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## **The University of Wisconsin press bulletin. Vol. 30, No. 23 December 5, 1934**

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To Editor:—The news in this bulletin is prepared especially for the press, and is released for publication on the date below. Please address exchange copies to Editor, 711 Langdon Street.

December 5, 1934

## Speech Students Of High Schools Point For Meet

### Campus Groups Will Cultivate Platform Skills of State Youth

The State University will be host at Madison on Dec. 14-15 to the finest high school talent in many Wisconsin counties for intensive training in speech work. This speech institute is sponsored by the University's department of speech, the University forensic board, the Wisconsin High School Forensic association, and the University Extension department of debating and public discussion.

The visiting students will be guests of the Forensic association and the Forensic board at the intercollegiate debate, on the evening of Dec. 14, between the Universities of Iowa and Wisconsin on the question of federal subsidies to secondary education.

#### Classes and Round Tables

A class for high school students on the fundamentals of speech will be conducted by Prof. Gladys Borchers, who also will lead a discussion on essentials of good delivery. Prof. Henry L. Ewbank, will conduct a round table on debate for coaches, and Prof. Gertrude Johnson will lead one on declamation and reading. A luncheon will be a noonday feature.

Afternoon sectional meetings will be devoted to declamation, oratory, extemporaneous speaking, and dramatics, led by members of the speech faculty. A reading demonstration, in accordance with a proposed amendment to the constitution of the Forensic association, will be conducted by Prof. Johnson, with six high school students participating.

#### Meet With Schoolmasters

The delegates will join a dinner meeting of the conference of school men of the state called by the state department and the University's school of education, after which they will be guests at the intercollegiate debate. On the same evening high school dramatics will comprise a class topic, with Miss Ethel T. Rockwell as leader.

Prof. Andrew T. Weaver, will preside Saturday at a round table on the intercollegiate debate of the night before. The closing feature is a series of non-decision practice debates to be held on the campus, with high school debaters demonstrating their abilities in the art of persuasive speech. For these debates arrangements are in the hands of debate students of Wisconsin high and East Side high schools of Madison.

#### Western Meet Successful

The Madison event will be the second sectional speech institute held this fall under the same direction. At the first, 327 high school students from 27 schools participated in a two-day discussion at Chippewa Falls. Schools represented were Amery, Arcadia, Augusta, Baldwin, Bloomer, Cadott, Chetek, Chippewa Falls (2), Cornell, Eau Claire, Fairchild, Holcombe, Hudson, Menomonie (2), Mondovi, New Auburn, New Richmond, Owen, River Falls, Somerset, Spooner, Stanley, Thorp, Trempealeau, and Viroqua.

#### 33 of 39 Basketball

### Players at U. W. Come from Wisconsin Homes

Of the 39 players listed on both the freshman and varsity basketball squads at the University of Wisconsin this year, only two frosh and four varsity squad members are from outside the state—with the rest coming from Wisconsin homes. The varsity basketballers opened the season with a game with Franklin college last Friday night.

Students from Wisconsin homes on the varsity squad are: Rolf Poser, Columbus; Ray Hamman, George M. Neckerman, Gordon Fuller, William J. Coyne, Harlay P. Graf, and William W. Bazan, all of Madison; Gilbert McDonald, Oshkosh; Robert Knake, Washburn; Felix Preboski, Antigo; Nick DeMark, Racine; Fred Wegner, Oshkosh; Roger W. Reinhart, Wisconsin Rapids; and Osmond D. Swinehart and Logan J. Swinehart, both of Beloit.

#### 11 Badger Students

### Get U. W. Degrees

Eleven students from Wisconsin homes recently received degrees from the University of Wisconsin, it was announced today by the University registrar's office. The board of regents granted the degrees upon completion of the required scholastic work by the students.

