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THE WISCONSIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE.

PUBLISHED BY THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

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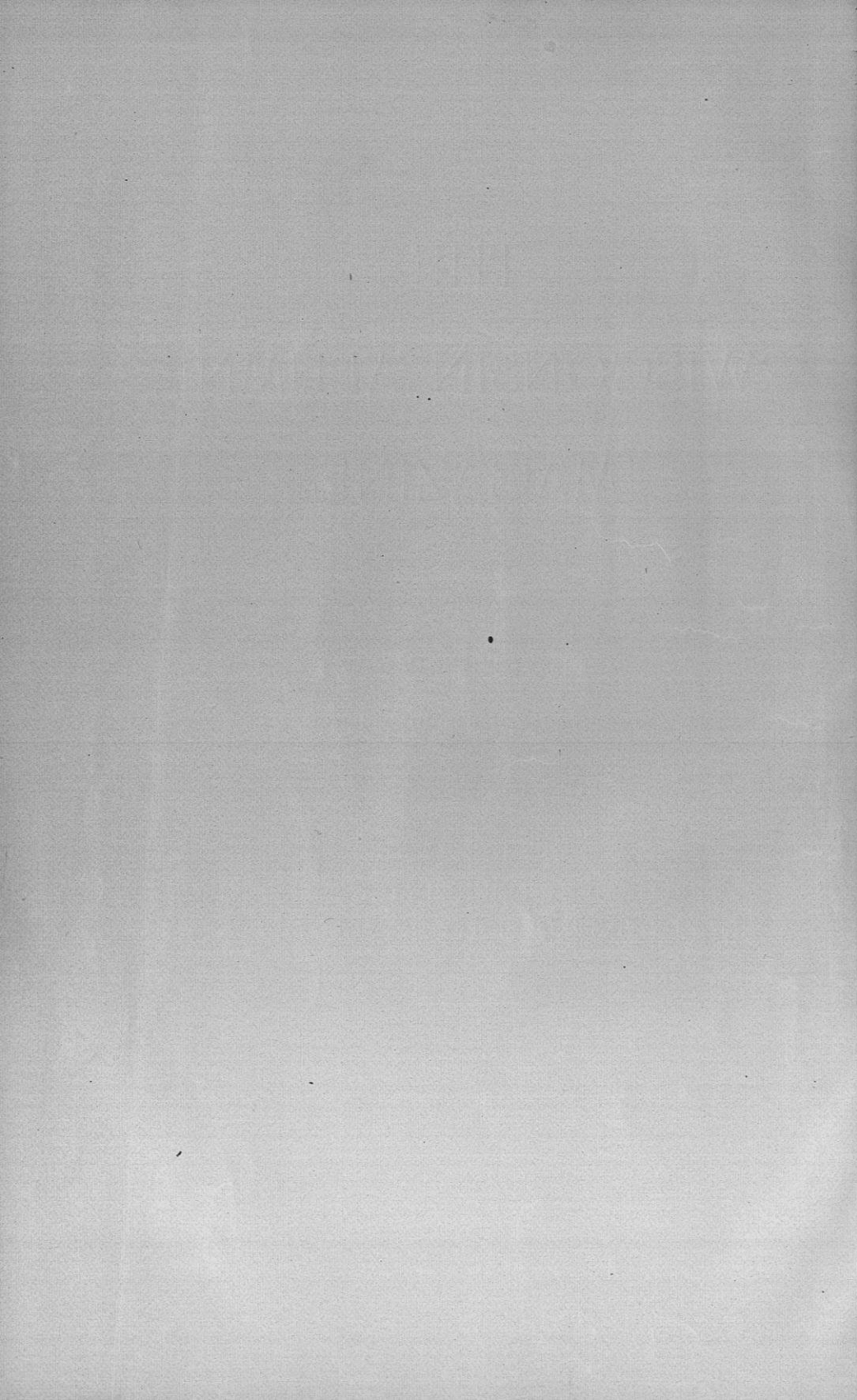
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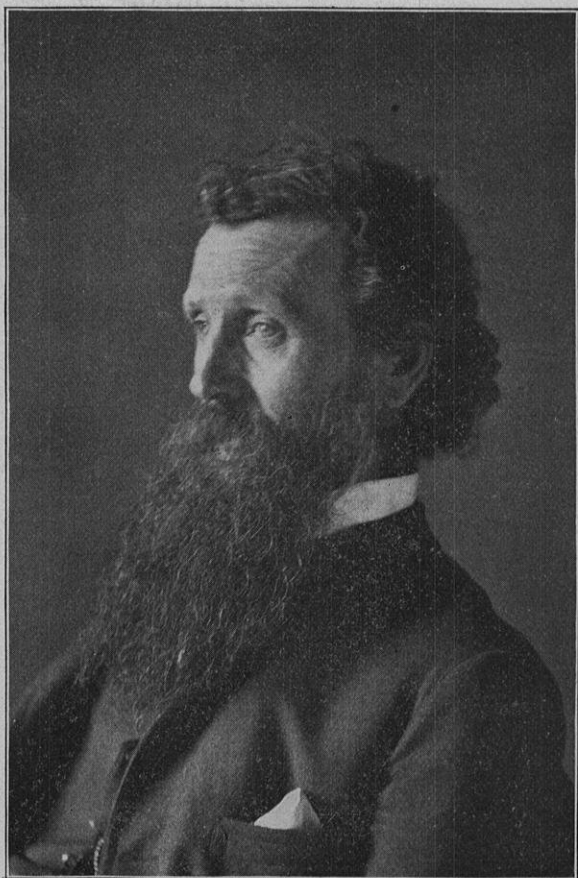
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JOHN MUIR, LL. D.

THE WISCONSIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE.

VOL. I.—JANUARY, 1900—No. 4.

JOHN MUIR.

* John Muir, geologist and botanist, whose name is inseparably linked with the mountains of California and the glaciers of Alaska, was the third child of Daniel and Anne (Gilrye) Muir, the latter a descendant of the old Scotch family of Gilderoy.

Daniel Muir was a grain merchant, and John, with the other children, was given a good education. The family emigrated to the United States in 1849, settling in Wisconsin,—about twelve miles from Fort Winnebago, near the Fox River. On the farm at this place, John Muir assisted in tilling the soil and felling the trees, devoting his spare time to reading all the books that came within his reach. He studied mathematics by keeping his books near him in the field, and working out problems on the ground or on chips from the trees he had felled. As a boy his mind had a decidedly mechanical turn, and his "jack knife" appliances about the house were many and varied.

He entered the University of Wisconsin at the age of twenty-two, and during the three years of his attendance he paid his way with money earned by harvesting and school teaching. For a number of years after leaving the University nothing was seen or heard of him except as he was occasionally met with on farms or in mills and factories, earning enough money to pay his way through a new part of the then wilderness of the north central states.

After flitting over the hills and through the valleys of Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Canada in search of the hidden mysteries of nature, he penetrated the tangled swamps of Flor-

* The information and part of the phraseology of this biography was taken from "The National Cyclopædia of American Biography."

ida, camped on the malaria infected soil of Cuba, and finally took flight across the Isthmus of Panama and thence to his future home,—the glacial-fed forests and “bee bloom” meadows of California. One of his first excursions in this unexplored wilderness was to the Yosemite Valley. Here he was placed in charge of a saw mill which was built to saw fallen logs.

For ten years he led an isolated life in the heart of the Sierra Nevada, carrying on his explorations with tireless energy; returning to civilization only when his stock of provisions gave out. He underwent all manner of hardships, which might well have daunted a less persistent and devoted mountaineer.

The effects of the glacial period were for many years the main subject of his investigation, and he is credited with discovering sixty-five of the residual glaciers of the high Sierra. He also studied very carefully the flora, fauna and meteorology of the region.

From 1876 until 1878 he was connected with the Geodetic Survey in the Great Basin. Following this period his explorations were extended to Oregon, Washington and Alaska. During his first trip to Alaska he explored Glacier Bay and discovered the magnificent glacier which bears his name. Later he pushed his explorations to the headwaters of the Yukon and Mackenzie rivers. In 1881, he joined one of the parties searching for the lost Jeannette expedition.

Dr. Muir's first article on glaciers, entitled “Yosemite Glaciers,” appeared in the New York *Tribune* in 1871. Prior to this he had published two short articles, one in the Boston *Recorder* (1865) and the other in the *Old and New Magazine* (1869). His publications since that time, mainly in the form of magazine articles contributed to the *Overland Monthly*, *Harper's*, *Scribner's*, *The Century*, and the San Francisco *Bulletin*, are about one hundred and fifty in number. They are largely descriptions of the magnificent scenery of the western half of the continent, its mountain ranges, glaciers, forests, rivers, wild gardens, animals, etc.

Thus far he has published only one book, “The Mountains

of California." However, if he writes no more, this volume of treasures speaks so eloquently of the soul which has been devoted unsparingly and unceasingly to the interests of science, that his name will live forever. The New York *Witness* says: "This book should take high rank among the productions of American naturalists for the information which it contains; and yet it reads like a novel."

Among his magazine articles may be mentioned: "On the Formation of Mountains in the Sierra;" "On the Post-Glacial History of Sequoia Gigantea;" "Glaciation of Arctic and Sub-Arctic Regions;" "Alaska Rivers;" "Ancient Glaciers of the Sierra;" "Forests of Alaska;" "Origin of the Yosemite Valley;" "American Forests;" and "Forest Reservations and National Parks."

The establishment of the Yosemite and Sequoia national parks and of the great Sierra forest reservation was effected by his writings and the work of his forest loving friends, especially R. U. Johnson of the *Century Magazine*.

In 1897, Dr. Muir was married to the daughter of Dr. John Strentzel, of California, and since that time has given part of his time and attention to the management of a fine fruit ranch, inherited by his wife; but he has never allowed this to stand in the way of his scientific pursuits.

He is now writing a book on the national parks and forest reservations. In 1896, the honorary degree of A. M. was conferred on him by Harvard University, and the following year the University of Wisconsin conferred on him the degree of LL. D.

The San Francisco *Call* has declared that "No man since Thoreau ever had a keener sympathy with nature, a quicker vision for her mysteries, or a surer speech for their interpretation, than Mr. Muir." It is certainly a rare chance in this material world of ours, to meet a man who has universal love for the least as well as the greatest of the handiworks of God; one who sees clearly and feels deeply the beauty and harmony of the universe,—on land or sea,—mountain or plain,—in heat or cold,—rain or shine,—light or darkness. Mortals too often

roam through the fields of life and when the shadows of approaching night loom up in the distance, they have no fancies or memories except those that result from a fettered vision. To such a one, even the warmth of the summer's sun in the midst of summer bloom seems strangely unfamiliar and uninviting.

Dr. Muir is one of America's greatest mountain climbers, and should we follow his footsteps during his sojourn in the Sierra, they would lead us beside clear, babbling brooks, whose song was the sweetest of music to this "child of nature." As he stands on the clear, pale surface of a glacier, he speaks of the tinkling streams as "sweet voiced rills that run gracefully down the glacier, curling and swirling in their shining channels." Deep within the recesses of a glacial cavern he finds it "hard to leave the delicious music of the waters and the lovely light." In the midst of the fiercest of Sierra windstorms, we follow him to the summit of some lofty peak, eight thousand feet high, to study the snow banners, which are described as "silky, silvery banners, . . . waving with a clearly visible motion in the sun glow, . . . as the wind is deflected against their sides, . . . attached as they are to the Crown peaks of the Sierra like 'streamers to mastheads,' their fading fringes penciled finely on the azure sky."

Again we are with him on the high Sierra at the "solemn, silent approach of evening. Long, blue, spiky shadows creep out across the snowfields, while a rosy glow, at first scarcely discernible, gradually deepens and suffuses every mountain top." "This is the Alpine glow,"—to him "one of the most impressive of all the terrestrial manifestations of God."

We trace his footsteps over all the Sierra passes,—those seemingly "terribly forbidding, cold, dead, gloomy gashes in the bones of the mountains," which to him are "full of the finest and most telling examples of nature's love; and though hard to travel" he tells us "none are safer." For they lead through regions that are "far above the ordinary haunts of the devil, and of the pestilence that walks in darkness." So complete is his love for nature that in the face of peril and even

death, he exclaims, "These mountain mansions are decent, delightful, even divine places to die in, compared with the doleful chambers of civilization."

If we still keep company with our naturalist, we shall "revel for weeks among golden *Compositae*, which cover all the Coast range to the Sierra like strata of curdled sunshine, watching the rising and setting of their innumerable suns." Then we shall "be borne forward on the crest of the summer that sweeps annually up the Sierra and spends itself on the snowy summits."

