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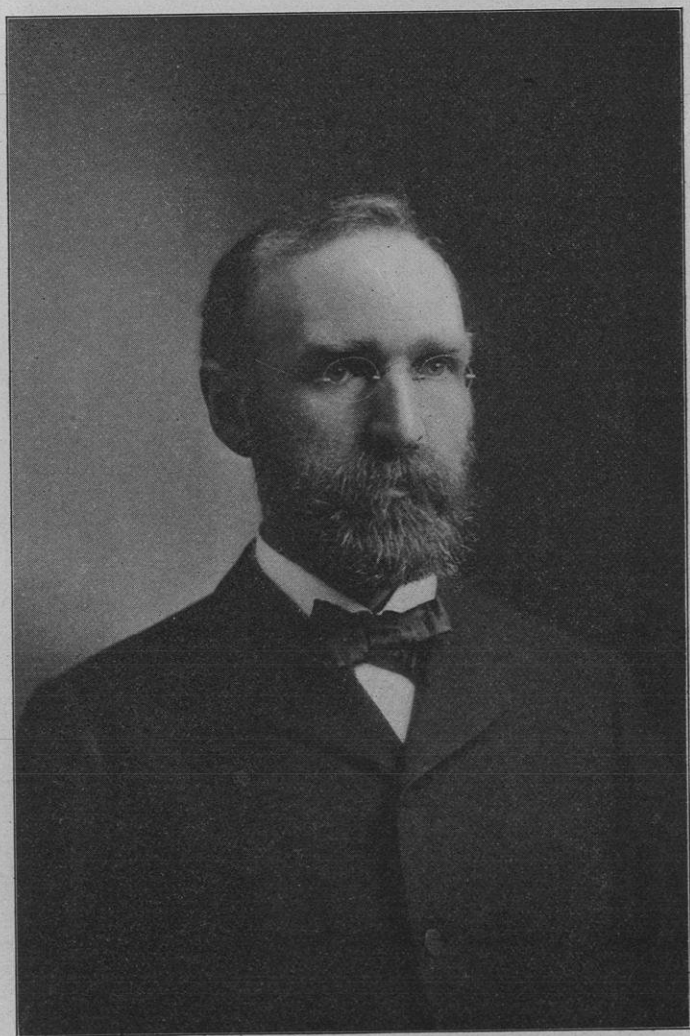
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DR. C. R. VAN HISE.

THE WISCONSIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE.

VOL. IV. APRIL, 1903. NO. 7.

NEW PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Charles R. Van Hise, '79, professor of geology in the University of Wisconsin, was elected president of the university at the quarterly meeting of the board of regents April 21, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Charles Kendall Adams. At the same meeting Dr. E. A. Birge, who has been the acting head of the institution since President Adams was first obliged to give up his work, was granted a six months' leave of absence on full pay.

Dr. Van Hise will assume his new duties at the opening of the next school year, and in the meantime will make a trip to Europe, sailing June 26. The university will thus have been practically three years without a president. Dr. Van Hise is a native of Wisconsin, born on a farm near Fulton, Rock county, in 1857, and was graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1879 and has been connected with the faculty ever since. After completing several scientific and engineering courses, he received the degree of doctor of philosophy in 1892 and since that time has been professor of geology. He has taken rank as one of the most eminent geologists in the world and his writings on his special subjects of study have attracted international attention. Dr. C. K. Leith, '97, was elected by the regents to succeed Dr. Van Hise as professor of geology.

HARVARD AND HER ENVIRONMENTS.

"How large a university is Wisconsin?" This was the question asked me one day in my first year at the Harvard law school by a graduate of an eastern college. Here was my opportunity to test what I had heard as to the ignorance of eastern college men regarding western institutions. "How large do you suppose?" I asked in return. "Oh, about 300 students," was his reply. "Three hundred students!" I exclaimed, "why we have nearly 3,000 students." After he got over his surprise and was able to gather his thoughts he continued: "That's the place where they have such good crews, isn't it? And by the way, isn't that the place where they had that night shirt parade a few years back?" I confessed it was and smiled as I thought: "If the university authorities only knew what a good (?) advertisement that was."

At another time a law case was stated by a professor; the case involved some bank clearances in one of our largest western cities. The student decided the case with the added qualification, "but I don't know whether they have a clearing house in that city," just as though clearing houses were peculiar to the east.

In a recent editorial the Harvard Crimson acknowledged that "Eastern ignorance of the south and west is amazing." Perhaps no one believes the exaggerated tales of Indians running wild or how people all go about armed, while on the other hand, an easterner coming west undoubtedly thinks that we are as ignorant of the east as we think the average easterner is ignorant of the west.

Where to begin and where to end I hardly know. In this brief article I can dwell only in a disconnected manner on those things which are of interest or which struck me as peculiar when I first came to Harvard.

Harvard University, the oldest, largest, and, in many respects, the most historic institution of learning in the United States, is situated in Cambridge, directly across the Charles river from Boston. Although Cambridge is a city of 96,000 people, it contains no first-class hotel and not a single saloon.

And Harvard certainly is a great university; herself rich in great men, she gives every possible opportunity to hear the greatest men in the country; the old associations, the sentiment of 265 years, the atmosphere and culture, the spirit of work in her graduate departments and Harvard herself, make Harvard what she is.

Everyone who comes to Cambridge goes in the "yard." This is a beautiful quadrangle, enclosed by an iron fence, and with many of the dormitories and the administration building forming the sides. Here is Massachusetts Hall, built in 1720, and used as a barracks during the Revolution; here are Hollis (1802) and Stoughton (1805), and at the head of the yard Holworthy (1812) (the money wherewith to build the last two buildings came from a lottery, a method of raising funds approved of by public opinion of that time). Rooms in the yard, and especially those which have at one time or another been occupied by famous men, are much sought after, both because of the nearness to recitation halls, and also because it is the centre of student life. Here the yard concerts are given on spring evenings, and, of course, on class day the owner of a room facing the yard is an envied person.

In the yard also are Wadsworth House (1727), the headquarters of Gen. Washington in 1775, and for a long time used as the home of the college president; Appleton Chapel, where every Sunday evening some famous divine preaches to the students. Each morning prayers are conducted at the chapel, but since 1886 the attendance has been wholly voluntary.

In the delta north of the yard is Memorial Hall, built by alumni in memory of those Harvard students who died during the civil war. One end is known as Sander's Theatre, while the other end serves as a dining hall. Nearly 1,300 students take their meals here and it does not require much of an imagination to picture the noise and confusion when the electric lights go out, or a waiter drops a tray of dishes, or someone violates the rule that "gentlemen will please remove their hats while in the gallery."

Every Thursday, from Thanksgiving to Easter, vespers are held at 5 o'clock at the College Chapel. This is "ladies' day" or "fussing day" and from chapel the young men take their lady

friends to the galleries of Memorial and Randall (another hall run by the university, but on the European plan), to "watch them feed the animals." We below in the hall are meanwhile viewing the "beauty show" in the gallery.

To the northwest are the enormous museums—the world famous collection of glass flowers being of especial interest in these. To the west are the engineering building, the Lawrence Scientific School, the Gymnasium, and nearest the Common, the law building. A tablet here marks the birthplace of O. W. Holmes and another one recalls vividly to mind the frontispiece in Barnes' American School History, for at this place Pres. Langdon led prayer just before the 1,200 continental troops marched to Bunker Hill.

Across the Common are the First Christ church, the famous Washington Elm and Radcliffe college, the women's annex to Harvard. As a rule, Harvard men are strongly opposed to co-education; the only time they count the Radcliffe students is when they are telling how large Harvard is.

Across the Charles is the great athletic field, and there is no more interesting sight than to see a Harvard-Yale football game. The college is so large that the management can afford to look after the student's interest first. All seats are sold by lot—each student having the right to apply for two tickets; then come the graduates and then the general public. So great is the demand and so difficult for the general public to get good seats, that high premiums are always offered, sometimes going as high as \$75 for two seats. The name of each purchaser is recorded and if a student is found selling his ticket, his name is published and he is barred from applying for future contests.

That football crowd is never forgotten. Imagine an enormous Wis.-Mich. crowd, and then double it, for at the last game in Cambridge 36-40,000 people were present. For two hours they have been pouring in at the entrances, dressed snug and warm, but each one displaying somewhere either blue or crimson; a

field of blue on the north, crimson in the other stands. The Harvard cheerleaders are urging their men on and the

“Harvard! Harvard! Harvard!

Rah, rah, rah! Rah, rah, rah! Rah, rah, rah!

Harvard! Harvard! Harvard.”

sweeps across the field of battle. Yale’s smaller number seem to make up in spirit what they lack in numbers and send back in defiance the

“Brek-ek-ek-ex, co-ex, co-ex,

“Brek-ek-ek-ex, co-ex, co-ex,

Ho-up, ho-up, hupo balloo,

Yale, Yale, Yale

Rah, rah, rah, rah, rah, rah, rah, rah, rah,

Yale, Yale, Yale.”

Then comes “Hard Luck for poor old Eli” and Yale answers with her famous “Boola” song. Your interest in the game is shared with your interest in watching the crowd and when you leave, with the cheers ringing in your ears, you realize that perhaps never again will you see so large and enthusiastic a crowd in so small a space. “Harvard indifference” has passed into history and this may be laid directly to the Union. The Union is a very large club house presented to Harvard by Maj. H. L. Higginson, who also gave Soldiers Field. It contains a large living room, magazine and writing rooms, ladies’ and gentlemen’s dining rooms, billiard and pool rooms, barber shop and baths. The college daily is printed in the basement, here the training table is situated, here all the clubs and societies meet; in short, Harvard spirit is being built up for it is the centre of all student activity and general meeting place for all.

Wisconsin, in its proposed new Y. M. C. A. building, could, it seems to me, very profitably copy many of the advantages offered by the Union. What a great boon it would be if the proposed building could be made a meeting place for every committee, club or organization of every kind. At Harvard practically every appointment you make is, “I’ll meet you at the Union.” Even the most conservative Harvard man must admit the great benefit derived from a building of this character. Harvard spirit is a reality now and Harvard indifference has been displaced.

The average Harvard undergraduate finds it hard to understand why a graduate student should not be heart and soul for Harvard and have lost about all his spirit for his alma mater. A Cornell man, at present in the law school, answered this so well with an analogy that I repeat it. He compared the place where you took your undergraduate work to your mother; the place where you took your graduate work to your mother-in-law. And certainly in a struggle between your mother and your mother-in-law, the love for your mother will always prevail; even in a struggle between your mother-in-law and someone else's mother, very often you don't care how badly your mother-in-law is whipped and at times there is even a secret feeling of joy in her defeat.

