

# The Wisconsin alumni magazine. Volume 16, Number 7 April 1915

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OF THE

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## The Wisconsin Alumni Magazine

THOMAS LLOYD JONES, Editor

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

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THE WISCONSIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE is published monthly during the School Year (October to July, inclusive) at the University of Wisconsin.

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## The Wisconsin. Flumni Magazine

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

Volume XVI

Madison, Wis., April, 1915

Number 7

### NEWS AND COMMENT

HERE is a widespread feeling among the alumni that Governor Philipp and his faction are antagonistic to the University. Many men, loyal to the University and all it stands for, and personal friends of Governor Philipp assert that the governor has no desire in any way to cripple or embarrass the University. Consequently, we invited Governor Philipp to write for the Alumni Magazine, a short statement of his attitude toward the University. This statement came in late and is too long for publication in this issue, owing to the length of the Report of the Board of Public Affairs. The May issue will contain a short statement from the governor to the alumni, setting forth his attitude and purpose.

### REUNIONS

**E**XTENSIVE plans for the reunions on June 14, 1915, are being made by the classes 1905, 1910, 1890, 1900-1901, and 1865. The activities of the following classes have not been reported to us: 1895, 1887-1886-1885, 1871-1870-1869, and 1868.

The May issue of the Alumni Magazine will be the Reunion Number. We hope to be able to run a statement covering the programs of each class planning a celebration this year. We have ready to print several splendid things for the Class of 1910 which we are obliged much to our regret, to hold over.

## TRIBUTE TO THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN BY. ALUMNI NOW IN NEW YORK

## Banquet of the University of Wisconsin Alumni Association of New York.

THE New York City Alumni Association held its banquet at the Hotel Astor on March 26, 1915. The dinner was planned to be a tribute to the University, and the plan was most successfully carried out. Over one hundred alumni and alumnae and their friends were present.

Herbert A. Heyn, '91, President of the New York Association, acted as toast-master. The guests of honor were Kai Fu Shah, the Chinese Minister to the United States, former United States Senator John C. Spooner, and Dr. Fredrick C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration of the United States.

The dinner was preceded by an informal reception at which Mr. Shah, the Chinese Minister, Senator Spooner, and Dr. Howe met the alumni and alumnae.

Among the pleasant surprises, the diners found as souveniers of the occasion a menu containing a sketch of a view of the University,—"Through the Open Door," and also a splendid book of University views.

Mr. Kai Fu Shah, the Chinese Minister, was introduced by the toastmaster as a great friend of the University who had come from Washington for the express purpose of paying his tribute to the institution. Mr. Shah in his address pointed out the numerous ties of friendship between the Republic of China and the University of Wisconsin. He emphasized the great advantages to a democratic institution like the University of Wisconsin by the presence of foreign students, the resident students coming in contact with students of other countries, getting the benefit of new points of view, and thus avoiding narrowness. On the other hand, the foreign students brought from the University to their own country a high regard for the State of Wisconsin and its University and for the whole country, and that these ties of friendship were lasting and their effect constantly growing. The work of the University as exhibited by many Chinese students there educated was of the very highest order. Mr. Shah paid a glowing tribute to Professor Paul S. Reinsch now Minister of the United States to China, and formerly Professor of the University. He stated that the value of such a man to both countries could not be overestimated. As reported by the New York Herald, Minister Shah further stated:

"Minister Reinsch is the right man in the right place. He knows the needs of China, and is the good and sincere friend of our Country. I have no doubt that China as well

as the United States will be benefited by the continued presence of Mr. Reinsch at Peking. The University of Wisconsin is known to keep in close touch with the people, and this is the kind of education Chinese students need to make them useful citizens of their own country."

Mr. Shah's grateful and warm acknowledgment of the great work of the University of Wisconsin was most enthusiastically received, and it was the comment of all present that his was a rare tribute from the lips of a foreign envoy whose lips are generally sealed.

"Senator" John C. Spooner, one of the guests of honr, spoke at length especially as regards the proposed changes in the government of the University. (For Summary see page V.)

The last speaker was Honorable Frederick C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration, who was introduced as one who both in practical life and in books—especially in his "Wisconsin, an Experiment in Democracy," had maintained and defended the high standards set up by the University. Mr. Howe pointed to the many important lessons which the University of Wisconsin had taught the world and he prophesied would continue to teach it. Among the most important—probably the most important—was the lesson of true democracy which permeated all the work of the University. The University not only had high ideals but differed from many idealists in that it had the most practical and efficient methods of arriving at their attainment. Above all, the University stood out in the world as one of its greatest leaders in the attainment of that essential democracy to which the most enlightened forces of the world were tending. In no better way could the work of the University under the leadership of President Van Hise be summarized than in the words of the motto (which was printed in the menu) "To make the knowledge of the few the possession of the many."

After the speeches, resolutions in opposition to the bills pending before the Wisconsin Legislature regarding the University and providing for drastic changes in the Laws relating to the University, were presented by a Committee, and after a discussion by Mr. Wilbur Ball and Mr. Gerhard Dahl were adopted. (Resolutions on page IV.)

It was the opinion of all those who attended the dinner that it was the most enthusiastic and inspiring ever held in the East. Great interest has been manifested throughout the country and especially by the newspapers in the speeches of the various distinguished men as well is in the controversy now being carried on regarding the new legislation affecting the University. Though the Eastern newspapers are not in the habit of devoting much space to Western matters, it is a most significant fact that in reference to this dinner as well as to the affairs of the University, there has been a very live interest as shown by many columns of news matter and editorials. No small part of this has been due to the activity of the New York Alumni,

and not the least of these was this banquet, which turned out as planned to be a great tribute to the University.

The following were the members of the dinner committee: Karl M. Mann, '11, F. C. Stieler, '02, H. H. Scott, '96, Allen Lee, '09, B. G. Heyn, '99, Wilbur L. Ball, '95, Gilbert E. Roe, '90, Kirby Thomas, '91, Herbert A. Heyn, '91, L. E. Broenniman, '05, G. M. Dahl, '96, C. M. Wales, '85, W. W. Young, '92, C. I. Earll, '85, H. W. Hillyer, '82, G. P. Cowan, '11, Roy E. Tomlinson, '01, H. S. Bird, '94, Selden Bacon, '84, E. L. Hicks, '95.

## Resolutions Adopted at Dinner of the Wisconsin Alumni Association of New York City held March 26, 1915.

It has come to the knowledge of the Alumni of the University of Wisconsin in New York City that bills are pending before the Wisconsin Legislature providing for drastic changes in the control of the University.

We have observed with intense satisfaction the development of the University, particularly in the past decade, its increased prestige as an educational institution, and the valuable public service it has rendered to Wisconsin and the Nation. Our personal association with the University has always been to us a matter of gratifying pride.

We, therefore, view with apprehension any radical change in the control of the University, and would deeply regret any action which, directly or indirectly, reflects upon the present administration thereof.

We thoroughly disapprove of the bill to abolish the Board of Regents and to substitute a general educational board, having control and supervision, not only of the University, but of the normal schools and other state educational institutions, believing that such combined control would be inimical to the interests of the University. We believe that the abandonment of the long established and sound principle of gradual change in the membership of the controlling Board of the University, would be dangerous and fraught with grave peril to the University and that the instantaneous creation of an entirely new governing Board based upon a new principle would constitute a precedent for biennial political revolutions in the control of the University. We also believe that the manner in which the proposed general educational Board is to be created and constituted will render unlikely that high character of voluntary, uncompensated, and honorary service for which the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin has always been conspicuous.

We disapprove and respectfully protest against the bill looking toward eliminating at any time the President of the University from membership in the Board of Regents.

We respectfully challenge the wisdom of the proposition to increase the tuition of students from other states.

RESOLVED that the Secretary of the Alumni Association of the University of Wisconsin in New York City be instructed to forward a copy of these proceedings to His Excellency, the Governor of the State of Wisconsin, to the President of the University, to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the Assembly.

## Summary of Speech of "Senator" Spooner at the Dinner of the University of Wisconsin Alumni held at the Hotel Astor, New York City, on March 26, 1915.

"Senator" Spooner commenced his speech with a description of the University in the fifties and during the Civil War. How his own class dwindled down so that finally there was but one student who did not go to the war; all the others enlisted. This one student was the only support of a widowed mother and it was generally agreed that he was doing a greater service by staying at home than by going to the war, and the class so certified.

"Senator" Spooner referred to the faculty in his student days as a fine body of men and spoke in warm praise of its learning and ability.

Since that time the University had grown wonderfully and its reputation both in America and Europe was a source of great pleasure to its friends. Throughout his travels in Europe he had heard in many circles of the high standing of the University.

The "senator" paid a high tribute to the character an dwork of the men who had been on the Board of Regents since the existence of the University. He spoke of the deep sense of duty with which they undertook the arduous task of governing the University and he declared himself as a staunch upholder of the principle that citizens should be attracted to unsalaried positions in which they could benefit the state, such as the Board of Regents of the University, as a matter of honor and duty to the state rather than for compensation. That men thus attracted, as is shown by the history of the Board of Regents, had been of a high-class, actuated by a sense of duty, conscientious in the performance of the same and with the single purpose of benefiting their state. That among the many men who had thus devoted their time and strength to the University and to the State of Wisconsin, perhaps the most distinguished and the most unselfish was Colonel William F. Vilas. The "senator" paid a great tribute to Colonel Vilas and to the unselfish devotion to the University and to the singleness of his purpose in accepting the arduous duty of resident regent; he was always a staunch supporter of all that might benefit the University of which he was one of the earliest graduates.

Coming to the present movement to change the form of government of the University, the "senator" spoke of the various bills reported to be now pending in the Legislature of Wisconsin relating to the University, among these bills being those to abolish the Board of Regents, to remove the president of the University from the Board of Regents and increasing the tuition fee of non-resident students.

"Senator" Spooner expressed himself as unalterably opposed to this kind of legislation. He referred especially to the bill for abolishing the Board of Regents and placing the government of the University, as well as of other educational institutions in the State, in the hands of a Central Board of Education or Control, three of whom were to be salaried officers. Against such legislation all the friends of the University should stand united in their unalterable opposition, and he stated that he was personally unalterably opposed thereto. In his judgment such measures would put the University in the hands of politicians and he considered that their effect would be to limit the freedom and independence of the University and subject it to influence purely official, and unlike those under whose guidance it has so splendidly developed. He also expressed himself as opposed to taking the president of the University out of the Board of Regents whereby the benefit of his connection with the Board would be lost.

He further protested against the bill to increase the tuition fee of non-resident students. He characterized the effort to do so as rather commercial and narrow. Among the very best students and the most influential citizens who came from the University were those who had been attracted to it from other states and countries. The increase in the amount of tuition fees thus gained would be insignificant in comparison with the benefit derived from having students from all over the world. That the University and the State of Wisconsin should be proud of welcoming men and women from all over who were eager for knowledge and who choose the University of Wisconsin in preference to any other institution. That among the most important factors contributing to the greatness of the University was the principle upon which it had heretofore been conducted—to maintain an open door for all those eager for education upon liberal terms, thereby permitting the children of the relatively poor to avail of its facilities as well as those of the wealthy.

"Senator" Spooner paid a glowing and earnest tribute to the ability and breadth of Governor Philipp at whose hands he predicted the University would not suffer detriment.

### CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUCATION

S PACE will not permit a full discussion of the plan to abolish the Board of Regents of the University, the Board of Regents of the Normal Schools, and the State Industrial Board, and in their place the creation of a Central Board of Education.

The Executive Committee at its meeting March 5, 1915, passed a resolution opposing the plan to abolish the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin, and to substitute a Central Board of Education. In addition to this, the Executive Committee instructed its Legislative Committee, Mr. Ernst von Brieson, chairman, Charles B. Rogers, and C. J. Cunningham, to appear before the proper committee of the legislature in opposition to the proposed change.

The original bill, establishing a Central Board of Education, No. 262 A., printed in full in the last issue of the Alumni Magazine, has been practically abandoned. The whole matter is now under consideration by a special committee of the legislature, appointed by the governor to consider questions of the consolidation of the existing boards. A tentative draft of a new bill has been prepared representing the administration's point of view. bill provides for thirteen members upon the Central Board, twelve of whom are to be appointed by the governor and to serve without salary. State Superintendent of Public Instructions is to be an ex-officio member of the proposed Central Board. The bill provides that the Central Board of Education shall have control of the University of Wisconsin, the several State normal schools, the Wisconsin Mining Trade School and Stout Institute. The members of the Board are to serve without compensation. The Board shall have the power to hire assistants and the right to delegate to its subordinates such power as may be necessary to carry out its functions and purposes. Presidents, deans, professors, instructors, teachers, and all persons now employed in any capacity whatever in connection with the several institutions shall continue in the position now occupied by them, without reappointment by the Board, but these persons shall be subject to removal, the same as other employees and appointees of such Board. No member shall be a president, or member of the faculty of any school under the control of the Board.

The new bill is still in tentative form and conferences are being held daily in an attempt to reach conclusions upon the main features of such a bill. Thus no definite proposal is before the legislature at this time. In the May issue we will report upon the situation then existing.

## THE BOARD OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS ISSUES REPORT ON THE UNIVERSITY

THE long looked for report of the Board of Public Affairs is now ready, and it is with great pleasure that we print it in this issue of the Alumni Magazine. Owing to the length of the report, but little regular magazine material has been included.

In the campaign of 1912, there were vague charges against the University of Wisconsin of "looseness of administration," "mistaken educational policies," "interference in politics," and "gross extravagance," and in order to ascertain whether or not there was any essential basis for these charges, the State Board of Public Affairs took up the investigation of the University in 1914.

The State Board of Public Affairs is composed of the governor, the secretary of state, speaker of the assembly, president of the senate, chairman of the senate and assembly committees of finance, and three appointees by the governor. The names of the men making the report follow:

Francis E. McGovern, '90, chairman
W. H. Hatton, vice chairman
John S. Donald, secretary of state
H. C. Martin, president pro tem. senate
Merlin Hull, speaker of assembly
George E. Scott, chairman finance committee, senate
R. J. Nye, chairman finance committee, assembly
A. W. Sanborn
John Humphrey

Acting with the State Board was an Advisory Committee composed of

Supt. M. N. McIver, Oshkosh, representing Wisconsin Teachers' Association W. L. Ames, Oregon, representing American Society of Equity Dr. E. S. Hayes, Eau Claire, representing State Medical Society of Wisconsin Earl Rudquist, Ashland, representing State Bankers' Association F. J. Weber, Miwaukee, representing Wisconsin State Federation of Labor A. C. Powers, Beloit, representing Wisconsin State Grange A. E. White, Milwaukee, representing Merchants and Manufacturers' Association Louis Hanitch, Superior, representing Wisconsin Bar Association Mrs. Arnson Egdahl, representing Federation of Women's Clubs

Mr. A. W. Sanborn was made chairman of the University Survey Committee, and associated with him as directors were William H. Allen of New York City, then connected with the Bureau of Municipal Research, and E. C. Branson of Georgia.

Mr. Branson came to Madison, made his report and went back to his own field of labor, leaving his findings and conclusions to a fair and competent board for analysis and interpretation. The voluminous report submitted by Mr. Allen to the State Board of Public Affairs was found to contain statements, figures, and recommendations which could not be accepted by the University. In view of this situation there was submitted to the State Board a detailed reply on the part of the University. The State Board of Public Affairs considered carefully the reports made by Mr. Allen and Mr. Branson, and the University reply thereto, and summarized its views in a report which is presented to the readers of the Alumni Magazine in this issue. The statement of this thoroughly representative Board, familiar with the facts, furnishes the most reliable judgment of the situation yet made available. There has been so much misrepresentation and misunderstanding of the University during the last few months that alumni should make every effort to know the truth and to see that misunderstandings are cleared up. This is especially necessary because Mr. Allen, working through the Wisconsin Efficiency Bureau, a private organization of his own, has been conducting a campaign of publicity for the purpose of vindicating his report. We hope that the alumni will carefully study the report of the Board of Public Affairs.

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### REPORT UPON THE

# SURVEY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Findings of the State Board of Public Affairs and its Report to the Legislature

### **APPENDICES**

W. H. Allen's Report to the Board E. C. Branson's Report to the Board

Comment by Committee of University Faculty upon Report of Investigators

Published by
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MADISON, WISCONSIN

### LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Honorable The Legislature.

### Gentlemen:

The State Board of Public Affairs herewith transmits its report on the Survey of the University of Wisconsin to your Honorable Body, as required by Chapter 44b of the Wisconsin Statutes.

STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,
FRANCIS E. McGOVERN,
Chairman,
MILES C. RILEY,
Secretary.

Madison, Wisc., December, 29, 1914.

### FOREWORD

The survey of the University of Wisconsin was conducted by this board pursuant to the mandate of chapter 728, laws of 1913.

The duty imposed a task of great proportions. The University of Wisconsin ranks among the largest of state universities. During the academic year 1913-14 there was expended by this institution approximately \$2.-800,000; 6,765 students were enrolled in the different schools, colleges, and courses, and 654 faculty members were engaged in instructional work.

The purpose of the survey, as interpreted by this board, was first to secure and compile for the legislature and the public definite information about the university in all its activities and relations as they pertain to both educational and business policies and methods; and secondly, to recommend to the legislature such changes in educational and business policies and methods as in the judgment of the members of this board are necessary to make the university even more fully a state university, and to bring about greater efficiency of methods and greater economy in expenditures.

The board proceeded with some realization of the scope and seriousness of its work. A state university must necessarily affect and influence a state's entire educational system. Material changes in the educational policies of a state university, it is realized, must affect every section, every interest, and every industry and vocation in the state. The board the efore sought the broadest cooperation and assistance in the performance of its duty.

### Advisory Committee

The cooperation and assistance of representative organizations in the state was solicited and received. An advisory committee composed of members nominated by these organizations was formed. The committee consisted of:

W. N. McIver, Oshkosh, (Wisconsin Teachers' Association);

W. L. Ames, Oregon, (Society of Equity); E. S. Hayes, Eau Claire, (State Medical Society); Carl Rudquist, Ashland, (Wisconsin Bankers' Association);

Mrs. Anfin Egdahl, Menomonie, (Federation of Women's Clubs); Frank J. Weber, Milwaukee, (State Federation of Labor);

A. C. Powers, Beloit, (Wisconsin Grange); E. E. White, Milwaukee, (Merchants & Manufacturers Association); Louis Hanitch, Superior, (Wisconsin Bar Association).

### Directors

The board engaged W. H. Allen of the Bureau of Municipal Research, New York City, and E. C. Branson of the University of North Carolina to assist in the survey and to make detailed investigations along certain lines.

### Cooperation

The university regents, visitors, faculty, business manager, and others at the uni ersity rendered valuable service by preparing and submitting to the board data requested. To render this service the university placed at the command of the board its entire staff of educational and business officers with instructions to supply all information requested and to make available the details of administration and instruction in all schools, colleges, and departments.

Educators outside of the university, former regents and faculty members of the university, the alumni association, editors and business and professional men responded freely to requests for counsel, advice and other

assistance.

### Procedure

As the work on the survey progressed, the investigators prepared reports to this board. Sixty separate sections were prepared and submitted by Mr. Allen. The reports of Mr. Branson were included in three installments. All these sections and installments were submitted to the university for comparison with records and for comment. All sections, installments and the university comment on each were mimeographed and copies were sent to the following: members of the board of university regents; members of the board of university visitors; members of this board, and to members of the advisory committee.

Meetings of the board and advisory committee were held at least once in each month while the survey was being conducted. Many of these meetings were from two to four days in duration, while many committees

of the board labored consecutively for weeks.

Joint meetings, with the advisory committee and the university regents and visitors, were held from time to time during the progress of the survey.

The reports of the investigators were considered at the several meetings held after the reports had been formulated. Oral arguments in support of the reports and the university comment thereon were heard at several of these meetings.

### Outline of Report

This report to your Honorable Body includes a historical sketch of the development and support of the university; a description of the administration and organization, educational and business, of the university; a summary of business management and procedure; an audit of the accounts of the university for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914; financial data relative to the university; the findings and recommendations of the board and, as appendices, the reports in full of the investigators as submitted to the board and the university comment thereon.

It is felt that the importance of the survey justifies the publication

in full of all material submitted to this board.

### Obligation

The State of Wisconsin is under obligation to those who assisted and cooperated in the survey. Especially is the state under obligation to the members of the advisory committee, and to the respective organizations represented by the advisory committee. The members of the advisory board, as well as the members of the State Board of Public Affairs, served without compensation.

### INTRODUCTION

University as a Public Institution, Its Relation to the State and the Influence of Public Opinion upon the School and Its Management

The character and standing of the University of Wisconsin have been determined by the attitude of the people of the state. The University has become what it now is by and with the approval of the state. It is a public institution, and its future naturally must conform to the purpose of the state, as has its past. While men and leadership are large factors in the upbuilding of every educational institution, yet the history of the University of Wisconsin shows that leadership outside the University is a powerful factor in determining what men shall be entrusted with leadership within the institution. In a word, public opinion prescribes the life and activities of the state university. Responsibility for its administrative practices and educational policies, in both their strength and their weakness, rests with the state.

The demand for a university was one of the first expressions of community spirit in this state. First steps for the establishing of a university in Wisconsin were taken in 1836, the first year of the territory. The first territorial governor, Henry Dodge, in his first message recommended that Congress be asked for a donation for the establishment of an "academy for the education of youth". The territorial legislature of 1836 passed an act providing for the establishment at Belmont of a university, "the style, name and title whereof shall be the Wisconsin University". However, no further action was taken at that time. Two years later the territorial legislature in session in Burlington (now in Iowa) passed an act which superseded the act of 1836 and which provided that the proposed university should be established "at or near Madison, the seat of government"; Madison having been chosen as the territorial capital. It was not until 1848, after twelve years of consideration that the university was established. From that year until 1870 the University of Wisconsin was maintained by the income from federal land grants. In 1870 the legislature made the first direct state appropriation to the university in the amount of \$50,000 for the erection of a separate building (Chadbourne Hall) for the women students.

Even before the state had made direct appropriation for the support of the institution, the university was criticised because of its preparatory department and because of the "narrowness of the curriculum". This was in the late fifties. It was demanded that a "more distinct bias should be given to its instructions in the direction of the several arts and avocations as they exist among men."

And even before the university had received the direct financial support of the state by legislative appropriation, the university yielded to the demands of the public, restricting the scope of the preparatory department and reorganizing the university "into a department of science, literature and the arts, consisting of six schools: philosophy, philology, natural science, civil and mechanical engineering, agricultural and polity."

From the first the state has been confronted with the problem of proper relationship between the university and the public school system. The first regents, considering the new state schools not sufficiently advanced to prepare students for entrance to the university, provided for a preparatory department which was opened in February, 1849. Before ten years had passed this preparatory department was an object of criticism, one complaint being that it usurped the functions of the public schools. The scope of the preparatory department having been restricted in 1858 in response to the demand of the public, the university, under Chancellor Barnard, sought to interest the state in the elevation of the public school system as a basis for university growth. By 1874 the university found among the graduates of high schools all the students it could care for. Its usefulness ended, the preparatory department then was abolished.

The larger life of the university began with the advent of Dr. John Bascom as president. Higher standards of scholarship prevailed and more thorough methods were adopted. The state accepted a new idea of the university and made more generous provision for its support. Upon the retirement of Dr. Bascom, Thomas Chrowder Chamberlain became president. Under his administration courses of study were increased, standards of admission were raised, fellowships were provided for graduate study and emphasis was laid upon research. Then the University of Wisconsin began to take rank among the leading schools of the United States. During the term of Charles Kendall Adams, who followed Dr. Chamberlain, poise and settled purpose were acquired. Through the growth and expansion of the last decade, under the administration of President Charles R. Van Hise, it has today a recognized position of leadership among the universities of the world, attracting students of every race and nation.

That the state accepted this new ideal of its university and approved the new activities and new methods was shown by the generous support given to the institution during that period (1874 to date) and by the remarkable increase in the number of students attending.

Whether the University of Wisconsin, after this long period of growth and development, still is meeting the needs of the state which supports it, and whether its ideals and methods are in accord with the spirit of the people today are proper subjects of inquiry. The university being a public institution, the state properly may subject it to critical examination.

Much public discussion has concerned itself with the administration of the institution. Among the criticisms made are these:

That extravagance and lax business methods have characterized the administration of the university.

That the university is in politics.

That the members of the faculty are sacrificing instructional work to write books, to lecture and do other outside work for pay.

That, under the cloak of research faculty members are shirking classroom work and devoting much time to other pursuits.

That students are deprived of personal contact with the strong men of the faculty, and that instruction is left to men of less experience.

That instruction is not adequately supervised by deans and heads of

departments.

That the university is a school for rich men's sons.

That it is educating students from other states at the expense of the taxpayers of Wisconsin.

That it dominates the high schools of the state to the detriment of education in local communities.

That the university is receiving a larger portion of the moneys expended by the state for educational purposes than is justified by the number availing themselves of university instruction.

While these complaints have been made frequently and persistently, and for that reason have been given careful consideration, as appears in later chapters of this report, yet in the opinion of this board, these criticisms neither comprehend all the phases of advanced educational work in which the state is vitally concerned nor reach the problems of larger importance in the maintenance and administration of the university. Even as business organization, commercial relations, industrial production and professional ethics have been made subjects of public concern and investigation, so education also is being subjected to rigid inquiry. Its ideals, its place in the community, its utility are being critically examined throughout the world in the light of the needs of modern society.

Realizing this attitude of public mind and following the mandate of the statute to "investigate the efficiency of the teaching and educational methods used", this board made a broad survey of the university, and has reported to the legislature all the information collected to the end that if changes are found to be desirable, such changes may be based upon a

broad consideration of all the facts and conditions involved.

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### GENERAL AND EDUCATIONAL POLICIES

Place and Possibilities of a State University—Research—Academic Freedom—Political Activities—Cost of Living in Madison

### The University is in Politics

Certain activities of the university have taken it into the domain of public affairs to an extent which has resulted in the charge that the university is in politics.

Complaint has been made that members of the faculty appear before committees of the legislature in advocacy of or in opposition to pending measures affecting the university as a whole or certain of its colleges, schools or departments. In the opinion of this board it would be impossible for the legislature to act wisely with regard to any bill affecting the university without consulting those in charge of the department, college or school to be affected. It has been the custom of legislative committees to notify all groups of citizens of the date when pending measures affecting their interests are to be considered. The legislative committees have made no exception of the university in this particular and have notified the officers of the institution as to the date of committee hearings. opinion of this board the failure of a legislative committee to give notification of the date of the hearing of a bill affecting a department, college or school would not relieve the head of that department of the duty and obligation to appear before the committee and discuss the merits and demerits of the proposed legislation.

