



# LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

## **The Wisconsin alumni magazine. Volume 6, Number 4 Jan. 1905**

Madison, WI: [s.n.], Jan. 1905

<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/QGZB5COYM65WR83>

Based on date of publication, this material is presumed to be in the public domain.

For information on re-use, see

<http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/Copyright>

The libraries provide public access to a wide range of material, including online exhibits, digitized collections, archival finding aids, our catalog, online articles, and a growing range of materials in many media.

When possible, we provide rights information in catalog records, finding aids, and other metadata that accompanies collections or items. However, it is always the user's obligation to evaluate copyright and rights issues in light of their own use.

# THE WISCONSIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE.

GEO. F. DOWNER, Managing Editor.

## STAFF.

DAVID BOWER FRANKENBURGER, '69.

ANNA DINSDALE SWENSON, '80.

ALBERT O. BARTON, '96.

WILLARD G. BLEYER, '96.

WARREN M. PERSONS, '99.

LOUIS W. BRIDGMAN, '06.

## Contents for January, 1905

THE MONTH CURRENT .....	135	NEWS .....	155
The President's Report .....	135	PROGRESS OF THE UNIVERSITY .....	155
Carnegie Grant to Wisconsin.....	136	Professors Active in Learned So-	
Professor Pais to Return for an		cieties .....	155
Extended Course .....	138	Ohio's President in Madison ....	156
The Recent Athletic Changes .....	139	Collection for Commercial Mu-	
An Apology .....	140	seum .....	156
BIENNIAL REPORT OF PRESIDENT VAN		Domestic Science—Short Course.	157
HISE AND THE DEANS .....	141	Daily Calendar .....	158
A BADGER'S IMPRESSIONS OF MICHIGAN		Alumni .....	161
.....	152	Athletics .....	165

The Wisconsin Alumni Magazine is published on the 15th of each month, October to July inclusive.

**Subscriptions**, including annual alumni dues, \$1.00 a year (foreign postage 50 cents a year additional); life membership, including life subscription to the Magazine, \$30, of which nine-tenths goes into a permanent endowment fund.

**Changes of Address** must be received ten days before the date of publication, otherwise the Association will not be responsible.

**Discontinuances.** Subscribers should notify the Association if they wish the Magazine discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for. This notice should be sent with the subscription and if not received before its expiration, it will be understood that a continuance is desired.

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

The Alumni Association of the University of Wisconsin,  
Madison, Wis.

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

*PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.*

**EUGENE C. NOYES**  
**ATTORNEY-AT-LAW**

**603 Guaranty Building,  
Minneapolis, Minn.**

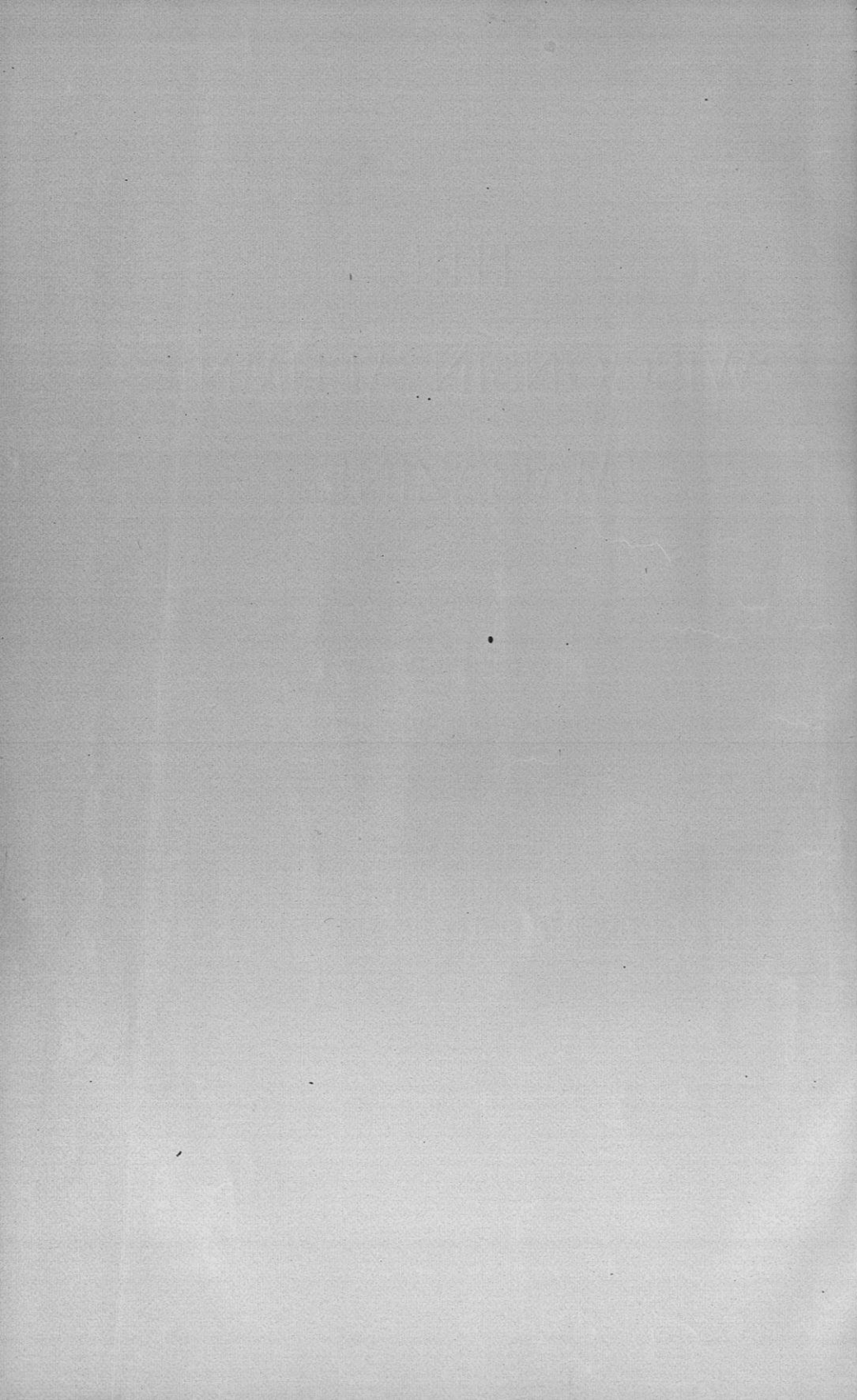
**General Practice in State  
and Federal Courts.**

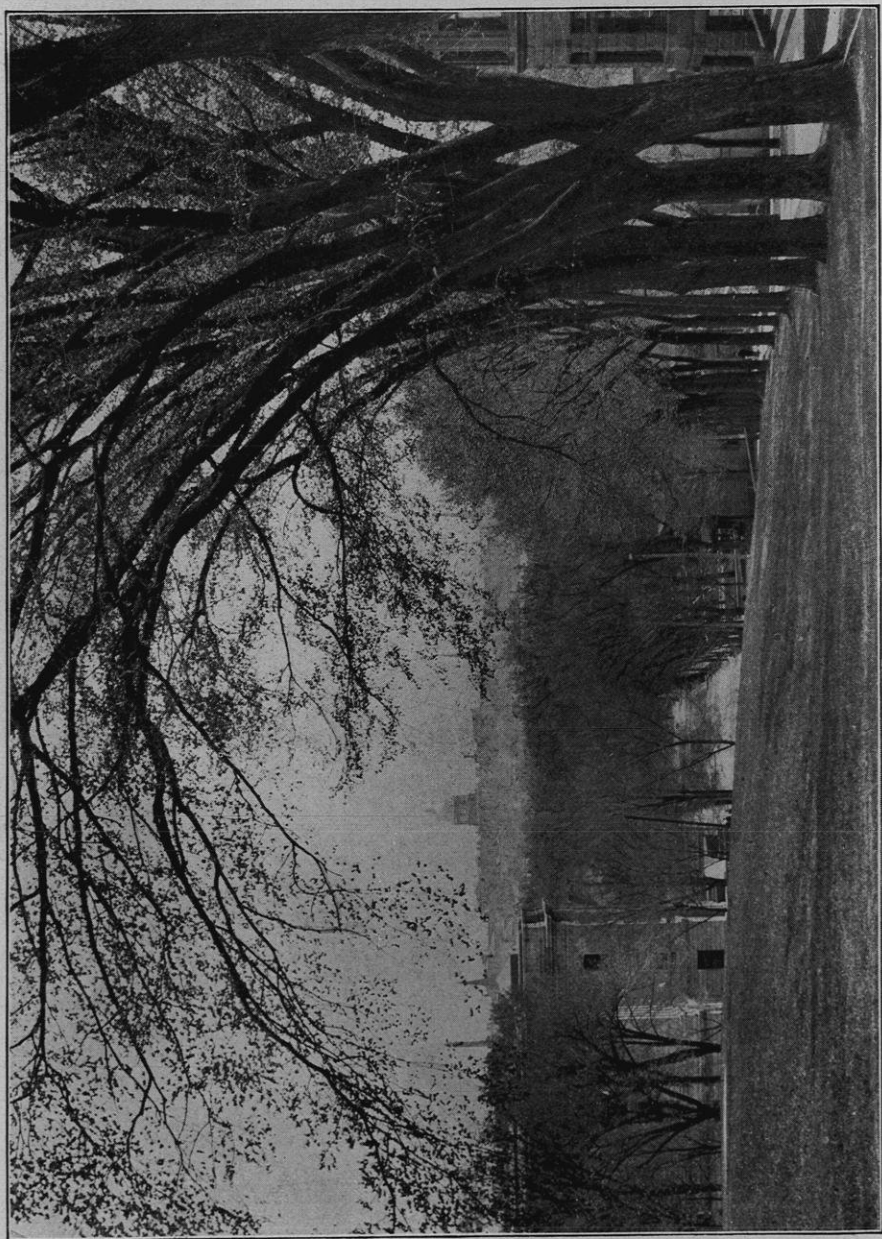
**The Advertisers**

whose names appear below make possible the printing of this magazine. We know them all and have no hesitation in recommending them to alumni.

Clark Engraving Co.  
University of Wisconsin  
Fownes  
L. E. Waterman Co.  
Wright, Kay & Co.  
College Book Store  
Davis & Clegg  
Keeley's Palace of Sweets  
Olson & Veerhusen  
Edward Thompson Company  
Winchester Repeating Arms Co.  
Parker Brothers  
Stevens Arms Co.  
Savage Arms Co.  
G. & C. Merriam Co.  
Hammond Typewriter Co.  
F. May r Boot & Shoe Co.  
Laughlin M'fg Co.  
John Sexton & Co.  
A. H. Fetting  
University School of Music  
The Parsons Printing Co.  
First National Bank  
Capital House  
State Street Bakery

Anton Metz  
Alford Brothers  
Gilbertson & Anderson  
Spencer's American Bakery  
Chicago & Northwestern Railway  
Model Creamery  
Matson and Klein  
H. B. McGowan  
Carl Boelsing  
Mautz Brothers  
Madison Gas & Electric Co.  
Oppel's Fancy Grocery  
New York Store  
Sidney P. Rundell  
Wm. J. Gamm  
One Minute Coffee House  
Waiter & Schulz  
U. W. Cafe  
Conklin & Sons  
Harloff  
Bank of Wisconsin  
rurcell Brothers  
Marsh & Company  
A. Haswell & Co.  
Keeley, Neckerman & Kessenich





THE VIEW THAT IS EVER NEW.

# THE WISCONSIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE

---

Vol. VI.

January, 1905.

No. 4.

---

## The Month Current

---

### The President's Report.

No president's report for years has had the interest which attaches to the recently published biennial report of President Van Hise and the deans of the University colleges. While the document is full of matters of interest to alumni, the one thing that overshadows all others is the fact, which must be immediately apparent to any alumnus who reads it carefully, that the University of Wisconsin is at present facing what amounts almost to a crisis in its development. Not that the report is pessimistic in its tone, for the reverse is the case, and there is nothing in the history of the institution to suggest that the crisis will not be passed in safety, and the progress of the University continued uninterrupted. Nevertheless, there is no question as to the existence of a crisis, due primarily to the unparalleled growth in numbers which has taken place in the last two years. As President Van Hise clearly points out, the University is at present running on appropriations based on an attendance of nearly six hundred less students than are now actually in attendance.

If only the present rate of growth is maintained, and there is every reason to believe that it is more likely to increase than to decrease, the University will have in 1906-7, 4000 students.