We approach one of those many "unlooked for treasures of the Sierra," a glacier lake, "with a kind of mean caution, dashed and ill at ease, as if expecting to hear some forbidding voice. But the love-songs of the ouzels and the love-looks of the daisies gradually reassure us, and manifest the warm fountain of humanity that pervades the coldest and most solitary of them all."

The Douglas squirrel and the water ouzel were the steadfast companions of our mountaineer through all his perils of exploration. These timid yet confiding creatures have been immortalized by him in his book on "The Mountains of California." He describes the Douglas squirrel as being filled with unmistakable humanity. The song of the water ouzel he describes "as sweet and tender, lapsing from his round breast like water from the smooth lip of a pool, then breaking farther on into a sparkling foam of melodious notes, which glow with subdued enthusiasm, yet without expressing much of the strong, gushing ecstasy of the bobolink or skylark."

In the foothills of the Sierra he remarks that "the very abundance and completeness of the common beauty that begets our steps prevents its being absorbed and appreciated."

Dr. Muir deplores the time when the bee-pastures, now flooded with a perpetual magnificence of wild bloom, will be tilled like gardens. Until then he says that "the pure waste is going on,—the wanton destruction of the innocents is a sad sight to see, and the sun may well be pitied in being compelled to look on."

Dr. Muir has taken the profoundest interest in the preservation of our forests. He says that "the coniferous forests of the Sierra are the grandest and most beautiful in the world." In discussing the discovery of these forests he says: "More than sixty years ago David Douglas wandered alone through fine sections of the Sugar Pine and Silver Fir woods wild with delight. A few years later, other botanists made short journeys from the coast into the lower woods. Then came the wonderful multitude of miners into the foothill zone, mostly blind with gold dust, soon followed by sheepmen, who, with wool over their eyes, chased their flocks through all the forest belts from one end of the range to the other." "Every wild garden is trodden down, the shrubs are stripped of leaves as if devoured by locusts, and the woods are burned. The entire forest belt is thus swept and divested from one extremity of the range to the other."

The life of Dr. Muir is a living argument against the theory that "the influences of pure nature, permeating one's very flesh and bones, unfits the student for scientific pursuits in which cool judgment and observation is required." "Instead of producing a dissipated condition," he says, "the mind is fertilized, stimulated, and developed like sunfed plants."

During the last year Dr. Muir has been flitting here and there across the continent in quest of pine cones and tree data for the gigantic work of his friend, Professor Sargent of Harvard University.

All hail to the child of nature,—lover of birds and trees,—companion of glacial rivers and mountain cataracts,—friend of bees and butterflies, and defender of the "innocents." Long may he live among the wild flowers and forests of the Sierra, and protect them from the ravishes of a greedy, self-loving nation.

ERNEST ROBERTSON BUCKLEY.

THE UNIVERSITY IN THE EARLY FIFTIES.

In his very interesting article in the December number, Mr. E. D. Coe makes a number of traditional statements, which do not injure his story, but are not in accord with actual history.

He says that John H. Lathrop, Jr., son of the glorious old chancellor of those days, whom every student loved, and Hiram Barber, Jr., had a row at the south dormitory, in which the former got the worst of it; that Lathrop went to Central America and died a victim of profligate habits, and that Barber now resides in Dakota. These statements are decidedly misleading.

I was attending the University, I think it was in 1851, when the pugilistic encounter between the two boys occurred and was an eye-witness to it. John Lathrop was a most clever fellow, honest and of good habits, and always remained so, but he had a domineering disposition, was "sudden and quick in quarrel," and all the rest of us were afraid of him, for he was a great wrestler and enjoyed physical contention. He was a good scholar too. By and by Hiram Barber, Jr. entered the University. He was a splendid fellow, physically and mentally, and by nature as kind as a kitten. What is now the campus was then a wilderness of burr oak trees. It used to be said that when Barber first hove in sight, his head was seen waving above the tops of the trees and that some feared Black Hawk was about to attack us.

Barber spent his boyhood on a Dodge county farm, was as strong as an ox and as quick as lightning. Lathrop was frequently irritated by others with the idea that he had finally a rival in the physical field. He determined to dispel this illusion at the first opportunity. The only building erected at the time was North College, as we used to call it, for which I helped to lay the corner stone in 1850. There was a well near the north corner, from which the students procured water for their necessary purposes. Barber had been to the well one morning, got a pitcher of water and was returning with it toward the entrance of the building. Just at that time Lathrop came out of the entrance to go to the well and was to pass Barber, *en route*. As he did so, he purposely lurched against him, knocked the pitcher from his hands and broke it. In a second, Barber hit him on the head and laid him low. Arising immediately, Lathrop sought to grapple his antagonist, but another blow convinced him that he had met his superior. That ended the

fight. I saw it all. We were all glad that Lathrop had been cowed. He ceased to dominate over us as formerly. A peace was arranged by the old chancellor between them, and Lathrop and Barber became fast friends.

Lathrop soon after left the University and went to southern California. From there he went with an exploring party to Sonora, Mexico. The entire party were killed and scalped by the Indians. Lathrop thus became a victim, not of profligate habits, but of excessive enterprise. All his old friends sincerely regretted his untimely death. On general principles, I never knew a better fellow.

Barber went to Chicago about 1867, and has been in the active practice of law there ever since, except for about four years, when he made the mistake of accepting and holding a government appointment in Dakota. He is much respected in Chicago as a lawyer and gentleman; has a splendid family, and is growing old in peace and dignity. Our friendship has been warm and bright since the very day when I first saw his fine countenance looming above the burr oaks of the campus. The yarns he has spun and the philosophies paraded at "The Chums," my camp across Mendota, on several visits there, have delighted us all.

D. K. TENNEY.

INSTRUCTION IN FREE-HAND DRAWING AT THE UNIVERSITY.

All friends of the University must feel gratified when contemplating the steady and rapid growth of the institution, both as regards the number of students and the quality and variety of the work done. But at the same time one cannot but feel that certain lines have been neglected by the authorities, so that we are distinctly behind our sister institutions in neighboring states, not to mention the older ones in the East. The object of this article is to call attention to some of these gaps, and to the writer it seems very important that something should be done at the very first opportunity, as the neglect of providing adequate instruction in free-hand drawing is in the

writer's opinion very detrimental to the best interests of the institution.

It does not need arguing that the ability to draw, or at least to appreciate good drawing, is as essential in a well rounded education as the corresponding capacity in a musical direction. The artistic or esthetic side of human nature has till now been sadly neglected at this University, in so far as the only direction in which opportunity has been offered for the cultivation of the appreciation of the beautiful is in music, in which, especially in the last few years, very effective work has been done.

Presumably it is the intention of the Board of Regents to establish a course in architecture as soon as an opportunity is offered, and when that is done instruction in free-hand drawing, in moulding and painting must of necessity be offered, and the want of which this article treats would be filled. But meanwhile something ought to be done, so that all the young men and women who annually come to the University should have a chance to get inspiration from the beautiful in both form and color. The want in this direction is so much greater here at Madison, as there is no collection of good paintings or of sculpture, the frequent visit to which would be an education in itself. And even in architecture there are but very few buildings in Madison which can be set up as examples to be admired and from which inspiration in after life might be gathered.

Another reason makes it still more imperative that the want should be speedily filled, and that is, that the students coming to this University to a large extent come either from a farm or from small villages and cities where the opportunity for seeing anything beautiful, either in painting, sculpture or architecture, is still more limited than in Madison, in most cases entirely wanting. Add to this that the schools from which these young men and women come do not even pretend to offer any facilities for instruction in drawing, and it necessarily follows that under the present circumstances they will be entirely lacking in one of the essential elements of a liberal education when

they leave the University. That this is the case with a great many of our graduates no one acquainted with any considerable number of them will care to deny, as the want of ability to appreciate the beautiful in any direction is very striking. It is true that courses in esthetics are offered at the University, and also that illustrated courses of lectures in Greek and Roman sculpture and architecture are given by several of the professors, and it shall willingly be admitted that these courses are a help in the direction indicated; but they are not sufficient, as at best the acquaintance with the beautiful in art will be a very distant and superficial one when cultivated in this manner, and the possible native ability in an artistic direction does not get a chance to show itself, nor to be developed. That there exists a native talent among the students of the University in this direction there cannot be any doubt; of this fact one may be convinced by looking through the *Badger* for the last few years. But it will also be apparent from this same inspection that the editors did not have the necessary artistic taste to discriminate between poor and good illustrations, or it may perhaps be that a sufficient number of good illustrations were not offered that a choice might be made.

So far the subject has been looked at only from the esthetic point of view; but the question has also a practical and utilitarian side which is not less important than the other. In how many occupations in after life is it not very useful or even necessary to be able to draw? In fact, one can hardly conceive of a position or of a calling in which the ability to give shape to one's ideas by means of graphic illustrations would not be a very valuable acquisition. The engineering student has all the needed opportunity at the University to become a mechanical draughtsman, but not even in the College of Engineering can he learn free-hand drawing and sketching except in a purely accidental and limited way, the result being that our engineering students leave the University without possessing this very necessary attainment of a well educated engineer. In this respect the University of Wisconsin is decidedly behind the other institutions which offer courses in

engineering, and it seems strange that with the otherwise excellent opportunities for getting a thorough engineering education this field should have been neglected during all these years.

The need for free-hand drawing for an engineering student is, it seems to the writer, only apparently greater than for a great many others. Take for instance the physician. In his preliminary studies in biology and anatomy he ought to have great facility for putting on paper what he sees through the microscope or simply through his own eyes. And if in his professional career later on he goes into surgery at all, he certainly has as much need of this ability to show what is to be done, and how it is to be done. And coming to the lawyer, it seems to the writer that no argument is needed to show that every lawyer would be greatly benefited both in the preparation of his cases and in the presentation of the same to judge or jury if, during his college course, he had taken a good course in free-hand drawing. That this is a want felt by many lawyers admits of no doubt, and the least that can be expected is that the University should give an opportunity to those students who are far-seeing enough to acquire this proficiency during that only period of life when such things can be learned; in youth, when both hands and eyes are flexible.

A great many of our graduates choose journalism as their profession, and there is no doubt that college graduates will in the future more and more occupy the responsible positions in this profession. But modern journalism requires as one of the prerequisites in many of its branches the ability to make sketches from life, and it will soon come to pass that without this attainment nobody can enter the reportorial service of a daily paper. In this profession it seems therefore also necessary that the University should offer an opportunity to students to learn to represent objects on paper as they see them.

The one profession which probably absorbs the greatest percentage of the graduates of the University is that of teaching, and there cannot be a doubt that a teacher who is unable to illustrate on the blackboard by free-hand sketches the points

he is trying to explain to his class is seriously hampered as compared with one who has this ability. A great many pupils are constituted in such a way that only a tangible illustration, like the picture on the blackboard, will open their minds to the appreciation of a truth, and to the writer it would not be a surprise, if in the near future it would be required of all new teachers that they be capable of making simple free-hand sketches. It might be mentioned at this place that the University is behind the normal schools of the state in this direction, as they all provide instruction in free-hand drawing, some of them of very superior quality.

Instruction in drawing has been shamefully neglected in the schools of the state, and of necessity it will take some time to remedy this state of affairs, as competent teachers of drawing are wanting. In the common schools of the state there can of course never be any special teacher of drawing, and it is therefore very important to educate teachers for the common schools who are fairly competent to teach this branch. These teachers will necessarily come from the high schools or from the normal schools, and as the University is providing a large number, and should provide a still larger number, of the teachers of the high schools, it becomes a matter of great importance that the University should provide such instruction that the coming high school teachers should be capable of educating their pupils in such a manner that the instruction in drawing in the common schools should not be more or less of a farce, as the case is at present. In the larger cities the instruction in drawing in the high school is given by a specialist, and the University ought to offer the necessary opportunity for the education of such teachers; but in most places the ordinary teacher must give the instruction, if it be given at all, and it therefore seems necessary also for this reason that our University should provide the needed instruction in drawing.

To all those students who frequent the University and do not select a profession proper, but instead take up some other practical business for their life's work, it seems evident that free-hand drawing should be as much a necessity as any one

of the general culture studies, so that looking at the problem from all sides it would seem that the proposition, advanced in this article, of the great need of providing instruction in free-hand drawing at the University, finds support in all directions.

