holidays, but before returning to school was taken ill.

THE CLASSES

'70.

Dr. William E. Huntington, president of Boston university, has notified the trustees of that institution that he desires to be permanently relieved from his duties at the close of this academic year. A need of rest and change of environment are given by Dr. Huntington as reasons for his action. The trustees have appointed a committee to choose his successor.

'72.

Philip Eden is a merchant at Platteville.

'78.

Dr. F. Byron Robinson, professor of gynecology and of abdominal surgery in the Illinois Medical school, has just presented the medical school of the university with a valuable library on medical subjects, consisting of over 1,000 volumes.

The addition of this important collection, which includes many valuable books on the history and development of medicine and allied subjects during the last 200 years, gives the state university medical school one of the largest libraries of any state institution of its kind in this country.

Dr. Robinson, who is a native of Mineral Point, after graduating from the university in 1878 attended Rush Medical college, from which he received the degree of doctor of medicine in 1882. He afterwards studied in Heidelberg, Berlin, London and Vienna.

For the past thirteen years he has been professor of gynecology and abdominal surgery at the Illinois Medical college. He was gynecologist both at the Woman's hospital and at the Mary Thompson hospital and attending surgeon at the Frances Willard hospital, Chicago.

Dr. Robinson is the author of two important books, "Practical Intestinal Sur-

gery," a two-volume work; and "Landmarks of Gynecology," also in two volumes. Besides this he has contributed over 500 articles to medical journals.

'79.

L. A. Doolittle has been engaged in the practice of law at Eau Claire, Wis., for the past twenty-five years. He has also been extensively interested in land operations in Northern Wisconsin. He has served as president of the Eau Claire Alumni association, and is active in promoting the interests of the university.

'84.

McClellan Dodge, formerly city engineer at Madison and Eau Claire, is now engineer for the Kettle Rivers Quarries Co., of Madison, Ill.

Louis C. Haley, organist of the First Baptist church of Madison, was recently unanimously elected a colleague of the American Guild of Organists. This guild was founded in 1891 to advance the cause of worthy church music, to elevate the status of church organists, to raise their general efficiency, and to provide opportunities for intercourse among organists. The branch known as the Western Chapter was organized in 1907.

During his college days Mr. Haley was a pupil of Prof. F. A. Parker, and served as pianist of the glee and mandolin clubs. Since his graduation he has distinguished himself as teacher, organist and composer.

'85.

Corydon T. Purdy of the engineering firm of Purdy & Henderson, New York City, was last month erroneously listed as a member of the class of '05, instead of '85.

'86.

Prof. Otto J. Schuster is institute conductor of the state normal school at Platteville.

'87.

Edward E. Burns is an attorney at Platteville, Wis.

'88.

W. H. Frawley is rounding out his fourth consecutive year as mayor of Eau Claire, Wis. Mr. Frawley has practiced law in Eau Claire since his graduation from the university law school, and has for many years been prominent in Democratic councils in Wisconsin.

'90.

O. A. Eastman is a lumber dealer at Platteville, Wis.

Eldon J. Cassoday was attorney for the Chicago Association of Commerce at a recent investigation of the reasons for the seventy per cent advance in suburban express rates out of Chicago.

Harriet B. Merrill has returned from a three years' study of biology in South America, during which time she made extensive collections of biological specimens. Her principal work was in Brazil, where she traversed the shores of the Amazon. She also worked along the shores of the Orinoco and a number of other rivers, making a study of the various processes of cultivation and manufacture. A number of specimens were brought back to the United States and many sold in the East, principally to the Commercial museum of Philadelphia.

'93.

George H. Metcalf is an attorney at Platteville, Wis.

Clara O. Schuster is teacher of German at the state normal school, Platteville, Wis.

'95.

Wilson Cunningham is a physician at Platteville, Wis.

Richard A. Goodell is an attorney at Platteville, Wis.

William W. Pretts is a physician at Platteville, Wis.

Lenore O'Connor sailed on January 15 from New York on the steamship Romanic of the White Star Line for a stay of at least six months in Europe. While en route, the Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, and Algiers will be visited,

and the landing made at Naples. The major portion of the remaining winter will be spent in Rome and at neighboring points. In the spring Miss O'Connor will be joined by a party of university people, who will go with her into Switzerland and Germany for special study.