This is within the period to be covered by the appropriations of the present legislature and unless the University is provided for on this basis it is reasonable to believe that it will suffer a loss of efficiency in many of its departments and fall behind its leading competitors. It will be hard for alumni of a few years' standing to realize, for example, that Wisconsin is likely to find in the University of Illinois a strong competitor. Yet President Van Hise points out that Illinois, long looked upon by its competitors as an institution of inferior grade, has forged ahead and in spite of being forced to compete with Northwestern and Chicago Universities, within its own state, has retained its hold upon its constituency and in the year 1903-04 had a revenue \$185,237 greater than that of our own University. In Michigan, the state in which conditions are most nearly

like our own, the institutions which do the work of the University of Wisconsin, drew in the same year, 1903-04, a revenue, \$421,225 greater than our own University and the University of California, much younger than our own, received \$156,168 more.

President Van Hise points out that as a result of our rapidly increasing numbers of students, the members on the faculty are required to do an increasing amount of teaching, which frequently renders investigative work and productive scholarship impossible; and in spite of this increase in teaching by the professors, classes are growing unwieldy in size, twice as large as they should be in much of the first and second year work, and more and more of the teaching of these underclassmen has, of necessity, been given over to low salaried assistants who are immature and inexperienced as instructors.

The University lacks funds for research work in almost every department, every building is crowded and more money is needed for equipment in nearly all the scientific and technical departments. Even the ordinary repairs on many of the most valuable buildings have been omitted during the last two years, through lack of funds.

Not the least of the needs of the University is some provision for an adequate advance in the scale of salaries all along the line. For years there has been little increase except when a vacancy has been created by some professor going elsewhere at an advance. In such cases, it has then been found necessary, as a rule, to increase the pay of the position in order to secure a satisfactory man. Even then,

it was apt to be the peculiar attractions of the environment rather than the salary which brought the man to Wisconsin. Professors who by force of circumstances of one sort or another found it difficult to leave the University were obliged to see these vacancies in the ranks filled by men doing work of the same grade as their own at higher salaries. Not even when the cost of living, real estate, rent, provisions, domestic service, fuel, went jumping up ten, fifteen, twenty five per cent in cost, did they get a corresponding raise, and the men who are today drawing the same absolute salaries which they received five and ten years ago are in reality working for materially less pay than they were then getting.

It is made perfectly clear in the president's report that unless the present legislature makes ample provision for all these needs by very materially increased appropriations, the progress of the University will surely be checked, and to be checked means to retrograde; a great University cannot stand still—it must go ahead or fall behind. The State has never failed to meet the needs of the University when their imperative character has been clearly established and there seems no reason to doubt that it will do as much in the present crisis. But as to the gravity of the results dependant upon the action of the legislature of 1905 there can be no two opinions, at least among discerning alumni of the University.

#### **Carnegie Grant to Wisconsin.**

Announcement has just been made by the Carnegie Institution through

its president, Dr. R. S. Woodward, of the award of a special grant of \$2,500 to Professor Charles F. Burgess, of the department of electrochemistry and electrometallurgy of the College of Engineering with which to pursue his investigations on the properties of pure iron and its alloys. The grant is regarded as a marked recognition of the important work which Professor Burgess has been carrying on for some years past, and which resulted last spring in the discovery of a new process of producing pure iron cheaply in large amounts.

When the first announcement was made last spring by Professor Burgess of his new process of producing so-called "electrolytic," or pure iron, on a large scale and at a low cost, a thing hitherto unaccomplished, considerable interest was aroused among metallurgists and scientists generally, and Professor Burgess was urged to continue these investigations at once. Unfortunately, however, the College of Engineering had no funds with which to carry on this important research work, and it seemed for a time as though the experiments would have to be postponed until some money was secured for their continuance. Several prominent metallurgists both in this country and abroad, recognizing the significance of Professor Burgess' work, called to the attention of the Executive Committee of the Carnegie Institution, the desirability of encouraging this valuable research work, and as a result the grant of \$2,500 was made. The lack of funds for research work in the College of Engineering is one of the matters to which President Van Hise called particular attention in his biennial report to the regents, in which he urges that legis-

lative appropriations be asked for at once, in order that important investigative work, such as that of Professor Burgess, may not be seriously handicapped or entirely discouraged by lack of money with which to continue it.

The investigation for which the grant was made was begun by Professor Burgess and Mr. Carl Ham-buechen three years ago and has been carried on in the laboratory of applied electrochemistry at the University with as much continuity and energy as the limited funds of the department permitted. The discovery of a cheap process by which pure iron could be secured in large quantities, and by which alloys of any desired proportion could be made, opens up a most extensive and promising field of investigation into the property of pure iron and its alloys. Many investigators who have made a scientific study of iron and the effects of its alloying impurities have recognized the desirability of studying the properties of uncontaminated iron and of noting the changes of the properties produced by the addition of the other elements in varying proportions; but they have been unable to carry out such a plan, largely on account of the impossibility of securing pure iron in sufficient quantities. The process of Professor Burgess now makes possible the carrying on of the investigations on a large scale, since in his electrochemical laboratory he has demonstrated the practicability of producing this material in large masses and at a low cost. Whereas previously it has been possible to deposit it only in thin coatings, he has obtained it in slabs over one-half inch thick and about twenty-five pounds in weight; and the total



amount which he has produced is nearly half a ton. As the amount of time and money at Professor Burgess' disposal has been limited, the investigation in this interesting field has been restricted almost entirely to the production of pure iron in large quantities without including investigation of its properties. The fruitful field of inquiry upon which it is possible to enter through the use of this material has therefore been postponed until the additional facilities which this Carnegie grant makes possible, could be obtained. It is now Professor Burgess' intention to proceed at once with an investigation of the iron alloys, a piece of work which will have a bearing upon the entire science of metallurgy of iron and steel. Through these experiments in iron alloys, it is believed that results both of scientific interest and industrial value will be obtained. The determination of the relationship between the chemical properties of iron alloys and the chemical composition and physical treatment is a matter of the utmost importance, and any step toward the determination of this object will be of direct industrial as well as scientific value.

As a result of the funds made available by this Carnegie grant, Professor Burgess will secure at once a competent assistant to carry out the experiments under his direction, and will be able to continue his important investigative work which will involve considerable expense in the preparation of material and special apparatus. New electrical and oxy-hydrogen furnaces, suitable forms of high temperature pyrometers, and the necessary micro-photographic apparatus will be secured at once, in order that pure

iron may be produced in large quantities; that the important alloys may be constructed; and that chemical analysis may be made of the combinations.

#### **Professor Pais to Return for an Extended Course.**

Professor Ettore Pais of the University of Naples, the well known historian and archaeologist, has been engaged as special lecturer for the whole of the second semester of the present college year. Professor Pais has accepted the appointment subject to the approval of the Italian Minister of Public Instruction under whose direction he was sent to this country on a special mission to investigate the condition of classical studies and archaeological museums in the United States; but there is little doubt that this permission will be granted and that Professor Pais will be able to take up the work at the University at the beginning of the next semester in February.

Professor Pais came to this country to attend the International Congresses of Arts and Sciences held in St. Louis in October, and was the principal speaker in the department of Roman history at that conference. Besides the four lectures which he delivered at the University of Wisconsin in December, he also lectured at the Lowell Institute in Boston, at Columbia University, and at the University of Chicago, where, at the last convocation, he received the degree of doctor of law. He is spending the present month in California.

Professor Pais will give two advanced courses at the University, one of which will be in epigraphy and

palaeography, and the other in historiography. In the work in epigraphy he will select texts that will enable him, while giving the technique of epigraphics, to develop at the same time a systematic course in the political constitution of Rome. In historiography he will choose such passages for comment as will illustrate the early history of Rome. Thus the students will get both the technical training in these branches and at the same time will have excellent courses in the history of early Rome, upon which Professor Pais is an eminent authority.

#### The Recent Athletic Changes.

Just as the Magazine went to press last month, the joint conference of alumni, faculty and students convened at Madison to consider the athletic situation. Space does not permit a full account this month of that most important meeting, but the net result thus far achieved has been in the changes made in the graduate managership. The conference recommended that the graduate manager, or director of athletics, as he should probably be styled, be made a member of the faculty, with the right of full participation in all matters relating to athletics, his salary be in some way guaranteed by the Regents. This recommendation met with the approval of the athletic board of directors, which asked Pres. Van Hise to put the plan in operation. This he did, appointing the present general secretary of the Alumni Association, George F. Downer, to the position, which action and appointment were subsequently approved by the faculty. It still remains for the Regents to

ratify the steps thus far taken and take action as to the manner of guaranteeing the manager's salary and to determine what portion, if any, shall be borne by the University.

In the meantime, as it was absolutely necessary, on account of Mr. Kilpatrick's resignation, that the association have a manager to look after its business, Mr. Downer was given authority to go ahead, under a temporary compromise arrangement, until after the Regents' meeting in February. In view of the expressions of leading members of the Board of Regents, and the members of its athletic committee, it seems likely that the Board will approve the steps already taken and possibly assume a portion of the salary of the graduate manager, as the athletic board has requested. There is ample precedent for such action, and the advantages of the arrangement, both to the University and the association, are manifest.

The other recommendations of the conference, all of them important, include provision for changes in the manner of nominating and electing the student members of the board of athletic directors, an increase in the alumni representation from one to three members, to be elected by the alumni, and the election of the three faculty members by the faculty. These constitute the most important suggestions of the conference. It should be borne in mind that the conference had no power except to recommend. Its suggestions as to desirable changes in the athletic system must now go before the student body. If the students approve the conference's suggestions, they will render

them effective by amending the constitution. To this end, a special committee of the conference will prepare amendments to that instrument, embodying the changes recommended, which amendments will then be published in the Daily Cardinal, as provided by the constitution, and finally presented to the association at its annual meeting in February.

At the same time the athletic board also has a special committee which is at work preparing various amendments under authority of a resolution passed by the board before the conference movement was started. If these two committees could cooperate, and unite in a report recommending such changes as are obviously desirable, much time and labor might be saved and possibly no little friction avoided. There is no reason why the purposes of the two groups of men should be at variance.

In the meantime, Graduate Manager Downer undertakes the work of his new position with a large deficit in spite of the financial success of the last foot ball season. This is due to the heavy indebtedness under which the association labored in 1903-04, the amount of which has never been and is not now generally known. Under the existing financial system which distributes the power to spend money among a number of different bodies and individuals, no adequate system of book-keeping has been attempted, if indeed such a thing has been possible. This being true, the

association has never, at any given time, known how it stood, beyond being able to tell the amount of cash on hand. There has never been, in recent years, anything to show the liabilities, and unless changes are made which will render possible such a record, and permit the association to keep books, the recent changes in the title and position of the graduate manager will amount to little in the way of putting the association on a business basis.

Mr. Downer will issue a statement of the financial condition of the association within a few days, which will be given to the press and will appear in the Magazine next month.

#### **An Apology.**

To alumni who may have noticed in the December Magazine a good many typographical and other minor errors, the editor would say that a serious illness in his immediate family engaged his thought just at the time the last number went to press and eventually compelled his absence from the city during the final days of publication. This made it necessary to leave the work to others, unfamiliar with its details, caused mistakes and delayed the mailing of the issue.

In connection with the mailing of the Magazine last month, also for the reasons above stated, many copies were rolled up, which is contrary to the usual practice and always makes the Magazine curl up in an annoying manner when in use. This will not occur again.

## Biennial Report of President Van Hise and the Deans

---

President Van Hise's biennial report to the Regents of the University for the years 1902-03 and 1903-04, which was published early in January, is of unusual interest, not only because it is the first report of Wisconsin's new executive but because of the many pressing necessities of the University which he points out with the utmost clearness and force. The report, together with those of Deans Birge, Henry, Turneure and Richards, occupies 134 pages of the biennial report of the Regents and sets forth the present condition, the pressing needs and the proper lines for the future development of the University with remarkable clearness. It is unfortunate that space does not permit the use of a larger amount of the matter of the report in the Magazine. However, the most important portions are either quoted at length or carefully summarized. There are two distinct parts to the report. The first is devoted to a review of the progress made by the University during the period covered by the report, while in the second, President Van Hise states the needs of the University for the ensuing two years. The first part is of such a nature that it readily admits of condensation, by the omission of considerable portions and in this form it is given below. The text of the report is followed but it has not been deemed necessary to specifically indicate the omissions. The second part is summarized, and when the report is quoted exactly, the quotations are indicated.

The Honorable GEORGE F. MERRILL,

*President of the Regents of the University of Wisconsin.*

SIR: Herewith I submit a report for the two years ending June 30, 1904. For the first of these years, Dr. E. A. Birge was Acting President.

In this report, first, I shall give a review of the progress of the University during the past two years; and second, I shall discuss the needs of the University. The general review of the situation contained in this report is supplemented by the more detailed accompanying reports of the Deans of the Colleges.