Those who received their degrees are: H. P. Hutchinson, Weyauwega, Mary M. Mortell, Oshkosh, and Samuel G. Marsden, Edgerton, who were granted bachelor of arts degrees;

George C. Kroening and Alfred W. West, both of Milwaukee, and Victor B. Uehling, Wisconsin Rapids, were all granted bachelor of science degrees in civil engineering;

Douglas A. Nelson and Lucius A. Squire, both of Madison, Charles H. Jagow, La Crosse, and John E. Ferris, Jr., Milwaukee, all obtained their bachelor of laws degrees; while Roger W. Collinge, Oshkosh, was granted his master of arts degree.

# THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN PRESS BULLETIN

The purpose of this Bulletin is to bring to the newspapers of Wisconsin and their readers—the people of the state—pertinent news and information concerning their State University. The University Press Bureau will gladly furnish any special news or feature stories to editors. Address letters to R. H. Foss, editor, Press Bureau, University of Wisconsin.

MADISON, WISCONSIN

## U. W. Scientist Seeks Uses for Limbs and Branches Wasted by Lumber Industry

In an attempt to make possible the utilization of limbs and branches not suited for use in the lumber industry, Prof. H. N. Calderwood, of the University of Wisconsin chemistry department, is experimenting with various oils obtained from these materials. Behind the experiments is a two-fold purpose. First, the material not fit to be used by the lumber companies is at present allowed to lie around and rot. This includes the top branches, boughs that are too small, and over-mature and rotting trees. This fact involves a considerable financial loss.

Secondly, the limbs and branches tossed aside by the lumberjacks become very dry and inflammable, and the chances for forest fires are greatly increased. If some use for this discarded material can be found, then the fire hazards and financial losses that result from letting the limbs and branches lie around will be greatly eliminated.

#### Seeks Use for Oils

That is the end toward which Prof. Calderwood is working. If he can discover a practical use for the oils obtained from these tree branches, then the problem will be solved.

The experiment station which Prof. Calderwood uses is situated in northern Michigan. It is located 20 miles back in the woods, where all the materials needed in the study can readily be found. These materials consist largely of the branches and limbs that are too small for the lumber industry. Because only tops with diameter of not less than four inches inside the bark are suitable, the loggers throw aside the smaller ones.

#### Uses Large Still

The buildings making up the experiment station are a large still and a small cabin. The still is used in obtaining the oils from the limbs, and the cabin comprises the living quarters of Prof. Calderwood, who spent the greater part of last summer there.

Steam distillation is the process by means of which the oils are obtained. The first step in this process is to gather as many limbs and branches as are wanted. Then, after chopping them up, they are placed in the still, which operates on the same principle as a steam cooker with a false bottom.

#### Steam Brings Oil

The chopped up branches are

thrown into the top portion of the still, and the part below the false bottom is filled with water. After these arrangements have been completed, a large fire is built under the water.

Soon the water will start to boil, and the steam that rises from it goes through the limbs and branches in the top part of the still. The steam, in passing through them, changes the oil in them to a vapor.

"The steam then carries the oil in this vaporous form along with it to the top of the container, where it passes off to one side through an outlet," explains Professor Calderwood. "Connected to this outlet is a pipe, which leads to a condenser, where the steam and the oil vapors are distilled."

#### Oil is Analyzed

Following the process of distillation, during which the vapors are cooled by passing cold water through the condenser, the distilled products are run into a dish where the oil and water are separated. This last step is quite easily accomplished, because the oil floats on the water, and all that has to be done is to "scoop" the oil from the top of the water.

After this has been done, the oil is poured into bottles or other containers, and it is then ready to be analyzed. The water used in the process can either be discarded, or it can be used over again.

#### Finds New Oils

The oil obtained from the Balsam fir is a clear, colorless liquid, somewhat thicker than water, but not as thick or heavy as the ordinary conception of oil would be. It has an odor resembling that of turpentine, which is sometimes obtained in the same manner.

"It is a volatile oil," describes Mr. Calderwood, "meaning that if some of it is left in a dish in a room, most of it will evaporate."

