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"A Magazine Aiming to Preserve and Strengthen the Bond of Interest
and Reverence of the Wisconsin Graduate for His Alma Mater."

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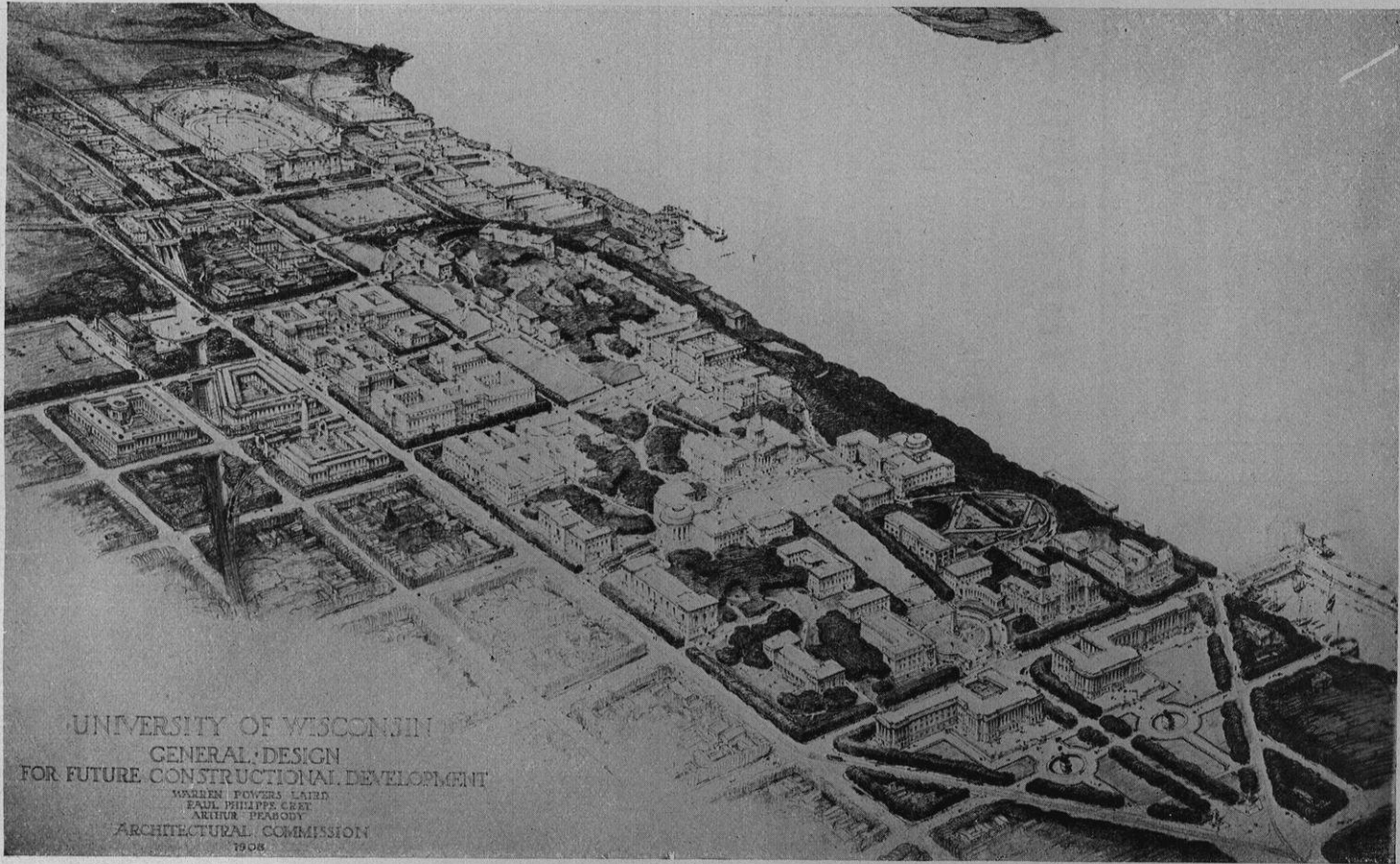
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ARCHITECTURAL COMMISSION
1908

THE CAMPUS OF THE FUTURE

The Wisconsin Alumni Magazine

I, a wandering student, seeking knowledge, came knocking at the gates of the great University of Wisconsin, and it took me in, filled me with inspiration, and when I left its doors the kindly people of the state stretched out welcoming hands and gave me a man's work to do.—An Alumnus.

Volume XIV

Madison, Wis., April, 1913

Number 7

DORMITORIES FOR MEN

Investigations By Students



THE greatest need of the university today is a system of dormitories for men." This sentiment has existed for years among the alumni and students of the university, and it has been expressed in many ways. The alumni have urged dormitories for men in alumni meetings and through their publication; and they have a committee to consider the question. The students have discussed the question, and have urged the construction of dormitories in their publications and in their societies. The president has advocated dormitories for men since the day of his inauguration. He has repeatedly urged that one of the great needs of the university is a system of halls of residence with a Union and Commons. The board of regents has recommended appropriations for dormitories on several occasions. Dormitories for women have been secured, but the provision for dormitories for men has been dropped from the university bill. When the bill for university appropriations was under consideration, and it seemed that the entire appropriation asked for could not be made,

the provision for men's dormitories would be dropped. Instead, however, appropriations for educational buildings and purchases of land have been made.

Formerly the students took no active part in the demand for dormitories because it seemed to them that the president, the alumni, and the board of regents were so strongly in favor of men's dormitories, that there was no need of action by the students, but the feeling has grown that the students should take a more active part in the discussion.

Student Opinion.

Since the student body is most vitally affected by the living conditions about the university, it was thought wise that they express their opinions on the question of dormitories and take part in urging an appropriation for the purpose of starting a *system of dormitories for men*. In response to such feeling, the student conference appointed a committee to investigate the question and to urge immediate steps toward securing a system of halls of residence for men that shall include a Union and Commons.

This committee has become convinced of the necessity of a system of dormitories for men that shall provide *convenient and comfortable living conditions*, in one center of student life at a reasonable price, under university control. The chief reasons for this belief may be briefly stated:

The cost of living at the university is rapidly increasing and as a result the burden upon the student is heavy and is increasing with equal rapidity. Each year the possibility of a university education is closed to a large number of young men and women of the state on account of the high cost of living in Madison.

There is further a lack of opportunity for close, personal contact with other students and members of the faculty. A university man might gain much from daily contact with the men about him, but the contact between men in the classroom is not sufficient. Present conditions do not favor the broadening influence of fellowship.

Finally, democracy within the university is not fostered by the present social conditions.

The Increasing Cost.

The State of Wisconsin maintains her university so that all of her young men and women may have opportunity to gain a higher education. Her state university is open to all who are prepared to undertake the work. Every year thousands of the sons and daughters of the state consider the

invitation, and many accept, but at the same time many feel that they cannot afford to accept because of the high cost of living in Madison. Many others enter the university only to drop out before the education sought for is realized.

Many students are forced to overwork in the attempt to earn enough to put themselves through school. These are the students who are forced to live in the poorest rooms and with poor light, little heat, without clean, wholesome, sanitary surroundings. It is probably true that a system of dormitories and commons will not completely solve the problem of the man who must "work his way through college"—the poor man, but it will doubtless greatly alleviate his condition by allowing him to secure better housing and better food at a reasonable price.

The largest item of expense to the student is the cost of room and board. The average price paid by men students in the university quarter is probably very close to \$4.25 for board and \$2.35 for room—a total of about \$6.60 a week for bare living expenses. This seems to be a conservative estimate of the *average* cost of board. The average cost of room was taken from the investigation of rooms in the quite typical blocks in the student quarter.

The increase in cost is a more serious problem than the actual present cost. Each year sees an addition to the price of rooms and board. As

For the material used in this article the editor is indebted to the student conference committee on dormitories. This committee consisting of J. L. Livingston, '13, chairman, R. M. Reiser, '14, S. A. Stavrum, '13, Carl Neprud, '12, and H. O. Watrud, '13, prepared a report on student housing conditions from which the material in this article was bodily taken. Credit is also due to the student sub-committee on the rise of room rent in Madison, as well as to the sub-committee composed of members of the Union board and members of the senior and junior classes. These committees furnished the facts relating to dormitories in other colleges and universities. This article is a report edited and revised into a coherent form.—Editor.

will be shown later, the rent per student has not advanced as rapidly as has the rent per room, due to the crowding of two men in rooms that formerly held but one, or three men in rooms that were used by two.

There are various reasons assigned for the increasing cost of living to the student. Among them are: The high and increasing value of real estate about the university. The chief explanation of this is that the university has grown up rapidly lately, and

mitories constitute an element of speculation entering into the buying of "location" that inflates the value of surrounding property.

A system has also been growing up that forces the student to pay two profits. The time was when the rooming house was owned by the same person who rented the rooms and kept boarders, but now, in many instances, the ownership has passed out of the hands of the person with whom the student deals. The houses are owned



A PROPOSED DORMITORY GROUP

that the demand for rooms has forced up the value of land. The rental value has increased considerably. The growth of the city causes a demand for "inside" property for business purposes. That this demand affects the university districts is evidenced by the erection of several new business blocks within a short distance of the university in the last three years. The prices paid for "location" by fraternities and private dor-

by real estate men who rent to the landlord or landlady who, in turn, sublets the rooms to students. The renter must have a profit, and the owner expects a large return on the value of the property. The owners are periodically increasing the rental demanded of the lessees as will be shown later.

There is a suspicion that certain interests own several student rooming houses and can ask for greater in-

creases by acting together than they could hope to get if they acted alone. This division of ownership and management has certainly resulted in a system by which the students are constantly being prodded for higher room rent.

Room Rent.

An inquiry was made into the cost of room rent at the university during a period somewhat exceeding ten years. It was found, however, that the cost of rooms after 1904 only is really reliable. Figures received from preceding years were largely haphazard estimates based upon facts which were ordinarily hard to recall. The conditions in the university prior to that time were such that they really do not form a basis for comparison with those today. It is well known that the real growth of the university has taken place in the last few years; the congestion in the Latin quarter prior to 1904 was not evident; the rooms were not furnished as they are today, and modern conveniences had not been so generally installed. Other elements contributed to make the conditions different. Another point might be marked, that at that time there were no representative sections. It was a period of growth in which rooms gradually improved and any rise in prices during that time would largely depend upon the proportionate increase in the accommodations offered. Since 1904, however, the rise in prices is more largely due to a body of allied causes, all contributing to make a general rise in prices; chief among these are, the congestion in the Latin quarter, in other words, a matter of demand and supply, the rapid rise of real estate prices throughout the city, fol-

lowed by many transfers of real estate. The last factor probably has contributed largely to the rise in prices.

For the period from 1904-1905 there was found a very good source of authority in the form of a thesis, written by R. E. Bolte, '05. This report shows that the average price of rooms was about \$1.50 per occupant, with rooms available as low as \$.75. These estimates are based on interviews with one hundred eighty-four persons in different parts of the section.

An interview with ten graduates of the class of 1906 shows an average estimate of \$2.00 "with very fine, large single rooms available at \$1.00." Up to this period it might be well to note that single rooms at these figures were very large, well furnished and conveniently located.

The interviews with twelve graduates of 1907 establish a variation only in the price of single rooms with respect to their size, price, and accommodation. One man remarked especially that there were still one dollar rooms available but usually only in third story attics, or in houses lacking modern conveniences. In his opinion there seemed to be a tendency away from single rooms toward double rooms, because that tended to cheapen the price per occupant.

Fifteen graduates of 1908 were interviewed and they gave a general average of \$2.00 for single rooms and \$1.75 per occupant for double rooms.

The men interviewed for years since 1908 were mostly men now in the university. Their estimates place an average of \$2.25 for single rooms for 1910 and about \$3.50 for 1911 and 1912. In all the interviews concerning rents this year, no single rooms

were found that rented for less than \$2.00, and those renting at that price were very small, often lacking clothes closets, and generally located in the third story. A few large rooms were found at \$2.00, which were quite satisfactory, except that in these cases the house lacked bath rooms, but was within two blocks of the gymnasium. One of the men said the reason he got the room at that figure was, that he came two weeks late, that the landlady held the room at \$3.00 for two occupants, but not having found any one willing to rent the same, had given him the room for \$2.00. The average price for single rooms as determined by the investigation of one hundred fifty-eight typical rooms is \$2.64 per week and the average price for double rooms \$4.19.

The general opinion seems that the rent per room has been greatly increased, while the rent per occupant has *not* advanced as greatly. Large rooms are now generally occupied by three or two at about one and one-half times the rent charged in 1904 for two or one. The reason for this seems two-fold; first the congestion has forced men who wanted convenient rooms to take them upon the terms offered, and second, the rooms are taken by two or three to cut down the expense per occupant.

Among other conditions noted in this investigation it might be added that complaints were made by freshmen that they had an insufficient number of bedclothes to keep warm at night; that one landlady removed all the quilts, except the sheet, from the beds of her roomers, upon finding out that they slept with windows open.

The cost of rooms per years is also increased by the fact that some land-

ladies allow only one-half the rent per week off, for vacations, and most of them charge full price whether the student is there regularly or absent for a week or two.

From these facts it may be concluded:

That the cost per room per occupant has not increased, due to the tendency to "double up."

That the tendency above mentioned has led to the overcrowding of rooms in many cases.

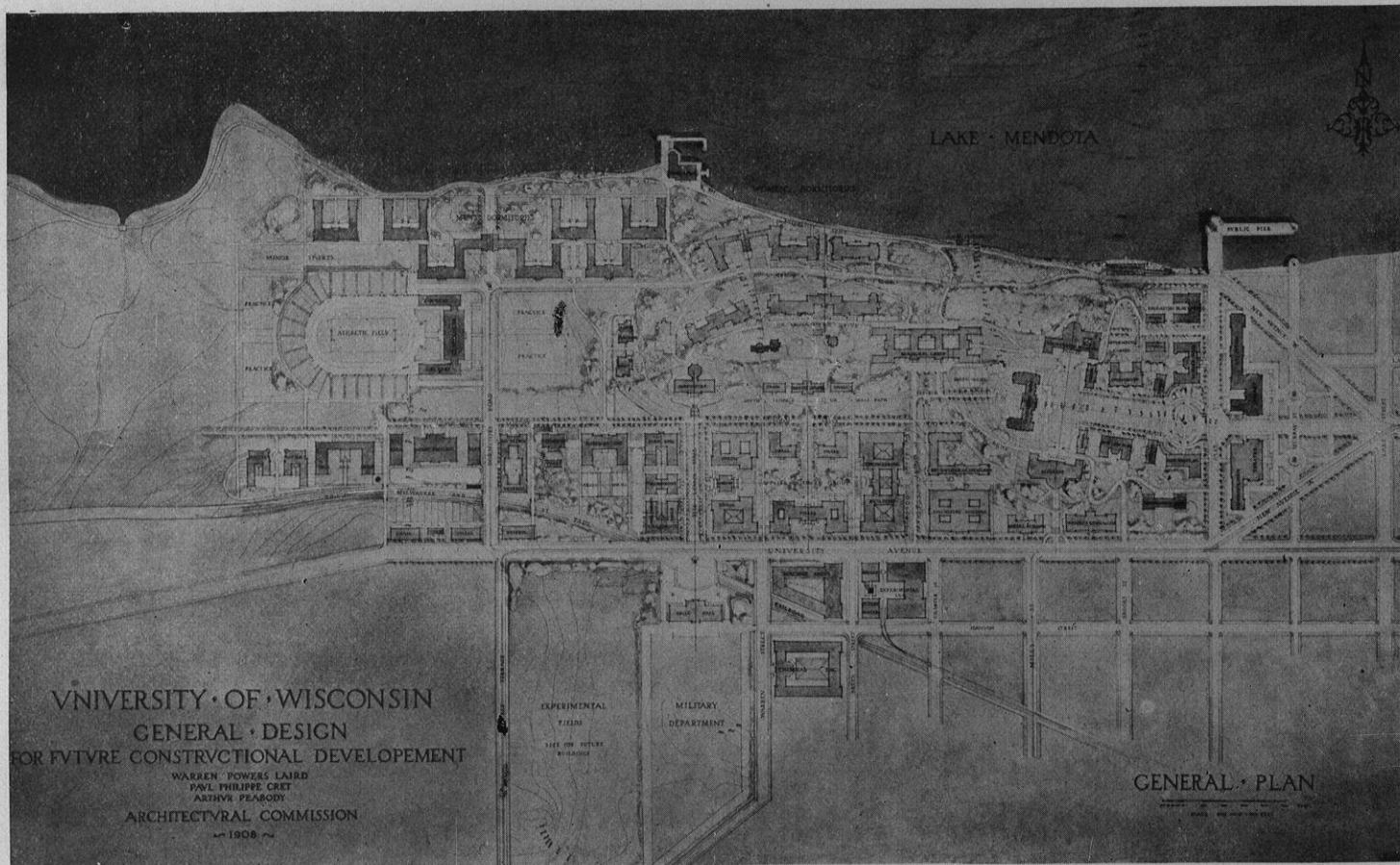
That the tendency of prices is upward, and that the conditions are ripe for another rise to take place immediately.

That conditions, accommodations, and life in many houses are not of a kind that will promote the health of the students.

Social Conditions.

The university has a large physical plant and a large staff of instruction. A student has wonderful opportunities for development along *scholastic lines* in the class room, the laboratory, the shop, the library and the drafting room. The university also provides for the *physical training* of its students, but the university *does not* provide for training its students as *social beings*. It lacks the human element—the close personal association of men, student with student and faculty with student. It is merely a great machine. "Something must be done to humanize the machine."

The importance of the close association of men while students has been appreciated by educators since the establishment of American colleges. This lack of opportunity for such association has been deplored by Wisconsin students and graduates. The dormitory systems of the strong-



SHOWING LOCATION OF DORMITORIES ON LAKE FRONT

est and oldest universities have been recognized and extended because of their broadening influence on the lives and characters of the students. Making friends is part of the process of making men, and should not one of the most valuable features of college life be the opportunity to make friends and to be broadened by contact with the minds and hearts of other men?

The University of Wisconsin has outgrown its social organization. While it was a small college the problem of the social conditions of students was not so serious. Yet, even in the infancy of the school, the farsighted organizers provided two dormitories. In 1860, the university had three buildings. Two of these were used for dormitory purposes. In 1913 the university has forty buildings. Two are used as dormitories for women and not a single building for housing men. In this particular the school has been retrogressive, not progressive.