### PROGRESS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Some of the more important changes during the past two years are as follows:

1. An event of great importance within the University is the adoption of the principle that all general four year courses of study within the College of Letters and Science shall lead to the degree of bachelor of arts. This degree supplants the degrees of bachelor of letters and bachelor of science for all students in the College of Letters and Science taking general courses. The full significance of this change is pointed out in the accompanying report of the Dean of the College of Letters and Science.

2. The College of Letters and Science has been partially reorganized. This College, when I assumed the office of President, included the following semi-independent schools: (a) School of Economics and Political

Science; (b) School of History; (c) School of Commerce; (d) School of Education; (e) School of Pharmacy. Each of these schools had a director. Because of this subdivision parts of several subjects were taught in different departments and different schools. Thus, a part of political economy was taught in the School of Economics and Political Science under Director Ely, and a part in the School of Commerce under Director Scott. The inevitable result of the growth of semi-independent schools within the College was loss of efficiency, due to the subdivision of the work which belongs naturally to a single department. It seemed clear that all of political economy, all of botany, and all of chemistry should be in the departments to which they respectively belong. These views were assented to by the Directors of the Schools, and they recommended to the Faculty that the Schools be abolished, and courses be established in their stead so far as this seemed advisable. They further recommended that all of the subjects belonging to a department be consolidated, and that the affairs of such departments be in the hands of a committee of professors of the respective departments. These recommendations were adopted by the Faculty, and approved by the Regents.

3. One of the great advantages of a University, as contrasted with a College, should be that at the University the student in any of its constituent Colleges ought to have opportunity to broaden his education by the election of work, to a reasonable degree, in other colleges. Last year the broad principle was adopted that candidates for the A. B. degree in the College of Letters and Science may

elect work in other colleges, to the extent of twenty semester hours, or one-sixth of a course.

4. By a slight modification of the Commerce course, which in no way decreased its efficiency, it fulfilled all requirements for the A. B. degree, without receiving any special favor, and thus that degree was granted to the Commerce course.

5. By the legislature of 1903, funds were appropriated for the establishment of a department of home economics. Miss Caroline L. Hunt was secured as professor of home economics, and courses were first offered in the second semester of the year 1903-04. The principle was laid down that only students admitted to the University under the requirements already established were eligible for work in this department.

6. In the College of Agriculture, the most important innovation in the instructional work has been the introduction of the Farmers' Course. Early in the year 1903-04, Dean Henry proposed that in the winter months courses of lectures running through two weeks be offered to the farmers of the state. It was supposed that forty or fifty farmers might take advantage of the opportunity. To the surprise of both Dean Henry and myself about one hundred and seventy registered. The course was a decided success and will be undoubtedly of great advantage to the agricultural industry. At its close the student farmers unanimously petitioned that the Farmers' Course be made a regular part of the University instruction.

7. The graduate work of the University, which had heretofore been called a department, has been organized into a Graduate School. This

School has been placed in charge of an Administrative Committee composed of members of the Faculty.

8. Another matter of organization which should be mentioned, although it is not directly under the authority of the University, is that of the Alumni Association. This Association, as an organization, has had comparatively little influence in University affairs, although many alumni individually have been important factors in the development of the University. At the annual meeting of 1904 the alumni provided for the services of a general secretary, who shall give his entire time to the interests of the association and of the Alumni Magazine. The secretary is to keep full records of the alumni, assist in the organization of local associations, and be the medium of communication among alumni and between the alumni and the University. George F. Downer was elected permanent secretary. He has been granted the use of an office in University Hall, and it is expected that he will cooperate with the President in reference to all matters concerning the progress of the University. It is hoped that it will be possible for the University authorities, through the general secretary, to secure the cooperation of the alumni in furthering the interests of the University much more effectively than has hitherto been possible.

9. A press bulletin has been established. This has been placed in the charge of Dr. Willard G. Bleyer. Authorized statements are issued by Mr. Bleyer to all the representative papers of the State, as well as to papers outside the State, to be simultane-

ously released. Arrangements have been made to get such statements as are suitable for the purpose into the patent insides to the country papers.

10. A general University exhibit was prepared under the direction of a committee of the Faculty, with Professor John G. D. Mack as chairman, for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. This exhibit comprises a beautiful model of the buildings and grounds, a model of the steam engineering laboratory, a collection of the publications of the University staff and students, various scientific instruments invented here, many striking pictures of the grounds and campus, and charts illustrating the growth of the University. It is believed that this exhibit compares very favorably with the exhibits of the better Universities of the country.

Aside from this exhibit in the Educational Building, there was a joint exhibit in the Agricultural Building made by the Agricultural College and the Experiment Stations.

11. During the year 1904 a request was made to the Chief of the Weather Bureau at Washington for the establishment of a regular station at the University. This request was verbally renewed to the Secretary of Agriculture at the time of his visit here in June. In consequence of this interview, followed by a formal request, a fully equipped Weather Bureau Station has been established in North Hall, without expense to the University, except for fittings for offices and for mounting instruments.

The Secretary of Agriculture has further authorized the local forecast officer to give courses in meteorology

in the University without cost to us.

12. During the biennial period the department of anatomy has been provided with a well finished set of rooms in the attic of Science Hall. These rooms are fitted with all the modern appliances. By the addition of Professor Charles R. Bardeen and two instructors to the staff, giving, with Dr. Miller, a force of four in anatomy, this department has been put upon an independent basis.

13. An event of greatest importance with reference to the future of the University was the Jubilee which was held in connection with the Commencement of 1904. The organization of the Jubilee was more largely due to Professor G. C. Comstock than to anyone else, although many members of the Faculty cooperated most efficiently in making the celebration a success. The events of the Jubilee are so well known that they need not be recited.

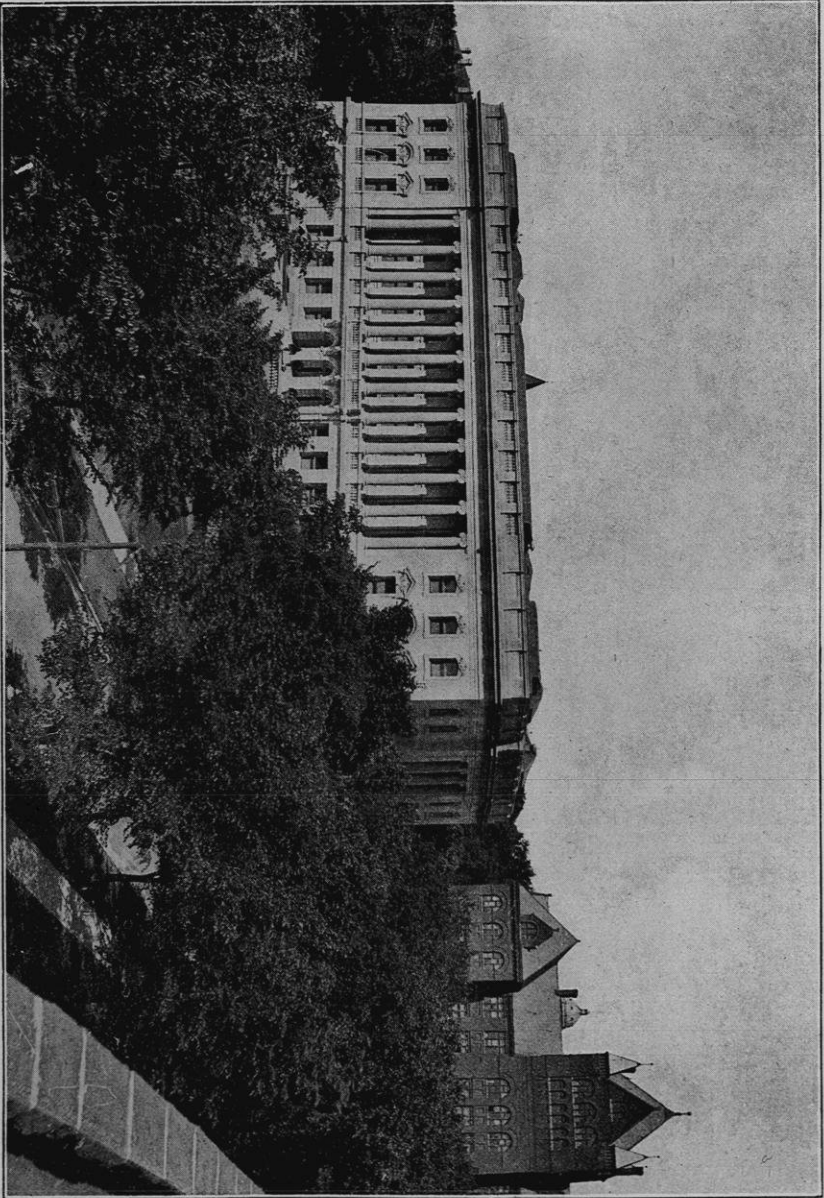
14. Perhaps the most conspicuous evidence of the standing which the University has in other parts of the country, and of its widening influence, is furnished by the recent visit of some forty delegates from the University of Georgia.

It is my expectation that in the future Wisconsin will do a larger proportion of the higher educational work for students from other states, and I know of no line of endeavor which will do more to make Wisconsin favorably known throughout the nation. Some persons, I presume, may question the advisability of freely admitting students from other states, and before many years, possibly within a year or two, the question may well arise as to charging still higher

non-resident fees, although at the present time I should hardly favor such increase. While there may be a question with some of us as to how far we should go in the education of students from other states, I suppose we would all agree that we should go far enough to make the University of Wisconsin a national university rather than a provincial institution.

15. During the two years covered by this report, the University has received considerable gifts from private sources. Under the will of the late President Charles Kendall Adams, who died July 26, 1902, the University of Wisconsin was made the recipient of all his property with the exception of some minor legacies, but with the provision that the income of such property should go to his wife so long as she should live. Less than six months later, December 11, 1902, Mrs. Adams died, also leaving the major portion of her property to the University of Wisconsin, under terms identical with those of her husband's. Under these wills, the University has received about \$40,000. The income of the two estates is to go to the maintenance of fellowships in the departments of English, Greek, and Modern History. Before leaving Madison, Dr. and Mrs. Adams gave to the Historical Library the objects of art, their most treasured personal property, which they had collected during many years. This gift and their wills show how deeply they loved the University of Wisconsin, the institution to which they gave the full energy of the closing years of their lives.

From alumni and other friends of the University \$15,000 were subscribed for the Jubilee.



A NEW VIEW OF THE LIBRARY.



Aside from the above, the gifts dispersed through the Secretary of the Regents for various purposes for 1902-03 and 1903-04 were \$5,777.81. This money was mainly given for the support of fellowships and scholarships, and has come from a number of generous friends of the University. A small part of the money was for books and equipment. From the foregoing it appears that during the two years, the gifts from private sources amount to \$60,777.81.

Aside from the gifts which have been made directly to us, the headquarters of the American Bureau of Industrial Research have been established at the University, with Dr. Richard T. Ely in charge. Nearly \$25,000 have been subscribed for this bureau by Mr. Robert Fulton Cutting of New York, Mr. Justice P. H. Dugro, of New York, Mr. M. Everett Macy, of New York, Captain Ellison A. Smyth, of Pelzer, South Carolina, and by a large contributor who does not wish his name to be published. The money is to be expended under the direction of Dr. Ely for investigations upon the history of industrial democracy in the United States. It is believed by the donors that the results of an inductive investigation upon industrial problems will be conducive to their peaceful settlement.

16. During the two years just past there have been many changes in the Faculty. These changes are given in detail in an appendix to this report and will not be repeated here. In addition to these changes a number of appointments of such importance have been made to take effect July 1, 1904, that they deserve specific mention. With the exception of the deans all of

the changes below mentioned take effect on that date.\*

#### THE NEEDS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

In the second part of the report President Van Hise considers the immediate needs which have resulted from this rapid growth and indicates the lines along which the University should progress during the next two years. He analyzes carefully the present conditions in their relation to the income of the University, and presents conservative estimates of the additions to the present income both from public and private sources that will be necessary, if the university is to continue to do its work satisfactorily. This portion of the report covers 28 printed pages which is necessary to considerably condense, in summarizing them here.

The increase in the number of students during the two years has been very rapid. The attendance in the College of Letters and Science has grown from 1,209 to 1,451, an increase of 242. The College of Engineering had 564 students in 1902-03, while this year it has 808, an increase of 244. The enrollment in the four year course in the College of Agriculture has increased from 36 to 90; that in the Course in Commerce from 136 to 173. Thus, as President Van Hise emphasizes, *the University during the present year is being run with an appropriation from the legislature made upon the basis of between 500 and 600 less students than are at present being provided for.* The only increase in

---

\*Most of the new appointments and promotions covered in detail in President Van Hise's report at this point have been previously noted in the Magazine.

income with which to cover the additional expense involved is the comparatively small amount derived from the incidental fees which the students pay.