In the analysis of oils obtained from limbs and branches, notably from Balsam fir and spruce fir, Prof. Calderwood has found some oils that have never been isolated as yet. Other oils with which he is experimenting have been worked with before, but only meagerly. One of the oils included in his study was experimented with in 1892 by another University of Wisconsin man, but the lack of proper materials hindered the study at that time.

## All State Counties Send Students to U. Summer School

Every one of Wisconsin's 71 counties was represented by students in the summer school of the University of Wisconsin last summer, figures compiled by the University statistician's office have revealed.

The total number of students from Wisconsin homes who were enrolled in the 1934 summer session was 1,670, the figures showed. Of the total enrolled from Wisconsin, 933 were men and 737 were women.

The figures revealed that every state in the Union and eight foreign countries or United States possessions were represented in the summer session. The number of students from the 47 other states in the Union totaled 1,717, while the eight foreign countries and American possessions contributed 35 students.

Canada led foreign countries in number of students enrolled with 21. Other countries represented were China, Columbia, Costa Rica, Germany, Hawaii, Philippine Islands, and Switzerland.

Next to Wisconsin, Illinois had the largest number of students enrolled in the school, which is entirely self-supporting. Illinois had 414 students enrolled, while Ohio was next with 141, followed by Indiana, with 109 students, and Pennsylvania, with 105 enrolled.

## U. W. Students Form Group to Aid Needy

Heeding a call by the Rev. John B. Grellinger, assistant pastor at St. Paul's Catholic chapel at the University of Wisconsin, in his sermon last Sunday, a group of State University students were recently enlisted in the newly formed St. Vincent DePaul conference, which proposes to extend relief work to needy Wisconsin students.

The organization plans to give relief to all students in need regardless of creed. The work will take every form within reason, and not only will financial aid be given, but a tutoring division will be organized to help students scholastically. All money used in the work will be raised on the campus.

Father Grellinger explained that the origin of the conference, which is international in scope, dates back to 1833, when it was first conceived in the Sorbonne, at Paris, France.

Pineapples have made it possible for one young man to study at the University of Wisconsin. He is Oswald Bushnell, graduate student, who, by working in a pineapple factory in Hawaii during his undergraduate days at the University of Hawaii, secured the necessary funds to enter the State University on a research assistantship to study agricultural bacteriology.

## Cheesemakers Will Hold 4-day Schools

A series of 15 four-day extension schools for experienced Wisconsin cheesemakers will be held this winter, announces K. L. Hatch, of the state agricultural extension service.

These schools, which last year were attended by more than 600 cheesemakers, will deal with current problems in cheesemaking and factory management.

Those for which definite dates have been scheduled are: Sturgeon Bay, December 4-7 at the high school; Fremont, December 11-14, at the town hall; Mineral Point, December 18-21, at the city hall; Marshfield, January 2-5, at the city building; Phillips, January 8-11, at the court house; and Fond du Lac, January 15-18, at 82 South Macy street.

J. L. Sammis of the dairy industry department at the University of Wisconsin will assist at each of these local conferences.

## Select Madison for 1935 Gladiolus Show

The directors of the Wisconsin Gladiolus society at their recent meeting voted to hold the 1935 annual Wisconsin gladiolus show at the Field House on the campus of the University of Wisconsin.

Although the exact date for the show has not been set, it is planned for either the second or third week in August, 1935. Cooperating with the society are the Wisconsin Horticultural society and the State University college of agriculture.

Directors of the Society are C. H. Melk, Milwaukee; Ray Eberhardt, Cedarburg; W. A. Sisson, Rosendale; W. E. Dresner, Horicon; Noel Thompson, Madison; and Arthur Strobel, Hartford. W. E. Menge, Fond du Lac, is president of the society and H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, corresponding secretary.