Today the men live in isolated groups; they are scattered throughout the city. There is no organized social life except for a small percentage who live in the fraternities. There is no center of student life. There is little opportunity for men to meet informally and naturally. Present conditions almost prohibit it. It is too easy for a man to live apart from the mass of students and gain nothing from contact with them. Present conditions favor the making of book worms and hermits—not of broad men who can mingle successfully with men. It is too often true that the scholastic man has not the initiative, the tact, the tolerance, the spirit of cooperation which the world

demands of its leaders. Present conditions at Wisconsin are responsible for sending out men who are not fully prepared for life—who are not broad men.

Especially essential to the freshman is the social organization of the university. The average age of the freshman entering the university is about 19.4 years. He comes from a life hedged in by restraints to an ill-regulated life with no restraints. The regulations of the university do not concern his social life, except to provide that he shall not become a member of a fraternity in his first year and that his outside activities shall not interfere with his school work. No provision is made for his social welfare, and the university takes no social or moral development and it has not the opportunity to reach him and influence his surroundings and associates. The change from the life of the high school to the life of the state university is too abrupt.

How much stronger an appeal the university would make to the parents of the thousand young men who enter its gates each year if they knew their sons would be under the influence and leadership of older men in a system of dormitories—if they knew that the university had a means of caring for the moral and social development of their sons!

Believing that this is a serious matter, the student committees urge a system of dormitories so that the men may derive the benefits of close association with the minds and hearts of their fellow-students. They urge further provision for a *Union that shall be an integral part of the dormitory system.*

Democracy.

The very life of the university depends on the maintenance of democracy within its walls. It cannot fully serve the commonwealth that supports it unless it fosters a spirit of true democracy. As soon as the school departs from this ideal set by the state, it will begin to decline.

Students believe that the present conditions do not foster a spirit of democracy. There is no center of student life where a man will learn the lesson of democracy. The effect of such conditions and the remedy are pointed out by President A. L. Lowell of Harvard:

"The social relations of the undergraduates among themselves are quite as important as the intellectual relations of students to one another; and here again we may observe the forces at work which tend to break up the old solidarity. The boy is plunged at once into a life wholly strange to him, amid a crowd so large that he cannot claim acquaintance with its members. Unless endowed with an uncommon temperament he is liable to fall into a clique of associates with antecedents and characteristics similar to his own or perhaps if shy and unknown, he fails to make friends at all; and in either cases he misses the broadening influence of contact with a great variety of other men. It would seem that all these difficulties could be much lessened if the freshmen were brought together in a group of dormitories and dining halls under the comradeship of older men."

Appreciation of the views of other men, tolerance of other men's ideas is necessary for developing the spirit of democracy. Tolerance and fair-mindedness are not fostered by cliques. Free intercourse, exchange of ideas and discussions of aims and purposes nourish and strengthen the large brotherhood and wider fraternity upon which democracy rests. The

value of wide and intimate acquaintance is that it opens the mind and cultivates a spirit of tolerance and sympathy. Intimate association with various types of men is the cure for bigotry and snobbishness.

It has been said that intimate association—informal, unforced, natural—is the only certain means of intellectual contagion. It might as truly be said that intimate association is the only certain means of becoming infected with the spirit of democracy.

The investigating committees have a profound belief in a system of dormitories that shall include a Commons and a Union and are satisfied that these will do more than any other single feature of university life toward spreading the spirit of democracy. They are supported in this belief by the board of regents, who, two years ago, declared that the dormitory plan was "the only one that will restore full democracy within the university."

Conclusion.

We believe that the state should do everything in its power to cut down the expenses of students at the university so that none shall be denied this privilege of college education which the state offers. The university is maintained for all the people. But it can never fill its place in the state and really give equality of opportunity for all so long as a *money qualification* for entrance exists—on account of the high cost of living at the university.

We believe that the policy of the state should be to erect a system of dormitories, that the charges upon the student should be made as low as practicable—that they should include only the cost of maintenance and the running expenses. Under such policy

the cost of rooms will undoubtedly be cheaper than the average room rented by students today. The students will be assured well-lighted, well-heated rooms with good sanitation, under university inspection and control. The inspection of student rooms by the Committee on Hygiene has resulted in some improvement of conditions. How much more effective would such inspection of sanitary conditions be if the university had power to enforce the recommendation of the inspectors!

The price would be reasonable and would *not be subject to the influence that has caused such a rapid rise in the price of rooms in the student quarter as has been noted in this report.*

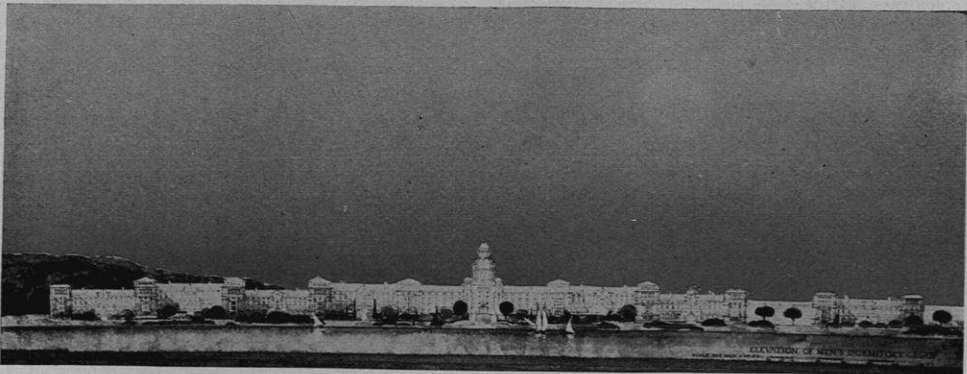
The erection of dormitories for only part of the men students will have an immediate effect on the prices of student rooms, unless the number of students increase very rapidly to counteract the downward tendency by increasing the demand for rooms.

We urge a system of dormitories, in order to reduce the cost of the education the state offers to young men.

Dormitories in Other Schools.

Members of the student committees corresponded with more than fifty colleges in an endeavor to get a clear picture of the housing arrangements at such schools. Requests were first sent out for whatever printed matter the institutions might have bearing upon student housing. Then follow-up letters were sent out to clear up points not covered the previous reply. Nearly every college took special pains to answer the inquiries, and it was found that the institutions which possess dormitories seem proud of the fact, while many of those less fortunate spoke of their plans for a dormitory system.

It is in the older established eastern schools as Yale, Princeton, Dartmouth, Amherst, Williams and Brown that one finds the dormitory system at its best. In these schools the dormitory is considered an essential part of the college. The number of dormitories has grown with the enrollment. More recently, Columbia and the State University of Pennsylvania have started dormitory systems for



THE PROPOSED DORMITORY GROUP AS VIEWED FROM LAKE MENDOTA

men, also the western schools, University of Chicago, North Dakota, Leland Stanford, and many small colleges farther west.

In considering the question of dormitories the committee tried to bear in mind two particular lines of investigation: first, the effect of dormitories upon student life, and, second, the cost of erecting dormitories, and the rate of room rent in such dormitories.

To the first of these questions, with regard to the effect of dormitories upon student life, the replies were practically unanimous that the dormitories were a material aid in strengthening the democracy of the college, and fostering a wholesome college spirit. Many schools have constructed dormitories largely because of their belief in their democratic influence. In several of the institutions special care has been taken to so vary the rents of the rooms that the poorest students can afford to rent rooms adjacent to the finest suites in the dormitory. On this point the University of Pennsylvania states:

"The occupant of the larger room has no privilege, service, or convenience which is not shared by his neighbor of less means."

And Dartmouth College states in its catalog, "The dormitory system obtains at Dartmouth partly to secure convenient and comfortable housing of the students and partly to insure the social unity of the college. The dormitories are so arranged that students of varying pecuniary ability are brought together in the same building."

Princeton College states that "One of the leading factors in the democracy of Princeton's undergraduate life has always been its dormitory

system." It is because the alumni of these institutions so strongly appreciate the importance of the influence of dormitories toward greater democracy and good fellowship, that they have so willingly contributed to the further extension of the system.

Columbia.

At Columbia the dormitory system is under student government and the good results are shown by a recent report of the president in which he says, "The social life of students has gained much from dormitories as was confidently expected would be the case. Problems of discipline arise so infrequently as to be quite negligible. The self-government system which was instituted when the halls were first opened, has worked admirably, and it is only on rare occasions that the assistance or authority of the superintendent of grounds and buildings is needed in solving any domestic problem."

The report shows that in every point of comparison between dormitories and other student quarters, the dormitories have advantages as regards comfort, furnishings, and view. The dormitories do not hold the attendance but they form the nucleus of the life of the college.

The question of accommodations and of school architecture complicate to a certain extent the question of cost. Naturally, the more elaborate the accommodations which the students desire, the higher will be their room rent. How much this is true is shown by a perusal of the cost table, accompanying this article, showing the average cost per week of rooms at the different schools. The cost varies from \$.66 per week at Pennsylvania State College to \$5.00 and \$6.00 per

Facts Relating to Commons and Union Buildings in Other Colleges and Universities

UNIVERSITIES HAVING A COMMONS

School.	Capacity of Commons.	Cost of Board.	Cost of Building.	Remarks.
Bowdoin -----	125(?)	At cost	-----	In Bowdoin Club House, Commons and Restaurant.
Brown -----	100	\$5.00	\$107,000	Great Union.
Columbia -----	---	At cost	-----	
Chicago -----	---	\$3.50-\$5.00	\$80,000	Union and Commons (The Reynolds Club).
Dartmouth -----	---	\$4.00-\$5.00	-----	Union and Commons.
Harvard -----	---	-----	-----	Several Commons & Union.
Lake Forest -----	200	\$4.00	\$32,000	Union and Commons.
Lehigh -----	---	\$4.00	\$45,000	
Missouri -----	425	\$2.75	-----	
North Dakota -----	400	\$3.25	\$67,000	"Just as good as \$4.25 board here."
Pennsylvania -----	---	-----	-----	Houston Club (Union and Commons).
Princeton -----	---	\$5.50	-----	Several Commons.
Williams -----	130	Table d'hote or a la carte	-----	One big room as Union.
Yale -----	---	-----	-----	Commons and Union.

week in the *best rooms* of the new dormitory at Yale, marking the range of accommodations from the single room without janitor service, to the elaborate suite with every modern convenience. Eliminating these extremes we find that the majority of these institutions offer accommodations in the dormitories which would well satisfy the requirements of the average student at Wisconsin. The prime features are, well-lighted, well-heated, well-ventilated rooms, with shower baths and lavatories on each floor. Each building is easily accessible to the other college buildings. A more detailed consideration of the dormitory systems of a few of these colleges may prove advantageous.

Pennsylvania State.

The State University of Pennsylvania has as fine a dormitory system as there is in the country. The dormitory buildings are connected and are arranged about triangles and quadrangles. The building is divided into sections, called "staircases," which will each accommodate from eight to forty men. All entrances to the "staircases" are on the inner side of the building opening on the triangle and quadrangle. Each entrance is used by from ten to forty students, depending upon the size of the section of the dormitory to which it admits. Although very near the city streets, the dormitory residents thus

form a little student community, secluded, and yet free to come and go as they will. In each of these separate sections the students have their own government and send a representative to the general, all-dormitory meeting. There are five classes of rooms, viz: single rooms, single suites (study and one bedroom), double rooms, double and triple suites (study and two or three bedrooms), the prices of which range from \$1.58 to \$4.00 per week. The dormitories are of brick trimmed with white stone and present a very attractive appearance. They are the pride of the students of Pennsylvania and the envy of every visitor from another college.

University of Pennsylvania.

A Wisconsin man who visited the dormitories at the University of Pennsylvania this year says: "Not the least of the splendid results of the dormitory system there is the solidity of the campus spirit. Pennsylvania men, living in the dormitories, maintain a high standard of conduct. Another thing: There is a complete absence of any spirit between fraternity and non-fraternity men.

"All the dormitories are built around the campus, which is as large as two city blocks. The various dormitory or apartment houses are built side by side, are of the same design, and front inward upon the campus. The campus is divided by a central dormitory which connects two opposite sides of the rectangle, and in which resides the provost, a number of faculty members and university officers and some of the graduate students.

Liberal Rules in Force.

"Each of the dormitories is of four stories and there are about ten rooms to each floor. Each floor has shower and tub baths, telephone, and other conveniences for the men on the floor. Each house makes its own rules, and each one sends a representative to the Pennsylvania Union, the organization composed of students which governs student life and activities. The Union has its home in the Houston club, an endowed building opposite the dormitory rectangle. The Houston club takes the place of the Y. M. C. A., for it offers lecture rooms and auditoriums, club rooms, several shops, a cafeteria and other conveniences. The Union permits Pennsylvania students to fix their own hours. The only regulation is that all men must enter the campus from outside by means of one of two large gates. This means that no one can go to or from the dormitories to the city, or elsewhere, without passing through the campus.

"Little or no restriction is placed upon what the students do. And yet, the standard of conduct is excellent, and serves as a constant proof that the American college undergraduate can be made to understand the importance and significance of self-government.

Cost of Living Cheaper.

"As to the price of rooms, it was found that a large, well-lighted chamber, of say fourteen by sixteen feet, could be had for \$2.50 a week. Boarding expenses are variable, for one can obtain breakfasts at the cafeteria at cost, as low as six cents. Of course at dinner a man can spend as much as seventy or eighty cents, at the cafe-

teria, but, on the whole, the Pennsylvania student is able to live on the same standard as the Wisconsin student at a decidedly lower cost.

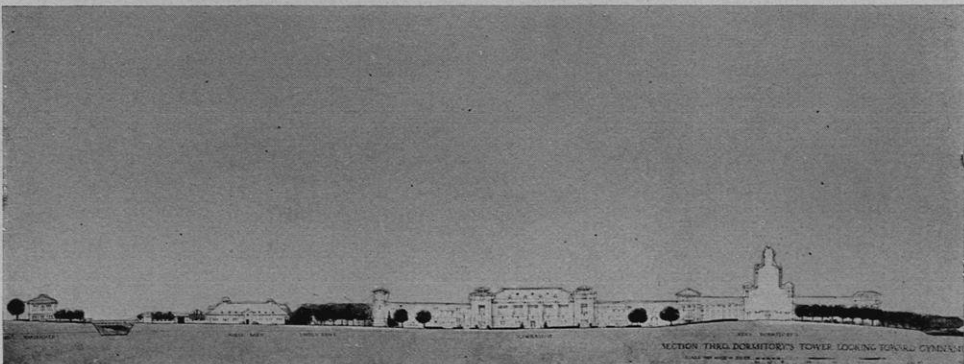
"The Houston club is the center of all undergraduate and social activities, irrespective of department and class. Upon registering a student becomes a member of the Houston club; thus student life is centralized. As a result of the dormitory and campus system, the influence of the Houston club, there is a minimum of disorder at Pennsylvania; the students and professors are brought into a valuable personal relation, and a priceless something, known as Pennsylvania spirit, is developed."

The University of Toronto has but recently constructed three well-built dormitories with a total capacity of 150 men. The cost of erection was \$1,000 per occupant. Here a flat rate is charged for room rent, which about equals the average charge in fraternity houses at Wisconsin.

Dartmouth.

Dartmouth College presents the more usual type of dormitory system. At Dartmouth, the dormitory buildings are not connected. They are ar-

ranged around a large campus of four hundred fifty to two hundred sixty feet. This campus is the center of student life and is within easy reach of every student. All the later dormitory buildings are of fireproof brick construction, including the two erected last summer, which contain social rooms on the first floor. The dormitory buildings have cost on an average \$953.30 per student housed in them. The prices of rooms vary from \$1.50 to \$4.00 per week. In the finest dormitories where fireplaces and private toilet rooms are found, there are a number of rooms also which may be had at very moderate rates. In this way not only is democracy promoted, but, a very material advantage is gained, namely, that the poor student is given first rate accommodations. By having both expensive and cheap rooms in the same building sufficient revenue may be raised to defray the running expenses without burdening the poor students or emphasizing the distinction between rich and poor. Moderate as the rates are at Dartmouth, they provide four or five per cent return on the investment. Dartmouth's dormitory system is unquestionably success-



ANOTHER VIEW OF THE DORMITORY GROUP

ful both from the financial and democratic standpoints.

North Dakota.

In the men's dormitory at the University of North Dakota the rooms rent for \$1.25 a week per student. In connection with this university is Wesley College, which possesses a separate dormitory of very recent construction giving a good illustration of dormitory possibilities. The building is of concrete of the most approved and modern construction, fireproof and sanitary. Residence apartments for students are in suites, two rooms to a suite, a study room and a sleeping room. Each suite is intended for two occupants. Study rooms are furnished in oak, mission style, are provided with rugs, and have plate rail and picture mold for convenience in wall decoration. Sleeping rooms are furnished with two beds, mattresses, pillows, a large closet with shelves, a built-in chiffonier and separate mirror, and lavatory with hot and cold water. The price of such rooms is \$2.00 per student, the cost of one ordinary double room to one student at Madison. And even at this cheap rate a two per cent return on the investment is made. The cost of this dormitory was at the rate of \$811.30 per occupant.

The illustrations given, namely, of Pennsylvania, Toronto, Dartmouth, and North Dakota, show fairly well the dormitory system as it is working in different sections of the country. Other examples would but emphasize the facts already shown. It is indeed a pleasure to know that dormitories, wherever tried, have added so much to the student life, either by increasing democracy or by enlarging the opportunities for closer and wider

acquaintanceship. But it is much more attractive to know that such living conditions are in these institutions accessible to the student of but very moderate means. No longer need the student desiring the cheaper accommodation seek the fringes of the university community, but satisfying himself with a little less floor space than his better-financed classmate, he may enjoy equally with him the advantages of location and of good, sanitary surroundings which the latter possesses. Wherever a marked purpose and intent to make the rents moderate has been shown, and to limit the accommodations given that reasonable rates may in all fairness to the college be charged, the result has been very satisfactory to the student of limited means.

The accompanying chart of schools having a Union or a Commons is not complete. However, it permits one to draw a few general conclusions with respect to these institutions as they are found in other schools.

The Commons and the Union are at most colleges in the same building. In some schools the "Union" will consist of merely one big lounging room, and in others the Commons will be the minor part of the combination. The cost of board in most places seems to be very moderate. Every Commons is run on a cost basis, so that according to the location of the school a natural variation in this respect would be expected.

At North Dakota they have a new Commons building erected at a cost of \$67,000. The building has a capacity of four hundred in its dining room, and contains also a cafeteria. Men and women both eat here. The board costs but \$3.25 a week and in the opinion of two North Dakota

graduates who have just come to the University of Wisconsin, is "Just as good as \$4.25 board here."