Guy Stanton Ford, professor of European history at the University of Illinois, is the author of two articles in the *American Historical Review* for January and April.

E. R. Buckley was recently elected president of the American Mining congress. On February 26 he delivered an address on geology and mining at the dedication of the Geology and Mining building of the University of Kansas, Lawrence. Professor Buckley also recently appeared before the Senate committee in the hearings on the bureau of mines bill.

'96.

Albert O. Barton, until recently city editor of the *Madison State Journal*, has accepted the position of private secretary to Senator Robert M. La Follette, '79. Mr. Barton has been a life-long friend and admirer of the senator.

William C. Donovan, formerly of La Crosse, who left about eight years ago for Spokane, Wash., was recently appointed prosecutor by Judge Kennan in Spokane. At Spokane the superintendent of the poor farm is on trial on the charge of grafting. Mr. Donovan, who was formerly deputy prosecutor, was during a grand jury investigation a fearless foe of grafting county officials. For this reason the court declared that he was peculiarly fitted to try the case for the state.

Gerhard M. Dahl, former district attorney in Portage county, Wis., figures prominently in the settlement of the traction war in Cleveland, Ohio, by his election to the position of street railway commissioner, a position which is to pay \$40,000 as salary and expenses. He is to act as the city's adviser in the regulation of service and fares, and is given access to the company's books.

E. A. Iverson and wife, together with their children, Jewel and Alvin, have returned to their home in Chicago after a delightful tour of the South. They visited relatives and friends in Corpus Christi, San Antonio, and Austin, Tex., and Nauvoo, Ill. Those who remember Mr. Iverson's violin playing during his undergraduate days will be pleased to know that he still keeps up his music, and that he played in various churches along the route every Sunday but one, on his recent trip.

'97.

William N. Smith is mining engineer at Platteville, Wis.

James Dolan is attorney-at-law at Platteville, Wis.

George H. Jones is power engineer connected with the Commonwealth-Edison Co. of Chicago.

'98.

Jeremiah P. Riordan, first assistant principal of the South Division high school, Milwaukee, has severed his connections with that school, and will leave shortly to take charge of the Model Stock farm owned by a party of Milwaukeeans and located near Mayville, Wis.

Ex-'97.

Frank E. Compton is head of the publishing firm of F. E. Compton & Co., with offices at 200 Monroe St., Chicago.

'99.

Manfred S. Bock is attorney-at-law at Platteville, Wis.

Laura H. Weld is a teacher at the state normal school, Platteville, Wis.

William Spruce Robertson, assistant professor of history at the University of Illinois, has recently published his monograph on Francisco Miranda, which was awarded the Herbert P. Adams prize in history.

Walton Pyre recently directed the rendition of the tragedy of Dido, written by F. J. Miller, at the East Division High school, Milwaukee. The perform-

ance was given on February 4. The entire cast was recruited from the high school students.

Henry C. Rehm is pastor of the Congregational church at Watertown.

Anna Pinkum of Eau Claire, Wis., former librarian of the public library at Marinette, Wis., is on a long vacation tour in California.

'00.

Arthur W. Kopp is attorney-at-law at Platteville, Wis.

Lawrence M. Larson, '00, Ph. D. '03, assistant professor of history at the University of Illinois, is one of the contributors to an important German encyclopedia of institutional history. Dr. and Mrs. Larson recently entertained the Wisconsin club of Champaign-Urbana at their new home in Champaign.

Masasada Shiozawa, who received his degree of doctor of philosophy at the University of Wisconsin in 1900, and who is now a member of the faculty of Waseda university, Tokio, Japan, has presented to the university library an interesting volume of views of Waseda university.

Carl E. Fischer is a partner in the firm of Fischer & Bally Lumber Co., Springfield, Ore.

'01.

Frederick C. Hatten is dramatic editor of the *Chicago Evening Post*. In a recent communication to the *Daily Cardinal*, he endorsed the idea of instituting a course in playwriting at Wisconsin.

C. E. Abbott is chief engineer of the mining department of the Pennsylvania Coal, Iron & Railway Co. He resides at Bessemer, Ala.

F. W. Buerstatte is professor of mechanical drawing at the Missouri School of Mines, Rolla, Mo.

Henry A. Buehler is at the head of the state geological survey at Rolla, Mo.