Let me wander from Harvard for a time and briefly mention some of the peculiarities and interesting places of the vicinity. The newspaper stories of the typical Back Bay child, wearing glasses, reading almost constantly and using long words in her conversation are not much exaggerated. Reading books in the street car is a Boston fad. In the old Faneuil Hall one sees the sign: "Please do not deposit any sputum on the floor;" a fog is often a sea turn, a switch is a turnout, street cars are electrics and railroads are steam cars. Boston has bicycle hospitals where we have repair shops, a State House where we have a Capitol, etc. The ordinances prohibiting screens in "rum-shops," and compelling their closing on Sundays and at 11 p. m. are strictly enforced (this from hearsay, not from personal experience). For a time last year, the enforcement of the old blue laws prevented the purchase of candy or soda water on a Sunday.

Coming into Boston over the Boston and Albany you are landed in South Station, the largest terminal station in the world. On leaving this, you are at once lost in the maze of Boston's crooked streets; turn whichever way you will, you can see but a short distance; in the old part I don't believe that there is a single street straight for a distance of three blocks. Some one has well said: "Boston may be the hub of the universe, but it has rather crooked spokes;" or, as another one put it: "If you think

you know the shortest way to a place, don't take it, for in the end you'll find that to be the longest."

Her street car system is the finest I have ever seen. For gentlemanly employees, facilities and service I have not seen its equal. As all the lines are under one management, with the system of free transfer stations at numerous places, one can ride to any part of Boston or the suburbs for 5 cents. Boston really does a business of a city of 1,500,000 people, for most of the suburbs are not annexed to Boston. With her crooked, narrow streets she has found it necessary to build a subway and for about a mile in the business district most of the cars run underground. There are six large, neat subway stations and it certainly is a great crowd that "seems to be swallowed up by the earth" during rush hours. A curious feature is to see the elevated trains shoot into the subway; at one place, to avoid a grade crossing in the subway, the elevated goes even below the subway—into a sub-subway. You mount the stairs at Dudley St. station and when you come down town you again mount the stairs in order to reach the surface.

The absence of silver dollars is particularly noticeable. Since I came I have handled but three "cartwheels" as they are here termed. I once inquired of a prominent merchant the reason for this and he said: "We get a silver dollar once in a while, but we seldom pass them out for fear of insulting our customers," and this is about true, for when you do get one the merchant offers profuse apologies and you may be sure he has no other change in the store.

Space will not permit me to tell you about the public library, Trinity church, North church, where Paul Revere is supposed to have seen the lanterns, the navy yard, the harbor, the fish wharves, Salem street of "Solomon Levy" fame, and many others too numerous to mention.

But it is from an historical and literary standpoint that Boston and vicinity are perhaps best known. Everywhere one sees tablets marking well known historical places. Here is Bunker Hill and not far away is the beautiful Lexington Green. The walk

along the route the British took in 1775, from the Green to Concord, where

"By the rude bridge that arched the flood,
Their flag to April's breeze unfurled,
Here once the embattled farmers stood
And fired the shot heard round the world,"

is one never to be forgotten.

The old homes of Emerson, Thoreau, Hawthorne and Louise May Alcott may still be seen in Concord, and in the Sleepy Hollow cemetery the plain headstones which mark their last resting places.

As one walks about in Cambridge and sees the homes of Longfellow and Lowell, the many places mentioned in their writings, the place where stood the spreading chestnut tree, etc., one can't help but re-read these familiar poems more understandingly.

Already this article is longer than I had anticipated, but I don't want to close without saying something about the Harvard law school, and I can do no better than quote the following: "A college degree is a necessary requisite for entrance. The success of a football team is not a drawing feature, and little time is afforded for anything other than professional studies, if a man wishes even to graduate, to say nothing of graduating with honor. . . . The probability is, that for comprehensive and thorough instruction in law, there is no law school in this country, if indeed, there is in the world, which is the equal of that of Harvard University, and it is this fact which accounts for its popularity among those who, under equivalent conditions, would seek their legal instruction elsewhere."

And apart from tuition and mileage, one need not necessarily make his expenses greater here than at any western institution, although, living near a large city, the temptation to do so is greater. Board is comparatively cheap, and rooms can be secured from a size so small "that one has to eat condensed food" to a swell suite.

We have a Wisconsin club and our present membership is forty-one. At our recent annual dinner, at which Prof. C. H. Haskins honored us with his presence, thirty-three were present.

The following University of Wisconsin men are at Harvard: A. R. Anderson, '00; A. J. Andrews (grad. student, '01-'02; E. von Briesen, '00; Prof. C. H. Haskins; A. E. Henry, fellow, '99-'00; K. E. Higby, '02; E. A. Hook, '00; M. A. Jacobson, '99; H. R. Lea, '01; Jos. Loeb, '00; W. H. Parker, '02; V. L. Rehn, '97; Grant Smith, '99; C. J. White, '02; A. J. Wyseman, '01.

I shall be only too glad to answer any inquiries from any who are thinking of coming out here. They will find Harvard men splendid fellows to meet, but hard to form an intimate acquaintance with. And if they come, of one thing I can assure them, they will never regret it.

ERNST VON BRIESEN,
U. W., '00; Harvard law, '03.

A DAY IN SCOTLAND.

Busk ye, busk ye, my bonny, bonny bride;
Busk ye, busk ye, my winsome marrow;
Busk ye, busk ye, my bonny, bonny bride,
And think nae maer on the braes of Yarrow.

Had this sad plaint been Yarrow's sole association with song; were no other vision to rise upon the imagination at the sight of this romantic stream than that of beauty disconsolate at its cruel affliction, this classic river would still be a holy place to the heart and mind of every pilgrim of feeling. But the burdens of ten centuries of minstrelsy echo in its cadenced falls; the breezes that sigh across its pastoral quietness seem to whisper of the heritage of its hills and even the gore of the dread days of the feud and the fight seems yet to linger and impart a darker hue to the heather that clothes their sides.

From Melrose to Moffat! The trip between these two points affords one of the richest days of an entire European outing, including, as it does, a view of the entire length of the Yarrow, with a score or more of other historic places.

There is practically but one satisfactory way of seeing the Yarrow. As yet the sanctity of this region, hallowed by a most

romantic past, has not been violated by the screech of the iconoclastic locomotive. The searching feet of change have not yet found out this lovely nook and the fairies that sport o' nights about the Grey Mare's Tail doubtless look out upon the same scenes they beheld centuries ago. Consequently the tourist, not otherwise provided, must either walk or subject himself to the mercies of the imperious scarlet-coated coachmen that ply a genteel brigandage between points of interest. But if he possess a bicycle what independence and joy are his.

There were two of us that left Melrose on our wheels in the dew of a bright July morning. We had bade a reluctant adieu to the famed old abbey, which, in the wizard's dictum, to be seen aright the tourist must view by the pale moonlight. We found the ruins of this architectural dream clothed in abundant ivy and surrounded by beautiful blue and golden flowers and a carpet of such lovely grass as one seldom sees outside of Scotland. A sweet, tender melancholy pervaded our minds as we proceeded on our way, our reveries being dispelled when about three miles further on we came upon a group of coachmen in the midst of a deep wood. We were at Abbotsford, though no glimpse was yet to be had of the fantastic pile the famed wizard built according to the fancies of his exuberant genius. Locking our wheels together by the roadside and giving the frowning Jchus a menacing look, we plunged down through a walled pathway right to the back door of Abbotsford. The Tweed shone beautiful in the brilliant morning sunshine, the birds twittered sweetly and nature and art had combined to beautify the surroundings; yet in the presence of that colossal heap a feeling of sadness weighed upon us, for what was the association of Abbotsford with its great master but those of arduous and unremitting toil that was not to end till the great and teeming brain broke beneath the awful tension.

We saw the great romancer's study, preserved as he left it, his library, his numerous pipes, his chair, desk and pen, and a glimpse through the window revealed the shining meadow and the river Tweed. In the second story of the study, which contains a rotunda, is the sleeping room whence the poet could steal to or

rise from undisturbed. Then there are great collections of armor, and numerous gifts from friends.

One object in this treasure trove to the literary enthusiast appeals to tears for its tragic memory, the chest that figured in the painful tale of the Mistletoe Bough.

The mistletoe hung in the castle hall,
The holly branch shone on the old oak wall,
And the baron's retainers were blithe and gay
And keeping their Christmas holiday,
The baron beheld with a father's pride
His beautiful child, young Lovell's bride;
While she with her bright eyes seemed to be
The star of the goodly company.

Who does not know the old, sad story, how on a merry Christmas day the beautiful daughter of the castle played hide and seek with Lovell, her young husband, and disappeared. The most thorough search of distracted love failed to discover her, and the husband grew prematurely gray and bent under the terrible grief that shattered him. Finally in his old age she was given back to him, but with another blow almost as terrible as the first, he finding her whitened skeleton in an oaken chest in which she had locked herself on that tragic Christmas so long before. How sweetly sad the interest still clings about this tale of yester time.

Leaving Abbotsford we push on through woodland ways along the paradise Tweed to the historic town of Selkirk, where Scott was a justice of the peace and where his statue adorns the market; where Burns wrote a poem,* and where Wallace was made governor of Scotland. After dinner we set out for Ettrick bridge along the beautiful forest-roving river of the same name, but crossing too soon we became lost in the Ettrick forest hunting grounds of the Duke of Buccleugh, whose attendants, with two score of hounds, we had just met. After considerable wandering about in the wood, during which time we scared up much game of the smaller variety, such as pheasants and hares, we finally came out at the beautiful country home of William Stang, the Philipphaugh house, near the scene of the battle of Philipphaugh.

Here, too, we struck the Yarrow, almost at its junction with the Ettrick, and one prayer of childhood had been granted.

Shortly afterward my companion's wheel became clogged with mud and he took off the chain to wash it in a cool spring bubbling up by the roadside. For this accident I blessed him a thousand times, for it was while he was engaged in this occupation that I discovered the little wayside cottage in which Mungo Park, the early African explorer, was born. One of the childhood heroes of the writer, how memory's floodgates opened at this unexpected discovery! Again he sat a youngster in the little, old school house, poring over the adventurous tales of this early explorer of the dark continent, little thinking he should one day stand in the house wherein his hero was born. The little one-story stone cottage is now roofless and deserted and falling to decay, but a stone in the wall bears this inscription:

"Mungo Park, born 10th Sept., 1771. Killed at Boussa, on the Niger, Africa, 1805. Foulshiels, 1888."

Just below the road before the cottage the Yarrow was singing a song of happiness over its pebbly bed and we asked ourselves, why did Park leave the lovely Yarrow to die by savage hands so far away?

But coincident with the discovery of this shrine to venture-loving boyhood was another almost as dear in that of Newark castle, the scene of the Lay of the Last Minstrel. This castle, now immortalized by the magic of song, stands just across the singing Yarrow from the birthplace of Mungo Park, a roofless ruin, eloquent with memories, over which the wizard has cast the immortal glamour of his song. All that now remains of this haunt of old-time gayety is a massive square tower, unroofed and decaying, surrounded by an outward wall, defended by round flanking turrets. But one looks in vain for the fabled cot of the harper on Newark's Green, where, in his closing years, he would beguile the traveler with circumstances of chivalry.