Chicago University with its Reynolds's Club is about as fine a Union and Commons building as there is in the country. In a booklet describing that association some very good statements concerning such a building in general were given. "The Reynolds Club is not to be regarded as a recreative annex, but as an essential part of the university's equipment." "Again, this building will represent the common life of university men." "The university takes pride in her laboratories, but she also covets for her students something of the charm of life in the cloisters and quadrangles of Oxford and Cambridge; she would preserve in some sort the democracy of the old-time New England campus; she would unite in a larger brotherhood all student groups, and foster among them a spirit of wider fraternity." That the Reynolds Club has made good and justified these predictions its history of increasing activity and ever-growing membership amply show. Other Unions at

other schools could show us similar results. The Reynolds Club is not the exception, merely the best illustration so near to us. It but brings home the more strongly our loss.

The committee believes that the dormitory group should be made the center of student life, and that all student buildings should be placed in the dormitory group. It urges that the Union building be placed in this group, not on another part of the campus as has been proposed. If the Union building and Commons are separated from the student center, the whole scheme will be broken up and the progress of the movement retarded. They fear that it would be a short-sighted policy to break up the general scheme of student buildings for men.

The committee is in full accord with the president and board of regents on the question of location of the dormitories. The site proposed is near the lake in the agricultural section of the campus. Some of the advantages are the nearness to the lake, which will permit swimming, boating, and skating; the amount of



THE PROPOSED WOMEN'S DORMITORIES

land that will be available for the growth and expansion of the dormitory group. It would be far better to locate the student buildings here rather than on some smaller tract of land near the lower campus.

There is a plan to provide room for athletics near the student center. This makes possible a system of developing intramural sports that will affect a much larger percentage of the men than now take part in athletics. Tennis courts, baseball diamonds, soccer fields could be placed near the dormitories, and a boat house erected on the lake shore.

The plan of the athletic department proposes the new gymnasium and

athletic field in this section of the campus. It is the logical plan which brings the student living quarters and athletic plant close together.

Objections may be raised that the proposed site for the dormitories is out of the way. As a matter of fact, however, the distance from Main Hall to this site is practically the same as the distance between Main Hall and the present center of student population. This center of population was determined two years ago, and found to be at the corner of Lake Street and University Avenue. If a system of walks and driveways is built, the proposed location will be found very convenient.

A LETTER FROM CHINA

MR. S. R. SHELDON, '94, is dean of the Electrical Engineering College at Shanghai, China, and is always interested in Wisconsin matters. The four students mentioned in the letter have arrived at the university and are now regularly enrolled in the Engineering College.

Nanyang University,
18 Siccawei Road.

Shanghai, China, Jan. 1, 1913.

Dean F. E. Turneure,
University of Wisconsin,

Dear Professor Turneure:

I have recently had word from four of our graduates who have been in the engineer-apprentice course of the Western Electric Company for the last year or more, that they are about through and desire to enter the University of Wisconsin for a year's work.

These students, Messrs. K. T. Long, P. K. Swan, F. I. Chu and N. Chung, graduated here in 1911 in the electrical engineering course covering about the usual subjects taught in such a course in the States. I believe that they would like to begin with the Feb-

ruary semester if possible and I would appreciate the university sending them bulletins and other necessary information. This could be addressed to Mr. N. Chung, 1860 So. Kedzie Ave., Chicago, or to Mr. K. T. Long, 1841 S. Sawyer Ave., Chicago.

Things are progressing very well over here and we are graduating some good sized classes and of increasingly higher quality. I am placing a considerable proportion of them in America. Four more of last year's graduating class will leave for America this month. We are getting a good aggregation of Wisconsin alumni out here also, had a banquet the other day with eleven alumni and consorts present. We are about to organize an association.

With kindest regards, I am,

(Signed) S. R. SHELDON, '94.

LEGISLATIVE BILL NO. 276A

LYNN S. PEASE, '86, Chairman Alumni Committee on Legislation



THE Alumni Legislative Committee believe that the alumni and other citizens of the state should acquaint themselves with the provisions of Bill No. 276 A, introduced by Assemblyman Judson W. Hall of Waukesha county, and carefully consider the changes proposed therein.

This bill provides that the university regents shall be nominated—one from each congressional district and two (women) from the state at large—and elected by the state at large “in the same manner and at the same time as justices of the supreme court.”

The other feature of the bill is the elimination of the president of the university from membership on the board of regents.

The sole question is of course whether or not these proposed changes promise any greater certainty in securing the most efficient board of regents.

The first question is to some extent a debatable one because no method of selecting a public officer has been devised whereby we may certainly select the most competent public officer. Notwithstanding the efforts which have been made to safeguard the selection of public officers either by popular election or by executive appointment, no method has been devised which can be generally applied with any reasonable assurance that results will be at least fairly satisfactory. The two problems, first, of determining the qualifications of an efficient public officer, and second, of securing the selection of the most

competent man, have been successfully solved in very few cases. It is evident that the desirability of any method of nominating and selecting public officers must be carefully examined with reference to the particular office in question.

The proposal that “all the regents . . . shall be nominated and elected in the same manner and at the same time as now provided for the election of the justices of the supreme court,” is very alluring because it is a known fact that Wisconsin has been very successful in securing a competent supreme court. In fact, the selection of a supreme court justice appears to be the best safeguarded selection for public office that we have in Wisconsin.

But “the time and manner” of nominating and electing supreme court justices is only one factor in that success and is by no means the most important factor. It eliminates in a large degree, and probably entirely, the possibility of partisan politics in that election. It gives the voters a much better opportunity to center their attention upon the qualifications of the candidates. But a more fundamental factor lies in the established public opinion which has fixed a certain well-defined standard of qualifications for that office and demands the proof of such qualifications by the test of actual successful work on the bench or at the bar. There is the further fact that qualifications are examined and must be generally approved by the members of the bar of the state, who are representative members of the several communities and whose clients in a

state wide election can control an election. Every one of these lawyers has also a direct personal interest in securing and maintaining an efficient supreme court.

Hence, we have safeguarded the selection for this particular office by securing a non-partisan election with only one issue—the actual merits of the respective candidates—with every candidate measuring up at least fairly well to a known standard.

So far, we have not been able to so safeguard the election of any other public officer, whether at fall or spring election.

Can we secure the same safeguards in the election of regents, viz., (a) non-partisan election; (b) a standard of qualifications; (c) qualifications tested by efficient service; (d) merit of candidate the sole issue; (e) a large group of citizens representing every community in the state directly and personally interested in selecting the most efficient candidate, and (f) bearing such relations to their several communities that they have a controlling influence in the election.

Even a casual inquiry discloses the impossibility of establishing in the election of regents the fundamental safeguards which protect the election of supreme court justices.

First: The work of the board of regents is of such a character that it would be a most serious blunder to attempt to establish one standard of qualification for each member. Of course there are certain fundamental qualifications essential to the real efficiency of any regent. Integrity, intelligence, non-partisanship, strong personal interest in the work of the university, a natural, real interest as

a citizen in public affairs, close contact with the life of his own community, proved efficiency in his own business life, independence in judgment are all essential qualifications for a really efficient regent. But alone they are not sufficient. The university is a very large and important institution. In order to serve the best interests of all the people of the state, it must engage in a large number of different activities. There is a constant demand from the state for larger service at every point. It is an impossible task to meet all the demands for service. Hence, it becomes a tremendous task to keep these activities in hand so that the university growth is most efficiently directed to rendering the service which is most important. It is a perfectly simple matter for any department at Madison to show beyond any question that on account of the limitation of funds appropriated for that department, it cannot begin to contribute the service that it could if it had at least fifty per cent more money. The healthful development of the university requires regents whose special training is such that each one is able to comprehend and appreciate certain important features of the university work which escape the attention of the other regents who have not that special training. Hence, the most efficient board of regents will be composed of thirteen men and women, each one possessing special qualifications not possessed by any of the other members. It is evident that we could secure a board of regents, possessing all the various qualifications enumerated, and yet select them from a single type or class the same as we select supreme court justices. But sup-

posing that we had a board of regents composed entirely of lawyers or of doctors or of engineers or of merchants or of manufacturers or of laboring men or of ministers or of farmers! We readily see that the limitation to a particular class of men would very much restrict the efficiency of the board and be a menace to the proper growth of the university. It is evident that we need men of various types and that whenever we duplicate a type, we have to some extent reduced the possible efficiency of the board.

It would therefore be a serious mistake to attempt to establish, as we have with supreme court justices, a somewhat definite standard of qualifications. The bill would require us to vote each spring for two regents whose qualifications must be different than the two we voted for the preceding spring and than those whom we would vote for the succeeding spring. How could we voters know who would be the best men for us to elect?

Second: The inability to fix any standard of qualifications also eliminates another safeguard that the "qualifications have been tested by efficient service."

Third: The renewal every two years of the discussion on the question of whether or not the state is spending too much money for university work, is pretty good evidence that we would not have an election in which "the merit of the candidate is the sole issue." We know that in some of the communities last year the proposition was advanced that candidates for the legislature should make it the issues of their campaigns that they would pledge their votes to reduce the appropriations for

university work without regard to the needs of the state. Such an issue in the election of a regent is altogether possible, notwithstanding the fact that such questions can be intelligently answered only by the legislature and governor with the assistance which they alone can command. One can readily imagine other equally unfortunate issues which might be easily brought into such an election with the result that the actual qualifications of the candidate might be entirely lost sight of and the inefficient man be elected.

Fourth: Again, where can we find the safeguard of a large group of citizens intimately acquainted with the necessary information regarding qualifications for the most efficient board of regents and who are sufficiently personally interested to stand guard, as the lawyers do, to protect us against even the nomination of incompetent candidates? It would seem to be an inevitable result that the university and its alumni must do that work if it is done at all. Have we not fought too many years against those twin evils "politics in the university" and "the university in politics" to be willing to open such an opportunity for the university to get into politics? As a matter of fact, isn't it a reasonable probability that the university would be driven into politics in order to protect the interests of the people which are committed to its charge? If so, politics in the university would be also an inevitable consequence. One of those evils cannot be separated from the other.

Fifth: Then there is another consideration of great importance. At

the present time the governor has a wide range for the selection of regents. Notwithstanding the fact that the service as a regent requires considerable hard work and a considerable sacrifice of time and without compensation, the selection of the man made without his solicitation is considered an honor and is a very insistent appeal to men of the right character to accept the opportunity to gratuitously render public service of importance. It would make too long a roll call to recite the names of big men in Wisconsin who have been willing to render conspicuous service to the state as regents. But how many of those men would have been willing to make or have made for them the proposed primary campaign for nomination and the following campaign for election? These campaigns carry with them certain burdens, such as loss of time, which cannot be escaped even if the burden of expense, organization of campaign, etc., are entirely assumed by others. I am not willing to believe that if such work became necessary we have not men in Wisconsin who would consent to make the sacrifice. Nevertheless, it is perfectly evident that such conditions would very much restrict the number of efficient men from which regents may be selected. Such restriction is very undesirable unless the loss is offset by a very positive gain.

The present method of appointment by the governor seems to give much greater assurance of an efficient board of regents. We now have the feature of a continuing body with a six years' term, two vacancies occurring each year. Before making an appointment, the gov-

ernor has ample opportunity to become acquainted in a general way with the work of the university, with the work of the board of regents and with the qualifications of the individual members and the desirable qualifications of those whom he may select to fill the vacancies. It is scarcely probable that any man can become sufficiently prominent in Wisconsin to be elected governor without having been in sufficiently close touch with the affairs of the state so that he will go into office with a much better knowledge than the average voter can have of the duties and responsibilities devolving upon such administrative bodies as the board of regents of the university, the board of regents of the Normal School, the board of control, etc. He can easily supplement that knowledge by conference with the members of those boards and officers of the institutions and also by conferences with citizens throughout the state, who are particularly acquainted with the work of the members of the board and who have no other interest in the selection than that of securing the appointment of the most efficient man. It is entirely possible for the governor to give to the question of selecting a competent person much more careful and thorough consideration than appears to be possible by any other method of selection. The governor also, in addition to his desire to best serve the public and to have the public best served, is necessarily guided by motives of self interest in making his selection because his administration is in a large measure charged with the responsibility of the right management of state institutions. So long as the office of regent car-

ries with it no compensation, there is little danger of any pressure being brought to bear on the governor to appoint incompetent regents and with the present prevailing public opinion in the state of Wisconsin there is little danger of the governor's yielding to any such pressure. This situation is constantly improving on account of the general awakening not only among the alumni, but among citizens generally, of the very great service on the part of the university to the people of the state, and the importance to the people of careful competent management.

The following states: Colorado, Illinois, Michigan, Nebraska and Nevada, are the only states which are selecting regents by election by the state at large. The method has disclosed its weaknesses to a greater or less extent in each state. It is a noticeable and pertinent fact that in none of these states is there a board of regents more industrious and more efficient than the present board of regents of the University of Wisconsin.

The question as to whether or not the president of the university shall be a member of the board of regents, does not seem to be a debatable question. In those states in which he is not made a member of the board ex-officio, he nevertheless is a mem-

ber de facto and sits with the board at its meetings. Inasmuch as the president of the university is necessarily the one person possessing the greatest amount of information which a board of regents must necessarily have in order to act intelligently, one would question the efficiency of a board which attempted to conduct the affairs of the university without asking the president to sit with it. A competent president is necessarily in closer touch than any other person with the events which require consideration by the board of regents. How foolish it would be to attempt to deny to the board of regents the right and opportunity to use the information which the president has. As it is, he has a vote only when there is a tie. If it is said that it gives him a better opportunity to unreasonably dominate the action of the regents because he sits with the board, then it is evident that the board is composed of such a weak, inefficient lot of men that the president would run the university anyway and nothing would be gained by excluding him from the board. Moreover, it would be much better for the state to have the university run by a strong-minded president than it would be to have it run by a weak-minded board of regents.

A WORD FROM HONOLULU

Honolulu, H. I., Feb. 19, 1913.

General Secretary :

Your letter of January 27 reached me over a week ago and I want to thank you for the extra copies of the magazine. Not long after I wrote, the December and January copies came, but I made good use of them, for I gave the two extras away to an American who is planning to go to Wisconsin. So it was not the fault of the printing machine, after all; the slight delay was caused by the bulky issue of December, I imagine.

I have been kept very busy of late, for I am making good use of the economics and political science which I learned at the university. Work is quite pleasant, but often times I wish that there were more Wisconsin men down here. Besides myself there are three Wisconsin graduates in this city—all Americans. Otto Reinking, '12, has recently accepted a position as instructor in agriculture at the Mid-Pacific Institute, and he is getting along very nicely. I brought him to the College Men's Club at the \$250,000 Y. M. C. A. building some time ago. Harvard, Yale, Cornell, Illinois,

Stanford and California delegations are very strong down here.

Well, the few Wisconsin men in this city are doing their share to boost their Alma Mater. We surely think more of her when we are far away. Just the other day I received an invitation to join the twenty Wisconsin men at Shanghai, where a big banquet was given by the former grads of the university.

The Chinese students of Honolulu will in a few weeks make another baseball tour of the United States, provided the plans do not fall through. Last year, you will recall, they gave Wisconsin the closest kind of a contest, which lasted for ten innings. I think that they will visit Madison again in the spring, and I am sure that they will put up a good fight. I would surely like to see the game if it weren't for the great distance apart.

The bank is in a very healthy condition, but I only regret that it isn't mine.

Hoping that this little letter will find you in good health, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

KIM TONG HO, '12.

Kim Tong Ho, '12, is one of the most enthusiastic and loyal graduates of Wisconsin. Although a Chinese, he has adopted the Wisconsin idea, and his spirit for the university is evidenced in his insistent efforts to uphold Wisconsin ideals in his native land. If the university can do for Orientals what it has done for Kim Tong Ho, its policy of an open door to the world cannot be challenged.—Editor.

A BILL AFFECTING THE UNIVERSITY

ON February 19, Assemblyman Sharp introduced Bill No. 527 A, in the assembly, providing for the creation of a state board of education and defining its powers, rights, privileges and duties.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. There are added to the statutes sixteen new sections to read: Section 392a—1. A state board of education composed of five members is hereby created. The state superintendent of public instruction shall be *ex officio* a member of such board. On or before the first Monday of July after the passage of sections 392a—1 to 392a—16, the governor shall, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint four members of the state board of education, but no member so appointed shall be qualified to act until confirmed.

Section 392a—2. The term of one of such members shall terminate on the first Monday in July, 1916, the term of the second member shall terminate on the first Monday in July, 1918, the term of the third such member shall terminate on the first Monday in July, 1920, and the term of the fourth such member shall terminate on the first Monday in July, 1922. The successors to the members of said board, other than the *ex officio* member, shall be elected as provided in section 392a—3.

Section 392a—3. At the spring election held on the first Tuesday of April, A. D. 1916, and biennially thereafter, there shall be elected, in the same manner as the state superintendent of public instruction is elected, one member of the said state board of education, who shall hold of-

fice for a term of eight years from the first Monday in July of such year, and the provisions of law relating to the nomination and election of the state superintendent shall apply to the nomination and election of members of said board. Each member so elected shall hold his office until his successor is elected and qualified.

Section 392a—4. Any vacancy in the membership of the state board of education, except in the office of the *ex officio* member which shall be filled as now provided by law, shall be filled by appointment by the governor for the unexpired term, subject to confirmation by the senate, but any such appointment shall be in force until acted upon by the senate.

Section 392a—5. The governor may at any time remove any member of such board of education, excepting the *ex officio* member, for inefficiency, neglect of duty or malfeasance in office. Before such removal he shall give the member a copy of the charges against him, and shall fix the time when he can be heard in his own defense, which shall not be less than ten days thereafter, and said hearing shall be open to the public. If he shall be removed, the governor shall file in the office of the secretary of state a complete statement of all charges against such member, and his findings thereon with the record of the proceedings.

Section 392a—6. No member of the state board of education shall hold any other office or position of profit

or perform any other business or serve on or under any committee of any political party, but shall devote his entire time to the duties of his office. Not more than two of the members of the state board of education shall be members of the same political party.

Section 392a—7. The state board of education shall keep its office at the capitol and shall be provided by the superintendent of public property with a suitable room or rooms, necessary office furniture, supplies, stationery, books, periodicals and maps.

Section 392a—8. Each of such members, except the *ex officio* member, shall receive an annual salary of five thousand dollars, and the secretary, if he is not a member of such board, shall receive a salary of not to exceed twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, payable in the same manner as salaries of other state officers are paid, one-half the total amount thereof from the university fund income, and one-half from the normal school fund income.