'02.

Louis A. Brunckhorst is attorney-at-law at Platteville, Wis.

Charles E. Slothower is supervising principal of the public schools of Platteville.

William J. Sutherland is president of the state normal school at Platteville.

Louis J. Paetow is associate in history at the University of Illinois, and is editorial manager of the *University Studies*.

Norma M. Stark is instructor in German at Milwaukee-Downer college.

George A. Polley, formerly of Eau Claire, Wis., is now proprietor of a foundry and machine shop at Winono, Minn.

'03.

Emma Jaeck is a candidate for the degree of doctor of philosophy in Germanic languages at the University of Illinois. She is the holder of a fellowship at that institution.

'04.

Dr. Herman F. Derge has formed a partnership with Dr. J. O. R. Lyman of Eau Claire, Wis., for the practice of medicine. He comes to Eau Claire from Baltimore, Md.

Catherine Hall has opened a studio for teaching the art of book-binding at 32 Vroman building, Madison.

Solon J. Buck is research assistant in history in the University of Illinois. He began the duties of his new position on January 1.

'05.

James E. Kennedy is mining engineer at Platteville, Wis.

Leonard Broenniman's address is 458 Produce Exchange, New York City.

James A. Playter has been employed at the Eau Claire National bank of Eau Claire, Wis., since his graduation. He is now assistant cashier of that establishment.

Christian B. Hardenberg, who has been employed by the United States government during the last four seasons at the Cranmoor experiment station, just south of Grand Rapids, Wis., as entomologist for the department of agricul-

ture, working on cranberry insects, departed with his wife for the Transvaal, South Africa, in February, where he has accepted a position as entomologist. He will be located at Pretoria, the capital of the Transvaal. Mr. Hardenberg is well remembered in university circles as a past president of the International club.

E. C. Roberts is principal of the high school at Fairfield, Ia.

Arthur F. Belitz was recently appointed assistant revisor of statutes at the state capitol. Up to the time of his appointment he was located in Milwaukee.

G. W. Jamieson is attending the Chicago university law school.

W. F. Tubesing, for the past two years chief engineer for the A. Monsted Company, Milwaukee, has become identified with the Phoenix Ferro-Concrete company of the same city.

G. M. Simmons is employed as erecting engineer with the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. in New York City.

'06.

Alma Vater is teacher of German at the Platteville, Wis., high school.

Alexius H. Baas, leader of the university glee club in 1905-06, gave a song recital at the Woman's building, Madison, in January.

Mr. Baas spent the winter of 1906-7 studying in Berlin, Germany. He returned to New York and played in stock and Shakespearian plays with the Ben Greet company during the winter of 1907-8. Last winter Mr. Baas had the directorship of the Columbian College of Music at Seattle, Wash. He is now under the management of the Rabonoff concert direction.

Walter Sanborn of Ashland is one of the successful seven who recently succeeded in passing the state bar examination at Milwaukee. There were thirty-three who took the examination.

John Whyte of Watertown, Wis., during the Christmas vacation conducted a party of thirteen American students

from Leipsic through the Harz mountains. The young people represented eleven states. Three men were from Wisconsin.

Carl J. Calvin of Lancaster has been made chief engineer of the Consumers' Iron Mining Co. of Virginia.

Milton Knoblock, ex-'06, of Racine, Wis., has just passed the state bar examination and opened up offices with Martin Gillen, '96.

Benjamin F. Lutman, who received his degree of doctor of philosophy in the botany department of the university, is to become head of the department of plant pathology at the University of Vermont this month, when the present head, Dr. L. R. Jones, assumes his duties as professor of plant pathology at the University of Wisconsin.

'07.

J. A. McCulloch is mining engineer at Platteville, Wis.

Paul R. Newcomb is attorney-at-law at Platteville, Wis.

Henry E. Swenson is teaching history in the high school at Grand Forks, N. Dak.

H. E. Krueger, a graduate of the short course in agriculture at the university, won three of the silver trophy cups offered by the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce for the best exhibits of spring wheat, winter rye, and Oderbrucker barley. Mr. Krueger also won the \$125 cup offered by the Wisconsin Brewers' association for Oderbrucker barley.