Complaint has been made also that members of the faculty have framed and advocated legislation. In recent years, while the state has been attempting to meet economic and industrial needs by new legislation, it has been a common practice to consult with those who have studied and written of those problems. In the university faculty there have been and now are men who by reason of a life-time of study are familiar with the various phases of these problems as they have developed and as they have been treated in other countries and states. Many of those urging legislation along these lines have read the writings of these men, and not infrequently legislators, attempting to apply the experience of other states and countries to Wisconsin conditions, have sought personal interviews with those professors having special knowledge of the subject under consideration. In the opinion of this board, the state, having engaged the services of the men in the university faculty, is entitled to such advice and counsel as these men can give regarding the subjects to which they have devoted much and special attention. For the state not to make use of the knowledge of these men would be either to neglect a great opportunity or to cast reflection upon the quality and efficacy of the teaching

of these subjects maintained at public expense in a public institution. Public discussion from which are excluded those who have best familiarized themselves with the subject is seldom profitable.

Further complaint has been made that the members of the faculty have served upon state commissions. It is true that while new administrative policies were being inaugurated, the state, in a few instances, has drawn upon the university faculty for members of its commissions. The state sought the services of these men on the theory that the inauguration of a new administrative policy required the advice, counsel and direction of those familiar with the practices under similar administrative policies in other states and countries. In the belief that the services of these men as teachers would be enhanced by the practical experience coming to them as members of an administrative board, the university consented to an arrangement which permitted them to act for a time upon these commissions; and their positions on the faculty were held open for them, until their work with the state government was completed. In the opinion of this board, both the state and university profited rather than suffered by this arrangement.

Criticism has been made of the practice (not a common one) of the state employing members of the university faculty to devote a part of their time to work connected with state government. A common expression of this criticism has been couched in the phrase that "a university professor should not be allowed to draw two salaries from the state." In this connection it may be interesting to consider that this inquiry has established beyond all doubt the fact that certain faculty members, who rank as experts in their lines, have been employed by large corporations to do special work on their own time, or during vacations. In several instances, the compensation received from great business organizations has exceeded greatly the salary paid by the university. There has been some criticism also of this practice (which is treated in another chapter of this report), but the more insistent protest has been against the drawing of "two salaries from the state treasury". Inquiry has shown that to have secured the services of men of the same ability would have resulted, in many instances, either in employing professors from other university faculties or in employing those experts who are in the pay of private corporations, and also would have resulted in the state paying a much greater sum for the same services.

Complaint also has been made that students from the university have been assigned positions in various state departments, particularly recently created boards and commissions, when the nature of the positions required either special knowledge or practical experience on the part of the persons filling them. It is true that students have been given some such positions. However, inquiry made by this board reveals the fact that the particular students employed by state departments have been assigned to tasks for which they were especially equipped by their college courses, and that in the main the work assigned them could not have been performed excepting by those having their special knowledge or practical experience. In such cases it has been the judgment of those employing them that university trained men adapt themselves to the work more rapidly and in the

end give the more satisfactory service. Some information has come to this board tending to show that friendship and acquaintance have played no small part in the selection of employes from among the students applying, but there has been no information to show that partisan or factional politics have influenced appointments or that friendship and acquaintance could secure a position for any student not equipped for the work. In the opinion of this board, the mere fact that a young man has had special training in some one of the colleges of the university should not militate against his securing employment from the state. If his college training has given him understanding and efficiency beyond the powers of the untrained youth, there seems no reason why the state should not secure his services in preference to those of a man of less fitness. In this connection it is interesting to note that within the last few years a considerable number of university trained men who were employed by the state have left one or another of the Wisconsin commissions to accept positions of great responsibility with large corporations.

It is true that students have organized in groups and clubs in support of particular candidates and political parties. In the opinion of this board it is not within the power of the legislature to deny to students the right to hold and express political opinions any more than it is within the power of the legislature to deprive any other citizen of the same right. This board is not assuming to discuss the question as to whether students coming to Madison from other cities should be allowed to vote in Madison. However, that political organizations are effected among the students of the University of Wisconsin is commonly known and widely advertised. That the same is true of every other university is also a fact, known to all.

That occasionally members of the university faculty have been active at election time has been charged and is true. In the opinion of the board of public affairs it is neither possible nor desirable to deprive a college professor of the political rights vouchsafed to every citizen.

Investigation shows that insofar as students, faculty members and regents are in politics as individuals, the University of Wisconsin is in politics. Students form political organizations, both partisan and factional, representing every faction and every party. Members of the faculty on occasions address these student clubs and give expression to personal convictions. In so doing, students, professors and regents, in the opinion of this board, have exercised only their rights to independent thought and action as individuals and citizens.

No information has come to this board which shows that the University of Wisconsin as an organization is or has been in party or factional politics, and so far as this board has information no charge has been made that officials of the university have organized or attempted to organize the university at any time in favor of any individual, faction or party. On rare occasions when policies vitally affecting the university are under consideration, students, professors, regents, alumni and friends, as individuals, have attempted concerted action. In the opinion of this board, any attempt on the part of the state to prevent or discourage political activity along broad lines would be un-American. The University of Wisconsin is a public

institution. Its policies and practices are determined by public opinion. So long as the university continues as a part of the state, so long must the state preserve freedom of expression and action regarding it.

### Research Work and Its Supervision

Wisconsin as a state properly has fostered in its university freedom in research and in thought. Problems arise constantly from the changing complexity of modern life to confront society. Their solution must be preceded by thorough inquiry and careful study. Wisconsin has come to recognize that the burden of inquiry relating to matters affecting the general welfare rightfully should be borne by the state. Accordingly, much of this work has been delegated either expressly or tacitly to the university and to the men of science associated with it. Many and substantial benefits have resulted from such study. However, research has yielded no material returns which can compare in importance to the development of the public understanding—the proving through experience that exact knowledge and accurately determined facts constitute the only proper bases for consideration and judgment of all questions. No other single benefit is greater than the self-reliance engendered by the successful outcome of the state's efforts to solve its own problems without dependence upon private subsidy or direction.

The world is demanding that truth be made available for the sake of life. "Truth for the sake of utility" now is held to be not in conflict with "truth for its own sake." The attention which has been given by the University of Wisconsin to the study and solution of problems of industry and problems of organized society, and the results thus obtained have given not to Wisconsin alone but to the world a new and broader conception of the place and possibilities of a state university.

Research in the University of Wisconsin has had to do with problems of human progress, and many important contributions have been made to the knowledge of all manner of problems in government and collective action, in mastering the forces of nature, and in increasing the amount and variety of production. Important discoveries in the field of engineering, growing out of studies relating to water machinery, iron alloys, concrete construction, gas engines, etc., have opened new opportunities in various industries. Experiments in agriculture have made available for cultivation millions of acres of hitherto unproductive swamp and sand lands, have increased the yield per acre of many grains, have extended the corn belt of Wisconsin to the shores of Lake Superior and have made possible the development of a dairy industry producing \$100,000,000 annually. Investigations conducted by the school of medicine have had a direct and practical bearing upon public health. In sociology and political science, results of substantial value have been achieved. More than one university man working in these subjects has become a national figure and has rendered great service in the larger field. Scholarly returns, less concrete but of no less importance, have been obtained also in fields where immediate utilitarian results cannot be expected.

This board is not oblivious to the vitalizing effect of such work upon the instructor. It is aware that the potential usefulness to society of experimental search for truth is incalculable. In the opinion of this board the state should encourage untrammelled investigation in any field of knowledge in which the investigator may be equipped to work. It should draw no lines and set no limits to hamper the earnest seeker after truth. The suggestions here offered are made in the hope that the quest for truth may be forwarded thereby and that the trained and earnest investigator may be encouraged. Naturally personal advantage urges every member of the faculty to utilize to his utmost every opportunity that is given for research. Consequently, there is no need to remind many members of the faculty that they owe it to themselves and to their colleagues not to neglect such opportunities.

However, there is evidence tending to show that some few forget their responsibilities and use the sincere and earnest work done by the many as a cloak for indolence. To prevent this it is necessary that every member of the faculty be held to the same degree of accountability. Each man engaged in research work must be always ready to demonstrate to his colleagues the possibilities of his subject. He should be able to give some indication of a due degree of progress. And he must satisfy his colleagues and superior officers as to his earnestness and faithfulness in his work. Unless some such step is taken this board is convinced of the danger that particular instances may be used to discredit research, with the result that such opportunities as now exist may be diminished.

Owing to the difficulty in determining the cost of supporting research in the university, due to the overlapping of research and instructional work, this board presents no statistics relating to this matter.

### Academic Freedom

The University of Wisconsin has performed a large and splendid service. Established by the state and maintained at public expense, its laboratories, its libraries, and its faculty have been sources of information for those attempting the solution of important social and community problems.

Conflict of interest and opinion naturally begets misunderstanding and misrepresentation. Motives are questioned and opposition engendered to such an extent that those who represent the institution frequently are made to quail before the attack. Therefore, the people well may look with concern upon assaults calculated to impair the usefulness of the institution. In such crises it is the duty of the state to defend freedom of investigation, freedom of instruction, and freedom of opinion and expression in its university to the end that academic freedom may not be an empty phrase, but shall be a living fact.

### Graduate Work

In the graduate school, the university not only promotes the education and training of the student, but its work here, more than in any other department, is expected to contribute to the sum of human knowledge. This is a field in which the University of Wisconsin has won distinction. To refuse to offer graduate work, it seems to this board, would be to deny an obligation which undoubtedly rests upon the university. Neglect of this larger opportunity for service naturally would result in restricting the field and in lowering the standards of the school, and in the end would divest the university of many of its present powers of inspiration. A state university particularly is under obligation to keep all such opportunities open.

This board does not apprehend that there is any danger that graduate work will be so emphasized as to render the university a school for the few rather than a democratic institution which seeks to serve the many less

advanced in their work.

### Political Science Department

The importance of the department of economics, sociology and political science as a part of the university has increased with the development of new social and economic problems now confronting the state and the nation.

Yet, notwithstanding the rapid growth in the sum total of university operating expenses in recent years, there has been no material increase in the last decade in the appropriation for this work. This department should be encouraged to expand and to increase its possibilities of service to the people. Therefore, it is recommended that it be given greater proportionate support, both moral and material, than it has received in the past.

Practical Field Work

The needs of a system of training students through contact with problems already has been recognized by the university in the requirements of field experience in engineering, actual farm experience in agriculture, the proposed work in law offices for law, in the encouragement of practical work in commerce and journalism and in the field work that has characterized professional training in the library school. This board believes that practical field work need not be confined to professional and graduate courses. On the contrary it recommends that field work be provided in all possible courses to the end that the student who is to learn to do by actual doing may have the inspiration and incentive which comes from the consciousness that what he is doing is of practical value. Such credit for work of this character should be given as is justified by its quality as determined by supervision and reports.

### Outside Work of Professors

Attention has been called to the practice of permitting members of the faculty to do outside work for pay. Question has been raised as to whether a professor's service to the university is impaired by his devoting a portion of his time to private purposes. Manifestly this is a matter to be determined by the university authorities. Varying conditions affecting instructors as well as subjects indicate clearly the futility of adopting hard and fast rules in relation to this matter.

It is impossible to do effective university work in certain subjects without adequate field work. Particularly is this true with those subjects in which text book writing has not kept pace with the progress of the science. In many such instances text book teaching is considered almost useless. In the opinion of this board the quality of instruction in such subjects is enhanced by giving the instructor opportunity for practical field work. The teacher having such advantages should be able to give many illuminating illustrations from his experience for class room use; and the knowledge that an instructor is dealing with practical problems should quicken the interest and command the respect of the students.

In this connection it should be taken into consideration that certain kinds of field work are too expensive to be supported by the university on an adequate scale, and that therefore the university should avail itself of the assistance to be derived from outside interests. Certain members of the faculty, taken from the practical field, are employed with the understanding that they are to be allowed to continue their profession and to do outside work for pay. Indeed, only by making such concessions is the university able to secure and retain as part of the faculty certain men of large practical experience.

In many departments little opportunity is presented for helpful outside work.

Certainly the effect of outside work upon university instruction depends largely upon the character of the work and the ability of the man doing the work.

Information has come to this board tending to show that some few members of the faculty have taken unwarranted advantage of the opportunity offered them for outside work and that their service to the university has been impaired through a division of their interest. However, the number of such cases is too small to warrant the assertion that there is general abuse of this practice. In the opinion of this board this is a matter for the attention of the university authorities and can be so regulated as to eliminate the few abuses without depriving the institution of the many benefits which naturally result from keeping department heads and professors in touch with the practical problems as well as the theories of a subject.

### Pensions

The proposal that the state pension teachers and instructors in state educational institutions is still so new that there is little experience on which to base judgment.

A system of pensions for public school teachers was adopted recently by the State of Wisconsin. Its effect has not yet been determined. The pensioning of college and university professors by the Carnegie Foundation has been in force so short a time that its effect on the educational policies of our higher institutions of education has not yet become apparent. In view of these facts, it does not seem wise at this time to recommend any change in the present policy. Experience and observation of the present arrangement will in time suggest the proper course to pursue.

### Supervision of Instruction

The tradition that it is not consistent with the dignity of instructors of university rank to be closely supervised does not justify, in the judgment of this board, what is in some instances an almost entire absence of supervision in class room work.

Certainly there are those of the instructional staff who have demonstrated definitely the excellency of their scholarship and pedagogical methods. Even these, however, should not be permitted to pursue their work without reference to the work of other instructors. It is necessary that the work of the different departments and instructors be correlated, that uniform standards of scholarship be maintained, and that unity of purposes and ideals be achieved. It is impossible to accomplish these ends without adequate supervision.

This conclusion is in accord with the judgment of many university men

of established reputation both as instructors and administrators.

While the necessity for supervision exists in all instructional work it is of more particular value in the case of new or inexperienced men, a large number of whom are brought to the university each year. In all cases supervision should consist not alone in conferences and in plans for work, but should include actual visitation by the deans, by the heads of departments, and by others. Such supervision need not be antagonistic, but should be at once critical, sympathetic and constructive. Not only will the presence of low and faulty standards be disclosed more quickly by supervision than by general results, but adequate supervision is as useful in revealing merit as in discovering inefficiency. It should lead to promotion as surely as to elimination.

### Cost of Living

The ability of young persons to make use of the educational advantages presented by the university depends largely upon the expenditure involved. The higher the cost, the fewer there are who can obtain an education. The large factor in this cost is the expense of living in Madison. The figures presented include not only the cost of board and room but also expenditures for dress and social activities.

A majority of the students spend less than \$500 per year while attending the University of Wisconsin. Out of 1,474 students who replied to questions concerning the expense of attending the university, 805 kept their expenses within \$500, while 669 spent more than \$500. Out of the 805 spending \$500 or less 222 spent between \$450 and \$500, 218 spent between \$400 and \$450, 198 spent between \$350 and \$400, 109 spent between \$300 and \$350, 48 spent between \$250 and \$300, 7 spent between \$225 and \$250, 3 spent between \$200 and \$225, 3 spent between \$175 and \$200 and one spent between \$150 and \$175. Of the 669 spending more than \$500, 169 spent between \$500 and \$550, 132 spent between \$550 and \$600, 105 spent between \$600 and \$650, 73 spent between \$650 and \$700, 50 spent between \$700 and \$750, 46 spent between \$750 and \$800, 25 spent between \$800 and \$850, 22 spent between \$850 and \$900, 11 spent between \$900 and \$950,

and 17 spent between \$950 and \$1,100, 8 spent between \$1,000 and \$1,100, 6 spent between \$1,100 and \$1,200, 2 spent between \$1,200 and \$1,300 and 2 spent between \$1,300 and \$1,400. None of those replying spent more than \$1,400.

Of the two reporting to have spent between \$1,300 and \$1,400 one was a resident of Wisconsin, the other was a non-resident student. The resident of Wisconsin spending between \$1,300 and \$1,400 ws a woman in her senior year in the College of Letters and Science. The non-resident student spending \$1,300 and \$1,400 was a man in his sophomore year in the College of Agriculture.

Of the resident students replying only two men reported that they spent over \$950 and no man among the resident students is recorded as having spent more than \$1,000. Four resident women students reported that they spent more than \$1,000. Two of those spent \$1,000 and \$1,100, one spent between \$1,100 and \$1,200 and one spent between \$1,300 and \$1,400.

Of the 1,474 students replying to questions relating to expenses of attending the university, 649 were non-resident students. Of these non-residents, 238 kept their expenses within \$500, 411 spent more than \$500.

Expenses of graduate students do not appear to reach either extreme, though they average about \$500. Of 67 graduate students replying, 39 kept their expenses within \$500, 28 spent more than \$500. No man taking graduate work spent in excess of \$750. Two graduate women students spent more than \$750.

Of the 1,474 students replying to those question 1,121 were men and 353 were women. Of the 1,121 men 662 kept their expenses within \$500, 459 spent more than \$500. Of the 353 women 143 kept their expenses within \$500, while 210 spent more than \$500.

This questionnaire was sent by the University Board of Visitors to more than 4,000 students now enrolled in the university and replies were received from 2,216. Of those replying only 1,474 answered fully all the questions relating to expense of attending the university. In all cases reported traveling expenses are included.

While it cannot be the policy of a state university to discriminate against any class, rich or poor, this board believes that wide publicity should be given to the fact that investigation has shown that a moderate sum is sufficient to maintain a student at the University of Wisconsin in complete comfort, and that the institution is not to be justly referred to as "a school for rich men's sons." Accompanying is a tabulated analysis of the replies received.

### Student Supervision and Student Advisers

The people of Wisconsin have entrusted to the university the care of their sons and daughters at a time in their development when ideals, habits of life and character are forming. The provision for student advisers and student supervision, which has been established in the university, is highly commended. There is evidence, however, that it is not as effective in all cases as it should be, although due allowance must be made for individual variations of efficiency. On account of the great importance of this work,

particularly in the freshman and sophomore classes, the board urges those in authority to improve the system wherever and however possible, and to stimulate those acting as supervisors and student advisers to make this branch of service highly effective.

### Non-Resident Students

Broad liberality is the spirit of universities of large purposes. We owe much to other universities and to men and institutions of all times and of all countries. No spirit of narrow provincialism, therefore, should characterize the policy of this state in dealing with other states, universities or citizens. Many sons and daughters of Wisconsin citizens are attending universities and colleges in other states on equal or nearly equal terms with resident students. To a considerable degree the expenses incident to non-resident students in Wisconsin university are offset by the fact that other universities are educating students from Wisconsin.

The atmosphere in a university is created and influenced by the character of the men and women composing the student body, as well as by the ability of those who compose the faculty. Therefore, it is the policy of universities generally to use all honorable means to attract students from all parts of the

world.

To no inconsiderable degree the benefits derived from a university education come to the student because of the atmosphere existing in the institution and of the associations he forms there. As in the university he meets many ambitious, able men from all parts of the world, each bringing different conceptions and each looking at matters from a different standpoint, the student acquires a breadth of view, a knowledge of human relations which are important elements in his education.

Many non-resident students who attend this university remain in Wisconsin, while many of our resident students make their future homes in other states. Interstate communication is desirable and should be en-

couraged.

There were 1,358 non-resident students in the regular courses in the University of Wisconsin during the last year. It should not be ignored that these hundreds of non-resident students bring into the state hundreds of thousands of dollars to be disbursed through commercial and industrial institutions of the state. Another consideration not wisely to be ignored is that as long as the state maintains a university for resident students it can admit a considerable percentage of non-resident students without a proportionate increase in cost, since many expenses are and will remain fixed charges with little variation regardless of increased attendance. It will be noted by the tabulation that Wisconsin charges non-resident students \$100 per year more than resident students. This board is of the opinion that to increase the tuition for non-resident students would be to take the first step toward creating an exclusive atmosphere which in the end would result in making of the University of Wisconsin "a school for rich men's sons." In the opinion of this board there should be no further discrimination against non-resident students.

The following table shows the fees, incidental and tuition, charged by the universities of neighboring states to resident and non-resident students:

And the second of the second o	Resident	Non-Resident
University of Minnesota 1912–1913.	a > .	
Letters and Science Engineering Agriculture Law Medicine	\$ 30 50 30 65 150	\$ 80 70 80 85 170
University of Illinois 1913–1914.		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Letters and Science. Engineering. Agriculture. Law. Medicine (at Chicago).	24 24 24 50	24 24 24 50
University of Iowa 1913–1914.	Fai igosza fina	stanbols tank
Letters and Science	20 20 20 50 50	20 20 20 50 50
University of Michigan 1913–1914.		the exact sun
Letters and Science Engineering Medicine Law Pharmacy Dentistry Graduate	42 57 57 67 57 77 42	52 67 67 77 67 107 52
University of Chicago 1913 – 1914 all courses	120	120
University of Wisconsin 1914-1915 ALL COURSES	24	124

	Resident	Non-Resident
STUDENTS AT UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN 1913–1914.	deta expend	m to noticing
Regular session.	2607 725	2248 678
Percentage of non-residents 46.75		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
$\overline{100}$		25. 20 synmusu

	Resident	Non-Resident
Students at the University of Wisconsin 1913–1914.		
Regular sessionSummer session	3381 1208	1385 1394
Percentage of non-residents 37.71 100		in an

(a) From these 2248 non-resident students in the regular college year Michigan receives \$10.00 a piece more than from the same number of resident students; except in the small department in dentistry where \$30.00 more were received.

(b) From each of the 1385 non-resident students, Wisconsin receives \$100.00 more than if they were residents; provided the student is at the university for two semesters; for one semester \$50.00 more are received from each.

Within the last ten years the University of Wisconsin has received from non-resident students, in tuition alone, approximately half a million dollars, the exact sum being \$419,312 received in the ten-year period 1904-5 to 1913-14 inclusive. Following is a table of tuition fees received from non-resident student by years:

1904-5	\$13.032.50
1905–6	
1906-7	
1907-8	
1908–9	
1909–10	
1910–11	
1911–12	
1912–13	79,037.50
1913–14	

# University's Portion of Educational Moneys

Complaint has been made that the university is receiving a larger proportion of moneys expended for educational purposes than is warranted when the number availing themselves of a university education is considered.

During the last ten years (1905 to 1914, inclusive) the people of Wisconsin have expended \$135,858,491.07 of the public moneys for education in the common schools, high schools, normal and training schools, and in the university, or an average of \$13,538,849.10 annually. In 1905, the public moneys expended by local units and by the state amounted to only \$9,740,607.75, while in 1914 the amount had grown to \$18,975,961.07, an increase

of 94.8 per cent in ten years. In 1905, the moneys expended for the university amounted to only \$856,504.32 or 8.79 per cent of the total expenditures for all educational purposes. In 1914, expenditures for the university amounted to \$2,805,206.15, or 14.78 per cent of the total.

Much of this increase has come during the last seven years, and to a considerable extent is to be accounted for by the erection of new buildings and the purchase of additional lands to meet the growing needs of the university.

To secure proper perspective of the relative expenditures, it is necessary to take into consideration that not all of the \$2,805,806.15 expended for the university in 1914 was borne by the taxpayers of Wisconsin. Approximately one-third of this amount, or \$939,398.08, was from other sources. Of this \$104,691.76 came directly from the United States government. Over half a million or \$558,412.44 came from students as fees, etc., and various smaller amounts from other sources, making a total of \$939,398.08 received by the university from other sources than the state. In other words, approximately one million dollars of the gross university expenditures, is not borne by the taxpayers of the state. Part of the more recent increase in university expenditures is a mere matter of bookkeeping. Prior to 1913, the moneys received from students' fees were used by the university without an act of the legislature. In 1913, however, the legislature enacted a law directing that all moneys coming to the university from outside sources be placed in the state treasury as a part of the university funds, thus making them available for use only as appropriated by the legislature for specific purposes. Among the moneys now included in the total appropriated, but not included prior to 1913, are receipts from football, basket-ball and baseball games and other self-supporting activities of the university. These moneys are actual earnings of the university and therefore are not to be charged as a contribution of the state government to the maintenance and operation of the activity producing them. Under the new arrangements, athletic activities are not supported by gate receipts as formerly, but by legislative appropriation equal to the gate receipts. The same is true of the dining hall receipts and those received from other non-instructional, self-supporting activities. The difference is only one of accounting. Yet this change in bookkeeping methods shows an apparent increase in the proportionate expense to the state in university operation. Therefore it becomes necessary to analyze these accounts. The following table shows the receipts coming from other sources than the state for 1914:

### TABLE III

Detail of Receipts of the University of Wisconsin from other sources than the State for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1914.

Tuition Fees	\$91,217.50
Incidental Fees	186,990.07
Gymnasium Fees	6,238.05
Laboratory Fees	122,069.33

### University Survey Report

Dormitories Dining Halls	00.045.44
Disinguity	28,347.44
Dining Halls	103,550.05
Interest on University Fund	11,963.62
interest on Guilent Dalances	3,771.93
Interest on Agricultural College Fund	12,728.14
Federal Government	80,000.00
Girls as follows.	
Carnegie Foundation Vilas Medal Fund	9,551.63
Vilos Madel Fund	180.00
Gammi Phi Beta Scholarship	200.00
Honry Strong Scholorghin	1 200.00
Henry Strong Scholarship  Menorah Society Prize Fund	1,300.00
Self Government Association	200.00
Markham Fallowship	100.00
Markham Fellowship	800.00
Milwaukee Drug Co. Book Fund	35.00
Hatch, Seed Special Fund	319.51
B. N. Cann Boat Fund	55.00
Sales of Produce	3,187.80
Sales of Live Stock	8,302.35
Sales of Poultry, etc	2,671.66
Sales of Creamery Products	126,471.14
Sales of Butter and Cheese scored	1,019.85
Sales of Bulletins	1,157.47
Sales of Cinders	534.03
Sales of Scrap Iron, etc.	570.58
Sales of Wood	68.50
Fees for Duplicates of Diplomas	10.00
Sale of Sanitary Napkins	9.80
Laboratory Supplies	68.93
Sale of Horse	290.00
Sale of Dairy-Photos	33.25
Sales of Cement Sacks	922.80
Sales of Hog Cholera Serum	10,183.62
County Demonstration Stations	459.36
Various Small Items	163.61
Fees from Dairy Tests	20,694.96
Fees from Feed Tests	5,955.05
Fees from Fertilizer Tests	1,390.00
Fees from Nursery Inspection	2,496.24
Fees from Stallion Enrollment	3,110.74
Fees from Water Analysis-Hyg. Lab.	306.00
Fees charged by Soils Laboratory	307.00
Fees charged by Standards Laboratory	636.96
Unclaimed Checks	2,035.83
Insurance recovered	155.25
Refunds from advances	4,166.55
Library Fines	86.08

School of Music—Concerts	2,613.98
University Extension Lectures and Concerts	32,040.80
Athletic Gate Receipts	45,169.97
Unclassified	2,510.65
The Markett and expert closely a surflux resords the release trades	
Total	\$939,398.08

The county demonstration stations provided "for the purpose of aiding in the agricultural development of the respective counties of the state" (Sub-section 2 of Section 392 EM-8 of the Statutes, compilation of 1913). The appropriation for this work was \$3,000.