Section 392a—9. The state board of education shall constitute a body corporate by the name of "state board of education" and shall possess all the powers necessary or convenient to accomplish the objects and perform the duties prescribed by law, and, when organized, shall have custody of the books, records, buildings and all other property of the state university, of the state normal schools and of the Wisconsin mining and trade schools.

Section 392a—10. On the second Monday in July, A. D. 1913, and biennially thereafter, the state board of education shall meet at the office of the board and organize by electing a

president and secretary, who shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by the state board of education, each of whom shall serve for a term of two years and until his successor is elected. The secretary may be a person not a member of such board of education. He shall keep a true and correct record of all the transactions of the board.

Section 392a—11. The state treasurer shall be treasurer of the board, performing all the duties of such office, subject to such regulations as the board may adopt, not inconsistent with his official duties, and he and his sureties shall be liable on his official bond as state treasurer for the faithful discharge of such duties.

Section 392a—12. The majority of the members of such board shall constitute a quorum to transact business, and no vacancy shall impair the right of the remaining members to exercise all the powers of the board.

Section 392a—13. In addition to the salary provided by law, each member of the board of education, including the *ex officio* member, shall receive the actual amount of his expenses necessarily incurred in the performance of any duty devolving upon him as a member of such board. Accounts for such expenses, duly authenticated, shall be audited by the board, and be paid on their order by the treasurer, and one-half out of the university fund income and one-half out of the normal school fund income.

Section 392a—14. The board of regents of the state university and the body corporate known by the name of "the regents of the university of Wisconsin" and "the board of regents of normal schools" and "the mining school board" shall cease to exist af-

ter the state board of education has been organized and thereby invested with the powers of such regents and boards. The powers, rights and privileges conferred, and all duties imposed by law upon the regents of the University of Wisconsin, upon the board of regents of the normal schools and upon the mining school board or upon any member of either such board, are hereby conferred and imposed upon the state board of education hereby created, and upon the members of such state board of education respectively.

Section 392a—15. In addition to the powers, rights, privileges and duties conferred and imposed upon the state board of education, said board and the members thereof, shall cooperate in every way with the state superintendent of public instruction in his duties relating to the supervi-

sion of the common, graded and high schools of the state, and shall also have supervision over all agricultural, vocational and other schools which now or hereafter may receive financial aid or support from the state.

Section 392a—16. The state board of education shall biennially, on or before the first day of December, preceding any regular legislative session, file with the governor a report covering the work of the state board of education, and its recommendations for the improvement of the system of education. Such report shall include recommendations for registration, necessary and helpful to the cause of education within the state.

Section 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

THE CARL SCHURZ MEMORIAL PROFESSORSHIP

PROFESSOR S. H. GOODNIGHT, '05



IN THE ALUMNI MAGAZINE for October, 1912, Professor A. R. Hohlfeld very happily announced the advent of the first Carl Schurz professor at Wisconsin, touching incidentally, in the course of his article, upon the purpose and status of the foundation. Aside from this and from sporadic press notices of Professor Kühnemann's lectures, however, non-resident alumni have doubtless had little opportunity to inform themselves concerning the matter, and are hardly in position to appreciate the significance to the university, both at home and abroad, of the new professorship which was so auspiciously inaugurated during the current year.

To us who have seen its first fruits, it is apparent that the endowment of this chair represents one of the great forward strides which our university has taken in recent years. In the matter of foreign relationships it places Wisconsin second only to the two old and heavily endowed eastern institutions, Columbia and Harvard, which maintain German exchange professorships, and in the van of the state universities, none of which have European affiliations of similar character. It gives to our many students, graduates, and faculty members who visit the German universities for study and research, a prestige enjoyed hitherto by those from Columbia and Harvard alone. To our university and townspeople here it brings each alternate year a chosen foreign scholar of the highest standing, who will bring an

inspiring message to all, and whose presence will lend immense impetus to the work of the particular department which he represents. Furthermore, the occupant of the chair is pledged to do a certain amount of free lecturing in those cities of the state which assisted materially in raising the endowment fund, whereby his influence is extended well beyond the confines of the university.

The first incumbent of the newly founded chair, Professor Eugen Kühnemann, of the University of Breslau, has come, has fulfilled the duties of his high office in admirable fashion, and has gone again, and still there are many erroneous impressions current, even here in Madison, with regard to the Carl Schurz Foundation. The most general misconception is, perhaps, that we have an exchange professorship, such as that of Columbia or Harvard. Another, which was fostered by the fact that the first Carl Schurz professor lectured upon German literature, is that the chair is always to be occupied by a professor of the German language and literature. And another, which unfortunately may stand in the way of progress toward the completion of the great undertaking, is that the goal has now been reached, the endowment completed, and that the chair will henceforth be occupied each year.

In view of these erroneous impressions a brief sketch of the undertaking, its character and aims, its origin, development and actual status, will, I hope, not be without present interest to readers of THE ALUMNI MAGA-

ZINE, and it may also, perhaps, serve the purpose of a record for the future.

Immediately upon the death of Carl Schurz, Professor E. K. J. H. Voss, of the department of German, conceived the idea of a permanent memorial in the form of a traveling fellowship of German and English philology, bearing the name of the great German-American patriot. With this end in view a Carl Schurz Memorial Fellowship Committee was formed which, through its president, General F. C. Winkler, and its secretary, Robert Wild, both of Milwaukee, called a meeting of influential German-American citizens in the Deutscher Club, Milwaukee, on October 21, 1906. In the meantime, however, Professor Hohlfeld had obtained the approval of the university authorities upon a much more ambitious plan of his own, viz., the establishment of a Carl Schurz memorial professorship at Wisconsin, which should bring a German university professor here each year, where student body, faculty, and townspeople alike might enjoy direct contact with his work.

When Professor Hohlfeld, acting under the authorization of President Van Hise, put his idea before the meeting above mentioned, Professor Voss immediately withdrew his original plan in favor of the larger one, which was enthusiastically and unanimously adopted. Early in 1907 the "Carl Schurz Memorial Association" was legally incorporated with the following officers* in charge: General F.

C. Winkler, Milwaukee, president; Honorable Emil C. Baensch, Manitowoc, vice-president; Mr. Fred. Vogel, Jr., Milwaukee, treasurer; and Honorable Erich C. Stern, Milwaukee, secretary.

Measures for beginning an active campaign were now taken and many friends of the cause lent a helping hand. Most successful among those actually conducting the canvass was Mr. Bruno Fink, who with General Winkler and the secretary, Mr. Erich C. Stern, was indefatigable in his labors for the enterprise. To these three gentlemen and to Professors Hohlfeld and Voss belongs the chief credit of having carried the undertaking through to the successful inauguration of the professorship last fall.

The financial panic of 1907 soon brought matters to a standstill, and it was not until 1909 that active work was again resumed, and then only with great difficulty. Here should be mentioned the efforts of the late Mr. Henry Schoellkopf, who in the fall of 1909 made an energetic, though unsuccessful effort to enlist the active support of the large body of Wisconsin alumni. During all these years, Professor Hohlfeld worked constantly with the Central Committee in Milwaukee, whereas Professor Voss was in charge of the canvass in Madison, and made great efforts to organize the state at large. Of the fund as it now stands, the Central Committee raised approximately \$25,000, of which more than \$23,000 came from Milwaukee itself. Madison contrib-

* In addition a Milwaukee Executive Committee was appointed which consisted of the following members: A. J. Aikens, I. D. Adler, Captain I. M. Bean, Colonel Wm. C. Brumder, Gottlob Bossert, J. A. Becher, Wm. Geo. Bruce, Judge Paul D. Carpenter, Jerry Fink, Julius O. Frank, Bruno E. Fink, Wm. N. Fitzgerald, Adolph Finkler, Wm. H. Graebner, Julius Gugler, Max Griebisch, Sheldon Glass, Howard Greene, Carl H. Geilfuss, Judge James G. Jenkins, Arthur C. Kletzsch, Charles Kasten, B. Leidersdorf, A. J. Lindemann, A. S. Lindemann, Frederick Layton, Lorenz Maschauer, Arthur McGeoch, Charles Mechel, T. J. Pereles, Supt. C. G. Pearse, Dr. A. J. Puls, Chas. F. Pfister, Wm. Woods Plankinton, Edw. Rissmann, A. W. Rich, Henry Schoellkopf, Willet M. Spooner, Henry Schranck, Erich Cramer Stern, Leo Stern, Albert O. Trostel, J. G. Trentlage, Joseph Uhhlein, Fred Vogel, Jr., Fred A. Vogel, Emil Wallber, Robert Wild, General F. C. Winkler.

uted \$3,500 and other Wisconsin cities nearly \$3,000.

These moneys were duly collected and on the 31st of March, 1911, approximately \$31,500, representing the first instalment of the foundation, was presented to the regents by General Winkler. The dedicatory exercises were most impressive. President Van Hise delivered the introductory address, President Trottmann accepted the foundation on behalf of the board of regents, and two guests of the university, Professors Max Friedländer of the University of Berlin, and Ernst Daenell, of the University of Kiel, delivered congratulatory addresses and were the recipients of honorary degrees, conferred at this time. A formal banquet at the University Club in the evening marked the conclusion of the exercises.

The association aimed originally at a fund of \$50,000 to \$60,000, which would yield sufficient income to bring an honorary professor to the university during one semester of each year at least. However, it was believed that this goal would be more readily reached if a beginning could be made and the value of the foundation demonstrated in actual practice. Hence the first income of the fund already raised was used to call Professor Kühnemann for the first semester of 1912-13.

He conducted a course on Goethe's *Faust* which enrolled sixty students, and a Schiller pro-seminary which brought the advanced students of German in direct contact with a most inspiring teacher. The university authorities opened his afternoon lectures on Contemporary German Drama to the public, and they were well attended throughout. A series of five

evening lectures in English on prominent figures in the world's great literature drew crowded auditoriums and elicited splendid enthusiasm. A number of dramatic readings in German attracted interested audiences from both city and university. Finally, Professor Kühnemann, whose energy and zeal seemed to know no bounds, delivered seven lectures in Milwaukee—among them the memorial address on the occasion of the observance of the anniversary of the birth of Schiller—lectured at La Crosse and Sheboygan, twice in Chicago, and during the Christmas holidays made an extended tour in the course of which he spoke four times in New York, made a visit to Boston and Cambridge, addressed the Modern Language Association at Indianapolis, and lectured twice in St. Louis. He was everywhere greeted with greatest enthusiasm and it is generally conceded that his semester in Wisconsin was a more successful one than any of the three he had spent as Prussian exchange professor at Harvard. This was only rendered possible by the hearty cooperation of the university authorities, and of the department of German, in which his courses were given, with the thoughtful and comprehensive plans of Professor Hohlfeld, the chairman of the department, in whose hands the arrangements lay. The Carl Schurz Memorial Association could not have desired a more successful inauguration of the newly founded chair.

It was beyond doubt eminently fitting that the first occupant of this chair should lecture upon German literature and for the most part in the German language, since Carl Schurz was a German, since German inter-

ests are so strongly represented in the state and in the university, and since the present fund was donated in great part by German-American citizens. Also that he should be the guest of the department of German, whose professors had originated the plan and carried it through to a successful issue. There is nothing in the nature of the foundation as now constituted, however,—apropos of one of the misconceptions above mentioned—which contemplated confining the privilege of representation by a Carl Schurz professor to any department or group of departments. The plan is as flexible as it can be made; in fact the deed of gift distinctly provides for rotation. The incumbent of the chair may be a teacher in any department of any college of the university. The selection depends upon the availability of the men who are eligible, and upon the action of the Prussian Ministry of Education.

The Carl Schurz Memorial Professorship is not as yet an exchange professorship. It is the hope of the majority of those most deeply interested that it may develop into such, that we may through this medium not only send our own professors abroad, but perhaps, too, become in this field the representative of the universities of the middle west, electing their professors to the foreign post as well as

our own. But at present this hope has not been fulfilled.

Nor has a very important part of the original plan been realized, the augmenting of the fund to a sum sufficient to secure a Schurz professor for Wisconsin each year. The initial attempt has proven a success so unqualified that a doubt as to the desirability of the plan can no longer be entertained. It now remains to be seen whether the alumni of Wisconsin and the German-American citizens of the state at large will be content with the present achievement, with one semester each second year, or whether they will now push the work to its consummation. A few graduates have contributed to the present fund; in some instances, too, according to the report of Secretary Stern, substantial gifts have been brought in through the influence of alumni. But relatively speaking they have done little for this most worthy cause. Few are able to erect new buildings, endow professorial chairs, or even fellowships and scholarships for their Alma Mater, but a contribution to the Schurz foundation is within the reach of all, and each and every dollar is a permanent investment for the honor of Carl Schurz—who was formerly one of our regents, and whose last public address was a Wisconsin commencement oration—and for the advancement of "Old Wisconsin."

THE BASKETBALL SEASON

DR. W. E. MEANWELL

The All-Western Teams

First Team.	Position.	Second Team.
Van Gent (Wisconsin)-----	C.-----	Des Jardiens (Chicago)
A. Johnson (Wisconsin)-----	F.-----	Teepie (Purdue)
Vruwinck (Chicago)-----	F.-----	Dahringer (Illinois)
		Norgren (Chicago)
Van Riper (Wisconsin), Capt.-----	G.-----	Molander (Chicago)
Harper (Wisconsin)-----	G.-----	Hoffman (Illinois)

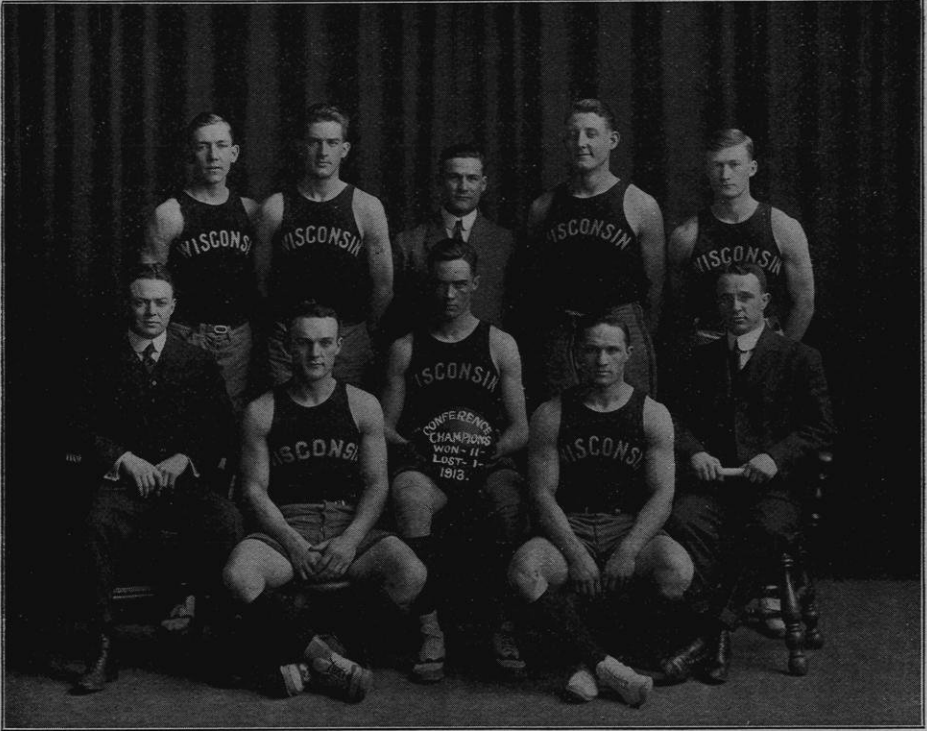


IN winning eleven consecutive Conference games the team accomplished far more than I had expected of it. We were not a high scoring team as compared with that of last year, being 93 points behind the 1912 record. On the other hand, we lost 7 more points than the 1000% team of 1912. Our average score per game this season was 24 to our opponents' 15. The fact that our 1913 schedule was a much better one should, however, be remembered, for Northwestern, Indiana and Iowa were but poor contenders in 1912.

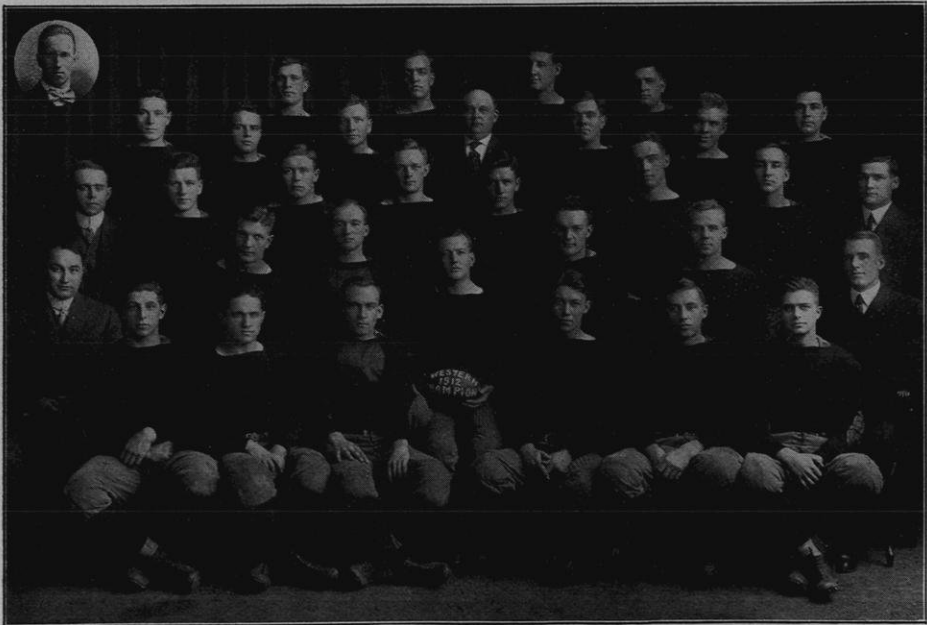
The great desire of opposing teams to be the first to stop Wisconsin made even the weaker teams play us to the limit of their endurance and ability. Hence there were no "easy" games this year.

