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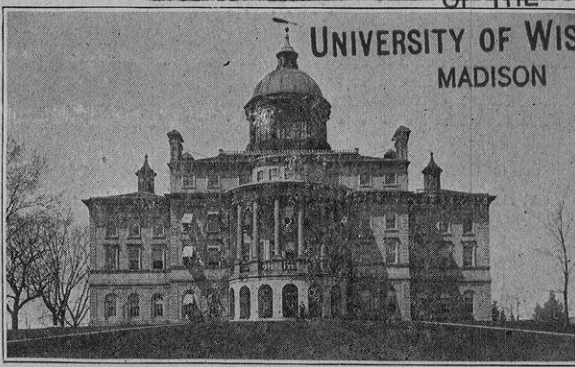
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THE
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ALUMNI
MAGAZINE

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OF THE

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VOL. 2

JULY, 1901

No. 10

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THE WISCONSIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE.

PUBLISHED BY THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE
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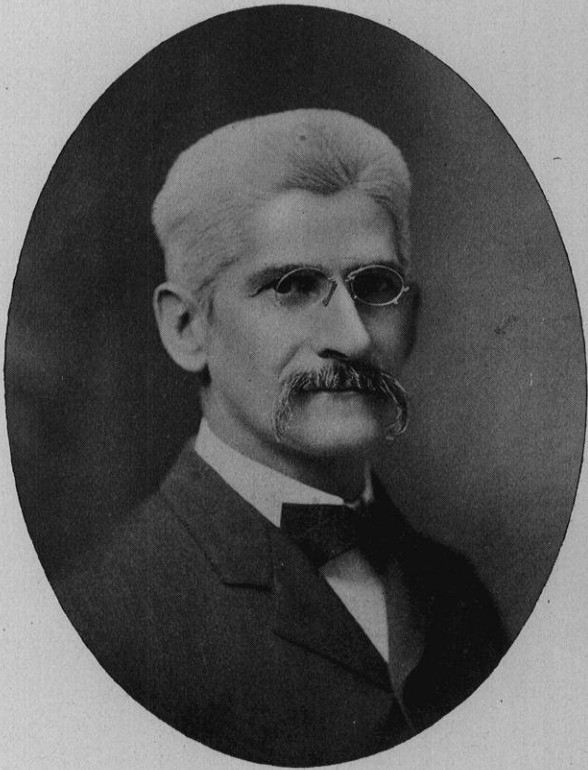
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EDWARD A. BIRGE
ACTING PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY

THE WISCONSIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE.

VOL. II. JULY, 1901. No. 10.

THE UNIVERSITY IN THE STATE.

[Baccalaureate address, June 16, 1901.]

“Where there is no vision, the people perish.”

The present commencement marks the fiftieth anniversary of the close of the first year of college teaching at the University of Wisconsin. It also marks the fiftieth anniversary of the completion of the first building of the University—North Hall—in which our classes and our faculty were housed in the fall of 1851. In that single building the University of a half century ago found ample accommodations, both for its intellectual work and for its physical wants. The completion of this series of years makes it not inappropriate that I should here discuss a subject connected with the development of our University, and I have therefore chosen as a topic—The University in the State.

How shall we briefly characterize our University's history during this half century? The fifteen years which followed the removal to the campus were years of desperate struggle with neglect and all adverse conditions. The reorganization of 1866 was followed by a decade of slow but steady growth—growth made possible by the Morrill grant of 1862, aided by gifts from the state, at first small, but increasing later until finally the period culminated in the building of the first Science Hall and the appropriation of the one-tenth mill tax in 1876. In these years the departments of law and engineering were established, and these years also were marked by the development of the courses in science and in modern languages.

The second quarter century we may also divide into two periods, though not so sharply distinguished. The first continued nearly

fifteen years and is marked by the consolidation of the educational interests of the University with those of the state by the establishment of the system of accredited schools. The interior development of the University during this period is characterized by the development of the technical courses and by the establishment of the conditions for the higher university work of the future. These years too were marked by greatly increased liberality on the part of the state, shown especially in a generous provision for the replacement of the first Science Hall destroyed by fire in 1884.

The second period, that of most rapid growth and expansion, may be said roughly to date from 1890. This has witnessed a wonderful development both of the material and intellectual resources of the University. Its income has been more than doubled during these years. The number of the faculty and of the students has been nearly trebled. Each year has seen the addition of a new building for instruction or the thorough reconstruction and enlargement of one already existing. Still more remarkable than this expansion of the University has been its development—the advance in university work and the university temper. In all directions this development has been great. In letters and science the departments dealing with civic life have been coming to the front. The colleges of agriculture, of law, and of engineering have increased as never before. Schools for undergraduate and graduate instruction have been established in numerous departments of the institution. To-day the state of Wisconsin, fully conscious of the defects of the University, of the unevenness of its development, of the necessity for far greater advance in the future than has been made in the past; to-day the state may feel the University worthy of its position at the head of her educational system, worthy to represent a great state in higher education.

We must not, however, linger on the interesting story of this development. Let us turn for a moment to contrast the University of to-day with that of half a century ago. The fact which most impresses us is not so much its growth in resources and numbers as the enlargement and the differentiation of its work. The University whose classes met in North Hall was aiming at the establishment of a course of liberal education, a classical course of study.

This was not her sole aim, but all else — and there was very little else — was secondary to this. Here lay the work of the University proper. It lay here rather in spite of the officers of the University than because of them. It was due to the temper of the state rather than that of the Chancellor and Regents; for in successive reports of the infant University a wider work was planned, departments of engineering and agriculture were proposed, and courses of study marked out on paper. Yet, as a matter of fact, the University went on as a classical college with various weak and temporary attachments — surveying, bookkeeping, science. Very significant of the real line of development is the way in which the courses of study stand in the catalogues for several years preceding 1866. First is announced the classical course — a well developed college course with four full years of study definitely marked out. Second comes the scientific course, in describing which the catalogue could only say: “The scientific course is the same as the classical, omitting the ancient languages.” Nothing could better show the status of science in those days or better disclose where the real strength and the true temper of the University were found.

The reorganization of 1866, based on the provisions of the Morrill grant, slowly changed the temper of the University and lent strength to the departments hitherto weak. In the course of later development the college curriculum has grown and developed as its founders would have desired. It has greatly increased in the number and content of the courses of study and has extended its teaching far beyond the dreams of a generation ago. The new and so-called practical courses — agriculture, commerce, dairying, engineering, pharmacy — have come up into strength and claim equal welcome in the University. The instruction given at the University lies, in large part, outside of the older ideal of the American college; perhaps outside of the ideal of the American university. The question then is pertinent — are these courses to be regarded as concessions to necessity on the part of the university, or should our development as it has actually gone forward be regarded as in the normal line of progress of a state university? Has the force of events diverted the University from the true course of development, or brought it into its proper relation to the state? To me

the second view appears the true one. It seems to me that this extension of work on the part of the state Universities is a normal and legitimate development, has given the American state university its true place in the intellectual and social life of the state, and is enabling it to perform the functions of a state university. This then is the question which I propose: What intellectual service ought the state university to render to the state? What intellectual responsibilities ought she to meet in her place as a state institution? I shall present no profound discussion of fundamental principles, but only attempt to state on this anniversary occasion some of the thoughts and feelings which must have been present to the minds of those who have guided the course of this University.

It is worthy of notice that in its relation to society the modern state university is in essential agreement with the university of mediæval times. The mediæval university can hardly be called a democratic institution in itself, but it was at least a product of the most democratic organization of mediæval society. It claimed its own place; it was jealous of its rights, insistent for its privileges in a society which was based on a partition of rights and privileges. Its democracy lay in its broad relations to the society to which it belonged, drawing its members from all social grades. Its rights and privileges roughly corresponded to its duties. Its members, its graduates, represented a class in a society composed of classes, and whose functions would have in part gone undone without this addition. In organization and curriculum and temper alike it was the outgrowth of the social forces of the period, and was itself an integral part of the social organization.

The mediæval university had a distinct work to perform for the state. Its primary mission was not the culture of the individual, but the work of providing educated men to administer the affairs of the state and of the church, then so largely identified with the state. Out of this public necessity for educated men came the foundation of these great universities; established and endowed, like the modern state university, to meet the needs of society. They existed to serve ends not proposed by themselves, but the needs of the state, and flourished and grew because they met those needs.

But as the feudal system of society passed, the university, con-

servative like all similar organizations, retained its own spirit and temper longer than did other parts of society. Public life, less and less the expression of university life, pursued its own line of development, and the university, on its side, began to live for itself and failed to find its relation to the state the need of expressing a larger life than its own. It tended to become an organism existing for its own sake, for the sake of ends proposed by itself and contained within itself, rather than an agent for effecting social ends or contributing to the popular life.

This separation of university life from that of the community at large was most marked in England, and there the feudal temper of the university organization has been most completely retained. From the colleges of the English university arose by natural descent the colleges of our own country, which, in turn, have grown into universities. Their historical temper, thus arrived, has rather been that of separation from the community, or self-centered existence, or of responsibility only to the church, itself now dissociated from the life of the state. Thus in modern times there has risen a university ideal wholly new — the ideal of a university which should exist primarily for its own ends, to serve the higher learning which is cultivated, to bring about the emancipation of thought in its members, to produce culture — all of them noble ideals when nobly held, ideals inspiring those capable of inspiration, but ideals foreign to the early universities, endowed to serve the state.

When Lowell, in his anniversary address, gave us his famous definition of a university as “a place where nothing useful is taught,” he expressed in a fashion half humorous in phrase, but wholly serious in intent, this ideal of the English college, the ideal which found unconscious expression in the American college. I do not propose here to discuss this ideal, but I point out that whatever its excellences may be it is not the historical ideal of the university, nor has it ever been acknowledged in any form except by the universities of England and by part of those of America. It is an ideal practically contradicted by the history of the institution to which it was addressed.

The temper expressed by Lowell's phrase was never the inspiration of the state universities, even in the early days — the days

when the university reflected in organization and curriculum the temper of the educated men of the community, themselves trained in the private college. From the first, responsibility to the state was felt and acknowledged, and the state universities have come to express in their work and organization this sense of public responsibility. Slowly and gradually the state university has been brought not merely into statutory relations to the state, but has been made a part of the living social organism. This adjustment has been partly unconscious, partly due to the pressure of circumstances, yet from the first it was seen that the state university not only existed for the good of the state, but was a part of it. More and more clearly has this relation been felt, and the passage of the nineteenth century has seen the state universities consciously attempting to make themselves a part of the life of the state. They fully recognize that they are not self-centered organisms, but that they are the expression of a larger life than their own. They recognize that they represent the higher intellectual life of the state that supports them, that they are the state in higher education. They see that this position places before them their own ideals, proposes for them their own problems, outlines their duties, entails their methods. They see, too, that chief among their duties and problems is their adjustment to the life of the community which they represent. It is theirs to reverse Lowell's words, to teach everything useful, to interpret their tasks and duties in the light of their relations to the state. What does the state need that I can give? This must always be their question, and their success or failure will depend on the answer which they return to it, on the usefulness of the service which each renders to the state.

This civic consciousness has manifested itself in many ways in the life of the state university. One or two of these may be briefly mentioned. The state universities were the first institutions of higher learning in this country to regard themselves as an organic part of a single unified school system. A recent writer has characterized as feudal the relations which exist between the private college of this country and the secondary schools which supply its students. It is the relation of superior to inferior, each with its rights and duties defined, but with the inferior definitely dependent upon the superior.

On the other hand, the relation of the state university to its schools is organic. The connection is a vital one, and one main purpose of the state university has been to establish this vital relation with the secondary schools so that there should be no break or interruption in the state system of education. The admission of students on certificate, begun by the University of Michigan more than thirty years ago and in force at the University of Wisconsin for nearly twenty-five years, was no mere trick for securing students, no device for making easy the way into the university. It was entered upon, that the school system of the state might be strengthened in its weakest part, and continued because of a growing consciousness of the living relations extending throughout the school system.

Consider for a moment what has been the result. In 1877, when the system of accredited schools was adopted in Wisconsin, the secondary school was by far the weakest part of our school system. Indeed, there could not be said to be a school system in the state. At the bottom was a system of primary schools, at the top a university; each good for the time and the age of the state, but between these two parts was a great gap, most slenderly bridged by the sub-freshman course at the University, and by a few high schools in the larger cities. In 1880, three years after our full adoption of the system of accrediting, only four high schools and three private academies in Wisconsin were on the accredited list of the University. To-day the accredited schools in Wisconsin number 144, distributed all over the state. Thus the middle of the school system has been filled, and Wisconsin, like the other states of the Northwest, enjoys something elsewhere unknown in the educational world — a single unified school system, embracing all the children and youth of the state and offering to each a plain and unhampered road through all grades of education, from the primary school to the graduate courses of the state university.

I am far from attributing this achievement to the University alone. Many other forces have concurred in producing it. Much of the result would doubtless have been reached without the co-operation of the University, but without that co-operation the result would have come more slowly and would have been far less

worthy when reached. I do not urge the claims of the state universities to gratitude because of their aid in this movement. I am pointing out that their action was evidence of a civic consciousness in education new to the colleges of America.

And this consciousness of civic duty has found expression also in the teaching of the University. In our own institution the courses in agriculture, in pharmacy, the summer courses for teachers and for artisans and mechanics are evidence of this desire to be helpful to the community. These courses have caused uneasiness to some of those more fully imbued with older university ideals lest they should not be of "university rank," yet everywhere the better judgment of those guiding the state institutions has been that the duty of the state university is to infuse the life of the state in all of its departments with the principles of learning. It is hers to hold before the people of every profession the intellectual ideals proper to that profession, to emancipate the thought, not of the cultured alone, but of the citizens of the state which she represents and of which she is a part.

The state university then must be one that "seeketh not her own," or rather she must make the needs of the community her own ends. Hers is a concrete problem,—what can higher education do for this state, what is higher education for this state, for this part or this class of the community? And having answered this question, she must give it a practical solution. What then must the university do for the state? What principles must guide her as she selects her tasks?

The most obvious duty of the state university is to meet the needs of the community for technical and professional training. These departments of the university belong together; both have come from the same cause and to serve the same need, the demand of the state for men trained to do what the state needs to have done. This was the service of the early university to the community, and of all parts of the modern university the law school performs a service to the state most nearly identical with the work of its predecessor of the middle ages. Training for the learned professions— for law, medicine and theology— is part of a historical ideal of a university, and needs no further reference. But the more complex

society of to-day demands training not only in these time-honored professions, but in a multitude of others wholly foreign to the courses of study of the mediæval university. It is the plain duty of the state university, of the state as represented in higher education, to recognize and to provide for these higher needs, also to furnish to the community men and women educated in the principles of their profession and trained for its practice.

How the needs of the community for this kind of training have extended during the fifty years of our history! A half century ago the Chancellor and Regents were urging the need of teachers in the state and timidly proposing a normal course accessory to the University proper. There was no thought then of training in engineering or in agriculture. Indeed, the life of that time did not demand training in either of these directions. Twenty, thirty, forty years to pass before the full need for this education was made manifest,— years, too, of wonderfully rapid material and intellectual progress in the state. Much change was needed before the state should draw largely on the University for men technically trained — the increase of population, the development of urban life, the occupation of the new and unworked soils. Indeed, we may say that our University, thanks to the generosity of the national government, anticipated by many years the practical needs of the state for technical training. A decade elapsed after the passage of the Morrill bill before any engineers were registered in the University catalogue, and for nearly two decades longer the attendance on the engineering courses was so small that they needed no separate organization. For a decade after the establishment of the short course in agriculture it had but a handful of students. But to-day what a change in society and how it is reflected in our University! Fifteen years ago there were but fifty students of engineering in all classes. Five years later the number scarcely reached one hundred. To-day, after ten years of rapid growth, the College of Engineering numbers more than four hundred students,— a larger enrollment than was contained in the entire University of 1884. Nor is this great and rapid increase unnatural. Only a short time ago the civil engineer was hardly known in Wisconsin. His work was still done by the surveyor; done as it was when Washington, or Daniel

Boone were surveyors. He must run the lines of the farm or of the city lot when it changed hands. But to-day our common life in many directions depends upon the engineer. For water, for light, for the common necessities of life and health, the state and the community are dependent in countless ways upon his skill and training. As our cities enlarge and business crowds toward their centers, room must be made for it vertically, and the engineer must plan the structure for which the architect can furnish only the outer skin. In the service of transportation, in the immense manufacturing industries, in our great mining enterprises, the demand is everywhere for men of high technical training. No wonder that this demand reflects itself in the attendance on the University! Only a quarter of a century ago graduating classes of engineers numbering three, four, or half a dozen, easily supplied the demand for engineers within the state. To-day, with a tenfold increase in graduates, the demand for these trained young men is far greater than the supply.

In agriculture the call for technical training has far outrun expectation. It might reasonably have been expected that of all professions the oldest would be the last to demand the aid of the University, and, indeed, for many years agricultural education was hardly more than a name. But with the occupation of the unsettled lands of the West and with the growing necessity for varied agriculture and for the conduct of farming on business principles, the demand for technical training has developed with great and increasing rapidity. The short course in agriculture, now numbering three hundred students, was founded only fifteen years ago and continued for a decade before its numbers passed one hundred. We have here a repetition of the same phenomenon that has met us in engineering, a sudden and great awakening to the necessity for technical training with the resultant crowding of youth to the University for instruction.

In other directions, too, the demand for technical training is making itself felt. The University must train men for the public service. Not merely in the old sense as officers of the law and administrators of justice. The public service has developed in a multitude of directions, each calling for special and technical train-

ing. In the care of the unfortunate classes, in the numerous public and private organizations for charitable purposes, there is a great and increasing demand for men and women of broad and liberal technical training, fitted to carry on and to direct these social agencies.

The various departments of commerce stand to-day toward technical education almost as did the departments of engineering a quarter of a century ago. A body of principles has gradually been developed, specialized directions of commercial industry have arisen, which furnish, on the one hand, the opportunity for a broad training, and which, on the other, begin to demand for their successful carrying on men who have received this training. Much still remains to be worked out in this direction. Commerce is already demanding of the universities that they give the training which she needs in these directions, and it is certain that more and more she will turn to the universities for men who have received this training.

In teaching, too, the demand for technical training has undergone a correspondingly rapid increase. Where fifty years ago—and I might with equal justice name a much later date—the technical training of teachers included only methods of teaching, to-day the secondary schools require not merely this normal training, but require great and special preparation in the subjects which the teacher is to present. This demand of the schools but reflects the demand of the community. It is no longer sufficient that the high school teacher be a teacher, he must be prepared to teach, thoroughly and well, to the youth under his charge the principles of the science which he professes. The high school must in its own way provide a technical training, and with its rising demand there is also a rise in the demands upon the teacher.

In all of these directions the state university must meet to-day the needs of the state. Nor does it require a great gift of prophecy to foresee that, large as are these demands upon the University, the requirements of the future will be still larger—larger as well in the scope of courses already established as in the need of new departments.

Immediately before us stands the need for technical training in chemical engineering. Great industries, representing thousands of millions of dollars in their annual product, depend upon the scientific and technical training of the chemical engineer, and as these manufactures develop, the University must be prepared to meet this need.

In quite another direction, too, technical training is asked. The profession of librarian has now risen, and with the growth and development of libraries, more rapid perhaps in Wisconsin than anywhere else in the Union, the University must be ready to meet this requirement.

And now notice that all of these demands, present and future, are coming out of the natural growth and development of the state, and that their satisfaction is the duty of the state university, because of its relation to the community. No one can doubt that a large share of the material problems of the state universities during the coming years will be connected with these questions of technical training. No part of education is more expensive, and no part of education is more fatally injured by a false economy. Great expenditures have been necessary in the past and must be incurred in the future, not only for teachers, but for buildings and for elaborate and expensive apparatus. Yet great as these sums may be, they are exceedingly small in comparison to the material interests of the state which the education serves. The cost of technical education is but the premium which is paid as the insurance of economic success.

But the University does not regard technical training from the side of economics alone. Nor is it the hope of financial success which most attracts students to these courses. These studies are sought for their intellectual results and for the service to society which they make possible. The world is given to us as a material possession, and technical training furnishes to us the intellectual conditions of entering upon that possession. Here lies its real charm to the student; this is its true significance in education; and this its final justification as an essential part of a state university.

The second great task of the state university is the providing of courses of liberal education. This is the work which we of to-day

most readily associate with the University. It was this which Lowell had in mind as the sole teaching work which he assigned to the University in the phrase which I have quoted. Yet these courses cannot be justified by the fact that they are not useful. Some positive value must be found for them in the needs of society as well as in the demands of the individual.