Seed inspection, originally provided for in sections 1494x-1 to 1494x-15 inclusive and requiring inspectors "to collect samples of agricultural seeds in the open market and analyze the same in conformity with the standards fixed" by law "and to bring action in the proper court or tribunal for prosecution" for violation of the pure seed law. This work is "placed in the experiment station under the supervision of the director, and the salaries, compensations, and expenses of such inspectors and assistants shall be charged against the proper appropriation for the board of Regents of the University." The appropriation for this work was \$3,000.

Nursery inspection, originally provided for in sections 1494-1 to section 1494-4, and requiring the state orchard and nursery inspector to examine "any nursery, fruit, or garden plantation, park, cemetery, private orchards, public places, or any place that he has reason to suspect is infested with San Jose scale or any other injurious insects or fungous disease." Traveling expenses of such inspector is now charged against the appropriation for the university, (Chapter 758, Session Laws 1913).

State Soils Laboratories, the duty of which is "to make field examinations and laboratory analyses of the soil of any lands in the state and to certify the results of such examinations and analyses upon the request of the owner or the occupant of the land." (Subsection 3, Section 392 EM-8A Statutes, compilation of 1913). The appropriation for the soils laboratory for the year ending June 30, 1914, was \$2,000.

Manufacture and distribution of hog cholera serum to be furnished "to any bona fide resident of the state who is engaged in raising hogs" (Subsection 2, Section 392 EM-10 Statutes, Compilation of 1913). The appropriation for this work for the year ending June 30, 1914, was \$2,500.

Farmers' Institutes, the expenses of conducting which are now paid from the university funds instead of from the general funds of the state as was the case prior to 1913 and as provided for in section 1494 B of the statutes, compilation 1911.

Inspection and analyses of commercial fertilizers, provided for in section 1494d of the statutes requiring the director of the agricultural experiment station of the University of Wisconsin to analyze samples of commercial fertilizer offered for sale and to "publish the results of such analysis in a bulletin or report."

Inspection and analysis of feeding stuffs, requiring the director of the agricultural experiment station to issue licenses to manufacturers, importers or selling agents of concentrated commercial feeding stuffs.

Pharmaceutical experiment station, provided for in chapter 404 of the session laws of 1913 "to cooperate with the Bureau of Plant Industry for the United States Department of Agriculture in the maintenance of the northern station for the cultivation of medicinal plants and to disseminate such information as may lead to the proper cultivation of medicinal plants and the production of high grade vegetable drugs in this state; and to serve the public at large by cooperation with both the pharmacists and the

physicians in securing for the sick all that pharmaceutical science and art can provide, and further by cooperation with the State Board of Health and the Dairy and Food Commission to bring about these results." The

appropriation for this work was \$2,500.

Traveling schools of agriculture provided for in subsection 1 of section 1494-12M of the statutes. This section directs the Regents of the university "to conduct traveling schools of agriculture which may be held in conjunction with the county agricultural training schools. The appropriation for this work in 1914 was \$40,000.

County agricultural representatives, provided for in chapter 611, session laws of 1913, "to aid in the development and improvement of agricultural and country life conditions." The appropriation of 1914 for this work

was \$10,000.

Hygienic laboratory, provided for in section 1406n of the statutes of the 1913 compilation, and requiring this laboratory "to undertake the examination of water supplies for domestic purposes, the examination of material for the various contagious and infectious diseases, or material from suspected cases of contagious and infectious diseases of men and analyze when public health is concerned, to examine into the nature and cause of disease outbreaks throughout the state and to study conditions relating to diseases and their dissemination, or any other problems that bear directly or indirectly upon the public health." The appropriation to cover this work is made "from the university fund income, a sum sufficient to properly maintain and operate such laboratory." The cost of maintaining this laboratory in 1914 was \$11,155.00.

From this it is seen that the University of Wisconsin in its present form is much more than an institution for the "education of youth." As has been said, its laboratories, its libraries and its faculty have constituted a source of information which has contributed to the well being of the people as a whole, and to the material welfare of individuals of every calling, employment and occupation.

And it also is seen that, in placing these duties upon the university, the state in its bookkeeping is charging to education many things which properly are functions of government and which properly might be charged as a cost

of government.

Thus the mixing of governmental and educational functions in state book-keeping has resulted in some confusion as to the actual cost of instructional work at the university, as the cost of these distinct divisions of work has not been separated in the accounting statement as to the total annual cost of the university. The following tables show the moneys expended during the last ten years for activities of this character:

	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
Hygienic Laboratory Farmers' Institutes Pranberry Branch Experiment Station Pobacce Experiments County Demonstration Stations	\$ 1,125.17 12,321.84 2,766.86 1,664.46	\$ 1,739.11 9,595.08 2,340.35 646.43	\$1,518.60 11,199.94 1,966.91 1,744.56	\$1,633.60 16,515.06 1,866.80 842.28	\$ 2,623.88 22,097.29 1,944.67 921.00	\$ 4,437.03 22,996.92 2,839.03	\$ 6,210.62 22,082.60 3,483.01	\$ 7,807.34 19,699.67 2,799.49	\$ 9,769.08 20,517.39 2,776.72	\$10,487.5 20,933.8 1,848.7
County Demonstration Stations		2,293.83	5,599.09	4,176.71	5,272.98	8.627.62	5,945.55	14,228.50	15,115.82	18,052.9
tate Soils Laboratory, raveling Schools of Agriculture. contagious Abortion Experiments. bistribution of Hog Cholera Serums county Agricultural Representatives. charmaceutical Station. orest Products Laboratory. ced Inspection.			3,190.13	2,709.10		30,000.00	30,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	1,201.6 40,000.0 2,177.8
ounty Agricultural Representatives								•		2,500.0 3,283.1 1,994.1
narmaceutical Station orest Products Laboratory eed Inspection.						998.71	4,950.42	6,419.91	6,163.22	1,994.1 5,932.3 1,939.0
TOTAL	\$17,878.33	\$16,614.80	\$25,225.23	\$27,823.58	\$32,859.82	\$69.899.31	\$72,672.20	\$90,954.91	\$94,342,23	\$110.351.

\*These expenditures represent expenditures in excess of receipts for these specific activities, however all salaries of faculty men devoting part time to these activities are not here charged to these activities, and no charges have been made for general University expenses of administration.

TABLE IV B
GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SUPPORTED BY RECEIPTS FOR SAME†

25

	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07.	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
Nursery Inspection. Inspection of Commercial Fertilizer. Inspection of Feed Stuffs. Stallion Registration. Dairy Tests. Standard Laboratory.	\$ 1,600.00	2 475 00	\$ 175.00 2,775.00 1.359.10 2,314.40	\$ 340.00 975.00 5,090.40 2,778.47 3,049.19	\$ 144.00 1,125.00 5,471.90 1,872.65 4,059.64	\$ 2,190.14 850.00 5,680.50 2,766.34 5,965.71	\$ 2,282.87 1,000.00 6,095.65 2,179.26 11,750.86	\$ 1,859.50 950.00 5,857.30 2,777.23 9,851.75	\$ 1,673.48 1,245.00 6,100.25 2,483.85 14,026.27 141.65	\$ 2,496.24 1,390.00 5,955.05 3.110,74 20,694.96 636.96
TOTAL	\$4,501.25	\$10,415,32	\$6,623.50	\$12,233.06	\$12,673.19	\$17,452.69	\$23,308.64	\$21,295.78	\$25,670.50	\$34,283.95

†These receipts do not cover all proper charges, for but a small part of salaries are charged to these activities, and no charges have been made for general university expenses of administration.

### UNIVERSITY SURVEY REPORT

It should be taken into account also that a considerable part of the general increase for university expenditures is to be charged as additions to the plant, consisting of new buildings erected and additional lands purchased to meet the growing needs of the university. During the ten years, 1905 to 1914, inclusive, the university erected \$2,018,508.12 worth of new buildings and paid for additional lands a total of \$828,880.81, or an average expenditure of \$283,738.89 annually for buildings and lands. A considerable part of this burden has fallen upon the state in recent years because of the unwise land policy pursued by the university and the state as well in the early history of the institution, all of which is fully discussed in another chapter. To be sure, there was a considerable sum expended for buildings and lands for the normal schools and for buildings for the common schools, but the amount spent for these purposes was relatively smaller than in the case of the university, as is shown in the accompanying table.

To discover what factors are responsible for the increase in the proportion of university expenditure to the total expended by the state and the local units for all educational purposes, the cost of lands and buildings, the cost of the non-instructional activities and the receipts from other sources than the state were separated and are herewith presented in tabular form. By the following table it appears that in ten years there has been but little increase in the proportion of state moneys expended for instruction in the university at Madison to the total expenditures for instructional purposes in all branches of the state's educational system:

TABLE V.

					110111					
Year.	Expenditures for all educational purposes in the State of Wisconsin, including the University.	pi	itures to total or all educational	Lands and build	ings for university	y buildings to land and buildings for	d Total state en	expenditures les university expend ditures for lan	-lless lands an	Receipts of unid versity from other sources than states
1904-05. 1905-06. 1906-07. 1907-08. 1908-09. 1909-10. 1910-11. 1911-12. 1912-13.	\$9,740,607.75 10,378,113.36 10,934,043.35 12,333,900.95 13,516,393.46 13,576,996.79 14,271,342.36 15,207,634.80 16,924,307.18 18,975,961.07	\$861, 199, 49 1,022,548,30 1,124,578,69 1,091,135,37 1,526,965,43 1,669,920,06 1,899,369,93 2,053,786,67 2,378,863,69 2,378,863,69	8.84% 9.85 10.28 8.84 11.29 12.29 13.23 13.50 14.05 14.78	\$1,292,755.58 1,376,180.78 1,835.790.44 2,102,510.43 2,482,636.53 1,956,489.34 1,954,892.97 2,313,715.74 2,303,511.15 2,393,642.68	171,019,58 179,182,86 90,055,88 389,518,75 297,997,28 283,689,76 304,141,38 450,267,69	12.42 9.76 4.28 15.67 15.22 14.48 13.15 19.54	\$8,447,852.17 9,001,932.58 9,098,252.91 10,230,550.52 11,620,507.44 12,316,449.33 12,893,919.06 14,620,796.03 16,582,318.38	851,528.72 945,395.83 1,001,079.49 1,137,446.68 1,371,924.78 1,605,680.17 1,749,645.29 1,928,596.00	9.447 10.361 9.775 10.317 11.805 13.022 13.578 13.189	\$351,664.39 268,435.72 303,176.00 338,036.80 405,213.36 516,639.37 589,224.54 637,158.39 669,007.83 939,398.08
Average for ten year period	\$13,584,849.10	\$1,642,357.37	11.69	\$2,001,212.56	\$283,738.89	13.81	\$11,583,636.54	\$1,358,617.57	11.363	\$501,795.44
Year	other sources th	om Net amount exp an ded for certain st ate activities charged s s university. See tal	ate for certain s to tivities to to ble. expenditures	enditure Cost to tate ac- for all un tal state ucational	the state state friends activities, universersity lands building state	ity land and tures gs to total expenditures, al state land	iversity Ex- on Expendi- res from State expe opriations.	on expenditu- to total state inditures less state lands and lings.	all expenses of struction given in e university at adison less unisity lands and ildings.	Ratio of total cost to state for all expenses of instruction viven in the University at Madison total expenditures costate less total statlands and buildings
1904-05 1905-06 1906-07 1907-08 1908-09 1909-10 1910-11 1911-12 1912-13 1913-14	2.98 3.31 3.30 3.67 4.44 4.73 4.94 4.58	\$17,878. 16,614. 25,225. 27,823. 32,859. 69,899. 72,672. 90,954. 94,342. 110,351.	$\begin{array}{cccc} 80 & .184 \\ 23 & .277 \\ 58 & .272 \\ 82 & .298 \\ 31 & .602 \\ 20 & .59 \\ 91 & .705 \\ 23 & .645 \end{array}$	5 6 6 6 7 9 1,0	66,478,20 16,994,60 35,219,11 99,373,50 85,386,10 43,783,43 21,531,99 65,245,94	3.958% 6.283 6:774 6.203 6.349 6:763 7.652 7.933 7.971 7.489	\$4,828.73 18,674.68 35,653.70 63,908.40 92,720.18 114,475.35 151,942.33 182,484.92	.053% .183 .327 .550 .753 .885 1.039 1.100	\$334, 269, 27 566, 478, 20 612, 165, 87 616, 544, 43 663, 719, 80 721, 487, 70 851, 063, 25 907, 056, 64 1, 013, 303, 61 1, 058, 841, 58	3.958% 6.283 6.721 6.02 6.022 6.213 6.899 7.048 6.932 6.389
Average for ten year period.		\$55,862.	17 .447	\$8	00,960.86	6.736	\$83,086.03†	.633†	\$734,393.03	6.248

FINDINGS OF BOARD OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

<sup>\*</sup>See typical table of receipts. †8 year average.

None of the other educational institutions of the state has any considerable income other than from moneys collected from the people in the form of taxes. The normal schools derive some support from students fees, as do certain high schools, but these amounts are negligible.

Attention should be called also to the fact that certain aids to agriculture, which are not instructional work, such as farmer's institutes, soil surveys, and hog cholera serum, are now included in the appropriations for the university, whereas formerly they either were provided for in separate appropriations and treated as activities of the state government or no provision whatever was made for such service. Among these were:

In the opinion of this board, the proportionate expenditure for the university, temporarily increased during the ten years when new buildings were being constructed and additional lands were being acquired, is not a cause for alarm. The university now has acquired practically all the land that will be needed for a generation or more, and when the buildings now asked for by the university are completed, the more expensive needs for the next several years will have been met.

The university is no less the school of all the people than is the common school. The university is no less a necessity than is the common school. It offers, it is true, a larger opportunity, but the opportunity is open to all. Because of the nature and scope of the work done at the university the proportionate expense of maintaining the institution is greater than would be required to maintain a school of lesser achievement.

Also it must be considered that the University of Wisconsin in its present form is more than an institution "for the education of youth." As has been said in another chapter of this report, its laboratories, its libraries, and its faculty have constituted a source of information which has contributed to the well being of the people as a whole and to material welfare of individuals of every calling, employment, and occupation. In the larger opportunity offered to youth and the larger benefits flowing to all the people of the state, there is real and substantial return for the large expenditure for the maintenance of the university.

Far better than to curtail the opportunity now provided by reducing future appropriations of the university, the state, in the opinion of this board, should direct its attention rather to the development of a plan which would make it possible for a larger number of the youth of the state to utilize the advantages of university training.

# Junior Colleges Needed

A university education is now accessible to only a small percentage of the youth of Wisconsin.

In 1914 the high schools of Wisconsin graduated 6,235 students; yet only 931 of the members of the present freshman class in the university are residents of Wisconsin. No figures have been compiled as to the number of freshmen who are graduates of Wisconsin high schools. However, assuming that all are from the high schools, these figures show that only 14.93 per cent of the graduates of the high schools of the state enter the university. Of these who enter, a considerable number drop out before the beginning

of the junior year. Of the 1,480 freshmen who entered the university in the fall of 1913, 477 or 32.33 per cent dropped out before the beginning of the sophomore year. And of the 998 sophomores who returned to the university in the fall of 1913, 299 or 29.26 per cent dropped out before the beginning of the junior year. No account has been taken of variations from these computations resulting from the return of students after a year's absence and from the fact that some students from other institutions enter Wisconsin in upper class work.

These facts emphasize the need for making the first two years of a college course available to a greater number of high school graduates. In the opinion of the board the first two years of work can be done in connection with high schools advantageously at various centers of the state. If adequate instruction for these years can be provided near home, it would be possible for these high schools graduates desiring a college course to avoid the expense and other sacrifices involved in a residence at Madison.

The work of the first two years of a college course is analagous in many respects to that given in the high schools. It is more advanced, but not greatly different in method and purpose. It is in the junior year that the students enter a new field where the character of the work is changed and new methods are pursued.

The one great result of the adoption of some such plan as is here recommended would be the making of the first two years of a college course available to a much larger number of high school graduates. This unquestionably would prepare a greatly increased number for membership in the junior class at the university and naturally would result in carrying a much larger percentage of high school graduates through a full university course. Thus can the state reap the fullest benefit of an institution primarily maintained to develop and release the potentialities of the people.

A study of the attendance at both the University and the normal schools shows that a large percentage of the students are drawn from the immediately surrounding territory. Of the 3,644 Wisconsin men and women attending the State University, 1,274 or 35 per cent come from Dane County. Over 48.5 per cent, or 1,770, come from homes within a radius of 50 miles of Madison, while 72 per cent, or 2,639, live within 75 miles of the institution, and 2,961 of the 3,644, or 81.2 per cent, live within 100 miles of the university.

Unquestionably a part of the attendance from Dane County is accounted for by the presence of non-residents who come to Madison from other cities and counties in Wisconsin or from other states and who register as residents of Madison because they are self-supporting and are earning their living in Madison as well as attending school there. The attendance from Madison doubtless is considerably increased also by the fact that many entire Wisconsin families move to Madison to take advantage of the educational opportunities there offered. However, in the absence of any reliable data on this point, no allowance has been made for this factor.

Of the 3,882 students enrolled in the eight normal schools of Wisconsin, 1,669, or 43 per cent live in the cities where the schools are located, while 1,997, or 51 per cent, live in the counties where the schools are located. Seventy-five per cent or 2,902, live within a radius of 50 miles of the insti-

tution. In the case of some of the normal schools, the percentage living near-by is much larger. Eighty per cent of the students in the La Crosse Normal, 86 per cent of those attending the River Falls Normal and 91 per cent of those enrolled in the Platteville Normal are from homes within 50 miles of the schools.

That the same is true of universities and colleges throughout the United States is shown by a study recently made by the General Education Board, the following table being taken from the report of that board:

Name of Institution	Percentage of Students Residing Within			
separtic former and television personality of emission of the contract of the	50 Miles	100 miles		
and the Alexander of the Alexander of Alexander	%	%		
North Atlantic Region—				
Rochester (N. Y.)	87	93		
Union (N. Y.)	48	61		
Bowdoin (Maine)	THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF	65		
Yale (Conn.)	23	47		
Swarthmore (Pa.)	64	79		
Harvard (Mass.)	57	61		
South Central Region—	The second state of			
Vanderbilt (Tenn.)	48	54		
Hendrix (Ark.)	45	68		
Millsaps (Miss.)	49	80		
Baylor (Texas)	38	56		
South Eastern Region—				
Richmond (Va.)	50	73		
Trinity (N. C.)	35	61		
Firrman (S. C.)	60	72		
Middle West Region—	6.4			
Beloit (Wis.)	48	73		
Grinnell (Ia.)	41	65		
Marietta (Ohio)	79	88		
Baker (Kas.)	49	72		
The West		7766333		
Whitman (Wash.)	44	50		
Pomona (Cal.)	80	86		
Colorado (Col.)	44	62		

The facts here collected seem to justify the conclusion that any well organized plan for providing at many places in the state, instead of at Madison, alone, instruction in the first two years of college work, would result in taking a much larger percentage of high school graduates through the freshman and sophomore years of a college course than now take this work at the university, and also ultimately would greatly increase the number of high school graduates pursuing four full years of college work.

However, before a community undertakes such work, it should be appreciated that teachers should be secured capable of doing work of college grade, and this will probably involve a considerable additional expense. But the community would be compensated for this outlay by the fact that young students would be able to remain at home for two additional years, and further by indirect benefits growing out of the influence upon the local community, the raising of standards, and a consequent effect upon the mental habits and judgments generally.

The university proper would benefit by thus being relieved of the burden of giving so much of its attention to large classes in freshman and sophomore work.

Wisconsin is fortunate in having within the state several colleges which are supported wholly from private funds that are rendering valuable services. These colleges stand high in the educational world, and are an important part of our higher educational equipment and work. Cordial and reciprocal relations exist between these colleges and the university.

## Relation of the University to High Schools

For representatives of the university to visit and inspect high schools of the state is desirable. It helps the university keep in touch with state needs. It checks up the efficiency of the university in its training of high school teachers, and it gives an opportunity for the university to supervise the work of its graduates who are teaching in the high schools. Such visitation constitutes what might be called continuation school work for teachers. It also makes it possible for the university to make helpful suggestions to all high school teachers. There has been, however, much complaint against the system.

In former years only graduates of accredited schools were admitted to the university without examination. Several years ago, however, a new policy was introduced under which a graduate of any four-year high school in Wisconsin recommended by his principal for admission, and having the required units, is admitted to the university on probation. If it develops that the student can carry the university work the probation period ceases. The accredited school list is no more than an honor roll.

High schools have other functions than that of merely preparing graduates for entrance to the university. A majority of those who leave high school go directly into some business or other occupation. Only a small majority of high school graduates enter the university or take other college work. Therefore, in the opinion of this board the curriculum of each high school should be adapted to the needs of the students in its community. The fact that a given subject is of practical value does not divert it of cultural advantages nor detract from its usefulness as a vehicle for disciplinary training. There is no necessary antagonism between the two values. University inspection for the sole purpose of improving the quality of instruction in the subjects each community decides to place in its high school is helpful and should be continued.

### Foreign Language Requirements

Foreign languages are of increasing importance in the university curriculum, owing to the expanding social and economic international relations. Their cultural qualities long have been recognized. The University of Wisconsin should continue to offer and to make available to all students opportunities for acquiring foreign languages equal to those offered by any institution. But in considering the question of foreign language requirements, the university should take into consideration the fact that it is supported by the state and that educational policies and practices should be adjusted to meet the reasonable demands of the people as a whole.

In the opinion of the board, it is neither right nor wise for the state absolutely to deny persons, qualified in other respects, the right to enter the university and pursue regular courses leading to graduation simply because they do not possess and do not wish to acquire, or who because of their surroundings have been unable to acquire such knowledge of foreign languages as now is required.

At present, foreign language while desired is not required for entrance to the university. But foreign language is a prerequisite for graduation, except in the courses in engineering and agriculture. However, if the minimum requirement of foreign language has been met in the high school, no additional foreign language is demanded in the university.

In the opinion of this board a state university should provide regular courses leading to graduation and degrees without foreign language requirements of any kind. The value of foreign language training is not questioned. Neither does this board undervalue the opportunity offered for opening to the student rich stores of literature, science, and art. The question is as to whether the state university shall lead through reason and persuasion or through force.

# Student Contact With Strong Men

Complaint has been made that many students are denied contact with the strong men of the university faculty.

Investigation has shown that in certain subjects freshmen and sophomores do not come in frequent contact with the men under whom they are to do the advanced work of the junior and senior years. But investigation shows also that in several subjects professors and heads of departments are carrying a part of the freshman instruction. As has been said in a preceding chapter of this report, the work in the first two years of a college course is drill work. These are the years of discipline, the years in which the student acquires habits of application and powers of concentration and the consequent control of his faculties. It is not to be expected that the members of the faculty whose methods of teaching assume that the students under them have habits of application and powers of concentration could be of great assistance to the undisciplined minds of freshmen and sophomores.

While, in the opinion of this board, the nature of the work of the first two years of a college course does not require the same kind of instruction as the work in the upper classes, yet it seems important that the underclassmen should not be deprived of the inspiration that may come from more or less frequent contact with those members of the faculty who are doing the more interesting work in each department. Inasmuch as inspiration is an important factor in inducing students to pursue their work to graduation, and the lack of inspiration is responsible to a considerable degree for the high percentage of under-classmen dropping out of the university before they reach the upper classes, where the larger benefits of the university are to be received, the Board of Public Affairs urges that these conditions be considered by the university authorities to the end that some plan be provided for bringing under-classmen into more frequent contact with the strong men of the faculty in all departments.

## University High School

The Wisconsin High School was established as a part of the School of Education of the university in response to a demand, more or less definitely expressed by individuals and by educational conventions, for more adequate training of teachers going directly from the university into the teaching forces of the high schools of the state. It was said that recent graduates lacked skill in conducting recitations and knowledge as to methods of This deficiency was charged to inadequate opportunity either teaching. for observing model instruction or for actually participating in classroom work. To meet this criticism the Wisconsin High School was established as a laboratory for practice teaching in connection with the courses in the School of Education of the university. The Wisconsin High School has been so recently established that it has not yet secured perfection as to organization or administration. Investigation shows that further attention to these matters is necessary. It is the opinion of this board that in view of the demand from school authorities for such teaching, full opportunity should be given for the Wisconsin High School to demonstrate its usefulness and efficiency before judgment is passed.

### Size of Classes

The investigation shows a large number of regular classes to have a membership of ten or less as follows:

### First semester 1914-15

1	only	classes
		classes
	members41	classes
	members	classes
5	and under (including those already mentioned)209	classes
10	and under (including those already mentioned)382	classes

The maintenance of small classes may be justified in newly organized lines of work for which there is a need throughout the state and which in time probably will prove attractive. But the policy of maintaining classes of the size indicated should be carefully considered by the educational officers and regents of the university, and only such small classes should be continued as are fully justified upon investigation. Reports should be made by the president each semester to the regents upon the number of small classes and the departments in which they are maintained.

## Military Drill

Entirely apart from the questions of national defense and militarism, it seems at this time unwise to make any change in the present system of military drill at the university.

## The Agricultural College

It required no university survey to inform the people of Wisconsin of the great service the agricultural college has been to the commonwealth

materially as well as educationally.

The rapid growth of agricultural extension work and its probable rapid future development is noted. There is, possibly, even some danger of too rapid expansion in this direction, since the pressure from the public is likely to exceed the ability of the college wisely to organize and execute. In meeting this demand for the development of extension work the necessity of a proper parallel development of investigational work must be constantly kept in mind. Original investigation does not meet with popular acclaim as does extension work, but it necessarily comes first. An increased staff and increased resources may be required.

The excellence of the work of the agricultural college must not, however, be permitted to blind those in charge to the fact that some surprising lapses have occurred, particularly in the dairy school, the management of which seems not to have been uniformly upon the high plane maintained in other

departments.

# Marketing of Farm Products

It is, of course, well known that the farmer, like the manufacturer if he is to succeed, must engage in two distinct activities. He must produce, and he must sell his product. Agricultural colleges have in the past directed their energy almost exclusively to the problems of production. They have been engaged in research and in training students to judge and to improve soils, seeds and live stock; to plow, to sow, to cultivate, to harvest; to build barns, silos and warehouses in which to store and care for farm products;—all or which are essential and of prime importance.

Important as these questions are, however, they touch only one phase of farm life, for abundant production without efficient marketing will net the farmer inadequate returns. It seems to the board that the Wisconsin

agricultural college, like many other agricultural colleges has been too much absorbed in production and, relatively speaking, has neglected distribution and the business side of farm management.

It is an accepted principle of economics that it is in the interest of the common welfare that as large a part as possible of the price paid by the consumer, after making due allowance for services rendered by the middleman, should go to the producer. This directly benefits the producer, but by encouraging production and increasing the aggregate wealth it eventually reacts to the advantage of the consumer. Ultimately the burdens of wasteful distribution fall upon both producer and consumer. The rapid development of manufacturing and the rush to the cities have resulted in concentration of population, have removed the consumer farther from the producer, have deprived the farmer to a considerable extent of opportunity for direct dealing, and have made it more imperative that the farmer should understand distribution.