While noble youths the strain to hear
Forsook the hunting of the deer,
And Yarrow, as he rolled along,
Bore burden to the Minstrel's song.

With a sigh, we turned away from this deserted scene of former gayety, and on we ride up the whole length of the famed Yarrow to still St. Mary's loch. A deep, calm revery seemed to settle upon us to see the celebrated stream we had so long wished to behold and we marveled not that Wordsworth, Scott and Hogg should have celebrated its beauty in verse. Majestic, heather-clad hills, flecked with pine groves and dotted with sheep, line its banks, and at intervals on the highest points loom up, like great milestones, monuments to martyred Covenanters. This stream, so famed in border balladry, dwindles at times almost to a shallow rivulet and in some meadows is almost level with its smooth, green-nibbled banks. We pass the Gordon Arms, a one-story stone wayside inn, a favorite haunt of the Ettrick shepherd and where he had his last meeting with his beloved Walter Scott, and where the latter is said to have pointed out to the shepherd the disappointing rewards of song as Hogg says in the *Queen's Wake*:

O, could the bard I loved so long
Reprove my fond aspiring song,
Or could his tongue of candour say
That I should throw my harp away,
Just when her notes began with skill
To sound beneath the southern hill,
And twine around my bosom's core,
How could we part forevermore!
'Twas kindness all, I cannot blame,
For bootless is the minstrel's flame,
But sure a bard might well have known
Another's feelings by his own.

Glimpses of stream and brae, abbey and covenanters monument alternate as you bowl merrily on up the shut and silent valley. The stillness is almost painfully profound, for of all celebrated vales of earth, this is perhaps the least profaned by publicity. On the road of a dozen miles you may not meet as many travelers and the occasional flock of sheep that send down their "baa! baa!" from the hills above you, are unattended by shepherd or collie. Evidence of man's presence in the past, however, is furnished by the long stone walls that wind serpent-like about and over the hills

till they seem lost in the sky and which now serve to confine the bleating denizens of the heathery slopes.

The first glimpse of St. Mary's loch is disappointing, so small is this historic sheet of water. But pass not by in haste, traveler, would you know the wealth of tradition and lore that cluster about it. Here in the hillside above the beautiful macadam road that has paralleled the Yarrow the entire way, the softest of heather invites to recline. Looking across the loch you behold in quaint rustic setting the little cottage of Tibbie Shiels, associated with memories of Christopher North, Wordsworth, De Quincey and a host of other radiant spirits that came for rest and inspiration to this peaceful place and made its traditions richer by their coming.

Visions of that stout, worthy William of Deloraine, rise to view here amid the scenes of his depredation as one sees the green mounds that cover chapel and castle. For when in the words of The Lay the baron went on a pilgrimage

And took with him the elfish page
To Mary's chapel of the Lowes

to make the offering he had sworn to make "beside our Ladye's lake" he came here. But the Lady of Branksome, his enemy, gathered a band

Of the best that could ride at her command
The trysting place was Newark Lee,
Wat of Harden came thither swain,
And thither came John of Thirlestane
And thither came William of Deloraine.

all of whom lived within a few miles of here, though Branksome was twenty miles away.

They were 300 spears and 3;
Thro Douglas burn up Yarrow stream,
Their horses prance, their lances gleam,
They came to St. Mary's Lake ere day,
But the chapel was void and the Baron away;
They burned the chapel for very rage
And cursed Lord Cranston's goblin page

Passing around to the west side of the lake we came upon a great pedestal of stone set in a pretty clump of pine trees overlook-

ing the lake and on which sits the Ettrick shepherd, crook in hand, his faithful dog looking tenderly up into his large, kindly face. The corners of the monument are appropriately adorned with rams' heads and its sides with verses from the poet, among them :

Oft had he viewed as morning rose
The bosom of the lonely lowes,
Oft thrilled his heart at close of even,
To see the dappled vales of heaven,
With many a mountain, moor and tree,
Asleep upon still St. Mary.
At evening fall in lonesome dale,
He kept strange converse with the gale,
Held worldly pomp in high derision,
And wandered in a world of vision.

Hogg lies buried on his beloved Ettrick, but a few miles away, where a great monument was also erected to his memory some years ago.

If you are hungry you need not go around to Tibbie Shiel's for a meal, though houses are scarce in this sequestered hollow. Near the Hogg monument stands a pretty and comfortable house where the wayfarer can have his wants supplied, though this is not a public house. The woman in charge will tell you that tourists are not numerous enough to St. Mary's to be greatly noticeable.

It takes but a moment to creep over the rim of the cup in which St. Mary's nestles and you are plunging down at once among the Braidlaw hills on a road laid at an angle of almost 45 degrees. You are not prepared for the stupendous change and adoration and awe bow down your spirits in an instant. High up on either side and right at hand rise these majestic hills till they seem to kiss the very face of heaven. So close at hand and so steep are they that the brain reels in the attempt to scale their dizzy heights with the eye. They seem ready to fall upon your very head. But most impressive of all and what gives the beholder a lingering agony of fear, in spite of the entire absence of any danger, is the rich carpet of green that sags, so to speak, down the mountain sides and seems to be sinking down, slowly, slowly before your very eyes, ready to bury you the next instant. It is in fact the sagging of the soil, but the rich folds have probably been arrested

for centuries. High above you daring sheep that seem mere specks, send down their clear calls from their heathery haunts, and silvery rivulets that lace even these steep slopes unite below you and form a feverish stream that gurgles and tinkles forever amid the otherwise oppressive silence and solitude.

A little farther down and you come suddenly upon the Grey Mare's Tail, a picturesque cataract in the hillside, rich in tradition as the haunt and playground of those whimsical folk, the brownies, that have now about disappeared from Scotland.

With the Grey Mare's Tail left behind the fairy world of the Ettrick shepherd gives way to the more interesting realm of Burns. Proceeding on down the valley you come to Craigieburn and Craigieburn wood, the inspiration of one of the Ayrshire bard's sweetest songs. Where the Craigieburn crosses under your road in the thick shaded wood it is but a rippling cascade in the steep hillside, practically lost to view by the overarching underbrush. Up the hillside near its source dwelt Peggy Allison, for half a twelvemonth one of the divinities of the poet and the heroine of more than one sweet song. On the other hand in the valley below lies Craigieburn wood proper, a sweet, level little grove of pine and oak that shines resplendent in the setting sun. A little farther down the road is the little cottage where Willie Brewed a Peck o' Maut and where, 'tis said, was held the drinking bout thus celebrated. Then you come to the famous little town of Moffatt, which usually marked the limits of the rambles of Burns in this direction and where many traditions of the poet are still kept alive. Here, too, did our rambles for that rich day end, the richest of all in our whole European experience. We had seen the Ettrick and the Yarrow and nothing could rob us of the rapture of their memory.

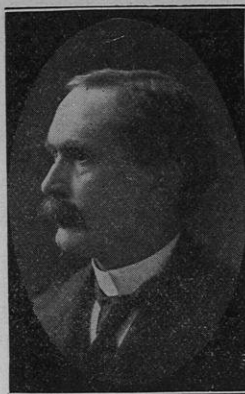
ALBERT BARTON, '96.

JUDGE BARDEEN — A TRIBUTE.

In the early morning hours of the 20th day of March, 1903, as the first faint blush of dawn was painting the eastern sky, the brave and loyal spirit of Charles V. Bardeen passed into eternity. The end was not unexpected to those who, with sinking hearts, had seen the steady progress of disease during the weeks and months preceding his death, but even they were unprepared for so sudden a death, while, to those distant friends who had last seen him in full life and health, it came like a stroke of lightning from a clear sky. I have been asked to write an estimate of the man and his work, but it is hard for me to do so. Not because of lack of material, for the true and beautiful things that may be said of his character and labors are many; not because of lack of appreciation of the man on my own part, for this I have to the full; but from the fact that our relations were so close and I loved him so well that I feel as I write as if I were writing of a loved one of my own family whose untimely death had left a vacancy in my heart never to be filled.

I first met him in September, 1874, when we both entered the law school of the university, then composed of a single class. He was a year my senior in age and somewhat more my senior in practical experience in the world. From the very first day it was evident to us all that he was intensely in earnest in his desire for a legal education. He worked early and late; he had little time or inclination for social intercourse; mere frivolity or trifling excited his contempt. He was here for a serious purpose and he allowed nothing to stand in its way. I do not mean by this that he was unsocial or that he failed in politeness to his classmates, but simply that he made it evident that he had no time to waste in mere amusement. As the year wore on his place in the class became well recognized; it was among the first; not because of remarkable brilliancy or genius, but because of that which was better than mere genius, namely his unremitting labor, his sturdy common sense, his entire reliability and his transparent honesty of

mind and heart. Anything like fraud or overreaching aroused his anger. He could not brook it. He was bluntly honest. I do not believe he ever said one thing to a man's face and another behind his back. Such a character commanded and received universal respect. It was expected among us all when we separated in June, 1875, to begin our professional careers, that he would make his mark in the profession, and that expectation has not been disappointed. He went north and I went south and for years our paths seldom crossed. I knew, however, of his professional progress and



JUDGE BARDEEN.

I rejoiced in his successes. He acquired at once the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens at Wausau. They recognized the same admirable qualities which his classmates had recognized at the law school. Commencing poor and without influential friends it was not long before he stood among the foremost men of his adopted city. Business came to him because of his ability, industry and integrity. People looked in his manly and steadfast countenance and knew that it was an honest countenance; they saw his unremitting industry and they trusted their business affairs with him; they recognized a character that sought justice and right alone and they honored him with public trusts. It was not long before

he was recognized as one of the leading lawyers of his section of the state. He was not gifted with the graces of oratory nor did he spend time with mere rhetoric, yet his speeches, whether addressed to the court, the jury, or a miscellaneous audience, were always effective. He always proceeded directly to the very heart of the subject in hand; he used simple phrases, plain but forceful language, and he appealed directly to the common sense and sober judgment of his hearers, instead of attempting to move their feelings by flowery sentences or poetic images. But he was more than a mere lawyer. Though wedded to his profession he found time to take his part in matters of public interest as well. All movements for the betterment of the community, whether philanthropic or educational in their nature, commanded his sympathy and active support. If not foremost in such movements he was among the foremost; he filled completely the ideal of the large-minded, large-hearted, brainy citizen, ready at all times to put aside for the time mere money getting and place his intellect, his energy and his purse at the service of the public. For years he gave much of his valuable time to the superintendency of the public schools of Wausau and to his energy and farsightedness the present high standing of the school system of that city is largely due.