It is worthy of note that the demand for these courses of liberal training has increased along with the growth of the attendance on the courses for technical training. If we go back fifty years to the date when our University was founded, we shall find that the attendance on colleges the world over was far smaller in proportion to the population than it is to-day. In 1850 the total attendance at colleges in the United States was about 10,000. In 1898 the number had risen to more than 93,000—a growth several times as rapid as that of the population—and, besides this great number of college students, there were nearly 44,000 students in professional schools, and 10,000 in schools of technology. A very significant fact in this connection is the growth of higher education for women. In 1850 the number of institutions of higher learning open to women was exceedingly small, and the attendance of women was hardly worth mentioning. To-day nearly 40,000 women are attending the institutions of higher learning.

And what is the significance of this increased demand for a liberal education? What forces in the community have impelled this increasing number of the youth to spend years in securing a training which is usually not needed for professional or technical success? I suppose that this increased demand has come out of the same general relations of life in the community which have produced the increased call for technical training. It arises out of the complexity of modern civilization, out of the increasing number and complexity of the problems presented by life, which demand for their solution a broad and thorough intellectual training. It is a recognition of the fact that the success of the future depends on the possession of this training, not by the few but by the many; that it depends on the permeation of society with the ideas and the ideals which only a wide education can furnish. Intellectual alertness, the interpretation of life in terms of the intellect, are the con-

ditions of furnishing to events their true meaning and their true significance. Technical training does not necessarily give this power. It furnishes the ability to handle the conditions already present rather than the power to forecast the needs of the future. This intellectual movement then is significant of that which underlies the success of the future. Not in the technical school, not in craftsmanship, but in the pervasiveness of broadly and liberally trained minds lies that influence which keeps the community intelligent, alive and growing.

The growth in the number of college students is also a part of that general tendency to prolong school education which is characteristic for our own day. This tendency is shown not only in college life, but has an even more striking manifestation in the multiplication of the high schools and of their students. This movement seems so natural to us that we scarcely realize that it is almost an absolutely new thing in the history of the world. Writers on educational matters continually regret, and with justice, that so many leave school in the earlier grades, that so few proportionately complete a high school course, and that the number is so small of those who go on to higher institutions of learning. Yet they should reflect that the prolongation of school life into or through the high school period for hundreds and thousands or even millions of the youth of the land is something which is new in the history of the world. They should wonder rather that so many continue their education than that so many follow the example of their fathers and grandfathers, and at an early age commit themselves to the education of practical affairs.

Nothing in modern life is more significant than this general movement. It depends, of course, upon the increase of wealth and consequent opportunity for leisure. There is less need for the enforced labor of children and youth. It is significant, too, of the fundamentally healthy character of our people that this leisure so gained is being used not for pleasure but for mental work. Still more, it is equally significant of that which is most characteristic in modern life, for it means the prolongation of the period of youth, a postponement of the date when the lines of the mind and the character are set and hardened by the necessities of

life. Out of this prolongation of the period of youth have come three possibilities of civilization. When the conditions of life are such that the young child must assume as early as possible the responsibility for his own affairs, progress is impossible, or at least extremely slow. With every postponement of the date when the youth must commit himself to his own exertions comes an increased possibility of an advance in the life of the new generation by a wise profiting from the lessons of the past. Much of the rapid advance of the civilized nations in the generations present and just past has undoubtedly come from these rapidly increasing possibilities of a long period during which the mind might be slowly guided into a symmetrical growth, and in the social results of the growth thus attained.

Yet we must not leave the subject here. It is true indeed that a strong and clear intellectual life is necessary to the continued prosperity of the state and that the state university must always recognize this fact and adjust its action to it. Yet there is another side to the intellectual life which the relation of the university to the state makes it her peculiar duty to bring forward. Delight in things of the mind is no new thing in the history of the world. From the earliest times there have been those who were ready

"To follow knowledge like a sinking star
Beyond the utmost bounds of human thought."

These were few, and in the full sense of the word must be few in all ages. Yet in the present as never before men are seeking to enter into the world as an intellectual possession. Not only have they discovered the possibilities of intellectual resource and pleasure in the handling of the world as a material possession, but along with this discovery they are finding also the greater value of the world as an intellectual treasure. It is the sense of this treasure, the determination to secure this possession, which is bringing so many thousands of youth annually to our colleges. And for what should the state university stand if not for this side of the life of the people which she represents? Those who predict that the state university must ultimately become an assemblage of technical schools err greatly. Their mistake is not unnatural. They see the enormous growth of technical education. They see

the large demands which that education makes in teachers, in apparatus, in buildings; they feel the pressure of the public necessity for this education; and they begin to believe that the community cares for little else, and that the state university in serving the community must necessarily abandon or cultivate less perfectly the field of the intellectual life. These timid souls, however, fail to see that the movement of students into the courses of liberal education is equally significant of the desires and the temper of the community.

Surely here in Wisconsin the state should not be so misinterpreted. Here, at least, in the presence of that magnificent structure across the campus, erected by the repeated liberality of the state and dedicated to the uses of the higher learning, we cannot doubt the sympathy of the people with that learning for which they have built so noble a home. Or rather, our Historical Library is significant not only of this, but of an even wider thought. The people have built this structure that the history of the state may find a fitting home. They have placed it on our campus that the youth of the state, as they throng hither to secure the treasures of learning, shall find them in the building which enshrines the memorials of the state. This is the real spirit of a state university, this is the true expression of the temper of our people. Learning and letters, the best and the noblest education, these our people desire for their children. They desire also that these should be acquired in the presence of the life of the state. They desire that learning should be invigorated and inspired by the memories of her bygone life so that their children shall return filled with the thought of her great past and determine that she shall have a yet greater future.

The third great duty of the state university lies in research and in training for research. Behind this duty again we find a motive which has always belonged to the university, but which is modern both in its intensity and in the breadth of its influence. The ideals of scholarship are old, the pursuit of knowledge has attracted men during all time, but the temper of modern research is new — that restless spirit which thrusts out into the ocean of the unknown, not merely to admire and to see the new lands on the farther side,

but to bear back to others the report of its discoveries — that temper which longs not merely to know but to increase knowledge — that spirit which is eager to pass rapidly over the known, desires the limits of knowledge, the joys of discovery, and rejoices in pushing back a little the boundary of darkness. This spirit, as a dominant university spirit, belongs to the modern world. It is at once the cause and the product of the conditions of modern life.

Research, carried on as it now is by large numbers of men in every field of knowledge — the systematic attempt to widen the area of the known — this is the fruit of the conception of the world as an intellectual unit. Not until science had revealed the existence of such a world, coherent in thought as well as in fact, not until this truth had become a rooted conviction in the minds of men, could research take the commanding position which it now occupies in the intellectual world. Slowly did this idea become so fixed, and though always present to some, it became the possession of great numbers of men almost within our own time. To the extension of this feeling, always the impulse to research in the few, is due the wonderful enlargement of research to-day.

To-day the university must stand for research and for teaching based on and inspired by research. Two generations ago Carlyle could justly say that "The true university is a collection of books." Contact with the hoarded knowledge of the past and the present was then enough for the teacher, and thus he gained the knowledge which he imparted to the student. No better measure of the change in the modern world can be found than lies in the adequacy of Carlyle's definition in 1840 and its utter inadequacy to-day. I would not undervalue the library; now, as ever, it is true that a great library is the most precious treasure of a great university. On its shelves stand the record of human experience and human achievement.

"The souls of *twice* two thousand years
Have here laid up their hopes and fears
And all the earnings of their pain."

But the university of to-day is not merely occupied with transposing the records of the past into lessons for her students. The university which is shut into its library is as hopelessly detached

from the intellectual life of the present as, without a library, it is cut off from the treasures of the past.

To-day the historian does not find the story of the past in a collection of books. He reads the life of the old world in folk lore or traditions, or unearths it from the rubbish heap of the ancient city. The long-buried stone or the sun-dried brick tell him the tale of a civilization older than books. The bronze tool, the rudely-carved bone, the chipped flint are the records of a yet more remote life of our race. To-day the student of the classics seeks his inspiration not in the library alone; it is the pick and the spade of the archaeologist which restore again for him the forum of Cicero and people once more the streets of Helen's Troy. Not in the library, but in field and in laboratory, science is hearing the speech which "day uttereth unto day" and acquiring the knowledge which, through all the long years of the past, night has shown unto night without a learner from the race of man. Not from books alone, but rather from the teachings of the world outside of books, is the university of to-day slowly gaining that wider vision whose possession and enlargement are the conditions of social progress, of permanent prosperity.

Nor does the spirit of research belong to the universities alone. It finds its clearest expression in them, but their attitude is only an expression of the temper which belongs to the whole modern world. The world must seek and know the truth. This feeling has impelled men to seek the frozen pole, most assuredly not for agricultural purposes. Money and life have seemed cheap beside this gain of knowledge, and this is only one illustration of a spirit universal in the world—an expression of the spirit which has produced our modern civilization and is necessary to its continuance.

But will the modern state—the democratic state—recognize the necessity of this work and provide for it? There are those who say "no," or grudgingly assent to the possibility of carrying on investigation in a few technical lines only. There are those who say that the people can see the value of education and of research only in the most instant returns in dollars and cents. If this were true the failure of democracy is nigh at hand. Not thus have the

universities of the European continent — state-endowed and state-supported — not thus have they interpreted their duties to the state; not thus has the state construed their duties toward it. The work of investigation has been for them pre-eminently a university duty, not merely because it is a high duty, not merely because of their love of truth, not wholly from any lofty and abstract motives, though all these enter largely, as they must do, but also because the state knows that her entire intellectual system in all of its grades — in trade school, technical school, school of commerce — rests back upon the university as an institution for investigation and for training investigators.

Not thus, however, do we interpret the temper of democracy; not thus have we found it. It was no narrow spirit which framed the ordinance of 1787 or endowed the first state universities. It was in a far wider thought that our fathers laid the foundations and planned the studies of our infant University. Private benefactions and public endowment, increasing with accelerating rapidity from decade to decade, alike attest the value which democracy places on research, both in applied science and in the fields of pure learning.

Look at a single illustration of the benefit of research to the community. Turn for a moment to the results of research in agriculture, results in some degree measurable in dollars. Yet these are by far the smallest part of their value. Their power of intellectualizing the profession of agriculture has brought a social gain greater and infinitely more far-reaching in its results. Agricultural research has made impossible "the man with the hoe," dull, brutish with excessive toil, with no thought but to extract a wretched living from the churlish earth. This raising of the profession of agriculture by placing it upon a higher intellectual plane, this is the real fruit of agricultural teaching, made possible by agricultural research.

For the success of this teaching has come from the fact that the teachers have been men turning aside to bring to the youth the treasures of knowledge gained not from books but from research. This lively knowledge, the new gift of to-day, interpreted and corrected by that of the past — the knowledge of the past brought face to face with that of the future; this is the germinal force in educa-

tion; this the constructive and vitalizing power of the intellectual life.

And equally great social rewards are obtainable from great laboratories in every department of applied science. We are soon to build—thanks to the bounty of the state—a worthy home for agriculture, where research and teaching together shall dwell under the same roof. I would see research laboratories and associated schools equally great in every department of engineering and manufacturing. I would have them not merely because of their great immediate economic returns, but far more because of their power to raise the intellectual standard of these departments of life, because of their power to discover the principles of science and apply them in the arts of life.

And we cannot end research here. We look at the discoveries of applied science in no narrow or unsympathetic spirit—quite the reverse. We are proud that one of our number has made a great discovery in applied science; a discovery most worthily honored by our state—worthily honored not merely because of its immediate money value to the people, great as this is, but even more because of its power as a social force, because it made possible the healthful reorganization of a great industry and has proved for it, and so for the community depending upon it, the source of a peaceful industrial revolution. Yet brilliant as was this achievement and highly as we value it and its fellows, we cannot fail to recognize the fact that the possibility of these discoveries of applied science depends upon the earlier studies of a host of investigators who have labored with the sole purpose of widening knowledge. We know that renewed discovery in the future can come only from the continued enlargement of the realm of the known. We know that the possibilities of social advance in the future lie in the investigations of to-day; perhaps in questions still trivial to our dim eyes, even as the discoveries and the ideas which are changing the world of to-day were concealed in the academic questions of the past.

The trolley wire, with all its power of industrial and social change, was present in the string of Franklin's kite. The facts of organic variation, well known and trivial facts when our University was born, have found in Darwin's explanation a potency by which

they have revolutionized the thought of the world and turned into new channels the currents of civilization. So the germinal ideas of the future may well lie hidden to-day in similar unconsidered trifles,—perhaps in the interpretation of a discrepancy in the fourth decimal place of a weighing. Somewhere here, somewhere in the realm of pure research, are now being found the truths which the future will need in the guidance of arts and of life.

And without these truths the future is lost. “Where there is no vision the people perish.” The proverb contains the crystal drop of wisdom distilled by the people of old out of the consciousness of their history, of its successes and its failures. Its justice has found constant re-enforcement from the long procession of generations which have risen and fallen according to its law. It is repeated in the temper of the people of to-day; it is the source of this craving for knowledge, for a wider vision. For what is the vision which to-day is necessary to safety but the vision of the world of the past and the present—the world of men and of things, of causes and of reasons; the vision which now discloses itself to research. The university must see this vision or be unworthy of her place. She must reveal it to her children and through them to the people. This is her most essential duty; this the highest service which she can render to the state.

If the state university fully recognizes these three duties and recognizes them as growing equally out of her obligations to the state, all else is matter of arrangement and of detail. If she is quick to feel and to supply the needs of the people for professional and technical instruction, broad and clear in her courses of liberal education, faithful in guiding the chosen minds of the state to fruitful research and in drawing thence the inspiration of her teaching— if she accomplishes these duties, she is worthy the name of a state university. Doubtless she will not be able to do all she would in any of these lines. She must ever choose the most necessary task and perform it. But any interpretation of duty and of the claims of the state less broad than this is unworthy of the state and must at last bring failure. This is the lesson which the university should learn from the people and which, in turn, she should teach them. It is no new lesson. It is as old as the words: “Man shall

not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God." These words out of the remote past, adopted as his own by the greatest of Teachers, are at once the charter and the motto of the state university.

"Not by bread alone, but by every word of God."

Are not these the words which yonder library should have borne on its front? These too are surely the words which our new Agricultural Building should repeat. For they belong particularly to a state university. We would assert no narrow or exclusive claim to them; they belong to the race, but they belong also to us. They are ours in their assertions, their implications, and their warning.

By bread we live. The state university does not concede this fact. She does not grudgingly accept it and adjust herself to it as to a distasteful necessity. She asserts it, gladly and eagerly recognizing that the first business of the state is to secure material prosperity, and that it is for her to furnish the intellectual conditions of worthy success to all whom she can help. It is not for her to distribute, in Lowell's phrase, the "bread of angels" alone. The common human needs she must meet as well. She must meet them gladly, as the mother who sees how closely soul and body are associated in her children. But "not by bread alone" does the state live. Her children seek the bread of a higher intellectual life, seek from the university the word of truth, the word of God, in technical and in liberal courses alike. This too she must supply, largely and generously, or she will enfeeble and starve the children of the state who come to her.

"By every word of God." She must not only find that word embodied in the wisdom of the past. It is for her to seek and to hear the new word of to-day and to bring it to the youth of her state. She must open wide her doors in welcome to all whom she can aid by her teaching, in every department of life; she must provide for all the intellectual food convenient for them. In this task she must be inspired not by the teachings of others alone, but by the knowledge which she herself is learning. And, finally, gathering together her children, she must reveal to all who have eyes to see it, that vision of the manifold wisdom of the world,

without whose continued presence the people — the people of whom she was born and for whom she lives — must perish. In all of these duties she must fulfill her obligations to the state. Thus does she justify her title of a state university — a university worthy to lead the learning of a great commonwealth.

EXERCISES OF COMMENCEMENT WEEK.

All the exercises of commencement week of 1901 passed off very successfully, the alumni gatherings especially being largely attended.

The week opened with the baccalaureate address by Acting-President E. A. Birge, on "The University in the State." The address is published in full elsewhere in this issue.

ADDRESS TO THE LAW CLASS.

On Monday evening the annual address to the graduating class of the College of Law was given in the Armory by Ex-Congressman W. Bourke Cochran of New York. The great hall was filled by the audience assembled to hear the distinguished speaker. Mr. Cochran's address was devoted largely to an eloquent defense of the spirit of commercialism. He said in part:

"This age which you are about to enter is a commercial age, and that fact has given rise to many gloomy apprehensions in the minds of some good people. In fact, the word commercialism has assumed a portentous significance, which would appear to portend grave disasters to the republic. We are warned of commercialism in law, of commercialism in politics, of commercialism in religion, and I am not sure but some people fear the influence of commercialism on commerce.

"Now this fear of commercialism does not proceed from any one class. The note of apprehension rises from all classes. Laborers, college presidents, divines and even millionaires, seem to be alike vehement in denouncing it, pathetic in bewailing it, and melancholy in foretelling it. Laborers attribute to commercialism and capitalism the conditions that bring on strikes. College pro-

fessors attribute to it those trusts, of which one of them declared that, unless they were checked by the social ostracism of their promoters, they would subvert republican institutions and erect an empire upon their ruins. And even the millionaires themselves seem to have struck an apologetic attitude for their millions, in the language of one of them who declared that to die rich was to die disgraced. In addresses to college graduates this apprehension of commercialism seems to have found a permanent note, if we may judge by the reports that we have read. And when it comes to the graduating class of the law school, they are congratulated because the law is supposed to be free from commercialism, and because the new recruits in selecting that profession are supposed to have turned, from high purpose, their backs upon the pathway that leads to fortune. Indeed, if a stranger to our customs and our institutions were to read these addresses delivered to classes such as this during the last year, he must have come to the conclusion that the graduates of the law school were about to engage in lives of ascetic contemplation rather than of active competition, in a life of rigid renunciation rather than of ambitious enterprise.

“Now to me this notion that the bar is a kind of sacred priesthood, which is bound to look with indifference upon the objects which other men regard as the prizes of life, is based upon a total misconception of the lawyer’s relations to the other members of society. For you must perceive, gentlemen, that if you are to lead lives of isolation, if loyalty to your profession compels you to renounce the ordinary pursuits of life, that can be creditably done only upon the theory that society is totally depraved, and if society be totally depraved, why then the members of the learned professions, indeed all virtuous men, should withdraw from participation in its contentions, as the hermits of old sought the solitude of the desert rather than the luxuries and corruptions of the great cities.

“But I think it is well that we should inquire for a moment whether the conditions of life are such that you should pursue this isolation, that you should withdraw yourselves from the ordinary competition and pursuits of life, or whether you should share in it, and by sharing in it not merely improve your own condition, but improve the condition of all your fellows.

“Now if we were to define the commercialism of this age we would describe it as the tendency to regard the acquisition of wealth as the evidence of a successful life. Is that particular to these times? Has there ever been an age when the success of a life was not measured by its acquisitions? I suppose that those good people who are alarmed at the commercialism of our age would tell you that while in these times men devote themselves to the getting of money, in the militant ages men devoted themselves to the cultivation of military glory. Now ‘military glory’ is perhaps the most potent of all the phrases that have worked mischief. There never has been a war waged for anything else than plunder, and plunder is the acquisition of wealth.

“The phrase ‘military glory’ has been invoked by rulers to enlist the sympathy of the masses, and while they were deluded by the phrase of ‘military glory,’ the purpose which the men who made war were always governed by was the desire for plunder and loot. Is there in history the result of a war which is not measured by the booty that was won? Did not Cæsar cultivate popularity by undertaking to rebuild Rome from the spoil of the vanquished Gaul? Is there a trophy or a flag treasured anywhere except one that has been captured? The very names of ships that have been taken in contest are preserved, although the foreign origin and context are of mysterious significance to the captors, and they are preserved that all the world shall know they are the fruit of conquest and not of industry. Military glory has been the phrase which has perverted the judgment of men, and changed peoples from the direction of greatness to abasement. It is the gospel of hate. Under its influence men have been induced to undertake long journeys, not upon missions of mercy, but of injury, to expose themselves to disease, to incur wounds, to suffer all manner of privations, and even to suffer death, that their fellow men might be injured, they might be impoverished, despoiled, wounded, slain. We have seen nations given up to it, and never with any other result than their own destruction. We can see the country that was the greatest of Europe. We can behold in its fate the influence of pernicious phrases upon popular judgment. We have seen that country, whose people overthrew a grinding tyranny under the

stimulus of a love of liberty, abandon its ideals and seek to establish its own military despotism on nations, sacrificing its blood and its treasure, and at the end of the century we behold it still suffering from the intoxication which led it on, its primacy gone, its possessions narrowed, the glory which it possessed fled forever, the lust of conquest still in its blood, but the power of conquest gone forever from its arms. Here we see in south Africa to-day military glory bringing three hundred thousand Englishmen across the seas and setting them at the throats of two feeble republics. They are led there by the cry of military glory, and the lust of it, and they have missed it, while the few sparse troops opposed to them have gained an immeasurable glory in defending their own soil.