It is not unknown to the writer that some twenty odd years ago such instruction was offered, and because of various reasons the experiment was given up as a failure. However, to argue from the failure as to the success or necessity of this move seems entirely out of place because of the changed conditions at the present time. It is only surprising that the authorities having the government of the University in hand should have failed to see the success of other institutions in this direction, and because of a first failure have given up the whole matter for more than twenty years. The writer knows that a great many of the alumni of the University have strongly felt the need of the innovation proposed in this article, and it is not too much to expect that the President and the Board of Regents of the University will take the matter under serious consideration as soon as it is presented to them, they having always shown that they have the highest welfare of the institution at heart.

STORM BULL.

THE UNIVERSITY DURING THE WAR.

I.

[The following is a reprint in part of an address delivered before the Alumni Association June 19, 1877, by the late James L. High, '64, of Chicago. No apology is needed for reproducing this valuable and inspiring contribution to the history of the University of Wisconsin, especially since, so far as the editors are informed, it has been preserved thus far only in files of contemporary newspapers.]

The period of the opening of the great rebellion in 1861 would, in the absence of that event, have been regarded as the turning point in the history of the University. It had passed successfully through the critical stage of its infancy, notwithstanding the jealous hostility of rival and sectarian colleges and the ruinous policy which had characterized the management by the state of the sacred trust committed to its charge.

A dozen years of hostile legislation, coupled with gross mismanagement and abuse of trust on the part of the state towards its infant ward, while it had checked its power of development, had not thwarted the purposes for which the University was founded, or prevented its steady and healthy growth. Already as early as 1860 and 1861, the dawn of a better day was discernible in the attitude of the state toward the University, and the liberal and generous policy which has characterized the later years was even then faintly outlined.

Internally, the college was fairly prosperous. The Faculty, though few in numbers, were men of broad and liberal culture, and were thoroughly imbued with the spirit of their work. The attendance of students was constantly enlarging, and, what was still more indicative of a healthy growth, the number of those entering the regular college classes was steadily increasing. Faculty and students were alike earnest and diligent in their work, and the *esprit de corps* which marked their mutual intercourse and their common labor was of the very highest character.

Such in brief was the condition of college affairs when Summer fell, and the President's call for seventy-five thousand volunteers flashed across the continent, setting the whole land aflame with a blaze of patriotic fervor. From the very first it was apparent that the University was to bear its full share in the contest just beginning. The first company organized in this city for the three months' service took from us eight of our number, all of whom, as I recollect, enlisted on the first day that the books were opened for that purpose. They were Ashmore, Bull, Campbell, Miller, Norcross, Remick, Smith and Wyse. I mention them, not as deserving a higher meed of praise than any of the long list of those who followed, but because they were our first heroes, and first of all her many sons whom our *alma mater* sent forth into the bloody struggle of those historic years. With the exception of Campbell, who did not reenlist, and Ashmore, who died in the fall of 1861, after recruiting a company for the Eleventh infantry, they all reenlisted after the expiration of their three months' term, and

did gallant service until the end of the war, or until mustered out by death. Five of the eight still survive: Ashmore and Smith having died in service, and Campbell dying some years after his return.

The Faculty naturally looked with some degree of alarm upon the serious inroads which the war seemed likely to make upon our numbers. While their loyalty was unquestioned, some of them believed that the time had not yet come when the colleges of the country should give up their best and bravest, and that such a sacrifice should be made only when a graver emergency than yet existed had demonstrated its necessity. I remember that, only a day or two after the first enlistments, when gathered in the chapel for the usual morning prayers, Prof. Butler exhorted us to be in no haste to give up the still air of delightful studies for the sterner duties of the tented field. And, while interposing no obstacle in the way of enlistments, he admonished us that there existed, as yet, no such crisis in national affairs as to warrant depopulating the colleges. He concluded by advising us, half seriously, half in jest, to tarry in Jericho until our beards were grown.

Again, in his baccalaureate address to the class of '62, Prof. Butler used these eloquent words:

"I honor the patriotic fervor which, in the first week of the rebellion, hurried so many of our students into our first regiment. Yet, as I judge, these volunteers were not demanded. Their places should have been filled by others, not inferior in thew and sinew, who had no plan of study—which adds a precious seeing to the eye—to interrupt; and they would themselves have rendered more efficient service in the field had they pushed on to the end of their educational curriculum. * * * But when an American has completed an education, which gives to every power a double power, he can sacrifice himself on no grander altar than that of his fatherland."

Wise words, all, timely spoken—if only the heroes would tarry. But they would not tarry; and, bearded and beardless, they abandoned academic life to enter upon a struggle whose end no man could foresee. And what heroes they were to our admiring eyes as they marched away to the front. In the glamor and fervor of those well remembered April days, that little band of volunteers, the first of her sons offered by the

mother college to the motherland, seemed each a warrior whose prowess should be felt in the coming struggle, and who should come back to us crowned with laurels of victory, amid the acclamations of a nation saved by their valor. We had read of the three hundred who held the pass of old; but here was a Thermopylæ in our own time, and our bravest and best were going forth to fill it. No mailed warrior of that older time, no crusader going out to battle for cross or holy sepulcher, went forth more bravely than they.

By and by came their letters from camp, filled, as all such letters were, with details of the strange new life upon which they had entered; of the daily drill and picket duty, and longings to meet the enemy, but never a word of repining or of complaint. And then came that engagement at Falling Waters, in Virginia, where our First Regiment was for the first time under fire. And, writing back of their experiences and sensations when under fire, they seemed to us hero worshipers at home to be already warriors such as the bronzed veterans of the Old Guard; and the skirmishes through which they had passed grew in our imaginations to a very Waterloo of battle, in which our volunteers were chiefest among the conquerors.

But the little band who went out in the First infantry were only the forerunners of those yet to follow. Each successive call for troops thinned our ranks and took from our number those whom we could ill afford to spare. Of the one hundred and nineteen students borne on the catalogue for the year 1861, nineteen had enlisted when the Board of Regents presented their report on the 10th of October of that year. Out of this same one hundred and nineteen, comprising the aggregate attendance for the college year ending June, 1861, at least forty-six entered the service during the war. In other words, forty per cent. of the entire number of students for the opening year of the war entered the military service in various capacities before its completion. My own class, that of '64, bearing upon the class roll the names of forty-nine students, classical and scientific, during our freshman year, contributed seventeen of that number to the army. Entering upon the sophomore year

with twenty-one members, twelve of the twenty-one enlisted before graduation; and in other classes the record was equally honorable.

It is impossible to determine accurately the entire number of students who served in the army during the war, and only an approximate estimate can be given. From such data as are within my possession, supplemented by my own personal recollection and that of other alumni of that period, I place the number at rather over than under one hundred. The entire number of students borne upon the catalogues from first to last during the war does not exceed three hundred. It is thus shown that thirty-three per cent. or one-third of the aggregate number of students enrolled during the war period entered the military service.

The record of the alumni is still more striking and worthy of note. At the close of the war, and excluding the class of '65, our alumni numbered just fifty. Of this number twenty-five entered the military and naval service, nearly all of them as officers, and several of high rank, thus giving fifty per cent. of the alumni as our quota during the war. Can any college in the country show a prouder record?

Were this the story of Harvard or of Yale with two centuries of history behind them, or of Michigan, with her average attendance of a thousand students, these numbers would be less remarkable. But we are to remember that it was a college just emerging from infancy, whose average attendance during all the war period was seldom more than eighty students; and while the conditions of patriotism may, perhaps, be as favorable under such circumstances as in the case of older and more largely attended colleges, the record is none the less honorable. And every loyal alumnus may point to it with pride, as part of the heritage of his own college life.

Of the entire number of our alumni and undergraduates who entered the army, a large proportion served as officers of different grades from colonel down. I have no means of determining the exact proportion of officers to the whole number enlisted, but from my own personal knowledge and personal ac-

quaintance with most of them, I should estimate the number of officers as nearly if not quite one-half of the entire number. I recall none who attained the rank of general officers, though two of the number, La Grange and Fallows, were brevetted brigadiers for meritorious services. Of field officers, the list includes a goodly number. Among them were Dawes, who served with distinction in command of the Sixth infantry, which formed a part of the Iron Brigade in the army of the Potomac; the gallant La Grange, who entered the service as a captain in the 4th infantry, and was subsequently promoted to major and colonel of the 1st cavalry, and who achieved a reputation as a daring and skillful cavalry commander, second to that of no officer of like rank in the army; Fallows, of the class of '59, who entered the service as chaplain of the 32d infantry, and subsequently served as lieutenant colonel of the 40th, and colonel of the 49th; Vilas, of the class of '58, who served successively as captain, major and lieutenant colonel in the 23d infantry; Bull, who left the class of '64 as one of the original eight, serving as a private in the 1st infantry, subsequently as lieutenant in the 11th, captain in the 23d, and as lieutenant colonel in the 5th; Larkin, who served as major of the 38th infantry; Hubbell, of '68, a major in the 1st heavy artillery, and Warner, colonel of the 36th infantry, whose armless sleeve attests his gallant service in the army of the Potomac.

But the favorite rank seemed that of captain, and I recall at least thirteen who served in that capacity, besides several who were promoted from that to a higher rank. Two classes, '61 and '64, were especially prolific in captains, each contributing five of their number. Indeed, the class of '61 may justly claim the palm for patriotism, if the numbers enlisted be the test. Graduating nine members, six of the number entered service, most of them serving during the entire war. Of the six, five were captains, as already noted. They were: Hall, of the 5th infantry; Gillett, of the 20th; Henry Vilas, of the 23d; Ball, of the 31st; and Leahy, a lieutenant in the 34th, and captain in the 35th.

The quintette of captains furnished by the class of '64 comprised the following: Bradley, who commanded a company of colored troops; Norcross, of the 13th infantry; Stone and Miller, both of the 20th, and Spooner of the 50th. The other captains were: Remick, of no regular class, a captain in the 11th infantry; Sinclair W. Botkin, of '57, of the 23d infantry; and Tredway, of '63, a captain and quartermaster.

The list of lieutenants, regimental adjutants and quartermasters is too long to be recited here, as is also the list of those who served in the ranks. But the omission must not be construed by the future historian as a disparagement either of their services, or of their military genius and proficiency in the art of war. For some of us who carried muskets were profoundly impressed with our knowledge of the military art, and discussed the gravest military problems with a perspicuity which would certainly have astonished a Sherman or a von Moltke.

And we flattered ourselves that we were of that class of citizen soldiers, of whom some of the unnumbered and unremembered war poets wrote:

"Only a private in the ranks,
Yet sure I am indeed
If all the privates were like him,
Few captains would they need."

But the warriors were not all at the front. And this imperfect sketch of the arms and heroes of that time would be more imperfect still if it omitted to mention the military spirit developed within the college from a very early period of the war. During the fall term of 1861, this spirit took definite shape, resulting in the organization of a company among the students for the purpose of military drill and of fitting its members for active service in the field, should their services be required; and right well did it fulfil these objects. The original organization and the efficiency which it subsequently attained were largely due to the untiring labors of our first captain, Miller, of '64, who had returned from the three months' service and resumed his studies for a few months, before again entering the army upon the organization of the 20th infantry in the spring of 1862. Arms were furnished the company by General Utley,

adjutant general of the state, and we were subjected to a daily drill, in many respects as thorough and efficient as that of the regular service.

Considerable discussion attended our efforts at the adoption of a suitable name for the company. I believe that of "Home Guards" was suggested, but it was indignantly spurned as unworthy the bellicose character of so redoubtable a body of warriors, and "University Guards" was finally settled upon as the formal and official appellation of the corps. But upon the suggestion, as I now recollect, of Griswold of the class of '63, who, despite his mildly-beaming spectacles, was one of our fiercest and most sanguinary warriors, the classical title of "University Myrmidons" was substituted for common use, and as myrmidons we were known to the end of our bloody career.

Miller resigned command of the battalion in the spring of 1862, to recruit his company for the 20th infantry. He had tried hard to school himself again to the quiet routine of college work, but the war spirit within him would not be repressed. I remember his saying to me just before his final departure: "When they ask me fifty years hence where I was during the war of the rebellion, it won't sound just right to say, 'grinding Latin and Greek at No. 11, North College.'"

[Continued.]

EDITORIAL.

It is worthy of note as a sign of the tendency of the times in university curricula that President Angell of the University of Michigan, in his recent report to the Board of Regents, recommended the establishment of a course of instruction, or of a group of courses, which should, to quote President Angell's words, "prepare men, so far as education can prepare them, for engaging in international commerce, for responsible positions in banking and other financial pursuits, for careers in our consular and diplomatic service." Especial stress is laid upon the necessity for the training of merchants and bankers who shall be fitted to cope with the problems of international commerce.