In estimating the numbers for which provision will have to be made during the next two years, President Van Hise shows that if the increase is only 275 a year, which is somewhat less than it has been for the past two years, the present attendance of 3,450 will two years hence reach the 4,000 mark. As the present appropriation for income was made on the basis of the 2,870 students in attendance two years ago, *it will be necessary, he points out, to provide instruction, class rooms, and laboratories for over 1,000 more students than the University had when the present appropriation was made. If the income is to remain proportionate to the attendance, this will necessitate an increase of one-third in the income for the next two years.*

The specific needs involving an increase in income for general expenses, which President Van Hise enumerates, include a number of additional professors and instructors, made necessary by the increase in attendance. Among these are a professor and instructors in physiology, a professor of philosophy and a professor of education, made necessary by the withdrawal of Professor Stearns, and a professor of zoology to relieve Dr. Birge whose time is now largely occupied with his ever increasing duties as dean of the College of Letters and Science. In the College of Agriculture, as President Van Hise and Dean Henry both point out, the great increase in the attendance has not been met by a corresponding in-

crease in the size of the faculty and as a result, the professors have been greatly handicapped in their investigation and research in the practical problems of agriculture.

In this connection President Van Hise says:

"The Agricultural College began with few students. It was in investigation that it gained its reputation. In investigation it has been of immeasurable value to the State. It would be most unfortunate if this College, the first in the University to give important contributions to the advancement of knowledge, should be checked in this field, because of the necessity that its professors give all their energy to instructional work. The men in the College who have been so successful in doing investigative work should be continued along these lines, and additional instructors should be obtained to care for the increasing number of students, and to increase the amount of research work.

"Dean Henry, in his report, shows how great has been the increase in wealth of the State in consequence of the investigative work of the College of Agriculture. All the money which has gone into the investigation has been returned manifold. For instance, it is shown that as a result of the direct application of the Babcock milk test, the products to the State have been increased more than \$1,000,000 per annum, without taking into account the very important indirect effects of the discovery, in improving the quality of the herds of the State. It is shown that the discovery of the Wisconsin curd test has increased the wealth of the State by more than \$100,000 per annum; that by the introduction of Swedish oats the income

of the farmers has been increased by millions of dollars per annum, and that the work upon the smut of oats during the past ten years has increased the income of the State by four and a half million dollars per annum.

"And these are only a few of the lines of investigation which have brought prosperity to the State. There are many other lines of research which have been carried on, such as those in the department of animal husbandry, upon the introduction of new forage plants, official tests of dairy cows, the control of commercial feeding stuffs, tests of commercial fertilizers, the development of the beet sugar industry, nursery inspection, tobacco investigation, improvement in plums and apples, cranberry investigation, potato investigation, studies of tuberculosis, and other researches upon which no definite figures can be placed as to the amount of wealth accruing to the State, but it is certain that the total amount is large, aggregating millions of dollars per annum.

"It is absolutely certain that the annual increase in the wealth of the State due to investigations and to dissemination of knowledge among the people by the College of Agriculture is more than ten times the entire grants of the State to the University, and it is probably true that this increase in wealth is more than twenty times the amount of such grants.

"Dean Henry's report shows that there are various lines of investigation, such as further improvement in the herds of the State, a campaign for poultry raising, and the development of the horse industry of the State, the study of the marsh and swamp soils, for which there are no funds available. Some of these in-

vestigations, for instance that upon the soils, and especially the marshes and swamps, are of the highest importance to the future of our commonwealth. Over extensive areas of the State nearly one-third of the level land is marsh or swamp. The reclaiming of such lands is to be the chief additional source to the State of arable land. Simply draining such soils has not been found adequate. Proper methods of treatment must be determined to make them productive. The successful solution of the problems of rendering arable and fertile the great marsh and swamp tracts of the State may require years of time and the expenditure of considerable sums of money, but who shall estimate the increased wealth to the State from their successful solution?"

The need is shown of an assistant to Dean Henry, and of additional instructors in agricultural chemistry, agricultural physics, horticulture, animal husbandry, dairying, bacteriology, as well as new men for the testing of dairy cows, for the new poultry department and for forestry.

The large increase in the number of students in the College of Engineering and the demand for additional courses, the report shows, presents another serious problem in administration. President Van Hise recommends the establishment at once of courses in chemical engineering and mining engineering, and shows that it will be necessary to provide only a professor and instructor in chemical engineering and a professor in mining engineering in order to give these courses, for which there is a real demand. The pre-mining engineering course was announced but a year ago, and this fall 50 students have en-

rolled for this work, a division large enough to demand the full attention of two instructors. The importance of providing more instructors is also emphasized from the standpoint of the investigative work upon engineering problems which the members of the faculty are undertaking to do, but in which they are handicapped by lack of time.

The report also deals with the problem of the income of the College of Law and the question of whether this college should be made self supporting by the present system of large tuition fees. In this connection President Van Hise says:

"The College of Law has not grown as rapidly as the colleges already considered. This is partly explained by the fact that the state has taken a different attitude toward this college than toward the others. The plan has been to make the College of Law as nearly self supporting as practicable. However, the experience of other institutions shows it is impossible to maintain work in law on the highest plane from tuition fees alone. So far as I can see, there is no legitimate reason why the College of Law should be placed upon a different basis from the other colleges. If the college be given sufficient support and made as strong, relatively, as the Colleges of Letters and Science and of Engineering, it is certain that it will show corresponding growth. But to do this will require a considerable increase of income. It is believed that if the state fully appreciates that the College of Law is falling behind the other colleges, relatively, because of lack of support, adequate funds will be furnished to make this college the

equal of any other of its kind in the Middle West."

In the matter of new buildings and equipment, President Van Hise shows that the imperative need is the construction of the north wing of University Hall, in order to overcome the present overcrowded condition of this building by providing adequate class and lecture rooms. It is also recommended that, as Science Hall is now crowded to its limit, a new building be provided for the biological departments. Since the amount asked for to construct and equip the chemical building was reduced from \$150,000 to \$100,000, the report points out the fact that it will be necessary to provide for the equipment of the new Chemical Hall in order to have it occupancy next fall.

The College of Agriculture needs a tool house for storing agricultural implements; a large horse barn, a stock barn and judging pavilion. The College of Engineering is outgrowing its present quarters, and there is need of a new hydraulic laboratory and of a model foundry. Dean Turneure recommends that at the earliest moment provision be made for building one of the wings of the Engineering building since already the recitation rooms, laboratories, offices and drafting rooms are overcrowded.

The report also considers the need of enlarging the central heating plant or of removing it entirely and building a new one that will be adequate for some years to come. Additional fire protection in the form of standpipes and fire escapes, the improvement of the university waterworks system, and the need of a building for

out-of-door athletics, at Camp Randall, are other needs discussed.

In conclusion, President Van Hise compares the income of the University with that of other state Universities, and indicates the importance of making definite provision for the future. On this point he says,

"From the statement which has been made, it is plain that during recent years the University has grown more rapidly than its support. It is also plain when its income is compared for these with the rapidly increasing incomes of adjacent institutions that we are relatively losing ground. In Michigan, the state the condition of which and the development of its University work are most nearly comparable with our own, the institutions which do the work of the University of Wisconsin, have an income for the year 1903-4 of \$421,225 more than our University. The University of California, a younger institution, but a state University which next to Michigan, is most nearly comparable, had an income for the year 1903-4 of \$156,168 more than Wisconsin. The University of Illinois, an institution which until a few years ago was comparatively small, and which many of us did not think as of equal importance with our own University, has forged ahead and its income for the year 1903-4 is \$185,237 more than that of Wisconsin, and for the current year Illinois is confidently expecting that the state grant will be increased by at least one hundred thousand dollars per annum. In the much younger State of Nebraska, the University receives as income a one mill tax for its support. This amount, with the income from the sale of its land grants, for the present year, will

be considerably larger than the annual income of the University of Wisconsin from the same sources.

"A number of other western states while not giving a larger income to their Universities than Wisconsin, give a much larger income in proportion to their wealth. For instance, Colorado and North Dakota have a one mill tax for the support of the state educational institutions of college rank, which are to do the work for their state that our University does for Wisconsin.

"The legislature of the State of Iowa in the year 1902 gave to the University and to the Agricultural College, which together do the work for that state done by our University, two-fifths of a mill tax for five years for building purposes alone. With the large sum which this tax gives, more than a quarter of million dollars per annum, these institutions are enabled to lay out a building campaign to extend over five years, and thus to adequately house the University. Moreover, this tax was a doubling of a fifth mill tax for the two previous years. The situation in Iowa is in strong contrast with that which has prevailed at Wisconsin for some years. In 1891, during President Chamberlin's administration, when the institution was much smaller, a law was passed under the terms of which a tenth of a mill tax for six years was provided for buildings alone, but in recent years we have been obliged to live from hand to mouth in our constructional work, wholly unable to formulate any general plans for adequate housing of the University. The importance and value of establishing a policy to extend through a number of years can-

not be over-estimated. If the University can know the amount of money which will be available for constructional purposes for some time to come, it can adopt plans for a harmonious group of buildings, properly arranged with reference to one another and to the older buildings, and with reference to the central heating plant. The buildings most imperatively needed can be first constructed, and other buildings taken up in order within a reasonable time. The departments now pressing for buildings immediately will cheerfully suffer great inconvenience and lack of facilities for two or three years, if they know that at the end of that period their reasonable wants will be satisfied."

#### REPORTS OF THE DEANS.

Dean Birge's report is characterized by his usual incisive style and on three important points; the changes connected with the granting of the A. B. degree to all graduates of the College of Letters and Science, the need of a large increase in the instructional force, and the inadequacy and injustice of the present scale of salaries, all three matters of interest to all alumni his report is as follows:

Under the new plan which went into effect with the beginning of the year 1903-04, all of the former courses, except the Philosophy Course, are merged into one general course leading to the degree of bachelor of arts. In this course about one-half of the 120 units\* necessary for graduation is required, and the remainder elective, but the requirements are in all cases, except English, so made that

while a general line of study is marked out, the student has a considerable range of choice within that line. In the freshman and sophomore years there are required courses in English, two foreign languages, and two of the three subjects—mathematics, science, or history. The amount of study required in these departments varies from 34 units, as a minimum, to 46 units, as a maximum, depending on the choice of subject, and also on the amount of previous preparation in foreign languages on the part of the student. In the junior and senior years a major study is required, which must lie in one department selected by the student; in which at least 20 units must be taken, including a thesis; and in which not more than 40 units may be elected. The work of the freshman year is confined to subjects selected from the required studies. It is expected that the remaining required studies will be finished in sophomore year and the choice of subjects in junior and senior years is restricted only by the selection of a major subject and the preparation of a thesis. By this plan, the University hopes to allow the student a wide freedom of choice in selecting his studies, and also measurable to avoid the evils which result from over specialization and from too great scattering of studies. The requirement of studies during the earlier years in several departments prevents a premature specialization and concentration of the student's efforts into one field, while, by requiring a major subject and a thesis during the junior and senior years, the University prevents the student from continuing the process of "sampling" throughout the entire course of study.

\*By a unit is meant work five times per week for one semester.

The plan has been put in operation so recently that as yet no comparison is possible between its effects and those of the system which it replaced. The Philosophy Course is continued with same degree as before.

First in the needs of the College of Letters and Science I should place the demand for increased instruction. I have already referred to the growth in the number of the students, which causes each year an increase in the amount of teaching. The increase in the income of the college has not kept pace with this growth, and, as a result, the sections into which the classes are divided, especially during the freshman year, have tended to increase in size. This has been true in spite of the fact that they have always been much too large. The number of students in many sections of elementary subjects, such as foreign languages, mathematics, and English, has ordinarily exceeded 30, and in many cases has exceeded 35, and has even reached 40, or more. It is obvious that with sections of this size it is impossible to give to each student that personal attention which is especially necessary for students during their first year of residence. The sections in such classes and the quiz sections which follow the lectures in history and science ought not to contain more than 15-20 students. We should aim to reduce them to the smaller number and should regard 20 as a maximum. At present it seems to me that the teaching of the elementary classes is the weakest part of our course of study, and that this weakness depends to a very considerable degree on the large size of the class sections. No single change would tend more to increase the vigor

of the teaching in the College of Letters and Science than a large increase in the secondary faculty, such as would permit the division of the freshman class into sections not more than half the size of those now existing.