“Gentlemen,-my advice to you is to go forth into your profession and struggle for all its prizes. And if you ask me how is success in that profession to be won, I answer you in a single word, by merit. And if you go further and ask what I mean by merit, I will answer by another word, honesty. Be honest with yourselves, with your community, your client, your adversary and the court, and you have every element of success that is necessary to achieve happiness, respect, fortune, and I mention them in order of their importance.

“Now it is very easy for a man to be honest with his neighbor; in fact, any man who is not is merely stupid. But it is exceedingly difficult for a man to be honest with himself. And here, above all, is where these dangerous phrases are apt to mislead him. The number of persons who have reconciled themselves to questionable acts by vague and mysterious phrases is simply incalculable. How many a man has deluded himself by a figure of speech! How many a man has boasted of drunkenness by calling it good fellowship! I do not believe there would be any vice in the world if every act had applied to it its proper descriptive term. Be honest with yourselves in deciding whether this is really the profession for which you are qualified. Every man has qualifications for some calling or other. The failures you see in life are the men who have not chosen their proper theaters of industry.

“It is along this great pathway where the good Samaritan is active, where the successful man is he who renders the greatest ser-

vice to his fellows, that the lawyer must take his stand in the world. No gloomy isolation for him, but vigorous participation in all the activities and interests of life. He must help his fellow men along the road, 'lessening its difficulties, taking their burdens, which upon the shoulders will crush you and down you, but if placed under your feet will help you up, leading others forward to higher conditions and upward to nobler ideals and wider horizons.'

CLASS DAY.

Tuesday was given up to the class day exercises of the graduating class. In the morning the ivy planting ceremonies were held on the upper campus. The ivy oration was delivered by Clarence J. White, and the ivy ode by Stephen A. Hurlbut.

In the afternoon the following program was given at Library Hall:

Piano Solo— <i>Selected</i>	-	-	-	William M. Fowler
President's Address	-	-	-	Lyndon H. Tracy
Farewell to Faculty	-	-	-	Paul W. L. Boehm
Presentation of Class Memorial	-	-	-	Harry E. Bradley
Farewell to Underclassmen	-	-	-	Harvey O. Sargeant
Junior Response	-	-	-	- Henry L. Janes
Farewell to Buildings	-	-	-	- A. V. Smith
'Cello Solo— <i>Selected</i>	-	-	-	Albert C. Ehlman
Class History	-	-	-	{ Marie C. Kohler Eugene B. Mumford
Class Mementos	-	-	-	- Robert E. Knoff
Class Day Oration	-	-	-	Edwin T. O'Brien
Class Prophecy	-	-	-	{ Florence J. Ketchum Arthur A. Baldwin
Farewell Address	-	-	-	Lyndon H. Tracy

The class memorial this year consisted of a heavy carved oaken chair made from a special design, to be used by the President of the University on state occasions.

In the evening the class play was given at the Fuller Opera House. The play selected this year was "The Professor's Love Story," which has been so long associated with the name of Mr. E. S. Willard. This is the first time that consent has ever been given for the production of this play except under Mr. Willard's personal direction. Though extremely difficult for amateur performance, it was given with remarkable success by the following cast:

Professor Goodwillie	-	-	-	Edward D. Jenner
Agnes Goodwillie, his sister			Miss Katharine B. Kavanaugh	
Lucy White, his secretary	-	-	-	Miss Elsie Ives
Effie Proctor, his housekeeper	-	-	Miss Clara L. Stillman	
Dr. Cosens, his physician	-	-	-	Arthur F. Beule
Dr. Yellowlees, a country doctor	-	-	John W. McMillan	
Sir George Gilding	-	-	-	Robert B. Holt
Lady Gilding, his wife	-	-	Miss Leta Sherman	
Dowager Lady Gilding, his step-mother, aged 25	-	-	-	
-	-	-	Miss Genevieve Foley	
Henders, laborer on Gilding estate	-	-	Harvey O. Sargeant	
Pete, laborer on Gilding estate	-	-	William P. Vroman	
Dawson, a footman	-	-	-	Robert E. Knoff

After the play, the pipe of peace ceremonies were held on the lower campus. Robert E. Knoff gave the senior pipe of peace oration, and William F. Moffatt responded for the juniors.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION MEETING.

Wednesday was Alumni Day. At ten o'clock in the morning the business meeting of the Alumni Association was called to order by President Charles F. Harding, '75. The minutes of the previous meeting and of the meetings of the executive committee were read by the secretary, C. F. Spensley, '96 *l*, and approved.

In accordance with the constitution of the association, section 2 of the constitution as amended was read by the secretary.

The chair appointed as a committee for the nomination of officers for the ensuing year, Joseph W. Hiner, '76, A. A. Bruce, '90, W. G. Clough, '75, Mrs. Minnie Overton Brown, '71, and Miss Elizabeth A. Meyer, '76.

A recess was taken to give the committee an opportunity to report.

The meeting was again called to order by the chair, and the following nominations were reported by the committee:

For president, Dr. John M. Dodson, '80, of Chicago.

For vice-president, Mrs. Helen Remington Olin, '76, of Madison.

For secretary, C. F. Spensley, '96 *l*, of Madison.

For members of the executive committee, William H. Rogers, '75, Ernest N. Warner, '89, and D. B. Frankenburger, '69, all of Madison.

It was moved by Louis Kahlenberg, '92, that the secretary cast the unanimous ballot of the association for the persons so nominated. The motion was seconded by C. N. Gregory, '71, and carried. The ballot was so cast, and the officers were declared elected.

The treasurer's report was given by Charles T. Hutson, '99, showing that when all the accounts for the year should be settled there would be a small surplus. The report was received and approved.

Ernest N. Warner, '89, read the following report of the executive committee:

"The executive committee beg leave to report as to the official organ of the association, THE WISCONSIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE, that detailed reports have been submitted to the executive committee from time to time by the treasurer of the association, and are now on file with the secretary. A detailed report of the receipts and disbursements of the association is attached to this report.

"The year has been a prosperous one for the MAGAZINE, not because of increased profits, for the results at the end of the year will not vary much from those of last year, but on account of an enlarged subscription list. The list of 550 of last year has been raised to nearly 1,000. Of these the majority have already paid their dues, leaving, however, more to be collected than there ought to be at this time of the year.

"Our advertising will not bring us in more than \$800 this year, due to the fact that the efforts of the committee have been to increase the subscription list rather than to increase the advertising.

"There are still the cost of two issues to be met by the association, which will amount to between \$250 and \$300. But our assets are more than sufficient to meet these and leave a small surplus in the treasury.

"It would seem that with the number of alumni we have, the MAGAZINE ought to be run without the aid of advertising or constant dunning for dues.

"There seems to have been some misapprehension as to the payment of dues and right to receive the MAGAZINE. Alumni dues are payable each year thirty days before Commencement. As an inducement to early payment of dues, the executive committee de-

cided to send the MAGAZINE to all who pay dues in advance without further charge. Alumni are entitled to receive the MAGAZINE *only from the date at which the dues are paid in advance.*"

The report was received.

A further report on behalf of the executive committee was made by C. R. Van Hise, '79.

H. H. Morgan, '93 l, the committee on the alumni fellowship fund, reported on behalf of that fund, his report showing a deficit of \$114.

The matter of the naming of Chadbourne Hall was discussed by Mrs. Clara Moore Harper, '75, and J. M. Dodson, '80.

Mrs. Harper moved that the Alumni Association request the Board of Regents to change the name Chadbourne Hall to Bascom Hall.

Dr. Dodson moved that the Alumni Association request the Board of Regents to apply to the central building of the University, now known as University Hall, the name of Bascom Hall in honor of Ex-President John Bascom.

Mrs. Harper's motion was withdrawn. Dr. Dodson's motion was seconded and carried.

Mrs. Bertha Pitman Sharp, '85, announced that the class of '85 had collected from its members the sum of about \$50 to serve as the nucleus of a loan fund.

Corydon T. Purdy, '85, moved that a committee of three be appointed to take special charge of the matter of the resolution in regard to Bascom Hall, and to see that the matter is properly presented at the present meeting of the Board of Regents. The motion was seconded and carried.

As such committee the chair appointed J. M. Dodson, '80; Mrs. Bertha Pitman Sharp, '85; and C. T. Purdy, '85.

C. R. Van Hise, '79, spoke on the subject of the alumni fellowship fund. The matter was further discussed.

R. B. Hart, '90, moved that it be the sense of the association that the alumni fellowship be continued for the coming year, and that the matter of raising funds therefor be referred to the executive committee with power to act as they may see fit. The motion was seconded and carried.

Upon motion the meeting adjourned.

ALUMNI DINNER.

The largest crowd ever assembled at an alumni dinner met at the Gymnasium at one o'clock Wednesday afternoon. 290 alumni and guests taxed the capacity of the tables to their limit. The tables were arranged in the shape of a star and were tastefully decorated with roses, peonies and carnations. The walls were hung with cardinal bunting. Music furnished by Nitschke's orchestra enlivened the occasion. After the dinner a program of eight-minute toasts was listened to, this arrangement proving to be a decided improvement upon the old-time speeches. Charles F. Harding, '75, the president of the association, acted as toastmaster, and the other speakers were:

- "The Alumni and the Faculty,"—Prof. Howard L. Smith, '81.
- "The '50's,"—Col. George W. Bird, '60.
- "The University,"—Dr. E. A. Birge, Acting-President.
- "The '60's,"—Charles E. Vroman, '68.
- "The State,"—Gov. Robert M. La Follette, '79.

The following alumni and others were present at the dinner:

President and Mrs. E. A. Birge, Dr. and Mrs. E. G. Updike, Rev. and Mrs. Barton B. Bigler, Rev. and Mrs. H. T. Colestock, Rev. F. A. Gilmore, B. J. Stevens, Mrs. Margaret A. Allen, Prof. and Mrs. J. B. Johnson, Prof. and Mrs. M. V. O'Shea, Prof. J. D. Butler, Prof. Alexander Kerr, Prof. W. W. Daniells, Prof. C. F. Smith, Miss Abby S Mayhew, Mrs. L. D. Harvey, Mrs. Burr W. Jones, Mrs. D. E. Carson, Charles Schneider, all of Madison; Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Buffington, Eau Claire; J. H. Stout, Menomonie; E. A. Edmonds, Oconto Falls; Mrs. J. H. Mead, Sheboygan; Miss Grace Kerwin, Neenah; Miss Faith Van Valkenburgh, Milwaukee; G. Fritsche, Arcadia.

Class of '60, Prof. J. B. Parkinson, Madison; Col. George W. Bird, Madison.

- '67—Mrs. Emma Phillips Vroman, Chicago.
- '68—Mrs. George W. Bird, Madison; Charles E. Vroman, Chicago.
- '69—Prof. D. B. Frankenburger, Madison.
- '70—Prof. R. M. Bashford, Madison.
- '71—George Raymer, Madison; Charles Noble Gregory, Madison; Henry S. Bassett, Preston, Minn.; Mrs. Adele Overton Brown, Denver, Colo.

'73—Judge George H. Noyes Milwaukee.

'74—Marion V. Fay, Madison; Judge B. F. Dunwiddie, Janesville; Alfred H. Bright, Minneapolis.

'75—Mrs. Clara Moore Harper, Madison; Mr. and Mrs. Isaac S. Bradley, Madison; Charles F. Harding, Chicago; Mrs. Juliet Meyer Brown, Rhinelander; W. G. Clough, Portage; J. C. Kerwin, Neenah.

'76—Mrs. Nellie Williams Brown, Madison; Attorney-General E. R. Hicks, Madison; Mrs. Helen Remington Olin, Madison; Prof. William H. Williams, Madison; Eleanor Henry, Madison; Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Dudgeon, Madison; Mrs. Emma Dudgeon Quirk, Madison; Mrs. Elizabeth Atwood Vilas, Milwaukee; Mrs. Agnes Haskell Noyes, Milwaukee; Joseph W. Hiner, Chicago; Helen Dougall Street, Chicago; Elizabeth A. Meyer, Lancaster; George Haven, Waterloo, Iowa; Mrs. Elsenia Wiswall Clough, Portage; Dr. George C. Stockman, Mason City, Iowa; W. W. Wood, Rushville, Neb.; Mr. and Mrs. Albion E. Smith, Martin town.

'77—Mrs. Hattie Hover Harding, Chicago.

'78—Frederick K. Conover, Madison; Dr. Almah J. Frisby, Milwaukee; Dwight F. Parker, Fennimore.

'79—Gov. R. M. La Follette, Madison; Mrs. Belle Case La Follette, Madison; Mrs. Edith Stearns Hicks, Madison; Prof. C. R. Van Hise, Madison; Prof. John M. Olin, Madison; Jessie M. Meyer, Lancaster; Mrs. Flora Dodge Freeman, Hinsdale, Ill.

'80—J. W. Hicks, Madison; Mrs. Mary Sarles Frankenburger, Madison; Mrs. Annie Dinsdale Swenson, Madison; Magnus Swenson, Madison; Dr. and Mrs. John M. Dodson, Chicago; Mrs. Florence Hoyt Rose, Honey Creek.

'81—Prof. and Mrs. Howard L. Smith, Madison; Charles N. Brown, Madison; W. H. Goodall, Milwaukee; Salmon W. Dalberg, Milwaukee; Frederic S. White, Chicago; Judge Emil Baensch, Manitowoc; Edward Brady, Seattle, Wash.; B. B. Rose, Honey Creek; D. S. MacArthur, La Crosse; Mrs. Eloise Johnson MacArthur, La Crosse.

'82—N. D. Baker, Madison; Dr. George Keenan, Madison.

'83—Prof. George C. Comstock, Madison; Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Hall, Madison; Eleanor O'Sheridan, Madison; Martha M. Dodge, Madison; L. M. Hoskins, Stanford University, Cal.; Katherine A. Rood, Stevens Point.

'84—H. L. Moseley, Madison; Prof. Frederick J. Turner, Madison; Florence A. Cornelius, Madison; Prof. and Mrs. Julius E. Olson, Madison; J. M. Clifford, Madison.

'85—Mrs. Grace Clark Conover, Madison; Corydon T. Purdy, New York City; Benjamin S. Smith, Ashland.

'86—Mrs. Estella Prentice Conradson, Madison; Lelia A. Dow, Madison; John M. Parkinson, Madison; Mary F. Connor, Token Creek.

'87—Katherine Allen, Madison.

'88—A. B. Winegar, Madison; Cecil A. Copeland, Milwaukee; Edward M. Winston, Chicago; Matthew A. Hall, Omaha, Neb.

'89—W. A. Curtis, Madison; Ernest N. Warner, Madison; Mrs. Lillian Baker Warner, Madison; Sophy M. Goodwin, Madison; Sue Tullis, Madison; Mrs. Mary Clark Brittingham, Madison; Prof. A. W. Richter, Madison; Florence P. Robinson, Milwaukee; M. P. Richardson, Janesville; Jessie Goddard, Portland, Ore.; James B. Kerr, St. Paul, Minn.

'90—Walter M. Smith, Madison; Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Hart, Madison; Annie T. Chapman, Madison; Prof. and Mrs. Andrew A. Bruce, Madison; Ben. C. Parkinson, Hardwood, Mich., H. E. Andrews, Portage.

'91—Florence E. Baker, Madison; Fred T. Kelly, Madison; Dr. F. W. Adamson, Madison; Mrs. Marion Janeck Richter, Madison; Elsbeth Veerhusen, Madison; Mildred Harper, Madison; Jean Hayes Cady, Madison; C. A. Johnson, Madison; Leverett C. Wheeler, Milwaukee; F. W. Dockery, Milwaukee; Mr. and Mrs. Andrews Allen, Chicago; Dr. Edward H. Ochsner, Chicago; William A. Jackson, Janesville; F. H. Jackman, Janesville; Dr. George W. Moorehouse, Cleveland, O.; F. W. McNair, Houghton, Mich.; William M. Balch, Fairbury, Neb.; Mrs. Nell Perkins Dawson, Des Moines, Ia.; W. A. Dennis, St. Paul, Minn.; Dr. Maybelle M. Park, Waukesha; Mr. and Mrs. Herbert A. Heyn, New York City; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Ryan, Appleton; J. Sidney Hotton, River Forest, Ill.; August F. Fehlandt, Creston, Ill.; Mrs. May Sanborn Kyle, Tomah; W. D. Stanley, Baraboo; Mrs. Lucy Churchill Baldwin, Wau-paca; Mrs. Mabel Bushnell Kerr, St. Paul, Minn.; Dr. W. D. Shelden, Reedsburg; Isabel Chester Loomis, Portage; W. F. Dockery, St. Louis; Winifred Sercombe, City of Mexico; Clarence F. Hardy, Waukesha; E. J. Patterson, Milwaukee.

'92—Prof. Louis Kahlenberg, Madison; Mrs. Edith Locke Worden, Milwaukee; Mrs. Sophy Clawson Cassoday, Chicago; Linnie M. Flesh, New York City; Grace E. Lee, Sparta; Marilla Andrews, Evansville.

'93—Mrs. Lillian Heald Kahlenberg, Madison; Mary Oakley, Madison; Henry H. Morgan, Madison; Mrs. Kate Sabin Stevens, Madison; Joseph E. Messerschmidt, Madison; Katherine D. Post, Milwaukee; Mrs. Harriet Richardson Hotton, River Forest, Ill.

'94—Mrs. Abby Fiske Eaton, Madison; Samuel Weidman, Madison; S. Edith Brown, Madison; Helen Kellogg, Madison; Caroline Morris Young, Madison; Mrs. Anna Strong Parkinson, Madison; Mrs. Grace Hopkins Kellogg, Milwaukee; H. L. Kellogg, Milwaukee; Mrs. Adele Graves Wheeler, Wauwatosa; Fred D. Heald, Fairfield, Iowa; Robert N. McMynn, Milwaukee.

'95—Edna R. Chynoweth, Madison; Florence E. Vernon, Madison; Lenore O'Connor, Madison; C. F. Burgess, Madison.

'96—John B. Sanborn, Madison; C. F. Spensley, Madison; Iva Welsh, Madison; Elizabeth C. Smith, Madison; Mrs. E. J. Patterson, Milwaukee; Judge William J. Conway, Grand Rapids; Willard G. Bleyer, Madi-

son; Dr. C. H. Bunting, Baltimore, Md.; George P. Robinson, Milwaukee; Mrs. Eva Bostwick Mayhew, Milwaukee; Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Iverson, Chicago; Charles W. Hart, Madison; Mrs. Mabel McCoy Parkinson, Hardwood, Mich; Lewis L. Alsted, Milwaukee; Clara G. Jones, East Troy; Dr. and Mrs. Grant Showerman, Madison; Dr. Ralph Daniels, Madison; Frank W. Lucas, Madison.

'97—Earle C. Tillotson, Madison; Mrs. Florence Bashford Spensley, Madison; Lucile H. Schreiber, Madison; Louise Phelps Kellogg, Milwaukee; E. A. Stavrum, Milwaukee; George K. Tallman, Janesville; Guy Nash, Grand Rapids; Theodore W. Brazeau, Grand Rapids; Annie S. McLenegan, Beloit; Mrs. Mertie Raymer, Streator, Ill.

'98—Charles L. Harper, Madison; Mrs. Adda Westenhaver Weidman, Madison; Fred B. Peterson, Madison; Elmore T. Elver, Madison; Mary R. Barker, Janesville; Eugene C. Joannes, Green Bay; Ella K. Smith, New Richmond; Frances G. Perkins, Fond du Lac; Agnes Chapman, Watertown; John W. Raymer, Streator, Ill.; Mrs. Jessie Case Hart, Madison.

'99—S. C. Stuntz, Madison; Mathilde Cook, Madison; C. E. Allen, Madison; Helen G. Verplanck, Madison; Charles T. Hutson, Madison; Edith Nelson, Madison; Genevieve Sylvester, Milwaukee; Charles A. Vilas, Milwaukee; Lucretia F. Hinkley, Milwaukee; Elizabeth M. Keech, Waupun; H. Grace Andrews, Lodi.

'00—Livia E. Seiler, Alma; Fanny Warner, Windsor; Frances Slatter, Sun Prairie; William H. Shephard, Benton.

After the alumni dinner an open-air concert was given on the upper campus by the University Band. In the course of the day the various class reunions were held, accounts of which will be found in this number of the MAGAZINE.

CONCERT OF THE SCHOOL OF MUSIC.