In 1891 the sixteenth judicial circuit was created and it became necessary for the people to elect a judge. In this situation both bar and people turned to Judge Bardeen and although his political opponents were largely in the majority in the new circuit, he was placed upon the bench enthusiastically and without opposition. He had not lived in that community for seventeen years to no purpose. His life had been an open book, known of all men. His ability had been measured, his industry known and appreciated, his fearless honesty recognized and as a result the people called him unanimously to fill an office which more directly affects the rights, liberties and property of the citizens for good or ill than any other office in the gift of the people. It was a high and well deserved tribute and one which comes to few. It is scant praise to say that he filled the position well. In the discharge of his new duties he consecrated his talents, his industry and his judgment

now matured and ripened by the experience of years. No labor was too great if thereby he might ascertain what the voice of the law was. When satisfied of that he knew no course but to administer it fairly, justly but inexorably with no fear of the result or thought of the possible consequences to himself. He heard patiently, examined carefully, deliberated calmly and decided unflinchingly. He had no favorites to reward, no foes to punish. He was the servant of the law and of the law alone. Such a course pursued by such a man could have but one result and that result was to place him among the very foremost of the trial judges of the state. When his term of office expired he was again chosen unanimously by the people to serve them for another term, but before he had fairly entered upon it Governor Scofield called him to the supreme bench to fill the place made vacant by the death of the lamented Judge Newman. Here he served for five years with the same fidelity, industry and ability which had marked his every step in life. His written opinions contained in eighteen volumes of the reports of this state constitute a memorial to his character and ability more convincing and durable than any which I could write. In these his sturdy common sense, his vigorous English, his straightforward and convincing logic, appear at their best. They will rank well up with the opinions of the state's greatest jurists. He was at the very meridian of his powers. He seemed to have many years of usefulness and honor before him, but death called him all too early. For weeks before his decease he well knew the call had come, but he looked the dread visitor in the face calmly and bravely as he had been accustomed to meet every human trial, thinking more of his beloved family and of the increased labors of his brethren of the bench than of himself. This was characteristic of the man. His generous heart had always been unmindful of himself and responsive to the appeals of the suffering or afflicted. He was even bearing burdens not his own. Now they are all laid down and he is at rest; and while we mourn his untimely death we would not call him back again to take up those burdens even if we could.

On behalf of the law class of 1875, a class of which we were both proud to be members, I inscribe this imperfect tribute to his memory.

J. B. WINSLOW.

EDITORIAL.



So good has been the result of the square in the above space that it is retained for another issue. If marked with a cross it is a reminder of unpaid subscription.

* * *

The spirit of fellowship seems to be growing among Wisconsin alumni. One of them writes to the magazine from Chicago as follows:

"I think that the alumni down here are beginning to get together more than they used to. There is quite a little coterie that lunch together every Monday down town, and they also have quarterly, or at least occasional, dinners which draw out large crowds."

* * *

The magazine has been distributed regularly to all members of the faculty, including instructors and assistants, and if the management has not been notified to the contrary it has been taken for granted that the magazine has been desired and will be paid for.

* * *

The retirement of Senator Stout as president and member of the

board of regents is greatly regretted by the university. In his six years of service he proved a great friend and benefit to the institution.

Let more alumni be heard from. A member of the class of '98 who sends in a number of items says:

"I hope that these few items may be as interesting to other readers of the magazine as similar ones are to me. The magazine deserves the support of every one interested in the university."

* * *

Those whose files of the magazine are not complete can secure the extra copies at 10 cents apiece postpaid, by addressing the treasurer of the association. There is still quite a supply of last year's commencement issue. This issue contains the baccalaureate address, memorials on Dean J. B. Johnson and Prof. E. S. Goff, a full report of the exercises of the graduating class, the alumni dinner and reception, and the various class reunions. Stamps may be remitted.

* * *

The most notable of recent events in Stanford history was the announcement made by Dr. Jordan at the alumni dinner in

San Francisco that Mrs. Stanford contemplates transferring the active management of the university to the board of trustees in the immediate future. Such action is a fit part of the remarkable administration of the university's interests during the years while she has acted as the board. No change in the hitherto successful policy of the institution is contemplated.

There are still a large number of alumni who have as yet not sent in the \$1 payment for their dues and subscription. If they did not wish the magazine they should have notified the management at once, and returned the copies received. It is hoped in time to have the great majority of alumni on the list and that college loyalty will be shown in this manner.

NOTABLE HONORS FOR ALUMNI.

In consequence of the death of Justice C. V. Bardeen, '75. of the supreme court of Wisconsin, judicial honors have come to two other alumni. Robert G. Siebecker, '78, law, '80, has been elevated to the supreme bench to succeed Judge Bardeen and E. Ray Stevens, '93, law, '95, has been appointed by Gov. La Follette judge of the ninth judicial circuit to succeed Judge Siebecker. Both have taken up their new responsibilities. Judge Siebecker was first elected to the full term of ten years on the supreme court beginning the first Monday in January next, and was then appointed by Gov. La Follette to fill out the unexpired term of Judge Bardeen until that time. A sketch of Judge Stevens appears in the article on the law college in this issue.

Judge Siebecker is a native of Sauk county, and was graduated from the university in 1878, and finished in the law course two years later. He was city attorney of Madison from 1886 to 1890 was

appointed by Governor Hoard in 1890 to fill the vacancy on the circuit bench caused by the death of Judge Alvah Stewart, and has held that position ever since. He was married to Miss Josephine La Follette, a sister of Gov. R. M. La Follette, '79. The selection of Judge Siebecker to the supreme bench of the state is received with satisfaction by the present members of that tribunal.

"The election of Judge Siebecker to the supreme bench," said Justice J. E. Dodge, "is highly gratifying to the former members of that court. While the justices can't expect their preferences to seriously affect the selection of their colleagues, they are deeply interested in the personnel of a new member with whom must necessarily arise very intimate relations, both personal and official; in whom it is unavoidable that we impose great confidence, and with whom we are to share the labor of the approximately 400 cases which are to be decided yearly. So it is very pleasant to be able to say sin-

cerely after the fact, that the selection is highly gratifying to all. He is no stranger personally or mentally. His judicial work has come before the court for many years, and all that work justifies full confidence that what he is now to do will be thoroughly, intelligently and conscientiously done, as his personal character is assurance that the intimacy of contact will be agreeable. He is welcomed very cordially. It is the condensed commentary on Judge Siebecker's practical, judicial ques-

tions to note that, when this sudden call came for him to step out of the circuit court, where he had presided many years, and which yields to no other circuit in the complexity or magnitude of the questions daily pressed on the judge for consideration, there was no single undecided matter to delay him. Not only every case but every motion had been methodically taken up, considered and decided instead of being left lingering as a possible obstacle to other business."

THE LAW SCHOOL.

The opening of the collegiate year of 1902-3 witnessed some distinctive changes in the personnel of the faculty of the college of law. Upon the acceptance of the office of chancellor of the law department of the University of Iowa, by Associate Dean Gregory, at the close of the spring term of 1902, the authorities in charge of the college of law, either through inability or inattention, failed to secure a new instructor to resume Mr. Gregory's work, and, as a result, the increased work, together with the increased classes, fell upon a decreased number of the faculty with results to both the faculty and the students that were not at all desirable. As a consequence, the work in the college of law for the year 1901-2 was marked throughout with the unmistakable mark of incompleteness, owing to the too great amount of work placed upon the

shoulders of a decreased faculty. Subjects could not be given a requisite amount of time, investigations could not be carried out in sufficient detail, and even the increased zeal and attention of the professors failed to fully cover the deficiency. This fact became so apparent to both teacher and pupil that a change in the number of the faculty was inevitable, under the existing conditions.

With the exodus of the year of 1901-2, the law school suffered another loss in the instructing body in the resignation of Professor Andrew A. Bruce, who retired to assume control of the law department of the University of North Dakota. This left the faculty roll reduced to five, as compared with a regular roll of seven two years before. To continue adequate work under such conditions was plainly out of the question. It was entirely obvious to those

in authority that even the doubling of the work on the part of both the instructors and the students would not permit the necessary amount of work to be carried on, when the corps of instructors was so meagerly limited, and it was clearly seen that in order to maintain the law school at its former high standard of efficiency, at least two additional instructors must be secured. Such a determination on the part of the law school authorities, when it is considered that the law school is the only college of the university to be self-supporting, and at the same time is the department that is able to receive but the barest pittance in the form of appropriations, was, to say the least, entirely commendable.

At the opening of the collegiate year of 1902-3, the corps of instructors at the law school was once more increased to seven. The old instructors remaining were Gen. E. E. Bryant, dean of the faculty, and Professors John M. Olin, Robert M. Bashford, Burr W. Jones, and Howard L. Smith. The two new instructors were Profs. Eugene Allen Gilmore, and E. Ray Stevens, of Madison.

Professor Gilmore came to the University of Wisconsin in the fall of 1902, bringing to his work a young and vigorous intelligence, and a preparation in the branches of the law especially commendatory to himself, and of as equally great benefit to the university. He is a native of Nebraska, being born there in 1872.

He received his early college education at De Pauw University,

Indiana, graduating from that institution with high honors, in 1893, and with the degree of bachelor of arts. He then attended the law department of that university but shortly after entering, he received an offer from the prominent firm of lawyers, headed by A. L. Mason, of Indianapolis. While in the employ of this firm, he continued his law studies, and while in entire charge of the routine work of the office, he managed, by close application and hard work, to fit himself for the state bar examination and in 1895 he was admitted to practice in Indiana. Not content, however, with such a preliminary education as would have sufficed for most young men at the threshold of a career, he entered the graduate school of Harvard, and studied in that department for one year, and then upon entering the law school, he was graduated therefrom in 1899, with a high reputation and standing as a careful and assiduous student. Immediately upon his graduation, he began the active practice of the law in Boston, Mass., and continued such practice until his acceptance of his present position at the University of Wisconsin. While in practice in Boston, Mr. Gilmore was active in city politics, and was chosen secretary of the public school association, a non-partisan educational society. Mr. Gilmore's practical experience in the practice of law, while somewhat brief in time, was remarkable for the amount and character of the litigation with which he was connected. Prominent among other

cases, he was junior counsel in the well known case of Connel vs. the County of Middlesex, a case involving about \$300,000, and relating to the breach of a contract by the municipal corporation. Equal in importance with this case was the case of *In Re Amerman Estate*, in which the counsel opposing Mr. Gilmore was the Hon. L. A. Watrous, prominently mentioned for the republican nomination for governor of Pennsylvania. In both of these cases the outcome was decidedly favorable to Mr. Gilmore's client.

Since Mr. Gilmore's advent to the college of law, he has won the respect of the students by his manly straightforward attitude toward them, and the work in his classes at present marks him as peculiarly well fitted for the position to which the college of law authorities have seen fit to elect him.