The question of the salaries of the instructional force is also one which demands prompt consideration. During the past half dozen years the cost of living has increased from 15% to 20%. Not only has there been no commensurate increase in the salaries of the instructional force, but there has been actually no general increase of salaries at all. There has thus been an actual diminution of salaries in respect to their purchasing power and the salaries of the professors, and all the other grades of the instructional force, should be gradually increased so as to compensate for this reduction. The experience of the University is showing in several ways this necessity for larger salaries. When a vacancy occurs in a professorship it is usually impossible to fill the place at the same salary that the former occupant was receiving. It is increasingly difficult to secure for our new professorships men of the same grade as those now constituting our faculty without paying a larger salary than that regularly given by the University to its professors. The same thing appears in regard to instructors. The minimum salary of our instructors has remained at \$800 for many years. Ten years ago, and even more recently, it was easy to fill these positions at this salary. At present the departments find it difficult to secure instructors of the grade needed for the sum at their disposal.

The report of Dean Henry of the

College of Agriculture is the most voluminous of the deans' reports and covers not only the present condition and needs of the college but also goes into the service rendered to the state at some length. This portion of the report is of such general interest that it has been reserved to appear as a

separate article next month. The needs of the College of Agriculture, as set forth in Dean Henry's report have been carefully summarized in President Van Hise's general report, as have the requirements of the Colleges of Engineering and Law.

---

## A Badger's Impressions of Michigan

---

Smith, Montgomery, Van Sant and I, all new-comers at Ann Arbor and acquaintances of but a day, had set out for a stroll about the University campus. We had wandered about the maze of walks and paths and buildings noting the points of particular interest until weary, and we finally sat down under the historic "Tappan Oak" to rest. Our conversation turned to the variety of students we had been meeting here, and incidentally I asked Smith where he was from.

"Vermont," said he, "Berkshire, Vermont."

"And you, Van Sant?" said I, turning to that individual.

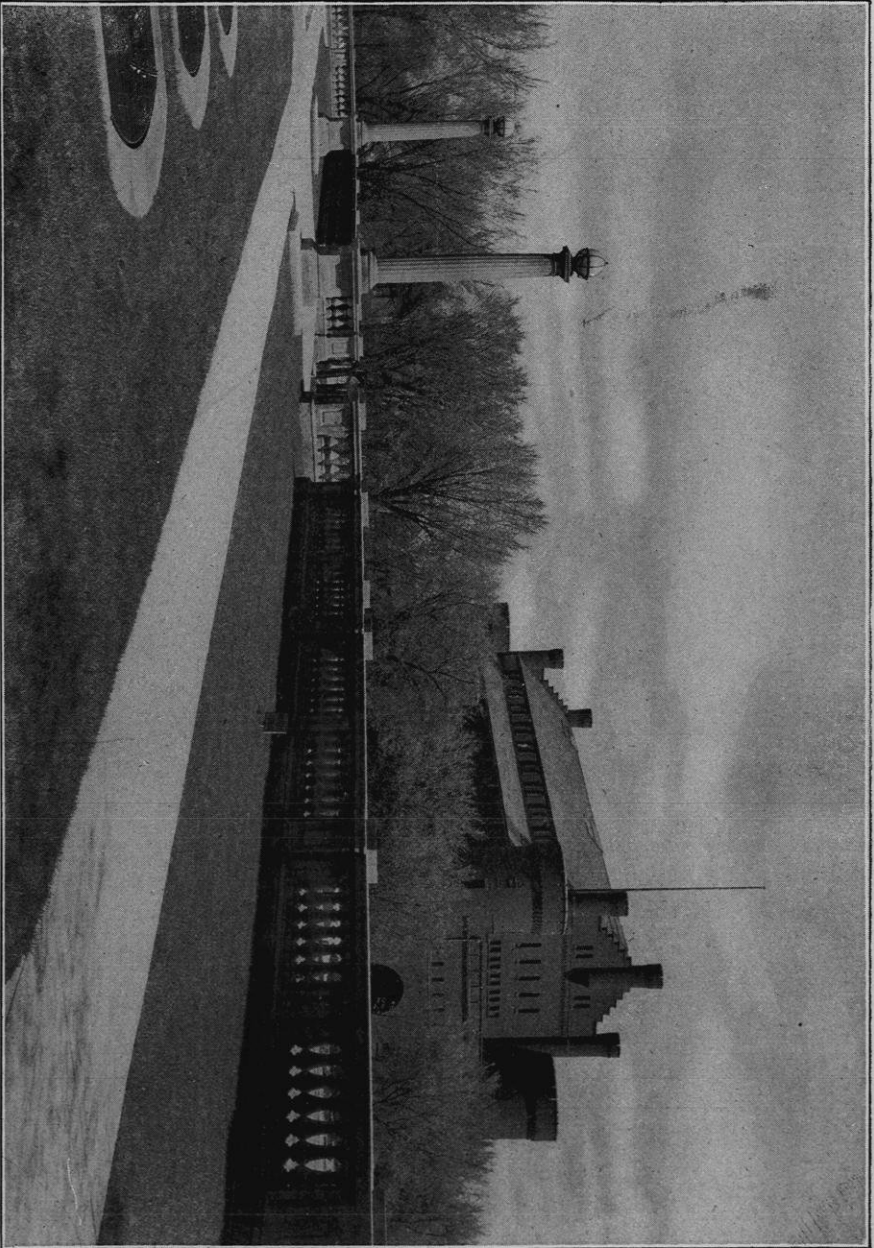
"I am from Stetson University, Florida," he replied; and as we all turned to Montgomery inquiringly, we were greeted with the response that he was from "San Jose, California."

This rather unusual meeting of men from three of the remotest parts of the country led to an inquiry for the reasons of their coming to "Michigan." It developed that Smith had not come from New England, the home of great universities with any

intention of giving up his native state for the west, but rather because of the moderate cost with which he could attend this Law School and enjoy the facilities and instruction for which it is noted. Montgomery, who had come from the Pacific coast to be educated here, made answer to our inquiries, that he had come to Michigan because nearly all the prominent and successful attorneys with whom he had come in touch had graduated here and had advised him to do likewise. When Van Sant was asked regarding his reasons for choosing Michigan in preference to other universities, he responded that his attention was first called to this institution by some comparative statistics showing that the Law Department of the University of Michigan has a larger faculty and attendance than any other in the country; and that he was convinced of the excellence of its "product" when he learned that the university's representation in the last Congress was larger than that of any other in America.

The above conversation may well serve as a basis of a brief discussion of the impressions which a Wisconsin student receives at Ann Arbor, and particularly of the Law Department.





ARMORY HALL FROM THE LIBRARY.

Taking up these points in the order in which they arose, we observe that,

1. The moderate cost of attendance is one of the most noticeable and striking features about the institution. This is true not only of the cost of living but of the fees required by the university. And this, to my mind, is of prime importance because it not only brings here an exceedingly large number of comparatively poor students, but it gives the student body as a whole a strong, democratic sentiment, conspicuous in all student activities. It is as much of a "common school" as is the district school of the country or the ward school of the city. The natural result is seriousness and earnestness of purpose.

The opulent student, harmless it may be, frivolous, indolent and aimless is here, it is true, but he finds little company. Nearly every law student, at least, is here for business; he has no time to think of putting on airs, for his time is more usefully occupied; and as for drawing lines of social distinction, he is altogether too busy forming habits of cordiality to all, which he will need when he gets into politics later on to think of that. The University itself reflects the spirit of economy in most of its buildings and equipments. It everywhere seeks rather the meager accommodation of many than the comfortable housing of the few. The furniture, the walls, and the gymnasium equipment, for example, speak loudly of a policy which cannot fail to leave its impression on those attending. Coming from Wisconsin's magnificent library and commodious gymnasium, one is harshly impressed by the crowded and often ill-ventilated rooms, and espe-

cially the entirely inadequate gymnasium, which, for instance, offers the use of two hand ball courts to over four thousand students, and inflicts a system of shower baths upon its patrons completely effective in discouraging over-attendance. And yet see Michigan's athletes!—Which goes to show that it is not buildings nor yet other facilities, that make for greatness.

2. The second striking feature of this institution, suggested by Montgomery's reply, is the influence it wields in the west and south, and hence its cosmopolitan attendance. In 1903-'04 nearly two-thirds of Michigan's law students came from without the state. It is decidedly not a state school. Its curriculum is not designed to prepare its graduates for practice in one particular state. Hence its attendance from other states is especially large; and this it is which lends to the student body a distinctly cosmopolitan tone, exhibited in a broadness and largeness of public opinion among them, altogether striking.

It differs from a small college as a metropolis differs from a village. It is not troubled by the gossip, the petty animosities and factional differences which thrive so well in a small community. Each man is strenuously hastening to a chosen goal and refuses to be impeded by any diversion likely to check his speedy attainment thereof. The business-like rush of the city is here in place of the slow, inquisitive gait of the village.

3. Michigan prepares for success in practice. The showing its graduates have made not only in the last Congress, but in the various professions and in business, is in my humble opin-

ion quite as noteworthy as the boast of Harvard that "since the organization of our government, it has never before happened that a single university should furnish five of its chief diplomatic representatives abroad,"<sup>1</sup> for if Michigan can make such a showing in the councils of the nation while yet a stripling, what will she be capable of when she has attained the hoary age of the eastern colleges?

But whence comes this signal success of the Michigan lawyers? In my opinion it is chiefly due to the thorough drill given each student in the fundamental principles of the English Common Law, and the serious and effective work done in the practice classes. Practice courses, and especially the practice court work, is so thorough and exacting that the old English judge's assertion that all the young barrister can do is "just to jump in and splash about" until he swims or goes under in the struggle, scarcely applies, for here not only all the necessary abstract principles of law are mastered, but all thus learned is applied in practice court with greatest precision. When the Michigan lawyer goes out to practice he has learned to "swim," even though it has been within the limits of an artificial pool.

Finally there is the experience in practical politics that all Michigan students share. The huge number attending makes their school politics of considerable magnitude. Little wonder they go to Congress, for he who lives through three years of class, school and university elections in the U. of M. Law School without a thorough training in the practice of mod-

ern American politics is an anomaly. Even among the freshmen this interest in the university elections is conspicuous; on the sophomores it has always taken a firm hold; and when it comes to the senior, the campaign machinery, the platforms, the campaign managers, the caucuses and all, have taken such a grip upon every member of the class that when he graduates he can step right into the real thing and—go to Congress.

It was very amusing for me to note that even to the extent of furnishing practical examples of the modern "grafters" has Michigan been of service to its students. But the Folks and Deneens have likewise appeared here with results similar to those in actual public life. Of course the amounts of money involved in the "graft" have not been so large as those in municipal and state politics; the indictments have been by students; the tribunal has been the faculty, and the sentence "ignominious expulsion;" yet even to the immediate popularity and political success of the disclosers and reformers have Michigan University politics been a faithful miniature of the real full-sized affairs we read of.

And yet, after all, when all the most favorable impressions have been mentioned, it still remains that a badger, even though he joins a pack of wolverines, is a badger still. For adopting a second college is much like adopting a second country; the foreigner by birth may renounce all his allegiance to his native country and may faithfully swear allegiance to the country of his adoption, and yet his sympathy and in a degree his fealty will still be true to his native land. So to one who has enjoyed the privi-

<sup>1</sup>Harvard Graduates 8 Magazine, vol. II, p. 98.

lege of life at Wisconsin, with all its attendant pleasures, its spirit, its lakes and its drives, and all its natural beauties of location, Ann Arbor can be no adequate substitute. For Michigan has surely not won its prominence through natural advantages of loca-

tion, but rather through the wisdom of its leaders and the force of its methods and men,—a truly impressive fact borne in on the minds of the stranger within the gates, for this is plainly the force that wins for Michigan.

—PAUL W. BOEHM, '01.

## News

### Progress of the University

#### Professors Active in Learned Societies.

Most of the members of the faculty of the University of Wisconsin attended the annual meetings of the various learned societies, held during the Christmas recess at Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, and Milwaukee. The American Historical Association, the Economic Association, the Political Science Association, and the Modern Language met in Chicago on December 28-30. The American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the allied scientific societies held their meetings at Philadelphia. The Association of American Universities met in New York, and the Wisconsin Academy of Arts and Sciences in Milwaukee.

At the American Historical Society meeting, Prof. D. C. Munro of the department of history of the University, discussed the doctoral dissertation and degree; Prof. C. R. Fish read a paper on the teaching of church history in colleges and grade schools; Prof. F. J. Turner, discussed the teaching of American history; and Secretary R. G. Thwaites presented a paper on the problems of state and local historical societies. Before the American Economic Association Prof. J. R. Commons read a paper on "Causes of the Union-Shop Policy;" and Prof. W. A. Scott led the discussion on the theory of money. Prof. Paul S.

Reinsch addressed the American Political Science Association on "Colonial Autonomy."