The commencement concert of the School of Music was given Wednesday evening at Library Hall. The following program was rendered:

Piano duet — Symphony No. 6	- - -	<i>Beethoven</i>
Elizabeth Ackerman, Anna Anderson.		
Vocal — Shine on, O Stars	- - -	<i>Sawyer</i>
Adah C. Green.		
Piano — Miranda Etude	- - -	<i>Bohm</i>
Olive Lipe.		
Vocal — Waltz Song, Nymphs and Fauns	- - -	<i>Bemberg</i>
Bessie G. Brand.		

- Piano — Impromptu, Op. 29 - - - - - *Chopin*
 Meta Wagner.
- Vocal — When Gloomy Pine Trees Rustle - - - - *Cowen*
 E. R. Williams.
- Piano — Capriccio Brillante - - - - - *Mendelssohn*
 Alice Walden.
 (Orchestra parts on second piano by Grace Dixon.)
- Vocal Duet — The Rose of Love - - - - - *Cowen*
 Anna Gapen, E. R. Williams.
- Piano — Kuss Walzer - - - - - *Strauss-Schuett*
 Elizabeth Ackerman.
- Mandolin orchestra —
 (a) Petite Berceuse - - - - - *Musso*
 (b) Barcarolle - - - - - *Musso*
 (c) Prima Gavotte - - - - - *Musso*
 Anderson's Mandolin Orchestra.
- Piano — Scherzo No. 2 - - - - - *Chopin*
 Alice Walden.
- Vocal — Ave Maria - - - - - *Bach-Gounod*
 Anna Gapen.
 ('Cello obligato by A. C. Ehlman.)
- Piano — (a) Nocturne, Op. 37, No. 2 - - - - *Chopin*
 (b) Ballade, Op. 47 - - - - - *Chopin*
 W. M. Fowler.

COMMENCEMENT DAY.

The usual ceremonies of Commencement were gone through with on Wednesday morning. The procession was formed at nine o'clock on the upper campus and marched to the Armory, where the following program was carried out:

Music.

PRAYER

DR. JAMES D. BUTLER.

Music.

ORATIONS.

- Edward J. Schubring - - - - - Our Commerce
 Robert A. Maurer - - - - - John Marshall and the Constitution
 Charles R. Rounds - - - - - The Thankless Part

Music.

Joseph E. Davies	-	-	-	The Statute of the People
Arthur F. Beule	-	-	-	The Awakening of Russia
Arthur W. Fairchild	-	-	-	War—A Factor in Evolution

Music.

THE CONFERRING OF DEGREES.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ADDRESS TO THE GRADUATING CLASS
ACTING-PRESIDENT EDWARD A. BIRGE.

Benediction.

Acting-President E. A. Birge presided and conferred the degrees. Two honorary degrees were conferred, each of LL. D.—upon Robert M. La Follette, '79, governor of the state of Wisconsin, and upon Charles Noble Gregory, '71, dean-elect of the College of Law of the University of Iowa. The Science Club medal for the best baccalaureate thesis in science was awarded to August Herman Pfund, his thesis being "A study of the dispersion and absorption of selenium." The following fellowships, scholarships and special honors were also announced:

UNIVERSITY FELLOWS.

Arthur Horace Blanchard, C. E. (Brown University), in Civil Engineering.

Irvin Walter Brandel, B. S. (University of Wisconsin), in Pharmaceutica Chemistry.

Edward Albert Cook, B. L. (University of Wisconsin), in English.

Ernst Otto Eckelmann, B. L. (University of Wisconsin), in German Philology.

Hattie Josephine Griffin, A. B. (University of Wisconsin), in Latin.

Laurence Marcellus Larson, A. B. (Drake University), in European History.

Orpha Euphemia Leavitt, A. B. (Doane College), in American History.

Edwin Maxey, Ph. B. (Bucknell University), in Political Science.

Marie McClernan, A. B. (University of Wisconsin), in Greek.

Harrison Eastman Patten, A. B. (Northwestern University), in Chemistry.

Henry Alfred Ruger, A. B. (Beloit College), in Philosophy.

Selden Fraser Smyser, Ph. B. (De Pauw University), in Economics.

Edson Ray Wolcott, B. S. (University of Wisconsin), in Physics.

ALUMNI FELLOW.

Lewis Albert Anderson, B. L. (University of Wisconsin), in Political Science.

The August Uihlein Fellowship.

Alfred Emil Kundert, Graduate in Pharmacy (University of Wisconsin).
Emile Augustus Ross, Graduate in Pharmacy (University of Wisconsin).

The Hebrew Lectureship Fellow in Hebrew.

Louis Bernard Wolfenson, A. B. (University of Wisconsin).

The Biblical Alliance Fellow in Hellenistic Greek.

Henry S. Knight, A. B. (Williams College).

HONORARY FELLOWS.

Arthur C. Scott, B. S. (Cornell University), in Electrical Engineering.
Yasugo Sakagami, M.L. (University of Minnesota), in Political Science.
Charles Hart Handsehn, A. B. (German Wallace College), in German Philology.

GRADUATE SCHOLARS.

University Scholarships.

George Edward King, Ph. B. (Baker University), in Mathematics.
Lewis Dow Rowell, B. S. (University of Wisconsin), in Electrical Engineering.

The William F. Allen Scholarship.

Stephen Augustus Hurlbut, A. B. (University of Wisconsin).

The John C. Freeman Scholarship.

Rachel Marjorie Kelsey, Ph. B. (University of Wisconsin).

The Scholarship in American History.

Robert Carlton Clark, A. B. (University of Texas).

The Scholarship in European History.

Florence Beatrice Mott, A. B. (Lawrence University).

The Scholarships in Economics.

Max Otto Lorenz, A. B. (University of Iowa).
Thomas Warner Mitchell, A. B. (University of Washington).

The Sheboygan Scholarship in Germanic Philology.

Theodore Maurice Avé-Lallemand, A. B. (University of Wisconsin).

SPECIAL HONORS FOR THESES.

College of Letters and Science.

Frederick Christian Schoensigel, in Political Science.
Leonore Agnes Meinhardt, in English.
Rachel Marjorie Kelsey, in English.

Stephen Augustus Hurlbut, in Greek.
 Adolphine Bianka Wilhelmine Ernst, in German.
 Caroline Whettam Evans, in Mathematics.
 Nancy Albaugh Leatherwood, in American History.
 Robert Hugh Downes, in American History.
 Fred William Werner, in Botany.

College of Engineering.

John Clarence Taylor, in Electrical Engineering.
 Merritt Norton Murphy, in Electrical Engineering.

At 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon the Supreme Court met for the purpose of admitting to practice the graduates of the College of Law. An address was given by Gen. F. C. Winkler, of Milwaukee, on the life and work of the late Hon. A. R. R. Butler of Milwaukee.

From four to six o'clock a reception was given to the graduating class, alumni and friends of the University by Acting-President and Mrs. Birge, at their home on Langdon street.

On Thursday evening the alumni reception and ball were held at the Armory. The number in attendance was unusually large. The reception began at eight o'clock and dancing at 9:30. Nitschke's orchestra furnished music during the reception and a dance program of twenty-four numbers.

ALUMNI IN TOWN.

Besides those who were present at the alumni dinner and the various class reunions, the following alumni and former students were in the city during a part or all of commencement week:

Nettie M. Gale, Sioux Falls, S. D.; Ellis J. Walker, Fond du Lac; Edward P. Conway, Chicago; W. H. Bennett, Milwaukee; H. C. Mour, Whitewater; Mrs. Charlotte Brown Jones, Ft. Atkinson; Elmer Gray, Milwaukee; D. Wheeler, LaCrosse.

'61—Judge Farlin Q. Ball, Chicago.

'68—W. R. Russell, Tokeanian.

'72—George F. Merrill, Ashland; George G. Sutherland, Janesville; Edward P. Vilas, Milwaukee.

'81—Charles H. Kerr, Chicago; E. W. Keyes, Jr., Chicago; James D. Van Dyke, Long Prairie, Minn.; Charles R. Warren, New York City.

'87—Frederick W. Winter, Pittsburg, Pa.; Ada May Brown, Rhineland.

- '90—William C. Brumder, Milwaukee; William D. Hooker, Milwaukee; Eldon J. Cassoday, Chicago.
- '91—Hugo Deuster, Milwaukee.
- '92—Esther Butt, Viroqua; E. P. Worden, Milwaukee; J. J. Cunningham, Janesville; Arthur T. Holbrook, Milwaukee.
- '93—George T. Flom, New York City; Mrs. Belle Knapp Fehlandt, Creston, Ill.; Herbert N. Laffin, Milwaukee; Mrs. Etta Smith Laffin, Milwaukee; J. D. Freeman, Topeka, Kan.
- '94—Bertha Bleedorn, Janesville; C. D. Cleveland, Jr., Oshkosh; Charles O'Connor, Grinnell, Ia.; A. W. Crull, Duluth, Minn.; Mrs. Elizabeth Palmer McMynn, Milwaukee.
- '95—Nellie McGregor, Waukesha; John E. Ryan, LaCrosse.
- '96—Patrick Daly, Reedsburg; W. H. Woodard, Watertown; Louis M. Ward, Chicago; Georgie I. Virgin, Platteville; Laura Case, Prairie du Chien; Rose Dengler, Madison.
- '97—Heber B. Hoyt, Seattle, Wash.; George O. Buchholz, Janesville; H. H. Manson, Wausau; Dr. John Jay Rogers, New York City; Ezra T. Towne, Waupun; Fay Parkinson, Washington, D. C.; Marcus C. Ford, Madison; Cranston G. Phipps, Milwaukee; Bessie McNaney, Milwaukee; Ernest B. Smith, Madison.
- '98—Jessie L. Nelson, Sturgeon Bay; Louise D. Shearer, Janesville; Ethel Dow, Stoughton.
- '99—Edith V. Gibson, Madison; Edwin A. Pahlow, Milwaukee; Eliza H. Shaw, Geneseo, Ill.; Gertrude Anthony, Central City, Neb.; Lillian G. Johnson, Decorah, Ia.; Adeline R. White, Hamilton, Mont.; Jessie Nuzum, Viroqua; Stuart H. Sheldon, Madison; Orsamus Cole, Jr., Milwaukee; Ferne Ryan, Reedsburg; Eunice Gray, Los Angeles, Cal.; Mabel Walker, Racine; Gertrude Sherman, Milwaukee; Frances M. Staver, Monroe; Harmon L. Van Dusen, Jefferson.
- '00—Charles H. Sutherland, Janesville; Raymond B. Pease, Eau Claire; Anna Valentine, Janesville; Winifred A. Smith, Wheaton, Ill.; Mollie L. Strong, Mineral Point; Gertrude Webster, Whitewater; Charles E. Seiler, LaCrosse; Katherine Swain, Milwaukee; Bessie S. King, Neillsville; Viola M. Zimmerman, Milwaukee; Will F. Adams, Mukwonago; Susie E. Lowell, Janesville; Marie McClernan, Janesville; Eugene H. Heald, Chicago; Grace Challoner, Oshkosh; Helen H. Warriner, Portage; George Tilden, Ames, Ia.; Mabel Fletcher, Portage; Marcia Jackman, Janesville; Roy W. Peck, Milwaukee; Greta M. Gribble, Platteville; Miriam Reed, Oshkosh; Walter K. Gray, Milwaukee.
- '01—Lillian E. Richards, Lake Geneva; Mary C. Mathias, Leavenworth, Kan.; Percy F. Sawyer, Waukesha; Florence Wing, LaCrosse; Jessica K. McGregor, Platteville; Ida M. Spaulding, Oshkosh.
- '02—James E. Armstrong, Rockford, Ill.; Lorena Freeborn, Rich-

land Center; Emily Norton, Pasadena, Cal.; Lucile Peck, Fond du Lac; Harriet Hughes, Oshkosh.

'03—Leora Moore, Chicago; Torrey Gund, Los Angeles, Cal.; Frances Main, Chicago; Myra Cox, Milwaukee; Cordelia L. Newton, Bangor.

CLASS REUNIONS.

'71.

Several of the members of the class of '71 who had fully intended to be in Madison at commencement time were kept away by unforeseen circumstances. As a result of the small attendance, no formal program for the reunion was attempted.

The home of Mr. George Raymer was headquarters for the class during the week. One short business meeting and an informal reception were held on Alumni Day. At the business meeting the following officers were re-elected for another five years:

President — George Raymer.

Secretary — Mrs. Adele Overton Brown.

It was decided also to hold another reunion in 1906.

Those who were present were the following:

Judge Henry S. Bassett, Preston, Minn.; Dr. Q. O. Sutherland, Janesville; Hon. John W. Whelan, Mondovi; Mrs. Adele Overton Brown, Denver, Col.; George Raymer, Madison; Prof. Charles Noble Gregory, Madison.

'76.

The arrangements for the '76 reunion were in the hands of Attorney-General E. R. Hicks, who sent out circulars to all the living members of the class. Altogether, about fifty persons were present, including members of the class, their wives and husbands, and several who were in the class for a time but did not graduate with it. Others who were present as guests were Professor and Mrs. Parkinson, Professor and Mrs. Daniells and Professor Kerr, who were connected with the University during the college life of the class of '76; Prof. J. M. Olin, who instructed the class in rhetoric and also married one of its members; and Mrs. S. H. Carpenter, wife of Professor Carpenter, who was considered one of the most brilliant professors of the University at the time the class was in the institution.

The members of the class met first at the alumni dinner. At five o'clock Wednesday afternoon a boat ride was taken about Lake Monona, and the party landed at Lakeside, where supper was served by Mrs. Baltzell. After supper some remarks were made by Mr. E. R. Hicks, including an appropriate mention of the six deceased members of the class. A book containing portraits and biographies of the members of the class is in preparation, under the editorship of Mr. Hicks, and extracts from this were read.

It was decided to hold reunions at least every five years hereafter. In this connection the question came up of the feasibility of three-year instead of five-year class reunions. Reunions are held every three years by the classes of eastern institutions, and this plan has certain obvious advantages, in keeping up class interest and class acquaintanceship. The idea is well worth considering by other classes.

The rest of the time was spent in conversation, and the party returned to the city at eight o'clock.

This reunion was one of special interest, since it marked the twenty-fifth anniversary of the graduation of the class, and since for most of those who were present a second twenty-fifth anniversary is not to be expected.

The class of '76 graduated forty-three members, of whom six have died. Of the thirty-seven surviving members, seventeen attended the reunion. The six deceased members are:

Frank Challoner, of Oshkosh, who was a University regent from 1887 to 1893, and from 1895 to his death. He died January 10, 1899.

Fannie Adelia Walbridge, who died at Denver, Col., April 28, 1884.

Dr. Julian Hale Calkins, who graduated from Rush Medical College in 1882. He died at David City, Neb., as the result of an accident, August 19, 1888.

Homer Schoff Daniels, who was an attorney at La Crosse.

Mrs. Tirza Jane Chapman Hoyt, died at Lodi, Wis., March, 1883.

Eric Truls Farnes, died at Madison, December 14, 1886.

The following is a list of those who attended the reunion:

William W. Wood, Rushville, Neb.; Miss Helen D. Street, of the Lewis Institute, Chicago; Rev. and Mrs. Albion E. Smith, Martintown, Wis.; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Hiner, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. George Haven, Waterloo, Iowa; Mrs. Elizabeth Atwood Vilas and son, Charles A. Vilas, '99, and Miss Faith Van Valkenburgh, Milwaukee; Dr. George C. Stockman, Mason City, Iowa; Alfred H. Bright, '74, of Minneapolis; Judge and Mrs. George H. Noyes (Agnes A. Haskell), Milwaukee; Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Clough (Elsena Wiswall), Portage; Mrs. Juliet Meyer Brown, Rhinelander; Elizabeth A. Meyer, Lancaster; Prof. and Mrs. J. B. Parkinson, Prof. and Mrs. W. W. Daniells, Prof. Alexander Kerr, Mrs. S. H. Carpenter, Prof. and Mrs. J. M. Olin (Helen M. Remington), Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Brown, Eleanor Henry, Mrs. Emma Dudgeon Quirk, Mrs. R. G. Thwaites, Mrs. J. W. Hobbins, Attorney-General E. R. Hicks, Prof. W. H. Williams, and Superintendent R. B. Dudgeon, all of Madison.

'81.

The class of 1881 held its first reunion on the twentieth anniversary of its graduation, June 18th. Those present were:

Margaret B. Allen (Mrs. E. F. Woods), of Janesville; Emma Gattiker, of Madison; Eloise Johnson (Mrs. D. S. MacArthur), of La Crosse; Edward Brady, of Seattle, Wash.; William H. Goodall and Salmon W. Dalberg, of Milwaukee; Dr. D. S. MacArthur, of La Crosse; B. B. Rose and wife, of Honey Creek; J. N. Sanborn, of Brainerd, Minn.; E. B. Steensland and Howard L. Smith, of Madison; and Mr. and Mrs. Fred S. White, of Chicago.

Most of the other members of the class reported by letter and photograph, and the reading of these letters with accounts of the twenty years from those present and reminiscences of and by the surviving members of the faculty of twenty years ago completely filled an enjoyable afternoon and evening, divided between the residences of Mr. Smith and Mr. Steensland.

At the latter place Mr. and Mrs. Steensland served a bountiful lunch under a canopy upon the lawn overlooking the lake, and the class were photographed before and after taking.

The interest of the occasion surpassed all the expectations of those instrumental in promoting it, and it was unanimously and very enthusiastically voted to have a similar celebration on the twenty-fifth anniversary of an event of which those present felt they had never before fully appreciated the importance.

All those not present take notice and govern yourselves accordingly.

HOWARD L. SMITH.

'86 AND '88 l.

On account of the small number of members of both these classes in town during the week, no meetings were held. Those who were here attended the business meeting of the Alumni Association and the alumni dinner.

'91.

It was a very uproarious crowd that President W. A. Dennis called to order in Room 300 of the new Library Building shortly after nine o'clock on June 19th. True to the ancient traditions, the "boys" occupied one side of the room, and the "girls" the other, that is after the meeting began. The first business was the election of officers for the next five years. Dr. W. A. Dennis was elected president and Florence E. Baker secretary, both unanimously. Dr. Dennis then proceeded to call the roll of the class. Those present responded here, and many letters of regret were read. The following telegram was received during the meeting from A. A. Wright, of Portland, Oregon, our first class president: "To U. W. '91 assembled, greeting: Very sorry not to be with you this morning, but it is far to bring a wife and three children. By the way, isn't that the record, or do I get only second place? P. S.— Wouldn't advise you to haze any one. It's expensive."

At the close, memorials of the four who have died since we graduated were read by Dr. Maybelle M. Park.

Henry Bird, of Union Grove, Wis., died at Citronelle, Ala., December 22, 1891.

Mrs. Agnes Lowe Aylward died at Madison, Wis., March 6, 1894.

Mrs. Tillie Bacon Caverno died at Kewanee, Ill., February 9, 1897.

Samuel B. Durand died at Denver, Col., October 29, 1900.

The following resolutions were then adopted:

"Resolved, That whereas God in his providence has deemed wise to take from us four of our beloved classmates, we join our hearts in sympathy with their relatives and many friends, not in regret, but in thankfulness that in their short journey here we were allowed the fellowship and companionship of such friends, feeling that in going home they have received the reward, 'Well done, my beloved.'"

After a few announcements, the meeting adjourned, but that simply means that the flow of conversation interrupted by the business meeting was resumed, not that the class separated.

At the alumni banquet we were conspicuous for the large number present and the amount of noise we made, but the other classes were very envious of us for feeling so jubilant that nothing but the class yell would relieve the suppressed emotion.

At 4:30 fifty-three took the boat at Angleworm station and, after a trip around the lake, were landed at Lakeside. If the whole MAGAZINE were at our disposal, and it could be illustrated with numerous snap shots, some idea of the fun we had might be gained by those not present. L. C. Wheeler was athletic director, and immediately organized two baseball teams, one captained by H. A. Heyn and known as the "Cracker-Jacks," and the other by Miss Baker and called the "Librarians." That at the end of an indefinite number of innings the Librarians were ahead is due entirely to the fact that "Taffy" Sheldon was on their side and in his usual place. President F. W. McNair, of the Houghton School of Mines, was umpire, and R. N. McMynn kept score.

The game was abruptly brought to a close by the announcement that supper was served. We ate it picnic-fashion on the grass, and the composite conversation, if it could have been heard in that way, would have been "Do you remember so-and-so? Well, he (or she) is doing such a thing in such a place."

After supper, Mr. Wheeler again took charge, and records were broken in standing high and long jumps and hundred-yard dashes. After it was too dark for more games, we gathered on the lake shore and, led by Mr. Balch, sang the college songs the modern college men have forgotten. Before we again took the boat, we held an informal class meeting for the purpose of giving us a chance to hear the old-time orators again. All too soon the pilot shouted, "Keep your arms in on the pier side," and in another moment '91's decennial reunion was only one of our happiest memories.