William Frederick Hood, Jr., was ordained to the deaconate in the ministry at Christ Episcopal church, Eau Claire, Wis., on January 30. The orders were conferred by the Rt. Rev. William Walter Webb, D. D., Bishop of Milwaukee. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. Frank McElwain, warden of the Seabury Divinity school, Faribault, Minn. Mr. Hood has been in Eau Claire since June, 1908, in charge of St. Luke's chapel. He will continue for the present as as-

sistant to the rector of Christ Church parish in Eau Claire.

'08.

Charles S. Mercein, until lately connected with a Milwaukee newspaper, has become allied with the B. J. Johnson Soap Co. of Milwaukee. He will handle the publicity end of the Johnson Method stores, a Johnson innovation now in evolutionary process.

Frank L. Fawcett is attorney-at-law at Platteville, Wis.

Edward A. McMahon, former editor of THE ALUMNI MAGAZINE, has been elected from the staff of the Central Life Insurance company's offices to assume the responsibility of assistant general agent of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance company for the district comprising the counties of Sauk, Dane, Richland, Columbia and Jefferson. His headquarters are at Madison.

Dallas S. Burch, a graduate of the college of agriculture and of the course in journalism, is editor of a new trade journal, the *Butter Cheese and Egg Journal*, which is issued weekly in Milwaukee. The magazine is devoted to topics of the trade, special emphasis being laid on the development of the dairy and poultry business, particularly in Wisconsin.

'09.

E. G. B. Billings is mining engineer at Platteville, Wis.

Elva Caradine is teacher in the Platteville, Wis., high school.

Grace Dinsdale is teacher of history and physics in the Platteville, Wis., high school.

David Gardner, Jr., has formed a co-partnership with Attorney D. J. Gardner, under the firm name of Gardner & Gardner, Platteville, Wis.

Hazel Higby, assistant in the high school at New London, Wis., has resigned to take a position in the university extension work at Madison.

Nels Anderson is principal of the high school at Winneconne, Wis.

E. E. Barlow is a partner in the law firm of Hensel & Barlow, Post Office block, Whitehall, Wis.

Lewis Vantine is instructor in music in the normal school at Milwaukee, Wis.

Glen E. Smith is assistant in the department of electrical engineering, University of Wisconsin.

Gustave Buchen, assistant in public speaking at the University of Oregon, has introduced a course in extemporaneous speaking which is one of the most popular courses of the present curriculum of the institution. His ability as coach of debating was shown by the result of the Oregon-Utah debate, in which he took one man with a year's experience and another entirely new man and turned out a team that downed the Salt Lake two by a unanimous decision. Mr. Buchen's courses in public speaking are crowded.

C. C. Pearce, assistant in public speaking at the University of Illinois, recently gave a series of readings held in the university chapel, attended by over two hundred students and heads of the various departments of the school.

TEACHERS

Ten men who have been connected with the department of history at the University of Wisconsin during the past few years are in new fields in their work this year. These men have all been graduate students, assistants or instructors at the university.

H. C. Hockett, who conducted the classes of Professor C. R. Fish during the latter's absence in Europe, is at Ohio State university, Columbus, O., as associate professor of American history; A. H. Sanford, recently in the normal school at Stevens Point, has charge of the history work in the new normal school at La Crosse; Solon J. Buck is research assistant at the university of Illinois; Professor W. S. Robertson went from a professorship at Western Reserve to a similar position at the Uni-

versity of Illinois; Professor H. E. Bolton was transferred from Texas to Leland Stanford as professor of American history; Dr. C. F. Huth is acting professor at Columbia; J. E. Wrench, assistant at Wisconsin last year, is instructor at Syracuse university; Fred Dun-

calf is at the University of Texas as an instructor; N. A. Olsen is in charge of the history work at Muhlenberg college; and W. J. Trimble, fellow the past year, is professor of history and social science in the North Dakota Agricultural college.

BOOK REVIEWS

THE ALUMNI MAGAZINE reviews recently published works by alumni, former students, or members of the faculty, and books relating directly to the university. Copies of such books, sent for review, are placed in the Alumni Library.

La Follette's for February 12 contains a poem by William J. Neidig of the department of English, entitled "The Friend's Chorus."