At the joint session of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Chemical Society held at Philadelphia, Professor Louis Kahlenberg and Dr. Herman Schlundt presented a paper "On the evolution of hydrogen during the action of metallic sodium on mercury." Prof. W. D. Frost submitted a paper on "The Viability of Bacteria Dysenteriae," giving the results of his and Roscoe Whitman's investigations before the Society of American Bacteriologists. At the annual meeting of the American Society of Naturalists and the Association of America Anatomists, Prof. C. R. Bardeen read a paper on "The Development of the Cutaneous Nerves of the Leg;" demonstrated models of his own construction to illustrate the early development of the skeleton, and read a paper by A. O. Fisher, '05, on the "Differences between the Structure of the Skin of the Male and that of the Female Frog." Dr. Schmitter presented the result of his research in the "Cytological Changes Brought about in the Kidney Epithelium by Dilute Salt Solutions;" and Prof. W. S. Miller spoke on "The Blood and Lymph Vessels of the Lung of Necturais," and on "The Mesentery of Amphibia and Reptilia." Prof. C. K. Leith of the department of geology spoke at the meeting of the Geological So-

ciety of America on "Rock Cleavage," and Prof. N. M. Fenneman presented a paper on "The Form of Contact Surfaces."

The most important meeting in the west was that of the Central Division of the Modern Language Association, which was held in Chicago under the auspices of the Northwestern University. A large number of the members of the faculty of the modern language departments attended the session. Prof. A. R. Hohlfeld of the German department of the University, who is chairman of the conference, this year spoke on "The Teaching of a Foreign Literature." Prof. Ernst Voss presented by title a reprint of "Antwort Michel Styfels auf Doctor Thoman Murnars murnar-rischepantasey, 1523," and Dr. M. B. Evans of the same department presented the result of his study of "The Relation of 'Der bestrafte Brudermord' and Shakespeare's 'Hamlet.'" The English department was represented on the program with two papers, one by Prof. F. G. Hubbard on "Repetition and Parallelism in the Earlier Elizabethan Drama," and the other by Dr. A. C. L. Brown on "Sir Iwain and Folk Tales of Helpful Animals." Prof. Lucy M. Gay of the French department discussed the question, "What French authors are especially adapted for use in the second and third year reading?"

The members of the faculty and graduate students of the University also took a prominent part in the sessions of the Wisconsin Academy of Arts and Sciences, held in Milwaukee on December 28 and 29. Eighteen papers on the program of the academy were the work of those connected with the University. Among the members of the faculty who took part were Professors Skinner, Slichter, Kahlenberg, Hobbs, Kremers, Harper, Frost, Marshall and O'Shea.

The fifty-second annual meeting of the Wisconsin Teachers' Association was attended by a number of the University faculty. Professor Skinner delivered a report on "A Revision of the Content of Geometry;" Dr. F. W. Meisnest, who was chairman of the high school language conference, discussed the subject of "Reference Books for Teaching German," and

Dr. J. C. Elsom discussed English and American Rugby football.

Other professors attended the meetings of the particular organizations most closely related to their interests. Prof. W. A. Scott gave an address before the National Federation of Commercial Teachers at Chicago on "A System of Commercial Education for the United States." Prof. C. S. Slichter took part in the conference of Engineers of the United States Reclamation Service held in Chicago, January 3-6. Captain G. A. Curtis attended the United States Tactical and Staff School at Ft. Leavenworth, where he presented a paper on military science and tactics. Prof. H. L. Russell of the department of bacteriology went to the American Public Health Association which met at Havana, Cuba. Prof. W. D. Frost of the same department had presented at that meeting a paper on "The Distribution of the Pneumonia Bacteria in the Saliva of Healthy Individuals," a piece of investigation which he, with C. B. Devine and W. C. Reineking, have been carrying on for some time.

### Ohio's President in Madison.

Dr. William Oxley Thompson, president of the Ohio State University, spent two days in Madison last month as the guest of President Van Hise, inspecting the university and its several colleges. Ohio State University has recently been making rapid strides, and President Thompson is making a tour of the leading state universities with view to obtaining information in regard to their organization and methods of work. President Thompson was much interested in the organization of the university and concentration of all of the colleges, and particularly in the Colleges of Agriculture and Engineering.

### Collection for Commercial Museum.

The first steps have just been taken for the establishment at the University of Wisconsin of a commercial museum in connection with the commerce course. Since the establishment of the course in commerce five years ago, the collection of material for a commercial museum has been con-

templated, but not until very recently has anything tangible been accomplished. The recent exposition at St. Louis, bringing together as it did commercial products from all parts of the world in a form suitable for the purposes of study, has made it possible for the University to get the nucleus of a collection of typical commercial products with which to begin its commercial museum.

Professor Burchell, who has charge of the course in business administration, and Dr. Taylor, who is in charge of the courses in commercial geography and agricultural industry, visited the exposition during its closing days and succeeded in making a collection of between 2,000 and 3,000 specimens. These consist chiefly of raw products of commercial importance to the United States, from all parts of the world, selected and arranged with view to showing their origin, variety, forms in various stages of production, industrial uses, etc.

The collection includes specimens of cotton from the southern states, Peru, Brazil, Egypt, Porto Rico, and Argentine Republic, together with the various by-products of the cotton industry, such as cotton seed oil, oil cake, fertilizer, etc. There are also specimens of wool from the Rocky mountain states, New Zealand, and Argentine Republic; flax from Holland, New Zealand, Tennessee and Kentucky; sisal from Cuba, Brazil, and Honduras; silk cocoons and raw silk from a number of different countries. There is also an excellent collection of Argentine grains and woods; of Maryland soils; of indigenous rubber from Africa; of sugar cane from Louisiana and Texas, and all grades of its sugar, molasses, and syrup products; of rice in all products and grades, together with the products into which it enters; of spices from Ceylon; and of the different grades of tobacco, coffee and teas from the various countries in which they are produced. The specimens in all cases were contributed by the exhibitors, so that the only cost to the University was that of collecting, packing, and shipping. Many of the exhibitors expressed great interest in the new project and gave liberally of whatever was desired for the museum.

Unfortunately at the present time the University has no place suitable for such a museum and consequently the specimens have not as yet been placed on exhibition. The growth of the school of commerce has been so rapid that it has outgrown its quarters, and the rooms which it now occupies in South Hall are entirely inadequate for its purposes. If additional buildings are provided for by legislative appropriation, in accordance with the recommendation of President Van Hise in his recent report to the regents, it will be possible to provide a suitable place for these valuable specimens in a room which will be set aside for the commercial museum.

### Domestic Science Short Course.

In connection with the two weeks farmers' course in agriculture to be held at the University of Wisconsin from Feb. 14-24, the department of household economics of the University of Wisconsin will have a housekeepers' conference, to which are invited the women of the state, and especially the wives and daughters of those who attend the farmers' course. The purpose of the conference is to furnish instruction and encourage discussion in subjects of interest connected with house-keeping. The new laboratories of the department of household economics in South Hall, which are just being completed, will be used for the demonstrations and lectures on foods and cooking. The work will be in charge of Miss Caroline L. Hunt, professor of household economics, and Miss Huntington, instructor in the same department, who will be assisted by Professors Russell, Farrington, Sandsten, of the College of Agriculture; Miss Belle Crowe of Chadbourne Hall, and Dr. Sarah Vernon, Mrs. Joseph Jastrow, and Mrs. Reuben Thwaites of Madison.

The program will include a daily lecture on food, accompanied by a demonstration in cooking under the direction of Miss Ellen A. Huntington. There will also be a series of lectures on subjects connected with household management, including site and location of the house, water supply, house furnishings, care of children, and gardening. Each lecture will be followed

by a discussion of the subjects presented. Among the speakers will be Professor Russell, on bacteriology; Professor Farrington, on animal husbandry; Professor Sandsten, on horticulture; Miss Crowe on dietetics; and Dr. Vernon, who is an authority on diseases of children. Those attending the conference will also be taken on tours

of inspection, to the University Dairy School to see the latest methods of making cheese and butter, and of handling milk; to Chadbourne Hall, where Miss Crowe has installed a modern cooking and laundry plant; as well as to kindergartens, markets, and other places of interest.

## Daily Calendar

This department is conducted by L. W. Bridgman, '06.

### DECEMBER.

Tuesday, 6.—Valuable collection of books on parliamentary government and politics in Italy and Germany presented to library by John Kremer of Milwaukee.—Thirteen countries represented at meeting of International club.—President Van Hise addressed Milwaukee alumni on athletic situation.

Wednesday, 7.—“Die Herzlosen,” one-act comedy, presented by Germanistische Gessellschaft.—C. E. Bovet, '07, presented to library eleven books on Argentine Republic.—Henry S. Knight, Williams, '96, appointed instructor in Hebrew and Hellenistic Greek.—Monograph entitled “The King's Household in England before the Norman Conquest,” by Dr. Laurence M. Larson, Ph. D., '00, added to Philology and Literature series of University bulletins.—Wisconsin submitted following question for annual Michigan debate: “In the United States shall party candidates for state, county and city officers, and for the state and national legislatures be nominated by direct vote—constitutionality conceded.”—Short course in agriculture opened with 303 students.

Thursday, 8.—University lecture course announced. Talent includes Mrs. Bertha Kunz Baker, Gov. La Follette, Rev. Jenkin Lloyd-Jones, Michigan-Wisconsin debate, Baron Kentaro Kaneko and Judge Emory Speer.

Friday, 9.—Dr. David Blaustein, representing Educational Alliance of New York,

addressed convocation on the immigrants, especially the Russian Jews, of lower east side of New York.—Arrangements completed for skating rink back of gymnasium, 400 by 200 feet.—Hesperia had freshman try-out debates.—Swing-out, Cap and Gown and Smoker committees appointed by senior class. Swing-out—Chairman, William Wheeler, Misses Ann McGoorty and Julia Cole, John Moffatt, J. Andrew Playter. Cap and Gown—Chairman, Patrick W. Morrissey, Edward S. Jordan, Miss Margaret Coffin. Senior Smoker—Chairman, Reuben J. Neckerman, John J. Moffatt, Thomas J. Berto, Herbert V. Cowles, Daniel W. Hoan, Albert W. Vinson, Frank J. Sherron.

Saturday, 10.—Classes in sociology and charities and corrections visited county poor farm and asylum at Verona.—Tri Delt freshmen entertained freshmen of all other sororities.—Prof. A. A. Stanley, head of chair of music at Michigan, lectured on Bayreuth and the Musical Festivals.—Christian associations entertained with Bible study social.—Spontaneous combustion caused fire in mammoth coal bins at heating plant, necessitating removal of coal to the surface. Loss slight.—Water polo team reorganized with W. A. Knowles, '08, as captain, and Victor H. Kadish, '06, manager. Events with Milwaukee and Chicago teams assured.—Cornell decides not to debate Wisconsin this year.—Girls selected committee to take care of their interests in proposed skating rink.—Library received gift from Prof. A. A. Trowbridge of his

translation of Righi's Modern Theory of Physical Phenomena.

Monday, 12.—W. H. Dudley of library staff gave illustrated talk on World's Fair Photography before Camera club.—Bronze Key, new sophomore society, held initiation and banquet.—Twelve students chosen by student conference committee to represent student body at athletic conference.—Hermione, modern society drama, written by Thomas Dickinson of English department, will be put on by Haresfoot club Jan. 20, for benefit of University settlement, Milwaukee.—Prof. Ettore Pais of University of Naples, delivered first of four lectures on Roman history.

Tuesday, 13.—New freshman society, Skull and Crescent, entertained with smoker.—Dr. H. E. Patten spoke on Acetylene at Chemical club.—Science club listened to lecture on Electrons, Radio-Activity, and the Electrical Theory of Matter by Prof. B. W. Snow.—A. B. Braley, '05, published "Sonnets of a Freshman."—Regents adopted five- and six-year courses in engineering, which provide for addition to technical engineering work of large number of elective studies in other colleges.—Wisconsin will be represented in relay meet of University of Pennsylvania, April 22.—Choral Union re-elected following faculty men: Vice-president, Prof. E. B. Skinner; musical director, E. A. Bredin, secretary and treasurer; Prof. O. B. Zimmerman; assistant secretary, E. W. Burgess; and Prof. F. A. Parker to board of directors.

Wednesday, 14.—Alumni-faculty-student conference committee in all-day session formulated plan for reorganization of athletic board and election of graduate manager.—Dr. A. R. Anderson of Greek department gave description of European trip to the Nora Samlag, Norwegian society.—President Van Hise, at meeting of Graduate club, stated that no state university or private institution of equal endowment offers better opportunities for graduate work than Wisconsin.—Commercial club elected 13 men to membership, bringing enrollment up to 40.