Those present at all or part of the commencement festivities were:

Dr. F. W. Adamson, Andrews Allen and wife, Florence E. Baker, Rev. W. M. Balch and wife, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Kerr (Mabel Bushnell), Jean Hayes Cady, Prof. L. S. Cheney and wife, Mrs. Lucy Churchill Baldwin and daughter, Dr. W. A. Dennis, Francis W. Dockery, Loyal Durand, Rev. August F. Fehlandt, wife and two children, W. F. Funk, C. F. Hardy, Mildred L. Harper, Harry H. Herzog, H. A. Heyn and wife, Harry I. Hirschheimer, John S. Hotton and wife, F. H. Jackman, O. B. James, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Richter (Marion Janeck) and son, Carl A. Johnson, F. T. Kelly, Isabel C. Loomis, F. W. McNair, C. S. Miller and wife (Grace Rowley, ('91)), Dr. G. W. Moorehouse, A. F. Oakey, Dr. E. H. Ochsner, Dr. M. M. Park, E. J. Patterson and wife, Mrs. Nell Perkins Dawson, T. H. Ryan and wife, Mrs. May Sanborn Kyle, Winifred Sercombe, Dr. W. D. Shelden, W. D. Stanley, T. K. Urdahl, Elsbeth Veerhusen, Leverett C. Wheeler and wife, W. A. Jackson, '91 *l*, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Findlay (Augusta Bodenstein) and daughter, Robert Lamp, ('91), Louis Claude, ('91), R. N. McMynn, ('91).

FLORENCE E. BAKER.

'95.

An informal reception was given for the members of '95 at the home of Miss Edna Chynoweth from four to six o'clock in the afternoon of Alumni Day. The next regular reunion of the class will be held in 1905, on its tenth anniversary. Those present this year were:

Helen L. Brown, Rhinelander; Mrs. Helen Baker Cady, Green Bay; Amelia McMinn, Milwaukee; Oliver M. Salisbury, Mazomanie; Arthur H. Ford, Boulder, Colo.; Edna R. Chynoweth, Florence E. Vernon, Lenore F. O'Connor, Anna C. Griffiths, E. R. Buckley, Charles F. Burgess and Budd D. Frankenfield, Madison.

'96.

Everyone who was in Madison during commencement week was made aware of the fact that the class of '96 was holding a reunion. A twenty-foot banner across the upper campus, signs on the street cars, in the railroad stations and hotels, all announced that the class was actively engaged in celebrating the fifth anniversary of its graduation. Though in point of numbers the '96 reunion did not equal those of some of the older classes, there was no lack of interest among the faithful ones who did attend. The program for the day began with a business meeting in Science Hall immediately after the annual meeting of the Alumni Association. It was not one of those exciting class meetings in which the engineers are

pitted against the literary society men, but it was a sober, dignified gathering where the presiding officer did all the talking. As the chairman of this meeting forgot to appoint a secretary, and as no representatives of the press were present, the important doings of the meeting are recorded only in the memories of those who were present.

The most important item of business was the appointment of a nominating committee which was instructed to report the results of its efforts at the picnic later in the day and to be prepared for the consequences. The meeting adjourned in time to allow the members to attend the alumni dinner, at which they were all gathered about a table at the right of the toastmaster.

After enjoying the eloquence of the after-dinner speeches, the members of '96 repaired to Anglemore station for the event of the day — the class boatripe and picnic. The latter was held in the grove near the Sanborn cottage on Lake Monona. On the way over the class of '91, fifty strong, was encountered, and though inferior in numbers the class of '96 at once issued a challenge for a baseball game. Up to eleven o'clock that night, however, no response was received, so the game was declared forfeited to '96 owing to darkness.

Anticipating the acceptance of their challenge, the enthusiastic ball players of '96, immediately upon arriving at their destination, began a practice game; and a great game it was. But it was brought to an unexpected close by the appearance of the farmer who owned the pasture in which the diamond was laid, who insisted that his cows in the outfield were annoyed by the flies. The interruption proved an opportune one, however, for before the conference with the farmer had ended, the call to supper came. Here, while enjoying the good things that had been provided for the occasion, the members talked over the exciting events of their undergraduate days, and fought over again the battles of Badger Board elections and senior class meetings. To make more vivid these recollections, the adjourned business meeting of the morning was called to order again, and all the old-time class meetings were eclipsed by the session that followed. Unfortunately the temporary secretary on this occasion was unable to write rapidly enough to

record all the business transacted, so the only minute that is in existence is the report of the nominating committee which was unanimously adopted. The officers elected by ballot according to article 55, section 10 of the constitution (after article 31, section 2, defining membership had been read), were as follows:

President — Lewis L. Alsted, Milwaukee.

Vice-president — Martin J. Gillen, Racine.

Secretary — Miss Elizabeth C. Smith, Madison.

Treasurer — Oliver B. Zimmerman, Madison.

Historian — Willard G. Bleyer, Madison.

Executive Committee — John B. Sanborn, Willard G. Bleyer and Oliver B. Zimmerman.

The report of the committee was afterwards amended to include a medical staff, and Drs. C. H. Bunting and Ralph Daniells were appointed to positions on the staff.

Thus ended the first reunion of the class of '96, and everyone that attended promised to attend five years hence and to bring at least five others. Those who attended the reunion were:

Dr. C. H. Bunting, Baltimore; Lewis L. Alsted, George P. Robinson, Milwaukee; Miss Clara G. Jones, Watertown; Judge William J. Conway, Grand Rapids; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Thompson, Verona; David R. Jones, East Troy; Mrs. Mabel McCoy Parkinson, Hardwood, Mich.; Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Iverson, Chicago; Dr. and Mrs. Grant Showerman, Miss Iva Welsh, Willard G. Bleyer, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver B. Zimmerman, Miss Elizabeth C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Hart, Dr. Ralph Daniells, John B. Sanborn, Frank W. Lucas of Madison.

WILLARD G. BLEYER.

DR. BASCOM IN MADISON.

The visit of Ex-President Bascom to the University in June was the first occasion on which he has been in Madison during the session of the University since his resignation of the presidency in 1887. Nothing could demonstrate more effectively to a latter-day student the hold which Dr. Bascom's personality had over his pupils than the wonderful enthusiasm and cordiality with which both he and Mrs. Bascom were received wherever they appeared. Coming here at the invitation

of the Phi Beta Kappa society to deliver the annual address before that body, Dr. Bascom also addressed a general University convocation, preached at the Congregational church, and was the guest of honor at a great banquet which was almost a reunion of the alumni and faculty of the University from 1874 to 1887. Dr. and Mrs. Bascom were the guests of President and Mrs. Birge while in the city, and were the recipients of private hospitalities which more than filled the time of their week's stay.

On Wednesday, June 5th, the ex-president addressed over a thousand students in the Gymnasium. The faculty attended in a body, and President Birge introduced the speaker.

Dr. Bascom spoke with all his old-time vigor on the importance of enthusiasm. He said he would not indulge in reminiscences, he was not old enough for that. What he wanted to find out was whether or not there was genuine life here. The students, he said, should feel a profound joy that the world is as it is, and that we are as we are; for it is the students who make a university, and to them the world must look for enthusiasm and inspiration. If ever enthusiasm is to come it must be during a college course, and to the boy or girl who lacks it life has already begun to perish. The University is an open door to the world without and the world above.

But it would be a sorrow indeed were the greatest enthusiasm concentrated in the baseball or football team. Should this condition of affairs come into existence to the detriment of debating and intellectual sports there would be a grave danger. And lastly, concluded Dr. Bascom, each student should bear in mind the fact that the University of Wisconsin is not a mere school without outside connections, but that it is a state university, far-reaching in its influences. He paid a tribute to Governor La Follette, who was graduated from the University while he was president.

On Thursday evening, June 6th, the initiation of the newly elected members of Phi Beta Kappa was held at Library Hall, and following that the address to the society was given by Dr. Bascom. He took as his subject the motto of the fraternity, "Philosophy, the Pilot of Life." He said in part:

"I have been invited to address you on the motto of our association—Philosophy, the Pilot of Life. No theme could be more to my liking or more to the purposes of high thought. While philosophy is a great deep, it is also a broad ocean. I shall not aim at any deep-sea dredging whose results are remote and obscure, but shall content myself with those wide and stimulating, even though superficial, views which greet us as we look out over the vast expanse of knowledge, rippling near and far in the sunlight of our common consciousness.

"Science and philosophy, special directions of knowledge, have been constantly falling into disagreement and rivalry. Putting it broadly, science deals with causes and philosophy with reasons. A man may master causes and know little about the uses of life. The moment he raises the question of uses, philosophy, with its reasons, must come to his aid or he flounders. The minute a man asserts manhood he has the whole spiritual world on his hands and must push out boldly into the domain of reasons.

"The first purpose that philosophy observes in our life is to light our thoughts,—to give space, air, and light around us. A second service is that by means of it we escape the erratic escapades of thought. A third function is that by it we maintain our connection with the great army of men. We move forward with the camp of humanity. Philosophy, by being a constructive power in our lives, becomes also an interpreting power.

"Law, wise social and civil law, is simply the embodiment of liberty, and liberty is power in free exercise. Righteous law is a curb.

"It is the office of education to effect a junction between individual life and common life, to place them in mutual ministrations, each to each. A first condition of value in education, especially in the instruction of a university, is to make it truly an open door. This is the very meaning of a public institution, one to which the public can get ready access. It matters little how high the ladder of knowledge may extend if its first rungs are beyond the reach of the foot passengers.

"The teacher is to remember that he works under a self-denying ordinance—that his salary comes not by speculation but by taxation out of the pockets of the masses. There is here no room for indulgences. Teachers should constitute, and for the most part do constitute, a solid phalanx in whom popular rights and interests find their most clear and defensible expression. They are the advance column; behind them is heard the tread of millions. Those who wish to draw off from the multitude in some retreat of leisure and elegance have no place in the corps of progress.

"The democratic tendencies of our educational institutions were never more needed than now. There has not been in the past an association of men, a guild, a monastery, a city, a state, that has not been ruined by prosperity. This is what the world waits to secure, wealth united with the public weal. Our turn has come. Not even the Roman Empire, when it was hastening to its overthrow, took in so short a period such long strides in ill-gotten wealth as we have taken in the last thirty years. Another thirty years of like movement would seem to make the case irremedial.

"The true foundation of all study that touches man is history, the development of human life, a philosophy of achievements. This interplay of the past and present; this passage of both into a future more worthy of us as a free people, is the leading purpose of education.

"The University has now attained so commanding a position as to overshadow persons. Henceforth it will be tendencies, composite movements which strengthen themselves within themselves, that will shape its course. What tendency could be more safe than one which keeps human wants in the foreground, and pursues them in all ways? But this is to make philosophy the pilot of life. Our motto returns to us. Philosophy opens up to us the superb realm of reasons, seats us at the feet of the Supreme Reason, and teaches us to know even as we are known."

On Friday evening a banquet in honor of the distinguished visitor was given at the Guild Hall. Nearly every resident

alumnus of the period of Dr. Bascom's presidency was in attendance, together with many from outside who had come to the city for the occasion. In all, about one hundred and forty were present.

An earnest greeting on behalf of the state was extended by Gov. R. M. La Follette, '79, who, after speaking of the splendid growth of the commonwealth in resources, power and education during the fourteen years which have elapsed since Dr. Bascom went elsewhere, feelingly declared his conviction that very much of this development is due to the foundation which Dr. Bascom laid by his teachings of the high responsibilities due from citizens to the state. The debt thus owing, he said, can never be repaid. It was the impressionable age of the University when Dr. Bascom came, and he had left upon it the impress of his lofty character. For thirteen years the University had a great philosopher and teacher at its head, and the effects are ever-living. "The personality of a teacher," said the speaker, "is even greater than the teacher."

President Birge spoke for the University, regretting the absence of Dr. Adams, then speaking of the institution as it is today—a working, investigating concern that still feels the guidance and potentiality that, as he said, we all know Dr. Bascom gave it. The University, he admitted, is not yet full-limbed, but it is growing steadily as a healthy boy should grow.

Mr. Harding, who represented the alumni, had heard much of the good which Dr. Bascom had left, but he wondered if in truth Dr. Bascom had obtained nothing in return. He was certain he had at least got a salary which enforced the virtue of economy. Going on to the debatable ground of what is best obtainable from a college education, Mr. Harding concluded that it was the impression derived from the blending of the voices of the centuries.

Mrs. John M. Olin spoke of and for the alumnae, dwelling reminiscently upon the days when Dr. Bascom had come to the presidency just in time to give needed strength to the weak cause of co-education. The girls then had something to prove, and in

Dr. Bascom they found one ever ready to acknowledge their capacity and equality. Mrs. Olin treated with irony the naming of Chadbourne Hall after one who had cast his shadow across the pathway of coeducation, then she ridiculed in elegant diction the proposition to restore the office of dean of women—a place which she pointed out could be adequately filled only by an impossible woman of unparalleled versatility, one who must be at the same time mother, teacher, philosopher, friend and guide to five hundred girls of as many different dispositions. A dean of men she deemed quite as essential.

Dr. Bascom was the concluding speaker and frankly declared that he could not reply to the statement, "whose debtor I am," better or more truthfully than by saying that he was the debtor of the University. Here he was given a free hand—sometimes for a fight—but free nevertheless and welcome. If he had been able to give anything of value to those who now welcomed him, it was because they were so capable of receiving it. He was impressed with the astonishing growth of the University, and by nothing so much as the new Library Building, representing the purest Grecian art thousands of years old, yet standing for an enlargement and for teachings of which the Greeks never dreamed. Then Dr. Bascom spoke of the lavish gifts of nature and spoke of this as being the "most potent and promising community on the face of the world." A great outburst of applause caused him to observe that the statement was not made in a narrow, local sense, but had reference to the almost unending and inconceivable possibilities of this grand, fertile and progressive Northwest of which Madison is the center. The speaker gave warning of what he deemed a possible danger to the University. It was becoming strong, very, very strong, and might try to grow too fast—too fast to strike its roots deep. Its sons have now become a vast, almost a dominating power, and their course in furthering the cause of their *alma mater* should be temperate and slow. The means for the support of the University come almost wholly from the working man, and the aim should be to show him now, not hereafter, that the institution is bringing to

him a practical, direct benefit by giving the state a better citizenship. Another danger of which Dr. Bascom conceived was the disproportionate growth of departments. There should be a constant compacting, he said, to the end that the great educational work should go on as a unified whole. Individual ambitions must be restrained in the interest of the larger work.

UNIVERSITY LEGISLATION.

A considerable number of bills were passed by the recent session of the legislature which directly or indirectly affect the University. Most important of these was the general University appropriation bill, which was published in its original form in the February *MAGAZINE*. Several amendments to the bill were adopted. The additional appropriation to the University fund income was reduced from thirty-two thousand to twenty-one thousand dollars, making the annual appropriation now two hundred eighty-nine thousand dollars. Of the additional twenty-one thousand dollars, ten thousand goes to the College of Agriculture, seven thousand five hundred to the College of Mechanics and Engineering, and three thousand five hundred to the School of Commerce. The total amounts of the University fund income now set apart for specific purposes are as follows:

College of Agriculture, \$40,000; College of Mechanics and Engineering, \$22,500; School of Commerce, \$3,500; Summer School, \$2,000; law library, \$1,000; courses in railway and electrical engineering, \$13,000.

For the new Agricultural Building \$150,000 was appropriated, \$25,000 less than was provided in the original bill; the amount for furnishing and equipment of the College of Engineering was cut down from \$65,000 to \$30,000; and the annual appropriation for farmers' institutes was left at the former figure, \$12,000.

Section 388 of the revised statutes of 1898 was amended by modifying the conditions of admission to the University, so as to read as follows:

“No student who shall have been a resident of the state for one year next preceding his admission at the beginning of any academic year shall be required to pay any fees for tuition in the University, except in the law department and for extra studies; the regents may prescribe rates of tuition for any pupil in the law department, or who shall not have been a resident as aforesaid and for teaching extra studies. Attendance at the University shall not of itself be sufficient to effect a residence.”

The governor of the state was authorized to “commission any retired United States army officer, the professor of military science and tactics of the State University, or at any seminary or college within this state maintaining military instruction and drill in its course of study, and having not less than one hundred students on its drill-roll at any one term, to the rank of colonel of infantry; said commission, however, shall not entitle such professor of military science and tactics to command in the state militia.” Under this law Commandant C. A. Curtis has received a commission as colonel.

Another law provides that a teacher's certificate issued to a graduate from the University must be accompanied by a certificate that the holder has completed the course of pedagogical instruction prescribed by the University for all persons who intend to teach.

A bill was passed providing that at least one member of the Board of Regents of the University shall be a woman. In pursuance of this provision, Governor La Follette named as one of the new regents Dr. Almah J. Frisby, '78, of Milwaukee.

Among the bills affecting the University which were introduced but failed of passage, were the one providing for the regulation of fraternities and other societies; one compelling the regents of the University to pay assessments for the improvement of streets abutting upon University property; one abolishing all fees at the University; one legalizing the voting of students in the precincts where they reside while attending an institution of learning; and one making an appropriation for an additional woman's dormitory.

Among the new laws which, while not directly affecting the University, are still of more or less interest to all connected with the institution, are the appropriation of \$5,000 to the State Historical

Society for the purchase of "books, periodicals, maps, manuscripts and kindred articles for its reference library;" the appropriation of \$5,000 per year to the state geological and natural history survey; and a provision for the binding of all periodicals and other exchanges which the Wisconsin Academy shall hereafter receive.

A movement of much interest which was furthered by the recent legislative session, following out recommendations contained in the governor's message, is that toward the introduction into the district schools of courses of study in the elements of agriculture. Superintendent Harvey was appointed to prepare such courses of study adapted to the needs of instruction in the district schools of the state, and also courses of study for secondary schools of agriculture and domestic economy adapted to the needs of rural communities.

Provision was made, too, for county schools of agriculture and domestic economy, which may be established by single counties or by two counties in co-operation. Instruction is to be given in these schools in the chemistry of the soil, the plant and animal life of the farm, farm accounts, manual training, domestic economy and such other subjects as may be prescribed. Each school is to have connected with it a tract of not less than eighty acres suitable for purposes of experiment and demonstration.

REGULATIONS FOR MAINTAINING THE ALUMNI FELLOWSHIP.

The following proposed "Regulations for maintaining the Alumni Fellowship" have been submitted to various alumni, and for the purpose of inviting criticism and suggestion from any one interested in the subject they are published herewith.

The undersigned will be pleased to report all such communications to the executive committee at a meeting to be held in the near future when the matter will be considered.

ERNEST N. WARNER.

The purpose of establishing the Alumni Fellowship is to encourage research and to promote advanced scholarship among our

graduate students and such other graduates as may care to study here.

The following regulations are designed to secure the selection of such fellows as shall be an honor to our alumni and as shall advance the standard of graduate work done in our institution. The design is, further, to secure the more hearty co-operation of our alumni in maintaining a fellowship, by giving to each alumnus who contributes money a vote in the expenditure of the fellowship fund. It is hoped in this way to aid in giving to a certain portion of the alumni a unity of purpose which will ensure success in this as in larger undertakings in the future. There is intended by this plan no interference with the official University machinery. The selection of a certain candidate for the Alumni Fellowship is meant only as a recommendation on the part of the alumni to the Faculty and Board of Regents.

I. FUNDS.

1. The holder of the Alumni Fellowship shall receive five hundred dollars. Four hundred dollars of this amount shall be paid as the University authorities deem fit. One hundred dollars shall be paid to the fellow on recommendation of the committee on qualifications.

2. No alumnus of the University shall contribute more than ten nor less than two dollars toward the fund for the Alumni Fellowship. This is not intended to prevent a number of persons from making a joint contribution and deciding among themselves afterward how the one or more votes, to which they may be entitled, shall be cast in the election.

3. All the unused money from the yearly contributions shall go to make up a general fund, the income from which may support a permanent fellowship.

4. No election of Alumni Fellow shall take place until the funds for the support of the fellowship shall have been collected or subscribed.

II. COMMITTEES.

1. The executive committee for the first year, and the University Alumni Association thereafter, shall select a subscription committee and a committee on qualifications.

2. The subscription committee shall consist of five members. It shall be their duty to collect the funds for the Alumni Fellowship and for such incidental expenses as may arise in connection with the collection.

3. The committee on qualifications shall consist of seven members, four of them residents of Madison, who shall have power to act on all applications for the fellowship and to propose names for election. They shall prepare a list of candidates, stating briefly the qualifications of each candidate, and file this list with the secretary at least one month before the call for election. It shall be the further duty of the committee to examine the thesis prepared by the Alumni Fellow and decide upon its merits. The additional one hundred dollars shall be paid to the fellow only upon their recommendation.