Hon. E. Ray Stevens, now Judge Stevens, and professor of criminal law and damages in the college of law, was born in Barrington, Ill., June 20, 1869. When eight years of age, his parents removed to Wisconsin. Mr. Stevens' early education was received in the public schools of Janesville, and he was graduated from the high school of that city. His legal education was obtained at the university of Wisconsin, and he graduated from the law department in 1895. Immediately upon his graduation he associated himself with Hon. Burr W. Jones in the practice of law in the city of Madison, and some of the most important litigation in the state

has been carried on by this firm. Mr. Stevens throughout his university course showed remarkable ability in his classes, and was known throughout the university as a young man of more than ordinary intellectual ability. In his senior year he was a member of the winning joint debate team of Athena, against Hesperia, his associates being Hubert E. Page, now of Chicago, and James M. Johnston, now dead. On graduation he visited Europe and wrote for several newspapers a series of articles on Problems of Government that attracted universal attention. Mr. Stevens has been active in politics since his admission to the bar, and became very widely known throughout the state by the preparation and proposing of the celebrated Stevens primary election bill, which was so much in evidence at the last session of the legislature. Elected to the assembly from the Madison district in 1900, he declined to run for re-election in 1902, principally on account of business interests. In April, 1903, Mr. Stevens was appointed judge in the circuit court to succeed Judge Siebecker, elected to the supreme bench of the state. This appointment by Governor La Follette has met with unanimous approval and is a most fitting testimonial on the part of the public in general, to the respect, and esteem with which Mr. Stevens is viewed by his fellow members of the bar. The law school is to be congratulated upon the engagement of Mr. Stevens as a member of its faculty roll, and during the time that he has been

engaged in the work in the law department, he has shown himself most capable and painstaking, and it is not too much to say that the quality of work carried on in his classes compares very favorably with the work of any other class in the law school. Mr. Stevens was married to Miss Kate L. Sabin, '93.

It is learned since the preparation of this article that Mr. Stevens will be unable to continue his work in connection with the law department, owing to his election to the office of circuit judge. This is a matter of sincere regret to the law school and faculty, and, while we congratulate Mr. Stevens in his deserved honor, yet we feel that it will be difficult for the faculty to fill the position thus left vacant by him. Dean Bryant will take up the work left by Mr. Stevens until suitable arrangements may be made for an additional instructor.

LAW CLUBS.

The clubs of the college of law form a distinctive feature in the educational life of the university. There is, doubtless, no other part of the course of a law student that is quite so intrinsically helpful and beneficial as the work done in connection with his law club. These clubs are six in number and are of eastern college origin, being modelled somewhat on the same lines as the law clubs of Harvard, the work pursued being very similar in character. The primary object of such clubs is to familiarize the student with the existent methods of practice and pleading at present in vogue in the courts

of this country. The work is carried on in a methodical manner, and only such students are chosen for membership as have shown special aptitude in class and lecture work in the regular law school work. These clubs are entirely under student control, and it is worthy of commendation to observe the careful, earnest, painstaking procedure that is the feature of all the older law clubs. In each club the membership is limited to 18, six being chosen from each class. These members are generally divided into several courts, corresponding to the several courts of the country, with relative powers. A clerk of court is then chosen, whose business it is to form and assign special statements of controverted propositions of law, to certain members in turn, these members occupying the relations of counsel for and against the proposition. The legal phases, together with the findings of fact are then discussed after careful preparation, and the argument heard by an assigned court, who, after a set time, renders a written opinion deciding the case. All these arguments, briefs, decisions, etc., are carefully noted and filed, and in a well regulated club, form a complete and easily accessible history of the previous life of the club. It will be readily seen that such outside work on the part of the student is of much more benefit to him than the same work would be if taken up in the classroom. The element of competition, the absence of pedagogical criticism, the freedom of thought and expression, all tend to make the

effort of the student to accomplish the work assigned all the more earnest, and individual. Shirking is not permitted, and the quality and depth of the argument and research made, are the subject of severe criticism from the various members of the club. This is especially helpful to the student in forming in him the power to withstand criticism, and the habit of careful and exact preparation of his work. The work assigned is strictly confined to legal study, and the course and tenor of the preparation is thus kept within comparatively limited lines. This narrowness of scope is, in itself, conducive to exactness and care of detail, and it would be safe to assert that nowhere in the university, certainly nowhere in the society and literary bodies of the university, can be found as competent, intelligent discussion of intricate and difficult subjects, as is found in one of these limited, voluntary, "self educational" associations. The popularity of these clubs has been rapidly on the increase of late years. Up to 1901-2, the law clubs were only two in number, but so great has been the demand for membership in them that three new clubs have been organized within the last two years. As each club is composed of 18 members it means that 90 members out of an enrollment of nearly 300 enrolled in the law school are voluntarily taking up additional work in order to better prepare themselves for the future practice of their chosen profession. The "hill" and engineering departments have sometimes pro-

fessed to feel aggrieved because of the extra arduous labors heaped upon them, while, in their opinion, the law student was especially favored. Without discussing the relative merits of the law, "hill" and engineering curricula, and placing them on an equal basis, as it is reasonable to suppose they already are, it would be interesting to note if one-third of the students in either the "hill" or engineering departments are voluntarily going outside of their required courses, and are taking up new and special work, involving the expenditure of much extra time and increased labor. The law clubs now in operation in point of age are the Luther Dixon, Andrew A. Bruce, John Marshall, Chancellor Kent and E. E. Bryant.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

The club review in this paper must not lead the reader to confound the law clubs with the law school literary societies. These societies are a separate and distinct part of the life of the law school. Into them come the best products of the "hill" societies, bringing with them years of experience in society work, and as a direct result the personnel of the law school literary societies is easily superior to the societies of any other department. The work engaged in is similar, save that the questions discussed are broader and less technical, while the debates themselves are carefully and concisely worked out and presented. The results of these efforts have been specially apparent in the recent competitive debates held to secure representa-

tives for the intercollegiate debates, when it is noticed that out of six law society men in competition, four succeeded in making the teams chosen. On account of this factor in the choosing of debating teams, it was the law societies that stood firm in their demand for a competitive system of choosing intercollegiate debaters, as against any plan of a delegate system, because of the fact that in the latter scheme individual merit stood absolutely no show for representation on a debate, unless the "combination" saw fit to champion it. The membership of the law societies approximates 80, being thus somewhat less than the total number of students enrolled in the law clubs.

Altogether considered, the law clubs and literary societies of the law school, are a most effectual answer to the question as to the retrogression of the law school. If it be true that the law school

has receded from any of its former high standard, as some wilfully or accidentally informed people profess to believe, then how sad must be the condition of the other departments associated with the law school, when it is noticed that in nearly every contest of whatever sort in which the law school and the other departments are associated the law school is a most material factor.

The earnestness of this society and law club work, the intense rivalry for membership, the low limit of membership and the high requirements in the line of preparation and study, all conclusively show that the spirit dominating the student body of the college of law is no less strong, is no less loyal to the university, is no less high in standard and in training, than it has been during the past history of the college of law of the University of Wisconsin.

S. W. RICHARDSON.

THE ATHLETIC SITUATION.

In order to give the alumni who take the magazine direct information regarding Wisconsin's representatives on the track, field and water for the coming season, the athletics editor has asked the coaches for brief letters regarding their men and prospects. These letters follow and serve to show very clearly just what is being done. Their preparation represents a sacrifice of valuable time by Messrs. O'Dea, Kilpatrick and

Bandelin, which should be appreciated by all who read them, for these gentlemen are right in the midst of their busiest work and scarcely have time to attend to their official correspondence.

BY COACH O'DEA.

If I were not of a very sanguine temperament, all that I am about to write would be tinged with a very deep blue. But like all men whose occupation takes them a

great deal upon the water, I look beyond the period of a white-capped lake that now prevails, and hope for the calm that must surely come. The freshmen were getting along nicely in the pair-oared boats; so nicely that I had intended launching them for a try in the eights about the 14th inst.

Orders were issued for the candidates to remain and continue practice during vacation, and it is fortunate that we did so, because we have not dipped an oar since the 11st inst. A series of north-east winds have kept the lake so rough that it has been absolutely impossible to row. Had we been able to practice, the freshmen would undoubtedly have been tried in the eights, but this long enforced idleness may interfere, and if the weather is at all suitable, it will take a few days to decide if they have forgotten all they knew.

With the freshmen it is always wise to "make haste slowly" and with this freshman crew in particular. The idea has been to give them all the time possible to thoroughly learn the rudiments of the sport, so that less detail work will be necessary when they attempt to row the shells.

The freshman material is from a physical standpoint very good. There are more men of average weight, strength, and I might add skill, in this class than any other except the '03 squad which furnished a winning crew in the east in 1900. And this squad compares favorably with that illustrious "bunch."

It is probable that the freshmen will be asked to row a series of pair-oar races over a short course of three quarters of a mile before they are transferred to the eights.

Of the 'varsity there is very little to say at this time, except that they are working regularly at a slow pace, and during all of last week the work was exceedingly rough. This is accounted for by the fact that there are so many inexperienced oarsmen in the boat, added to which they have had very little coaching on body form. Sawyer, the coxswain, has had orders to watch only the blades for "time," and not to pay any attention to the body swing. Their last row on Saturday, the 11st inst., was a great improvement over their former attempts. The boat was kept on a fairly even keel and the time and finish were also greatly improved. From an early forecast it would appear that Wisconsin will have a very neat-appearing crew in June. Whether they will have the necessary strength and endurance to maintain speed for a hard four-mile row is a matter that can only be determined by practice rows over the course.

From last year's crew we have McComb, st.; Gaffin, 7; Jordan, 6; Stevenson, 4; and Mather, 3; a good nucleus to build around. We lose by graduation, Gibson, 5; and Steere, 2. Moffatt, bow, is in college, but pressure of work will prevent him trying this year. Mather has not worked with the squad as yet, but is doing light work in the gymnasium. He ex-

pects to have his work arranged so that he can be out regularly from now on.

The present order of the 'varsity is: Bow, Christman; 2, Quigley; 3, Miller; 4, Stevenson, capt.; 5, Dean; 6, Jordan. 7, Gaffin; St., McComb; cox, Sawyer.

The John Day is undergoing extensive repairs and it is hoped that the boat will be launched about the 22d inst.

The training table for 'varsity candidates will be started on the 26th inst. with eight or ten men. Freshmen candidates will be taken to the table one week later.

Madison, April 17.

BY COACH KILPATRICK.

With the Philadelphia relay team and the rest of the regular track team candidates, business management and crew subscriptions to look after, I can hardly find time to write anything intelligible about track athletic prospects. In fact, I have not found time to figure on the prospects, I have been so busy with present duties. It is evident already, however, that the team will be only average. This is due chiefly to the fact that so few good new men have entered to fill the places left vacant by graduations, and other losses. Todd, Wheeler and Bertke are the only freshmen who are making any showing and I doubt if more than one of these men has a chance to score in the conference meet.