Thursday, 15.—Wisconsin Geological Survey turned over its world's fair exhibit

to University's geological museum.—Work of G. S. Phelps and C. V. Hibbard, '00, now engaged in Y. M. C. A. service among Japanese at the front, presented at Y. M. C. A. meeting.—Mrs. Bertha Kunz-Baker opened lecture course with reading of Cyrano de Bergerac.—Phi Alpha Delta, honorary law fraternity, initiated F. B. Sargent, '04, '05; H. L. Geisse, '05, '07; C. H. Lang, '06; H. G. Glicksman, '07; P. H. Schram, '06, '07; C. W. Taylor, '07; A. L. Drury, '07; E. M. Runyard, '05; R. W. Clark, '05.

Friday, 16.—Prof. Paul S. Reinsch lectured on "Tendencies of Contemporary Art."—Athenae chose blow-out closers.—Miss Abby S. Mayhew spoke on "Christmas Gifts" before Y. W. C. A.—Prof. G. C. Humphrey gave character sketch of Robert Blackwell, the English pioneer in animal husbandry, at meeting of agricultural long course literary society.—Elmer Pierce, last year's baseball coach, re-elected.—Cast chosen for "Trelawney of the Wells," to be presented by Edwin Booth and Red Domino societies.—Junior civil engineers made test of city water-works plant.

Saturday, 17.—Sociology students visited state hospital for insane.—At Y. M. C. A. social for short course and dairy students, Dr. Kelley of Greek department showed stereopticon views on agriculture in the Orient.—Officers for International club elected as follows: President, William Milne; vice-president, Zenki Oishi; corresponding secretary, Miss Thompson; recording secretary, Sigrid Fjoslien; treasurer, Albert B. Clark.—Second military hop largely attended.

Sunday, 18.—Young people's associations held song service, assisted by chorus and orchestra.

Monday, 19.—Freshman crew candidates number 87.—Classes in bacteriology and hygiene celebrated birth of Pasteur.

Tuesday, 20.—Michigan chose negative side of question submitted for debate and will aim to prove that candidates for public office should not be nominated by direct vote.—Mr. George Kemmerer spoke before Chemical club on Electrolytic Refining of Gold.—At first meeting of "W" club M. E. Allen was elected treasurer, Archie L. Per-



sons secretary, and Richard Remp representative on student conference committee.

Wednesday, 21.—Report of student conference published.—Engraving contract for 1906 Badger let to Barnes-Crosby & Co., Chicago.—Fair held by Self Government association netted \$150, which goes to fund for woman's building.

Thursday, 22.—Athenae, defending the negative, won annual joint debate over Hesperia on the question: Does the development of trade-unionism in the United States during the last 20 years show the general tendency of that development to be, in the aggregate, contrary to the best interests of the country? Athenae represented by A. F. Meyer, W. S. Griswold and Emil Olbrich; Hesperia by H. L. Geisse, V. R. Griggs and G. G. Huebner.—Schedule of basket ball team announced, in which eastern trip is included.—At football banquet E. J. Vanderboom was elected captain for 1905.—Willis S. Moore, chief of U. S. weather bureau, says \$6,000 weather observatory will be built on campus, probably near Washburn observatory.—Mr. Philip Gentner of English department spoke before Art association.—Botanical laboratory received from government bureau of chemistry a collection of powdered substances used in adulteration of foods, materials difficult to obtain from factories producing them.—Part I of "Das Sprichwort bei Hans Sachs," by Charles H. Handschin, Ph. D., of German department, appears in series of university bulletins.—Dr. Paul C. Freer, formerly professor of chemistry in University of Michigan, now head of U. S. government bureau of chemistry at Manila, visited university.—Athletic board chose George F. Downer, '97, as graduate manager, subject to president's approval. H. C. Allen, '06, elected assistant manager of track team; J. M. Detling, '05, manager of track team, E. B. Bartlett, '06, vice-commandore of crew.

Friday, 23.—University closed for 10 days' vacation.

Tuesday, 27.—Friday, 30.—Basket ball team on upstate trip won three games out of four, as follows: Sheboygan 28, U. W.

45; Appleton 12, U. W. 26; Oconto 17, U. W. 55; Two Rivers 31, U. W. 30.—Gamma Phi Beta sorority has purchased chapter house site, opposite Chadbourne hall.

#### JANUARY

Wednesday, 4.—First recitations after Christmas recess.—Coach O'Dea posted call for candidates for various crews. O'Dea has placed order for new 8-oared shell to be built by John Hoyle at Ithaca.—Capt. E. W. Breikreutz issued call for track candidates.—Cast chosen for Haresfoot's production of "Hermione" will include Allen Hibbard, Ralph C. Angell, Louis Chapman, William French, Robert Wood, J. J. Selmer, Paul B. Rogers, Hugo Ernst, Robert Lee, Frederica Shattuck, Evelyn M. Niedecken, Mae Stevens, Genevieve Eaton, John Mapel.

Thursday, 5.—The Quillers, press club succeeding Scissors and Paste club, completed organization. Honorary members—Professor P. S. Reinsch, George F. Downer, Willard G. Bleyer, Lawrence C. Burke and Michael B. Olbrich. Active members—Edward S. Jordan, Reuben J. Neckerman, A. Berton Braley, John J. Moffatt, Peter H. Schram, George F. Hannan, Albert W. Vinson, Hamlet J. Barry, Ernest W. Landt, Charles R. Freeman, William T. Walsh.—President Van Hise went to Beloit to deliver address at dedication of Beloit college's new Carnegie library.—University quartette organized, consisting of David K. Allen, Donald C. Leslie, Blake R. Nevius, and Calvin H. Peck, to work in connection with glee club.—Krehl's orchestra, of Chicago, engaged by Prom committee; terms \$520 for 25 pieces, plus transportation expenses.—First number this year of Wisconsin Engineer appeared. Board of editors: editor-in-chief, A. W. Vinson, '05; alumni editor, E. T. Howson, '06; graduate editor, S. W. Cheney, '04; business manager, R. S. Peotter, '05; assistant business managers, J. B. Kommers, '06, and C. C. Eagle, '07.—New course in Methods of Teaching Music in the Public Schools began, under direction of Herman E. Owen.

## Alumni

*Alumni are requested to contribute to this department. When newspaper clippings are sent, care should be taken to indicate date and place, clearly. Distinguish between date of paper and date of event recorded. Report all errors promptly. The notation used in this department is as follows: Two figures preceded by an apostrophe indicates the year of graduation. Two numbers separated by a dash indicate the period of residence of a non-graduate. Where only figures are given the college of letters and science is indicated; e stands for engineering department; l, law; p, pharmacy; h, higher degrees; (Hon.) honorary. Addressed envelopes will be furnished to any one who will use them regularly to send news to this department.*

'67

George Cross, '67, is at present in Europe, and spent the month of December at Rome. In another part of the magazine there appears a letter from Mr. Cross.

'68

Thomas Chynoweth, father of Hon. H. W. Chynoweth, '68, died at Mt. Vernon, Wis., in December, at the advanced age of 94. He had four sons and one daughter, all of whom are dead except Maj. Edward Chynoweth of the 7th U. S. infantry, H. W. Chynoweth of Madison, and Mrs. William P. Lyon, Jr., of Eden Vale, Cal. Three sons and one daughter graduated from the University of Wisconsin. Major Chynoweth attended the University until the junior year and then graduated from West Point. One grandson and granddaughter also graduated from the University.

A. C. Peck, '68, is head of the Commercial department of the West Side high school of Manitowoc.

'71

D. Lloyd Jones, '71, referee in bankruptcy, a prominent lawyer of Wisconsin, veteran of the Civil war and a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and the Grand Army of the Republic, died suddenly on Thursday evening, December 30th, at his residence, 612 Hackett Ave., Milwaukee. Mr. Jones had been in excellent health and his death was wholly unexpected, being due to heart disease. He was past 63 years of age, a native of Wales, being born in Graig Cottage, Llanfair, Denbighshire, North Wales, in 1841. He was educated in the British and Foreign Schools of Ruthin and a grammar school at Merham, North Wales. He left his native country in 1850 to come to Wisconsin. After spending some years on a farm in

Fond du Lac county, the young Welshman enlisted when the war of the Rebellion broke out and served until 1864, when he was severely wounded in the battle of Bald Hill, but served out the rest of the war. He rose from the ranks to first lieutenant and adjutant of the regiment. Some years after the war he entered the University and graduated with the law class of '71.

At the January meeting of the Madison Literary club at the home of Prof. R. M. Bashford, a paper was read on "Benjamin Disraeli," by Prof. Charles Noble Gregory, '71, '72, '01Hon., now dean of the Iowa Law school.

'73

Hon. Moses E. Clapp, '73, was chosen at a caucus of the republican members of the Minnesota legislature to succeed himself as United States senator, the vote being 127 to 1. The vote will be taken on January 17.

Dr. H. W. Hewit, '73, is engaged in the practice of medicine at Friend, Neb.

'75

E. M. Webster, '75, is one of the leading attorneys of Glenwood, Minn. His address is Rooms 3-5, Webster Block, Glenwood.

'76

T. J. Pereles, '76, who with his brother Regent J. M. Pereles, '74e, constitute the firm of Nathan Pereles & Sons, resides at 535 Astor St., Milwaukee.

'78

Walter S. Field, a graduate with the class of 1878, greeted friends in Madison New Year's day. His place of residence is Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, but much of his time is spent in Washington, where he is engaged in pressing legislation in behalf of the Indian.

'80

Charles F. Lamb, '80, has withdrawn from the firm of Richmond, Lamb and Jackman and will continue the practice of law in Madison independently.

'81

Prof. Howard L. Smith, '81, '85 $\frac{1}{2}$ , of the college of law has an interesting communication on The Auctioning of Office in the January number of the New York Nation.

'82

Announcement is made of the dissolution of the firm of Richmond, Lamb and Jackman. Mr. Sam T. Swansen, '90, becomes associated with T. C. Richmond, '82 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and Ralph W. Jackman, '97, under the firm name of Richmond, Jackman, and Swansen.

Hon. J. Esch, '82, recently reelected to Congress, is a candidate for the U. S. Senate, in place of Senator Quarles, whose term expires with the present year.

'84

M. O. Nelson, '84, editor of the "Commercial West" of Minneapolis, resides at 4260 Park Blvd., Minneapolis, Minn.

Gov. La Follette has reappointed Charles R. Boardman, '84, as adjutant general of Wisconsin.

C. G. Wade, '84 $\frac{1}{2}$ , is in the employ of the Allis Chalmers Co., at Milwaukee, and resides at 346 First Ave., Wauwatosa.

'85

Corydon T. Purdy, '85 $\frac{1}{2}$ , chief civil engineer for the George A. Fuller Co., of New York, spent three weeks in December at the bedside of his father, Samuel J. Purdy, at his Madison home. The elder Mr. Purdy's long illness ended in his death on Monday evening, January 2.

John L. Erdall, '85, is an attorney for the Chicago Great Western Railway and is located at St. Paul, Minn.

'86

William E. Bainbridge, '86, '89 $\frac{1}{2}$ , of Council Bluffs, Iowa, formerly second secretary of the U. S. legation at Peking, China, recently went to Venezuela on a confidential mission for the secretary of state and acquitted himself with such credit that strong efforts are being made to secure a

position for him at one of the American embassies in Europe.

'87

The Rev. William A. Peterson, '87 $\frac{1}{2}$ , is pastor of the M. E. church at Grand Rapids, Wis. Recently he started the publication of "The Sky Pilot," a parish paper.

'88

T. A. Polleys, '88 $\frac{1}{2}$ , is connected with the legal department of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad at St. Paul, Minn.

'90

D. E. Kiser, '90, former principal of the Lodi high school and a recent resident of Madison, has closed a deal whereby he will become identified with the Badger Lumber Co., a corporation whose principal office is at Durand. He will probably move his family to Durand. He has disposed of his interest in the hardware business at Oregon.

Dr. F. I. Drake, '90, has established an office in Madison for the practice of medicine. His home address is 125 Franklin street.

Warren D. Tarrant, '90, is judge of the second judicial district of Wisconsin. Judge Tarrant resides at 264 Lyon St., Milwaukee.

Andrew A. Bruce, '90, '93 $\frac{1}{2}$ , is dean of the law school of the University of North Dakota.

'91

The Rev. August F. Fehlandt, '91, has removed from Lone Rock to West Salem, where he has recently accepted the pastorate of the Congregational church.

Julius T. Dithmar, '91, '92 $\frac{1}{2}$ , of Elroy, Wis., has been appointed county judge by Gov. La Follette to fill the unexpired term of Judge William G. Beebe, '91 $\frac{1}{2}$ , who recently was drowned near Mauston. Mr. Dithmar was elected district attorney of Juneau county in 1896 and served two terms.