III. QUALIFICATIONS OF FELLOWS.

1. No person shall be eligible to the Alumni Fellowship who shall not be enrolled as a graduate student in some reputable university and have shown himself capable of carrying on research work of a high order in some professional or scientific department. The candidate must further possess one of the following qualifications:

- (1) Membership in Phi Beta Kappa.
- (2) Special honors for senior thesis.
- (3) A piece of research work equivalent in kind and amount to that required for special honors.

2. The Alumni Fellow shall devote the year for which he is elected to original investigation and produce by the close of the college year a thesis worthy of appearing in the *University Bulletin* or in some similar publication.

3. Applications for the Alumni Fellowship must be filed with the committee on qualifications by January 1st of the year when the election takes place.

IV. ELECTION OF FELLOWS.

1. Only those alumni who have contributed to the fellowship fund for a given year shall be entitled to vote for Alumni Fellow for that year, and each contributor shall have one vote.

2. The secretary shall, by May 1st, send to all alumni entitled to vote on the election of fellow, the list of candidates filed with him by the committee on qualifications.

3. The election of fellow for the ensuing year shall take place during the month of May. The result of the election shall be announced at the regular annual business meeting of the Alumni Association, at which time, also, the committee on qualifications shall make a full report.

4. The election shall be by ballot, and all votes must be in the hands of the secretary by June 1st.

5. The person having the largest number of votes shall be declared elected Alumni Fellow. If one-third the whole number voting cast their ballots for *No Fellow*, then there shall be no election, and the money pledged and collected shall be used for the fellowship fund of the year following, and another election shall take place at the regular time.

V. MISCELLANEOUS.

1. No person shall hold the Alumni Fellowship for more than one year, and no person shall be entitled to the funds devoted to this fellowship who shall not remain in the University of Wisconsin as a regular graduate student during the entire year for which he shall be elected.

2. The contributors to the Alumni Fellowship fund shall receive all published theses of the Alumni Fellows.

3. The various committees shall have free use of the ALUMNI MAGAZINE in the performance of their several duties, and extra printing not to exceed fifteen dollars shall also be allowed them.

4. The soliciting of subscriptions for the fellowship fund shall, as far as practicable, be confined to the alumni not resident in Madison, and personal solicitation by subscription paper or otherwise, especially during commencement week, shall always be avoided.

PROGRESS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

BOARD OF REGENTS.

At the June meeting of the reorganized Board of Regents, Senator J. H. Stout, of Menomonie, was elected president, succeeding George H. Noyes, of Milwaukee. B. J. Stevens, of Madison, was elected vice-president, and E. F. Riley secretary.

GEOLOGICAL WORK.

A considerable amount of active geological work will be done this season by members of the United States geological survey and the Wisconsin geological survey with a number of student assistants.

Prof. C. R. Van Hise has left for the East, where he will do supervisory and correlation work on the United States geological survey during July, leaving for the West in August for work in structural geology and ore deposits. Prof. J. Morgan Clements will do investigation work in the San Juan mining district of Colorado. Dr. C. K. Leith will continue his survey of the Mesaba iron-bearing district of Minnesota. Prof. William H. Hobbs continues work upon the crystalline rocks of Connecticut.

Of the Wisconsin geological staff, Dr. E. R. Buckley will devote his time to an investigation of the road materials of the state. Dr. Samuel Weidman continues work upon the igneous rocks of central Wisconsin and upon the glacial geology of the state.

MEETING OF HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS.

A meeting of high school principals and teachers was held at Madison at the call of Acting-President Birge on May 31st and June 1st, the

time of the interscholastic declamation contest and field meet. The program this year was more extensive than usual, and was so arranged as to meet the needs of both principals and assistants in secondary schools.

On Friday morning, May 31st, a general session was held, presided over by Prof. J. W. Stearns. At this meeting the following program of papers and discussions was carried out:

1. Shall the University send reports of standing of all freshmen to principals? Prof. A. W. Tressler. Remarks by Principal H. L. Terry, Waukesha, and Supt. J. T. Edwards, Marinette.

2. The system of exemption from examinations in the high school. Discussion by Principals D. D. Mayne, Janesville; G. H. Landgraf, Berlin; F. E. Converse, Beloit; F. E. Doty, Sparta Supt. Karl Mathie, Wausau, and others.

3. The background in education. Acting-President E. A. Birge.

4. Illustration of the principles of physical geography in the high school. Prof. C. R. Van Hise.

On Saturday morning instead of a general meeting conferences were held in three sections, for which separate programs were prepared. Prof. C. S. Slichter was chairman of the conference on science and mathematics, at which the following exercises were held:

1. Experimental lecture on Hertzian waves and wireless telegraphy. Prof. Augustus Trowbridge.

2. Some points in the teaching of high school mathematics. Prof. C. A. Van Velzer.

3. Demonstrations of methods and materials for high school courses in biology:

(a) In botany: By Prof. R. A. Harper, Mr. Timberlake and others.

(b) In physiology: By Prof. W. S. Miller, Mr. Atherton and others.

(c) In zoology: By Prof. W. S. Marshall and Miss Hatherell.

In the conference on English and history, at which Prof. C. H. Haskins presided, these subjects were discussed:

1. Unification and correlation of the English work in the high school course. Principal R. W. Pringle, Appleton. Discussion by Martin Odland, De Forest; Miss Estelle Hayden, Ft. Atkinson; Prof. F. G. Hubbard.

2. The high school course in American history. Prof. H. E. Bolton, Milwaukee normal school; Miss Florence Robinson, Madison; Principal J. A. Hagemann, Ft. Atkinson; Principal C. C. Parlin, Wausau; Prof. F. J. Turner.

3. Economic history in the high school. Prof. W. A. Scott.

Prof. C. F. Smith presided over the conference on German, Latin and Greek, where the following program was presented:

1. The outfit of a high school teacher of German. Professor Voss.

2. Object lessons in German instruction. Mr. O. E. Lessing and Dr. E. C. Roedder.

3. The use of illustrative material in language teaching. Miss Martha Baker, Baraboo.

4. The aims and methods of teaching Vergil to fourth year students. Principal W. R. Hemmenway, La Crosse; Miss Anna Moseley, Madison; Prof. M. S. Slaughter.

5. Greek in the high school course.

Principal C. E. McLenegan, Milwaukee; Prof. C. F. Smith.

On Friday evening the visiting teachers were entertained by the University faculty at a banquet in Keeley's hall. Two hundred people were present, including about sixty faculty members. Dr. Birge served as toastmaster.

FACULTY CHANGES.

Among the many changes made at the last meeting of the Board of Regents were the following:

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING.

W. D. Taylor, chief assistant engineer of the Chicago & Alton road, was elected to the professorship of railway engineering made vacant by the death of Prof. N. O. Whitney. Mr. Taylor is a railroad man of much experience, having been chief engineer of three roads. Recently he entirely rebuilt a bridge at Glasgow, Mo., without interrupting the operation of the road. He was also head of the department of physics and engineering in the Louisiana State University from 1891 to 1898.

Prof. E. A. Maurer was promoted to the position of professor of mechanics.

The following instructors were appointed: H. J. B. Thorkelson, Rudolph Hartman, class of 1901, and A. S. Merrill, a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

T. F. McConnell is appointed assistant in animal husbandry.

Prof. R. A. Moore has been promoted to the position of agriculturist, which will give him considerable work in the experiment station as well as having charge of the short course in the College of Agriculture.

Professor Moore has been connected with the Agricultural College almost six years. As teacher and superintendent of public schools in Kewaunee county for fifteen years he was brought into close contact with the prominent educators, and this fact enables him to keep in close touch with young men who come here for an education.

The popularity of the short course in agriculture is proved by the fact that Professor Moore has now on file 190 applications for the coming term that begins about December 1st. The new short course circular is in press and will be sent to all applicants who are interested in progressive agriculture. The edition comprises 20,000 copies.

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS, SOCIOLOGY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

T. S. Adams is appointed assistant professor in economics, statistics and sociology. Dr. Adams took the degree of Ph. D. at Johns Hopkins. Last year he was assistant to Professor Hollander, treasurer of Porto Rico.

Jerome Dowd, professor of economics in Trinity College, North Carolina, is appointed lecturer in sociology.

Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, assistant professor of political science, was promoted to the professorship of political science.

SCHOOL OF COMMERCE.

Dr. B. H. Meyer, assistant professor of sociology, is promoted to professor of institutes of commerce.

J. C. Taylor is appointed instructor.

GERMAN DEPARTMENT.

Dr. Alexander R. Hohlfeld has been elected to the position of professor of German, a position va-

cant since the death of Professor Rosenstengel. Professor Hohlfeld received the degree of Ph. D. from the University of Leipzig. In 1889 he was called to Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., where he held the chair of German. He is at present vice-president of the Modern Language Association of America and a member of its executive council. Professor Hohlfeld's specialty has been German literature, and his main work in advanced classes will be the development of this side of German.

Prof. E. K. J. H. Voss has also been appointed professor of German philology, making two full professors in the German department. The appointment of Professor Voss is made, in part, in recognition of the vigor with which he has developed the department, especially in the advanced philological work, and also, in part, in recognition of the great assistance which the German friends of the University have given to the department by the presentation of the Germanic seminary library. This enlargement of the scope of the department will permit an extension of the advanced work in philology and a full utilization of the library's resources for advanced study and investigation. Professor Voss came to Wisconsin from the University of Michigan as assistant professor in 1896 and was made associate professor in 1899.

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.

Henry B. Lathrop has been elected associate professor of English literature. Mr. Lathrop has been at Leland Stanford University since 1892; for the past three years he has been professor of rhetoric and forensics. He graduated from Harvard in 1889 with the highest honors in English, and

was associate professor at Hobart College and at Cambridge before going to Leland Stanford.

N. O. Sypherd is made instructor in English.

On leave of absence this year are Prof. J. C. Freeman, United States consul at Copenhagen; Assistant Professor A. A. Knowlton and Dr. Arthur Beatty, instructor in English.

OTHER APPOINTMENTS.

Herman Schlundt, instructor in chemistry; John F. Nicholson, assistant in bacteriology; Charles E. Allen, instructor in botany; G. C. Sellery, instructor in history; Warren M. Persons and Florence E. Allen, assistants in mathematics; Otto Patzer, promoted from an assistantship to an instructorship in French; G. M. Wilcox, assistant in physics; R. H. Johnson, instructor in anatomy; Harry E. Bradley, assistant to director in men's gymnasium; Anna F. Parker, assistant to nurse in Chadbourne Hall.

RESIGNATIONS.

Louis W. Austin, assistant professor of physics. Robert W. Wood, assistant professor of physics, to accept the position of professor of experimental physics at Johns Hopkins. Edward D. Jones, assistant professor of economics and commercial geography, to accept the position of professor of industry and commerce at the University of Michigan. Associate Dean Charles N. Gregory, of the College of Law, to accept the position of chancellor of the College of Law at Iowa University.

FACULTY NOTES.

Dr. and Mrs. L. W. Dowling will spend their vacation at Adrian, Michigan, as guests of Dr. Dowling's parents.

Prof. Victor Coffin will visit friends at Ithaca, N. Y., during the summer.

Dean J. B. Johnson and family will spend their vacation at their summer home at Pier Cave on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan.

Otto Patzer, assistant in French, will study in Paris during the summer.

Prof. Charles N. Gregory delivered the commencement address at the graduating exercises of the Reedsburg high school, and Prof. J. F. A. Pyre gave the address at the Tomah high school.

Prof. A. A. Bruce, Dr. E. R. Buckley and Professor F. E. Turneure attended the fifth annual conference of the League of Wisconsin Municipalities at Viroqua, where they delivered addresses.

Prof. C. F. Smith, Prof. J. C. Monaghan, Prof. L. S. Cheney, Prof. W. S. Marshall and Dr. O. G. Libby will take part in the Tower Hill Summer School at Hillside, Wis. The conductor of this school is the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, of Chicago. Other members of the faculty have been invited to speak, and some of them will no doubt be present.

George W. Wilder, instructor in physics, sailed June 13th from New York for Cherbourg. He will take his examination for the degree of Ph. D. at the University of Zurich, and will spend the rest of the summer in Switzerland.

The University of Glasgow, Scotland, at the celebration of its ninth jubilee (450th anniversary) June fourteenth, conferred the honorary degree of doctor of laws upon President Charles Kendall Adams, who was present as the representative of the University of Wisconsin. The University of Wisconsin was one of the twelve leading institutions of this

country invited to be represented at the celebration, and the faculty appointed President Adams as its representative.

Dean Johnson, Prof. L. S. Smith and Prof. F. E. Turneaure attended the meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers held at Buffalo the last week in June.

Prof. C. A. Van Velzer, Prof. L. W. Dowling and Prof. E. B. Skinner will attend the colloquium of the American Mathematical Society held for two weeks at Ithaca, N. Y., beginning August 19th.

Prof. and Mrs. W. H. Hobbs left on June 15th for the East, whence Mrs. Hobbs sailed for a summer in Europe, while her husband will continue his work on the geological survey in the East.

Prof. and Mrs. R. W. Wood left June 17th for Baltimore where they will rent a house for their permanent residence and then go on to Boston for a summer with Mr. Wood's parents.

Prof. John C. Freeman will practically be minister to Denmark for three or four months. The president has appointed him *charge d' affaires* during the absence of Mr. Swenson, on leave of absence in the United States. Mr. Freeman was appointed consul to Copenhagen about a year ago.

At the annual dinner of the Wisconsin society of the Sons of the American Revolution held in Milwaukee May 30th, Prof. Charles N. Gregory acted as toastmaster and Prof. F. J. Turner gave an address on "Revolutionary pioneers."

ON THE HILL.

REGIMENTAL INSPECTION.

On Tuesday, May 28th, the annual inspection of the University regiment was held. At two o'clock the regiment assembled at the Armory and marched with the band to Camp Randall, where they were inspected by Major Irvine, of the 9th U. S. infantry. Dress parade and review were also held.

INTERSCHOLASTIC DECLAMATION CONTEST.

The annual declamation contest open to all the high schools of the state was held at Library Hall Friday evening, May 31st. Thirteen contestants appeared, each the winner of a district inter-high school contest. First place was won by Miss Emma Leins, of West Bend, with the

selection "Dr. Carter and his mother." Miss Edna Ferber, of Appleton, with "The story of Patsy," took second place, and Miss Euretta Kimball, of Janesville, who delivered "Helene Thamre," was third.

The judges were B. J. Stevens, Amos P. Wilder, Dr. E. G. Updike, John A. Aylward and Miss Florence Vernon.

RECEPTION TO HIGH SCHOOL PUPILS.

Visitors from the high schools, in town for the interscholastic meet and declamation contest, were given a reception at Chadbourne hall on the evening of May 31st. Refreshments were served. The reception committee consisted of Gov. and Mrs. La Follette, Mrs. E. A. Birge, Mrs. D. B. Frankenburger, Miss Jane Butt and Miss Louise Loeb.

PHI BETA KAPPA INITIATION.

The newly elected members of Phi Beta Kappa, a list of whom was given last month, were initiated into the society Thursday evening, June 6th. The initiation ceremonies were held in the music lecture room of Library Hall, and were attended by a large number of faculty and resident Phi Beta Kappas. After the initiation the annual address was delivered by Ex-President John Bascom, who took for his subject the motto of the society — "Philosophy, the pilot of life." The address was listened to by a large audience, the members of the society occupying the platform. After the lecture, the annual Phi Beta Kappa reception was given by Acting-President and Mrs. Birge at their home.

DRAMATIC CONTEST.

The third annual dramatic contest was held at the Fuller Opera House June 8th. Three casts competed, all doing excellent work. First place, with the first prize of \$50, was taken by the cast presenting "To Oblige Benson;" second place and \$25 by those appearing in "Hector," and third place was given to "That Rascal Pat." The rehearsals had been under the direction of Professor Frankenburger, Mr. Pyre and Miss Butt. The judges were Miss Florence Vernon, Justice C. V. Bardeen and Prof. William H. Hobbs. The proceeds went to the University Oratorical Association. The casts were as follows:

"THAT RASCAL PAT."

Pat McNoggerty, Donald MacDonald.

Major Puffjacket, John V. Brennan.

Charles Livingstone, James G. McFarland.

Laura, Miss May Kittellsen.
Nancy, Miss Mary Wright.

"TO OBLIGE BENSON."

Mr. Benson, Elmer Clifford.
Trotter Southdown, Harry C. Johnson.

Mrs. Benson, Miss Virginia Hayner.
Mrs. Southdown, Miss Elizabeth H. Shepard.

"HECTOR."

Frederick Long, Ralph S. Gromann.
Oscar Spencer, Dwight Beebe.
Jacob Einstein, Fred O. Leiser.
August, William P. Vroman.
Watson, Edgar J. McEachron.
Louise, Miss Mary Swain.
Fanny, Miss Esther Donnelly.
Messenger boy, Master Philip Kes-
senich.

NEW FRATERNITY.

A new local fraternity has been organized during the past year, and the membership was announced on June 5th, on the evening of which day the first banquet was held at Keeley's hall. The name adopted by the new organization is Phi Phi Phi. For next year the house on Langdon street occupied for the past two years by Kappa Kappa Gamma has been secured. The list of members includes a number of men in the faculty and several prominent undergraduates. The charter members are:

Prof. W. F. Giese, Prof. L. W. Dowling, Dr. O. G. Libby, Mr. W. O. Richtman, Mr. R. H. Denniston, Mr. E. G. Hastings, Mr. E. R. Wolcott, Mr. A. A. Young, John V. Brennan, '02; Henry L. Janes, '02; E. E. Young, '02; Robert S. Crawford, '03; N. C. Gilbert, '03; Chester Lloyd-Jones, '03; Arne C. Lerum, '03; Lyman A. Libby, '03; Arthur Quigley, '03; Roland Zinns, '03; John C. Liver, '04; Benjamin A. Paust, '04; Ralph B. Ellis, '04.

GERMANISTISCHE GESELLSCHAFT
OFFICERS.

The officers of this society for next year, elected at the meeting of May 14th, are: President, Ernst O. Eckelmann; vice-president, Miss Sabena Herfurth; secretary, Theodore M. Ave-Lallemand; treasurer, Prof. E. K. J. H. Voss.

SPHINX STAFF.

On May 25th the final meeting of the *Sphinx* staff for the year was held, at which the following officers were chosen for next year:

Editor-in-chief, Joseph Koffend, Jr., '02 1; managing editor, Ralph S. Gromann, '03; managing artist, Nora B. McCue, '02; business manager, Herbert F. John, '03.

The following were elected members of the staff:

Ida Elliott, '02; Mary B. Swain, '02; Nora B. McCue, '02; Harry F. Kelley, '02; Dwight E. Beebe, '02; Floyd A. Naramore, '04.

SCIENCE CLUB.

The May meeting of the club, the last of the college year, was held in the physics lecture room, Science Hall, on the evening of May 30th. The lecturer of the evening was Prof. R. W. Wood, who spoke on recent investigations and the latest theories concerning the sun's corona and other phenomena seen at the time of a total eclipse. He also exhibited a device, prepared by himself, which produces in a very realistic manner the appearance of the sun's surroundings during a total eclipse. A short business meeting of the club was held, at which Prof. W. W. Daniells was elected president for next year.

GRADUATE CLUB.

The final meeting of the club for the year was held at the home of Miss

Sabena Herfurth on Wednesday evening, May 29th. Refreshments were served and a short musical program was carried out. The meeting was in charge of the graduate students of the German department. Officers were elected for next year as follows:

President, Charles E. Allen; vice-president, Ernst O. Eckelmann; secretary, Miss Sabena Herfurth; treasurer, Rollin H. Denniston.

HARESFOOT OFFICERS.

The officers of the Haresfoot Dramatic Club for next year, elected at the annual meeting of the club June 3d, are the following:

President, J. Bartow Patrick, '02; vice-president, John V. Brennan, '02; secretary and treasurer, Raymond M. Chapman, '03; keeper of the Haresfoot, Harry C. Johnson, '03.

CARDINAL STAFF.

The Wisconsin Cardinal Association has awarded the following prizes to reporters and unsalaried editors for the best work during the past semester:

Ernest W. Landt, '04, \$25; Willis E. Brindley, '03, \$20; Harry J. Masters, '03, \$10; Gaius S. Woledge, '04, \$10; Ralph S. Gromann, '03, \$5; Victor G. Marquissee, '04, \$5.

The following is the staff as elected for next year:

Editor-in-chief, Arthur F. Beule, '01.

Managing editor, Robert E. Knoff, '01.

Assistant managing editor, Richard H. Hollen, '03.

University editor, Harry J. Masters, '03.

Assistant university editor, Willis E. Brindley, '03.

Exchange editor, Ernest W. Landt, '04.