It will be noted that the recommendations are exactly in line with those put forth by Dean J. B. Johnson in his inaugural address, published in part in the November MAGAZINE, for the establishment of "Colleges of Commerce." President Angell does not point out in so detailed a manner the probable scope of the instruction to be given in such a department, but the needs which he sees and which he seeks to supply are the same as those so clearly set out by Dean Johnson. The fact of a widespread recognition of the need for such instruction should be an incentive to a careful consideration of the subject by our Board of Regents, that Wisconsin may not be left behind in the progress of the new educational activities so soon to be called into being.

Of a somewhat related nature is

the need emphasized by Prof. Bull in an article published elsewhere in this issue relative to the establishment of a course of instruction in free-hand drawing. To anyone who is familiar with the ignorance prevalent among University students with regard to the simplest, most rudimentary principles of art, no argument is necessary to prove the crying need for a school of art. The establishment of such a school would not at all mean an attempt to compete with the more pretentious schools of the sort—at least not for many years to come. Its immediate purpose should be rather to develop among the student body the power of understanding and appreciating real art, and to afford a means for the individual to discover if there be any artistic power latent within him.

It is a noticeable fact that, with few exceptions, what illustration there is in student publications is furnished by members of the engineering courses. This does not mean, of course, that all or nearly all students of any artistic talent go into engineering, but simply that only in those courses is there any attempt to train the hand and eye, even for mechanical drawing. This fact alone is evidence of the need of something in the line suggested by Prof. Bull.

We all know the obstacle that presents itself at every mention of a plan to extend the functions of the University—the institution is always in financial straits, and there are no funds available for extension. Here, however, is an opportunity for an ex-

tension which would make little or no demand upon the University's present income. A school of art should, like the present School of Music, be made practically self-supporting, and this is easily possible if,

as many of us believe, there is a real demand for such a school. Why not, then, at least try the experiment, making the financial outcome for the first year or two a criterion of its success?

PROGRESS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

ATTENDANCE IN LEADING UNIVERSITIES.

The following table of University attendance is taken from the current number of the *Harvard Graduates'*

Magazine. It shows the numbers as they stood November 1, 1899. The present total of the University of Wisconsin is 2,087.

OUR NEIGHBORS.	Chicago.	Johns Hopkins.	Princeton.	Wisconsin.	Cornell.	Yale.	Columbia.	Pennsylvania.	Michigan.	Harvard.
Arts	901	177	686	791	666	1238	443	392	1221	1897
Sciences	249	363	464	795	569	444	302	273	496	
Teachers' Colleges.						246				
Total undergraduates	1150	177	1049	1255	1461	1797	1133	694	1494	2393
Graduate Schools	375	188	145	81	170	283	383	168	74	320
Theology	205				99					27
Law				213	177	197	372	306	800	608
Medicine		267			315	184	755	670	475	550
Dentistry								482	249	131
Veterinary.					28			44		24
Other Schools				172	90	153		20	144	25
Total advance departments	580	455	145	466	780	866	1510	1690	1742	1685
Total regular students	1730	632	1194	1721	2241	2663	2643	2384	3236	4078
Double registrations	50			39	20	140		10		10
Net total	1680	632	1194	1682	2221	2523	2643	2374	3236	4068
Gain in Arts	115	-10	53	73	50	-7	58	29	38	53
Gain in Sciences			29	85	-5	49	27	12	27	80
Gain in advanced departments	35	15	13	48	148	79	161	-119	177	66
Total gain	32	5	95	199	203*	-20	246	-78	242	199
Women's Colleges.							190			390
Summer Schools and Teachers' Courses				343	424	165	250	267	225	923
Grand total of students	1680	632	1194	2025*	2645	2683	3033	2651	3346	5250

* Estimates.

SHORT COURSE IN AGRICULTURE.

The short course in agriculture is now in session with an attendance of 249 students, sixteen states besides Wisconsin being represented. The numbers are distributed as follows: Wisconsin, 189; Illinois, 36; Iowa, 8; Ohio, 2; New York, 2; Michigan, 2; Maryland, Vermont, Colorado, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Minnesota, California, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Indiana and Nebraska, one each. In the past three years the attendance has grown from 90 to 249, and admittance to the course this year had to be refused to several on account of lack of room. Since the close of the last term, March 5, no less than 200 calls have been received at the office for students who have taken the short course in agriculture. Over one hundred calls were filled.

DAIRY SCHOOL STATISTICS.

Since the opening of the Wisconsin Dairy School in 1891, there has been a total attendance of 1015 students; 832 of these were residents of Wisconsin, and 183 of other states and countries, including: Illinois, 38; Kansas, 19; Ohio and Iowa, 16 each; Minnesota and Canada, 14 each; Michigan, 12; and representatives from Japan, New York, Indiana, Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nebraska, Mississippi, Alabama, Texas, North and South Dakota, Nevada, Colorado, New Mexico, West Virginia, District of Columbia, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, California and Oregon.

The Wisconsin counties were represented as follows: Dane, 76; Richland, 54; Grant, 50; Jefferson, 40; Fond du Lac, 34; Dodge and Iowa, 30 each; Manitowoc, 28; Sheboygan and Kewaunee, 27 each; Outagamie,

26; Winnebago, 21; Waupaca, 20; Green and Sauk, 19 each; Columbia and Trempealeau, 17 each; Walworth, Clark and Washington, 16 each; Waukesha, 14; Marathon, Juneau and La Crosse, 13 each; Brown, Pepin and St. Croix, 11 each; Buffalo, LaFayette, Rock and Calumet, 10 each; and representatives of less than ten from every other county of the state, except Bayfield, Vilas, Forest, Florence, Oneida, Washburn, Sawyer, Marinette, Taylor, Lincoln and Langlade.

The statistics of the last class of 1899, numbering 122 students, show that thirty-six had positions guaranteed them before coming to school, five had their expenses paid by some one for whom they expected to work after attending the Dairy School. Eleven were owners of butter and cheese factories, thirty-three had over one year, twenty-one had from six months to one year, and fifty-six from four to six months' experience in either butter or cheesemaking before entering the school. About one-half of this class were between the ages of 21 and 25, one-fourth between 25 and 30, and one-fourth were from 15 to 20 years old. Sixty-nine of these students had attended the district or village schools from five to twelve years; twelve were from parochial schools, and thirteen from agricultural and dairy schools in other states.

The total number of dairy certificates issued up to date number 175, of which 94 were for butter makers and 81 for cheese makers.

The complete records of the work done by students, as shown by the medals and prizes won by them, has not been kept, but the following is a partial list.

The average scores of all the stu-

dents at the World's Fair was one point higher than the average score of all other exhibitions on cheese from Wisconsin. At least eighteen gold, silver and bronze medals have been awarded to dairy students by the various dairy associations of this country. In 1896, at the Wisconsin State Fair, eleven out of a possible sixteen premiums were won by our students. They have won a long list of first prizes and sweepstakes premiums from the different state fairs, dairy conventions and agricultural shows in all parts of the country.

Over one hundred letters of inquiry are received annually by the school from persons wishing to hire some kind of dairy help. These applications call for instructors in the dairy schools of other states, creamery operators, cheese makers, pasteurizers, milk testers and managers of private dairies.

Twenty-six professors and college graduates have taken the work in the school to prepare themselves for more efficient work for giving instruction in other agricultural colleges. In addition to these, eighteen teachers have been furnished from our former students to give instructions in dairying in the dairy and agricultural colleges of fourteen states outside of Wisconsin, thus extending the work of the school across the continent from Vermont to Washington, while the alumni are scattered in nearly every state in the Union.

At the present time, at least 141 creameries and 149 cheese factories in Wisconsin are being operated by former students of the Dairy School.

NEW ENGINEERING BUILDING.

The Board of Regents met December 22, and approved the plans for the new engineering building, as

drawn up by supervising architect Jennings and Dean Johnson. The plans provide for a hydraulic gray brick building to be erected on the upper campus, between Science Hall and North Hall, the main entrance facing the south. Owing to the steep slope of the campus here, a sub-basement will be made under the basement proper. There will be three main floors and an attic drawing room, the latter lighted from above by skylights, making in all four floors. As planned, the building will cost somewhat less than \$100,000, which was appropriated by the last legislature. Bids for contracts will be advertised for the early part of January, and contracts will be let before the opening of February, the building to be erected ready for occupancy by October 1, 1900. The board extended a vote of thanks to Architect Jennings, Dean Johnson and the members of the engineering faculty for the excellence of their plans. The approval of the Governor having been secured, the building is now certain to be completed.

THE ENGINEERING COURSES.

The total number of engineering students this year is almost fifty per cent. greater than ever before, the numbers for the past four years being as follows: 195 in 1896; 209 in 1897; 220 in 1898, and 310 in 1899. The Dean announces that it is hoped that the next legislature will authorize a course in chemical engineering, and perhaps also a course in architecture.

FACULTY MOVEMENTS.

A number of the members of the Faculty attended the meetings of learned societies this vacation. Professor Ely, Director of the School of Economics, Political Science, and History, who has been on a tour of

inspection of the leading eastern universities, was at the meeting of the American Economic Association at Ithaca, and was honored with the presidency of that association, succeeding Prof. Arthur T. Hadley, now president of Yale. Prof. Meyer and Dr. Urdahl, who were also in attendance, were made members of the council of the association. Prof. Haskins attended the meeting of the American Historical Association at Boston. Mr. R. G. Thwaites, secretary of the State Historical Society and University lecturer in history, was made chairman of the Historical Manuscripts commission of the same association. Prof. Hobbs read two papers at New Haven before the Geological Society of America, and Dr. Miller presented a paper at the same place, before the American Anatomical Society. Dean Birge was made president of the Western Naturalists' Society at Chicago, and opened the discussion on the investigation of lake life. The Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, meeting in Madison, chose Prof.

Slichter president, and a number of papers were read by members of the University faculty. Prof. Slaughter attended the meeting of the American Archaeological Society at New Haven. President Adams gave an important report on instruction in the grades at the meeting of the Wisconsin Teachers' Association in Milwaukee. Professor Van Hise is preparing a paper to be read before the Institute of Mining Engineers in Washington. Prof. Wood goes soon to London to lecture before the Society of Arts. Professor Haskins has leave of absence for next semester to lecture at Harvard during the absence of Professors Taussig and Emerton of that institution.

THE CHRISTMAS CARDINAL.

The attractive Christmas edition of the *Daily Cardinal*, further mention of which is made in another column, contains a number of articles relating to the progress of the University in various departments, as well as much matter of special interest to alumni.

ON THE HILL.

ENGINEERS' TRIP.

The senior civil and mechanical engineering students took their annual trip the week before Thanksgiving, under the charge of Professors N. O. Whitney and Storm Bull. The trip extended as far east as Pittsburg, and stops were made at many points of interest to engineers.

JUNIOR PROM. COMMITTEES.

The committees for the annual Junior Promenade have been appointed by the class president, as follows:

Arrangement committee:—Clar-

ence J. White, chairman; Lyndon H. Tracy, Allan S. Neilson, George T. Bunker, James B. Nash.

Reception committee:—Sidney H. Ball, chairman; Neely E. Pardee, Harry A. Severson, William K. Donnell, Archy B. Carter, John M. Barney.

Floor committee:—Clarence E. Abbott, chairman; Paul F. Chamberlain, William P. Vroman, Robert H. Downes, Roy C. Sanborn, Thomas M. Priestley.

LAST MASS MEETING.

Of all the mass meetings held this

fall, or in fact in any year, before football contests, none have approached the one held on December 8, just before the Chicago game, for numbers, enthusiasm, and all other elements which make one of these student gatherings a success. Seats, aisles, and window seats were literally packed with students. H. H. Thomas, '00 *Z*, presided at the meeting, and among the speakers called upon were Professors Bruce, Jones and Van Hise, W. S. Kies, '01 *Z*, Jerry Riordan, '98, John Richards, '96, Coach Phil King, Captain Pat. O'Dea, C. W. Rodgers and E. B. Cochems. The program was varied with singing of Wisconsin songs and music by the University band.

SHORT COURSE LITERARY SOCIETY.

The Short Course Literary Society was re-organized December 8, holding its first meeting on that date in South (Agricultural) Hall. Some two hundred and fifty students were in attendance. The society will meet every Friday evening during the winter, and such matters will come up for debate and discussion at these meetings as appertain to the work of the members.

SPIERING QUARTETTE CONCERT.