'94

Prof. B. H. Meyer, '94, university lecturer on transportation, is in Washington preparing for the secretary of commerce and labor an estimate of the value of all

the railroad property in the United States. "This is a splendid recognition of Prof. Meyer's abilities, and is an appreciated compliment for the University of Wisconsin," says President Van Hise. "I don't know what use the department intends to make of the data which it has asked Prof. Meyer to prepare, but inasmuch as the officials who asked for it were in a hurry and expect him to make a report within six months, I presume the use is to be extraordinary."

Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Speer, 5016 Washington avenue, Chicago, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Edna, to Mr. Robe Ninian Dow '94, of Cambridge Wis. The wedding will take place in the early spring. Mr. Dow is a son of Mr. George Dow of Madison and is a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity.

The wedding of Sidney A. Bean, who was for some time a member of '94, and Miss Sally Noble of New York, took place at the home of the bride the latter part of December.

'95

William A. Schaper, '95, A. M., and Ph. D., Columbia, '98, '01, who won the Justin Winson prize in 1900 and is a member of the executive council of the American Political Science Association, and vice-president of the Minnesota State conference on Charities and Corrections, has recently been advanced to a full professorship in political science at the University of Minnesota. Prof. Schaper last summer declined a similar position in a leading western university, preferring to remain with Minnesota.

J. W. Thomas, '95, has resigned as principal of the Medford high school after eight years of service and will engage in business in La Crosse.

Wilbur L. Ball, '95, who is in the office of Alexander and Colby, attorneys and counsellors, New York City, visited Madison the latter part of December. He was called west on an insurance case pending in the Wisconsin Supreme Court.

Miss Rose E. Swart, '95*Hon.*, continues as supervisor of practice in the Oshkosh Normal School, a position which she has

filled with distinguished ability for many years.

"Ballad of the King's Christmas," a two and a half page story in verse by Miss Zona Gale, '95, appeared in the January Smart Set.

Ralph E. Smith, '95, '00, is practicing law at Merrill in company with John Cochran, '03.

On January 1st Arthur B. Goodrick, '95, associated himself with his father Edson J. Goodrick, for the practice of law at Antigo, Wis., where the latter has practiced for the past three years. Arthur B. Goodrick was formerly in partnership with his father, but on account of his health abandoned the law for a time and opened up a farm on Enterprise Lake in northern Wisconsin. Four years of outdoor physical labor has completely restored him to health and he has now returned to his chosen profession ready for work.

'96

The marriage of Miss Martha Florence Torgerson '96, to Lieut Byron Minor occurred in Madison at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Catharine Anderson, Sunday December, 25. The bride was formerly a teacher in the high school at Sturgeon Bay, Wis. She has for several years past held a position in the U. S. Census office at Washington. Lieut. Minor is a son of Congressman E. S. Minor of Sturgeon Bay. He is in the United States Marine service, holding a position as first lieutenant on one of the revenue cutters, with his station in Seattle. After he and his bride return from their wedding trip in the east they will go to the western coast, and will make their home in Seattle for the present.

Prof. Grant Showerman, '96, of the Latin department of the university, who is at Princeton this year, has a translation of a story by Valdes, the Spanish novelist, entitled Alone, in the January number of Short Stories.

C. J. Carlsen, '96*e*, is in business in Chicago and resides at 279 Keystone Ave., River Forest, Ill.

L. L. Alsted, '96, '98, is with the Pfister and Vogel Leather Co., in Milwaukee.

James Maybury, '96, for four years a

member of the varsity track team and the fastest sprinter ever developed in the West, was chosen state's attorney for Polk county, Minnesota, in the recent election.

M. W. Kalaher, '96, continues this year, as instructor in English and mathematics, in the Manitowoc South Side high school.

'97

Miss Louise Phelps Kellogg, '97, '01*h*, is to give a course of lectures before the Milwaukee Collegiate Endowment Association at the Athenaeum in that city. The lectures on the "Italian renaissance" are based upon a course given at the University in 1900, when Miss Kellogg took charge of some of Professor Haskin's classes during his absence at Harvard. An extended account of Miss Kellogg's work appeared in the Milwaukee "Evening Wisconsin" for December 24th.

L. R. Clausen, '97*e*, is signal engineer for the Chicago, Milwaukee, & St. Paul Ry., and is located at Milwaukee, Wis.

Announcement is received of the marriage of Heber B. Hoyt, '97, to Miss Marie Calligan, which took place at Tacoma, Wash., Thursday, November 10th. Immediately after his graduation, Mr. Hoyt went west intending to settle in California but changed his mind after looking over the field and located at Seattle, where he is now a member of the firm of Gill, Hoyt and Frye. Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt will reside in Seattle, where his father, T. G. Hoyt has presented them with a fine residence.

The United States geological survey has just published an interesting monograph on "Rock Cleavage," by Prof. Charles K. Leith, '97, of the department of geology of the university.

Earle C. Tillotson, '97, '99*l*, has left Madison for Marinette, where he will open an office for the practice of law. For a long time he has held a responsible position in the offices of the Fuller & Johnson Co. Since the early summer he has been employed with the law firm of Richmond, Lamb & Jackman.

Arthur W. Fairchild, '97, '01*l*, for some time in the law offices of Miller, Noyes & Miller, Milwaukee, has been taken into the

firm. He is a son of Attorney Hiram O. Fairchild of Green Bay, former speaker of the Wisconsin assembly.

'98

Dr. George D. Luetscher, who graduated from the university in 1898 and later took his doctor's degree from the University of Pennsylvania, attended the American Historical association in Chicago in December, and also spent a day in Madison visiting friends. He is teaching history at George school, Pa. Before leaving for the east he visited his old home in Sauk City.

'99

Guy A. Meeker, '99, who is practicing law at 532 Monadnock Block, Chicago, has changed his residence address from 115 E. 48th St., to 1 Wellington Place, Chicago.

Thomas G. Nee, '99*e*, is located in Chicago. His residence address is 3848 Ellis Ave., Chicago.

Mrs. Jessamine Lee Fox, '99, lives at Vermillion, S. D.

'00

Dr. George B. Whare is chief surgeon of the Lackawanna Steel Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Recently he paid a brief visit to his alma mater. In his college days Dr. Whare was known as an expert swimmer, not the least of his feats being that of swimming across Lake Mendota.

Dr. Clark B. Devine, '00, was married recently to Miss Alice Manson of Marshall, Wis. Dr. Devine is a graduate of Rush Medical college and is a practicing physician at Marshall.

Norman O. Nelson, '00, was graduated from the John Hopkins Medical school last spring, and last summer was an assistant at Clifton Hill, N. Y. Recently he visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Nelson, in Madison, leaving for Seattle, Wash., to fill a position as resident surgeon in a hospital there.

J. J. Coyle, '00*l*, was elected public administrator for Ward county, North Dakota. Mr. Coyle resides at Minot, N. D., where he has been practicing law since his graduation.

## Athletics.

---

Elsewhere in this issue reference is made to the changes in the graduate directorship of athletics and the election of Geo. F. Downer, '97, to the position. Mr. Downer succeeded Charles H. Kilpatrick January 1. Under the new arrangement Mr. Downer will give his time to the business management of all the University athletics. Under the plan formerly in force Mr. Kilpatrick was graduate manager and also coach of the track team.

The new director finds his track and base ball schedule for the coming season already made out by the former manager. Some of the base ball dates are tentative, but the more important games are regarded as settled. The schedules, so far as they are completed, are as follows:

### TRACK ATHLETICS.

February 18. Indoor meet with Chicago at Chicago.

March 18. Indoor meet with Chicago at Madison.

May 13. Outdoor meet with Chicago at Madison.

May 20. Outdoor meet with Illinois at Champaign.

### BASE BALL.

April 17. Michigan at Madison.

April 19. Michigan at Madison.

April 22. Illinois at Madison.

April 29. Chicago at Madison.

May 3. Illinois at Madison.

May 6. Chicago at Madison.

May 12. Michigan at Ann Arbor.

May 13. Michigan at Ann Arbor.

May 17. Chicago at Chicago.

May 20. Illinois at Champaign.

May 27. Illinois at Champaign.

May 29. Chicago at Chicago.

Games will also be arranged with Beloit, Notre Dame, Purdue and Michigan Agricultural College.

Owing to his marked success with the base ball team last spring and as a result of the high regard in which he is held by

the men, Elmer Pierce has been re-engaged and will coach the 1905 nine. Mr. Pierce, whose work was favorably commented on in this department last year, needs only to continue along the lines he followed then to be successful and to receive the support of all Wisconsin men. He knows base ball, is clean cut, self-controlled, and retains the esteem of the players while maintaining the strictest discipline.

It is expected that every member of last year's nine will be in college next semester, able to play. The chief present anxiety is in regard to the condition of "Cy" Young, the pitcher who as a freshman was Wisconsin's mainstay in the box last sea-son. Young broke his arm at the elbow during the summer and a good deal of doubt exists as to his being able to repeat his great work of last year, if indeed he is able to play at all. If he regains his strength and form of 1904 Wisconsin should have one of the best teams in its history.

Basket ball interest at Wisconsin has made rapid advances in the last two or three years and the 1905 team, which is altogether the strongest and most representative the University ever had, will this month take an extended Eastern trip. The team will play nine games with leading Eastern fives, including one with Columbia University in New York. Ten men will take the trip, Captain Steinmetz, f; Manager McConochie, g; Walvoord, f; Scribner, f; McLees, g; Zuppke, g; Bush, c; Breikreutz, c; Angell, coach and trainer; Lindemann, referee.

The schedule includes the following:

January 12. Ohio State University at Columbus, O.

January 13. Rochester University at Rochester, N. Y.

January 14. Co. E Athletic team at Schenectady, N. Y.

January 16. Co. F Athletic team at Schenectady, N. Y.

January 17. Columbia University at New York.

- January 18. Institute Athletic Club at Newark, N. J.  
 January 19. Sharon Athletic Club, Sharon, Pa.  
 January 20. Buckland Guards at Fremont, O.  
 January 21. Oberlin College at Oberlin, O.

The most important of these games is the one with Columbia University, which last year won the Eastern Intercollegiate championship and is represented by an equally strong team this season.

The varsity five has already played seven games, winning all of them decisively except one, at Two Rivers, Wis., during the holidays, this game resulting in a 31-30 victory for Two Rivers, on a very small floor. Against the Beloit College team Captain Steinmetz equalled the world's amateur record in getting twenty field baskets.

In the selection of football and track athletic coaches, matters stand just about where they did a month ago. The football committee of the board of athletic directors, consisting of Prof. R. M. Bashford and Bush, Bertke, Wrabetz and Findlay of the 1904 team, has had frequent meetings and is considering the names of a large number of available men. The committee is proceeding with extreme care and deliberation, determined to avoid mistakes so far as that may be possible. Among the men thus far discussed, Phil King easily leads in point of experience and demonstrated coaching ability. That the former Princeton man is the choice of the alumni there is no question, and judging from the only expressions of students upon which an opinion could be based, there seems to be every reason to believe that he would be the choice of a very large percentage of the undergraduates. Naturally and properly the members of the team restrain from expressing themselves freely on the matter. Four of the committee of five are players and it is reasonable to suppose that they will fairly represent the opinion of the balance of the football men.

The other men under consideration are almost without exception from minor Eastern colleges. Charles McCarthy, of Brown, well known to all recent Wisconsin graduates, Barry and Robinson, also of Brown, Folsom and Place of Dartmouth, and Harvey Holmes and Eddie Cochems of Wisconsin constitute the remainder of the list, so far as it is generally known.

At the close of the season Cochems was an active candidate, or at least was generally so regarded, but after considerable bitterness of feeling had been developed over his real or supposed desire to secure the position, Mr. Cochems withdrew his name, in an open letter to the press. The men who were most active in pushing his candidacy are still continuing their efforts in his behalf, but in the absence of any further statement from Mr. Cochems, his first declaration of withdrawal should be accepted in good faith.

Mr. McCarthy sometime since gave out an interview in which he stated that he would consider a proposition to coach the team under one of two conditions: either gratuitously, with such volunteer coaching as could be secured among former varsity players; or as a paid head coach, with a considerable number of regular assistants, engaged for the season.

The other men have, it is presumed, offered their services upon a purely commercial basis.

Judging from the developments, up to this time it seems unlikely that the matter will be settled before the middle of February.

The question of a track coach is an equally difficult, if somewhat less momentous one. There are few good men available at this season. The candidates most favorably mentioned are James Temple, who was associated with the training of the 1898 track team, and J. Fred Powers, a former Notre Dame star and individual all round champion of the United States in 1899. Both men have recently had considerable experience in handling track teams. This matter is also in the hands of a special committee.