High school editor, Andrew W. Hopkins, '03.

Associate editors: Joseph Koffend, Jr., '02 I; William F. Moffatt, '02; Harry G. Kemp, '02 I; Eric W. Allen, '01; Ralph G. Plumb, '03 I.

Reporters: Victor G. Marquissee, '04; Gaius S. Woledge, '04; Lloyd P. Horsfall, '03; Mary B. Swain, '02.

Y. M. C. A. OFFICERS.

At the annual meeting of the Y. M. C. A. the following officers were elected:

President, Paul C. Foster, '02; vice-president, Fred O. Leiser, '02; treasurer, James C. McKesson, '02 I.

It was decided to hold the annual business meeting hereafter in March instead of May.

THE ENGLISH CLUB.

The English Club, consisting of the instructors and fellows in the English department, has met fortnightly at the home of Professor Hubbard throughout the year. The program for the year included the reading and informal discussion of the work of a number of the minor English and American poets of recent years. Among the authors read were:

Theodore Watts-Dunton, James Thompson, Robert Buchanan, David Gray, Father Tabb, Richard Hovey, Bliss Carman, Aubrey de Vere, William Barnes, T. E. Brown, Alice Meynell, Rosamund M. Watson, Alfred Austin, Emily Dickinson, Christina Rossetti, Stephen Phillips' "Herod," and Swinburne's "Rosamund."

During the year the club purchased the works of a number of these writers which they afterwards presented to the University library. The titles of the volumes so presented are:

H. Newbolt: "Admirals all" and "Island race."

Owen Seaman: "Battle of the bays" and "In cap and bells."

J. K. Stephen: "Lapsus calami."

Fiona Macleod: "From the hills of dream."

T. E. Brown: Collected poems.

R. Hovey: "Along the trail."

Alice Meynell: Poems.

C. G. D. Roberts: "New York nocturnes."

Rosamund Marriott Watson: "A summer night" and "Vespertilia."

An "author's evening," at which several of the members read original short stories, sketches, and verses, was another pleasant feature of the club's work.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

The Athenæan joint debate team chose the affirmative of the question submitted to them by the Hesperian team. The question, as quoted last month, is on the relative advantages of a state and a national inheritance tax, the affirmative favoring the state system. Athenæ's team consists of Robert M. Davis, John A. O'Meara and Michael B. Olbrich; Hesperia's, of Solomon Huebner, William J. Hagenah and Max H. R. Strehlow.

At Hesperia's last meeting for the year, the evening was devoted to the sophomore oratio s. Louis F. Rahr was elected to represent the society in next year's Junior Ex.

Athenæ's semi-public question for next year will be: "Would it be sound public policy to allow national banks to establish branches under adequate government control?"

ATHLETICS.

Last year in the final number of the MAGAZINE I gave a summary of the work of the year in athletics, and though in no department was it possible to record a collegiate champion-

ship, yet the summary was a gratifying one by reason of the excellent average of our teams. The same task for the year 1900-1901 is equally pleasant. The record includes football, baseball, rowing and track athletics, the sports in which Wisconsin met university opponents of first rank.

The 1900 football eleven, at its best, was a very strong aggregation, fully up to the average of Wisconsin's best teams. It was not the strongest team that has ever worn the Cardinal, but it was not far behind any team ever turned out at Madison, despite the 6-5 defeat by Minnesota. The season's record follows:

Sept. 22 — Wisconsin 6, Madison H. S. 0.

Sept. 29 — Wisconsin 72, Ripon 0.

Oct. 6 — Wisconsin 28, Lake Forest 0.

Oct. 13 — Wisconsin 11, Beloit 0.

Oct. 20 — Wisconsin 64, Upper Iowa 0.

Oct. 27 — Wisconsin 45, Grinnell 0.

Nov. 3 — Wisconsin 5, Minnesota 6.

Nov. 10 — Wisconsin 57, Notre Dame 0.

Nov. 17 — Wisconsin 39, Chicago 5.

Nov. 24 — Wisconsin 27, Illinois 0.

This schedule was formed almost solely with the idea of a gradual steady development, working toward one game, that with Chicago, November 17th, the climax of the season. Minnesota, on the form of the past three years, was not expected to be a very strong opponent, and Wisconsin went to Minneapolis, November 3d, short of the necessary preparation for a hard game which only previous contests with strong opponents can give, and the result was a defeat, 6-5, which, on the form of the two teams that day, was a clearly earned victory for the Minnesota team. Wisconsin

was not in championship form and improved immeasurably after this game. The same is claimed, and justly too, for Minnesota. How the teams would have compared two weeks after this game can only be surmised, but on the whole season Wisconsin's record is at least as good as that of Minnesota.

The criticism that has been frequently made against Wisconsin teams in the past, viz., that there was a lack of concentration and diversity in their offensive work, was voiced again in 1900, and for a time there seemed to be some justice in it; but when the team showed its true form in the Chicago game, its attack was fierce enough and concentrated enough to suit the most exacting. That it was not diversified is probably true, but that was due to Mr. King's acknowledged conservatism. Yet he has never adhered to a style of play for which his men were unfitted. To prove this, one need only compare the style of play used by different Wisconsin teams of recent years, '96, '97, '98 — in fact, no two of Mr. King's teams have used exactly the same offense, and Wisconsin's defensive strength has passed into a proverb among her opponents. By the majority of football critics, Wisconsin was conceded to be at least the equal of Minnesota and Iowa, though no one at Wisconsin attempted to belittle Minnesota's victory. Iowa was undoubtedly over-rated by reason of her early victories over Chicago and Michigan, which teams later proved to be "easy marks" for every strong team they met; in fact, they were the poorest teams that have represented these institutions in a college generation.

At the close of the season, Arthur Curtis was elected captain for 1901.

The following 'Varsity men will be back in the fall: Skow, center; Lerum, right guard; Curtis, right tackle; Juneau and Abbott, ends; and Larson, Schreiber, Driver and Cochems, backs. Wisconsin has a very strong second eleven which ended the season by defeating the Milwaukee Medical College Thanksgiving Day, 38-0. The majority of these men will return.

The baseball team, though beaten four times by Beloit and by a number of other teams, was the best since 1898, and the result was a renewed interest in the game. The record of the team is given below with the exception of the Michigan scores, which I have not now at hand.

- Wisconsin 6, Upper Iowa 9.
- Wisconsin 8, Dixon 7.
- Wisconsin 5, Minnesota 4.
- Wisconsin 1, Beloit 10.
- Wisconsin 7, Northwestern 6.
- Wisconsin 6, Chicago 5.
- Wisconsin 2, Beloit 7.
- Wisconsin 3, Beloit 12.
- Wisconsin 16, Notre Dame 6.
- Wisconsin 1, Illinois 13.
- Wisconsin 8, Chicago 9.
- Wisconsin 1, Beloit 10.

The Michigan series was split, each team winning its home game. Thus it will be seen that Wisconsin won six games and lost eight, four of which were to Beloit. *Apropos* of Beloit and of Adkins' recent solicitude for his amateur standing, the claim of the state line collegians to rank as "champions of the West" is ridiculous. Adkins is a professional with a capital P and would not be eligible to any team in the country where amateur rules hold. He played with the crack Waupun professional team, of which "Pete" Husting and Metzler were also members, and for playing on which both the latter were

disqualified from playing football at Wisconsin in 1898. 'Nuff said!

The showing of the 'Varsity crew this year, while it was a disappointment to those of us who knew it was the best crew O'Dea had ever sent east, was nevertheless excellent. Wisconsin was good, very good indeed; or she could not have broken the record by nearly half a minute, but Cornell and Columbia were better and that was all there was to it. Probably we were too sanguine, when it is considered that of the nine men in the boat only one had ever sat in a 'Varsity boat, but at that the men did all that could have been asked of them, and there is nothing to do for it except to try again — *and again*, if necessary — until we win. Meanwhile if every crew does as well as the crew this year, *i. e.* rows as fast as they are expected to, there can be no cause for complaint.

The result of the race was as follows:

Cornell, first	18:53½
Columbia, second	18:58
Wisconsin, third	19:06½
Georgetown, fourth	19:21
Syracuse, fifth	not taken
Pennsylvania, sixth	" "

Strokes of winning crews:

	1st mi	2d mi	3d mi	4th mi
Cornell...	34	35	35	36
Columbia..	35	38	37	37
Wisconsin.	35	35	37	37

The freshman crew was not sent to Poughkeepsie this year, owing to a number of reasons, chief of which was that a decision of the regatta committee, rather late in the season, made three of the men ineligible. Furthermore, it was believed that the crew, which was below the average of recent years, would stand little or no chance of winning, and the finances of the Athletic Association were not in shape to justify the ex-

pense unless the freshmen showed themselves to be something phenomenal, which they did not.

They rowed the St. John's crew June 8th and won rather easily in 11 min. 43 sec., very slow time, even taking into consideration the conditions, which were not specially favorable. The 1904 class did not furnish much good material.

The track team was stronger than in 1900 and made a very good showing. Illinois was beaten in the dual meet, May 17th, 76½ to 35½ points, and Chicago was trimmed 56 to 53, May 25th. At the conference meet, Wisconsin with 28 points was second to Michigan with 38 points. Following are the best performances of the men this season:

Poage — 50¾ in 440, May 17th; won against Chicago; third in conference meet.

Hahn — 4:37 in mile, May 17th; won against Chicago in mile and two-mile; second in conference meet.

Keachie — 4:34¾ in mile, conference meet; second against Illinois and Chicago.

Smith — 10:13 in two-mile against Illinois; second against Chicago; third in conference meet.

McEachron — Second in two-mile; second against Illinois and in conference meet.

Schule — 16½ in 120 yd. hurdles.
25¾ “ 220 “ “

against Illinois; second in each against Chicago; trial heat in conference meet in 25¾ seconds; second in final; third to Maloney and Bockman in 120 yard hurdle.* 22 ft. 4 in. in broad jump, same day; 21 ft. 9 in., against Chicago.

Meyer — 6 ft. in high jump, against Illinois; 5:7½ in high jump, against Chicago; 5:8¼ in high jump, conference meet.

Webster — 113 ft. in discus, against Chicago; 111 ft. 11 in. in discus, against Illinois; 112 ft. 5½ in. in discus, conference meet.

Burdick — 2:03 in half against Illinois.

Senn and McGowan scored in the sprints in dual meets, but neither won a first. Bredsteen, who did two miles indoors, March 3d, in 10:15¾, was never in form after the men got out doors, owing to throat trouble which finally necessitated an operation. Hughes, in the high jump, Chapman in the quarter, Muckleston, Bishop and a number of new men also showed improved form.

Following is the list of Wisconsin captains for next year:

Football — Arthur Curtis.

Crew — Charles Gaffin.

Track — John Hahn.

NEWS FROM THE ALUMNI.

PERSONAL NOTES.

The following notice has been received from Philip L. Allen, '99, secretary of the New York Alumni Association:

“The University of Wisconsin crew will be the guests of the local

alumni at an informal dinner to be held at Muschenheim's, No. 41 West 31st street, Wednesday, July 3d, at 7:30 P. M. sharp. The cost will be about \$2.00 a plate.”

Among this year's graduates of the Columbian Law School, at Washington, D. C., were:

W. S. Broughton, ('97); Burton H. Esterly, '97; Henry A. Gunderson, ('00); Frank A. Radensleben, '99; David M. Roberts, '00. Ole L. Johnson, '00 *l*, was granted the degree of M. L.

By the will of the late Prof. James Sargent Smith, his large collection of music has been left to the State Historical library, and his library of musical books is given to the Madison city library.

Capt. Edward Chynoweth, U. S. A., who was professor of military science and tactics at the University from 1893-95, has been detailed for duty with the Wisconsin National Guard, and is to be inspector of the state militia this year, with headquarters at Madison. He begins his duties July 1st.

L. F. Loree, late special lecturer in the College of Engineering, has been transferred from the vice-presidency of the Pennsylvania R. R. to the presidency of the Baltimore and Ohio.

Henry Van Leeuwen and E. W. Curtis, dairy school graduates, are instructors in cheese- and butter-making at the Kansas State Agricultural College.

The University library has received a gift from F. E. Kruger, of Milwaukee, of a valuable collection of forty-two books on political science and history.

'67

Mrs. Emma Phillips Vroman, '67 *n*, and sons, William P. Vroman, '01, and John Vroman, and Edna R. Chynoweth, '95, have sailed for the continent, where they will spend the summer.

'70

In an Idaho State University literary society contest, held May 31st, Lawrence, son of Albert E. Gipson, '70 *l*, won first place.

'76

Mrs. Sadie Ames Smith has been elected principal of the schools at Ames, Iowa.

'81

Rev. Otto J. Scovell died at Salem, Oregon, June 27th. After his graduation from the University, Mr. Scovell fitted for the pulpit at the McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago. After being connected with the Presbyterian church for some time, he joined the Episcopalians and in after years worked with them. He was married soon after his graduation from the University to Miss Annie Smith. After building up a flourishing church at Independence, Iowa, he was forced to leave on account of ill health, going from there to Salem, Oregon.

He was forty-three years old and leaves two children, a son and a daughter. The latter, Miss Helen, a young lady of 17, is attending Belmont College at Nashville, Tenn., while the boy, Harold, is only 8 years old. His former home was at Poynette.

'86

The marriage of Miss Eva Frattinger and Adolph F. Menges, '86 *p*, of Madison took place June 19th, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Frattinger, 203 Twenty-third street, Milwaukee. The wedding ceremony was followed by a reception. They will reside in Madison, where Mr. Menges is the proprietor of two drug stores.

'87

Burns Hoverson, '87 *l*, succumbed to typhoid fever Saturday evening, June 1st, at the city hospital at Birmingham, Ala. The funeral services were held at the home of the surviving brother at Stoughton, conducted

by Rev. Mr. Dahl, of the Conference Lutheran Church, and the Knights of Pythias, of which deceased was a member, took charge of the burial. Mr. Hoverson was 36 years old and unmarried.

'88

E. M. Bulfinch, ('88), is a civil engineer at El Rancho, Guatemala.

James Goldsworthy, editor of the *Prescott Tribune*, will return to his old position next year as principal of the city schools of Prescott.

George H. Sullivan, '88 *l*, is at present at Nome, Alaska, on legal business for a New York firm.

Dr. Rodney H. True has been appointed plant physiologist in the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington. Dr. True has been a special lecturer at Harvard the past two years. This summer he will be at the marine biological laboratory at Woods Holl, Mass. As soon as he goes to Washington he will sail on a cruise to the South American coast to make a study and record of some of the plant forms in that region.

'91

Dr. S. D. Huntington, who has been serving in the Philippines as a contract army surgeon with the rank of lieutenant, has been made a regular surgeon with the rank of captain.

Born to A. W. Park, ('91), and wife, a daughter, Helen, at Waukesha, July 6th.

A. H. Sanford delivered an oration on the "Twentieth century" before the graduating class of Brillion.

Thomes K. Urdahl has been promoted to a full professorship in economics and political science at the University of Colorado.

'92

H. A. Adrian, of the River Falls

normal school, delivered the commencement address at Neillsville.

'93

Rosalia A. Hatherell will teach next year at the Hillside Home School.

Rev. H. H. Jacobs was formally installed as pastor of the Hanover street Congregational church in Milwaukee on May 22d, Dr. E. G. Updike preaching the sermon.

'94

Dr. Arthur S. Allen, ('94), died at Sturgeon Bay, Wis., July 6th. He was twenty-eight years old and unmarried. He was the only living son of G. W. Allen, '62.

Robert N. McMynn, '94 *l*, has just recovered from a severe attack of typhoid fever.

Robert Rienow spoke at a flag raising near Milton, June 14th.

A. R. Seymour, late instructor in French, is running a ranch at Midland, Texas.

On July 27th, Willet M. Spooner, representing the board of managers, will present the Wisconsin building at the Pan-American Exposition to the people of the state, represented by Gov. R. M. La Follette, '79, who will transfer it to the officials of the exposition.

George S. Wilson is secretary of the public board of charities of the District of Columbia, at a salary of \$3,000 a year.

Caroline M. Young has left for a summer's trip in Europe.

'95

Frederick H. Hartwell has entered a law partnership with Thomas Morris, district attorney of La Crosse county.

John C. Karel, '95 *l*, of Milwaukee, and Miss Josephine A. Henssler, of

La Crosse, were married at Chicago June 12th. They will reside in Milwaukee.

Max W. Nohl, '95 *l*, and Leo F. Nohl, '01 *l*, have formed a partnership for the practice of their profession, and are located at Room 18, Mack Block, Milwaukee.

John E. Ryan, of La Crosse, was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court with the class of 1901. He has formed a partnership with Thomas H. Ryan, '01, of Wausau, and they will practice law at Seattle, Wash.

Ellen C. Sabin, '95 *h*, will read a paper before the congress of religions at Buffalo.

William F. Scoular, ('95), was married to Miss Keith Ann Morrison, June 20th, at Milwaukee.

Elizabeth Steenberg will teach history in the West Division high school in Milwaukee.

'96

Col. W. J. Anderson, '96 *l*, delivered the Fourth of July oration at Mauston.

Ada Elizabeth Winterbotham and Albert Barton, '96, were married at Grace church, Madison, June 24th, Rev. Fayette Durlin officiating. Miss Rose Winterbotham, sister of the bride, attended as bridesmaid, and Mr. August Roden, '98, was best man. After the ceremony a wedding supper was served at the residence of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Emma S. Grieve. Mr. and Mrs. Barton left for a two weeks' wedding trip east and up the St. Lawrence into Canada.

Charles H. Bunting took first honors in this year's graduating class at Johns Hopkins Medical School.

Louis Anthony Dahlman, '96 *l*, and Miss Mary Winifred Cudahy were married at Gesu church, Milwaukee,

June 27th, Rev. Father Fitzgerald officiating. After September 15th, Mr. and Mrs. Dahlman will be at home at 2218 Grand Avenue, Milwaukee.

A. C. Hoppman, '96 *l*, was the Fourth of July orator at Waunakee.

Fred L. Janes, '96 *l*, was married at Evansville, Wis., June 26th, to Miss Mabel Snashall, of Evansville.

William C. Leitsch, '96 *l*, retired this spring after serving two terms as mayor of Columbus, Wis.

Dr. Frederick H. Martin, ('96), of Edgerton, and Miss Eva C. Triggs, of Chicago, were married at Chicago, at four o'clock P. M. Wednesday, June 5th.

Dr. Benjamin J. Ochsner, '96, of Richland Center, and Marie Malec, '99, of Madison, were married at Madison June 1st, Rev. F. A. Gilmore officiating. Dr. Ochsner graduated from Rush Medical College in 1899. For the past two years he has been an interne at the Cook County Hospital in Chicago. He expects soon to go abroad to continue his studies as a specialist in surgery, but for the present he will hold the position of surgeon in the new hospital at Richland Center.

Herman E. Oleson, '96 *l*, and Miss Princess Marguerite Crowell were married at Tremont, Nebraska. They will reside at Ord, Nebraska, where Mr. Oleson is city attorney.

Helen Palmer, ('96), has just completed a kindergarten course in a Chicago training school.

John Bell Sanborn, '96, of Madison, and Gertrude Stillman, '99, of Milwaukee, were married at the Hanover Street Congregational church, Milwaukee, June 26th, Rev. H. H. Jacobs, '93, officiating. They were attended by Clara Stillman, '01, and Dr. Ralph Daniells, '96. After the

ceremony a reception was given at the home of the bride's parents. They will reside in Madison, where Mr. Sanborn is now attending the College of Law.

At the annual commencement of Bryn Mawr College, Margarethe Urdahl was made a resident fellow.

'97

The engagement of Miss Jessie A. Phillips, of Milwaukee, to George F. Downer is announced.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Horace Manning (Bessie Gernon, ('97)), in London, England, June 5th, a son.

A. R. Hager, late instructor in laboratory physics and elementary psychology in the Salt Lake City high school, goes to the Philippines to introduce manual training in the public schools of the islands.

Dr. Charles K. Leith is spending the summer with a geological surveying party in Minnesota.

Otto A. Oestreich and wife (Dottie J. Edgren, '96) have moved to Janesville, where Mr. Oestreich has formed a law partnership with John L. Fisher, '99 l.

Miss Lucy R. Cosgrove and James P. Reilly, '97 l, were married at St. Raphael's church, Madison, Wednesday, June 26th. A reception followed the ceremony at the home of the bride's mother. Mr. Reilly is practicing law in Fond du Lac, where the newly wedded couple will reside. Miss Cosgrove attended the University for a time, and for several years has taught in the third ward school, Madison.

William N. Smith is spending the summer with a geological surveying party in Minnesota.