Briefly the men who will take care of the different events are indicated below. In the sprints we have Poage, Hayden and

Wheeler. Poage will be used in the sprints and quarter in all the qual meets and looks good for first or second in these meets, but in the conference event he will probably be saved for the quarter. Wheeler is strong in the 220. Daniells and Breitreutz will take care of the half and should pretty near run one, two, wherever they start, if fit. Both have been sick this winter and are not yet in form. Keachie and Post will run in the mile and McEachron and Hahn in the two-mile. The loss of Smith in the latter event was a serious one.

In the field events we are not so strong as on the track. The loss of both Koch and Hueffner leaves us without a man for the broad jump. Findlay, the freshman football player, is about the best candidate for the event and bids fair to develop into a good man, in time. Abbott and Todd will be the best in the high jump and should do 5:10. Glynn is good for 40 feet in the shot, but is the only man who is making any showing in the event. In the hammer Long has been doing around 140 feet and should improve somewhat on this. Bertke is also developing rapidly in this event and I expect he will do 125 feet or more before the season ends. He, with Glynn and Watson, will also look after the discus throw. Bertke is averaging about 108 feet now, but Watson has not struck his last year's form yet. We also look weak in the pole vault. In fact we have no one working for the event who can do anything in it, though I expect Juneau to come

out. He ought to do 10:08 or better and this would get points in some of the dual meets. In the hurdles, Saradakis, who was third in the high hurdles last year, is about the only good man trying and he has not yet shown his last year's mettle, but will probably do better outdoors.

The four-mile relay team which will represent Wisconsin at Philadelphia the 25th inst. is causing me the greatest concern owing to the fact that Hahn and Breitkreutz, two of our strong men, are sick and really not in shape to train. Hahn is threatened with abscesses in his ears and Breitkreutz is weak from sickness. Both may have to quit training at any time. McEachron, Post and Keachie are in good shape, but are not finding their speed very rapidly. The weather has been a handicap.

On the whole the track team looks fairly well balanced and I hope to have them make a good showing in the dual meets, but cannot see much to hope for in the conference event. The men are all fighters, however, and time alone can show just how good they are.

Madison, April 17.

FROM COACH BANDELIN.

Coach Bandelin found his time so completely taken up as to be unable to prepare a regular forecast of the season, but was able to indicate briefly the material at hand and his criticism of the men. The team as now made up (April 17th) is: Leahy, catch; Lewis, pitcher; Borreson, first base;

Bray, second base; Hoeltz, third base; A. Bandelin, shortstop; Muckelston, left field; Gates, center field; Persons, right field. Richardson and Mueller will alternate with Lewis in the box, though the Chicago freshman is first choice, which indicates the quality of his work, Richardson being a veteran of three years' experience, while Mueller, as a freshman last year, was a star. Zieprecht, another new man, has been doing fairly well and will undoubtedly get a chance in some of the games. It will be noticed that Captain Ware is not in the "line-up." He has a condition and will not be permitted to play until it is removed. As he is the best college first baseman in the west and the heaviest hitter on the team, his loss is a serious one. It is worthy of note that when a man falls behind in his work at Wisconsin he is quietly dropped without any ado or pharasaical horn-tooting. When he sets matters right he is permitted to play. It is not felt necessary to exploit the virtue of the faculty in enforcing the plain letter of the rules. In the present case it is now "up to" Captain Ware. Bush, who would be the regular choice for third base, is laid up with a wrenched knee, but hopes to get into the game soon.

The bad weather has been a great handicap to the team in practice. When weather conditions permitted any work at all, they got some good practice out of the games with Dubuque, all but one of which the 'varsity won. Rain made necessary the postponement of the Michigan game April

13th and the team opened the college season with the first Beloit game, April 18th, losing to the line city by a score of 8 to 3. Beloit, as usual, has a good team with the clever Morey to pitch, though the venerable Adkins has at last been shelved. The 'varsity will play four games with Beloit, one each with Milton College and Lawrence University, and the games of the inter-university schedule three each with Michigan, Chicago, Illinois and Northwestern. The last two have fine material, while Chicago is fair. If Captain Ware and Brush get back into the game soon, Wisconsin has a fair chance to land at the top, but if these men, especially the former, are kept out long or all the season, Wisconsin's chances will be rather slim.

Next month Coach Curtis will discuss plans and prospects for the football season of 1903.

* * *

The second gymnastic meet—really the first meet of the new Western Inter-Collegiate Gymnastic association—was held in the University of Minnesota gymnasium and resulted in an overwhelming victory for Minnesota. Wisconsin, though represented by a strong team, was a poor second. Pugh made the best showing, winning the contest on the flying rings and scoring several other events. Dr. J. C. Elsom was elected president at the meeting.

The contest next year will be held at Chicago in the new University of Chicago gymnasium.

GEORGE F. DOWNER.

PROGRESS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

FIGURES ON ATTENDANCE.

The university catalogue for 1903 reveals the fact that the total number of students is 2,870, which is an increase of 93 over 1902. The college of letters and science has 1,232 students, this number being an increase of 56 over that of last year. The number of fellows, scholars and graduates in this college is 113, an increase of 3 over last year. Following is the registration in the different classes in the college of letters and science: Seniors, 219, an increase of 8; juniors, 195, a de-

crease of 6; sophomores, 203; freshmen, 286, an increase of 35.

The college of law shows a slight falling off from last year, the total number of students this year being 226 while last year there were 260; the senior class is 70 while last year it was 58; the middle class has 53 as against 79 the former year; the junior class 68 against 81 of last year. The total number of specials and students electing law studies is this year 7 less than in 1902, there being 35 of such students.

A large increase is noted in the

engineering department, about one-fourth more registering in the class of 1906 than in last year's class. The number of seniors in the college of mechanics and engineering is 69, juniors, 86, and sophomores, 132.

The college of agriculture has an increase of 13 over 1902, there being 461 students in that department. Of these 32 are taking the long course, 229 the short course, and 126 the dairy course.

The number of students in the pharmacy department this year is the same as that of last year, 35.

In former catalogues the students in the school of music classified as "academic," have been included in the summary. This year such students are omitted from the list. The number of academic students enrolled in the school of music this year is 126, while last year there were but 96, an increase in the collegiate department of the school of music of 30 students.

The graduating class this year will consist of 367 members.

STUDENT MEDAL WINNERS.

Stock breeders have been very liberal this year in donations of medals to students of the college of agriculture for work during the short course and the stock-judging trip in March. A list of the prizes offered and the students winning them is as follows:

The Rietbrock gold medal, valued at \$50, donated by Fred Rietbrock of Athens, Wis., and awarded to the student showing greatest proficiency in all live stock subjects, was won by Edwin G. Thom, Millborn, Ill.

The Hoard Dairyman silver medal, donated by ex-Gov. Hoard, Ft. Atkinson, Wis., and awarded to the student showing greatest proficiency in judging all classes of dairy cattle, was won by Frank Stark, Randolph, Wis.

The Morgan gold medal, valued at \$25, donated by F. W. Morgan, Beloit, Wis., and awarded to the best student in judging Angus cattle, won by Charles A. Koll, Eau Claire, Wis.

The \$10 medals were won as follows:

The McLay silver medal, by McLay Bros., Janesville, Wis., Clydesdale horses, won by Allan H. Dickson, Madison, Wis.

The Warren silver medal, by F. C. Warren, Fox Lake, Wis., and awarded to the student showing greatest proficiency in judging light horses, won by Edwin G. Thom, Millborn, Ill.

The McKerrow silver medal, by George McKerrow & Son, Sussex, Wis., and awarded to the student showing the greatest proficiency in judging sheep, won by George Brohaugh, Madison, Wis.

The Jones silver medal, by W. A. Jones, Indian commissioner, Washington, D. C., and awarded to the student with the best standing in judging swine, won by Frederick T. Young, Delafield, Wis.

The Gillett silver medal, by W. J. Gillett, Rosendale, and awarded to the student with the highest standing in judging Holstein cattle, won by George Brohaugh, Madison, Wis.

The Scribner silver medal, by F. H. Scribner, Rosendale, Wis., and

awarded to the student showing the greatest proficiency in judging Jersey cattle, won by George R. Williams, Packwaukee, Wis.

The Beirne silver medal, by James H. Beirne, Oakfield, Wis., and awarded to the student showing the greatest proficiency in judging Guernsey cattle, won by Otto J. Hanzilk, Hillsborn, Wis.

The Hill silver medal, offered by C. L. Hill, Rosendale, Wis., for the student showing the greatest proficiency in judging Guernsey cattle, awarded to Frank Stark, Randolph, Wis.

The Underwood prize, in books, offered by C. D. Underwood & Son, Avoca, Wis., and awarded to the student showing greatest proficiency in judging dual purpose cattle, won by Isaac L. Miller, Livingston, Wis.

The Hickhurst medal, by C. D. Rosa, Beloit, Wis., and awarded to the student showing highest standing in all departments of stock judging without winning in any, won by Homer F. Rundel, Livingston, Wis.

SUMMER SESSION.

The summer session of the university is to be a notable one this year. Several famous lecturers, especially in the field of economics, have been engaged. Registrar Hiestand has issued an artistic bulletin containing half-tones of Madison scenery.

VOGEL LIBRARY.

A complete set of the proceedings of the French parliament since 1870 and a choice collection of French works on parliamentary history and procedure, in all

amounting to over 600 volumes, have been placed in the political science seminary. The gift comes from a former benefactor, Mr. Vogel, and is of great value.

ENGINEERING NOTES.

An electrical furnace, a volt meter measuring 100,000 volts, an oscillograph, and other apparatus amounting in value in all to \$8,000, have, within the last few months, been added to the equipment of the engineering department.

At the auditorium of the engineering building, April 14th, H. P. Howland, chairman of the Johnson memorial committee, presented a portrait of the deceased dean. The painting is considered a fine likeness, and will constitute a most appropriate tribute to his memory. It will hang on the walls of the engineering building.

UNIVERSITY APPROPRIATIONS.

It is not definitely known what the university legislative appropriations of this year will amount to. Prof. W. A. Henry, after a trip to Washington, secured a promise of an annual grant of \$1,500 from the federal government for the department of farm mechanics, on the condition that the state legislature appropriate \$2,500. An appropriation for the state experimental association is also looked for.

LECTURES.

Prof. G. C. Comstock recently addressed the Science club on The Arrangement and Extent of the Visible Universe.

U. B. Phillips delivered an illustrated lecture on the plantation system of the ante-bellum South.

Librarian W. H. Dudley lectured on Journeys in Switzerland under the auspices of the Graduate Club.

Mrs. Raymond Brown, of New York, spoke entertainingly at convocation recently on The General Art Theories of Wagner, accompanying her talk with musical illustrations on the piano.