The work of the offense rested in the main on Johnson and Van Gent, these men scoring 78 field goals between them, in addition to attending fully to their duties in defense. Towards the close of the season Sands and Berger showed form and worked consistently and well. In Johnson, Wisconsin had one of the most finished forwards I have ever seen. His foot work, shifting, handling of the ball, and free shooting from almost any position represented about the highest possible development of basketball technique. Working in combination with a free accurate passer and frequent scorer like Otto Stangel, '12, an almost "unbeatable" forward combination would result. This season Johnson, like Van Gent, was a man marked by all the opposing teams for special defensive measures, and to score 44 times under such cir-

Team Record of Conference Games	Games Won	Games Lost	Per cent	Place in Conf. Race
Wisconsin-----	11	1	916	1st



BASKETBALL CHAMPIONS 1913



FOOTBALL CHAMPIONS 1912

cumstances demanded play of the very highest order. His opponents scored but 4 times during this season and not at all in 1912. He is easily first among Western forwards.

Van Gent, at center, was easily the star center of the Conference. Al-

Berger developed into a clever floor worker, and with the experience of this season in his favor should be ready to bear the brunt of the forward work next year.

Harper, at guard, developed consistently throughout the season and

PLAYERS' RECORDS.

Player.	Position.	No. of Games played in.	No. of halves played.	Total points.	Field goals.	Opp. field goals.	Free Throws.		Fouls.		Opp. Fouls.	
							Made.	Missed.	Pers.	Tech.	Pers.	Tech.
Van Riper	G	12	24	14	7	24	0	0	16	2	8	4
Johnson	F	12	24	119	44	4	31	40	14	11	18	4
Van Gent	C	12	24	69	34	12	0	0	12	1	15	0
Harper	G	11	22	29	13	15	3	2	6	1	7	2
Sands	F	5	8	24	12	3	0	0	1	0	2	2
Berger	F	10	14	35	17	8	1	2	10	6	8	6
Hinman	FG	2	4	6	3	0	0	0	5	1	2	1
Bellows	F	1	½	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals				291	131	72	32	44	64	23	60	19

ways working, always ready on offense or defense, and passing freely and accurately, Van made an ideal man about whom to develop team play. The dribble was a feature of his play and he combined with it a marked ability to score, rolling up 34 field goals as against his opponents' 12. His ability to cover the floor, stand the pace, shoot, pass, and out-jump his opposing center on the tip off makes him first choice for All Western center.

Sands, at left forward, is one of the most accurate shooters in the Conference. For the style of game I have employed here, his lack of weight was a serious handicap to him. On the lighter and faster 1914 combination Sands should show to marked advantage.

towards the close his style recalled that of Scoville in his versatility in both offense and defense. His Chicago game was one of the prettiest seen on the local floor. Injuries kept him out of the last Chicago game and enabled the Maroons to concentrate four men on our forward trio, so preventing any consistent offensive play on our part. Had one *scoring guard* been in action about the basket to relieve our forwards from the extra defensive man the first half would have been like the second, an even break at worst. He is of All-Western calibre and should bear the brunt of the defense in 1914.

In Van Riper Wisconsin loses a great athlete and one of the best field captains in basketball. His strength, height and weight made him a par-

ticularly efficient guard and usually enabled him to wear out opposing forwards to such an extent that they were of little service towards the close of the game.

As a "sticking" guard, consistent, unselfish passer, thoroughly alert, heady field captain, Van Riper's work was particularly noticeable. Towards the close of the season he developed marked scoring ability, getting 7 baskets in the last 5 games played. I should select him as captain of the All-Western team.

RESULTS OF 1913 SCHEDULE.

Preliminary Games.

Wisconsin 40	Ripon	-----13,	December 7
Wisconsin 33	Beloit	-----10,	December 12
Wisconsin 44	Lake Forest	--15,	December 15

Conference Games.

Wisconsin 25	Purdue	-----15,	January 13
Wisconsin 16	Illinois	-----15,	January 11
Wisconsin 19	Minnesota	----11,	January 18
Wisconsin 22	Ohio State	----11,	January 21
Wisconsin 25	Chicago	-----18,	January 25
Wisconsin 30	Indiana	-----19,	February 14
Wisconsin 27	Ohio State	----22,	February 15
Wisconsin 18	Illinois	-----13,	February 21
Wisconsin 29	Minnesota	----11,	February 25
Wisconsin 48	Indiana	-----10,	February 27
Wisconsin 22	Purdue	-----19,	March 1
Wisconsin 10	Chicago	-----23,	March 7

Totals--291 187

COMPARATIVE POINTS

Total points made	-----	291
Opponents' points	-----	187
Field goals	-----	131
Opponents' field goals	-----	72
Free throws made	-----	35
Free throws missed	-----	44
Personal fouls, Wisconsin	-----	64
Personal fouls, opponents	-----	60
Technical fouls, Wisconsin	-----	23
Technical fouls, opponents	-----	19



MEDICAL SUPERVISION AT WISCONSIN

DEAN C. R. BARDEEN



HE work of the department of clinical medicine in the medical supervision of the care of student health increased so rapidly after its establishment in February, 1910, that the Cornelius House, in which offices were first fitted up, soon proved wholly inadequate. The Regents, therefore, in the spring of 1912, assigned to the department the attractive house on the lot on Langdon street recently purchased from Mr. Olin, next the President's house, and appropriated fifteen thousand dollars for alterations in this house, for the building of an addition for offices and laboratory and for equipment. The new addition which extends toward Lake Mendota from the back of the Olin house, is sixty-six feet long, thirty-six feet wide and consists of a high, well lighted basement and one story above this. It is of fire-proof construction, with monolithic floors, rounded corners, and other devices for insuring hygienic cleanliness. The main floor of the new addition was completed and furnished during the Christmas vacation and is now used in conjunction with the first floor of the main building for the chief work of the medical adviser and his staff.

The specious hall in the main building has been converted into a central office. Here the students apply for assignments to the various members of the medical staff, records are kept of the case of each student and there are a telephone exchange and a buzzer system communicating with the various offices in the building. From the central office there open out a commodious waiting room for men and one for women, a private office for members of the staff and the main clinical laboratory. It connects by a corridor with the central corridor of the new addition. There open six rooms on each side and at the end of the corridor toward the lake there is another room. Ten of the rooms are fitted up as examining rooms. Each of these rooms is suitably equipped with white enameled metal furniture made by the Seanlon & Morris Company of Madison, the leading manufacturers of hospital furniture. The examining rooms are arranged in pairs, each physician on the medical adviser's staff having two rooms in charge. Thus while one student is preparing for a medical attention in one room, the physician can attend to another in the next room. Far more prompt attention than hitherto can thus be given to those seeking medical ad-

vice and the efficiency of the staff is greatly facilitated by adequate equipment.

Of the other rooms on this floor, two are in charge of the nurse who looks after the supplies, and one is used for microscopic examinations of the blood by the laboratory technician. In the basement there are a sterilizing room, equipped with a Scanlan & Morris outfit for sterilizing dressings, instruments and water, a large laboratory for the class work of students of the medical school in physical and clinical diagnosis, and several rooms for special work. On the second floor of the main building there are now situated the reference library and periodical room and the administration office of the medical school. These rooms were temporarily used during the fall as the offices of the medical staff.

In scope the work of the medical adviser and his staff at Wisconsin is unique and, we believe, in advance of what is done along similar lines at other universities. In a considerable number of universities there are infirmaries in which students are cared for when ill. In a few there are also dispensaries in which treatment of minor conditions is furnished. But it is believed that in no other university is the preventive side of medicine so much the leading factor in the work.

The preventive aspect of medicine comes into play both from the standpoint of the individual student seeking advice and from the standpoint of the students considered in the aggregate. It may come into play along any one of the three chief lines for which advice or aid is sought;

personal hygiene, constitutional trouble, and acute disease.

In ultimate analysis the work of the medical adviser and his staff is essentially one of personal instruction given by experts to individuals at the time when instruction does most good, when the individual is keen to learn. This aspect comes out most clearly in the help given to the already large and steadily increasing number of students who seek advice, not so much because of need of curing some disease as because of a desire to learn how to regulate their lives so as to promote the greatest personal and social efficiency. The great majority of students are idealists keen to develop the best that is in them. A quiet personal talk with a trained physician especially familiar with these problems from the students' standpoint is thus frequently of great value. The place of a personal talk cannot be really supplied by public lectures. While this is true of many aspects of personal hygiene, it is especially true of the ever perplexing question of sex hygiene. It is of great benefit to young women to be able to talk over with a woman physician in whom they have confidence the best methods of regulating their lives so that if they marry and become mothers they may be strong and healthy mothers. It is of perhaps greater importance to have young men feel free to discuss sex questions with a physician in whom they have confidence and to learn from him the imperative value to their own future and to the welfare of the race of a clean youth and manhood. Example is contagious. Right ways of living adopted by a

few leading students, soon become adopted by the majority of students. Good medical advice given to a few leaders and followed by them tends to raise the general hygienic standards.

Relatively few are ideally healthy. A large percentage of the students who seek medical advice have some constitutional defects or some chronic or semi-chronic disease, slight or severe. In such cases the aim is to give the student such advice or attention as will enable him either to overcome his defects or at least to become as healthy and efficient as possible in spite of them. It may mean that personal habits should be changed, or a change may be needed in scholastic work. Sometimes it is necessary to advise the student to leave the university and take up a non-scholastic line of work or rest. Not infrequently they are advised to consult specialists as to the advisability of special treatment. So long as these students remain at the University they are advised to consult the medical adviser from time to time so that their condition may be followed and new suggestions given as to the care of their health. As an example of the constitutional affections demanding medical oversight, we may mention diseases of the heart, goitre or other causes leading to disturbances of the circulation as among the most important, where there is so much hill and stair climbing as at Wisconsin. Medical advice concerning constitutional troubles may help the individual to prevent their further development or in large part to overcome them. A study of the causes leading up to troubles of this kind most

frequent among students should furnish data for preventive medicine of especial value in school and college hygiene.

The third class of cases seeking medical advice or care are those acutely ill. If the student is acutely ill he is urged to report at once to the medical adviser's office. Attention given at the onset of an acute illness usually saves a large amount of medical care later. A day or two in bed at the onset of an acute illness may save one from complications lasting a lifetime. The average individual, especially the average man, puts off calling in a physician until he is so very ill that his friends insist on it. The physician is thus handicapped by not being given an opportunity to use his skill until the disease is well developed. It is believed that one of the important functions of the medical adviser's office is to educate students to understand the value of consulting a physician promptly when illness appears so that after they leave the university they will seek expert medical attention at once when occasion arises. Those who do so will give their physicians a fair chance to preserve their health, from which they will greatly profit. Another advantage to the individual student is the prompt attention which the medical adviser's office can furnish in case of accidents or other emergencies. It is believed, however, that this is far less important than the other work described above.

While treatment of minor conditions is given at the office, no attempt is made to carry the responsibilities for treatment of a student with a prolonged severe illness, ex-

cept under special conditions, or where the poverty of the student will not enable him to employ a physician. In case of severe illness, or where the services of a surgeon or specialist are required, the student is referred to the care of some practitioner, whenever possible of his own or his parents' choice. Even if it were advisable, proper attention to the primary duties of the medical adviser's office would make it impossible for the medical adviser and his staff to give adequate attention to all students who might be seriously ill at one time. Consultation, however, is gladly furnished in all such cases, by the medical adviser.

We have spoken above of the value of the medical adviser's office to the individual student from the standpoint of preventive medicine. All new students entering the university are required to undergo a medical examination, both for the sake of giving medical advice to such students as may need it and for the sake of protecting other students from possible danger of exposure to contagious diseases, such, for instance, as tuberculosis. Outside of those presenting themselves for these required medical examinations over eighty per cent. of the students in attendance last year sought advice or treatment at the medical adviser's office, and during the first three months of the current school year considerably over half of the students at the university have sought medical advice. While thus the great majority of students get some direct personal help from the medical adviser's office, some do not. Nevertheless, the work of the office is of great value to the latter, among

other reasons because of their lessened liability to exposure to contagious disease. The prompt reporting of all or nearly all cases of student illnesses to a central office, which has followed the establishment of the work of the medical adviser here, has made it possible to diagnose promptly cases of contagious and infectious disease and by proper isolation, whenever this is possible, to cut down or prevent the spread of such diseases. In case of small-pox, diphtheria and scarlet fever, the patients may be removed promptly to the City Contagious Hospital. Those exposed to the first may be vaccinated and those exposed to the second may be given diphtheria antitoxin and may be quarantined until cultures show there is no danger of their spreading this disease. Since the establishment of the medical adviser's office no serious epidemics of these diseases have occurred at the university. There is at present no adequate way of isolating cases of measles, mumps or chicken-pox. Not long after the establishment of the medical adviser's office there was a rather extended epidemic of measles among the students, over two hundred taking the disease, but since then serious epidemics of these so-called milder contagious diseases have been prevented in spite of the impossibility of adequate quarantine. Cases of pneumonia and typhoid which, outside of institutions especially prepared to care for them, are of considerable danger to others, can be cared for at the Madison General Hospital and the St. Mary's Hospital. Since the establishment of the medical adviser's office there

have been no epidemics of these diseases among the students. There have been several extensive epidemics of "grip" caused, however, not by the influenza bacillus, but by other organisms. These epidemics are especially extensive among the students owing to their contagious nature and to the crowding together of the students, not only in the class rooms, but also at the boarding houses and rooming houses. While "grip" is not commonly looked upon as a serious disease in a considerable percentage of cases it is followed by complications, such, for instance, as inflammation of the middle ear, which are serious in their consequences. Prompt treatment of cases of beginning "grip" by the medical adviser and his staff has considerably reduced the percentage of complications and their severity and such isolation as has been possible has several times seemed to check to some extent the spread of the epidemic, although preventive control of these epidemics is exceedingly difficult owing to their wide spread outside the university. Prevention of the "milder" contagious diseases, which in their after effects are frequently so serious, will be greatly facilitated by the establishment at the university of an infirmary especially designed for the care of such cases. It is hoped that such an infirmary may be established in the near future.

The prompt reporting of most cases of acute illness on the part of the students also offers an unusual opportunity to test the effects of early treatment in cases which, under usual conditions, do not come into a physician's hands until the

disease is well advanced. Thus local treatment, combined with rest in bed, has been found in "grip" epidemics not only to shorten the course of the disease in many instances, but also to cut down greatly the frequency and extent of the complications so apt to follow such infections.

On the medical adviser's staff there are five physicians, four men and one woman. There are two nurses, one to aid at the office, and one to look after the infirmary at Chadbourne Hall. There is a trained laboratory technician to make urine, blood, sputum and other laboratory tests of aid in making diagnoses. Two clerks are employed at the office to look after the records. Several students are employed to aid in various aspects of the work. The main office hours are in the afternoon from 1:30 to 4:30, and on Saturdays from 9 to 12. The average number of students coming in during these hours is from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five, but at times runs from one hundred and fifty to two hundred or more. The mornings are given over largely to studying cases which demand more careful attention than can be given during the afternoon hours, to visits outside the office, to study of the scientific aspects of the work, and during the second semester to teaching medical students clinical diagnosis.

The expenses of the medical adviser's office, amounting this year to about \$16,000, are met out of the general funds of the university. No special medical fee is charged either by the semester or for special medical advice or care furnished the in-

dividual student. Although, as described above, some medical care as well as advice is furnished students who need it, the primary object of the work is not to furnish free treatment to the individual. It is rather to apply medical science to the promotion of the physical and thus, indirectly, to the mental efficiency of the students as a whole, and at the same time to provide individual instruction of some lasting value in the care of health. The student who seeks medical advice is doing as much as, and sometimes more, for his fellow students than for himself. If he has a contagious disease, while he is cared for his fellow students

may be kept from exposure. And even if he has some constitutional trouble which interferes with his work, it is of advantage to his classmates to have his health improved. The more efficient each student is, the more efficient will be the work of the class as a whole. In preventive medicine, outside of sanitary engineering, effective work cannot be done without providing for care of the individual as well as for the care of the mass. This is especially true in communities in which there is such crowding together of individuals as we find at a large university like Wisconsin.

ALUMNI CLUBS

THE "GET TOGETHER" OF 1906

HIT 'em with sticks, hit 'em with bricks, Varsity, Varsity, nineteen-six." That yell was invented before the day of the denatured class rush and during the freshman year was used only after a good bunch had gathered together so that they could back up sentiments. Nearly seven years have passed since the class of 1906 left the campus, but the fellows who located in Chicago still get together for dinner about once a month, to talk over old times and to talk over new times.

One of these dinners was held on Friday evening, March 7, in the Green Room of the Boston Oyster House, at which over twenty were present. At each meeting a "president" is chosen, whose duties consist of getting up a circular letter for the next meeting that will pull the crowd. The "president" for this meeting was "Tom" Conway, and his letter had the punch to it, judging from the crowd it brought out. Bill Conway also was there. Bill went to the Philippines a while ago, but didn't fancy it there, so he kept right on going around until he struck Chicago again. He related a number of interesting experiences in Naples and other places. Among others who were there were "Pick" Lucas and A. J. Luick, who are the twin gas specialists; J. W. Bradshaw, an earnest advocate of summer baseball; B. H. Peck, one of our leading electrical lights; Frank Lawrence, who favored the crowd with several reminiscences; Irving Hull, who didn't

say much because he sat next to Lawrence; Ira Reynolds, who was trying to think of some place to go with the machine; Walter Lacher, the bridge expert of the St. Paul road; Hoeltz, who used to star in baseball in Madison; "Cud" Beye, the tanner; "Buck" Warren with his English eyeglasses; "Art" Van Hagen, who is a pillar of the Chicago Telephone Co., the U. W. Club of Chicago and several other things; H. M. Potter, who wondered how so many of the fellows happened to be engineers, and O. W. Middleton, who wondered the same thing.

As a number wished to attend the Wisconsin-Chicago basketball game the meeting broke up about seven-thirty. Usually, however, the meetings last from six until eight, at which time the married men say something about promising to be home early. This is the second season during which these meetings have been held and they have proved very pleasureable. They have kept alive college friendships and have strengthened the bonds between the members of the class and the university. The class of 1906, it is thought, is the only class holding regular dinners of this sort. They still get together and they still give the yell. T. J. Lucas, associated with W. A. Baehr, consulting engineer, 2009 Peoples Gas Bulding, Chicago, will call the next meeting about the middle of April and any '06 man who expects to be in Chicago during that month is urged to get in touch with the bunch.

THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO

JESSIE M. SHEPHERD, '95

THE Chicago Association of Wisconsin Alumnae had its annual luncheon February 8th in the Red Room, Hotel LaSalle. A large number were present, among whom was Mrs. T. J. Gill, Ph. B., '66, one of the first women graduates of the university. After the luncheon, Mrs. Gill told us how hard it was for a girl at the university in her time, and how much courage it took to stay there when the opposition was so strong against co-education that the male members dared to deny woman the courtesy due her. These facts were quite startling to those present, for times were more favorable to women when we were there.