## Oshkosh School Band Plays at University

Exhibiting skill and versatility which would do credit to a much larger and more experienced band, the Oshkosh High School concert band recently presented a widely diversified program in the Memorial Union building at the University of Wisconsin.

The concert was attended by approximately 500 students and faculty members. The appearance of the band on the State University campus was sponsored by the Wisconsin Memorial Union program as the second in a series of Sunday afternoon concerts.

Under its capable leadership, the Oshkosh band has won first place in the state band contests from 1932 to 1934, and in 1933 won second place in national competition.

## Significant

Wisconsin is today  
carrying on all  
educational enterprise  
rich in promise

By Chris L. Christensen

About a half century ago, Wisconsin took the lead in a phase of rural education by establishing a short course in agriculture at its State University. From that course have gone in the years which have intervened, thousands of young men, a large proportion of whom have grown to leadership in their respective communities.

Recently this short course, good as it was, has been rebuilt with the specific aim of providing educational opportunity and training for young men on Wisconsin farms. In this new short course, special emphasis is being given to the economic and social problems of farming and marketing and rural living. The curriculum for this course is being revised so as to meet more effectively the new social and economic conditions with which farmers are confronted today and will be confronted with tomorrow.

## U. W. Student Made Head of National Rural Youth Group

Olav Anderson, a University of Wisconsin student, was chosen president of the student section of the American Country Life association for 1935 at the national conference held recently at Washington, D. C.

Anderson, whose home is in Clark county, is a junior student in agriculture, and president of Blue Shield Country Life club, a campus organization of students interested in rural life. He was one of the Wisconsin delegates to the recent national conference, which this year celebrated the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Theodore Roosevelt Country Life Commission. Collegiate rural life clubs from 48 colleges and universities were represented.

The program of the student section for the coming year will emphasize "Rural Youth and their Communities," a topic that will be considered by state country life conferences directed by collegiate clubs under the leadership of Anderson and his associates.

Serving with Anderson as officers for the coming year are: Frank Jordan, Kansas State College, Manhattan; Donna Hadley, Ohio State University, Columbus; and Eloise Grant, Cornell University, Ithaca, vice-presidents; Florence Johnson, Western Illinois State Teachers College, Macomb, secretary; and Frank Myers, Central State Teachers College, Mt. Pleasant, Michigan, editor. E. L.

## U. W. Lakes Research Seeks to Safeguard State's "Fishing Paradise" Reputation

What University of Wisconsin scientists are doing, with the aid of hundreds of Wisconsin sportsmen, to perpetuate the state's reputation as a fishing paradise for the millions of fishermen who annually invade its lakes and streams, is told in an article in the current issue of Field and Stream, national sportsmen's magazine.

The article is written by Chancey Juday, professor of limnology at the State University, who, with Dr. E. A. Birge, 84-year-old nationally-known scientist and president emeritus of the University, heads the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History survey, which, with the United States bureau of fisheries, is making a cooperative study of Wisconsin's conservation problems.

#### 18 Million Fishermen

According to recent statistics, Prof. Juday points out in the article, there are some 18 million fishermen of all sorts in this country. Most of these anglers are dependent upon our streams and inland lakes for their fishing activities, which means that these waters must have a high rate of fish production if these fishermen are to be rewarded with anything more than the proverbial "fisherman's luck."

In order to keep up the stock of fish, many millions of young fish are planted in our streams and lakes every year, he continues. These attempts to maintain or to increase the fish population by artificial means have raised some important chemical and biological problems with respect to the ability of these waters to produce enough food for a large crop of fish.

#### Fish Need Food

"The fish production of a body of water depends chiefly, of course, upon the quantity of suitable food, and this food supply, in turn, depends upon the fertility of the water," Prof. Juday writes. "That is, all aquatic animals, like all land animals, depend upon plants for the ultimate source of their food, and aquatic plants also require phosphates, potash, nitrogen compounds and other raw materials that are dissolved in the water for their growth."