Prof. J. R. Sterrett, of Cornell, gave an illustrated lecture on the Cave Dwellers of Asia Minor, under the auspices of the Archaeological institute.

The newly organized International Club is planning upon lectures by prominent men. Gov. La Follette and Senator Spooner will be asked to speak.

Prof. Paul S. Reinsch lectured at the University of Minnesota April 17, on The Backward Races and European Civilization before the students of that institution. He also attended the convention of the National Municipal League at Detroit, April 24, where he read a paper on Municipal Government in the Philippines. April 14 he lectured before the Historical and Political Science association on The Negro Race and European Civilization.

Prof. R. G. Moulton, of the University of Chicago, addressed the students at convocation April 17, and in the afternoon spoke to the Madison Woman's club on Alcestis of Euripides.

Magnus Swenson, of Madison, lectured before the engineering students April 17, on Beet Sugar Manufacture.

Dr. Iyenaga, the Japanese scholar, has been continuing an interesting series of lectures on Japan and adventures in Persia.

Prof. Creighton, of Cornell, delivered a lecture April 7, under the auspices of the philosophical department, on The Difference Between Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century Ways of Thinking.

Durand Springer, an expert accountant, of Detroit, has been giving a series of lectures to Prof. Monaghan's class in accounting and auditing. Stephen W. Gilman, another expert, of Madison, followed Mr. Springer with a course on the same subject.

Sidney Lee, of the University of Cambridge, England, well known as the editor of the dictionary of National Biography, gave a course of lectures on the literature of the Elizabethan period.

Dr. Paul Shorey, professor of Greek at the University of Chicago, gave a very well received lecture on Realism and Idealism in Greek Literature and Art. The lecture was delivered April 17, under the auspices of the Language and Literature club.

THE ELIJAH.

April 2 the Madison Choral union produced a most successful rendition of Mendelssohn's masterpiece. Jennie Osborn, Helen Hall and Frank Hannah, of Chicago, and Fayette Durlin, of Madison, acted as soloists. Prof. Parker has been highly complimented on the excellence of his chorus. This was his last appearance in connection with the Choral union.

MORE MILITARY DRILL.

Orders from the war department at Washington, will necessitate double work by the university regiments.

GEOLOGY TRIPS.

The geology students took their usual trip around Devil's lake and the dalles, April 15-18.

The advanced students in geology, are studying the copper and iron bearing rocks in the Lake Superior region, under the direction of Profs. C. K. Leith and C. R. Van Hise. The latter has left Madison not to return until next October.

ON THE HILL.

ORATORICAL CONTEST.

C. C. Pease, winner of the preliminary junior exhibition, captured first place in the final contest with an oration on The Mission of Marshall, securing three best marks on thought and style, and second in delivery. His oration was a strong plea for the greatness of John Marshall as a jurist, tracing the lasting influence of his decisions down to the civil and Spanish-American wars. Mr. Pease is a junior in the Hesperian debating society. He participated in the blow-out debate and declamatory contest in his freshman year and won the sophomore open of 1902. His victory secures him a prize of \$100, furnished by the capital city fund, which is exhausted with this year.

The second prize of \$18 went to Arnold L. Gesell, '03, of Athenae. His society, which permanently won the Frankenburger banner, last year, also won the new banner. The subject of Mr. Gesell's oration was The Emancipation of the Children. He accompanies Mr. Pease, as alternate,

to the inter-collegiate contest, which takes place at Minneapolis, May 1.

DEBATES.

At the preliminary debate held to determine the team for the Iowa contest, the following men were chosen: W. J. Hagenah, '03, of Hesperia; Tore Teigen, '03, of Forum; and O. W. Kreutzer, '03, of Olympia. The question for the final debate is the same as that used in the preliminary, namely, "Resolved, that under existing conditions in the United States, a protective tariff system is preferable to a revenue tariff."

The representatives of the U. W. Engineers, and the J. B. Johnson club, having failed to agree on a question, they will not hold their joint debate this spring.

The Nationalization of the Inheritance Tax will be the question for debate with Minnesota. This question was also debated in the preliminary, which resulted in the choice of the following team: M. B. Olbrich, '02, of Columbia; C. H. Stone, '03, of Hesperia, and E. T. Seidenglanz, '04, of Philomathia.

Y. M. C. A. BANQUET.

The university Y. M. C. A. held its annual banquet at Keeley's hall. Covers were laid for sixty members. Prof. F. C. Sharp acted as toastmaster and the following toasts were responded to:

Future opportunities—L. B. Smith.

Aims and Purposes—Prof. M. V. O'Shea.

Work of the Association During Year—C. H. Gaffin.

Past Work and Opportunities for Development—H. S. Siggelko.

The Intercollegiate Association Movement—Arthur Rugh.

The Associate as Seen by the State—F. O. Leiser.

The New Building—Judge J. B. Winslow.

DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

Professor L. H. Bailey, professor of horticulture at Cornell university and generally conceded to be the greatest horticulturalist in the world, has been visiting the college of agriculture. He was recently elected director of the New York experiment station.

DRAMATICS.

Students of the classical department will produce the Greek play, *Antigone*, by Sophocles, under the direction of Prof. M. S. Slaughtier.

Red Domino, the women's dramatic club of the university, held its annual initiation at the home of Miss Fola La Follette, at which the following were admitted to membership: Miss Marion B. Lamont, Mrs. Chas. H. Tenney, Miss George Challoner, and Miss Jennie M. Porterfield.

Six university students, under

the direction of Instructor Maynard Lee Daggy, presented *Off the Stage*, at the Unitarian church, March 26. Misses Pineo, King, Johnson and Messrs. Thuerer, Liljeqvist, and Richter, made up the cast.

The senior class play committee, as appointed, is composed of Raymond Chapman, Eugene Byrne, L. A. Liljeqvist and Harry C. Johnson.

The Haresfoot club held a banquet and initiation at Keeley's hall April 4. Horatio G. Winslow, '04; Jas. B. Blake, '04, and Samuel E. Elmore, '05, were initiated. Steps were taken to provide a permanent home for the club, and it was decided to hold the next play the Saturday after prom, to give the alumni a chance to be present.

1904 BADGER.

Next year's annual is making rapid progress. One of the new features will be a complete list of all the official 'varsity "W's" that have been granted up to date. The book will be ready for distribution about May 1st.

VISIT BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

When President Theodore Roosevelt arrived at Madison on April 2, he was escorted to the capitol by the university regiment, and greeted with the U! Rah! Rah! The students were deeply disappointed in the failure of the local committee to provide for a speech by the honored guest at the university. As it was, perhaps a score of students in the assembly chamber audience were able to hear the address which dealt almost entirely with their institution, and

was evidently intended for them. Extracts from this distinctly university address, show the president's sympathies as a well-balanced college man:

"And one word first, especially with reference to your university. I am glad to see any institution of learning brought as closely in touch with the governmental methods of managing a state as must inevitably be the case here where there is such close juxtaposition between the university and the state capitol. Our universities, our colleges and academies fill a double purpose throughout the country. In the first place there is a percentage of the members who are to be trained in pure scholarship; sometimes scholarship of a sort that has direct reference to certain pursuits in future life of immediate particular value; sometimes scholarship to be followed for the sake of the scholarship. And remember eminently practicable people though we are, we have from the beginning of our history, I am glad to say, recog-

nized the worth of scholarship for its own sake. (Applause.) There is that side of education,—the desire to turn out scholars, students, teachers, each of whom we hope will be turned out with the purpose to add something to the productive work of the country. Sometime I would like to have a chance of speaking just to the university. I want to see the student of the American university turned out, having deeply implanted the purpose to strive to do new work of value in the field of scholarship.

"Not merely to go over those portions of the field that have been harrowed by 10,000 harrows before him, but to strike out and try to do original work of value, and I congratulate you of this university, that already Wisconsin has thus contributed through her scholars, through the credit of her university, to such a substantive work of positive achievements in new fields. Therefore, the university must turn out scholars, but must do more than that, it must turn out men. Men and women."

FACULTY NOTES.

Prof. C. R. Van Hise is assembling and arranging for the U. S. geological survey a vast collection of ores from all parts of the country, to be placed upon exhibition at the St. Louis fair.

W. L. Carlyle, professor of animal husbandry, has received a flattering offer to fill the chair of agriculture at the Colorado state

agricultural college. He is undecided about accepting.

At a national meeting just held at Detroit, Dr. J. C. Elsom was honored by being elected a member of the national council of physical education.

Mrs. E. T. Owen entertained at luncheon March 27th for her guest, Mrs. A. T. Hadley, wife of

the president of Yale university, the other guests being Mesdames E. A. Birge, A. D. Conover, C. R. Van Hise and H. W. Chynoweth.

Dr. H. P. Armsby, director of the Pennsylvania experiment station, State College, Pa., recently visited Madison. Dr. Armsby was chief chemist of the experiment station at Wisconsin from 1883 to 1887, at which time he resigned to take charge of the Pennsylvania station. The immediate purpose of his visit was to study the plans of the agricultural buildings on the university grounds. The Pennsylvania legislature has given to the agriculture college of that state \$250,000 for a new agriculture building and its equipment.

Professor M. V. O'Shea has been in Iowa delivering addresses. He also went to Vincennes, Indiana, to deliver some addresses before the state teachers' association.

Dean W. A. Henry recently went to Washington to talk with Secretary of Agriculture Wilson on agricultural matters.

William B. Jackson, brother of Professor Dugald C. Jackson of the college of engineering, recently returned to Madison from New York City, where he reported to J. G. White & Co. the result of his investigation in regard to possible electric transmission of power from a stream in eastern California to the Tonopah district in Nevada, a distance of 100 miles. He will reside permanently in Madison and take charge of Professor Jackson's outside engineering work in order to allow the latter more time to devote to his classes. Dr. W. H. Jordan, di-

rector of the experiment station at Geneva, N. Y., was also a recent guest at the home of Prof. and Mrs. Jackson, being an uncle of Mrs. Jackson. He had been in attendance at the dedicatory exercises of the St. Louis exposition and was on his way east.

Prof. John C. Freeman received April 21, the guest of honor being Mr. Sidney Lee, the eminent Shakespearean scholar.

Prof. and Mrs. Herman Schlundt of the University of Missouri will spend the summer in Madison. Prof. Schlundt was formerly connected with the University of Wisconsin.

Dr. George W. Wilder, instructor in physics, has accepted an assistant professorship in physics at Armour institute, Chicago, and will take up his new duties next fall.

Professor C. R. Barnes of the University of Chicago, formerly of the University of Wisconsin, has been elected president of the Botanical Society of America for the year 1903-4.

June 26th Professor C. R. Van Hise sails for Europe to remain until the university opens next fall. He will be occupied in Europe with United States geological survey business and will represent this nation at the International Geological congress at Vienna in the latter part of August. He also represents at this congress the Carnegie Institution of Washington, D. C. His paper before the convention will be upon The Stratigraphy of the Ancient Formations.