Mrs. E. D. Sewall, B. S. '79, president of the association, gave a brief history of our organization and em-

phasized how necessary we alumnae were to our Alma Mater. After several responses, Miss Alvord, who had come down from the university to tell us what was being done in vocational training for women, entertained us with glowing accounts of the work there.

Reports were made by Mrs. F. W. Stearns, B. L. '87, chairman of the loan fund movement, and by Miss Catherine Cleveland, B. A., '94, member of committee for bureau of education for college women in Chicago, after which we adjourned to meet on Saturday, March 8th, for luncheon at Marshall Field's tea room, at which time Dr. A. J. Ochsner, '84, will speak on "The Part Alumnae Should Play in the Affairs of Their Alma Mater."

WISCONSIN ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI

S. R. SHELDON, '94

DURING October, 1912, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Stocker entertained some of the Wisconsin alumni of Shanghai at a dinner for the purpose of discussing the formation of a Wisconsin Alumni Association. The result of this was a banquet at the Palace Hotel on January 24, 1913.

The following alumni and guests were present: Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Stocker, '09, Dr. and Mrs. H. E. Egger, Mr. and Mrs. Sanford, Miss Abbie S. Mayhew, Messrs. F. J. Seeman, '12, P. Rosenberg, S. R. Sheldon, '94, Chang Lau-chi, L. Y. Ho, Y. S. Chin, W. S. Tsu, Consul-General A. P. Wilder.

Mr. Stocker acted as toastmaster and Mrs. Sanford, Mr. Chang and Dr. Eggers responded to toasts; Miss

Mayhew and Dr. Wilder also spoke informally. The "Red" room of the hotel was secured and decorated with pennants and poinsettia. The "Varsity Toast" opened the banquet, followed by other songs later in the evening.

After the toasts the alumni present organized the "University of Wisconsin Alumni Association of Shanghai" with E. C. Stocker as president of the association. Provision was made for an annual banquet and other informal gatherings.

This should be an active association, as in addition to those present at the banquet there are a considerable number of other Wisconsin alumni living in Shanghai and vicinity.

From a Shanghai Newspaper

Account.

The Shanghai alumni of the University of Wisconsin held a reunion and banquet at the Palace Hotel on Friday evening. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Sanford, Mr. Chang Lau-chi, Dr. H. E. Eggers, Messrs. S. R. Sheldon, F. J. Seeman, P. Rosenberg, E. C. Stocker, L. Y. Ho, Y. S. Chien, W. S. Tsu, Miss A. S. Mayhew, Mrs. Eggers, Mrs. Stocker and Dr. A. P. Wilder.

Miss Mayhew was formerly on the faculty of the University of Wisconsin as head of the department of physical training for women and but recently arrived in Shanghai to take charge of physical training for the Y. M. C. A. of China.

Mr. Stocker acted as toastmaster and Mrs. Sanford, Dr. Eggers and Mr. Chang responded to toasts, while Miss Mayhew and Dr. Wilder gave reminiscences of former activities at the university.

Dr. Wilder was at one time a lecturer in the university and for several years afterward closely associated with it owing to his residence in Madison, Wis.

Mr. Chang called attention to the fact that thirty Chinese were now enrolled at the university and talked on the impressions made by the university and its faculty upon foreign students, and its popularity among them.

College songs were sung and the "Wisconsin Yell" given which brought back the days on Camp Randall football field. A rousing cheer was given when attention was called to the fact that "Wisconsin" was victorious in all the football games of last season.

After some discussion upon the advisability of organizing an alumni association, it was decided to have an executive committee to provide for an annual reunion and banquet, and to have several informal meetings in the meantime. Mr. Stocker was elected chairman and Mrs. Sanford and Mr. Chang appointed as the other members.

THE NORTH DAKOTA ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

THE legislative and the Bismarck members of the University of Wisconsin Alumni Association of North Dakota had a get-together meeting at Bismarck, March 5. This meeting was one of the best held in the state. Judge Bruce, '90, was toastmaster, and all the alumni know the delight it is to hear of the olden days from Judge Bruce. Representative Bjornson, '82, told of his early experiences at the university. Senator Overson, Senator Wartner and Mr. J. W. Jackson, the new member of the board of control, all responded

to some toast on the university life.

Those present sang many of the old songs and the evening closed with the singing of the toast and giving the varsity yell with a vigor that stirred the blood the way it used to set us on fire back at old Wisconsin. Among those present were: Judge A. A. Bruce and wife, Senator W. B. Overson and wife, Senator A. Wartner and wife, H. C. Fish and wife, Representative Bjornson and daughter, J. W. Jackson, Alfred Larson, Miss Cline, and Miss Brennecke.

THE MONTANA ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

J. H. WARNER, '04

THE Fourth Annual Banquet of the University of Wisconsin Alumni Association of Montana was held at the Elks Club, Helena, Saturday evening, February 15th, 1913. This occasion served as a farewell banquet to Senator-elect T. J. Walsh, '84, who left for Washington, D. C., February 20th.

Twenty-three Wisconsin alumni and former students were present as follows: Dr. Maria M. Dean, '80; U. S. Senator-elect T. J. Walsh, '84; Wm. H. Poorman, '88; Prof. A. W. Richter, '89; Imelia J. Slinde, '03; E. D. Phelan, '04; J. H. Warner, '04; Jack Fiske, '05; H. A. Davee, '06; A. B. Melzner, '06; Eva LaReau, '07; John Collins, '08; S. J. Rigney, '10; Ida Auerback, '10; Grace M. Griffin, '10; J. A. Hanson, '11; J. M. Haley, Alfred Hibbard, '12; J. C. Trainor, '12; Helen Mayger, '12; J. R. Johnson, B. M. Justison, Fay Kent, '13.

During the course of the dinner U. W. song books were distributed, and, led by Jack Fiske, '05, an old Glee Club man, and Miss Fay Kent, '13, the diners gave a very fair imitation of the old Friday noon convocation song fests.

After completion of the dinner part of the affair speechmaking held sway. Wm. H. Poorman, L. '88, acted as toastmaster. The audience was treated to a flow of soul by representatives of the law school, literary societies, engineering school and school of home economics.

Prof. A. W. Richter, '89, dean of engineering at the Montana University at Missoula, spoke upon educational work in Montana. Miss Grace Griffin, '10, gave her listeners a pres-

ent day glimpse of the University of Wisconsin, dwelling particularly on some of the forward movements in the departments of physical culture and home economics. A. B. Melzner, '06, spoke of Wisconsin alumni in politics in Montana. Our recently elected United States Senator, T. J. Walsh, is a Wisconsin alumnus of the class of '84. Wm. H. Poorman, L. '88, Louis P. Donovan, L. '06, and Simon P. Wilson, L. '03, are all assistants to the attorney general of the state. H. A. Davee, '06, is state superintendent of public instruction. John Collins, '08, is a member of the state legislature. Senator T. J. Walsh spoke of the achievements of the University of Wisconsin, emphasizing particularly the wide scope of its usefulness.

During the past few months in Montana an active campaign has been made to consolidate the various state institutions of higher education in one university. A bill with this object for its end was introduced in this winter's session of the state legislature, but was defeated. Many Wisconsin alumni have been active in this movement for consolidation. The following resolutions were submitted at the Wisconsin banquet by Senator T. J. Walsh and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the association of the Montana alumni of the University of Wisconsin:

That the institutions of higher education in this state ought to be consolidated in one university.

That a measure looking to that end should be submitted at the next general election under the initiative provision of the constitution, and,

That the members of this association ought to use all honorable means to secure the submission and adoption of such measure.

The secretary was instructed by action of the association to send greetings to President Charles R. Van Hise of Wisconsin.

Officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, Prof. A. W. Richter, '89, of Missoula; secretary and treasurer, J. H. Warner, '04, of Butte. It is probable that next year's

meeting will be held at Missoula.

I am very sorry to state that we did not get to discuss the matter of support for the alumni secretary. Those who have attended similar meetings know how the speechmaking runs to a very late hour, and, when concluded, how little in a mood the guests are to discuss any business. I will see to it, however, that the folders sent me are distributed to all those who were present at our meeting, and to others whom I think will be interested.

WISCONSIN GRADUATES FORM ALBERTA CLUB

AT Alberta, Canada, on February 22, a banquet was held by former students of the university, as an outcome of which the University of Wisconsin Club of Alberta was formed.

The object of the newly formed association was expressed by a resolution unanimously adopted by those present as follows:

Whereas, the University of Wisconsin has been declared by such eminent authorities as impartial British and German commissions to be the leading educational institution of the United States, and whereas the ideals of that institution have always been the promotion of the highest type of citizenship, and whereas we, former students of that great institution, are grateful for the benefits which we have received from the university, and through the bounty of the people of the state of Wisconsin, now, therefore, be it

Resolved, that on this occasion we renew our loyalty to our Alma Mater, and form a club to be known as "The University of Wisconsin Club of Alberta."

The object of this club shall be to bring all former students of the university residing in Alberta together for social meetings and to keep its members in closer touch with the university and its work.

We recognize the fact that educational institutions are judged by the general public by one criterion, viz.: Are the former students of the institution law-abiding, industrious and useful citizens?

Therefore we recognize it as our sacred duty as former students of the university residing in Alberta to do all in our power to uphold that enviable reputation which the university enjoys in those communities where it is best known.

Those present were: E. E. Sands, '00; E. A. Fretz, '10; A. A. Schwartz, P. H. Daniels, '10, of the C. P. R. department of natural resources; J. N. Lightbody, 331 Fifteenth Avenue west, Calgary; E. S. Malone, Phyllis Apartments, Calgary; H. C. Berry, Canadian Westinghouse Company, Calgary; J. W. Balch, '09, Alberta-Mono-Rail, Calgary; Pierre de Soucy, Castor, Alberta; and M. A. Phelps, Exshaw, Alberta.

THE REUNION OF 1903

AMELIA F. PYRE. '03

THE class of 1903 will hold a reunion after a ten years' interregnum in Madison on the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th of next June.

In pursuance of general arrangements made last June, a number of meetings have been held by the Chicago alumni to discuss and to develop plans of entertainment. Tremendous enthusiasm was aroused at a dinner given at the City Club in Chicago on the evening of March 11th. In view of the general interest taken by the graduates of that class in all parts of the country, and in view of the elaborate program which is to mark the "homecoming" of the "greybeards," Mr. Harry C. Johnson, the general chairman, found it necessary to appoint sub-committees to take care of details. To facilitate arrangements and to obtain concentration of interest, there will be a local committee in every large city of the country. A general office, in charge of a clerk, has been established at 1030 National Life Building, Chicago, Illinois.

A Chicago committee will take in charge all graduates coming in from the East, South and West, and a special car will leave Chicago on Sunday, June 15th, by way of Milwaukee, where the Chicago cohorts will be joined by the Milwaukee delegates.

From what can be learned at the present time it is understood that the celebration planned for the reunion of the class of 1903 will be one of the most unique ever recorded in college annals and certainly one of the most enthusiastic, judging from the number of those who have announced their intentions to be present.

On the evening of March 11, the Madison alumni of the class of 1903 met to offer suggestions for its reunion in June, and to plan the best ways by which to reach all the alumni and persuade them that this is to be a reunion well worth while.

No definite arrangements could be made, but with the aid of the Chicago and Milwaukee alumni we hope to arouse a spirit which will bring back a crowd of graduates at a gathering surpassing any other at a ten-year reunion.

Each member of the class should be making plans now for his return in June, so that it can not be said that the class of '03 was lacking in numbers.

We, the Madison alumni, will be looking for many familiar faces on June fourteenth and thereafter.

Watch for further news of this reunion in every issue of THE ALUMNI MAGAZINE!

COMMERCE ASSOCIATION

THE world aspect of modern business organization and the increasing appreciation of this aspect by business men and educational institutions of a business nature, is shown in a marked degree by a proposed trip of business men to Europe for the observation and study of industrial, commercial plans, business methods, and conditions in Europe.

A trip such as the one proposed, under the auspices of the New York University School of Commerce, would be of interest to commerce men at any time and under any circumstances. The one in question becomes doubly interesting to us all, however, when we are informed that our own Professor Gilman, father of commerce trips at Wisconsin, is the leader of the party. The *New York University* has the following to say concerning Professor Gilman:

"Dr. S. W. Gilman, the leader of the party, is professor of business administration, commercial law, accounting and auditing in the University of Wisconsin. Prof. Gilman is widely known as a lecturer and writer on problems of business organization and policy. He has made several trips to Europe, and is thoroughly acquainted with the conditions there and the advances which have been made."

Prof. Gilman will be assisted by Dr. Erich Zimmermann, a Ph. D. from the University of Bonn, who has spent several years in studying problems of transportation and business organization in Germany, France and England.

The tour is designed for business men who wish to see what Europe is doing along business lines, and how it is being done. In the field of exporting, transportation, business efficiency and municipal reform, Americans will find much to learn in England, Germany and France. Manufacturers, merchants, exporters, importers, transportation men, bankers, brokers, advertisers, as well as managers, head accountants, municipal and other government officials, economists, and writers are the ones to whom it is believed the trip will be the most valuable, and, in fact, as the *New York University* people say, "Just the thing they have been looking for."

The *New York University* has recognized the great educational value of a trip such as this, and promises to give credit to those members of the party who pass satisfactory examinations, or write adequate theses. One's first impression of such a trip is that it will be one of pure business to be rushed through with as soon as possible. An observation of the itinerary, however, does not bear out this impression. On the contrary, it is very evident that the trip is not to be rushed, but rather to be one of profitable leisure. The time of the members will not be so full but that plenty of time will be left for pleasure and sight seeing. Alternate programs are usually provided. In each city a dinner will be given to which will be invited many foreign men of note, and there will be discussions on topics of mutual interest. Members of the

party will learn how England and Germany trade, transport, and manufacture goods. They will meet in conference representative men of business and will participate in an international clearing house of ideas coming from all branches of industry and all sections of the country. Members of the tour will have the great advantage of seven weeks of association with each other and frequent informal conferences held on the steamer and while abroad. Those who make the tour cannot but return home with new ideas concerning exporting, trade, water exportation, banking, cost accounting, municipal affairs, business management, as well as government welfare, working-men's insurance, etc. The party will travel almost entirely in special cars, and will live at the best hotels in Europe. Sight seeing trips will be made in Liverpool, London, Brussels, Dueseldorf, Berlin, Hamburg, Frankfort-on-the-Rhine, and Paris, yet the price of the tour, we are told, including steamship passage, will not exceed \$640. What a wonderful opportunity for men of business, who recognize no geographical boundaries, and who desire to see the world's business organizations in its entirety, to make their summer vacation one of pleasure and unestimable profit.

The University of Wisconsin is attempting to do, on a smaller scale, the same thing as is New York University, and on Thursday, March 13, the commerce men of the senior class left on their annual trip to Chicago.

News.

M. F. Fox, '04, formerly in Chicago, is now representing the H. M. Byllesby Co. in Milwaukee and is located at 733 Wells Building. His

residence address is 611 Hackett Ave.

Geo. D. Bailey, '12, is with Ernst & Ernst, public accountants, of Cleveland, Ohio.

A. T. Hobart, '12, is credit manager for the Appleton Manufacturing Co., at Batavia, Ill. The association is in receipt of a letter from Hobart, a paragraph of which we quote: "I just received my ALUMNI MAGAZINE today and was interested in reading the article on the Commerce Department. I do not know who wrote the article, but evidently he had the right idea when he says the men at Wisconsin are more interested in this department than those scattered over the country. It is rather difficult for those of us who are in other states to keep in very close touch with the Commerce Department. If there is anything I can do to help you out, I will be only too glad to do so." Letters like this that evidence a real interest in what the Alumni Association is endeavoring to do bring a great deal of encouragement and we hope that others from men of earlier classes will follow.

Selmer Neprud, '12, is working for the United Cigar Manufacturers Co. under C. T. Shannon and should be addressed Westby, Wis. We also have a short letter from Neprud saying that he intends to go into the tobacco buying business.

Hugo Biersach, '12, is accountant for the Biersach and Niedermeyer Co., sheet metal works, 216-220 Fifth St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Geo. F. Christians, '12, is with H. C. Christians Co., manufacturers and wholesalers in fancy creamery butter and eggs, Johnson Creek, Wis. After May 1 he should be addressed 116-118 W. Illinois St., Chicago. He will have charge of a branch office of this com-

pamy there. Friends of Christians will be interested in the announcement of his engagement to Miss Alice Chase, daughter of Captain and Mrs. Stephen Chase of Cincinnati.

C. F. Schwenker, '11, is one of the state bank examiners and a letter from him has come into our hands that brings encouragement to the Association. He writes, "Have gotten to watch for the Commerce section in THE ALUMNI MAGAZINE and missed it this time. Any time I can do anything to help it, do not hesitate to call on me." Cal may be addressed care of the State Banking Department, Madison, or 222 S. 19th St., La Crosse.

L. E. Knorr, '12, formerly with the State Board of Public Affairs, has taken up work as assistant comptroller of the University of Illinois, Champaign, Ill. He will be under Geo. E. Frazer, comptroller for the university.

Paul Pike Pullen, '12, is in the Bank of Evansville, Evansville, Wis.

F. H. Elwell, '08, assistant professor of accounting and business administration, spent Saturday, March 8, in Milwaukee, where he delivered an address before the Ben Franklin Club, an association of master printers, and where he also gave an address at a banquet of the State Society of Public Accountants.

John R. Hayes, '10, has been appointed state bank examiner and has been engaged in his new duties since the first of March. Congratulations are due "Mike" and best wishes for his success. He is unusually well qualified for this work, having had considerable banking experience in past years and having devoted the past two years to the study and teaching of accounting. His work at the

university has been taken over by F. H. Elwell.

The appeal published in the last issue of this magazine for real live human letters from our alumni in the field did not result in our being swamped with such correspondence. One man, however, in far-off South America did write of his own free will without knowing the appeal had even been made. Facts concerning him and a large part of his letter follow.

R. L. Hatch, '11, as was previously announced, is in South America. More detailed particulars of his location and work has recently been brought to our attention through a letter written by Bob to some friends in Madison. We take the liberty of presenting a large portion of that letter verbatim, believing it will be of interest to all our alumni.