'98

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Bird have announced the engagement of their

daughter, Louise Marie, to Mr. William Arthur Warren, of Chicago. The wedding will take place early in September. Mr. Warren is a son of President Warren, of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce. He is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and is an architect by profession.

Clement L. Bobb, '98 p, will open a drug store at the corner of Ingersoll and Williamson streets, Madison.

Alice G. Cushing has a position for next year in Shurtleff College.

Joseph E. Davies was the Fourth of July orator at Watertown. He will locate in that city for the practice of law.

Robert M. Gay was awarded the J. W. Freer medal annually awarded to a member of the junior class at Rush Medical College. This is the first time a Wisconsin man has succeeded in getting it.

George M. Link, teacher of mathematics in the Madison high school, will spend his summer vacation in Germany in the interests of the McCormick Harvester Company.

Ernst H. Kronshage is on the staff of the new Milwaukee *Free Press*.

Edessa L. Kunz has gone abroad for the summer.

Addie W. Loeper has been teaching during the past year at Prairie du Chien.

Eugene Clement Noyes, ('98), of Minneapolis, and Miss Bertha Scofield, of Janesville, were married at Janesville, June 18th. Mr. Noyes graduated this year from the University of Minnesota and has recently been admitted to the practice of law in that state.

'99

Charles E. Allen and Stephen C. Stuntz will spend the latter part of

the summer in a botanical collecting trip to Isle Royale, Lake Superior.

Daisie Campbell was married to Charles Jensch at Hudson, June 20th.

A. M. Churchill was awarded the first prize for the best thesis on the subject of the "Liability of quasi-public corporations to legislative control," at the Columbian Law School.

The prize was a set of the "American and English encyclopaedia of law."

Samuel P. Connor has a government position as civil engineer in the Philippines.

Edith V. Gibson, who, since her graduation, has been studying music in Chicago, gave a largely attended *musicale* Friday evening, June 21st, at Madison. She was assisted by Miss Rose Reichard and Miss Luella Hayward.

Frederick A. Harrison will remain next year as principal of the Fox Lake high school.

Sarah G. Heimdal, of Madison, and Harmon L. Van Dusen, of Montfort, both of the class of '99, were married July 3d. They will live at Jefferson, Wis., where Mr. Van Dusen is principal of the high school.

Mrs. Robert De Lap (Beulah James, '99 *m*) died at her home at Richland Center, June 15th. She was married to Dr. De Lap May 2, 1901.

Thomas W. Mitchell graduated this year at Princeton Theological Seminary.

Samuel E. Pearson will remain next year as principal of the Viroqua high school.

Joseph L. Shaw will enter the Northwestern Law School, Chicago, next year.

The marriage of Sharp W. Todd and Clarice Ada Cook took place at the McGowan cottage of Shore Acres, on Lake Mendota, June 26th, at four

o'clock. Rev. B. B. Bigler officiated. Mr. and Mrs. Todd will be at home at 494 Milwaukee st., Milwaukee, after August 15th.

A. W. Trettien, '99, and Elizabeth King, '00, are to be teachers in the Oshkosh summer school.

'00

C. Hugo Bachhuber will teach German and English in the Kewaunee high school next year.

William B. Clark will return to the University for a law course next year.

Edith Ferris, '00-01 *sp*, of Madison, and Rev. W. O. Bellamy, of Chicago, were married June 18th at Madison, Rev. A. W. Stalker performing the ceremony. The bride has been attending the University as a special student, and lives in California. The couple left after the wedding for a month's visit at Knoxville, Iowa, where the groom's parents reside. Later they will make their home in Chicago.

A. E. Jenks, '00 *h*, is assistant ethnologist at the Bureau of Ethnology, Washington.

W. G. Jones, '00 *l*, of Wautoma, died June 19th, at Wild Rose, from a wound inflicted by his brother-in-law, William G. Thomas. A charge of murder will be placed against Mr. Thomas. Jones was shot on June 12th, after he had gone to his brother-in-law's home to settle a dispute about Mrs. Thomas. Jones was ordered out of the house, Thomas says, and refused to go. Thomas tried to put him out by force, and was badly bruised in the scuffle, whereupon Jones was shot. The defense will undoubtedly be self-defense. Mr. Jones requested that Thomas be not arrested, and until his death this request was complied with. When he died, however, Thomas was taken to

jail. Mr. Jones was a graduate of Wayland University as well as of the Wisconsin College of Law. He was 28 years old and unmarried.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* of June 9th contains a pleasant sketch of Marie McClernan, who has been elected to a University fellowship in Greek.

Henry Adolph Pritzlaff, '00 l, and Miss Lucile Alice Swain will be married July 10th, at four o'clock, at All Saints' Cathedral, Milwaukee. Bishop I. L. Nicholson will officiate. A reception at the bride's home will follow the ceremony.

Charles Yankey has passed the state bar examination and begun the practice of law at Horicon.

'01

Clarence E. Abbott is doing geological survey work this summer between the Mesaba and Vermilion ranges in Minnesota.

Eric W. Allen and Arthur F. Beule are reporters on the Milwaukee *Free Press*.

Bertha V. and Cora P. Arnold, who have just completed a special course in the School of Music, are teaching music at Fennimore, Wis.

Sydney H. Ball is spending the summer with a geological surveying party in Connecticut.

Paul W. L. Boehm will be principal of the Colby high school next year.

W. B. Collins will be principal of the Sharon high school next year. Robert A. Maurer will be assistant.

H. W. Davis, ('01), is employed on the Milwaukee *Free Press*.

Charles H. Dietz, ('01), returns to Waterloo next year as principal of the high school at that place.

Adolphine B. Ernst will teach next year at Milwaukee-Downer.

John E. Goodwin is taking the Wisconsin Library Summer School course.

Fern Hackett is to be assistant in the Greenwood high school.

Eugene T. Hancock is doing geological survey work this summer between the Mesaba and Vermilion ranges in Minnesota.

On June 15th, Leeta A. Harvey, '01, Helen Harvey, '02, and Fola La Follette, '04, sailed on the Trave for Germany.

From the *Wisconsin State Journal*: "Word has been received in the city that David A. Henkes, ('01), a veteran of Co. G, First Wisconsin Volunteers, has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the regular army by President McKinley.

"Mr. Henkes was a student at the University when the Spanish war broke out and enlisted with Company G of the First regiment. While this regiment did not see actual service on the firing line, its ranks were sadly decimated by fever, and many of its members were brought home in hospital trains, victims of typhoid. Henkes was among the number, and for months he was ill from the effects of the camp life at Jacksonville.

"He returned to the University after being mustered out of service and was commissioned a first lieutenant in the 'Varsity battalion. When Captain John Baker opened his recruiting office here for enlistments for service in the Philippines in the fall of '99, Henkes again deserted his studies and enlisted. He was made first sergeant of Company G, of the Forty-sixth, and served throughout the trying Philippine campaign with this regiment. Three months ago the regiment was ordered to the United States to be mustered out of service, and two men from each com-

pany were ordered to report for examinations for the position of second lieutenant in the regular service. Henkes took these examinations in Manila and successfully passed the severe test required."

John T. Hurd, who has secured a government position as civil engineer in the Philippines, received instructions from the war department to be ready to sail by the transport Buford from San Francisco on July 1st. Mr. Hurd will probably spend many years in engineering work in the islands.

A. E. Kundert, '01 *p*, will spend the summer in relief work in a Wausau pharmacy. He will re-enter the University in the fall as a general science junior and will also do graduate work as one of the holders of the August Uihlein fellowship.

F. H. Lacey has accepted a position at Marlboro, Mass., in an electrical experimental laboratory.

Fred C. McGowan is sporting editor of the Milwaukee *Free Press*.

Marion McLean will teach Latin and German in the Boscobel high school.

N. B. Nelson is doing geological survey work this summer between the Mesaba and Vermilion ranges in Minnesota.

Mark H. Newman is spending the summer with a geological surveying party in Minnesota.

Edwin T. O'Brien is to be the principal of the DePere high school.

The engagement has been announced of Ray Palmer, '01, of Madison, and Daisybelle Wentworth, '02, of Milwaukee. Mr. Palmer has just taken a position with White & Co., an extensive engineering firm of New York City.

Thomas M. Priestly is with a geological surveying party at work this summer in northern Minnesota.

Hugo W. Rohde is with a surveying party this summer in northern Minnesota.

Clara L. Stillman will teach the sciences next year in the Rhinelander high school.

D. B. Swingle, M. S. '01, has the position of assistant in the Department of Agriculture at Washington.

Alvah A. Thomson has been appointed an assistant state school inspector by Superintendent Harvey.

Lyndon H. Tracy goes to Bleebs Military Academy at Macon, Missouri, as instructor in Latin and Greek.

Richard Williamson goes to Lawrence, Kansas, next year as general secretary of the state university Y. M. C. A.

Arthur J. Wyssman has accepted a position with a prominent Chicago banking firm.

('02)

Albert H. Boyce, ('02 *l*), of Sturgeon Bay, and Grace Estelle Denby, of Milwaukee, were married at Milwaukee on the evening of July 6th. They will live in Milwaukee.

On the evening of June 12th, at the home of the bride's parents, Madison, Julia Morris and Joseph W. Jackson were married. Rev. John Wilkinson of Farmington, Ill., former rector of Grace church, officiated. After the ceremony an informal reception was given to the friends of the bride and groom. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson left for a week's trip, returning for the University commencement exercises, and then going to their home at Nesson, North Dakota, where Mr. Jackson has charge of a large ranch.

('03)

Sarah M. Davison will enter the University of Colorado next fall.

Agnes Martin will take a nurse's training at St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago.

Leora Moore has been attending Miss Anna Morgan's school of dramatic art in Chicago during the past year.

PUBLICATIONS.

BRYN MAWR STORIES: Edited by Margaretta Morris and Louise Buffum Congdon. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co. 1901. \$1.20 net.

Bryn Mawr has followed the fashion set by the men's colleges and has produced a book of college stories. Much of whatever success the book may attain will be due to its variety of authorship, the ten stories and sketches being written by as many persons, of college classes ranging from 1893 to 1903. This plan insures at least a certain variety of treatment, and a probability that the contributions will not be all on the same level of mediocrity. It were well if a similar plan had been hit upon in the preparation of some earlier collections of this nature.

The stories in the present volume are all readable, all written with a good degree of literary technique, and one or two — never mind which — are good for college stories. There is throughout the book a strong spirit of college loyalty — a little too self-conscious at times, as though the writers would make you forget the newness of their *alma mater* by an undue emphasis of what traditions and customs it may have invented or otherwise acquired. There is, too, more of introspection than should characterize a healthy college life; whether this is because the stories are of a woman's college or because they are stories by college women, the present writer does not venture to pronounce.

But it is easy to criticise the literary work of undergraduates and re-

cent graduates; the only fair verdict is that the editors have succeeded well in their appointed task — always a difficult one — to find such expression for the life of a college that an outsider may enter somewhat into the atmosphere, the thoughts, the feelings of those who are living that life. Such a book is of most interest naturally to the graduate of that particular college — but in so far as it interprets successfully it may furnish food for thought to every college man or woman.

AN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STUDY OF THE LEAD REGION IN IOWA, ILLINOIS AND WISCONSIN. Transactions of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, Vol. XIII., pp. 188-281. 1901.

This little pamphlet is the result of a joint piece of investigation carried on in a senior seminary by Miss F. Belle Stanton, Bernard M. Palmer and Allard J. Smith, all of the class of 1900. Miss Stanton's thesis deals with a small portion of the lead region in the counties of Grant and LaFayette, in Wisconsin. Upon comparison of this lead area with those regions in these counties where lead mining was of little importance, Miss Stanton has shown that although the lead region was a comparatively fertile one, yet it was far outstripped by the non-lead region in farm values and farm products. It is further pointed out that the lead region has a stationary or declining population, which reacts upon its economic life in a manner that is unmistakable.

Mr. Palmer in his thesis discusses the problems connected with the lead region of Illinois that is located in the western part of Jo Daviess county. Not only does he point out

that the population per square mile after 1860 constantly diminishes in the lead region and rises in the non-lead region, but he proves that the valuations per capita are greater in the non-lead than in the lead region. He shows also from the census of 1870 that the per cent. of foreign born for that year is greater in the lead region, where it is more than one-third the total. The most interesting and valuable portion of the thesis deals with the political aspects of the two regions. By an analysis of a series of votes which he tabulates fully, Mr. Palmer shows that the lead region contains a population largely democratic in politics and apparently of southern birth or at least of southern ideas and education. The non-lead region was, on the other hand, one peopled by a farming class, with New England ideas, and, for the most part, belonging to the republican party.

The thesis of Mr. Smith on the lead region of Dubuque county, Iowa, does not show any features essentially different from the other two. He works out clearly the decline in population and the lower valuation of the lead region, but the political problems are less definitely stated and did not yield as satisfactory results as those worked out by Mr. Palmer.

THE GREAT MOTHER OF THE GODS:
By Grant Showerman. Bulletin
of the University of Wisconsin
No. 43; Philology and Literature
Series, Vol. I, No. 3. 1901.

Mr. Showerman's thesis submitted for his doctorate in 1900 has just appeared as a University bulletin. It makes a volume of something over a hundred pages, illustrated by a number of half-tones from photographs

illustrating the worship of the Great Mother. The history of this most interesting cult is traced down to the time when it was finally displaced by Christianity, not, however, without producing important modifications in that religion itself. A list of chapter titles gives some notion of the manner of treatment of the subject:

The introduction of the cult of the Great Mother at Rome; The Great Mother in the East; The Great Mother at Rome under the Republic; The cult of the Great Mother under the Empire; The spread of the cult under the Empire; The cult from the time of Claudius to its fall; The Great Mother in art, literature and religion.

The last issue for the college year of *The Wisconsin Engineer* is largely a memorial number in honor of the late Professor Whitney. Many expressions of regard are published from alumni, faculty members and friends. Other features of the number are:

"Technical education in Europe," by John M. Barr, '99.

"Cements and cement testing," by Henry Fox, '92, U. S. inspector of the Illinois and Mississippi canal.

"Fireproof building construction," by J. T. Richards, '98.

"Montana coals," by Prof. W. H. Williams, '96, of Montana State College.

"A value year diagram for a Corliss valve air compressor," by Arthur L. Goddard, '96.

"Bridge Inspector," by George H. Burgess, '95, bridge inspector on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

"Heating and ventilation of buildings," by Oliver B. Zimmerman, '96, instructor in descriptive geometry and machine design.

Oswald Schreiner, '97, has an article in the June *Pharmaceutical Re-*

view on "An optical method for determining the internal dimensions of bottles, etc.;" and one in the July issue of the same periodical on "An official medicine dropper." The third paper by Mr. Schreiner and Prof. Edward Kremers, '88, on the "Characterization and classification of the sesquiterpenes" appears in the *Pharmaceutical Archives* for April. The May *Archives* contains a "Note on phellandrene nitrite and phellandrene-containing oils," by Mr. Schreiner. Recent numbers of the *Pharmaceutical Review* also contain the following papers:

"Hydrothymoquinone in wild bergamot oil," by I. W. Brandel and Dr. Edward Kremers. (June.)

"Classification and occurrence of the constituents of volatile oils," by Florence M. Gage and I. W. Brandel. (June and July.)

"Laboratory notes," by E. Claassen and L. C. Urban. (July.)

"Guaicol biniodide," by F. G. Ehlert. (July.)

The Superior *Evening Telegram* on June 8th published a special "U. of W." edition, "with the idea of making the State University better known in Superior, and of spreading the gospel of Superior's greatness at the University." The first page is illustrated by a fanciful cut of the University girls' crew. Among the special articles are:

"Some Superior history," by James Bardon.

"Wisconsin's athletic side," by D. Clough Gates, '02.

"The University Library Building," by Mrs. Clara C. Lenroot.

"Superior as an educational center," by C. A. Donnelly, '98.

"Self-government in the University," by Miss Irene Durley, '02.

"Track athletics at 'U. of W.,'" by Harry Cowie, '02.

"Hazing at Wisconsin University," by Samuel Kent Dickinson, '02.

"The broadest college course," by W. J. Crumpton, '02.

"Wisconsin's debating system," by A. D. S. Gillette, '02.

"Chances of the University graduate in the Lake Superior region," by Albert C. Shong, '98.

A list is given of the Superior colony at the University, nineteen in all, and of thirty-six University alumni and former students now living at Superior.

In the *Journal of the Western Society of Engineers* for April, Horace P. Boardman, '94, has a paper on "The substructure of the Glasgow bridge over the Missouri river."

Prof. Charles H. Haskins has a review of Hazlitt's "Venetian Republic" in the *Dial* for June 1st.

The address delivered by Prof. Joseph Jastrow before the Six O'Clock Club, of Madison, on "The practical possibilities of municipal art," is published in *The Municipality* for June.

Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, '92, writes in the *June Forum* on the subject of "Governing the Orient on western principles."

A "Bibliography of aromatic waters," by W. O. Richtmann, '94 p, is published in the *Pharmaceutical Archives* for March and April, 1901.

Joseph Schafer, '99-00 grad, has a paper in the *Quarterly of the Oregon Historical Society* for March, 1901, entitled "An historical survey of public education in Eugene, Oregon."

Prof. W. A. Scott has an article in a recent number of the *Saturday Evening Post* on the School of Commerce of the University of Wisconsin.

The legal department of *The Municipality* is conducted by E. Ray Stevens, '93, and Charles C. Montgomery, '97.

E. Kirby Thomas, '91, has com-

piled for the Citizens' Copper Committee of West Superior, "Arguments and facts about copper and gold in Douglas County, Wisconsin."

The Philosophical Magazine and Journal of Science for May contains an article by Prof. R. W. Wood on "The production of a bright-line spectrum by anomalous dispersion, and its application to the 'flash spectrum.'"

Charles J. Bullock, Ph. D. '95, has the leading article in the June *At-*

lantic, on "Trusts and public policy."

The May *Forum* contains an article by Albert Watkins, '71, entitled "Bryanism and Jeffersonian Democracy."

In the *Botanical Gazette* for June is a paper by Dr. E. B. Copeland, ('95), "Studies on the geotropism of stems."

Ambrose P. Winston, '87, has an article on "Sixteenth Century Trusts" in the July *Atlantic*.

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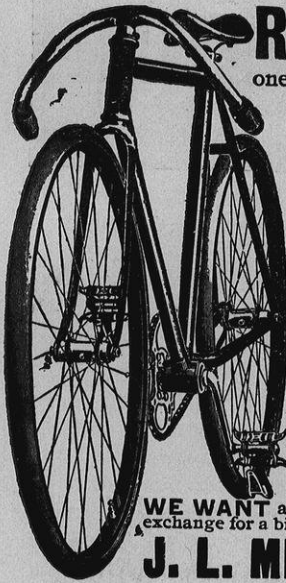
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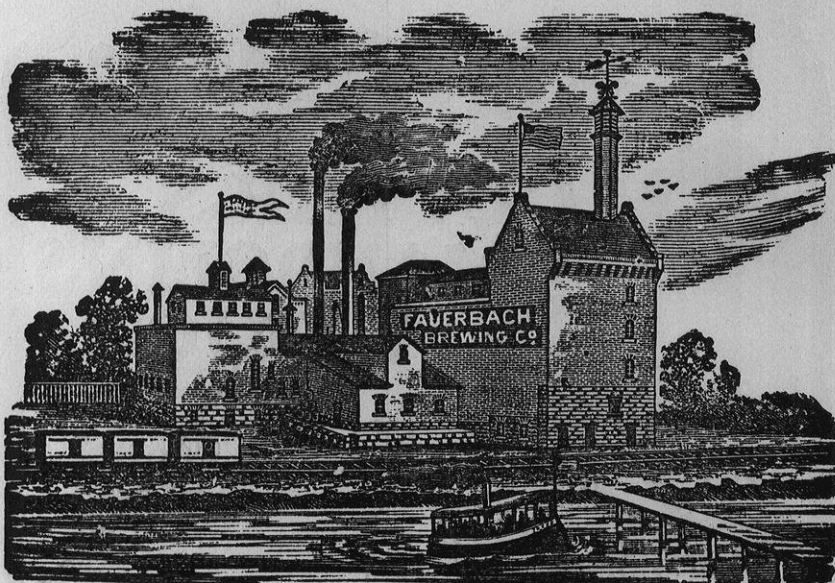
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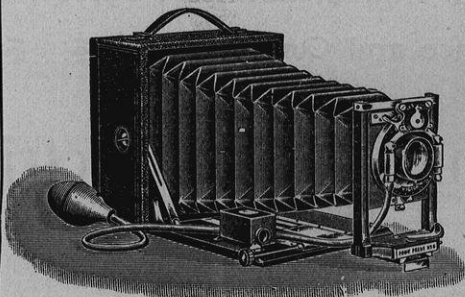
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