The first of the series of concerts to be given this year by the Madison Choral Union took place December 12, in Library Hall. The Spiering String Quartette of Chicago furnished for the evening's entertainment an interesting and strictly classical program of music. Besides several double numbers by the quartette, solos on the violoncello and by Mr. Spiering on the violin were finely rendered. This quartette visited Madison last year, and the very favorable impression created was sufficient to insure a large and ap-

preciative audience at the recent concert.

The *personnel* of the organization is the same as last year. It includes Theodore Spiering, first violin; Otto Roehrborn, second violin; Adolph Weidig, viola, and Herman Diestel, violoncello.

MILITARY HOP.

The first military hop of the year was given on the evening of December 16, and was as usual held in the Armory. Music was furnished by the regimental band, and about one hundred and fifty couples were in attendance. The resumption of the series of "brass button" parties has given universal satisfaction, as they are always a source of great enjoyment.

SCIENCE CLUB.

The December meeting of the Science Club was held on the evening of December 19, in the physical lecture room. Prof. S. M. Babcock read a paper upon "Fat Globules in Milk."

At the next meeting of the club, former President T. C. Chamberlain, now head of the geological department of the University of Chicago, will speak upon some geological subject.

THE GRADUATE CLUB.

The second meeting of the Graduate Club was held in the parlors of the Y. M. C. A. house, December 15. After a short business meeting, a paper was read by Prof. R. W. Wood on "The History of Color Photography." The paper was illustrated by the use of colored crayons and a blackboard, and several of Prof. Wood's instruments were exhibited in explanation of the processes employed.

The executive committee reported

a plan for the preparation of programs for the club's meetings, which plan was adopted. Programs have been arranged for succeeding meetings as follows:

First Friday in January.—To be given by the classical department; in charge of Mr. Colebeck, assisted by Miss Scribner and Miss Pitman.

Third Friday in January.—To be given by the department of philosophy and pedagogy; in charge of Mr. Baird.

First Friday in February.—To be given by the department of mathematics; in charge of Mr. Tallman.

CHRISTMAS CARDINAL.

A most interesting and well gotten up Christmas issue was published by the *Cardinal*. The cover is of heavy paper with a neat design printed in cardinal ink. Among the numerous articles of general interest are: A History of the University, by Reuben G. Thwaites, Secretary of the State Historical Society; Reminiscences of Early Days, by Dr. J. D. Butler; Athenae's Fifty-year Mark; Oratory and Debate at Wisconsin, by Theodore W. Brazeau; Student Life as seen by a Professor, by J. F. A. Pyre; The Old Underground Cellar; and resumé of the work in various departments of the University and in athletics.

ATHLETICS.

FOOTBALL.

On Thanksgiving Day the 'Varsity eleven won from the University of Michigan team at Chicago before the largest crowd which ever witnessed a western football game, and the score of 17 to 5 seemed to give Wisconsin at least an equal share of the season's honors with Chicago, which the same day beat Brown 17 to 6. The story of this game is fa-

miliar history, and no great amount of comment at this late date would be of interest. Wisconsin won her first points on a fair catch and foul tackle following, which gave Captain O'Dea a free kick and the chance to try for an easy field goal from the thirty-five yard line, which he made. At the end of the first half McLean fumbled a punt on his own ten yard line, and as it rolled over the goal line Hyman fell on it, and scored five more, to which Tratt added one by kicking goal. In the second half Wisconsin, with Driver in O'Dea's place, after the latter was ruled out, bucked through Michigan's line for nearly the whole length of the field and a third touchdown, Tratt again kicking goal, making the total score 17 points. A few minutes later McLean made Michigan's only score on a sensational run of 50 yards around Cochems's end, successfully evading Larson and Driver, who was playing fully twenty yards nearer the scrimmage than he should have been. The features of Wisconsin's playing were the fine all round tackle play of Curtis, the steady defense of Wisconsin's center trio, especially Chamberlain who completely outplayed the veteran Cunningham, the beautiful line bucking and defense of Larson at half back, O'Dea's splendid punting and the clever work of Hyman at end. Tratt also distinguished himself by his defense and sustained his reputation as one of the pluckiest little men who ever wore a cardinal jersey. In the second half, Driver gave a fine exhibition of continued, fierce, successful line bucking, and showed that he will be a highly valuable back next year. He also kicked well, considering the circumstances, and should

develop into a more than average punter. Peele and Blair both played well, but Cochems's play was distinctly below his standard on the defense. He handled Steckle well on offense, but was not himself when it came to getting through the interference at McLean, and his tackling was high and ineffective.

Outside of the result of this contest, all the talk of the crowds that went to Chicago to see it was of the proposed game with the University of Chicago which Messrs. Stagg and Fisher had privately arranged, and which was subsequently played December 9, Chicago winning, 17 to 0. So much has been written regarding this game and its effect in mixing up inter-collegiate relations, the end still not being reached, that the editor of this department, not yet being in possession of all the facts, is not prepared to give a full statement of the case. Apparently the skeleton of facts is about as follows: Last spring Messrs. Fisher, Baird and Huff, graduate managers at Wisconsin, Michigan and Illinois respectively, formed an agreement to schedule no games with Mr. Stagg of Chicago, until he should agree to certain conditions, viz. equal division of gate receipts and rotation of games, the only fair basis of any athletic relations between institutions of equal standing. Prior to the playing of the Michigan-Wisconsin game at Chicago, it being evident that the game was to be a success financially, Manager Fisher states that he asked Mr. Baird to make a four years' agreement for Thanksgiving games under similar conditions, regardless of the outcome of the coming contest. This Mr. Baird refused to do, and Manager Fisher, learning that Mr.

Baird had been in conference with Mr. Stagg during the week, concluded that Mr. Baird was seeking an agreement with Chicago, and decided that he would entertain propositions which Stagg had made to him. The result was the Chicago-Wisconsin contract of the two managers, calling for a game this year (1899) at Madison, December 9, and Thanksgiving games with Chicago for four succeeding years. In this agreement Mr. Stagg conceded all the conditions which the Wisconsin, Michigan and Illinois managers had agreed upon as necessary. Up to this time the negotiations had been made without knowledge of the Wisconsin faculty. Thanksgiving morning Mr. Stagg's handbills of the Chicago-Brown game, which bore the announcement "Chicago plays Wisconsin at Madison, December 9," gave the first news of the arrangement to the general public. Michigan and Illinois at once charged bad faith. President Adams, on learning of the contract, said that Wisconsin's allies should be protected. Subsequently, representatives of the Michigan and Illinois faculties agreed to Wisconsin's meeting Chicago this year on the terms accepted by Mr. Stagg. Illinois, however, claims a contract with Manager Fisher for a game on Thanksgiving Day, 1900, which Mr. Fisher declares was conditional on Illinois' showing during the present season. What the definite outcome of it will be it is now impossible to state. If Mr. Fisher was unwise enough to bind Wisconsin to a game with Illinois for this date it will be necessary to play it, unless Illinois is willing to give up the date for one earlier in the season. It looks now as if this game would be played, with Wiscon-

sin meeting Michigan and Chicago earlier in the season, and the latter teams playing at Chicago on the holiday date. What the exact merits of the Michigan claims of bad faith are cannot be definitely stated. Certainly Wisconsin's president and faculty are guilty of no breach of faith, and it would be hard to find any technical failure to stand by his obligations on the part of Manager Fisher. Of course it may be that he did not regard the spirit of his "tripartite agreement" in arranging his contract with Chicago independently of Michigan and Illinois, but on the other hand, Mr. Fisher states that what he did he did simply to protect Wisconsin's interests; that he took what Michigan was trying to get in the contract with Chicago for a term of years. Here again Mr. Baird enters a denial, saying that he refused the same offer made to him by Mr. Stagg before it was made to Manager Fisher. Manager Huff says the agreement for a Thanksgiving Day game with Illinois in 1900 was an absolute one, without any conditions whatever. A most unfortunate tangle, to say the least. Plots and counter plots, criminations and recriminations! It is to be hoped that the matter will be settled now with as little friction as possible, but it can hardly fail to produce a straining of relations between the institutions involved.

The game on December 9 calls for little comment at this date. It is now recognized that it was a mistake to schedule it. The writer believes that at the time the alumni were almost unanimous in opposing the idea.

The game served to show a few things prominently. One of them is that any team may play so long as

to lose its "edge" as in this case, and another is that the team which has line men who can run in the interference and which uses them in this way can put up a stronger offense than a team which uses only the backs and brings the line men around merely to reinforce the backs' attack. The game was not well generated either, but why criticize the men now? Everyone who saw the game knows that every member of the team did his best, and that is all Wisconsin has been in the habit of asking. Alumni, undergraduates and players are a unit in desiring the return of Mr. King for next year, and the editor of this department stands on record in hoping that a contract can be made for a term of years, covering both baseball and football.

FUTURE POLICY.

The Athletic Association meeting, January 6, is likely to prove one of the liveliest and most important in the history of the organization. The most important questions to be considered are the course which the University is to pursue with reference to baseball, and the question of Mr. O'Dea's contract to coach the crew.

As to the first, it would be a misfortune to the University to drop baseball, and the editor does not believe such a step should be taken. There is no doubt, however, that it would be better to drop it, unless there is to be a radical change in the method of handling the sport. The traditions that govern Wisconsin baseball are distinctly bad, and success can never be achieved under the present system. There is too much reliance upon star players, little or no team work, no intelligent attempt to get out new and undeveloped material, and worst of all, an

idea that baseball men are under no obligations to train and to guard their physical condition as other athletes do. If Wisconsin cannot get together a nine composed of players with enough character and decency to keep in honest training when they are away upon trips, it would be better to drop the game once for all, and drop it hard. But this is not necessary. Under proper conditions Wisconsin can have good and even winning nines. The editor of this department has been canvassing the opinions of alumni who have been connected with Wisconsin baseball, and will have something to say about it next month.

The question of the crew coach was generally considered to be settled, and the return of Mr. O'Dea gave the highest satisfaction to the alumni and, it seemed, to the majority of the undergraduates. Mr. O'Dea *made Wisconsin a boating university*, and always was successful. His department was the best managed and organized of any of Wisconsin's sports, and it looks very much as if the present opposition is largely factious. It may be that Mr. McConville should be given some recognition for his splendid work last spring, but the position of coach is already disposed of. Furthermore, Mr. McConville's candidacy for the position of graduate manager in the event of Mr. Fisher's resignation is a curious commentary on the motives which lead to the present opposition to Mr. O'Dea. If Mr. McConville is simply to be given an office, and any one will do, then the real point is not the legality of Mr. O'Dea's contract or the merits of the respective gentlemen as coaches. The opinion of the alumni and others outside the University, who contrib-

ute more heavily to the support of boating than to any other sport, can hardly be ignored, and that opinion is almost unanimously in favor of Mr. O'Dea. Moreover, Mr. O'Dea is hired, and the question is not an open one at present.

"ROOTING."

One of the redeeming features of the Chicago-Wisconsin football game on December 9, was the almost constant rooting of the Wisconsin supporters. Although the students at the University have on occasions before this ably demonstrated their ability to support their teams, never before has there been such united and concerted cheering as there was heard at this last game. There was not a minute during the entire game that the 'Varsity yell was not heard from one or another of the sections of seats. Not a little of this success in "rooting" was due to the efforts of the several classes, as classes.

Following an eastern practice, a large number of the students assembled at the Gymnasium an hour before the game, and with the University and city bands to furnish music, they marched out, by classes, to Camp Randall. There a circuit of the field was made and the procession then broke up.

HANDBALL.

Immediately succeeding the Christmas recess, the annual handball tournament is to take place. At the present writing thirty-two men, representing all the hill and law classes but one, have handed in their names as contestants. The contests for the championship in doubles are first to be held, followed by those in singles. There are to be both class and inter-class contests, the latter ending with a final series of games

between the winners among the hill representatives and those among the law students.

It is the intention in this tournament to have two judges on lines, besides the usual referee and scorer. These contests are to take place both in the morning and in the afternoon, and will continue until all are completed. Andrew O'Dea has entire charge of this tournament.

CREW TRAINING.

Coach Andrew O'Dea announces that those candidates for the freshman crew who were prevented from rowing in the fall are to be put to work early in January. These men will be trained for some weeks, and toward the latter part of January the whole freshman squad of crew

candidates will be called out. Swedish movements will constitute the training for a while—until the less promising candidates have been weeded out. After this it is probable that the men will be put to work on the rowing machine for a time, before rowing in the tank begins. Mr. O'Dea expects to have the men at work here by the middle of February. He reports that the prospects for this year are for as good a freshman crew as ever before.

BOXING.

Boxing classes are soon to be formed at the University. For this there will be no extra charge. Andrew O'Dea is to have charge of this work.