In considering the agricultural college in its relation to marketing it is not enough to compare what has been done in Wisconsin with what has been done in other states. Regardless of what other states are doing, the question rather is: Has the Wisconsin college of agriculture met Wisconsin needs in working out a practical, scientific system of distribution? An equitable system of marketing must take into consideration not only the producers but the distributing agencies and the consumers.

This board recommends that the activities of the agricultural college be still further extended to include adequate instruction in distribution as well as in production. In view of the fact that distribution has been heretofore not sufficiently emphasized, the board believes that special and increased attention should now be given to this phase of agricultural education. A concrete illustration of the value of improved distribution methods is shown by the fact that two cents per pound on cheese produced in Wisconsin in 1913 would amount to approximately three and one half million dollars (\$3,500,000) to be divided between the producer and consumer.

# Length of School Year

Suggestion has been made that the school year should extend over 48 weeks instead of 36, plus the six weeks of summer session. This, however, is a mooted question. Opportunity is afforded for observing results in other universities in which this plan now is in operation. It is recommended that the university authorities give this matter further attention, investigating the demand within the state, observing the operation of the plan in other institutions, and estimating the increased expense incident to such a change.

# University Extension

No work performed by the University of Wisconsin is more distinctly its own than that of carrying education into every community in the state. This work should be continued and broadened, not only in the so-called scholastic branches but also in lines of social and civic welfare and in efforts

to assist farmers and other workers in the analysis of their problems. This board urges particularly such expansion as will aid in making country life profitable, and also pleasurable, attractive and interesting, not only to adults but also to the young, who require social advantages.

The demand for extension work of this character may not be apparent in certain communities. The extension department, however, should in some cases create a demand and in many cases educate the community to understand its needs and how to supply them.

It has been contended that the weakness of all extension work, here and elsewhere, is that it is personal and temporary rather than institutional and permanent; that in a given community its activities lack continuity and that therefore its results are transitory. Extension work, in the judgment of this board, should in every case leave behind it something more tangible than the mental impressions resulting from impulsive and transient ambitions and efforts toward education. It should create some lasting local organization, or, and this is possibly preferable, it should affiliate with some existing community institution which would make its return and continued educational activity natural, if not automatic.

The growth of this department has been so rapid and its work has been so largely experimental that the organization is not yet fully developed. There is also evidence of weakness in the case of some members of the faculty. This board realizes that in building up an entirely new department with no precedents to follow and no experience as a guide, it is difficult to secure at once for each position in the faculty men equipped and tempermentally adapted to the particular work required. It is no criticism of the past to say that now better organization and more systematic management of the Extension Division are demanded and that the instructional force should be strengthened.

## CONCLUSION

Absence from this report of specific recommendations relative to any matter commented upon by any investigator employed by this board is not to be construed as an endorsement of his views. In several particulars the Board of Public Affairs does not accept either the conclusions or findings of one or the other of the investigators employed by it; but either because of want of full information or for other satisfactory reasons this board withholds specific recommendations.

The survey of the University was conducted by this board in an earnest desire to present significant facts relating to the management and general policies of that institution, and not to prove any particular thesis.

That the administration of the institution has been of a superior order is evidenced by the position the University of Wisconsin holds. The long list of useful, highly competent and brilliant men and women it has given to the state and to the world will stand as a splendid record when much of the present criticism of the university has been forgotten. Yet it is important that the state should critically examine its university. Everywhere, education is being subjected to rigid inquiry. Its ideals are chang-

#### FINDINGS OF BOARD OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

ing, its utility is brought in question by new and changed conditions of society, and there is demand for new departures and new methods to meet new needs. A study of "the efficiency of teaching and educational methods" is herewith presented to the end that the university may be made to serve more completely present and future needs of a great and growing commonwealth. The State of Wisconsin stands upon the threshold of a new era. It looks hopefully and confidently into the future. And in this future, as in the past, the University can and will play a vital part.

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### LANDS AND BUILDINGS.

How Dissipation of early federal grants from Public Domain deprived
University of "permanent fund." Institution now buying real
estate to replace that sold a generation ago—Recent
purchases compared with private sales as to
prices paid—Building Operations for
ten years.

## Land Values Wasted.

The University of Wisconsin received but little benefit from the lands granted to the state by the United States government for the maintenance of a university. Regents, legislators and the people of fifty years ago had not the vision to see that the grant of approximately 300,000 acres of land was the foundation of an independent income for the university. Had the lands granted to the state to create "a permanent fund" been wisely managed, the burden of maintaining the university would not have fallen so heavily upon the present generation. Not only would the income from that source have been much greater, but the later demand for land for university purposes, one of the largest elements of expense in connection with the growth of the institution, would not have assumed so great proportions.

If the state would profit by its own experience, there are in the financial history of the university other incidents to be carefully considered.

Of the approximately 300,000 acres of land granted to Wisconsin by the federal government for the university, much was sold for \$1.25 an acre. None was sold for any considerable figure. The state placed these lands on the market at low prices under the plea of attracting settlers. At that stage of its development Wisconsin preferred settlers to a university.

Cornell University realized a much greater amount from its lands, though New York had no better lands than Wisconsin. Indeed, the lands granted to Cornell University were located in Wisconsin. New York state had no more foresight than had Wisconsin. However, one of its citizens was able to read the future. Through the vision and faith of Ezra Cornell, who bought in the land script and held it for Cornell University, New York state has realized \$5,694,258.95 from its university lands which Mr. Cornell selected from the public domain in Wisconsin. New York (Cornell University) sold some land with the timber on it at \$10 an acre, realizing over \$3,500,000 for that so sold. In other instances it sold the standing timber and reserved the land. From such sales (made for the most part to the Knapp-Stout Lumber Company of Menomonie and to the Chippewa Boom and Lumber Company of Chippewa Falls) it realized over \$2,000,000 and had remaining 150,000 acres of land. Cornell University now has an income of almost half a million dollars annually from the land grants made to the state of New York, while the University of Wisconsin receives but \$24,691.76.

South Dakota now estimates that the total value of its university, agricultural college and common school lands granted to it by the Federal government and still unsold, amounts to \$55,000,000, while the sum received from the lands sold amounts to over \$9,000,000. Here is an endowment fund of approximately \$65,000,000 for public education.

The first problem of the University of Wisconsin was a land question. It had land, but it had little else. It had no buildings. It had no working capital. With the proceeds from the sale of lands granted to the state to create "a permanent fund" to be used solely for the maintenance of the university, the first board of regents purchased, as a site for the university, 154 acres at \$15 an acre or at a total cost of \$2,310. All but 11.09 acres of this parcel (the present campus) was sold later for cash with which to erect buildings, to pay salaries of professors, to pay bills for cartage and express—and at prices which now seem extremely low.

Much of what is now considered the most valuable real estate in the city of Madison was originally the property of the university.

From August 28, 1850 to October 23, 1869, the university sold from the land it had purchased as a site 154 parcels of platted and unplatted lands lying in the city of Madison. Of these 154 parcels, ten were of unplatted lands aggregating 71.22 acres for which there was received \$4,161.27, or an average of \$54.43 an acre. The remaining 139 parcels were of platted lands, 137 of which were sold as city or village lots, and two of which were sold as undivided city or village blocks. These 137 lots and 2 city blocks netted the university \$9,488.97, or \$64.20 a lot. In July 1887, the university sold five lots for a total of \$12,000, a price showing a tremendous increase over the prices received from the early sales. The lands sold prior to 1870 for a total of \$13,650.24 adjoined what is now the university campus and today, solely by reason of the growth of the university, they are of the most valuable real estate in Madison. These identical parcels are on the city tax roll for 1914 at an aggregate assessed value of \$1,575,100. The lots sold in 1887 for \$12,000 are on the 1914 tax roll for \$57,550.

For the 71.22 acres of unplatted land and the 137 platted city lots and the two unplatted city blocks the university received a total of \$13,650.24. A generation later the university repurchased four of these lots, paying for each lot more than it had received for all the land it had sold. On November 7, 1851, the university sold to Levi B. Vilas 40 lots adjoining the university campus for \$2,500 or \$62.50 a lot. On November 17, 1905, in repurchasing one of these lots (the one on which the administration building now stands) the university was compelled to pay \$20,000. On October 28, 1905, it repurchased another of these lots (that now occupied by the alumni headquarters) for \$19,545. In 1910 it repurchased two other of these lots as a site for the new dormitories, paying for one \$14,049.40, and for the other \$16,808.00. This made a total of \$70,402.40 paid for the identical four lots which a generation before it had sold for \$62.50 each, or a total of \$250 for the four.

Examination of old land contracts on file in the office of the board of regents shows that it was a common practice for the university to pay a current bill by issuing a deed for a lot in University Addition.

#### FINDINGS OF BOARD OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

One land contract carries the following note: "\$75—received hereon payment in full, by bill of same amount for music furnished the university reception in full" (From agreement No. 64: A. S. Wood).

A notation on another contract reads: "Received the amount of the within contract in full, in labor and team work in surveying and laying out university addition, and opening University Avenue as per special agreement made June 10, 1850." (From agreement No. 24: S. Lamb).

Many other similar notations show the common practice of the time. Following is a list of the properties sold by the university between the years 1850 and 1887, inclusive:

## TABLE VI.—LANDS

# LANDS ORIGINALLY OWNED BY UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN AND SOLD TO PRIVATE PERSONS DUR-ING THE YEARS 1850 TO 1887 INCLUSIVE.

This table shows date of the sale, description of property, amount received by the university for each parcel and the present assessed value of each tract or lot.

No.	Grantee	Date	Acreage	Description	Amount Received	Present Assessed Value of Land now without Imprvmnts.	Executed a Deed to:	Date
2a 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Amos Allerton	Aug. 28, 1850 Aug. 27, 1850 Aug. 28, 1850 Oct. 29, 1850 Oct. 29, 1850 Oct. 29, 1850 Nov. 7, 1850 Nov. 11, 1850		Lots 7, 8 and 9 Blk. 4 Lot 2 Blk. 5 Lot 2 Blk. 6 Lots 4 and 5 Blk. 14 Lot 3 Blk. 14 Lots 5 and 6 Blk. 10 Lot 1 Blk. 10 Lot 1 Blk. 10	\$321.00 80.00 50.00 120.00 60.00 150.00 70.00	\$42,850.00 17,200.00 10,800.00 16,000.00 5,950.00 9,550.00 7,150.00 6,800.00	A. A	Oct. 21, 1852 Aug. 26, 1852 April 26, 1852 Sept. 13, 1853 Oct. 12, 1852 July 10, 1853 April 11, 1853 Aug. 8, 1851*
8 9 10	John Duffn Michael Flanagan John Catlin Note 10a—John Clute	Nov. 21, 1850 Jan 1, 1851 Feb 7, 1851		Lots 9 and 10	80.00 80.00 125.00	13,550.00 11,825.00 83,100.00	J. D	June 11, 1853 Jan. 29, 1854 Jan. 13, 1853 Feb. 15, 1851**
11 12 13	Charles Foot Henry X. Giellion John W. Sterling	Apr. 3, 1851 April 21, 1851 April 29, 1851		Lot 4	100.00 125.00 150.00 31.00	18,300.00 11,550.00 23,950.00 10,800.00	C. F Jeremiah T. Marston Sam'l T. Wright E. G	May 14, 1853 Aug. 2, 1851 May 9, 1854 July 23, 1851
14 15 16	Edward I. Gault I. T. Clark E. L. Varney	May 3, 1851 May 3, 1851 May 3, 1851	5.62 5.62	Lot 3	174.22 123.64	26,300.00 Used for R. R.; C. M. & St. P. Ry.	Chauncy Abbott  Jeremiah T. Marston	Nov. 8, 1851 Nov. 19, 1851
17 18 19	E. L. Varney Benj. F. Hopkins Benj. F. Hopkins	May 3, 1851 May 3, 1851 May 3, 1851	5.41 5.92 5.62	Outlot 3	362.47 236.80 241.66	22,600.00† 6,000.00† Used for R. R.; C. M. & St. P. Ry.	A. J. Ward B. F. H	Oct. 24 1854 Mar 17, 1852 May 3, 1852
20 21	Joseph G. Fox	May 3, 1851 May 3, 1851	5.41 5.28	Outlot 1	194.76 212.00	16,950.00† 11,200.00†	J. L. Lewis	May 3, 1852 Jan. 8, 1853

<sup>\*</sup>Deed redrawn April 26, 1852. See No. 50.

<sup>\*\*</sup>Exchange for other property. See property.

No.	Grantee	Date	Acreage	Description	Amount Received	Present Assessed Value of Land now without Imprvmnts.	Executed a Deed to:	Date
22	C. E. & C. I. & J. S. Brooks	May 3, 1851	10.49	Outlots 11 and 12Blk. 0	\$252.42	\$42,300.00	Brooks	Jan. 13, 1853
23	Hophni Danials	May 30, 1851		Lot 3Blk. 5	100.00	17,200.00	H. D	Feb. 23, 1853
24	L. Lamb	June 7, 1851		Lot 1Blk. 5	50.00	19,200.00	Deming Fitch	May 2, 1853
25	Sarah Beatie	June 9, 1851		Lot 3Blk. 7	75.00	10,800.00	S. B	Dec. 5, 1853
26	Sarah Beatie	June 9, 1851		Lot 4Blk. 7	75.00	10,800.00	S. B	Dec. 5, 1853
27	Henry Wackman	June 10, 1851		Lot 1Blk. 16	30.00	10,325.00	Daniel Wackman	Mar. 17, 1853
28	Rachael Wackman	June 10, 1851		Lot 2Blk. 16	40.00	7,150.00	R. W	July 26, 1853
29	Moses Briggs	June 23, 1851		Lot 8Blk. 14	40.00	4,725.00	M. B	Nov. 26, 1851
30	A. W. Dickenson	July 5, 1851		Lot 5 Blk. 16	50.00	9,225.00	John Busby	Dec. 11, 1852
31	A. W. Dickenson	July 9, 1851		Lot 3Blk. 6	150.00	10,800.00	A. W. D	Jan. 18, 1854
32	John H. Lathrop	July 22, 1851	5.41	Outlot 10	162.30	15,350.00	J. L	July 22, 1851
32a	John H. Lathrop Q. C. D	to (above)					David Holt Jr. and	
						13 100 199	Richard Lemon	Nov. 4, 1851
33	John H. Lathrop	July 22, 1851		Lot 1Blk. 7	100.00	14,300.00	Mathew Gay	Mar. 8, 1852
34	John H. Lathrop	July 22, 1851		Lot 2Blk. 7	100.00	10,800.00	Wm. Westerman	Feb. 1853
35	B. F. Hopkins	July 22, 1851		Lots 4 and 5Blk. 6	250.00	24,000.00	Simeon Mills	Mar. 17, 1852
36	L. P. Derker	Aug. 1, 1851		Lot 6Blk. 4	100.00	14,850.00	L. P. D	Jan. 18, 1855
37	Casper Zwickey	Aug. 1, 1851		Lot 4Blk. 10	100.00	4,600.00	C. Z	Feb. 7, 1856
38	J. W. Hunt	Sept. 26, 1851		Lots 3 4 and 5Blk. 4	350.00	51,325.00	J. W. H	Sept. 29, 1851
39	John Conklin	Nov. 1, 1851		Lots 6 7 and 8Blk. 1	120.00	23,000.00	J. C	April 8, 1854
40	Julius T. Clark	Nov. 6, 1851	5.72	Outlot 6	200.00	Used for R. R.; C. M.		
						& St. P. Ry.	Chauncey Abbott	Nov. 8, 1851
41	Levi B. Vilas	Nov. 7, 1851		Lot 5Blk. 7	C)410 400 04	Definition	A STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF	
				Lots 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9				
	Annual Section 1			and 10Blk. 3	29.00			
				Lots 2, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14Blk. 4	38 00	FOR Our		
				Lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11,	9 66	1 120 100		
				12, 13 and 14Blk. 5	0.00	13, 22, 10		
		125		Lots 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10Blk. 6	20.00	The state of the s		
				Lots 9 and 10Blk. 7	and the same	37 \$20 GD	E. T. S. S. S. S. S. S.	
				Lot 12Blk. 8				
	The Hart Statement			Lots 2 and 3Blk. 10		32.20		
				Lots 1 and 2	ALC: NO.	18 000 000		
				Lots 1 and 5	2,500.00	441,500.00	L. B. Vilas	Nov. 19, 1851
				Lots 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. Blk. 15	\$500.00	\$69,250.00	No Deed to Lathrop,	
42	J. H. Lathrop	Dec. 23, 1851		Lots 9 and 10	1000.00	TOTAL STATE OF THE	Deed to Thos. Rob-	
			WELL COLD !	Lots o and To	Therein and I	POTE OF THE PERSON	inson for Lot 9,	
					Critismunica.	THE STREET WINDOWS IN	Block 2	Nov. 5, 1852

1. V B T C A L - C - V CO NO CO

	Grantee	Date	Acreage	Description	Amount Received	Present Assessed Value of Land now without Imprvmnts.	Executed a Deed to:	Date .
43	Jonathan Larkin	Dec. 25, 1851		Lot 10Blk. 16	\$25.00	\$9,625.00	Daniel Wackman	April 26, 1852
44	Wm. MacKay	Dec. 31, 1851		Lot 11Blk. 8	50.00	19,000.00	W. MacK	Jan. 17, 1853
45	Joseph Vroman	Feb. 5, 1852		Lots 1 and 2Blk. 1 A. C. M.	120.00	22,375.00	J. V	April 5, 1853
46	Elizabeth C. Varnel	Feb. 16, 1852		Lot 4Blk. 16	50.00	7,150.00	E. V	May 21, 1853
47	Mathew Roach	Mar. 1, 1852		Lot 3Blk. 16	50.00	7,125.00	M. R	Oct. 10, 1853*
48	Francis G. Tibbets	April 8, 1852		Lots 4 and 5Blk. 17	70.00	16,550.00	F. G. T	Feb. 2, 1853
49	E. L. Oakly	April 13, 1852		Lot 8Blk. 3	50.00	7,150.00	E. S. O	April 26, 1852
50	Mary Duffy	April 24, 1852		Lot 2Blk. 11	20.00	4,725.00	M. D	April 26, 1852
51	Ann Maria Seymour	May 1, 1852		Lot 6Blk. 16	50.00	6,975.00	Royal Buch	Oct. 19, 1852
52	Ann Maria Seymour	May 1, 1852		Lot 8	100.00	9,150.00	Jairus C. Fairchild	April 5, 1853
53	(William Harter, Lot 1) (James Dawson, Lot 2) (Garland Fleener, Lot 3)	May 10, 1852		Lots 1, 2 and 3Blk. 17	300 Trees	25,350.00	Wm. H. J. D. G. F. Three deeds,	May 14, 1852
54	G. McBride	May 12, 1852		Lot 3Blk. 11	100 Trees	4,725.00	G. McB	May 15, 1852
55	J. H. Lathrop	May 19, 1852		Lots 6, 7, and 8Blk. 17	\$100.00	18,200.00	Francis G. Tibbits	Feb. 2, 1853
56	Thomas McGlynn	June 7, 1852		Lot 9Blk. 16	50.00	4,700.00	T. McG	Feb. 23, 1854
57	James Dowling	June 7, 1852		Lot 8Blk. 16	50.00	4,700.00	J. D	June 29, 1854
58	B. F. Hopkins and					ALCOND DO		
	E. W. Keyes	Mar. 19, 1853		EntireBlk. 13	450.00	58,450.00	B. F. H. & E. W. K.	July 13, 1853
59	M. B. Rogers	April 4, 1853		Lots 11 and 12Blk. 11	125.00	13,400.00	John Wright	Feb. 24, 1855*
60	E. W. Keyes	June 16, 1853		EntireBlk. 12	500.00	52,650.00	E. W. Keyes and	
							Alex. L. Collins	July 10, 1855
61	M. B. Rogers	Nov. 25, 1853		Lot 10Blk. 11	75.00	4,400.00	John Wright	Feb. 24, 1855
62	M. B. French	July 20, 1854		Lots 9 and 10Blk. 17	500.00	11,650.00	Elizabeth French	July 27, 1855
63	Francis A. Ogden	July 21, 1854		Lots 4, 7, 8 and 9Blk. 11	300.00	18,325.00	F. A. O	July 30, 1856
64	A. S. Wood	Aug. 14, 1854		Lot 5Blk. 11	75.00	4,700.00	A. S. W	Aug. 15, 1854
65	A. S. Wood	Aug. 14, 1854		Lots 7 and 8	225.00	10,000.00	A. S. W Thos. C. Bourke	Sept. 11, 1856 April 19, 1856
66	John Conklin	May 2, 1857		Lots 9 and 10Blk. 1	111.97	18,100.00	No Deed.	12588 25 1228
80	Wm. M. Leonard	May 24, 1869	. 65	Parcel marked 80 on accompany- ing map of NW 1, Sec. 22	198.00	4,675.00	Margaret Leonard	Aug. 30, 1873

†Partly used for R. R. purposes.

<sup>\*52</sup> or 53?

<sup>\*\*</sup>Deed on Lot 12 Blk. 11 executed to M. B. Rogers Jan. 3, 1855.

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No.	Grantee	Date	Acreage	Description	Amount Received	Present Assessed Value of Land now without Imprvmnts.	Executed a Deed to:	Date
81	George Scherer	Oct. 6, 1869	3.27	Parcel marked 81 on accompany-				
82	Philip Schmidt	Oct. 10, 1869	1.72	ing map of NW1, Sec. 22 Parcel marked 81 on accompany-		\$8,975.00	G. S	Jan. 7, 1875
				ing map of NW1, Sec. 22	400.00	7,125.00	P. S	Oct. 10, 1882
83	Fred Paunack	Oct. 23, 1869	2.91	Parcel marked 81 on accompany- ing map of NW1, Sec. 22		11,000.00	F. P.	Mor. 9 1975
84	Frederick Boelsing	Oct. 23, 1869	2.17	Parcel marked 81 on accompany-	- 5 5 6		F. F	May 8, 1875
				ing map of NW1, Sec. 22	333.00	7,375.00	F. B	Aug. 1, 1881
	Total sales up to Oct. 2		10.72	四百 45 7 7 7 8 8 8	\$13,650.24	\$1,575,100.00		
100	Nancy Bross (Trade)	July 1, 1887	1.00	Lots 3, 4, 11, 12 and WBlk. 7 C. M.		57,550.00	N. B	
	Total of all lands sold b	y university			\$25,650.24	\$1,632.650.00		

## Looking to the Future

For this lack of foresight upon the part of the regents, the legislature, and the people of the state of only 50 years ago, the present generation has paid a considerable penalty in increased prices for land to replace that which was sold to secure paltry, incidental and wholly temporary benefits.

As the state grew and prospered, the people came to appreciate the value of their own university and to patronize it. To meet the demands upon it, the institution was forced to expand. Lands and buildings were required to accommodate the increasing attendance. Not until the university was cramped for room was it realized that the institution was confronted with a new and different land problem. Land values both within and without the city were advanced by the presence of a rapidly growing institution. The university authorities were forced to look to the future. The acquisition in recent years of lands not required for immediate use was necessary to

escape again paying heavy penalties for lack of foresight.

Having disposed of the land it once owned, having outgrown the grounds it had retained, and being the natural center of a rapidly growing section of the city of Madison, the university was compelled to buy at once additional lands or be surrounded and shut in by highly developed city residence and summer resort property. Lands adjoining the university on every side today are either city property at present of the most valuable in Madison, or farm and lake shore property platted for summer resort and suburban residence purposes, excepting a few parcels that are being held for a still further advance in prices. These conditions forced upon the regents a serious consideration of the future. Accordingly, within the last eleven years, the university has solved its land problem by purchasing at current prices practically all the land that will be needed within the next 25 or 50 years. Following is an inventory of the lands purchased from Jan. 1, 1904 to Jan. 15, 1915, inclusive, for which a total of \$724,425.91 was paid.

TABLE VII.