"I stayed in Punta Rieles for three weeks and then moved my camp west one hundred twenty-five miles to Huan Luan near an English estancia, where I stayed several weeks and then moved again west for another hundred miles to Bariloche, where I have been for the past two months (the letter is dated from Bariloche, Jan. 15, 1913), and expect to stay till the end of April, when we move back to Punta Rieles and San Antonia to finish our work and get ready to go back to the States. I made the whole trip out here on horseback and enjoyed it very much. The horseback riding is one of the great attractions for me. I ride every opportunity I get and I get a chance once or twice a week at least. I was not very favorably impressed with the country to the east of here, from the foot of the Cordilleras to the Atlantic Ocean, it being a great semi-arid plateau re-

gion, good for absolutely nothing under present conditions except for sheep raising and that must be done on a very large scale to be at all profitable. The property that is in private hands is under the control of a great English sheep raising company which has four great estancias of about 100,000 square leagues each, and when you think that a square league is three square miles you begin to realize the size of the country and these private holdings.

But here at Bariloche we have all the beauty of the wonderful Cordillera mountain region. Bariloche is a small frontier town located on the shore of the magnificent Lago Nahuel Huapi, a lake some forty miles in length, very irregular in shape, of glacial origin, and fed by glaciers, surrounded by mountains covered with the dense growth of forest and capped with snow almost the year around. This region is compared with the Lake Lucerne region in Switzerland and is, upon the suggestion of this Commission, being made a national park. The view is a continual delight to the eye, with the beautiful cloud effects, the rain and snow storms in the mountains, and the low hanging clouds and magnificent sunsets.

"This region within a period of ten years will be the great manufacturing center of Argentina, for the country is absolutely without coal resources, and has but very few other sites where electric power can be successfully generated. The Commission has located a dam site where 90,000 H. P. can be generated, and here as nowhere to the north or east are found wood and leather in abundance, and living conditions, that is, cli-

matic conditions, under which work of a high grade can be done.

"The Commission de Estudios Hidrologicos, of which I have the honor of being secretary, has a great variety of duties. It was first created for the purpose of studying the artesian well problem to see if the desert region to the east of here could be irrigated. From that small beginning it branched out into topography work, and now we have ten parties in the field, some doing topography, some studying the geology of this whole region, one party doing the preliminary survey for the San Antonio Nahuel Huapi railroad from Huan Luan to Bariloche, a piece of work for which the constructor general of the railroad allowed a year and which our engineers have completed in three months. This shows the comparative rate of speed of the Argentine and the American engineer. They are now starting the survey for the exact location of the railroad. We then have parties studying the flow of the rivers for the purposes of water power development, and others still making reconnaissance surveys and study of the economic possibilities of the several regions. The work of the commission in the process of the various studies has covered a region of some 1,000 square miles. My end of the work is administrative. I have to see to the furnishing of supplies to Bariloche from San Antonio, to look after satisfying the many wants of a bunch of American engineers, to see that some \$25,000 per month is properly spent and accounted for, to keep cost records on the various jobs, to boss the peons of the central camp and do a thousand and one odd jobs, so that I am kept pretty busy. The

time flies very fast and I must say that I am very happy with my work, although I should not care to stay here in this country very many years.

“My year’s experience down here is going to be of inestimable value to me in many ways, and one of them is that I now know the good old U. S. A. is God’s country, and that its men and women cannot be beaten anywhere. . . . This is without doubt going to be a great country, and perhaps a land of opportunity, but under present conditions it is not for the

poor and down-trodden of the earth, for it costs too much to live and acquire property here.”

Bob Hatch goes on to say that he expects to be back in the States early next fall, and that he will return by way of Europe, spending a month or so in England and France. He should be addressed as follows: Commission de Estudios Hidrologicos, Direccion de Ferrocarriles, San Antonio Este, Rio Negro, Argentina, S. A.

EDITORIAL

THE MEDICAL STAFF

IN his article on "Medical Supervision at Wisconsin," Dr. Bardeen is very careful to explain that the department of clinical medicine is laying much stress on the prevention of diseases, and he reports that no serious epidemic of contagious diseases have occurred at Wisconsin. This is a very credible showing for the department of medicine. Modern science demands careful and strenuous work along the lines of preventive treatments, and the men in charge of the work at Wisconsin

have their hands full every hour of the day. Students can testify that the department of medicine is the busiest department in the university.

We are often too prone to overlook real merit when the work in question involves no particular notoriety, and, realizing that the department of medicine is doing a great work among the students, we take this occasion in connection with Dr. Bardeen's article to express our appreciation for the faithful work of this department. It merits all the support it needs.

STUDENT GOVERNMENT

RECENTLY the regents found occasion to amend the student court charter, thereby reducing the power of the student court. Heretofore, a student could be expelled by the faculty or regents only in case of dishonesty in a classroom; all other violations of discipline were supposed to go before the court. But upon the apparent negligence to punish a serious breach of moral etiquette by a student who had tempted providence for a considerable time, the student court was compelled to see the case handled promptly and efficiently by the regents. Naturally this "interference" with their rights left no good taste in the minds of the judi-

ciary, and a general complaint of "faculty domination" was heard all over the campus.

This incident goes to prove that self-government is a serious proposition and that it should be regarded so by the students. How much stronger would be the student court had it taken this case in hand at once! The regents acted wisely. Their action in "interfering" with students' rights should, however, by no means be interpreted as an antagonistic policy to self-government. It was a warning, and the students should be sportsmen and take their medicine in a spirit becoming undergraduates.

ALUMNI NEWS

The success of this personal news department is dependent upon the interest every alumnus takes in his Magazine. News items should come direct from graduates if this department is to be valuable and reliable. Contributors to these columns will greatly aid the editor if they designate the class and college of the subject of their sketch in the news items.

Following is the list of class secretaries who send in news of their respective classes:— 1884, Milton Orelup Nelson; 1887, Mrs. Ida E. Johnson Fisk; 1888, Florence Porter Robinson; 1889, Byron Delos Shear; 1890, Willard Nathan Parker; 1892, Mrs. Linnie M. Flesh Lietze; 1893, Mary H. Oakley; 1896, George Farnsworth Thompson; 1897, Mrs. Laura A. Osborne Austin; 1898, Jeremiah P. Riordan; 1899, Mrs. Lucretia Hinkley McMillan; 1900, Joseph Koffend, Jr.; 1902, Mrs. Merle S. Pickford Stevens; 1903, Willard Hein; 1904, Mrs. Florence S. Moffat Bennett; 1905, Louis H. Turner; 1906, Marguerite Eleanor Burnham; 1907, Ralph G. Gugler; 1908, Winifred Merrill and Thomas Hefty; 1909, Eugene Arthur Clifford; 1910, Kemper Slidell; 1911, Erwin A. Meyers; 1912, Harry John Wiedenbeck.

BIRTHS

1904. Born—To Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Johnson, Fort Dodge, Iowa, on January 29th, a son, Wallace. Mrs. Johnson was Ruth Stockman, '04.
1905. Born—To Mr. and Mrs. William C. Lounsbury, Superior, Wis., February 15th, a son. Mrs. Lounsbury was Genevieve M. Eaton, '05.
1907. Born—To Mr. and Mrs. William Fisher, Stevens Point, Wis., on March 5th, a son. Mrs. Fisher was Elsie Minn.

ENGAGEMENTS

1907. The engagement of Zillah Bagley, '07, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William R. Bagley, Madison, Wis., to William T. Evjue, also of Madison, is announced. Mr. Evjue is managing editor of *The Wisconsin State Journal*, and a member of Phi Gamma Delta fraternity.
1910. The engagement of Charles F. Puls, Jr., '10, to Miss Eileen Morse, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Morse, of Princeton, Wis., has been announced. The wedding will take place in June at the Morse summer home, Green Lake, Wis.
1910. Announcement has been made of the engagement of Oliver W. Storey, '10, of Madison, Wis., to Miss Miriam Byam of Mansfield, Mass.

1911. The engagement of Kenneth S. Templeton, '11, of Chicago, and Miss Elizabeth Proudfit, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Proudfit, Madison, Wis., has been announced. Miss Proudfit is a member of Delta Gamma sorority and Mr. Templeton is a member of Sigma Phi fraternity.

MARRIAGES

1894. The marriage of Adolph Kanneberg, '94, of Milwaukee, Wis., and Miss Louise Seidl, of Manitowoc, Wis., has been announced. Mr. Kanneberg is a law partner of Henry F. Cochems and Hubert Wolf. Miss Seidl was formerly a teacher in Milwaukee.
1900. On February 20, in Evansville, Wis., occurred the marriage of Miss Laverna E. Gillis, '00, and Fred Prescott Houghton, Jr., of Duluth, Minn. Miss Gillis is a member of Pi Beta Phi sorority. Mr. Houghton is a prominent business man of Duluth, where the couple will make their home.
1900. On February 26, in St. Paul, Minn., took place the wedding of Miss Marion Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clayton J. Smith, and Dr. Stuart Sheldon, '00, of Portland, Oregon.
1906. Announcement has been made of the marriage of Dr. B. M. Rastall, '06,

- Saratoga Springs, New York, and Miss Lorinda Ocella Salisbury. Dr. Rastall was associate professor of business administration of the extension department of the University of Wisconsin, and later director on the state board of affairs. He is now connected with the Business Men's association of Duluth, where the couple will make their home.
1908. On March 8, at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Annetta Smith, in Racine, Wis., Maud E. Smith, '08, was married to Dr. Harris A. Bolton, a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore. After a wedding trip through the South, Mr. and Mrs. Bolton will be at home to their friends in Warm Springs, Montana, where Dr. Bolton is head physician in the Montana State Hospital.
1909. In Shawano, Wis., on February 14, took place the marriage of Miss Gertrude Magee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Magee, to Arthur Prehn, '09, of Wausau. Mr. Prehn is a member of the law firm of Gorman and Prehn at Wausau. Miss Magee is a member of the Alpha Chi Omega sorority.
1909. On March 8, in Chicago, occurred the marriage of Harriet Harding, '09, and Wellington Jones of Chicago, who was formerly of the geology department of the faculty of the University of Chicago and for the past two years has been on a geological survey in South America. Mrs. Jones is a member of Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority.
1909. The wedding of Paul F. Watrous, secretary of the Wisconsin Industrial commission, of Milwaukee, to Jane Gapen, '09, Chicago, daughter of the late Dr. Gapen, Madison, took place on February 8, in Chicago.
1910. Announcement has been made of the marriage of Amy G. Bossom, '10, to Roy A. Young, on December 2, 1912, at Calumet, Michigan, where the couple will reside.
1913. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Larson of Chicago announce the marriage of their sister, Miss Sara Reque of Madison, to Theodore Waller, '13, of Spring Valley, Wis. The couple will reside in Columbus, Ga.

THE CLASSES

1862.

I. N. Stewart of Appleton, Wis., represents the First district of his county in the Wisconsin Assembly.

1876.

J. W. Hiner, who went abroad last summer, is spending the spring months at Nice in southern France. Mr. and Mrs. Hiner remained in London during the fall, and went from there to Paris, where they passed the winter. They will remain at Nice until May, and then go to Switzerland for the summer. —Stoddard Jess of Los Angeles, Cal., is now serving his second term as president of the Los Angeles Clearing House Association. He removed to Los Angeles in the spring of 1904 and since has been vice-president of the First National Bank of Los Angeles. He is also a director of the Los Angeles Trust and Savings Bank. Mr. Jess was chairman of the Los Angeles committee that succeeded in consolidating the cities of San Pedro and Wilmington with Los Angeles, thereby giving the latter control over the harbor. He was president of the harbor commission for several years.

1883.

Professor Florian Cajori, dean of the school of engineers of Colorado College, has announced his discovery of the "ancestor" of the American dollar mark, in the *Popular Science Monthly*. He informs us that the dollar mark is the lineal descendant of the Spanish abbreviation "Ps" for "pesos," or Spanish dollars, and it came into being as a result of the business dealings constantly in progress between Spanish-Americans and English-Americans during the days before the Revolution. The earliest known use of it was in 1775, but it was seldom used until after 1800.

1886.

Dr. Fremont E. Chandler has been for twenty years a physician and surgeon in Chicago, Ill. His office and residence are at 1042 Barry Ave.

1888.

Henry Sloan has been appointed first assistant to District Attorney E. J. Yockey of Milwaukee, Wis. He was one of the active workers in the Philipp-Connor-Taft convention in Chicago several years ago.—Dean H. L. Russell of the university gave the commencement address for the Industrial Course at the University of North Dakota Agricultural College, on "The Shifting Front of Agricultural Education."

1889.

Frederick H. Whitton of San Francisco, Cal., is president of the California Wisconsin Alumni Association.

1890.

Lyman G. Wheeler was appointed special assistant on District Attorney E. J. Yockey's staff of Milwaukee, Wis.

1892.

Justice John C. Fehlandt of Madison, Wis., was named municipal judge for Dane county by Governor McGovern to succeed the late Judge Anthony Donovan. His appointment will hold until the April election, when the office will be filled by popular election in the county.

1895.

Robert C. Falconer, who has been with the Erie Railroad Company most of the time since his graduation, was appointed superintendent of construction in charge of all new work on February 7. His offices are at 50 Church street, New York.

1898.

Ex-State Senator H. H. Bodestab was appointed second assistant to District Attorney E. J. Yockey of Milwaukee, Wis. He was a member of the Milwaukee charter convention of 1907.

1899.

Russell Jackson, assistant attorney general of Wisconsin, has resigned his position. He will be succeeded by Walter Drew, a former secretary of Senator La Follette.—George I. Haight of Chicago has entered in partnership for the general practice of law with Thomas B. Brown and William H. Haight. The offices of the new firm are in the Rookery Building, Chicago.—Rev. H. C. Rehm, pastor of the Congregational Church in Washburn, Wis., was a candidate for county judge of Bayfield county, Wis.—William Kittle is a candidate for state superintendency of public instruction in Wisconsin. He is opposing C. P. Cary, who has had the office for ten years.

1901.

Henry E. Bradley of Milwaukee, Wis., was appointed third assistant to District Attorney E. J. Yockey. He was elected to Phi Beta Kappa in his junior year and was a well known football player.

1902.

J. E. Hanzlik is now residing in Madison, Wis. He is treasurer and general manager of the C. & S. C. R. R. Co., president of the United Banks company, manager of the Modern Savings System company, and inventor of the Auto Value Payroll Certificates.—Professor R. F. Scholz, the first Rhodes scholar from Wisconsin, who is now in the department of history of the University of California, has been asked to take the place of Professor Ferguson of Harvard University for the summer session and first semester of the next academic year. Professor Ferguson has been appointed professor at the American school at Athens for next year. Professor Scholz has asked for a year's leave of absence from California to spend the second half year in Europe.

1903.

Adolph Pfund, formerly of Madison Wis., is now secretary for the Wisconsin Retail Lumber Dealers Association, with offices at 818 Goldsmith Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.—Edna Browning Cook of the State

Normal School, Geneseo, New York, is on leave of absence and is spending this last half year in El Paso, Texas.—William H. Haight is a member of the new law firm of Haight, Brown and Haight, Chicago.

1904.

Morris F. Fox has been appointed by the H. M. Byllesby & Co. of Chicago as the representative of their bond department. He has been with this firm since his graduation, and has grown up through the construction and operating departments and for the past three years has been representing the bond department of his firm in Illinois and St. Louis.—J. I. Bingham should be addressed at McNulty Bros. Co., Frick Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.—F. Saridakis has left the American Bridge Co., at Gary, Indiana, and is now with the Chicago Steel Products company, 2025 Elston Ave., Chicago.

1905.

Frances S. C. James is vice-president of the California Wisconsin Alumni Association.—Grover G. Huebner, instructor in commerce in the Wharton School of Commerce, University of Pennsylvania, wrote the chapter on "Trade, Transportation and Commerce" in the "American Year Book for 1913."—J. R. Blaine is now employed by the Miehle Printing Press and Mfg. Co., 14th and Robey Sts., Chicago, as designing engineer.—O. M. Jorstad, who has been connected with the Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, for the past seven years, has removed to Chicago, where he is connected with the Chicago Association of Commerce, committee of investigation of smoke abatement and electrification of railway terminals.—Dr. Ira B. Cross, assistant professor of economics and sociology at Stanford University, is delivering a series of lectures at the University of California as the first exchange professor between these institutions. The addresses are upon the subject of "Social and Socialistic Movements." Dr. Cross will teach at the coming summer session of the University of Kansas. He has lately been appointed a member of the American section of the In-

ternational Committee on Intoxicating Beverages, and also a member of the Executive Committee of the National Prison Labor Association.—Edward S. Jordan has been appointed assistant secretary of the Thomas B. Jeffrey company, makers of the Rambler motor cars, Kenosha, Wis.

1906.

James I. Bush has been appointed city salesman of the bond department of the Second Ward Savings Bank, Milwaukee, Wis. For the past year he has been the Milwaukee representative of the bond department of the National City Bank of Chicago.—Paul H. Kremer, secretary-treasurer of the Selective Signal company, Milwaukee, Wis., was elected president of the Bachelor circle of the Deutscher club.—Walter E. Sprecher has been appointed cashier of the State Bank of Independence, Independence, Wis. He is also secretary and treasurer of group number seven of the Wisconsin Bankers' Association. For diversion he has taken up poultry, and at the last annual meeting he was elected secretary of the Trempealeau Valley Poultry Association.

1907.

B. F. Davis should be addressed at 6459 Minerva Ave., Chicago.

1908.

W. G. Sexton has changed his address from the Hopkins Hospital to the Hebrew Hospital, Baltimore, Md., where he is first assistant resident surgeon.—William J. Boltenbeck was elected treasurer of the Milwaukee Press Club.—Harry Steenbock of the university left on March 6 for Berlin, where he will continue his studies in chemistry.—Hans D. Gaebler is attending the University of Chicago. His address is 5642 Ellis Ave., Chicago.

1909.

John D. Blak is editor of the *M. C. M. Alumnus*, a quarterly, published by the Alumni Association of the Michigan College of Mines, Houghton, Mich.—Daniel G. Stover has become a member of the firm of

Stover and Stover, attorneys and counselors at law, Milwaukee, Wis.—Charles Chester Pearce was the successful coach of the Columbia University debating team which for the first time since 1905 won the championship title of the Intercollegiate Triangular Debating League by defeating Cornell and Pennsylvania. Regarding this victory, the student daily of Columbia says, "Our congratulations to Coach Pearce for conquering the jinx which has caused us to lose our home debates with consistent regularity for the past several years. With the exception of last year, when we lost both contests, our debaters have secured an even break. Strange as it may seem, however, our victories have been secured away from home, with one exception. With this disagreeable habit disposed of, optimism regarding debating may once again possess us one and all."—R. C. Youngren is now chief electrician of the Allegheny Steel Co.'s plant at Brackenridge, Pa.—F. F. Farnham has accepted the position of chief chemist for the National Metal Molding Co., at Economy, Pa.