NEWS FROM THE ALUMNI.

PERSONAL NOTES.

All secretaries of classes or of Wisconsin alumni associations or clubs are requested to send their addresses to Florence E. Baker, 135 W. Gilman St., Madison, Wis.

The Wisconsin Teachers' Association met in Milwaukee, December 27-29. Among the speakers were Prof. M. V. O'Shea, M. S. Frawley, '73, Matilda E. Reul, '77, A. H. Sanford, '91, F. E. Doty, '88, A. P. Hollis, '97, J. T. Hooper, '92, F. E. Bolton, '93, Prof. F. C. Sharp and R. B. Dudgeon, '76. W. N. Parker, '90, was elected president for the coming year. He is the third graduate of the U. W. to hold the position and the youngest man to be elected to it.

The eleventh reunion and banquet of the Milwaukee Chi Psi Alumni Association was held at the Hotel Pfister on December 23.

The installation banquet of the

Milwaukee Alumni Association of Sigma Chi was held December 22, at the Hotel Pfister. The ceremonies of installation were performed by Joseph G. Nate, grand consul; Charles Alling, Jr., grand tribune, and Edward M. Dexter, ('92), grand praetor. Tallmadge Hamilton was toastmaster, and the Rev. Garrett Pollock, E. M. Dexter, Hayes Murphy, Charles A. Cryderman, Charles Alling and Joseph Nate responded to toasts.

At the annual meeting of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, held at Madison, December 28-30, 1899, papers were read by Profs. J. D. Butler, C. S. Slichter, E. A. Birge, C. R. Van Hise, Louis Kahlenberg, Dr. O. G. Libby, Dr. E. R. Buckley, and Oswald Schreiner.

The following officers of the Psi Upsilon Alumni Association of Mil-

waukee were elected November 16, 1899: President, Charles P. Spooner, '94 4; Vice President, J. V. Quarles, Jr.; Secretary, C. F. McClure, '95 4; Treasurer, T. P. Carter, '92; Executive Committee, E. P. Vilas, '72, George W. Dravos, Claude M. Roscrantz, '93, John J. Mapel.

At the convention of the Municipal League of Wisconsin, held December 15 and 16 at Monroe, Mayor W. C. Leitsch, '96 4, of Columbus, delivered the response to the address of welcome, E. R. Stevens, '93, '95 4, spoke on "Present day municipal reforms," and Dr. E. R. Buckley, '95, on "Available street material for Wisconsin cities."

The recently elected officers of the Chicago Alumni Association are: S. S. Gregory, '70, '71 4, President; G. E. Waldo, '85, '88 4, Secretary and Treasurer.

Henry P. Armsby, professor of agricultural chemistry, 1883-7, since he left here has been director of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Experiment Station, at State College, Center Co., Pa.

Joseph C. Arthur, instructor in botany, 1879-81, has been professor of vegetable physiology and pathology at Purdue University, and botanist to the Indiana Experiment Station, since 1885.

Charles E. Bennett, professor of Latin, 1889-91, is professor of Latin language and literature at Cornell University.

Stinson J. Brown, of the U. S. Navy, detailed for duty at Washburn Observatory, 1887-91, is an aid at the U. S. Naval Observatory at Washington.

William E. Castle, instructor in vertebrate anatomy, 1895-6, is instructor in anatomy and embryology at Harvard.

Sherburne W. Burnham, assistant in the astronomical observatory, 1880-82, is professor of practical astronomy at the University of Chicago.

Mrs. D. E. Carson will spend the winter in Mexico.

Clifton F. Hodge, instructor in biology, 1891-3, is assistant professor of physiology and neurology at Clark University.

Edward S. Holden, director of Washburn Observatory and professor of astronomy, 1881-5, has been the astronomer of the Smithsonian Institution since 1898.

Leander M. Hoskins, professor of theoretical and applied mechanics, 1889-93, is professor of pure and applied mechanics at Leland Stanford Junior University.

Charles D. Marx, professor of civil engineering, 1890-91, is professor of civil engineering at Leland Stanford Junior University.

Thomas F. Nichols, assistant in mathematics, 1895-6, is assistant in mathematics at Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.

Frederic B. Power, professor of pharmacy and materia medica, 1883-92, is director of the Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories, London, England.

Edward B. Rosa, instructor in physics, 1889-90, is professor of physics at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

Albert W. Smith, professor of machine design, 1891-2, is professor of mechanics and machine design at Leland Stanford Junior University.

David E. Spencer, instructor in history, 1889-90, is associate professor of history at Leland Stanford Junior University.

Herbert C. Tolman, assistant professor of Sanskrit and instructor in

Latin, 1892-3, is professor of Greek language and literature at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.

Sidney D. Townley, '90, assistant at Washburn Observatory, 1891-2, is instructor in astronomy at the University of Michigan.

William Trelease, professor of botany, 1883-5, has been director of the Shaw Botanical Garden at St. Louis, and professor of botany in Washington University, since he left here.

Edward B. Van Vleck, instructor in mathematics, 1893-5, is professor of mathematics at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

Addison E. Verrill, professor of comparative anatomy and entomology, 1868-70, has been professor of zoology at Yale for many years.

Charles B. Wing, professor of bridge and hydraulic engineering, 1891-2, is professor of civil engineering at Leland Stanford Junior University.

Prof. R. W. Wood has been invited to speak on color photography before the Society of Arts and the Royal Photographic Society of London. He has been granted a six weeks' leave of absence and will leave for England about the last of January.

'55.

Elias C. Morse, *Eng.* '55, ex-county treasurer of Green county, lives at Monroe, Wis.

'57.

Wm. G. Jenckes died at his home in Indiana, January 26, 1899.

George M. Stoner, ('57), contributes his reminiscences of early Madison to the *Madison Democrat* of December 3, 1899.

'58.

D. K. Tenney, ('58), addressed the Dane county temperance institute,

November 28, on "Temperance vs. intemperance."

'65.

J. M. Jones has removed from Allison, Iowa, to Cedar Falls, where he will make his home.

'66.

Theodore T. Stair, *prep.* '66, father of Crystal Stair, '99, is practicing medicine at Evansville, Wis.

'68.

Charles E. Vroman of Green Bay is just recovering from an attack of typhoid fever.

'70.

Dr. R. H. Schmidt died at his home in Seymour, Wis., of blood poisoning on July 29, 1899.

Eugene A. White, *prep.* '70, is running a farm near Monroe, Wis.

'71.

Adam Luchsinger, ('71), is a farmer, living near Evansville, Wis.

'72.

Frank G. Brown and family go abroad in January for an extended trip.

Ira B. Smith, '72 *4*, is trustee of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Milwaukee.

'73.

John H. Armstrong, *prep.* '73, runs a general store at Twin Grove, Wis.

William H. Bailey is mentioned as a possible appointee to the vacant position of federal district judge for the southern district of Iowa. He is the senior member of the law firm of Bailey, Ballreich & Preston, of Des Moines.

H. W. Hewit has just returned to his medical practice at Friend, Neb., after taking postgraduate work at the Chicago Medical School.

Jeremiah B. Stair, *prep.* '73, is practicing medicine at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

'74.

S. P. Gibbs, ('74), is a prosperous lumberman with headquarters at Green Bay.

Edgar S. Ball, *sub-fr.* '74-5, who is superintendent of a large milling firm at Birchtree, Mo., has been very ill since June, 1899.

'75.

Julius C. Jaynes, ('75), is a Unitarian minister at West Newton, Mass.

Edmund H. Smalley, '75 /, formerly of Caledonia, Minn., has moved to Chicago and opened a law office at 1208 Tacoma Building.

'76.

Joseph W. Hiner has been elected secretary of the Chicago Sunset club to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of Howard L. Smith, '81. Mr. Hiner is a member of the law firm of Hiner and Waters, with offices in the Chamber of Commerce Building in Chicago.

'77.

Frank Fisher is in the insurance and real estate business at Alton, Ill.

William Elmer Todd died at Albert Lea, Minn., November 11. He was born at Geneva, Kane county, Ill., August 14, 1853. Two years later the family removed to Wisconsin. Mr. Todd received his education in the Columbus high school, the Jefferson Liberal Institute at Jefferson, Wis., and the University of Wisconsin, graduating from the latter in the class of '77. Before attending the University he had taught for several years, and during part of his University course he was assistant in chemistry. After graduation he became principal of the Lodi high school, reading law at the same time. February 22, 1880, he was married to Miss Alice I. Coapman. The following summer he en-

tered the law office of A. G. Cook at Columbus, and the next year was admitted to the bar. Mr. Todd moved to Albert Lea, where he continued in the practice of his profession until his death. He was city attorney of Albert Lea for two terms, county attorney for two terms, and a member of the school board for fifteen years. At the time of his death he was a member of the republican state executive committee. For three successive years he had represented the state bar as a delegate in the annual conventions of the National Bar Association.

'78.

Dr. Byron Robinson has the chair of gynaecology and abdominal surgery in the Chicago Postgraduate School. He is also professor of gynaecology in the Harvey Medical College and the Illinois Medical College, at Chicago.

'79.

Rev. Archibald Durrie, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Bismarck, N. D., enjoys the distinction of being, with one exception, the longest in the present pastoral relation of any Presbyterian minister on the Northern Pacific Railway, between Ashland, Wisconsin, and the Pacific coast. Mrs. Durrie and son have gone to spend the winter at Los Angeles, California.

Richard D. Evans, *sp.* '78-9, an attorney of Baraboo, died at that place, December 18.

'80.

F. B. Brundage is a dealer in grain, sheep and wool, at Dawson, N. D.

A. N. Hitchcock has been for eleven years secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions for the twenty-three interior states and territories, engaged in superintendence,

correspondence, lecturing and publishing.

Charles A. Koeffler, '80 *L*, was married at Milwaukee, December 19, to Miss Jessie Hurd Comstock. After an extended trip to Europe, Mr. and Mrs. Koeffler will reside at Milwaukee.

'81.

W. H. Goodall is practicing law in Milwaukee.

William P. Lyon, Jr., wife (Ellen L. Chynoweth, '70), and son, were recently the guests of Madison relatives. Mr. Lyons and family are living at Edenvale, Cal.

'82.

C. W. Lomas is practicing law at Green Bay, and is quite active in political matters. Two years ago he was the nominee of the Prohibition party for attorney-general.

Mary Grant O'Sheridan, ('82), of South Madison, has gone to Boston, to make her home with a cousin, Mr. John E. Gilman, who is department commander of the G. A. R. in Massachusetts.

Ewing L. Patterson is western passenger agent and traveling freight agent for the L. E. and St. L. Con. R. R.

'83.

Prof. G. C. Comstock, '83 *L*, has gone to Pasadena, Cal., to spend the remainder of the winter for the benefit of his health. During his absence his work will be under the charge of Prof. Flint.

Emeline Harrington, *sp.* '82-3, for several years pastor of a Unitarian church at Pepperell, Mass., is now studying at Oxford, England.

E. W. Pryor resides at Grand Junction, Texas, where he was compelled to go on account of ill health.

'84.

L. L. Brown is attorney for the

C. & N. W. railway in Minnesota.

Charles W. Fiske, ('84), is a lawyer at Eau Claire, Wis.

Edmund Goddard, ('84), is a shoe dealer at Portland, Ore.

William H. Porter, ('84), is engaged in business in New York City.

Ruggles S. Rockwell, ('84), is cashier of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Union Bank at Columbus, Wis.

'85.

Alice, youngest child of Frederick M. Brown, ('85), and wife (Anna Storer), died in Madison, December 20.

P. H. Connolly, '85, is city engineer of Racine, Wisconsin.

A. E. Hoyt, ('85), is purchasing agent for the Gates Iron Works of Chicago, of which company H. W. Hoyt, '72, is secretary.

Louis H. Pammel, '85, M. S. '89, took the degree of Ph. D. at Washington University last June. His doctorate thesis was on "Anatomical characters of the seeds of Leguminosae."

Rodell C. Warne, ('85), is a physician at Mitchell, S. Dak.

'86.

W. E. Bainbridge is now in Peking, China, serving as second secretary of the American Legation at that place.

Lillie C. Forsythe is now head of the Latin department in the San Diego, Cal., high school.

Thomas L. McIntosh, '86 *L*, is city attorney of Superior.

Wilbur S. Tupper is manager of the American Union Life Insurance Co. in the state of Minnesota.

'87.

Richard Keller is in charge of mining property in Saw Pit, Colorado.

Kate Pier, '87 *L*, is a junior in the

Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons at Milwaukee.