INVENTORY OF LANDS PURCHASED BY UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN DURING YEARS 1905 TO 1914, INCLUSIVE

File No.	Property	Date of Deed	Recording of Deed	Vol.	Page	Acres	Description	Purchase Price
28	Caesar Tract (Q. C. D.)	April 11, 1904	Nov. 9, 1905	199	342	2.70		\$24,338.47
29	Lorch Property (Frank Hoyt Q. C. D.)	Dec. 7, 1904	May 14, 1909	216	310	.38	Lots 2, 3, 4 and 5 of Lorch Add. to Walls Sub. Div.—C. of M	5,151.75
30	Leonard W. Gay	June 21, 1905	June 24, 1905	201	562		Lots as follows: part of 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 9 and 10; all of 11 and 15, Blk.1; lot 3,Blk. 2; 3 and 4, Blk. 5; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 9, Brooks Co. et al, replat of lots 1, 2, 14, 15 and 16, Blk. 5, Brooks Add. All in	1 6-8 gu
							Brooks Add. to Madison	
30-A	Richard Smitt	May 19, 1905	May 25, 1905	201	385	.202	Lot 3, Blk. 2, Brooks Add. C. of M	2,400.00
30-B	Christian Holtzworth and wife	May 25, 1905	May 27, 1905	201	412	.106	N. 57' Lot 1, also N. 57' Lot 2 except E. 26 13-20 ft. thereof Blk. 1 Brooks add. C. of M	2,900.00
30-C	George Curtis, Jr., and wife		May 29, 1905	201	418	.094	S. 40' of N. 80', Lots 9 and 10, Blk. 1,	1,950.00
30-D	C. T. Cronk and wife	May 6, 1905	June 6, 1905	201	460	.089	Brooks Add., C. of M	15 2 50 40
30-E	J. W. Cass and wife	June 6, 1905	June 6, 1905	201	461	.061	1 3, Blk. 1, Brooks Add., C. of M E. 33' of N. 80', Lot 2, Blk. 5, Brooks Add.,	3,300.00
30-F	Mary M. Case	N. 61 (200 1 20 1)	June 7, 1905	201	465	.161	C. of M Lot 4 of Replat of Lots 1, 2, 14, 15 and 16,	1,600.00
30-G	Geo. W. Reynolds	June 7, 1905	June 8, 1905	201	473	.094	Blk. 5, Brooks Add., C. of M	2,300.00
							M., S. 31.67' of Lots 1, 2 and W. 1 of Lot	a remotes
30-H	Henry Oakey	June 10, 1905	June 12, 1905	201	494	.202	3, Blk. 1, Brooks Add., C. of M	3,250.00 2,400.00
30-I	Brooks Company		June 13, 1905	185	508	~577	Lots 1, 3 and 6, Replat of Lots 1, 2, 14, 15	
	La transfer of the second of t	t is read a dist	DEPENDENCE	35.			and 16, Blk. 5; also Lots 9 and 10 except	9,900.00
30-J	I D Votaham and mit	10 1005	15 1005	001	505		N. 80' in Blk. 1, Brooks Add., C. of M	6,200.00
20-3	J. P. Ketchum and wife	June 13, 1905	June 15, 1905	201	505	.154	Lot 5 of Replat of Lots 1, 2, 14, 15 and 16, Blk. 5, Brooks Add., to C. of M	2,300.00
30-K	Venzel Malec and wife	June 16, 1905	June 17, 1905	201	519	.150	Lot 3, Blk. 5, Brooks Add., C. of M	4,500.00
30-L	Addaline Jenkins and husband	June 17, 1905	June 19, 1905	201	527	.062	S. 82' of E. 33', Lot 14, Blk. 5, Brooks Add.	1,000.00
		Total of Dated	A decording of	100	HEE	· vade	C. of M	1,500.00
30-M	John Buser and wife		June 19, 1905	201	528	.169	Lot 4, Blk. 5, Brooks Add., to C. of M	4,500.00
30-N	Fritz Gauert	June 19, 1905	June 20, 1905	201	532	.184	Lot 15, Blk. 1, Brooks Add. to C. of M	3,200.00
30-0	Wm. Niendorf and wife	June 19, 1905	June 20, 1905	201	533	.092	N. ½ Lot 6, Blk. 1, Brooks Add., C. of M.	3,900.00

TABLE VII.—Continued

INVENTORY OF LANDS PURCHASED BY UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN DURING YEARS 1905 TO 1914, INCLUSIVE

File No.	Property	Date of Deed	Recording of Deed	Vol.	Page	Acres	Description	Purchase Price
30-P	Alfred T. Rogers	June 19, 1905	June 20, 1905	201	537	.042	N. ½ Lot 5, except N. 52' thereof, Blk. 1,	
	The property and with the second	11116 137 1309	200		504	0005	Brooks Add., C. of M	\$1,250.00
30-Q	M. E. Curtis	June 19, 1905	June 20, 1905	201 202	534 309	.0625 32.016	N. 52' Lot 5, Blk. 1, Brooks Add., C. of M. All SE 1 SE 1 S 16 T. 7 N. R. 9 E., ex-	2,300.00
31	Wm. Albers	June 28, 1905	Sept. 23, 1905	202	309	32.016	cept 15 acres thereof. Also piece land,	
	FIGURE 1 THE STATE OF THE STATE	Union the Lance of	2006 10 2009				etc., etc. (Printed description)	16,000.00
32	Edna H. Ford	Oct. 20, 1905	Dec. 14, 1905	203	126	.094	N. 40' in width of Lots 12 and 13, Blk. 2,	
						0.04	Brooks Add., C. of M	1,600.00
33	Carrie L. Porter	Nov. 17, 1905	Dec. 14, 1905	195	254	. 261	Lot 1, Blk. 4, Univ. Add., C. of M	20,000.00
34	Franklin H. King and wife	May 5, 1906	May 14, 1906	205	16	2.670	(Note— .31 acres private right of way, goes to Univ. when road is no more used)	
0.5	C Dt-	Feb. 26, 1906	Mar. 2, 1907	207	123-4	2.550		29,470.36
35 36	Aug. W. Gratz and Rose A. Gratz	reb. 26, 1906	Sept. 25, 1907	211	377	.070	Parts of Lots 2, 3, and 4; Rt. of Way of	
30	Aug. w. Gratz and Rose A. Gratz		Sept. 20, 1307	211	377	.070	Spur Track to U. W. C. H. Sta. Blk. 8,	
							Brooks Add., C. of M	3,401.75
37	E. C. Hammersley (Cornelius Prop.)	Oct. 28, 1908	Nov. 7, 1908	215	52	.261	Lot 2, Blk. 4, Univ. Add., to C. of M	19,545.00
38	Thos. Isom	Dec. 8, 1908	Dec. 8, 1908	217	387	80.000	NW 1, SE 1 and W. 15 A. of SE 1, SE 1;	
	greening mineral strong rapping strongers		CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR				also E. 25 A. of SW 1, SE 1, Sec. 16,	
							T. 7 N, R. 9 E	20,000.00
39	Emil P. Sandsten Tract	Jan. 14, 1909	Jan. 29, 1909	213	130	5.250	Part of NE 1, NE 1, Sec. 21 T.7 N., R. 9 E.	
	a panel in this amount out with some	7132 ST 13HO ST	VIDA BUILDING		MAGIST	100	etc. (Printed description)	12,000.00
40	A. R. Whitson and wife	Jan. 16, 1909	Jan. 29, 1909	217	574	2.630	Part NE 1, NE 1 Sec. 21, T. 7 N., R. 9 E.	
				010	100	100	etc	3,500.00
41	Theresa Gundlach	April 8, 1909	May 1, 1909	213	183	.180	Part NW 1 NE 1, Sec. 22, T. 7. N., R. 9 E.,	3,570.00
40	I-b- B-it-b-b	Sept. 7, 1909	Sept. 20, 1909	220	359	11.500	etc	
42	John Breitenbach	Sept. 7, 1909	Sept. 20, 1909	220	333	11.500	lying E. of highway running Nly. and	
	Company of the compan						Sly. across 40, 27½ A	
	Christiana Breitenbach	Sept. 7, 1909	Sept. 20, 1909	220	358	16.000	Part NE 1 SW 1, Sec. 16, T. 7 N., R. 9 E.,	
		2000	2000				Com. at SE Cor. of said Sec., etc., etc.,	
		To take a line and a					(Printed description)	
43	Stevens & Fuller	Aug. 10, 1909	Sept. 27, 1909	213	241	23.500	Beg. at C. of Sec. 16, T. 7 N., R. 9 E.,	
							thence etc. (Printed description)	
44	John M. Olin	Sept. 16, 1909	Sept. 29, 1909	220	415	6.85	Part SE 1 NW 1, Sec. 16, T. 7 N., R. 9 E.,	
							lying SWly. of road	
45	Ella E. Buchanan (Spooner)	Nov. 1, 1909	Dec. 16, 1909	34	395	80.00	S 1 NE 1, Sec. 32, T.39 N., R. 12 W. of 4th	
							Prin. Meridian in Wis., Washburn Co	1,500.00

File No.	Property	Date of Deed	Recording of Deed	Vol	Page	Acres	Description	Purchase Price
46	L. E. Stevens and wife	July 1, 1910	July 5, 1910	225	555	.207	S. 89', Lots 9 and 10, Blk. 2, Brooks Add. C. of M	\$8,900.00
47	John Vilberg	July 6, 1910	July 8, 1910	225	575	20.00	C. Of M.	4,500.00
48	Josephine Schum	July 20, 1910	July 23, 1910	227	35	.153	S. 51' of N. 108', Lots 1 and 2 and W <sub>2</sub> , Lot 3, Blk. 1, Brooks Add., C. of M	3,081.33
49	John M. Olin (Langdon St.)	Oct. 22, 1910	Oct. 28, 1910	227	420	.86	E 1 Lot 2 and W 5-6 Lot 3, Blk. 2, C. of M.	55,000.00
50	Kessenich & Grimm		Oct. 28, 1910	183	381	.19	Part of Lot 10, Blk. 4, Univ. Add., C. of M.	14,049.40
51	Evan. Luth. Church Association	Cert. Copy of Deed	Dec. 22, 1910					
52	Mable Dodge (Marshfield)	Jan. 20, 1911	Feb. 24, 1911	22 36	263 28	.215 80.00	Part of Lot 10, Blk. 4, Univ. Add., C. of M. N & of NE & Sec. 32, T. 39 N., R. 12 W. of 4th Prin. Meridian in Wis., Washburn	16,808,00
53	Geo. Raymer Prop. (Eagle Heights)	June 15, 1911	July 12, 1911	223	169	146.00	Co	1,200.00
54	John M. Olin and wife	July 1, 1911	July 17, 1911	229	288	38.15	(Printed Description)	175,000.00
	A Property of the Control of the Con	19th 175 10ED		5		AND THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON	Sly. of road and E. 10 rods of SW 1 NW	40 000 0
55	Gerhard Schmelzer	July 19, 1911	July 20, 1911	229	316	.116	Printed Description). Part Lots 1 and 2,	40,000.00
56	John Schmelzer	July 19, 1911	July 20, 1911	229	317	.100	Blk. A., Walds Subdivision(Printed Description). Part Lots 1 and 2,	5,500.00
57	John Scheuring	Aug. 7, 1911	Aug. 26, 1911	106	374	.049	Blk. A., Walds Subdivision	3,500.00
58 59	George Anslinger	Sept. 14, 1911	Sept. 19, 1911	229	522	.106	Sec. 22, T. 7 N., R. 9 E Lot 1, Blk. 2 Walds Subdivision	1,430.00 5,250.00
	field)	Sept. 22, 1911	Sept. 23, 1911	71	39	160.000	N 1 SE 1 NE 2 Sec. 10, T. 47 N., R. 5 W W 2 NW 2 NE 2 Sec. 11-N 3 NW 2-SW 2	4 000 0
60	Wm. A. Kelley-Meier & Kelley Lot	Nov. 18, 1911	Nov. 21, 1911	231	218	.050	NW 1 Sec. 11; all in T. 7, R. 5 E	4,000.00
61	Wm. F. Dalrymple (Ashland)	Nov. 8, 1911	Dec. 23, 1911	69	456	22.640	Part of NE ½ NE ½, Sec. 10, T. 47 N., R. 5	1,400.00
62	Wood County	Jan. 18, 1912	Mon 2 1010	00	400	00 000	W (Bayfield Co.)	905.60
63	E. C. Hammersley and wife	July 2, 1912	Mar. 2, 1912	83	428	80.000	N 1 NW 1, Sec. 22, T. 25 N., R. 3 E	7,000.00
64	Olin and Raymer Barn, Per H. C. B.		July 3, 1912	232	221	.438	(Printed Description)	13,500.00
	(Q. C. D.)	Mar. 20, 1913	Mar. 20, 1913	232	454	.102	S. 60' of 52', etc., Lot 10, Blk. 6, C. of M., etc	4,000.00
65	Frank Fleckenstein	July 19, 1913	July 26, 1913	239	140	.108	N. 84' Lot 13, Blk. 1, Br. Add., C. of M	6,500.00

TABLE VII.—Continued

File No.	Property	Date of Deed	Recording of Deed	Vol.	Page	Acres	Description	Purchase Price
66	Wm. Stehr.	July 28, 1913	July 28, 1913	239	144	.187	Lot 14, Blk. 1 Brooks Add., C. of M	5,600.00
67	Florence Gilman (Per B. W. Reynolds)	July 29, 1913	Aug. 1, 1913	234	504	.362	Lots 14 and 15, Blk. 2 Br. Add., C. of M	10,300.00
68	George J. Kruell (Prof. Woll Lot)	Feb. 20, 1914	Feb. 27, 1914	242	333	.500	1,100,200,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,00	2,750.00
69	Julius Olsen and wife	Feb. 25, 1914	Feb. 27, 1914	242	334	.128	S. portion Lots 4 and 5, Blk. 2, Brooks Add., 55' x 101.4'	4,500.00
70	Frederick Koch	Mar. 2, 1914	Mar. 2, 1914	243	100	70.00	Farm West of Hill Farm	15,000.00
71	James Ramsay and wife	Mar. 5, 1914	Mar. 9, 1914	242	409	.116	Lot 7, Blk. 2, Brooks Add., of C. M., except S. 21' 6" of said tract	6,500.00
72	Harvey Sandell	July 1, 1914	July 1, 1914	245	256	.067	E. 26 13-20' of N. 57', Lot 2 and N. 57' of W 1 Lot 3, Blk. 1, Brooks Add	6,300.00
73	Henry Scheideler	July 1, 1914	July 1, 1914	245	260	.104	S ½ Lot 5, Blk. 1, Brooks Add	6,400.00
74	Katherine Gundlach	June 30, 1914	July 1, 1914	245	261	.183	Lot 16, Blk. 1, Brooks Add	6,200.00
75	Michael Wald	July 1, 1914	July 1, 1914	245	262	.202	Lot 11, Blk. 2, Brooks Add	8,000.00
76	Fred Schmidt	June 29, 1914	July 1, 1914	245	263	.257	Lot 8 and S. 25 2-3', Lot 7, Blk. 1, Brooks Add	7,500.00
77	John Streber	July 1, 1914	July 2, 1914	245	264	.151	E. & Lot 4, Blk. 1, Brooks Add	5,000.00
78	Martin Endres	June 30, 1914	July 9, 1914	245	275	.207	Lot 1 and N 19' of Lot 2 (Minus E. 25' of both Lots), Blk. 1, Walds Sub	14,000.00
79	Anselm Heil	Jan. 15, 1915	Jan. 15, 1915	248	67	.202	Lot 2, Blk. 2, Brooks Add	6,000.00
	TE.—Roads and streets abandoned and t			.74 A.				
	MATERIAL OF THE CONTRACT OF TH					1403.27	(Franced Description)	\$737,425.91 13,000.00
			4010 40 1010				AND POLICE AND THE MENT AND THE PARTY OF THE	\$724,425.9

### Olin and Raymer Tracts

The sum paid for portions of the real estate described in the accompanying table has led to the belief on the part of some that the prices The purchase (in 1911) of the Raymer tract known were exorbitant. as Eagle Heights, consisting of 146 acres, for which the university paid a total of \$175,000 or about \$1,198 per acre, has been the subject of much doubt and inquiry. This board attempted to ascertain the true value of surrounding and adjoining property, by consulting the official records. Sales recorded in the office of the register of deeds did not in all instances give the full record of the transaction, or set forth the full consideration. In such cases additional information was sought from sellers and purchasers of land. One tract of 33 acres, adjoining the Raymer farm, or Eagle Heights, was sold for \$1,200 an acre in 1912, and another adjoining tract of 36.9 acres was sold in 1914 for \$1,200 an acre. Records in the office of the county treasurer and in the office of the state tax commission show that 121 acres directly adjoining the Raymer tract on the north and west was assessed in 1913 at \$148,800 or \$1,224.60 an acre, and that 209 acres of land of the same general character, but situated one mile and a half west of the Raymer farm and therefore further removed from the influence of Madison and the university, was assessed in 1913 at \$105,600, or \$505.21 an acre.

Owing to the lax assessment of lands in the past and the varying ratio of assessment to the true value, the assessed valuation in some instances was of little use in testing the university purchases of land. Through the activities of the State Tax Commission, assessments of all lands contiguous to the city of Madison have been raised in recent years to the true value. The accompanying table, prepared from records in the office of the county treasurer of Dane county, shows the increase in the assessment of the Raymer and Olin tracts of lands in four sections, contiguous to the tracts purchased by the university. It will be noticed that the Raymer farm lies in three different sections, the total assessed valuation of the 146 acres is \$24,300.

TAX ASSESSMENT ON GEORGE RAYMER PROPERTY IN SECTION 9

Year	Acres	Amount Assessed	Rate per Acre	Ratio of Assessed to True Value
1901	13	\$1,000.00	\$76.92	6196
1902	13	1,000.00	76.92	
1903	13	1,000.00	76.92	42.31
1904	13	1,000.00	76.92	40.49
1905	13	1,300.00	100.00	39.21
1906	13	2,600.00	200.00	46.54
1907	13	2,600.00	200.00	53.09
1908	13	3,000.00	230.76	54.50
1909	13	3,300.00	253.84	52.02
1910	13	3,500.00	269.23	52.03
1911	13			

### UNIVERSITY SURVEY REPORT

TAX ASSESSMENT ON GEORGE RAYMER PROPERTY IN SECTION 16

Year	Acres	Amount Assessed	Rate per Acre	Ratio of Assessed to True Value
1901	110	\$8,200.00	\$74.54	
1902	105	7,500.00	71.42	
1903	105	9,425.00	89.76	42.31
1904	105	9,425.00	89.76	40.49
1905	105	9,425.00	89.76	39.21
1906	105	11,000.00	104.76	46.54
1907	105	13,500.00	128.57	53.09
1908	105	15,000.00	142.85	54.50
1909	105	15,500.00	147.61	52.02
1910	105	16,000.00	152.38	52.03
1911	Exempt			

TAX ASSESSMENT ON GEORGE RAYMER PROPERTY IN SECTION 17

Year	Acres	Amount Assessed	Rate per Acre	Ratio of Assessed to True Value
1901	30	\$2,100.00	\$70.00	
1902	30	2,100.00	70.00	
1903	30	2,100.00	70.00	42.31
1904	30	2,100.00	70.00	40.49
1905	30	2,100.00	70.00	39.21
1906	30	3,500.00	116.66	46.54
1907	30	4,000.00	133.33	53.09
1908	30	4,500.00	150.00	54.50
1909	30	4,500.00	150.00	52.02
1910	30	4,800.00	160.00	52.03
1911	30	Exempt		

TABLE VIII.

TAX ASSESSMENT ON J. M. OLIN FARM IN SECTION 16

Year	Acres	Amount Assessed	Rate per Acre	Ratio of Assessed to True Value
1901	40	\$2,600.00	\$65.00	
1902	45	3,600.00	80.00	
1903	45	3,600.00	80.00	42.31
1904	45	3,600.00	80.00	40.49
1905	45	3,600.00	80.00	39.21
1906	45	3,600.00	80.00	46.54
1907	45	4,500.00	100.00	53.09
1908	45	6,000.00	133.33	54.50
1909	45	6,000.00	133.33	52.02
1910	33.15	6,000.00	133.33	52.03
1911	Exempt			
1912			2.60	
1913			3 5 5	

Selling price per acre \$1,048.49.

### FINDINGS OF BOARD OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

#### FULLER & STEVENS IN SECTION 15

Year	Acres	Amount Assessed	Rate per Acre	Ratio of Assessed to True Value
1904	12.90	\$2,500.00	\$193.80	40.49
1905	12.90	2,500.00	193.80	39.21
1906	12.90	4,000.00	310.07	46.54
1907	12.90	4,500.00	348.83	53.09
1908	12.90	5,000.00	387.59	54.50
1909	12.90	6,000.00	465.11	52.02
1910	12.90	7,000.00	542.63	52.03
1911	12.90	7,700.00	596.89	46.80
1912	12.90	12,900.00	1,000.00	71.47
1913	12.90	15,000.00	1,162.79	93.05

### FULLER & STEVENS IN SECTION 16

Year	Acres	Amount Assessed	Rate per Acre	Ratio of Assessed to True Value
1904	145.00	\$15,825.00	\$109.13	40.49
1905	145.00	15,825.00	109.13	39.21
1906	145.00	15,825.00	109.13	46.54
1907	145.00	17,500.00	120.69	53.09
1908	145.00	19,000.00	131.03	54.50
1909	145.00	20,000.00	137.93	52.02
1910	145.00	21,000.00	144.82	52.03
1911	145.00	22,800.00	157.24	46.80
1912	121.50	51,600.00	424.69	71.47
1913	121.50	148,800.00	1,224.69	93.06

### JOHN AND CHRISTINA BREITENBACH IN SECTION 16

Year	* Acres	Amount Assessed	Rate per Acre	Ratio of Assessed to True Value
1904	\$90.00	\$4,600.00	\$51.11	40.49
1905	90.00	4,600.00	51.11	39.21
1906	90.00	5,300.00	58.88	46.54
1907	90.00	7,300.00	81.11	53.09
1908	90.00	8,500.00	94.44	54.50
1909	90.00	8,700.00	96.66	52.02
1910	62.00	8,000.00	129.03	52.03
1911	62.00	9,000.00	145.16	46.80
1912	63.75	39,450.00	618.82	71.47
1913	63.75	Platted*		93.06

### L. POST IN SECTION 16

Year	Acres	Amount Assessed	Rate per Acre	Ratio of Assessed to True Value
1904	41.00	\$4,000.00	\$97.56	40.49
1905	41.00			39.21
1906	36.92	3,700.00	100.21	46.54
1907	36.92	4,300.00	116.64	53.09
1908	36.92	4,700.00	127.30	54.50
1909	36.92	4,700.00	127.30	52.02
1910	36.92	5,200.00	140.84	52.03
1911	36.92	5,500,00	148.96	46.80
1912	36.92	8,300.00	224.81	71.47
1913	36.92	20,000.00	541.71+	93.06

<sup>\*</sup>The Breitenbach tract (which has no lake frontage) was sold in 1912 for \$1,200 per acre and was platted as a proposed addition to the City of Madison.

<sup>†</sup>The Post tract (which has no lake frontage) was sold in 1914 for \$1,200 per acre.

### University Survey Report

DAVID STEVENS IN SECTION 17

Year	Acres	Amount Assessed	Rate per Acre	Ratio of Assessed to True Value
1904	55	\$5,700.00	\$103.63	40.49
1905	55	5,700.00	103.63	39.21
1906	55	5,700.00	103.63	46.54
1907	55	6,500.00	118.18	53.09
1908	55	7,000.00	127.27	54.50
1909	55	7,000.00	127.27	52.02
1910	55	7,500.00	136.36	52.03
1911	55	8,500.00	154.54	46.80
1912	55	11,500.00	209.09	71.47
1913	55	16,500.00	300.00	93.06

## MENDOTA HEIGHTS COMPANY IN SECTION 17

Year	Acres	Amount Assessed	Rate per Acre	Ratio of Assessed to True Value
1904	209.00	\$7,400.00	\$35.40	40.49
1905	209.00			39.21
1906	209.00	18,550.00	88.75	46.54
1907	209.00	24,050.00	115.07	53.09
1908	209.00	27,000.00	129.18	54.50
1909	209.00	27,000.00	129.18	52.02
1910	209.00	30,000.00	143.54	52.03
1911	209.00	33,500.00	160.28	46.80
1911	209.00	53.100.00	254.06	71.47
1912	209.00	105,600.00	505.26	93.05

### E. N. WARNER IN SECTION 18

Year	Acres	Amount Assessed	Rate per Acre	Ratio of Assessed to True Value
1904	111.36	\$6,400.00	\$57.47	40.49
1905	109.36	6,400.00	58.52	39.21
1906	109.36	6,400.00	58.52	46.54
1907	111.36	12,000.00	107.75	53.09
1908	111.36	12,000.00	107.75	54.50
1909	111.36	12,000.00	107.75	52.02
1910	111.36	12,300.00	110.45	52.03
1911	111.36	14,000,00	125.71	46.80
1912	111.36	16,000.00	143.67	71.47
1913	150.93	33,500.00	222.25	93.06

# Purchase of City Lots

Purchases of city lots were tested by consulting the records of sales in the office of the register of deeds of Dane county. In most instances the record was secured of a sale in the same year, the year preceding or the year following, of a lot in the same block with the lots purchased by the university A table showing a comparison of university purchases with those of private persons is herewith presented:

#### FINDINGS OF BOARD OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

In table IX the purchase price given is the total paid for the land with the buildings. In most cases buildings of some kind were on the land at the time of purchase and in some of the deeds a value was given the buildings separate from the land. In most instances the old buildings have been replaced by modern structures. Hence, for purposes of comparison, in addition to the purchase price, there is given in the table the price paid for the land with the value of the buildings deducted. Evidently there can be no satisfactory comparison in the present and past value of these properties without eliminating the buildings from consideration, as the modern structures erected since the purchase greatly increase the present value of the property.

							PURCHAS	SE PRICE		
No.	Name	Description .	Lot I	Blk.	Date of I	`Purchase	Totol Paid For Lands With Buildings	Value of Land at Time of Purchase With- out Buildings	Assessed Value Time of Purchase	Present Assessed Value
1	University of Wisconsin		1	4		7, 1905	20,000.00	18,000.00	\$6,100.00	\$19,200.00
2	University of Wisconsin		2			28, 1908	19,500.00	18,400.00	6,900.00	17,200.00
3	Phi Kappa Psi	N 40 ft. of W ½ of 5, all of	3		Nov.	23, 1903	1.00	1.00	8,090.00	20,325.00
	W-1 W GL 1	27 40 64 - 6 6 1 - 6 5 - 11 - 6	4			9, 1912	18,000.00	6,000.00	4,300.00	24,000.00
4	University Club	N 48 ft. of S ½ of 5, all of	555		April	20, 1907	6,000.00	15,500.00	6,900.00	
5	Sigma Nu	S 40 ft. of E ½ of	5		May	2, 1904	12,000.00	6,800.00	1,800.00	4,000.00
6	David Lyle		5		July	1, 1903	2,500.00	2,500.00	1,200.00	3,125.00
7	Pruella Clarke	N. 1.15 ft. of W. 71 ft. of N 44 ft. of W 70 ft. of	6		Oct.	5, 1911	1.00	1.00	2,200.00	3,125.00
8	W. H. Orvis	S 44 ft. of W 70 ft. of	6		Sept.		2.525.00	2,525.00	1.000.00	3,125.00
9	Anna Ludachka	N 1 of E 103 ft. of	6			24, 1906	7,000.00	4,000.00	2,600.00	4,300.00
10	Congregational Church	S ½ of E, 103 ft. of	6			30, 1911	16,000.00	10,000.00	3,000.00	4,300.00
115785002	Henry Kessenich	E 84 ft of N ½ of	7			28, 1883	650.00	650.00	600.00	4,300.00
11 12	J. J. Grimm	E 86 ft. of S ½ of	7			28, 1883	650.00	650.00	600.00	4,300.00
13	Belle Crowe	W 76 ft. of S ½ of	7)		reb.					
10	Bene Growe	W 78 ft. of N ½ of	7		May	9, 1905	1.00	6,400.00	2,000.00	6,250.00
14	A. M. Smith	Middle 44 ft. of	8		Sept.	2, 1910	1.00	1.00	3,000.00	6,600.00
15	Rhoda J. Gregg	N 44 ft. of	8		William Control of the Control of th	16, 1893	7.100.00	5,000.00	1,500.00	4,300.00
16	A. M. Smith	S 44 ft. of	8			29, 1909	7,250.00	4,450.00	3,200.00	6,600.00
17	Belle Crowe	S 44 It. 01	9	(CO) (NO ) (C)	June	1, 1911	1.00	1.00	6,600.00	13.800.00
18	University of Wisconsin	E 80 ft. of S 102 ft. of	10			28, 1910	14.000.00	14.000.00	5,600.00	11,700.00
19	University of Wisconsin	W 6 ft. of S 102 ft. of 10, S 102 ft. of	11		July	8, 1910	15,000.00	15,000.00	7,000.00	13,800.00
20	H. E. Nichols	W 66 ft. of N 30 ft. of	11)							
20	H. E. McHols	W 66 ft. of S 60 ft. of	12		July	9, 1909	7,000.00	7,000.00	4,500.00	6,425.00
01	V V C	W 921 ft. of part of	19		∫Dec.	9, 1905	1,800.00	1,800.00	1,200.00	7,700.00
21	Kappa Kappa Gamma	W 924 It. of part of12	13		June	12, 1901	4,000.00	4,000.00	3,200.00	7,700.00
22	Gamma Phi Beta	Part of	13		Feb.	14, 1905	3,710.00	3,710.00	2,500.00	6,875.00
23	Alpha Phi	Part of10	11		May,	1905	4,200.00	4,200.00	2,000.00	3,475.00
24	Theta House Assn	Part of			Aug.	6, 1906	4,000.00	4,000.00	2,200.00	3,475.00
25	L. J. Pickart	W 92 ft. of 81 of	14		June	2, 1885	800.00	800.00	250.00	4,300.00
26	W. D. Taylor	E 80 ft. of S 1 of	14		Feb.	20, 1902	2,500.00	2,500.00	1,300.00	3,125.00
27	J. J. Reinking		14		June	2, 1885	735.00	735.00	250.00	4,300.00
28	Alpha Xi Delta	E 80 ft. of N 1 of	14		Jan.	25, 1911	1.00	1.00	2,200.00	3,125.00

#### FINDINGS OF BOARD OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

The university has resorted to condemnation proceedings in only a few instances. Records of the board of regents show that it has been the judgment of the university authorities that in most instances property could be acquired at a lower price at private sale than by condemnation. Prices paid by the university upon condemnation awards, when tested by comparison with prices paid for property of similar dimensions and location purchased at private sale, do not show any advantage resulting from a resort to condemnation. In the following table are presented the prices paid for property awarded to the university on condemnation as compared to prices paid at private sale for real estate of similar location and desirability both by the university and private persons:

TABLE X.