1910.

J. R. Heddle was elected general secretary of the Wisconsin Natural History Society. Address, Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wis.—Mrs. John F. Lidral has changed her address from Seattle, Wash., to 315 Crown Bldg., Vancouver, B. C.—P. H. Siefert is

now residing at 194 Ogden Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

1911.

S. W. Stanley is located at Fort Caswell, N. C.—Grace A. Hessing should be addressed at Mondovi, Wis.

1912.

Robert G. Haukohl, formerly of Manitowoc, has been appointed business manager of the combined Medical Colleges of Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis.—Professor George E. Frazer of the University of Wisconsin has been appointed professor of public accounting at the University of Illinois and in addition has been assigned to the duties of comptroller of the university.—A. W. Quast is specializing in works management with the Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. Co., at East Pittsburgh, Pa.—Stuart O. Blythe, who has been attending Ames since January, will locate in a western community to take up farming for a time.—Edwin C. Austin was closer for the Northwestern University debating team which defeated Michigan at Evanston, Ill.—Halbert L. Kadish expects to leave shortly for Uruguay to take up a government position in the department of agriculture.—Theodore R. Hoyer will sail for Japan about April 12th to enter upon educational work in a Japanese government school.—Einar H. Graff is with the Central Life Insurance Co., Madison, Wis.

INFORMATION WANTED

Where are these alumni and alumnae, and what are they doing?

- Adams, Clara Dane, Ph.B., '99.
Adams, Francis Salisbury, M.S., '09.
Aleuyar, Isaac, B.A., '08.
Alexander, Lake Cohen, LL.B., '02.
Anderson, Gustav Alexander, B.S., '02.
Anderson, Margaret, M.G.
Ayer, Charles, B.S., '93.
Baird, Perry E., LL.B., '79.
Bartman, John Henry, LL.B., '00.
Beers, Horsea S., LL.B., '87.
Benrick, Mary Louise, M.G., '08.
Benson, Frederick H., B.C.E., '91.
Bischel, Lawrence Joseph, LL.B., '97.
Blake, Harry D., B.S.(C.E.).
Blakely, Thomas T., B.L., '96.
Blessner, Arthur Joseph, B.S., '04.
Bliss, William Sylvester, B.M.E., '80.
Booge, Harris Decateur, Jr., LL.B., '81.
Borhough, Gustav O., M.A., '06.
Bradford, Hill Carter, Ph.B., '59.
Brady, Daniel Leo, B.A., '08.
Brophy, Allen O., Agr.G.
Brown, Byron Eliyah, LL.B., '72.
Brown, Joseph Andrews, LL.B., '91.
Browne, Edward B. M., LL.B., '71.
Buck, Louise L., B.A.
Burton, Charles F., Agri.G.
Callecod, Ole, B.L., '95.
Campbell, Mary, B.L., '95; M.A., '09.
Cline, Louis Edgar, M.S., '07.
Cooley, Homer De Los, B.L., '83.
Cook, Henry Allen, B.A., '05.
De Lap, Darwin, B.A., '06.
Dexon, Fred, B.S.(C.E.), '97.
Dohm, John Walter, B.S.(C.E.).
Dukert, Richard F., LL.B.
Egan, Arthur J., LL.B., '89.
Ernst, Claude B., B.S.A.
Eyerly, Frank David, LL.B., '96.
Fishedick, Frank Henry, Ph.G., '86.
Fjoslien, Sigrid, B.A., '06.
Fox, Henry, B.M.E., '92.
Fox, Peter Oscar, Ph.G., '03.
Frank, Leo Ernest, B.S.(C.E.), '00.
Friedman, Rufus Judah, B.L., '03.
Fuerste, William, LL.B., '89.
Gates, James R., B.S., '11.
Giss, August J., B.L., '96; M.L., '97.
Graul, Edward J., B.S.A., '11.
Hagopiann, Hoohan, B.A., '04.
Hall, Mary Frances, M.G., '08.
Harnden, Emery D., LL. B.
Hass, Edward Richard, Ph.G., '03.
Hayden, Edwin Andrew, B.S., '94.
Hodge, John Sherman, B.S.(M.E.), '04.
Holmes, Harold H., Ph.G., '11.
Holty, Nels Elias, LL.B., '01.
Hopkins, George Allan, B.A., '99.
Hopkins, Roy E., ex. '01.
Hughes, John Price, LL.B., '93.
Hvam, Thorwald, LL.B., '88.
Ivey, Joseph William, LL.B., '79.
Jackson, Evan O., LL.B., '88.
Jones, John Reese, LL.B., '11.
Jones, Solomon, LL.B., '86.
Keefe, John C., Ph.B., '72.
Kelly, Paul Frederick, B.A., '11.
Kerns, Harriet White, B.L., '02.
Kitagawa, Tometaro, B.S.(C.E.), '11.
Knudtson, Knudt, B.S., '98.
Konno, Rokuro, B.A., '11.
Kraemer, Wilhelmina E., M.G., '03.
La Motte, Frank Alexander, M.A., '08.
Leahy, Thomas Edward, LL.B., '05.
Lehman, Gottfried, M.A., '06.
Levitt, Sadie Rosalyn, B.L., '00.
Lewald, Theodor, LL.D., '04.
Locke, Morris W., LL.B., '06.
Loew, Edward, LL.B., '96.
Lukes, Charles Lincoln, LL.B., '96.
Lyle, Frank William, B.L., '99.
McAnaw, John James, B.L., '82.
McArthur, Anna, B.S., '67.
McBride, Robert J., LL.B., '94.
McBride, Rosa Lillian, Ph.B., '99.
McDaniel, Clarence, Ph.G., '07.
McGlashin, Guy M., LL.B., '87.
MacKenzie, Emma, B.L., '82.
McKercher, David Edwin, B.S., '76.
McLean, Harry Clayton, B.S.(M.E.), '08.
MacMahon, M. J., M.A., '80.
Magne, Charles W., LL.B., '98.
Mathias, Mary Constance, B.L., '01; M.G., '01.
Matson, Elvera, G.Sup.M.
Merrell, Frank Heath, LL.B., '73.

- Merwin, Horace Stevens, LL.B., '80.
 Meyrose, Henry V., LL.B., '98.
 Miller, Frank Hayden, B.A., '91; M.A., '94.
 Minich, Lewis C., LL.B., '96.
 Minty, Louis William, LL.B., '99.
 Mitchell, Ralph Kenneth, B.S.(Med.), '11.
 Moon, Orrin Blakely, LL.B., '83.
 Moore, James Milton, B.S., '92.
 Morrill, Frank Lewis, LL.B., '76.
 Morrison, Edwin T., LL.B., '93.
 Mullen, Leon T., LL.B., '06.
 Murray, William, LL.B., '69.
 Musser, John Albert, B.A., '92.
 Nelson, Thomas P., B.L., '94; LL.B., '96.
 North, William A., C.E., '11.
 Nugent, Charles H., LL.B., '95.
 Oaks, John Albert, LL.B., '96.
 Paul, Clarence Arthur, LL.B., '94.
 Paine, Francis W., M.A., '11.
 Pepper, Michael William, Ph.B., '71; LL.B., '72.
 Phillips, John Stone, LL.B., '72.
 Powers, Theron Eugene, B.S., '92.
 Rawson, John Lupton, Ph.B., '05.
 Refsell, Oscar Norton, B.A., '11.
 Reid, Henry D., Ph.B., '71.
 Reid, William Albert, Agr.G., '11.
 Richardson, Helen B., M.L., '02.
 Robbins, Samuel Brownlee, LL.B., '00.
 Roberts, Elizabeth, B.S., '94.
 Roberts, John A., LL.B., '11.
 Robinson, Bertha L., Ph.B., '02.
 Rodgers, Thomas G., M.A., '11.
 Roeder, Albert B., LL.B., '84.
 Rowan, Patrick, B. L., '94.
 Rupp, John, Ph.G., '92.
 St. Peters, Reginald L., LL.B., '98.
 Schmidt, Alfred C., B.A., '11.
 Schmidt, Gertrude C., B.L., '00.
 Schoenmann, Leroy, B.A., '11.
 Schreir, John A., B.S., '11.
 Scott, Verne E., B.S.A., '11.
 Shangley, Clanton P., M.A., '11.
 Seyton, Harry Joseph, B.S.(C.E.), '05.
 Shafer, George, LL.B., '80.
 Shaw, Harold Ironside, Ph.G., '04.
 Shedd, Charlotte Emma, B.L., '02.
 Shephard, Alfred Clayton, Ph.G.
 Skinner, John S., B.A., '11.
 Skenvik, Olaf Martin, LL.B., '90.
 Slaughter, Philip C., Ph.B., '59.
 Smith, Alice B., B.A., '11.
 Smith, Mrs. Gertrude A., M.G., '05.
 Smith, Harry A., B.C.E., '91.
 Smith, Ira Booth, LL.B., '72.
 Smith, John Lyman, C.E., '07.
 Steele, Elizabeth S., M.A., '08.
 Stephens, Maud L., M.G., '05.
 Steudal, George E., B.S.(M.E.), '11.
 Stimson, Mary, M.A., '11.
 Stone, Gilbert W., Agr.G., '11.
 Stone, Jesse Raymond, B.L., '99.
 Swift, John Joseph, Ph.B., '74.
 Tarbox, George E. LL.B., '88.
 Teubern, Ernest, M.A., '08.
 Thomas, Carolyn C., Ph.G., '00.
 Thompson, Carl N., LL.B., '03.
 Tillinghast, Charles W., LL.B., '82.
 Tomkins, Charles F., Ph.G., '92.
 Troan, Edward I., LL.B., '90.
 Truman, Elbert Loope, B.S., '91.
 Turner, Edmon F., B.L., '03.
 Van Wagenen, Mills, Ph.B., '74.
 Wagner, Adolph, LL.D., '04.
 Waite, Henry C., LL.B., '95.
 Wallin, Allgot, B.S.A., '05.
 Walther, Paul William, LL.B., '94.
 Warren, Charles Robinson, B.L., '81.
 Webber, Jessie M., M.G., '07.
 Wellington, Archibald, M.A., '10.
 Werner, Henry James, Ph.G., '03.
 Wesley, Merritt K., B.S., '08.
 Wilbur, Rinaldo F., LL.B., '78.
 Wile, Raymond Samuel, B.A., '06.
 Williams, Samuel, LL.B., '93.
 Windsor, William, Jr., LL.B., '78.
 Winegar, George Lee, LL.B., '03.
 Wright, Charles Edwin, Ph.G., '88.
 Watson, George Locke, B.A., '11.
 Wied, Walter, B.S.A., '11.
 Wild, Harry G., B.A., '11.
 Wood, Lucien A., B.S.(M.E.), '11.
 Yahn, Harold G., B.A., '11.
 Yates, Willard W., Agr.G., '11.
 Zeiher, Emeline Elizabeth, B.A., '05.
 Zenter, Francis Henry, B.S.A., '09.

1912 ADDRESSES WANTED

- Aldrich, Mildred Isabelle, B.Ph.
Anderson, Ross W., B.A.
Armbruster, Theresa Marie, B.A.
Arnold, Schuyler, B.A.
Axford, Richard H. Norman, B.A.
Banker, Paul Philip, B.S.A.
Berg, John B., Ph.G.
Blackburn, Ralph, B.A.
Blanchard, Ralph, B.A.
Blood, Laura Lillian, B.A.
Bloott, Ella Haden.
Boyer, Mary Elma, B.A.
Bradley, Leah Margaret, M.A.
Bruner, Lena Celestus, M.A.
Bunin, Nohum Bernard, B.A.
Bunker, Eugene Francis, LL.B.
Burns, Walter Clement, B.S. (Parm.C.)
Bush, Charles William, B.S.A.
Campbell, George, B.L.
Cannon, Calhoun Lillius, M.S.
Cerminara, Angelo, LL.B.
Clark, Robert Peter, LL.B.
Chaney, George Arthur, M.A.
Courtelyou, Townsend, B.S. (E.E.)
Crawford, Willard Goldsworthy, B.A.
Cunningham, Frederick William, Ph.D.
Cunningham, Roger George, B.A.
Davis, Florence Hume, B.A.
Deniston, Luther William, B.A.
Desai, Amritlal C., M.A.
Dieter, William Albert, B.S.A.
Dietrich, Louis Frederick, Agr.G.
Doerflinger, Lillie, B.A.
Douglass, Howard Higby, M.S.
Edwards, Henry Patrick, B.A.
Estey, James Arthur, Ph.D.
Everett, Benjamin Bryan, M.S.
Falge, Ottmar John, LL.B.
Feit, Victor Emanuel, Ph.G.
Field, Albert Martin, Agr.G.
Finner, Paul Frederick, Ph.B.
Fisher, Martin Luther, M.S.
Fletcher, Clark Robinson, LL.B.
Ford, Stella Eudora B.A.
Foster, George Henry, B.S.A.
Frost, Harold Guernsey, B.S.A.
Funchess, Marion Jacob, M.S.
Gonia, Thomas Roy, Agr.G.
Gratiot, Mary Anne, B.A.
Grell, Walter Henry, B.A.
Gruhl, Oscar, Ph.G.
Haddow, Winfred Guffin, LL.B.
Halbert, Blanche Lodema, B.A.
Hall, Leland Boylston, M.A.
Hanan, Florence Louise, B.A.
Hanson, Otto Ludwig, B.S. (Med.S.)
Hart, Harry, B.S.A.
Harvey, Vinnie, B.Ph.
Harvie, Robert, Ph.D.
Harwick, Guy Duval, B.S. (E.E.)
Hashimoto, Yoyiyaemon, M.S.
Hodge, Willard Wellington, M.A.
Hodgson, Roberta, M.A.
Hoffmann, Carl Richard, B.A.
Hoffmann, Eugene Robert, B.S. (C.E.)
Holmes, Donald Safford, LL.B.
Holmes, Marion Helen, B.A.
Hornbeck, Stanley, Kuhl, Ph. D.
Hughes, Elmer Howard, B.S.A.
Hunt, Maude Iva, S.M.G.
Igleheart, Austin Smith, B.A.
Ikeda, Menoru, M.A.
Jamieson, John Rodney, B.S. (C.E.)
Jenks, Frank, LL.B.
Jessup, Walter Edgar, C.E.
Johnson, Axel, Ph.D.
Johnson, Alvin Oscar, B.A.
Johnson, J. L., B.A.
Johnson, Russell Martin, B.S. (Med.S.)
Jones, Margery Vining, B.A.
Jones, Montfort, B.A.
Josten, Harriette Margaret, B.A.
Kammlade, Stephen Girard, B.S.A.
Kavanaugh, James Nicholas, Agr.G.
Kawabe, Kesabura, LL.B.
Keirn, Nellie Sutton, M.A.
Heitt, George Wannamaker, M.S.
Kirch, Iya Barbara, B.A.
Kleinpell, Louise Carolyn, B.A.
Kline, Aaron, M.A.
Knudson, Jeanette Louise, B.A.
Kolinsky, Pete Charles, B.A.
Kozarek, Steven Aloizy, B.S. (C.E.)
Kiagh, Stella Marguerite, B.A.
Kroening, Ralph Henry, B.S. (C. E.)
Lawson, Henry Lambert, Agr.G.
Lenroot, Katherine Frederica, B.A.
Leonard, William Ezekiel, M.A.

- Ling, Pyan, B.A.
Little, William Douglas, B.A.
Liverance, Wallace Burt, M.S.
Lloyd, Orson Gunnell, M.S.
Lora, Mariano Romero, C.E.
McGowan, Ray Elmer, B. S. (Phar. C.)
McHenry, John Augustus, Ph.G.
McMahon, Francis Bartholomew, B.S. (Med. S.)
Marsh, Lawrence Kellogg, Agr.G.
Martin, Harriet Genevieve, B.S.A.
Meckell, Robert Bell, Ph.D.
Minch, Frances Eva, B.A.
Moots, Elmer Earl, C.E.
Murphy, Clarence Francis, B.A.
Murphy, Margaret Frances, B.A.
Nelson, Martin Vincent, B.S.A.
Newcomb, Henry Page, B.S.A.
Nuzum, John Weston, B.S. (Med.S.)
O'Brien, John Edwards, Ph.G.
O'Keefe, John Joseph, LL.B.
Pfeil, Paul Francis, Ph.G.
Phelps, Ella, Ph.B.
Phelps, Harold Frederick, B.A.
Pope, Minnie Henrietta, B.A.
Potts, Marian Edith, B.A.
Predmore, James Cleveland, M.S.
Price, Lawrence Marsden, Ph.D.
Ramsdell, Bailey Edwin, B.A.
Raymond, Mary Mercer, B.A.
Reh fuss, Isidor Louis, B.A.
Reinking, Otto August, B.S.A.
Rieth, Pauline Kalher, M.A.
Richards, Forrest Orlow, Agr.G.
Rogers, Howard Herbert, B.S. (ChemC.)
Roehling, Otto Carl, B.S. (Chem. C.)
Roy, Basanta Koomar, B.A.
Russell, Harriet Sophia, B.S.A.
Sanders, Mamie Amelia, B.A.
Schacht, Erwin Arthur, B.A.
Schatz, Walter Phil, Ph.B.
Schneider, Martin Peter, B.S. (C.E.)
Shonat, Archie, B.S. (C.E.)
Schwartz, Nellie Elizabeth, B.A.
Sell, Marguerite, B.A.
Simpson, Olive Mary, B.A.
Sinclair, Alice May, M.A.
Smith, Elizabeth A., M.A.
Smith, Kenneth Loveland, B.A.
Smith, Leon Albert, B.S. (C.E.)
Soergel, Robert John, B.S. (C.E.)
Stafford, William Reuben, B.A.
Starr, William, B.A.
Steele, Martha Maria, B.A.
Stevenson, John Alford, B.A.
Sutton, Luther Francis, B.S.A.
Tendall, Floyd George, B.S. (Med.S.)
Titsworth, Paul Emerson, Ph.D.
Totman, Claire Carlton, B.S.A.
Trautman, Bertha, B.A.
Tsu, Wen-Sheon, B.A.
Tufts, Helen Angeline, B.A.
Velte, Charles Henry, B.L.
Viles, Edith Josephine, B.A.
Wae hler, Edward Francis, Ph.G.
Wahl, Natalie Rice, B.A.
Wallace, Benjamin Bruce, Ph. D.
Ward, Oscar Gardien, Jr., B.S. (M.E.)
Warth, Edward Christian, B.S. (E.E.)