Professor Grant Showerman, '96, of the department of Latin, has an article on "Utilitarian Idealism" in the *Western Intercollegiate Magazine*, in answer to an article on the same subject by Professor John R. Commons in the issue of the same magazine of the month previous.

The February issue of the *Van Norden Magazine* contains a leading article by Don E. Mowry, '06, entitled, "The Awakening of Our Cities." Mr. Mowry points out the effective work done by women through their organizations, and reviews some of the reforms brought about within the past few years.

Dr. Lawrence M. Larson, '00, assistant professor of history at the University of Illinois, has published a *Syllabus of European History* for secondary schools. The work covers the field of ancient, medieval, and modern history.

A collection of German songs, selected and arranged by Professor F. W. Meisner, '93, and Paul Weithase, both of the department of German of the University of Washington, has just come from the press of the department of journalism of that university. The booklet contains a brief preface and the texts in English type of twenty-four of the most popular German songs and two English songs, "America," and "The Star Spangled Banner," in German translation. The collection is representa-

tive, containing a variety of student, national and folk songs.

Hampton's magazine for February contains an article by Honore McCue-Willsey, '02, entitled "The Chance in Sixth Avenue."

The Nation for December 22 contains an article by William J. Neidig of the English department, in which the latest and most pretentious of histories of the American drama, published some five years ago in two large volumes, is shown to contain nearly a hundred pages of matter plagiarized word or word from an earlier work by William Dunlap, published in 1832.

The January number of the *Forum* publishes an appreciation of Professor W. E. Leonard's book, "The Poet of Galilee," written by Ludwig Lewisoohn.

A summary of labor laws restricting the hours and condition of women in various occupations in all of the states of the union now in force has been compiled by Maude Swett, Milwaukee, a senior in the university, and published by the American Association for Labor Legislation.

All laws concerning industrial education in public elementary and secondary schools have been gathered together by Professor E. C. Elliott of the department of education, and published by the American Association for Labor Legislation, which has its headquarters at the university library.

The new pamphlet presents in classi-

fied form all existing statutory provisions for industrial education in every state in the union, including those made in the legislative sessions of 1909.

A series of articles on the teaching of music in the high schools, by Leroy C. Case, instructor in public school music at the university school of music, appear in the February and March issues of the *Journal of Education*.

Guy Stanton Ford, '95, professor of European history at the University of Illinois, is the author of two articles in the *American Historical Review* for January and April.

William Spruce Robertson, '99, assistant professor of history at the University of Illinois, has recently published his monograph on *Francisco Miranda* which was awarded the Herbert B. Adams prize in history.

In the January number of the *Wisconsin Journal of Education* Professor M. V. O'Shea, who has charge of the editorial department, makes a strong plea for the establishment of a board to have charge of all the courses and work of the high schools of the state. All the inspection of high schools for admission in the university would be in charge of this board. The membership of the board would be composed of the president of the university, the state superintendent of schools, a principal or superintendent of the state a president of a normal school, and perhaps a fifth member to represent the state at large.

There is also an important editorial discussing the freedom of teaching and of the teacher with special reference to the University of Wisconsin.

The College Course in Composition from Models, published by Henry Holt & Co., has just appeared from the pen of Miss Frances C. Berkeley, instructor in English at the University.

The Twentieth Century High School, by Charles C. Parlin, '93, principal of the high school at Wausau, Wis., a paper delivered as the president's address of the Northeast Wisconsin Teachers' association, at Oshkosh, February 4, has been printed by order of the association and is being circulated throughout the state.

A Manual of Poisonous Plants, chiefly of eastern North America, with brief notes on economical and medicinal plants with numerous illustrations, by L. H. Pammel, '85, Ph. D., professor of botany, Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. Published by the author, Ames, Iowa. Price \$5.00.

The book is a large octavo of 750 pages with numerous illustrations in which most of the plants injurious to live stock of the United States are described and figured. Much of the scattered literature has been brought together and the subject matter arranged in convenient form especially for the use of veterinarians. The work also discusses adequately the injury from lower forms of plants like the moulds, mildews, blights and bacteria. In addition there are economic notes of useful plants under each order and genus. It will thus serve as a convenient handbook of plants. The poisonous substances found in plants are given in each case, and the nature of the poisoning and the remedy. The chapters on bacteria and chemistry of poisons have been written by specialists. The edition is limited to 500 copies.