PROPERTY CONDEMNED BY UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

File No.	Property	Date of Deed	Acre	Description	Purchase Price	
36	Aug. W. and Rose Gratz	Sept. 25, 1907	.070	Parts of Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, right of way of spur track to U. W. Central Heating Station on West Johnson		
				St., Brooks Add., Blk. 8	\$3,401.75	

REMARKS.—This land was acquired through condemnation proceedings by the University, being a strip of land, part of Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Block 8, Brooks Addition, and used as a spur track of the C. M. & St. P. Ry. to the Central Heating Station.

File No.	Property	Date of Deed	Acre	Description	Purchase Price
28	Caesar	April 11, 1904	2.70	225 x 507 ft	\$24,338.47

REMARKS.—This property is 225 x 507 feet lying between University Avenue and Linden Drive having a frontage on University Avenue of 225 feet. The agricultural chemistry building, agricultural engineering building and the agronomy buildings are located on this land. There have been no land sales in the immediate vicinity for comparison with the above property, except residential property in University heights.

File No.	Property	Date of Deed	Acre	Description	Purchase Price
35	Cory	Feb. 26, 1906	2,550	500 x 242 ft	\$29,470,36

REMARKS.—This land is  $500 \times 242$  feet having a frontage of 242 feet on University Avenue and 242 feet on Linden Drive, and contained two houses. The horticultural building and the potting house and greenhouse are now located on this ground. The houses that were on the land sold for about \$1.375.00. There have been no land sales in the immediate vicinity for comparison with the above property, except residential property in University Heights.

#### PROPERTY BOUGHT BY PRIVATE PARTIES

Property	Date of Deed	Acre	Description	Purchase Price
J. P. Hudson to Christian Buetzer Amanda J. Noves to Frank	Apr. 30, 1907	/1190010 10	N. 38 ft. of Lot 16, Blk. 7	\$5,600.00
Worthington	Nov. 3, 1906	wotter site	Lot No. 17 in Brooks Re. Subdivision, Brooks Add	resort
	DROD He VIR	13710s ed)	Blk. 6	5,000.00
W. H. Whitt and wife to Fred W. Goth	Nov. 13, 1906	e lear tob	S. 40 ft. of N. 80 ft. of E \(\frac{1}{2}\) Lot No. 10 and S. 40 ft. of N. 80 ft. Lot No. 9, Blk. 7	4,000.00
E. J. Baskerville to C. C.				
Kane	Nov. 20, 1907		45 x 66 ft. of Lots 1 and 2, Blk. 10	6,000.00
Wm. Gamm to Lucina L. Terry	Mar. 28, 1907	3.18 # 3	W. ½ of Lot No. 14, Brooks Add., Blk. 11	3,600.00

The purchase of the Olin and Raymer tracts was by legislative act in which a specific sum was appropriated and both properties were described. The appropriation totaled \$235,000 and was to become available in amounts of \$47,000 annually for five years (section 7 of chapter 631, session laws 1911). The purchases made for the university in 1913 and 1914 also were by legislative act in which a specific amount was appropriated and the various parcles were described (chapter 758, session laws 1913, subsection 10 of section 4 and section 7).

Many factors enter into the determination of prices of real estate in and around Madison. Values of property in the city are increased partly by reason of the fact that the main portion of the town is built upon a narrow strip of land, nine to twelve blocks in width, between lakes Mendota and Monona, and partly by reason of the recent rapid growth of the university. These conditions had a marked influence upon farm lands contiguous to the city and have necessitated the platting of many large tracts for residence purposes. Possibly, however, the greatest factor in determining prices is the presence of two lakes, which fact has given to all lands with water frontage in and about Madison, the additional value credited to all property available and desirable as sites for summer homes, cottages and resorts.

#### UNIVERSITY BUILDING PROGRAM

The university has expended more money for buildings in the last ten years than in all the rest of its history. This expenditure came as a result of a growth of approximately 100 per cent in the attendance since the year 1905. Notwithstanding the erection of 19 separate buildings and three large additions to old structures, together with sundry small buildings and additions, representing an outlay of \$2,018,508.12, the university has less space in its buildings today in proportion to the number of students attending than it had in the years 1875 to 1898. An accompanying chart shows the registration by colleges and the cubical contents of buildings since the establishment of the university.

Much public discussion has concerned itself with building operations at the university, and the criticism has been made that the authorities of the institution have caused to be erected more and better buildings than were justified by the demands. The nature of the criticism implies that there has not been adequate consideration given to the building program. In view of this situation, it seems important to recite here the routine procedure regarding requests for new buildings.

The need of important new buildings is regularly brought to the attention of the regents by the president, as these needs develop, and the regents, after careful study of the problem, through their constructional development committee and full board, make formal request of the legislature for appropriations for the specific purposes desired.

If the appropriations are passed by the legislature, the regents direct the university architect to prepare preliminary plans, which are later submitted to the consulting architects of the university. These plans are studied in detail by all the university departments concerned in order to insure meeting all reasonable demands.

The constructional development committee of the board of regents, with the business manager, spend a great deal of time in studying all the details of location of proposed buildings, the plans, and the specifications. After these have been approved by the board of regents, the advertisement for bids is authorized. When the bids are received, the contract is awarded by the board, and proper form of contract and bond prepared and executed. These are signed for the regents by the president and secretary of the board; the forms used for this purpose being approved by the attorney-general.

The plans, specifications, all estimates, building contracts and bond are then submitted to the governor of the state, who must approve the papers before they become legal, after satisfying himself that the building is necessary and that its final cost will not exceed the appropriation of the legislature.

As shown by the accompanying table, the university in the last ten years has constructed buildings costing a total of \$2,018,508.12 to meet the growing needs of the institution.

TABLE XI.

BUILDING EXPENDITURES OF UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN DURING THE FISCAL YEARS 1905 TO 1914, INCLUSIVE

1904-5	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	Total
Chemistry Bldg		\$115,934.54								\$115,934.54
North Wing Univ.Hall		74,230.23								74,530.23
Hydraulic Lab		28,407.51								28,407.51
Woman's Bldg. Lathrop Hall			\$2,112 39	\$135,455.49	\$68,235.73	\$4,189.97				209,993.58
Addition to Admin. Bldg					280.00					10,180.86
Animal Husbandry Bldg				59,350.95	23,735.56	92.82				83,789.62
Agr. Engr. Bldg			\$45,113.97 0 184 42	}	325.00					54,623.39
			100 949 47			2	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE			05 000 00
Agronomy Bldg					200.00					35,292.2
Central Htg. Plant				112,576.64	29,535.37	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	18,206.36			
Forestry Bldg										46,670.9 43,404.8
Addition to Engr. Bldg					22,882.24					5,050.0
Remodeling Chadbourn Hall	IN THAT IS THE TAX OF THE PARTY	Company of the Party of the Par			5,020.37 (13,275.35					23,866.7
Add. to Dairy Bldg					329.21	10,001.00		21,931.15		
					999.22	59,937.56	∫103,760.31	44,367.00	4,815.81	249,445.0
Biology Bldg		COOK MACE TO STREET STREET	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	AND AND ASSESSMENT OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY.			( 809.50			
Horticultural Bldg						22,538.85	37,032.18	281.53		60,812.3
Shops and Store Bldg. (Service Bldg.)						31,738.46	325 80			32,064.2
(Service Bldg.)						31,738.40	323.80			02,004.2
Women's Dormitory	6 5 5 5					111.79	12 751 07	92,180.24	1 4,694.45	3140.977.2
(Barnard Hall)	O THE COUNTY OF THE PARTY OF	Per la company de la company d	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	SHOULD HAVE BEEN AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AN	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T		San		(30,238.82	
Gas Producer House						2,102.69				2,102.6
W. Wing Chemistry		2 2 2 2						9,744.63	5,376.50	)
W. Wing Chemistry Bldg							15,511.18	49,263.17		
							15,562.62	3 1.78		15,564.4
Gym. Annex								640.02		
Agr. Chem. Bldg							2,342.17	37,929.52	47,078.17	99,028.9
Home Econ. and Univ.	五三 台灣						4 000 50	40 700 14	5,793.08	123,298.6
Extension Bldg							4,232.79	43,733.14	69,539.59	3123,298.0
Bldgs. Wood Co. Farm							500.00	2,500.00		3,000.0

1904-5	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
undry Small Bldgs. and Plans for Future Bldgs							53,170.78		37,104.54	98,570.87
rans. from Grounds							11 *3 000 001			13,000.0
for. Green House								1,703.49	14.28	1,717.7
vis. riigh School								4,057.69	69,342,42	73,400.1
Acct. Dist. Sta						Charles and the contract of		20,185.38	1,013.52	21,198.90
annear Diug						A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	and the same of th	13,431.75	15.10	13,446.8
Kitchen Bldg								4,910.83	10,973.60	15,884.43
gri. Lib. Annex								125.25	4.748.94	4.874.1

<sup>\*</sup>Olin and Schmelzer.

#### **Dormitories**

Living conditions in Madison, because of the restricted area of land available for building purposes, are such that the housing of students at reasonable rates is a pressing problem. The demand for commons and dormitories has been insistent for many years. It is the recommendation of the board that the erection of these buildings be considered in the future building plans of the university and given precedence. It is also recommended that in the assignment of accommodations in dormitories the requirements of the legislature be followed rigidly in giving preference to the students from this state attending the university.

# Use and Design of Buildings

There is necessity for utilizing the existing buildings of the university as fully as is consistent with educational purposes. A study of the present use of class room space shows a high percentage of non-use in certain cases. The amount invested in buildings is large, and the present available space should have the fullest use consistent with educational efficiency before

additional buildings are constructed.

A careful study of the data of the detailed reports and charts which have been submitted by this board is recommended to the university administration, in the belief that such study will result in a larger use of the present buildings, thus increasing the efficiency of the present plant and meeting present demands for space. Investigation, in the opinion of the board, shows that with the exception of the new physics and soils buildings, for which provision already has been made, no additional buildings for instructional purposes will be required, at the present rate of growth, for several years.

Some of the university buildings are not of pleasing architectural design. If proper consideration had been given in the past to harmony of plan, the present buildings would have constituted an artistic group not inconsistent with the high purpose to which they are dedicated. Attention is called to the discordant architecture in the hope that henceforth appropriateness of design may be considered when new structures are planned. In the opinion of this board, beauty of line and proportion are not necessarily inconsistent with even the strictest economy.

# BUSINESS ORGANIZATION Sources of University's Income, Record of Receipts and Disbursements, and Inventory of Lands, Buildings and Equipment

With the growth of the university, both in attendance and in character of activities, its organization has gradually become more and more complex.

Supreme authority is vested in the board of regents. The president of the university is executive head of the instructional force, while the business manager is executive head of the non-instructional force.

The instructional staff is divided into various college faculties, which have a form of organization quite democratic in character with various depart-

ments in each college.

The non-instructional staff is organized along natural divisions for handling the requisitions, purchases, necessary accounting, the construction of buildings, the maintenance of the buildings and grounds, the dormitories, the utility needs, such as heat, light, and water, the stores, etc.

This board is of the opinion that there is no serious fundamental defect in the organization of the university, or in its relation to other institutions. Most defects are those of administration and management, and should be

treated as such.

# Regents and Board of Visitors

The board of regents consists of fifteen members, thirteen of whom are appointed by the governor, one from each congressional district, two from the state at large. The president of the university and the state superintendent are ex-officio members. Each of the regents serves without salary or other compensation; but they are reimbursed for actual, necessary expenses incurred in the conduct of university business. The term of office is six years for appointive members.

Under the present system, the state has received the disinterested services of men who, without compensation, have brought to the work ability of a high order coupled with wide experience. In the opinion of the Board of Public Affairs it is to the disinterested service of such men that the state is

indebted for much of the success of the university.

The board of regents has the advice and counsel of a board of visitors, composed of twelve persons, four named by the governor, four by the Alumni Association of the university and four by the board of regents. The board of visitors inspects the work of the university in general, independently of the regents, but reports to the regents suggestions for improvement in both instruction and administration.

The regents also have the advice and counsel of the president of the university and the superintendent of public instruction, both of whom are ex-officio members of the board.

### Faculty and salaries

The president of the university is chosen by the board of regents. Other members of the faculty are chosen by the regents, the president, as ex-officio member of the board, having a vote in the determination of all questions relative to the employment of members of the faculty. The teaching force at the opening of the first semester of the present school year numbered 681. Of these, eight are deans, three are assistant deans, seven are directors and one is an assistant director, all of whom are in intimate relationship with the president as advisors. Of the remaining members of the faculty, 74 rank as professors, 52 as associate professors, 112 as assistant professors, 228 as instructors and 165 as assistants.

In addition, there are five lecturers, ten county representatives, six district representatives, one librarian, three assistant librarians, one editor of the press bureau, two mistresses of the halls, one commandant, one curator, and one emeritus professor, all of whom rank as members of the instructional force.

The salary of the president is \$7,000 a year. The next highest salary paid to any member of the faculty is \$5,000 and only two are paid this amount, both being deans. Sixteen draw salaries ranging from \$4,000 to \$4,500. Seventy-two are paid from \$3,000 to \$3,999, and 122 are paid from \$2,000 and \$2,999. There are 456 members of the faculty who draw a salary of less than \$2,000 a year, and 159 who are paid less than \$1,000 a year. Of these drawing smaller salaries, some devote only a portion of their time to instructional work.

The following summary shows the faculty salaries grouped as to amount:

	Number Professors
Amount of Salary	Receiving Salary
7000	<u> </u>
5000	2 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
4000-4500	
3000-3999	
2000-2999	
1900-1999	
1800-1899	
1700-1799	
1600-1699	
1500-1599	
1400-1499	
1300-1399	
2200 2200	
1000-1099	
900- 999	
800- 899	
700- 799	
600- 699	
500- 599	(BESTER OF SEE SEE SEASON SEE SENSE SEE SEE SEE SEE SEE SEE SEE
400- 499	45 ]
64	

#### FINDINGS OF BOARD OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

300- 399	41
000 000	17
100- 199	$\frac{17}{10}$ (Part time)
Below 100	
Total	681

All assistants average half time.

In the following table the faculty salaries are classified as to rank, the figures being computed upon a basis of full time service, the exceptions being duly noted:

President	\$7,000
Deans	
2	5,000
4	4,500
1	
1	
8	\$ 34,800
Assistant Deans	
2	\$3,250
1	2,800
<u> </u>	2,000
3	\$9,300
Directors	
1	\$4,250
2	4,000
1	3,500
2	3,000
1	2,500
<u></u>	2,000
7	\$24,250
Professors	
1	\$4,500
6 (of whom 1 is part time)	4,000
1	3,850
11	3,750
1	3,600
21 (of whom 1 is part time)	3,500
1	3,250
1	3,100
2 (of whom 1 is part time)	3,000
3	2,900
3	2,850
	2,750
1	

# Associate Professors

1 (part time)	\$4,200
5.	3,000
1	2,850
1	2,800
9	2,750
3	2,650
20 (of whom 1 is part time and 2 receive part salary from	
the United States)	2,500
1 (part time)	2,400
1	2,300
9	
1	
52	\$134,700
Assistant Professors	
115515ttlit 1102050015	
1 (part time from alumni office)	\$3,500
1 (part time from alumn once)	
2	
2	
1	
1	0.000
3	
2 (of whom 1 is part time)	
3	
	0 100
5	
35	
2	1 000
2	1 0=0
_1	
5	
30	
4	
3	. 1,500
3	
1	1,400
1	1,300
1	1,200
1	1,107
<del></del>	\$217,567

# FINDINGS OF BOARD OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

# \*Assistants (actual salary paid)

(uovaa- saa- j para)	
1 (full time)	
1 (full time)	
1 (full time)	1,300
4 (full time)	1,200
1 (full time)	1,050
6 (5 full time)	
1	
7	900
1	
1	
1	
10	800
7	700
3	
1	
1	625
16	600
1	580
1	575
22	500
9	450
35	400
1	350
3	300
3	275
4	250
1	210
9	200
1	175
3	150
3	125
3	100
1	75
1	60
1	
<u> </u>	50
	\$88,787

<sup>\*</sup>Some assistants give full time. Some less than half time. The Average is about half time.

# County Representatives

1 (part salary from county)	2,000
1 (part salary from county)	1,800
1 (part salary from county)	1,700
5 (part salary from county)	1,600
2 (part salary from county)	1,500
	\$16,500

Lecturers, part time	
1	\$1,200
1	1,120
1	.900
2	500
5	\$4,220
Instructors	
2	\$2,500
1	2,100
2	2,000
1	1,900
5	1,800
1	1,720
5	1,700
5	1,650
5 (1 part salary from U. S.)	1,620
17	1,600
1	1,560
1	1,550
33 (1 part salary from U. S.)	1,500
1	1,450
21 (1 part time)	1,400
3 (1 part salary from U. S.)	1,350
1	1,340
24	1,300
29 (3 part time, 1 part time and part salary from U. S.)	1,200
2.	1,150
24	1,100
4 (1 part time)	1,050
26 (4 part time)	1,000
1	960
5	900
2	850
5 (1 part time)	800
1	700
	2004 000
228	\$301,380
District Domeson to times	
District Representatives	@2 000
1	\$3,000
1	2,350
1	2,300
1	2,100 1,750
1	1,750
1	1,500
6	\$13,000

Assistant Director 1	
Mistress of Halls  1(\$800)  1(\$700)	
Editor of Press Bureau 1	\$1,200
Librarian 1	\$3,250
Assistant Librarians 1	\$2,000 1,750
3	\$3,750
Commandant 1	
Curator 1	\$1,500
Emeritus Professor 1	\$1,100
Business Manager 1	\$4,500

#### Business manager

The business manager is appointed by the board of regents. He is the business executive of the university and has supervision of everything of the nature of business in connection with the institution.

The growth of the university and the increase in appropriations and expenditures brought with them a great increase in the work of business administration, which by reason of its complexity and bulk required the undivided attention of one of broad training in practical business methods and with executive ability to enforce them. Accordingly, the regents created the office of business manager.

The office, being new, its duties, to a certain extent are still being defined and its powers and functions particularized as experience warrants.

While the business organization is secondary, it nevertheless is an essential and very important part of the university. Best results in education can be secured only when supported by thorough business methods.

The business manager should be responsible for the installation of a complete business system which will provide for checking the work in all departments, and which will show the unit cost, not only in the business but in the educational departments also.

In educational departments the cost cannot be the final determining factor. Yet, knowledge as to cost should be an aid to both the president and the regents in determining whether efficiency and economy prevail and whether certain work should be continued. A spirit of economy in the use of both money and time should pervade the whole institution. The university is training men and women. Example is stronger than precept.

The business manager should submit to the regents each month a complete financial statement setting forth clearly but concisely the business transactions of the university for the preceding month. As soon as made this report should be offered to the newspapers for publication.

### General scheme of organization

The general scheme of organization is indicated by the accompanying chart.

# Growth of the university

The following table of comparative statistics shows the growth of the university during a period of twelve years:

#### TWELVE YEARS OF COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

#### RECEIPTS

Fiscal Year	From Students	From * Investments	From † U. S. Govt.	From State	From Gifts	From Various Sources	Totals	Number of Faculty
1902-03	\$104,296.61	\$27,542.01	\$40,000.00	\$409,000.00	\$4,361.57	\$55,677.97	\$640,878.16	184
1903-04	112,486.14	16,309.39	40,000.00	471,500.00	6,269.69	65,100.61	711,665.83	220
1904-05	121,305.88	43,474.65	40,000.00	510,500.00	2,136.00	144,747.86	862,164.39	255
1905-06	126,399.52	26,859.10	40,000.00	772,914.00	6,100.00	69,077.10	1,041,349.72	292
1906-07	146,971.91	26,304.10	52,000.00	822,085.00	1,180.00	76,719.99	1,125,261.00	327
1907-08	148,830.71	26,911.79	54,000.00	827,532.67	2,832.83	105,461.47	1,165,569.47	360
1908-09	203,505.59	29,896.95	61,000.00	1,147,988.73	400.00	110,410.82	1,553,202.09	404
1909-10	260,094.76	27,954.57	68,000.00	1,223,604.27	17,881.87	142,708.17	1,740,243,64	454
1910-11	315,418.87	31,854.29	75,000.00	1,227,900.25	13,872.55	153,078.83	1,817,124.79	517
1911-12	371,004.23	31,951.23	80,000.00	1,551,898.04	9,975.52	144,227.41	2,189,056.43	581
1912-13	380,711.85	31,874.54	80,000.00	1,479,468.56	10,745.17	165,676.27	2,148,476.39	624
1913-14	538,412.44	28,463.69	80,000.00	2,153,856.46	12,721.14	279,800.81	3,093,254.54	654

#### EXPENDITURES

Fiscal Year	Salaries	Employes	Maintaining Offices	Consumable Supplies	Maintaining Bldgs. & Grds.	Capital and Transfers	Totals	Number of Students
902-03	311,233.39	28,824.67	28,767.47	67,258.15	70,392.26	165,932.94	672,408.88	2,870
903-04	341,178.48	32,512.82	30,986.22	77,300.25	117,012.90	170,313.01	769,303.68	3,151
904-05	377,135.45	34,749.82	35,700.59	85,137.18	102,295.35	224,063.90	859,082.29	3,342
905-06	452,405.86	40,176.75	33,646.68	80,062.76	101,369.89	312,788.21	1,020,450.15	3,571
906-07	517,336.93	44,070.03	52,118.85	113,412.95	141,557.67	253,574.71	1,122,071.14	3,659
907-08	598,044.15	46,282.49	58,984.04	127,043.30	101,645.99	156,821.55	1,088,821.52	4,013
908-09	677,989.32	59,503.90	62,629.38	152,999.47	118,491.25	451,984.60	1,523,596.93	4,521
909-10	798,927.54	73,350.97	65,021.35	182,493.79	133,543.31	410,672.40	1,664.009.36	4,947
910-11	924,386.33	100,733.27	82,145.51	219,068.31	190,075.26	377,267.72	1,893,676.40	5,539
911-12	1,048,671.74	120,251.97	86,111.25	193,589.13	187,388.53	409,184.39	2,045,197.01	5,748
912-13	1,144,902.53	135,506.56	98,842.76	225,714.71	181,689.35	583,338.27	2,369,994.18	5,970
913-14	1,321,062.11	157,605.53	130,185.29	322,340.89	226,347.19	636,887.23	2,794,728.24	6,765

<sup>\*</sup>A part of the receipts from investments is the interest on the proceeds from the sale of lands obtained by the federal grants of 1848 and 1854. †The receipts from the United States government as given in this table do not include interest of proceeds from land grants of 1848 and 1854.

#### INCOME OF UNIVERSITY

The University of Wisconsin derives its income from five general sources, grants from the federal government, taxes levied by the state, fees paid by students, proceeds from sale of products of university farm, and private gifts.

#### Aid from the State of Wisconsin

The principal source of income is the state tax, the present provision calling for the levy of three-eights of a mill on the general property in the state, the receipts from which are "appropriated to the university fund income to be used for current and administrative expenditures and for the increase and improvement of the facilities of the university" (Chapter 631 of the Laws of 1911). In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, the university received from the three-eights of a mill tax \$1,124,320.

In addition to the moneys so raised and appropriated, the legislature appropriates other sums for new construction and other designated purposes. The amounts thus appropriated from the general fund of the state for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914 were: General purposes, \$255,618.40; new construction, \$343,550.73; other designated purposes, \$430,367.33. Total appropriated from general fund in addition to the receipts from three-eighths of a mill tax, \$1,029,536.46.

### Aid from the United States

Seven grants have been made to the university by the federal government:

In 1846 Congress authorized the setting apart of a quantity of land within the Territory of Wisconsin not exceeding two entire townships for the use and support of a university and in 1854 it authorized the sale of seventy-two sections of land for the benefit and in aid of the university. The proceeds from the sales of land thus authorized (91,980.74 acres) constitutes the "University Fund" which is in the custody of the Commissioners of the Public Lands of the State of Wisconsin. On June 30, 1914, the "University Fund" contained \$232,701.50 of moneys received from the sale of these lands. All of this sum excepting \$7,428.13 was invested, producing in interest \$11,963.62, which amount is considered as the income for the year from that source. The \$7,428.13 is awaiting investment, and 160 acres of the land is still unsold.

By the Morrill Acts of 1862 public lands were donated to those several states and territories which might provide colleges for the benefit of the agricultural and mechanic arts. Each state received a quantity equal to thirty thousand acres for each senator and representative in Congress in 1860. No portion of the fund nor the interest thereon can be applied directly or indirectly under any pretense whatever to the purchase, erection, preservation or repair of any building or buildings.

By this act the State of Wisconsin received the proceeds of the sale of 240,005.37 acres of land. On June 30, 1914, the "Agricultural College Fund" contained \$303,594.61 of which \$299,431.68 were invested and returned in interest \$12,728.14. There are 120 acres of these lands still unsold.

The Morrill Act of 1890 supplemented that of 1862 and appropriated the sum of \$25,000 annually to be applied "only to instruction in agriculture, the mechanic arts, the English language and the various branches of mathematical, physical, natural and economic science with special reference to their applications in the industries of life, and to the facilities for such instruction."

The Hatch Act of 1887 further supplements and extends the act of 1862 and provides for the establishment of Agricultural Experiment Stations in connection with the colleges established in the several states under the provisions of the earlier act and designates the "objects" and "duties" of these experiment stations as follows:

"To conduct original researches or verify experiments on the physiology of plants and animals: the diseases to which they are severally subject, with the remedies for the same; the chemical composition of useful plants at their different stages of growth, the comparative advantages of rotative cropping as pursued under a varying series of crops; the capacity of new plants or trees for acclimation; the analysis of soils and water: the chemical composition of manures, natural or artificial, with experiments designed to test their comparative effects on crops of different kinds; the adaption and value of grasses and forage plants; the composition and digestibility of the different kinds of food for domestic animals; the scientific and economic questions involved in the production of butter and cheese; and such other researches or experiments bearing directly on the agricultural industry of the United States as may in each case be deemed advisable, having due regard to the varying conditions and needs of the respective states or territories." To meet the expense of the work required this act appropriates \$15,000 a year to each state maintaining an agricultural experiment station. Accordingly the University of Wisconsin receives \$15,000 under this act.