W. A. Peterson, '87 *Z*, is pastor of the Methodist Church at Antigo, Wis.

Humphrey R. Smith, ('87), Stevens Inst. of Tech. '88, is chief mechanical engineer of Winslow Bros. Elevator Company in Chicago.

W. W. Strickland is president of the Superior board of education.

George L. Thayer, ('87), is manager of the Belle Plaine, Ia., Electric Street Car Company.

'88.

Charles L. Fifield, '88 *Z*, is municipal judge of Janesville, Wis.

G. H. Kesten, '88 *p*, is in the drug business at Milwaukee.

W. A. Rogers was appointed engineer of permanent constructions of the C., M. & St. P. R'y September 1, 1899. He has been with this company since 1892 as assistant engineer and engineer of subways on Chicago track elevation.

'89.

Charles R. Fridley, '89 *Z*, of Superior, is attorney for the towns of Brule, Superior and Nebagamin.

S. P. Huntington was recently elected Worshipful Master of the Masonic Lodge at Green Bay.

The engagement of E. W. Lawton to Miss Nellie Davis, of De Pere, was recently announced.

C. M. Luling is in business at Decatur, Ill.

W. J. Quale, ('89), is a farmer near Mukwonago, Wis.

A. T. Schroeder, '89 *Z*, was a leader in the fight against Brigham Roberts of Utah, whose seat in Congress was contested. Mr. Schroeder is an attorney engaged in the practice of law in Salt Lake City, and has the largest and most complete library on Mormonism extant, and in Wash-

ington circles enjoys the reputation of being the best posted man to be found in the country on that subject. He has been of great assistance to the committee on elections and to the Hon. John G. Carlisle who is leading counsel opposing Roberts.

Helen Smith Case (Mrs. J. F. Case) writes from Portland, Oregon: "We could not get along without the MAGAZINE. First I read it and then send it over to Manila, to be perused by the other half of the family. I think that we people who are so far away appreciate all University news more than the alumni who are nearer." Mrs. Case did post graduate work at Leland Stanford University last year, and writes that she is more than ever convinced that there is really no place like the University of Wisconsin.

Arthur W. Underwood, Williams, '84, U. W. ('89 *Z*) is practicing law at Chicago. He resides at Evanston, Ill.

'90.

H. E. Andrews, '90 *Z*, was elected district attorney of Columbia county, and is practicing law at Portage.

Eldon J. Cassoday has given up his position in the legal department of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Co. to engage in the general practice of law in Chicago, as senior member of the firm of Cassoday & Butler.

Xenophon Caverno is president and general manager of the Kewanee Light & Power Co., of Kewanee, Ill.

Ralph Burnham Green and Kate McLaughlin were married at Mantorville, Minn., December 6. At home after January 1, at Two Harbors, Minn., where Mr. Green is chief chemist for the Minnesota Land and Iron company.

The photo work of Blanche Har-

per, ('90), was reviewed in the Milwaukee *Sentinel* for December 8.

Arthur W. Phelps is teaching Latin and Greek at the boys' high school at Mauch Chunk, Pa.

W. G. Potter is employed as assistant engineer on the Chicago & Alton Ry.

'91.

Dr. F. W. Adamson has recently located at Madison.

D. G. Classon, '91 *L*, is mayor of Oconto. The law partnership of Webster & Classon was dissolved about a year ago.

Platon Collipp, ('91), is district attorney of Adams county and publisher of the *Adams County Reporter*, at Friendship, Wis. He was married to Miss Agnes Fulton at Portage, September 27, 1899.

C. F. Hardy is studying at the Johns Hopkins Medical School.

Ida M. Henry, ('91), is stenographer for the National Cash Register Company in Chicago.

T. E. Loope, Rush Medical '94, is practicing medicine at Iola, Wis.

A. R. Olson, '91 *L*, was nominated by the republicans for district judge in the 6th Judicial District, Neb.

F. W. Prael is with the Pacific Sheet Metal Works, located at Fairhaven, Wash.

Paul S. Richards, ('91), U. of Pa. '95, is practicing law at Philadelphia.

H. A. Schutte, '91 *P*, is in the drug business at Cripple Creek, Colo.

William J. Thayer, ('91), is practicing law at Spokane, Wash.

'92.

Clara May Abbott, '92 *P*, is prescription clerk for Drake Bros. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Frank Hart Bartlett and Edith Saluda Watson were married November 28, by the Rev. J. W. Frizzell, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C.

M. Buffington at Eau Claire. After a short wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett will be at home, corner of Fifth ave. and Union street, Eau Claire.

C. W. Bennett is located at Elwood, Indiana.

Walter Dexter Brown, of Toledo, Ohio, and Alice Katharine Newbre, ('97), were married December 20, at the home of the bride's parents, 4376 46th St., Chicago, Ill.

Frank P. Drinker, ('92), is a banker at Portage, Wis.

H. B. Gregg is engineer of tests, S. H. P. Railroad, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

H. F. Hamilton is assistant engineer of the Great Northern Railway Line, Great Falls, Mont.

G. H. Landgraf is supervising principal of Menasha city schools.

Grace E. Lee is studying in Chicago University.

Carl H. Potter and his wife, Sarah A. Potter, both hold positions at the State Agricultural College, Ft. Collins, Colo.

Edward P. Sherry has opened an office in the Germania Building in Milwaukee.

W. W. Young, who represented the U. W. Graduate Club at the meeting of the national federation of graduate clubs at Washington, December 28, was elected treasurer of the national organization.

'93.

Theo. W. Benfey, '93 *L*, is district attorney of Sheboygan County, and practicing law at Sheboygan, Wisconsin.

Frank S. Boardman, ('93), is an officer of both the Cramer-Boardman Company and the firm of A. Wetzel & Bro., printers, in Milwaukee. Harry B. Boardman is superintendent of the first-named company.

J. A. Carter, a graduate from Minneapolis College of Physicians and Surgeons, '98, is practicing at Ellsworth, Minn.

The wedding of Alva S. Goodyear, ('97), and Ella Davis will take place January 17, at Madison.

Julius Bruess, '93 Z, Milwaukee Medical College '98, resides at Milwaukee, Wis.

Louis H. Fales is about to open an office as practicing physician at Kenosha, Wis.

G. A. Gerdtsen is located in Chicago.

Jas. C. Hain has been with the C., M. & St. P. R'y for the past four years as assistant engineer in the Bridge and Building Dept. During the past year he has been in charge of the Bridge and Building Dept. permanent work on the west half of the southern district with his office at Marion, Ia.

Harriet Sauthoff, ('99), and Mr. George Kroncke, '93, '95 Z, were wedded December 27, the ceremony being performed at the home of the bride's mother, 22 South Hancock street, Madison, Rev. Emil Schultz, of the German Lutheran church of Milwaukee, officiating. The couple were attended by Prof. Geo. C. Mors, of the University, and Miss Annie Kroncke, of Kenosha, sister of the groom. Only relatives and a few intimate friends witnessed the ceremony, after which a wedding dinner was served at the new home of the couple, 24 East Wilson street.

Gertrude Nutting is a student at the Albany Library School.

Mary H. Oakley will teach mathematics in the Madison high school for the remainder of the year, in place of Calla Westover, '96, who has resigned.

Chas. Thuringer is engaged on the

Fox River survey now being made for the United States.

Anna E. Woodward was married to Prof. W. H. Williams, professor of mathematics, Platteville Normal School, on August 9, 1899.

'94.

C. R. Barney, '94, '99 Z, is practicing law at Mauston.

Alan Bogue, Jr., '94 Z, is city attorney of Centreville, S. D.

F. J. Bold is in the Northwestern Medical College, Chicago, Ill.

M. O. Braaten, '94 Z, is at White-water, Wis.

Giles Dow, ('94), is cashier of the Stoughton State Bank at Stoughton, Wis.

J. H. Francis is practicing medicine at Milwaukee.

A daughter was born to Stanley C. Hanks, '94, and wife (Ina Judge, '95), December 23.

L. H. Johnson, '94 Z, is on the editorial staff of the West Publishing Co., St. Paul, Minn.

C. G. Lawrence is principal of the public schools at Campton, S. D.

P. H. Lynch, '94 Z, whose eyesight was nearly destroyed about two years ago, is still city attorney of Oconto, but is not now engaged in general practice. His eyes are gradually improving.

L. I. Lefebvre, '94 Z, and J. M. Gooding formed a partnership, January 1, 1900, for the practice of law at Fond du Lac.

Dr. Gertrude U. Light, who was graduated from the Johns Hopkins University Medical School in 1898, and for a year was stationed in the Children's Hospital on Randall's Island, has located in Milwaukee.

The wedding of Susie Regan, of Madison, and John Pratt, of Prairie du Chien, occurred Dec. 27, at the home of the bride's father, Mr.

Thomas Regan, 321 South Hamilton street, Madison. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Fayette Durlin. The couple were attended by Anne Regan as maid of honor and E. A. Stavrum, '97, of La Crosse, as best man. Mr. Pratt is superintendent of schools at Prairie du Chien, where Miss Regan has been teaching.

Willis V. Silverthorn, '94 Z, is practicing law at Wausau, Wis.

John E. Webster has resigned his position as superintendent of the electric plant at Punta Arenas, Chili, and will return to his home at Stevens Point.

'95.

P. A. Bertrand is general superintendent of the electrical department of the People's Gas and Electric Co., Peoria, Ill.

W. C. Cook, '95 Z, is practicing law at Plankinton, S. D.

Rodney A. Elward, '95 Z, is the private secretary of Congressman Dahle, at Washington.

R. C. Falconer is engaged in engineering work for the Pennsylvania road, with headquarters at Pittsburgh.

A. B. Fontaine was married to Miss Emma Brehme December 20, at the Lutheran Church, Green Bay. The groom was attended by his law partner, J. H. McGillan, '91 Z. After a short wedding trip the newly married couple will go to housekeeping on Madison street, Green Bay.

Mrs. Elizabeth H. Fordyce, '95 Z, is county superintendent of schools, Price county, Wisconsin, and resides at Phillips, Wis.

W. S. Hanson is district manager of the Oklahoma and Indian Territory district for the American Cotton Company, and is situated at Oklahoma City.

Charles Floyd McClure, '95 Z, died at Milwaukee, January 3, of diphtheria, after an illness of but a few hours. Mr. McClure had been in Milwaukee a year and a half. He came there from Sparta, which was his home, and where he had practiced law for the two years since his graduation from the College of Law. He was then a member of the firm of Masters & Morrow. In Milwaukee he went at once to the firm of Fish, Cary, Upham & Black, with which he remained. He would have been 30 years of age on January 10.

Aside from his success in the law, which was already making him favorably known, Mr. McClure had earned no small success as a writer of verse and prose. Poems over his signature have appeared frequently in the magazines and other periodicals, and in the collections of "Cap and Gown," volumes of the best verse selected from American college publications, he is several times represented. He was a member of the *Aegis* board, and no *Badger*, while he was at college or since, has been issued without solicitation for something from him, to which he usually responded. His success as a song writer at college was marked, and his "When Violets are There" and "Conceited Things" are still popular in college and out. The production, however, which will be longest remembered was "The Ballad of Doing Well," which he wrote and read two years ago at the banquet given in Minneapolis on the occasion of the national convention of Psi Upsilon. The poem was widely copied. It is an exceptionally good piece of work and, with much else that he did, gave promise of all he might have accomplished had he chosen to devote himself to litera-

ture. He received a number of flattering offers to enter journalism, and declined an offer made by Herbert Stone & Co. of the *Chapbook* in Chicago, to come there.

He was also author of several clever little plays, one of which was produced as a curtain raiser to the class play by the class of '95 and later was given in Chicago under the title of "Blighting a Bud." His series of skits, entitled "The Imp, the Censor and the Ninespot," taking off and moralizing upon college happenings, and such stories as "In Third Floor Back" will long be remembered among students. He was a musician of talent, and was a member of the University Glee Club.

Mr. McClure is survived by one sister, Mrs. E. W. Crane, of Sparta, who was his only living relative. He was a son of the late Charles McClure of that city.

The pallbearers were Charles H. George, '96 *z*, Dr. Harlowe Gilmore T. Price and Clarke M. Rosecrantz, '93, '94 *z*.

A daughter was born to Barton L. Parker and wife, December 26.

The infant child of A. M. Simons died early in December as the result of an accident.

F. A. Vaughn is superintendent of the meter and testing department and telephone dispatching of the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Co.

M. F. Warner is with the W. H. Johns Manufacturing Co. in New York City.

'96.