NEWS FROM THE ALUMNI.

PERSONAL NOTES.

All secretaries of classes or of Wisconsin Alumni Associations or Clubs are requested to send their addresses or items of interest to Alumni to Florence E. Baker, 135 W. Gilman St., Madison, Wis.

A Wisconsin club has been organized at the Boston Institute of Technology, to which Badgers and former students of the University of Wisconsin are eligible for membership. The officers and members are as follows: Mitchell Machie, president; Harold Haskins, vice president; Alfred H. Kelling, secretary; Lloyd Noromore, Curtis Noble, Julius L. Hetch, M. Mason, Waldemer Kremer, Julius A. Furer, Chas. B. Mayer, E. L. Smith, John Blatz, E. D. A. Frand, E. T. Morrison, F. C. Lutze.

'60.

Col. Geo. W. Bird gave a lecture in the Baptist church at Madison, April 17, on Cervera's Fleet.

'82.

Prof. C. W. Cabeen of the romance languages and literatures' department of the University of Syracuse, with his family, has gone to Europe to remain more than a year. Prof. Cabeen expects to be busy for several months in research work among the universities of the old world.

From Liverpool the party will go slowly to London, stopping at Chester, Warwick, Startford-on-Avon and Oxford. At the last

named place Prof. Cabeen will visit the university. After a stay in London the party will visit France. In Paris Prof. Cabeen will attend the summer lectures in the University of Paris and will do some reading in the National Library located there.

Switzerland is the next country to be visited. The first week in September will find Prof. Cabeen's party in Geneva, Berne, Lucerne, Zurich and other historic spots among the Alps. The last days of September the party will direct its movement toward Grenoble, and at that place they will be located from November 1, 1903, until July 1, 1904. Prof. Cabeen intends to continue here his studies in French and Italian literature. He will meet Profs. Morillot and Hauvette. During the summer of 1904 the party will continue its trip through Europe, making short journeys down the valley of the Rhone, visiting such historic places as Avignon, Orange and Neimes. Several cities of Italy will be visited next—Florence, Venice, Rome and Naples. In August, 1904, the party will leave Naples for the United States. Mrs. Cabeen was Sarah A. Clarke, '84.

'83.

Florian Cajori has been appointed dean of the department of engineering recently established at Colorado College. He also holds the position of head professor of mathematics at Colorado College. The faculty of Colorado College

has four Wisconsin alumni: Dr. Thomas K. Urdahl, '91, in the department of history and economics; Dr. John C. Shedd, '99, in physics; Miss Wiggin, '82, librarian, and Mr. Cajori.

'87.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Morris, of Milwaukee, are in Europe to spend the summer.

'89.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Schindler (Grace Lamb, '91), at St. Paul, March 21.

'91.

F. A. Kirschman, law, '91, was re-elected city solicitor of Mason City, Iowa, at the recent election.

'92.

The engagement is announced of Dr. Arthur T. Holbrook, ex-'92, of Milwaukee, and Miss Bertha Matson Andrews, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred H. Andrews, of Chicago.

'94.

R. M. Arms has been elected assistant manager of the Seattle Electric Light and Power company.

George M. MacGregor is practicing medicine in Mondovi. He was graduated from Johns Hopkins last year.

'95.

John C. Karel has been appointed register of probate in Milwaukee to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Casimir Gonski, law, '93.

Miss Zona Gale, who has done much clever newspaper and magazine work of late, is now at work in New York on a novel, having

definitely abandoned newspaper for magazine work. In the current number of *Success* she has a two-part story entitled *Great Joshua's Daughter*. Her work is, attracting attention for its dramatic possibilities.

Supt. H. S. Youker, of Grand Rapids, has been selected as one of a committee of seven of the principals of the state to suggest to the state superintendent needed changes in the course of study in the public schools.

Farlin H. Ball and Miss Laura Frances Leonard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Simeon F. Leonard, of Oak Park, Ill., were married April 23.

James A. Tormey, recently superintendent of schools in Winona, Minn., has been elected superintendent at Spokane, Wash. The salary is \$3,000 a year and there were many candidates.

Alfred T. Rogers, law, '95, has resigned as executive clerk under Gov. La Follette and formed a law partnership at Madison with City Attorney Rufus B. Smith.

'96.

Frederick P. Schumann, ex-'96, is connected with the Portage knitting factory.

Miss Agnes Bassett, whose work in decorative design has brought much favorable comment in Milwaukee since she opened her studio there, has been in charge of an arts and crafts' exhibit at Madison under the auspices of the Art association.

George R. Sikes, who has been teaching in the Marshall high school, has resigned and returned to Chicago.

'97.

Guerdon C. Buck is practicing medicine at his old home in Platteville.

'98.

Miss Edna Grover, ex-'98, is teaching in the Appleton high school.

'99.

L. W. Mills, '99, law, '02, has just returned from the far west, having been to Seattle, Los Angeles, San Francisco and other cities on the coast with a view to locating for the practice of his profession. He is as yet undecided where he will locate.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Vilas will take possession of the residence at 664 Astor street, Milwaukee, May 1, which is now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Howard H. Hoyt.

John L. Fisher, law, '99, was married April 15 to Miss Maude Nowlan at Janesville. Mr. Fisher was well known in university circles throughout the west, having served as graduate manager of athletics for two years, besides being manager of various teams prior to that. He is a member of the Kappa Sigma fraternity and a number of the local chapter attended the wedding. Mrs. Fisher is the daughter of Postmaster Nowlan, of Janesville, and prominent in the social circles of that city. Mr. Fisher is practicing law there.

'00.

Frank V. McManamy, of Oshkosh, and Miss Hannah Romona O'Malley, of Madison, Wis., were married April 22.

Charles Metzler, law, '00, an old

'varsity baseball player, is now practicing law in Portage.

Miss Grace Andrews is teaching in Kenosha.

Charles H. Sutherland, ex-'00, who will be graduated this month from the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, has recently attained the greatest honor possible for a medical student. In a competitive examination between the five homeopathic colleges for the position of interne at Cook county hospital, Dr. Sutherland took first place with an average of 25 points higher than has ever before been reached by a homeopathic student.

Miss Mae MacGraw, '00, of Chippewa Falls, is at present in Denver, Colo., where she has gone for the benefit of her health. She is accompanied by her sister, Miss Mattie MacGraw, ex-'97.

'01.

Clinton G. Price, law, '01, and Miss Alice Hayden, of Madison, were married at Madison April 22d. They will reside in Milwaukee where Mr. Price is practicing law with Nathan Pereles & Sons. Mr. Price is adjutant of the First regiment of the Wisconsin National Guard.

Richard Williamson, formerly at Lawrence, Kansas, has accepted the position of assistant secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Mexico City, Mexico.

'01.

William A. Clark is principal of the high school at Edgerton.

H. A. Buehler, who is with the state geological survey of Missouri, has entered the university as a graduate student in geology.

Miss Julia F. Smith is teaching in the Monroe high school.

Miss Caroline Evans is teaching in Kenosha.

William B. Collins is principal of the high school at Sharon.

William H. Jamieson is principal of the high school at Grand Rapids. Gerald W. Jamieson, '05, is a brother.

A son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Stangel. Mr. Stangel is teaching at Sturgeon Bay.

R. N. Nelson, law, '01, has formed a law partnership at Madison with John Ollis, law, '84.

'02.

Gordon A. Helmicks, ex-'02, of Deerfield, Wis., has been appointed assistant paymaster in the navy department with a salary of \$1,000 a year. Mr. Helmicks graduated from the Madison high school with the class of 1898. Later he attended the university for three years. He has been holding a position in a bank in Deerfield. The appointment was made on recommendation of Senator Spooner and Nels Holman, law, '88.

Frederick A. Vogel and Miss

Marjorie Herrick, ex-'05, were married at Racine April 15th. Miss Daisy Dye, '01, was maid of honor at the wedding.

Miss Bernice Ballard and Miss Ella Esch are teaching in Berlin.

Harry Sauthoff is teaching in the Lake Geneva high school.

Clarence J. Du Four has charge of the English department of the Santa Cruz high school.

Victor E. Rogers, law, '02, is United States license collector, with headquarters at Nome, Alaska.

'03.

Ira O. Hubbard has accepted a position in the Grand Rapids high school.

'04.

A. W. Vinson has been compelled to withdraw from the university on account of the death of his father, E. W. Vinson, of Milwaukee.

'05.

E. O. Best, law '05, has been compelled to withdraw from the university on account of ill health. He is at present at his home in Baraboo.

PUBLICATIONS.

In April the United States geological survey issued a monograph on the Mesabi iron range of Minnesota, by Dr. C. K. Leith. The book is a quarto volume of 316 pages, with fifty illustrations in text, and is accompanied by a large scale geological map of the range, covering an area of 500 square miles. Because of the

great commercial and geological importance of the district, the number of volumes sold has already reached a considerable figure.

Recent publications at the University of Chicago by former members of the Wisconsin faculty are:

Chamberlin, T. C., "The Geologic Relations of the Human Rel-

ics of Lansing, Kansas," *Journal of Geology*, Vol. X, No. 7; "The Criteria Requisite for the Reference of Relics to a Glacial Age, *ibid.*, Vol. XI, No. 1; "The Function of Scientific Study in a True Education," *Elementary School Teacher*, February.

Copeland, Edwin P. "Chemical Stimulation and the Evolution of Carbon Dioxid," *Botanical Gazette*, February and March.

Hendrickson, G. L., "The Literary Form of Horace *Serm.* I, 6 (ad Maecenatem de vita sua)," *American Journal of Philology*, Vol. XXIII, No. 4.

The second edition of 20,000 copies of bulletin No. 98 on the "Prevention of Oat Smut" has been recently issued and is being sent to farmers in various portions of the state. It has been found impossible to supply the demand from other states. The former edition of 50,000 copies, published last February was soon exhausted because of the great call for it. The work of the bulletin was performed by Professor R. A. Moore.

Stephen C. Stuntz, late assistant in the university library and now of the library of congress, has contributed to the April Frank Leslie's a railroad sketch entitled The Conversion of the H. H. and the Lippincott's for April a bit of verse.

Professor J. Morgan Clements, assistant professor of geology, has a valuable monograph on the Vermillion Iron bearing district in Minnesota, in the last geological survey report.

Professors W. H. Hobbs, D. C. Munro, R. T. Ely and T. S. Adams are authors of articles in the new international encyclopedia.

Vol. VI of the Pharmaceutical archives of the Pharmaceutical Review Publishing company, of Milwaukee, contains a monograph, the Sesquiterpenes, by Dr. Oswald Schreiner, a thesis submitted for the doctor's degree at the University of Wisconsin in 1902. The Pharmaceutical Review of April also contains a sketch of Johann David Schoepf, by Prof. Edward Kremers.