The Adams Act of 1906 provides for an increased annual appropriation for Agricultural Experiment Stations and regulates the expenditures thereof, which are "to be applied only to paying the necessary expenses of conducting original researches or experiments bearing directly on the agricultural industry of the United States, having due regard to the varying conditions and needs of the respective states and territories." The University of Wisconsin is now receiving annually \$15,000 under this (Adams) act.

The Nelson Act of 1907 provides "That there shall be, and hereby is annually appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be paid as hereinafter provided, to each state and territory for the more complete endowment and maintenance of agricultural colleges now established, or which may hereafter be established, and in accordance with the Act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, and the Act of Congress approved August 30, 1890, the sum of \$5,000 in addition to the sums named in said act, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, and an annual increase of the amount of such appropriation thereafter for four years

by an additional sum of \$5,000 over the preceding year and the annual sum to be paid thereafter to each state and territory shall be \$50,000 to be applied only for the purposes of the agricultural colleges as defined and limited in the Act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, and the Act of Congress approved August 30, 1890."

"Provided—That said colleges may use a portion of this money for providing courses for the special preparation of instructors for teaching the elements of agriculture and the mechanic arts."

The University of Wisconsin is now receiving annually \$25,000 under this (Nelson) act.

#### Income from students

The income from students is made up of tuition fees, incidental fees, special fees for gymnasium, special fees for laboratories, gross receipts from dormitories and dining halls. For the year ending June 30, 1914, the income from students amounted to \$538,412.44.

# Income from private gifts

Endowments and bequests up to this time have not constituted any considerable part of the income of the University of Wisconsin. A total of \$142,788.60 has been given to the university in the form of endowments, the accumulated interest on which has increased the endowment fund to \$151,595.83. These gifts, however, were for fellowships, scholarships and prizes and the income is in no part available for the use of the university either in administration or instruction. They are available only for aid to students. In addition to the donations which are classified as endowments, the university receives several small gifts for designated purposes. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914 these amounted to \$12,721.14. The largest bequest left to the university was the generous gift named in the will of the late William F. Vilas, the income from this bequest to become available in the future.

#### Income from other sources

The University of Wisconsin also derives an income from various other sources, from the sale of livestock, farm products, milk, cream and butter, from charges for technical inspections conducted, from lectures and concerts, from athletic meets and many transactions of minor importance. The income from these sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, aggregated \$283,572.74.

The following table shows the amounts received in the year ending June 30, 1914 from the principal sources:

#### Income from State of Wisconsin

Receipts from three-eighths mill tax	\$1,124,320.00
Appropriations from General Fund	1,029,536.46

Total state aid \$2,153,856.46

# **Income from United States**

Receipts from interest on proceeds of sale of land grants of 1848 and 1854 (four townships) (University Fund)	\$11,963.62 12,728.14 25,000.00 15,000.00 15,000.00 25,000.00	The Adjust of the Adjust
Total aid from United States		104,691.76
Income from students		
Receipts from Tuition fees	91,217.50	
Incidental fees	186,990.07	
Special fees for gymnasium, etc	6,238.05	
Special fees for laboratories	122,069.33	
Gross receipts from dormitory	28,347.44	
Gross receipts from dining halls	103,550.05	
Total receipts from students	other are box	538,412.44
Income from gifts		
Carnegie Foundation (pensions to retired		
professors)	9,551.63	
Vilas Medal Fund	130.00	
Gamma Phi Beta Scholarship	200.00	
Henry Strong Scholarship	1,300.00	
Menorah Society Prize Fund	200.00	
Self Government Association	100.00	
Markham Fellowship	800.00	
Milwaukee Drug Co. Book Fund	35.00	
Hatch Seed Special Fund	319.51	
B. R. Cahn Boat Fund	35.00	
Total Income from gifts		12,721.14

### Receipts from various sources

Sales (products of university farm and	
dairy)	156,124.75
Technical inspections	34,896.95
Interest on current bank balances	3,771.93
Unclaimed checks	2,035.83
Insurance recovered	155.25
Refunds from advances	4,166.55
Library fines	86.08
Lectures, concerts and conventions	34,654.78
Athletic Council (gate receipts, etc.)	45,169.97
Unclassified	2,510.65

# University expenditures

The annual financial operations of the university are not only large in volume, but include a great many items of both large and small amounts.

The number and size of these items require great care in classification in order to insure accuracy, checking at different points to insure proper authorization, and the use of many forms in order to expedite business.

No money is paid out except by the State Treasurer, and then only upon duly authorized warrants issued by the Secretary of State. All university officers directly connected with financial affairs are under bond, and the university books receive an independent audit every two years in addition to other audits by the State Board of Affairs and the various bonding companies.

The various colleges and activities of the university form the principal basis for the accounting classification indicated in the following summaries of expenditures:

	A	В	C	D	E	F	
	Expenditures						Total
University Divisions	for	Expenditures	Expenditures	Expenditures	Expenditures	Expenditures	Expenditures
Chiversity Divisions	Instructional	for Wages	for Maintain-	for Consumable		for Permanent	by
	and Adminis-		ing Offices	Material and	Buildings and	Improvements	Divisions
	trative Services			Supplies	Grounds	(2001)21:16 (4)	
1. Administration	\$42,763.75	\$989.80	\$17,060.95	\$478.00	\$3,215.17		\$64,507.6
2. General Library	15,950.96	1,176.11	594.23		10,668.87	\$20,690.83	49,081.0
3. Physical Education	22,301.65	329.10	412.59	1,681.46	16,226.18	1,411.32	42,362.3
4. Military Science	1,105.00	1,075.14	76.18	664.79	468.00		3,389.1
5. Student Health		252.02	Col. Let. & Sci.	860.55	446.11	446.12	11,145.3
6. College of Letters and Science*	434,736.89	Phys. plant.	4,916.67	31,962.00	60,904.65	16,259.62	548,779.8
7. College of Agriculture**	149,911.19	40,298.50	25,335.86	110,365.87	22,904.38	58,706.00	407,521.8
8. College of Engineering	106,036.17	Phys. plant.	1,732.93	9,858.48	28,134.88	22,476.89	168,239.3
9. Law School	20,677.55	Phys. plant.	405.10		3,543.38	2,295.65	26,921.6
10. Summer Session	21,874.50	Phys. plant.	779.15	201.90	Col. Let. & Sci.	160.17	23,015.7
11. University Extension	72,102.66	Phys. plant.	14,828.41	2,298.64	1,502.16	1,988.31	92,720.1
12. Agricultural Institute	8,732.50	Col. Agricult.	13,336.10	14.00	Col. of Agri.		22,082.6
13. Hygienic Laboratory	3,872.32	600.00	1,150.00	900.00	Col. Let. & Sci.		6,522.3
4. High School Inspection		Phys. Plant.	183.29		Col. Let & Sci.		3,783.2
15. Washburn Observatory	5,660.00	Phys. plant.	18.25	Cr. 6.74	1,717.10	190.55	7,579.1
6. Forest Products Laboratory	Federal	Federal	Federal	Federal	4,950.42	Federal	4,950.4
17. Physical Plant		56,012.60	1,315.80	47,125.08	35,393.96	252,642.26	397,990.4
18. Store	419.95			12,664.28			13,084.2
19. Library School							
	\$924,386.33	\$100,733.27	\$82,145.51	\$219,068.31	\$190,075.26	\$377,267.72	\$1,893,676.4
Fees refunded							5,693.5
Total expenditures							\$1,899,369.9

<sup>\*</sup>Includes also Medical School, School of Music, Training of Teachers, Course in Pharmacy and Graduate School.

<sup>\*\*</sup>Includes also Agricultural Extension.

#### SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES, FISCAL YEAR 1911-1912

	_ A	В	C	D	E	F	
	Expenditures						Total
	for	77	Expenditures	Expenditures	Expenditures	Expenditures	Expenditures
University Divisions	Instructional	Expenditures	for Maintain-		for Maintaining		by
	and Adminis-	for Labor	ing Offices	Material and	Buildings and	Improvements	Divisions
	trative Services	23.00		Supplies	Grounds		
1. Administration	\$49,029.82	\$1,836.64	\$18,873.00	630.97	\$8,129.88	\$1,214.53	\$79,714.84
2. General Library	16,133.24	1,563.68	482.19	14.00	10,067.59	18,993.06	47,253.76
3. Physical Education	29,076.30	2,770.53	786.13	3,040.23	14,616.62	3,844.64	54,134.45
4. Military Science	1,045.00	582.00	143.73	371.07	645.75	472.14	3,259.69
5. Student Health	10,410.00	383.75	258.77	1,648.79	640.30	490.52	13,832.13
6. College of Letters and Science*	470,768.49	7,273.94	4,647.68	36,241.01	47,357.97	19,885.17	586,174.26
7. College of Agriculture**	186,518.45	50,829.58	21,988.21	99,397.03	32,058.19	29,300.15	420,091.61
8. College of Engineering		4,123.20	2,420.07	6,888.65	25,520.81	13,093.88	164,297.17
9. Law School		225.99	435.93	29.47	2,679.18	3,472.84	31,957.07
10. Summer Session		1.00	1,045.04	41.54	Co Let. & Sci.		24,577.38
11. University Extension	88,361.09	1,692.72	20,188.57	210.81	1,078.10	2,944.06	114,475.35
12. Agricultural Institutes	8,110.00	200.00	11,287.67	39.50	Col. Agricul.	62.50	19,699.67
13. Hygienic Laboratory		506.70	466.45	505.75	Col Let. & Sci.	735.07	8,073.34
14. High School Inspection		5.75	1,632.75		Col. Let. & Sci.	21.03	5,632.00
15. Washburn Observatory		17.50	31.95	1.22	1,337.04	35.16	7,269.47
16. Forest Products Laboratory	Federal	Federal	18.75	Federal	6,401.16	Federal	6,419.91
17. Physical Plant		46,815.83	1,314.26	45,647.95	36,809.35	314,460.83	449,539.86
18. Store		1,423.16	90.10	Cr. 1,118.86	46.59	154.06	1,295.05
19. Library School	7,500.00	······					7,500.00
Fees refunded	\$1,048,671.74	\$120,251.97	\$86,111.25	\$193,589.13	\$187,388.53	\$409,184.39	\$2,045,197.01
rees refunded				<b></b>			8,589.66
Total expenditures						<b></b>	\$2,053,786.67

<sup>\*</sup>Includes also Medical School, School of Music, Training of Teachers, Courses in Pharmacy and Graduate School.

<sup>\*\*</sup>Includes also Agricultural Extension.

# SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES, FISCAL YEAR 1912-1913

	A	В	Ü	D	· H	F	
University Divisions	Expenditures for Instructional and Administrative Services	Expenditures for Wages	Expenditures for Maintain- ing Offices	Expenditures for Consumable Material and Supplies	Expenditures for Consumable for Maintaining Material and Supplies Grounds	Expenditures for Permanent Improvements	Total Expenditures by Divisions
1. Administration	\$54,449.15	\$896.74	\$26,265.32	\$467.01	\$4,228.59	\$1,993.06	\$88,299.87
2. General Library 3. Physical Education	30,599.64	7.069.25	565.88 836.96	2.945.61	9,452.46	25,678.98 3 768 49	53,445.33
4. Military Science	1,835.13	25.00	148.74	127.63	1,324.52	750.17	4,211.19
5. College of Letters and Science*	449,132.12	12,971.63	4,829.18	32,370.78	42,467.02	27,692.19	569,462.92
6. College of Agriculture 7. College of Engineering	184,318.68	70,673.90	19,330.40	114,730.70	28,972.93	38,477.95	456,504.56
8. Law School	26,694.38	723.67	272.78	10.48	2,729.09	2,566.79	32,997.19
9. Medical School**	39,209.80	3,815.35	627.31	5,141.15	2,947.29	6,421.05	58,161.95
10. School of Music.	19,286.24	679.00	220.16	83.43	1,717.34	1,885.89	23,872.06
11. Graduate School	840.00	99,96	596.90	111.47	1,306.84	642.51	25,402.50
13. Summer Session	29,183.64	110.37	1,465.23	16.79	2,673.45	90.20	33,539.68
14. University Extension	119,359.41	784.16	23,327.52	1,614.16	2,905.98	5,205.90	153,197.13
15. Agricultural Institutes	8,797.50	72.50	11,586.02	5.54	7.50	48.33	20,517.39
10. Hygienic Laboratory	6,542.01	00.099	503.70	909.75	380.65	1,327.97	10,324.08
18. Washburn Observatory	5,680.00	720.00	2,553.51 55.24	97.25	1.563.26	8.40	6,886.46
19. Forest Products Laboratory			131.03		6,032.19		6,163.22
20. Physical Plant	4,041.27	28,302.60	3,259.10	52,244.77	38,520.10	455,014.28	581,382.12
zi. Store	4,045.89			8,148.54			12,194.43
Fees Refunded	\$1,144,902.53	\$135,506.56	\$98,842.76	\$225,714.71	\$181,689.35	\$583,338.27	\$2,369,994.18 8,869.51
Total Expenditures							\$2.378.863.69

\*\*Student Health included in Medical School.

\*Library School included in Letters and Science.

# SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES, FISCAL YEAR 1913-1914

	A	B	ŭ	Q	E	प्त	
University Divisions	Expenditures for Instructional and Administrative Services	Expenditures for Wages	Expenditures for Maintain- ing Offices	Expenditures for Consumable Material and Supplies	Expenditures for Consumable for Maintaining Material and Buildings and Supplies Grounds	Expenditures for Permanent Improvements	Total Expenditures by Divisions
1. Administration 2. General Library	\$60,714.54	\$2,590.55	\$17,001.57	\$445.79	\$8,448.60	\$1,729.17	\$90,930.22 54,108.33
3. Physical Education 4. Military Science	1,677.90	7,109.64	12,197.64	0,411./9	1,667.83	892.53	4,769.70
5. College of Letters and Science 6. College of Agriculture	486,729.60 222,063.81	13,844.85 70,955.67	7,460.75	39,922.04 168,306.53	40,261.37 36,001.78	16,108.95	604,327.56 563,116.29
7. College of Engineering 8. Law School	117,737.76 27,380.00	7,340.86	3,845.45	8,608.89	20,630.95	12,717.12 5,386.35	170,881.03 36,845.08
9. Medical School 10. School of Music	48,064.11 23,167.29	3,733.78	1,229.04	6,363.05	3,399.41	5,657.83	68,447.22
	27,223.52	365.10	753.15	178.02	2,449.12	890.27	31,859.18 1,174.53
13. Summer Session 14. University Extension	33,734.16	22.90	1,570.91	2.50	3,066.81	178.07	38,575.35
	8,333.33	40.00	12,543.74	7.82	9.00	692.31	20,933.89
10. High School Inspection	5,325.20	7.40	2,627.17	17.25	2.25	137.12	8,116.39
18. Washburn Observatory	00.087,c	821.29	187.98	10.03	5,744.35	91.10	5,932.33
20. Physical Plant. 21. Stores.	5,257.96	43,440.93	747.82	3,341.22	62,176.04	07.808.710	8,599.18
Fees Refunded	\$1,321,062.11	\$157,605.53	\$130,185.29	\$322,340.89	\$226,647.19	\$636,887.23	\$2,794,728.24 10,477.91
Total Expenditures							\$2,805,206.15

University Survey Report

These show the total expenditures of money received from all sources for each of the last four fiscal years; the total expenditure under each division being in turn classified into various natural subdivisions, which are indicated in complete detail in the biennial reports of the Business Manager.

Several changes have recently taken place in the laws governing the financial operations of the university. Before July of 1913, certain funds, such as athletic receipts, were received and expended at the university; but since that date, all moneys received from all sources for the various activities of the university are handled by the State Treasurer.

Following is a statement of university expenditures prepared by the business manager of the university at the request of the board of affairs:

"The total expenditures of the various divisions of the university, excluding tuition and incidental fees refunded, are \$2,369,994.18 for 1912-13 and \$2,794,728.24 for 1913-14.

"In considering these expenditures, it is well to bear in mind that the money used for instructional purposes at Madison represents only a portion of the total, and that the university, in addition to performing this instructional work, is also engaged in extension and control work about the State of Wisconsin, as well as in research work for the advancement of knowledge in many fields.

"Expenditures for all of these activities are included in the summaries of expenditures, which represent moneys received from all sources, including the amounts shown in the following tabulation for the two years in question:

#### TABLE II

	1912-13	1913-14
Receipts from Athletic Council	(Note A)	\$ 44,976.04
Receipts from produce sold (Agr. Col)	_\$124,369.70	141,652.80
Dormitory and dining hall receipts	79,539.76	131,897.49
Receipts from the Federal Government	_ 80,000,00	80,000.00
Student tuition fees (net)	75,047.50	86,832.50
Student incidental fees (net)	_ 165,947.73	180,897.16
Student laboratory fees (gross actual re		
ceipts)	76,000.23	85,293.85
Student gymnasium fees		6,238.05
Interest on investments	31,874.54	28,463.69
Received from gifts	_ 10,745.17	12,721.14
Received from various sources Note B	15,777.72	48,840.43
Total	\$664,799.95	\$847,813.15

"Note A. In 1912-13 funds of the Athletic Council were handled by the Bursar as Treasurer of the Athletic Council, and receipts and expenditures are not included in the university summaries.

"In 1913-14 this account was, by law, transferred to the State Treasurer, and receipts and expenditures included in the university accounts.

"Note B. Receipts from "various sources" include University Extension receipts from lectures and concerts, which amounted to \$1,254.80 in 1912-13 and to \$32,040.80 in 1913-14.

"Deducting the above total of receipts (\$664,799.95 for 1912-13 and \$847,813.15 for 1913-14) from other sources than the State of Wisconsin, will leave a total expenditure of \$1,705,194.23 for 1912-13 and \$1,946,915.09 for 1913-14, received from the State of Wisconsin.

"These expenditures include moneys expended for buildings, land, and such permanent equipment as books, apparatus, furniture, etc. (\$583,-338.27 for 1912-13 and \$636,887.23 for 1913-14), leaving an expenditure for operation and maintenance (repairs) of \$1,121,855.96 in 1912-13, to which should be added an item of \$15,176.31 for laboratory fees refunded, or a total of \$1,137,032.27 for 1912-13. In 1913-14, these net operation and maintenance expenditures amounted to \$1,310,027.86, to which should be added an item of \$1,630.38 for laboratory fees refunded or a total of \$1,311,-658.24.

"It will be noticed that in the twenty-one divisions of the summary, such items as Administration, General Library, Physical Education, etc., are kept separate. These are properly University Overhead expenses, and if these items (1, 2, 3, 4, 11, 12, 17 and 20) are properly apportioned to the various col eges and other activities, the following total charges for each of the years of the biennium are secured:

TABLE III

# Total Expenditures of Moneys Received from the State of Wisconsin for Operation and Maintenance

		1912-13		1913-14
5. College of Letters and	Science\$	502,358.65	\$	550,051.17
6. College of Agriculture.		233,713.45		321,432.98
7. College of Engineering		118,745.94		119,123.17
8. Law School		27,817.27		30,944.93
9. Medical School		32,727.50		37,711.82
10. School of Music	PE (15)	15,665.59		16,596.60
	12/2011 (OKADO) 23073			
Total		931,028.40	1	,075,860.67
13. Summer Session		19,915.32		21,865.18
14. University Extension		126,500,88		155,789.28
15. Agricultural Institutes	(	21,875.21		22,245.89
16. Hygienic Laboratory	30 40 80 101	8,994.11	13	10,473.25
18. Washburn Observator	y	9,316.13		9,711.45
19. Forest Products Labor	ratory	6,823.22		6,374.03
21. Store		12,579.00		9,338.49
Total	S	1.137.032.27	\$1	311.658.24

These totals check with the items previously given for these expenditures. "It will be noticed that the last seven items (Nos. 13 to 21 inclusive) represent other activities than those of regular two semester resident instruction, and if these are separated from the total, it is evident that the net cost to the state for all operation and maintenance expenditures for resident instruc-

tion, including in Agricultural charges, all expenses of state funds for research, extension, and control, amounted in 1912-13 to \$931,028.40 and in 1913-14 to \$1,075,860.67.

"If these expenditures are divided between such activities as (1) extension and control\* work; (2) research work; and (3) resident instruction, the division will appear as follows:

#### TABLE IV

# Expenditures of Receipts from the State of Wisconsin for Operation and Maintenance, 1912-13

		Extension and Con-	Research	Resident Instruction of two semes-
		trol Work	Work	ter students
	College of Letters and Science		\$115,000.00	\$387,358.65
6.	College of Agriculture	\$93,378.81	64,704.53*	75,630.11
	College of Engineering		24,000.00	94,745.94
8.	Law School		4,500.00	23,317.27
9.	Medical School		13,000.00	19,727.50
10.	School of Music			15,665.59
	Totals	93,378.81	\$221,204.53	\$616,445.06
	T ( ) T			

Total Expenditures, \$931,028.40.

#### TABLE V

# Expenditures of Receipts from the State of Wisconsin for Operation and Maintenance, 1913-14

	Extension		Resident In- struction of
	and Con-	Research	two semes-
	trol Work	Work	terstudents
5.	College of Letters and Science	\$125,000.00	\$425,051.17
6.	College of Agriculture\$139,972.07	75,454.83*	106,006.08
	College of Engineering	24,000.00	95,123.17
8.	Law School	5,000.00	25,944.93
9.	Medical School	15,000.00	22,711.82
10.	School of Music		16,596.60
	Totals\$139,972.07	\$244,454.83	\$691,433.77
	Total Expenditures, \$1,075,860.67		

<sup>\*</sup>The total expenditures of the College of Agriculture for research work in 1913-14 amounted to \$127,179.19, of which \$51,724.36 was received from other sources than the State of Wisconsin.

<sup>\*</sup>Dairy tests, nursery inspection, etc,

<sup>\*</sup>The total expenditures of the College of Agriculture for research work in 1912-13 amounted to \$113,203.60, of which \$48,499.07 was received from other sources than the State of Wisconsin.

"In this tabulation, the expenditures for research in the Agricultural College are determined from their accounting records. Research expenditures for other colleges are estimated conservatively, using all information available on the subject.

"In attempting to obtain unit costs, it is necessary to bear in mind that students in the "short" and "dairy" courses are in attendance only fourteen weeks instead of two semesters (approximately thirty-five weeks) or 40 per cent of the regular time.

"If the registration of all two semester students is taken, (4,237 in 1912-13 and 4,686 in 1913-14) and to this is added 40 per cent of the registration in the "short course" (431 in 1912-13 and 450 in 1913-14) and "dairy course" (154 in 1912-13 and 155 in 1913-14), and 40 per cent of the forest rangers course registration in 1913-14 of 28 students, a total registration of 4,471 in 1912-13 and 4,939 in 1913-14 full time (two semester) students is obtained, which, applied to the above computation for cost, would indicate an approximate average cost to the state for all operating and maintenance charges of two semester resident instruction amounting to \$138.00 per student for 1912-13 and \$140.00 for 1913-14.

"In determining similar costs by colleges, it is necessary to consider that students enrolled in different colleges take work in many of the other colleges of the university and it is necessary to determine the actual instruction given in each of these colleges.

"During the past summer, a long study of the instructional work for university credit by each instructor and the numbers enrolled in each class enabled calculations to be made to determine what per cent of the total instructional work was given in each college, with the following results:

#### TABLE VI

	14-810k were consequent	Approximate per of total instruc	
		1912-13	1913-14
5.	College of Letters and Science	67.9	65.9
6.	College of Agriculture	16.0	18.0
7.	College of Engineering	. 10.6	9.8
8.	Law School	2.7	2.6
9.	Medical School	. 1.7	2.1
10.	School of Music	. 1.1	1.6

"Applying these percentages to the total equivalent full year (two semesters) enrollment of 4,471 students in 1912-13 and 4,939 in 1913-14 enables the calculation of the average net cost to the state per student for the operation and maintenance expenses of resident instruction at Madison, with the following results:

# TABLE VII

#### 1912-13

			Net average cost
			to state for in-
		Equivalent	structional work
		number of	to full year stu-
		students	dent
5.	College of Letters and science	3036	\$128
6.	College of Agriculture	715	. 106
7.	College of Engineering	474	200
8.	Law School	121	193
	Medical School		260
10.	School of Music	49	320
			ala falical e l' <u>antigori</u> Recordo.
	Total and weighted average	4471	\$138

"In explanation of the high computed cost for the School of Music as thus determined, it should be stated that credit for instructional work in "applied music" could not be determined from the available records and was therefore disregarded.

#### TABLE VIII

#### 1913-14

	0.000.87		Net average cost to state for in-
	10(4) (7 : 5	Equivalent	structional work
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	number of	to full year stu-
		students	dent
5.	College of Letters and Science	3254	\$130
6.	College of Agriculture	890	119
7.	College of Engineering	484	196
8.	Law School	128	203
9.	Medical School	104	218
10.	School of Music	79	210
			and the second second
	Total and weighted average	4939	\$140

"If the total charge of state expenditures for research work, amounting to \$221,204.53 in 1912-13 and \$244,454.83 in 1913-14, is included in the cost of resident instruction to the State of Wisconsin, the total, or \$837,649.59 in 1912-13 and \$935,888.60 in 1913-14, will represent the net cost to the State of Wisconsin for all operation and maintenance charges due to resident instruction and research work. If this is charged entirely to resident students, it will represent an average unit cost of \$187.00 in 1912-13 and \$189.00 in 1913-14 for each student in attendance for two semesters."

All expenditures of university funds come under one of three main classifications: Operation, maintenance and capital, and each expenditure must have separate and specific legislative sanction, as outlined in the various sections of the laws relating to university appropriations.