E. C. Bebb is topographer in the U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

Charles E. Blomgren, Rush Medical '99, is house physician in Augustina Hospital, Chicago, Ill.

W. P. Collins, '96 *z*, is practicing law at Boulder, Colo.

R. P. Daniells, Rush Medical College '99, is physician in St. Luke's Hospital in Chicago, Ill.

A. F. Drew, '96 *z*, is practicing at LaFargo, Wisconsin.

A. L. Goddard is head draughtsman of the mechanical engineering department of the New York Ship Building Co., at Camden, N. J.

R. M. Higby, '96 *z*, is practicing law at Minneapolis, Minn.

Harry J. Noyes is in the employ of the Wisconsin Telephone Co. at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

H. E. Olson, '96 *z*, is practicing law at Ord, Neb.

W. B. Overson, '96 *z*, is practicing law at Williston, N. Dak.

W. R. Schumann, '96 *z*, is traveling for Schieffelin & Co., New York, manufacturers of chemical and pharmaceutical preparations.

Lynn B. Stiles, ('96), was elected president of the state association of county superintendents at the annual meeting of the association in Milwaukee, December 28. Mr. Stiles is superintendent of schools for Milwaukee county.

E. B. True is engaged in electrical work in Peoria, Ill.

Calla P. Westover, '96, has resigned her position in the Madison high school on account of ill health.

E. R. Whitmore, College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, '99, is professor of chemistry in that college.

'97.

John H. Arent, '97 *z*, is running a drug store at West DePere, Wis.

Clara Maude Berryman, ('97), is president of the graduating class at Dr. Sargent's School of Physical Education, Cambridge, Mass.

Thomas Blackburn, ('97), is teach-

ing at the University of Chicago.

Adelbert C. Blackstone, '97 Z, and Harvey F. Frame, '98 Z, compose the law firm of Frame and Blackstone, at Waukesha.

W. E. Cavanaugh, '97 Z, is municipal judge for the town and city of Berlin, Wis.

Albert G. Chase is teaching at Welcome, Washington.

Susan F. Chase is teaching literature in the Buffalo, N. Y., state normal school.

Leon R. Clausen is an electrical engineer for the C., M. & St. P. Railway.

Joseph W. Collins, '97 Z, is practicing law at Port Washington, Wis.

Elizabeth Comstock is a member of the class of 1901 at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania.

Ross C. Cornish is draughtsman for the Milwaukee Gas Light Co.

Herbert T. Ferguson is a member of the law firm of Howard and Ferguson of Milwaukee.

Marcus Ford, ('97 Z), is a member of the "Quo Vadis" theatrical company this year.

Walter S. Gannon, '97, '99 Z, joins Frank V. Cornish, '96, in the practice of law at San Francisco.

Bertha May Green is teaching history in the high school at Kalamazoo, Mich.

Martin B. Hoag, ('97), is working for a railroad in Tennessee. His address is Rockwood, Rome county, Tenn.

A. P. Hollis, who is at present principal of schools in Brodhead, Wis., spoke before the recent meeting of the Wisconsin Teachers' Association in Milwaukee, on "The method of the superintendent." Since taking his master's degree at the University he has taught at Wauwatosa and Brodhead; and during

the summers has done considerable institute work.

George H. Jones is working for the Chicago Edison Company, Chicago.

Oscar A. Kleuert, ('97 Z), has a position at the Northern Hospital for the Insane, Oshkosh.

W. I. McGregor is assistant superintendent of the separator department of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., Racine, Wis.

Annie S. McLenegan of Beloit has been delivering lectures on "English lyric poetry," before various woman's clubs. An account of her work, with portrait, appears in the *Milwaukee Journal* of November 11.

Guy Nash is superintendent of the sulphite mill of the Nekoosa Paper Co., Nekoosa, Wis.

A. B. O'Neil is superintendent of schools at Two Rivers, Wis.

Henry A. Perkins coached the football team of Pomona college, Claremont, Cal. He will spend the winter mining in Death Valley.

Benjamin H. Petley, ('97), is superintendent of the gas works at Spokane, Wash.

James R. Petley, ('97), is engaged in the shirt manufacturing business in Milwaukee.

G. N. Risjord is completing his law course at Minnesota University.

Will D. Schoenfield, ('97), is a reporter on the *Milwaukee Sentinel*.

Clarence L. Sovereign, ('97), is teaching at the University of Nebraska.

Ernst A. Stavrum is teaching at St. John's Military Academy, Delafield.

At a meeting of protest against the Milwaukee street-car franchise, on Nov. 14, Robert Wild, '97, '99 Z, representing the Turner societies, made a vigorous speech.

'98.

Anna L. Burton is assistant principal in the high school at New Lisbon, Wisconsin.

Gertrude M. Cairns is teaching at Superior.

Bert Campbell, connected with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. P. survey, La Crosse division, resides at Chicago.

Miss Fannie Charleton has been ill with scarlet fever.

Kate M. Corscot has resigned her position in the Madison high school.

Florence Faulkes, *sp.* '98-9, was married to C. J. Oleson, November 8. They will reside at Elroy, Wis.

Hattie J. Griffin has a fellowship in Latin at Bryn Mawr College.

John M. Harnan, '98 *z*, has been practicing law in Colorado Springs, Colo., since December, 1898.

W. E. Hendricks, '98 *p*, now has a position in Menges' drug store, Madison.

James W. Irish is studying at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.

Martha M. James, '98 *p*, is assistant in chemistry at the Oshkosh normal school.

Thomas L. McGlachlin, ('98), is engaged in newspaper work at Stevens Point.

Grace Merrill is in her father's law office at Ashland, Wis.

Arthur W. Meyer is teaching at St. John's Military Academy, Delafield.

Carl F. Michel, ('98), is working in his father's brewery at La Crosse.

W. W. Moore is minister of the M. E. church, North Freedom, Wis.

Hal Murley, ('98), and William H. Jamieson, ('00), are assistants in the Shullsburg high school.

George B. Nelson has accepted an appointment under the sergeant-at-

arms in the house of representatives at Washington.

George W. Pope is in the employ of the Wisconsin Bridge and Iron Co. at North Milwaukee.

Joseph A. Ramage, ('98), is living at McGregor, Ia.

Herbert H. Ryan recently appeared in "A Parisian Romance," presented by the Thanhouser company at the Academy of Music, Milwaukee.

Reginald I. St. Peters, '98 *z*, has recently removed from Kewaunee to Green Bay, where he has become associated with Minahan and Minahan in the practice of law.

H. A. Smith has been transferred from the office of the General Electric Co. at Lynn to Cincinnati. His address is 420 W. 4th street.

Norman A. Wigdale has a position on the Chicago *Daily News*.

Frank Wikinson, ('98), is in the employ of the Ware Live Stock Company, in Chicago.

'99.

Myrtle Adams, ('99), of Beloit, was married at Boston, Mass., November 16, to Clarence W. Rowe, ('00). They will reside in Boston, where Mr. Rowe is connected with a prominent manufacturing concern.

Ernest Albee, ('99), is attending Rush Medical College, Chicago.

William B. Borgers is director of music in the public schools, Manistique, Mich.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel*, November 5, contains an account of the society for the deaf in Milwaukee, of which Hypatia Boyd, ('99), is president.

Chester L. Brewer, ('99), and Miss Grace Brownell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. C. Brownell of Janesville, were married November 14, at the Auditorium Annex in Chicago. Mr.

Brewer is physical director at Albion College, Mich.

Edwin J. Cornish, ('99), University of Minnesota, '99, is attending Rush Medical College.

Helen Dorset, ('99), is a student at Leland Stanford this year.

Lulu B. Fiske is teaching at Milton Junction.

H. S. Frye, '99 *4*, and H. B. Hoyt, '99 *4*, are practicing law at Seattle, Wash.

William J. Gass, short course '99, has entered the McKillip Veterinary College, Chicago.

Carl Hambuechen is conducting research work for the Western Electric Co., Chicago, Ill.

Edward H. Hatton is assistant superintendent of the Creek Indian School in Indian Territory.

Charles G. Hubenthal, '99 *4*, is attending Milwaukee Medical College and was captain of the football team there during the last season.

Percy Inglis is teaching at Stevens Point, Wis.

Harley W. Jones, ('99), is living at Black River Falls.

The engagement of Jessamine Lee of Vermilion, S. Dak., to John Fox has been announced.

C. T. Mason is working at the Illinois Steel Works, South Chicago.

William H. Olin, ('99), is residing in Spokane, Wash. He is in the employ of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Harry O. Seymour, '99 *4*, is in the employ of the Wisconsin Telephone Company.

Joseph L. Shaw is practicing law at Geneseo, Ill.

William G. Sloan, ('99), is working for the Illinois Central Railroad.

George S. Spencer, ('99), has been playing in Modjeska's company for several years and appeared with her

at Madison, November 22, in "Marie Antoinette."

Henry Stahl is teaching at Graceville, Minn.

Crystal Stair is teaching in Spirit Lake, Ia.

James Thompson is attending the University of Minnesota this year.

Delbert C. Treloar, '99 *4*, after a few weeks' work at Rush Medical College, has been working in a drug store in Chicago.

A personal letter from Harry L. Trott bring the news of his narrow escape from drowning near Vera Cruz, Mexico. The vessel in which Mr. Trott had embarked was wrecked, and he saved his life by swimming to the shore, the captain of the vessel having been drowned.

('00.)

Oscar J. Bandelin is attending Hamlin College in Minnesota, and is playing right end on the eleven. He pitched a few games for the Minneapolis league team during last season.

Gleason S. Ellsworth is working for the Chicago Telephone Company.

William E. Finnegan, ('00 *4*), is at work in Chicago.

Eunice T. Gray is attending Leland Stanford, and will take her degree there in June.

George V. Moss is a lawyer at Frankfort, Indiana.

Lorenz F. Muther is now president of the National Specialty Manufacturing Company at Rockford, Ill.

Benjamin Poss is working in a law office in Milwaukee.

Henri G. de Montigny is in the employ of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, in Milwaukee.

Charles P. Rawson sailed from New York on the steamship *Lucania* for Liverpool. He will travel for

three months in England, France and Italy, perfecting his studies in architecture. Mr. Rawson has been attending the Armour Institute, Chicago. During the past year he has been in the offices of Charlton, Gilbert & Le Mar, architects, of Milwaukee.

Charles E. Seiler is the business manager of a traveling theatrical company.

George H. Short is in the employ of the General Electric Company in Chicago.

Goldwin H. Smith is western traveling agent for the International Correspondence Schools, with headquarters at Racine.

Wallace E. Wheeler is a civil engineer with the Illinois Central Railroad.

('01.)

Bertha M. Brown is a senior at the Albany Library School.

Harry Gardner is in Texas this fall for the benefit of his health.

Frank E. Johnson is in the employ of the Western Electric Company in Chicago.

Harry H. McCulloch has left the employ of the Northwestern R. R. and will engage in business in Rockford, Ill.

B. F. Martin graduates this year from the Chicago Theological Seminary. He also preaches at Fulton, Wis.

Evans M. Nye is principal of a grammar school at Muscoda, Wis.

The engagement was recently announced of Ira D. Potts, ('01 Z), of Fox Lake, and Claudine Brice of Milwaukee.

Stanley H. Richards is at home at Woodstock, Ill.

Messrs. Pierre de Souci and John Q. Lyman sail for France about January 20, to act as guards in the

American section during the Paris exposition. There will be sixty or eighty guards from this country, and their selection is made by Ferdinand Peck of Chicago, who is commissioner general for the United States. Mr. de Souci is himself a Frenchman, who has done considerable tutoring in the mother tongue for several years. After the exposition he proposes a tour of Spain a wheel and possibly a season at the Russian exposition. His return to America, at least for some time, is very doubtful.

Paul J. Weirich is putting in telephones for the Monroe, Wis., Telephone Co.

('02.)

William M. Edwards is a student in the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania.

PUBLICATIONS.

Neal Brown, '80 Z, has just had published by the *Philosopher* Press of Wausau a volume of essays under the title of "Critical confessions." In this book are gathered Mr. Brown's unbiased opinions of a number of bookmakers, ranging over a varied field from Andrew Lang to Balzac, and from Thackeray to Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Prof. J. C. Freeman has an article in the Milwaukee *Sentinel* for December 30 on his personal impressions of President Loubet of France.

Clara G. Froehlich of the class of '03 has recently published a volume of children's stories under the title of "The big outdoors."

Charles Noble Gregory has just completed a paper on the Alaska boundary dispute for an English law magazine.

E. L. Hardy, '93, has an article on French schools in the last number of the *School Review*.