"The different types of lakes and streams show a wide variation in the

## 85 Per Cent of U. W. Students Come from State

Nearly All of 800 Increase  
in Enrollment Come  
from Badger Homes

Slightly more than 85 per cent of the total of 8,200 young men and women who are attending the University of Wisconsin this year come from Wisconsin homes, a recent survey of completed registration figures reveals.

Only 14.6 per cent of the total student body comes from homes outside of Wisconsin, but practically every state in the Union and many foreign countries are represented on the Wisconsin campus, the figures showed.

The proportion of students attending their State University from Wisconsin homes this year is the largest for some years past, comparisons with figures of other years has revealed. Last year 82.7 per cent of the students came from Wisconsin, while 17.3 came from outside the borders of the state, and for several years prior to 1933, the proportion of out-of-state students was even larger.

The figures show that enrollment in the State University has increased slightly more than 10 per cent this year over last. Most of the gain in enrollment is in new students. The number of freshmen and new advanced students entering this year increased 27.6 per cent, from 2,463 last year to 3,143 this fall, an increase of 608 students. The total enrollment of old students this year is 5,075, or 76 more than last year, when 4,999 old students returned to their University studies.

The largest increase this year was among men students, the figures showed. The number of men students enrolled this year is 5,560, an increase of 683 or 14 per cent over the 4,877 men registered last year. The number of women students enrolled this year is 2,658, an increase of only 73 or 2.8 per cent over the 2,585 women enrolled last year.

The largest increase in students is in the college of letters and science, which has 571 more students this year than last. All other divisions of the University showed increases in enrollment except the Medical school, which each year limits its enrollment to 317 students, and the school of education, which this year had a decrease of 35 students.

The novel by Samuel Rogers, associate professor of French at the University of Wisconsin, which won the Fourth Atlantic \$10,000 novel prize contest, was chosen from 1,340 manuscripts which were submitted, 100 of which came from outside the United States. All the states in the Union were represented with the exception of Nevada. New York led off with 233. California was second with 153. Wisconsin supplied 17 of the manuscripts from which the winner was chosen.

Kirkpatrick, of the rural sociology department at the University of Wisconsin, is chairman of the student advisory committee.

amount of these raw materials that are necessary for the growth of plants. In fact, these differences in the fertility of the aquatic soil are just as great as those noted in land, ranging from very poor to very rich. It is hardly necessary to add that the poor aquatic soil produces a correspondingly poor crop of potential food for fish."

#### 10 Lbs. Food = 1 Lb. Fish

Prof. Juday pointed out that in some of the hard-water lakes of southern Wisconsin the average crop of living material amounts to about 7,500 pounds per acre, live weight, while the yield of a small soft-water lake in the northern part of the state is only 900 pounds per acre, or about one-eighth as much.

Under hatchery conditions, it takes from three to five pounds of food to produce a pound of fish, but in the wild state, where the fish must seek their prey, it takes about 10 pounds of food to produce a pound of fish. Thus, a 40-pound muskie represents some 400 pounds of food material, and the pickerel is even accused of requiring 15 pounds of food to produce a pound of fish.

#### U. W. Solves Problems

"These data serve to show what keen competition there is for food in a lake or stream which is well-stocked with various sizes of game fish," he explains. "It also shows why a small body of water, such as the average inland lake, produces only enough food for a relatively small number of the 'big ones' which all anglers hope to catch some day. This pressing demand for food further explains why a large muskie does not hesitate to devour a full-grown muskrat, as was recently reported by a Wisconsin fisherman."

Prof. Juday mentions the experiments which he and Dr. Birge are now carrying on in Wisconsin lakes to increase the amount of fish food which these lakes can produce. Last summer these experiments were considered successful when the scientists were able to increase the fish food content of one Wisconsin lake 22 per cent by the spreading of ordinary farm fertilizer in the waters of the lake. Success of the experiment is hailed as a great step forward in solving the state's conservation problems.

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