# For Year's for University Receipts

"The receipts of the university for each of the last four years are indicated in the following summaries:

#### SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS Fiscal Year, 1910-11

Receipts from Students:		
Tuition fees	\$ 51,757.50	To upolitical
Incidental fees	147,913.62	
Special fees for gymnasium, etc	4,579.95	oriente ma 172
Special fees for laboratories	45,758.50	10:110017
Gross receipts from dormitory	9,825.55	The second second
Gross receipts from dining halls	55,583.75	an Arto China
Receipts from Investments:		\$ 315,418.87
Interest on "University Fund"	\$12,149.23	
Interest on Current Balances	6,453.60	dangaren an
Interest on "Agricultural College Fund"	13,251.46	
Interest on University Trust Funds	(4,648.91)	
Receipts from Grants:		\$ 31,854.29
Federal Government	\$ 75,000.00	
State of Wisconsin:		\$ 75,000.00
I. Tax levy <sup>2</sup> / <sub>7</sub> mill, gen'l purposes	\$ 783,765.00	
Appropriation, general purposes	100,000.00	Accessed to
II. Approp., designated purposes	177,287.25	To well on the
III. Appropriation, new construction	166,848.00	(cogalia,)
Receipts from Gifts:		\$1,227,900.25
General purposes		C to lood s2 %
Designated purposes	\$ 13,872.55	
Receipts from Various Sources:		\$ 13,872.55
Sales	\$ 118,057.64	tetal sait un
Technical inspections	23,620.34	
Unclaimed checks	925.80	and Eleganica
Insurance recovered	2,528.12	grant in all
Refunds from advances	6,731.73	
Student deposits		100.00.00
Miscellaneous	1,215.20	\$ 153,078.83
Total Receipts Exclusive of Trust Funds, De posits, and Temporary Loans	e-	*1,817,124.79

# FINDINGS OF BOARD OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

# SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS

# Fiscal Year, 1911-12.

Receipts from Students:	TIPE DE GIOL PA	restanting the
Tuition fees	\$ 75,901.70	Garage Martine
Incidental fees	160,877.13	
Special fees for gymnasium, etc	4,330.00	P many strings
Special fees for laboratories	56,234.55	sociament
Gross receipts from dormitory	11,061.10	and stachmot
Gross receipts from dining halls	62,599.75	\$ 371,004.23
Receipts from Investments:	Care attended to	Tot some things of the
Interest on "University Fund"	\$ 12,007.45	3 =101000100010
Interest on Current Balances	7,225.84	Al amost statement
Interest on "Agricultural College Fund"	12,717.94	disposinguist.
Interest on University Trust Funds	(6,409.10)	\$ 31,951.23
Receipts from Grants:	all pools resultan	DIA CONTROL DE
Federal Government	\$ 80,000.00	THE GO SECTION
State of Wisconsin:	100	\$ 80,000.00
I. Tax levy 3 mill, gen'l purposes	\$1,103,029.00	1 0 0 2 N 30 30 41 8
Appropriation general purposes	And officially served	
II. Approp., designated purposes	218,892.30	
III. Appropriation new construction	230,476.74	- \$1,552,398.04
Receipts from Gifts:		te and landary
General purposes		, mily belowed Co
Designated purposes	\$ 9,475.52	\$ 9,475.52
Receipts from Various Sources:	- 200	pograe deplutos I
Sales	\$ 111,710.80	Could thromb of
Technical inspections	21,561.78	Paragraphical Company
Unclaimed checks	845.21	September Section (1941)
Insurance recovered	676.79	
Refunds from advances	7,728.79	fished to mired
Student deposit		Washington Control of the
Miscellaneous	1,704.04	\$ 144,227.41
Total Receipts Exclusive of Trust Funds, De posits, and Temporary Loans	÷ 111111111111111111	*\$2,189,056.43

# SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS

# Fiscal Year, 1912-13

Accumulated surplus, June 30, 1913: Transferred		(\$19,172.52)
Untransferred	•••••	(255,611.00)
		(\$274,783.52)
Receipts from Students: Tuition fees	\$ 79,037.50	not Zeitellenz
Incidental fees	170,827.24	T. 28555
Special fees for gymnasium, etc	5,497.60	1266697 600
Special fees for laboratories	45,809.75	
Gross receipts from dormitories	12,502.40	of mainly stations
Gross receipts from dining halls	67,037.36	aU masseretati
Receipts from Investments: Interest on "University Fund"	\$ 11,790.85	\$ 380,711.85
Interest on Current Balances	7,304.51	on Jan Personal
Interest on "Agricultural College Fund"	12,779.18	
Interest on University Trust Funds	(7,317.13)	Depth Printers
Receipts from Grants Federal Government	\$ 80,000.00	\$ 31,874.54
State of Wisconsin:  I. From tax levy § mill, gen'l purposes (Amount actually transferred.) Appropriation, general purposes	\$ 810,000.00	, \$ 80,000.00
II. Appropriation, designated purposes	289,666.99	- Cosnot 11
III. Appropriation, new construction	379,801.57	
Receipts from Gifts: General purposes		\$1,479.468.56
Designated purposes	\$ 10,745.17	econo i laggio i
Receipts from Various Sources: Sales	<b>\$</b> 131,153.57	\$ 10,745.17
Technical inspections	26,225.50	7 10 147 2101 300
Unclaimed checks	792.45	an aning
Insurance recovered	22.40	was believed
Refunds from advances	3,634.15	kon baninan 1
Library fines	195.10	emosti osukan int
Lectures, concerts and conventions	1,529.30	ag mort emminad
Athletic council		Student deposit
Unclassified	2,123.80	\$ 165,676.27
otal Receipts Exclusive of Trust Funds, Deposits, and Temporary Loans	al lo avisoloji	\$2,148,476.39

# FINDINGS OF BOARD OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

# SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS Fiscal Year, 1913-14.

Accumulated Surplus, June 30, 1914		(\$307,220.91)
Receipts from Students:	ior local tokas	d hoinsquas
Tuition fees	\$ 91,217.50	
Incidental fees	186,990.07	OU CHUCH AND
Special fees for gymnasium, etc	6,238.05	PARCELL SIS
Special fees for laboratories	122,069.33	uell# .moalhn
Gross receipts from dormitory	28,347.44	Property Section 1
Gross receipts from dining halls	103,550.05	8 520 410 44
Receipts from Investments:	some do the.	\$ 538,412.44
Interest on "University Fund"	\$ 11,963.62	(b) Sec. (c) (d)
Interest on Current Balances	3,771.93	ly a modella
Interest on "Agricultural College Fund"	12,728.14	
Interest on University Trust Funds	(8,118.23)	e 00 400 00
Receipts from Grants:		\$ 28,463.69
Federal Government	\$ 80,000.00	
State of Wisconsin: ( Tax levy 3 mill, general purposes	(\$1,124,320.00)	\$ 80,000.00
I. Appropriation general purposes	1,379,938.40	th-Sec. 32, Le
(Amount actually transferred)		Last mored.
II. Appro., designated purposes	430,350.83	nal dherana
III. Appropriation new construction	343,567.23	
Receipts from Gifts:		\$2,153,856.46
General purposes	\$ 12,721.14	\$ 12,721.14
Receipts from Various Sources:		ψ 12,721.1 <del>4</del>
Sales	\$ 156,124.75	
Technical inspections	34,896.95	
Unclaimed checks	2,035.83	
Insurance recovered	155.25	•
Refunds from advances	4,166.55	
Library fines	86.08	
Lectures, concerts and conventions	34,654.78	
Athletic Council	45,169.97	
Unclassified	2,510.65	0 070 000 01
Total Receipts, Exclusive of Trust Funds, Deposits, and Temporary Loans		\$ 279,800.81- \$3,093,254.54

It will be noted from this that money is received not only from the State of Wisconsin, but also from the students, from the sale of agricultural products, etc. These latter revenues are paid directly to the Bursar of the university, who transmits these receipts to the State Treasurer each week, accompanied by a letter, of which the following is an example:

Hon. Henry Johnson,

State Treasurer

Madison, Wisconsin,

Dear Sir: I hand you herewith Bursar's check No. 899 in the amount of \$10,209.35, collections for the week ending December 19, 1914.

Kindly credit same to the various appropriations, as follows:

Sub-Sec. 5, Operation	\$612.77
Sub-Sec. 5, Maintenance	2.87
Sub-Sec. 9, University Books and Appar. \$1.00 Gen. Liby.	
1.24 Sup. Bldgs	2.24
Sub-Sec. 20, Hog Cholera Serum Revolv. Appr	290.05
Sub-Sec. 27, Dorms. and Dining Halls Revolv. Appr	1,627.29
Sub-Sec. 28, Lab. Fees Revolv. Appr.	173.10
Sub-Sec. 29, Dairy Products Revolv. Appr	2,473.12
Sub-Sec. 30, Agr. Demon. Sta. (Douglas Co.)	18.00
Sub-Sec. 31, Gymnasium Fees Revolv. Appr	52.00
Sub-Sec. 32, Lecture Bureau Revolv. Appr	2,236.80
Sub-Sec. 32a, Lecture Bureau Revolv. Appr.,	.50
Sub-Sec. 34, Gifts and Bequests	1.10
University Fund Income	2,719.51
Total	\$10,209.35

Yours very truly,

Enclosure BURSAR

# FINDINGS OF BOARD OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

#### MONTHLY STATEMENT

of	, 19			resconse	n uu	triy tri	e mom
For Incidental Fees	11			1	11		
For Non-resident Tuition.  For Piano and Organ rent.  For Gymnasium Fees.  For Chadbourne Hall.  For Lathron Hall			61-30-6				
For Piano and Organ rent		•••••					
For Gymnasium Fees					12.12.0	100000	
For Chadbourne Hall		Alfalls.					1
For Lathrop Hall							
For Summer Session					1		2 分享发生的"575
For Library Fines			111111111111111111111111111111111111111				
For Sales Laboratory Supplies							
For Rents or Use of Property.							
For Wisconsin Academy Tuition							
For Sales Laboratory Supplies For Rents or Use of Property ForWisconsin Academy Tuition  / Agronomy  Q Animal Husbandry							
Animal Husbandry							
Cramberry							
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Executive Office							
Feeding Stuffs Inspection							
Farm Institute							
Agronomy Animal Husbandry Cranberry Creamery Dairy Tests Executive Office Feeding Stuffs Inspection Farm Institute Fertilizer Inspection Horse Breeding Horticultural Dept Nursery Inspection No. Wis. Sub. Station Soils Department Butter and Cheese Scoring Agr. Eng							
Horse Breeding							
Horticultural Dept		*****					
Nursery Inspection							
No. Wis. Sub. Station			••••••				
Soils Department		Table )		To Control			
2 Butter and Cheese Scoring		•••••					
🖺 \ Agr. Eng				101017	6.85	DE RESE	11111111111
_ \ Poultry							
From Sales University Publication					10/00/00		
From Carnegie Foundat'n Cr\$ Emer. Pr	rofs			Dell'	10000		
Fertilizer Inspection							1970
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From							
1 10111	Secretary Sec.	Marie Land					
Kindling							
Cinders							
Total receipts					100		3 500 00
REMITTED TO STATE TREASURER:					1000		
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Total Remittance							
STATE OF WISCONSIN, County of Dane SS.				halaa.			being
duly sworn, says that the above is a true account of the office of the Bursar of the Board of Regents ar mitted to the State Treasurer on dates as indicated.	all read	ceip t the	ts of the	Univer	rsity o	f Wisco l have b	nsin at een re-
Subscribed and sworn to before me this	de	ay o	f	0.1008	19	. A Sale Circ	
Notary Public, Dane County, Wisco	onsin	1.					1110

# Budget

The regents of the university are directly responsible for its government and financial transactions, and adopt each year a "regent budget" indicating detailed and approved appropriations which can be made from the available funds for operation, maintenance, and capital in accordance with

the appropriations of the legislature.

In preparing the budget, detailed estimates are submitted by the various departments, through the deans and directors, to the president, on all educational matters. Financial matters affecting the non-instructional staff of the university and all strictly business items are transmitted to the president by the business manager. The president transmits his approved estimates to the finance committee of the board of regents. The finance committee then considers the budget in detail, and after modifying it, send copies to all of the regents in advance of the regent session for its consideration. At this meeting the board of regents makes such modifications as may be necessary after detailed consideration of the various items. The final annual budget as adopted by the board consists of some three hundred pages, containing itemized lists of names and salaries of all regular members of the instructional and non-instructional force. This budget is subject to minor changes by the regents as exigencies arise during the year.

#### Notes

The receipts and disbursements of the State of Wisconsin are handled by means of a system of funds. In connection with the University of Wisconsin, attention should be called to the General Fund of the State and the University Fund Income.

The General Fund embraces all state revenues applicable to the payment of ordinary governmental expenses. This fund is the largest and from it transfers are made, when duly authorized by law, to the special funds to

meet payments authorized therefrom.

The University Fund Income is the special fund of the university. From it practically all of the expenditures of the university are made. Its revenues are derived from an annual tax levy; from interest on university land certificates and loans; university fees, etc.

#### General explanatory schedules

This schedule shows that the University of Wisconsin derives its revenues from two sources, the revenues of the University Fund Income and the

amounts appropriated to it from the General Fund of the state.

This schedule furthermore shows in compact form, separately for the fiscal years July 1, 1915 through June 30, 1916, and July 1, 1916 through June 30, 1917, by funds, the total estimated disbursements for the University of Wisconsin, the appropriations available and the total appropriations requested. Supporting this is a detailed statement of the net appropriations requested.

This schedule shows what the university has to spend, the amount requested in addition thereto and what may be expended in case the requests

are granted.

## RECAPITULATION OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, AND BALANCES UNIVERSITY FUND INCOME

	For Detail See SCHEDULE NO	Fiscal Year 1911-1912	Fiscal Year 1912-1913	Fiscal Year 1913-1914	Fiscal Year 1914-1915	Fiscal Year 1915-1916	Fiscal Year 1916-1917
Cash Balance July 1		114 289 96	249 559 82	19 172 52	307 220 91	238 094 15	238 094 15
Receipts	4	1 723 868 94	657 004 17	2 050 081 02	2 011 820 00	2 236 140 00	2 346 880 00
Transfers	5	448 869 04	1 478 968 56	1 028 529 06	1 103 954 00	703 737 16	738 507 16
		2 287 027 94	2 385 532 55	3 097 782 60	3 422 994 91	3 177 971 31	3 323 481 31
Disbursements	3	2 037 468 12	2 366 360 03	2 790 561 69	3 184 900 76	2 939 877 16	3 085 387 16
Cash Balance		249 559 82	19 172 52	307 220 91	238 094 15	238 094 15	238 094 15

## RECAPITULATION DISBURSEMENTS BY CHARACTER

Operation	6	1 591 790 53	1 750 864 86 1 774 575 17	2 090 598 30 2 116 649 00	2 257 178 11 2 156 379 00 2 502 027 16	2 686 802 16
Maintenance	7	37 107 74	32 863 55 55 930 00	60 459 29 62 000 00	66 325 65 66 000 00	70 000 00
Capital	8	408 569 85	582 631 62 637 696 23	639 504 10 873 025 00	66 325 65 62 000 00 66 000 00 861 397 00 870 025 00 371 350 00	378 585 00
TUTALS		2 037 468 12	2 366 360 03 2 468 201 40	2 790 561 69 3 051 674 00	3 184 900 76 3 088 404 00 2 939 877 16	3 085 387 16

#### SCHEDULE NO. 2

This schedule shows in concise form the cash balance of the University Fund Income as of July 1st, in any given year, the receipts of the fund during the year, the transfers to the fund, the total amount available, the disbursements from the fundand the unexpended balance as at the close of each fiscal year. It shows the actual figures for the fiscal years 1911-12, 1912-13 and 1913-14, and the estimated figures for the fiscal years 1914-15, 1915-16 and 1916-17. For the detail of the figures used in this schedule, refer to subsequent schedules.

#### SCHEDULE NO. 3

This schedule shows the total disbursements as used in schedule No. 2, brokenup into three classes, operation, maintenance and capital. By operation expenditures is meant those expenses incurred in conducting the business or institution as a going concern. It includes all expenditures except those made in the purchase of permanent property or the upkeep thereof. Capital expenditures are those expenditures made fornew permanent property or betterments of old. Maintenance expenditures are expenditures incurred for the upkeep of permanent property. Similar to schedule No.2, it shows the actual expenditures for the fiscal years 1911-12, 1912-13 and 1913-14 and the estimated disbursements for the fiscal year 1914-15, 1915-16 and 1916-17.

#### SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS

The same of the sa		Actual and	ESTIMATED		Depart Estima		Remarks
DESCRIPTION	1911 J 1911-1912	Budget	1913 1913-1914	1914-1915	1915-1916	1916-1917	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Receipts from Students				00 000 00			
Tuition Fees	67 312 04	70 167 90 79 000 00	86 832 50 85 000 00	90 000 00 90 000 00 195 000 00 195 000 00 6 000 00	140 000 00	150 000 00	
Incidental Fees	160 877 13	172 082 04 174 871 00	180 897 16 185 000 00	195 000 00	210 000 00	220 000 00	
Special Fees for Cymnasium	4 330 00	5 497 60 5 000 00	6 238 05 5 500 00	6 000 00	6 250 00	6 500 00	
Military Suits				80 000 00	8 500 00	8 500 00	TO STATE OF THE STATE OF THE
Special Fees for Laboratories	56 234 55	46 084 25 71 090 00	122 069 33 75 000 00	90 000 00	90 100 00	93 100 00	
Gross Receipts from Dormitories	11 061 10	12 502 49 13 000 00	28 347 44 25 000 00	25 000 00	27 000 00	27 000 00	1 1 10 10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Gross Receipts from Dining Halls	62 599 75	67 037 36 58 400 00	103 550 05 75 000 00	80 000 00 90 000 00 25 000 00 25 000 00 75 000 00 75 000 00	103 000 00	103 000 00	
Receipts from Investments							
Interest on University Fund	12 007 45	12 000 00 12 000 00	11 963 62 12 000 00	12 000 00 12 000 00 6 500 00 6 500 00	12 000 00	12 000 00	
Interest on Current Salances	7 225 84	7 304 51 6 500 00	3 771 93 6 500 00	6 500 00	5 000 00	5 000 00	
Receipts from Grants				00.000.00			
Federal Government	80 000 00	80 000 00	80 000 00	80 000 00 86 000 00 1 169 870 00 1 162 500 00	106 140 00	119 500 00	
1.Tax Levy 3-8 Mill Gen'l, Purposes	1103 029 00	1 065 611 00	1 124 327 40 1 138 500 00	1 162 500 00	1252 000 00	1 314 130 00	
Receipts from Gifts	9 475 52		\$	0 500 00		land of the second	
Designated P urposes		11 245 17 9 500 00	12 721 14 9 500 00	9 500 00 9 500 00	12 000 00	12 000 00	- Property and the second seco
Receipts from Various Sources				112 150 00			
Sales	111 710 80	131 153 57	156 124 75 113 150 00	113 150 00 113 150 00 24 900 00 24 900 00	127 000 00	128 000 00	
Technical Inspections	21 561 78	26 225 50 24 900 00	34 896 95 24 900 00	24 900 00	26 450 00	26 450 00	
Unclaimed Checks	845 21	792 45	2 035 83				
Insurance recovered	676 79	22 40	155 25	1 700 00			
Miscellaneous	1 704 04	2 318 90 1 700 00	1 700 00	1 700 00			
Library Fines			86 08	40,000,00			
Lectures, Concerts & Conventions			34 654 78 35 000 00	40 000 00 40 000 00 50 000 00 50 000 00	49 000 00	54 000 00	
Athletic Council			45 169 97 50 000 00	50 000 00	45 000 00	51 000 00	
Unclassified			2 510 65	500.00	2 500 00	2 500 00	
Demonstration Stations	500 00	500 00	1 000 00	500 00 500 00 12 700 00 12 700 00	1 500 00	1 500 00	
Income Agric, College Fund	12 717 94	12 779 18 12 700 00	12 728 14 12 700 00	12 700 00	12 700 00	12 700 00	
TOTALS TO SCHMDULE NO. 2	1 723 868 94	1 717 922 00	2 05 <b>0</b> 081 02 1 934 950 00	2 011 820 00	2 236 140 00	2 346 880 00	

In this schedule are shown the actual receipts of the University Fund Income for the fiscal years 1911-12, 1912-13 and 1913-14 and the estimated receipts for the fiscal years 1914-15, 1915-16 and 1916-17. As previously stated the receipts of the University Fund Income are derived from an annual tax levy, from interest on university

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DESCRIPTION	1011	Actual and	d ESTIMATED		Depart	ment	Schedule No.5
	1911-1912	Budget 1912-1913	1913 B 1913-1914	udget 1915-1916	Estima	tes	REMARKS
Appropriation for New Construction	217 107 86	287 034 50 305 367 96	252 317 14 345 500 00	300 000 00	1915-1916	1916-1917	
Appropriation for New Construction	13 368 88	136 631 12	43 880 55 250 000 00	300 000 00	173 430 00	1/9 500 00	
For Washburn Observatory 1898	3 000 00	3 000 00	200 000 00				
Appropriation for General Purposes		92 389 00			Service Andrea		
For Books & Apparatus 1909 Sec.3	9 065 96	50 000 00	40 643 44 50 000 00				
For Agricultural Extension 1911 S.6	40 000 00	40 000 00	40 000 00		40 000 00	40 000 00	
For Branch Agricultural Exp. Station		2 000 00			40 000 00	40 000 00	
For Agricultural Demonstration	1 000 00	1 000 00	2 882 79 3 000 00	3 000 00	3 000 00	2 222 22	
For Agricultural Institutes 1907	19 500 00	20 000 00		3 000 00	3 000 00	3 000 00	
For Land Purchases	45 826 34	48 166 99 47 000 00	47 000 00 47 000 00	47 000 52	22 500 00	22 500 00	Increase of \$2500 at urgent request of Dean of Agricul-
For University Extension 1911 Sec.5	100 000 00	125 000 00 125 000 00	163 016 14 177 380 00	47 000 00	47 000 00		tural College.
Tax Remission		810 000 00	255 611 00	206 110 00	233 600 00	257 300 00	
Men's Dormitory, Commons & Union			10000	300 000 00			
Equipment of Men's Dorm, Etc.				50 000 00			
Repairs and Maintenance			1 319 00	1 819 00	9 337 16	47 40	
University Ext-Books & Apparatus			7 620 00	7 620 00	6 400 00	17.022 16	
University-Books and Apparatus			66 898 30 114 505 00	114 505 00	106 450 00	7 700 00	
Land Purchases			48 325 00 50 900 00	50 900 00	25 500 00	106 735 00	
Boat and Bath House		SEE SEE	7 500 00	50 300 00	23 500 00	72 500 00	
Special Buildings			47 304 56				
Hog Cholera Serum			2 500 00 2 500 00	2 500 00			The second of the second of
Pharmaceutical Exp. Station			2 500 00	2 500 00	2 500 00	0 500 05	
County Agriculture Representative			3 283 20 10 000 00	16 000 00		2 500 00	
Contagious Abortion			2 177 85 5 000 00	70 000 00	23 500 00	25 250 00	
Soils Laboratory			1 201 61 2 000 00	2 000 00	2 500 00	2 500 00	
TOTALS TO SCHEDULE NO. 2	448 869 04	1 478 968 56 822 388 08	1 028 529 06 1 116 724 00	2 000 00	2 000 00	2 000 00	
		0/2 300 08	1 116 724 00	1 103 954 00	703 737 16	738 507 16	THE WINGS OF THE STREET, AND S

This schedule is a detailed statement of the transfers (for special purposes) that have been made from the General Fund to the University Fund Income for the fiscal years 1911-12, 1912-13 and 1913-14, and the amounts authorized by the legislature to be transferred for the fiscal years 1916-17. It shows in summary form the purposes for which these sums are to be used.

#### SCHEDULE NO. 57

This schedule shows by fiscal years the total disbursements of the university broken up into three classes, operation, maintenance and capital and the still further division by departments. Such disbursements are shown in columnar form so that a comparison can readily be made between the expenditures of any year with those of another. Such comparison will show whether there has been an increase or decrease in the cost, to what class and department such increase or decrease is due.

Schedule No. 57		1911-	1019			1912-1913		
			Capital	Total	Operation	Maintenance	Capital	Total
DESCRIPTION	Operation	Maintenance	Capital					
Administration	71 708 69	2 447 25	1 214 53	75 370 47	81 744 65	591 35	1 993 06	84 329 06
	18 186 69	46 46	18 993 06	37 226 21	18 313 89	37 90	25 670 00	44 021 79
General Library	34 931 07	6 874 28	3 844 64	45 649 99	38 219 72	1 700 61	3 768 49	43 688 82
Physical Education	2 787 55		472 14	3 259 69	2 136 50	51 94	750 17	2 938 61
Military Science	508 773 19	7 123 02	19 885 17	535 781 38	490 729 53	9 739 19	27 692 19	528 160 91
College of L etters and Science	359 183 95	7 170 05	29 300 15	395 654 15	388 937 49	5 305 62	38 477 95	432 721 06
College of Agriculture		3 098 28	13 087 28	141 742 04	128 087 79	3 209 42	11 095 07	142 392 28
College of Engineering	125 556 48	130 40	3 469 24	29 404 69	26 986 64	268 21	2 487 25	29 742 10
Law School	25 805 05	149 69	490 52	13 741 52	48 377 51	536 48	6 421 05	55 335 04
M edical School	13 101 31	149 09		4832000000000000000000000000000000000000	19 589 83	218 06	1 885 89	21 693 78
School of Music				17 576 33	23 129 67	105 85	642 51	23 878 03
Training of Teachers	17 576 33			17 370 30	907 34			907 34
Graduate School				04 500 30	30 776 03		90 20	30 866 23
Summer Session	24 572 63		4 75	24 577 38	146 843 29		5 205 90	152 049 19
University Extension	111 525 40		2 944 06	114 469 46			48 33	20 509 89
Agricultural Institutes	19 637 17		62 50	19 699 67	20 461 56		1 327 97	9 943 43
Hygienic L aboratory	7 338 27		735. 07	8 073 34	8 615 46		8 40	6 886 46
High School Inspection	5 610 97		21 03	5 632 00	6 878 06			6 847 60
Washburn Observatory	5 897 27	279 31	35 16	6 211 74	5 728 63	447 93	671 04	
Forest Products Laboratory	18 75	538 62		557 37	56 03	70 42		126 45
Physical Plant	238 288 92	9 250 38	314 010 55	561 549 85	252 678 24	10 580 57	454 396 15	717 654 96
Stores	1 290 94			1 290 94	11 667 00			11 667 00
TOTALS	1 591 790 63	37 107 74	408 569 85	2 037 468 22	1 750 864 86	32 863 55	582 631 62	2 366 360 03

## RECAPITULATION of Disbursements - All Purposes

<b>第二次的数据的数据数据数据数据数据数据数据数据数据数据数据数据数据数据数据数据数据数</b>			AND SOURCE OF SOUR					Schedule No.	
DESCRIPTION			3-1914		1914 - 1915				
DESCRIPTION	Operation	Maintenance	Capital	Totals	Operation	Maintenance	Capital	Totals	
Administration	82 271 54	1 171 97	1 729 17	85 172 68	99 273 00		1 600 00	100 873 (	
General Library	19 034 80	63 97	25 300 80	44 399 57	20 975 00		25 100 00	46 075 (	
Physical Education	81 520 07	6 063 85	12 590 88	100 174 80	96 747 50		3 275 00	A RANGE TO SERVICE THE PARTY OF	
Military S cience	2 208 49	40 20	892 53	3 141 22	4 727 00		375 00		
College of Letters and Science	537 451 49	9 411 47	16 108 95	562 971 91	552 630 00		13 125 00	565 955	
College of Agriculture	494 475 46	9 222 11	32 470 15	536 167 72.	538 267 33		23 452 00	561 719	
College of Engineering	132 037 01	2 486 68	12 717 12	147 240 81	142 315 00		15 400 00	157 715	
Law School	27 988 07	77 33	5 386 35	33 451 75	30 665 00		3 500 00	34 165	
Medical School	58 696 03	1 171 21	5 657 83	65 525 07	67 340 00		6 500 00	73 840	
School of Music	23 633 51	424 24	3 050 22	27 107 97	19 731 66		1 800 00	21 531	
Training of T eachers	28 268 99	31 02	890 27	. 29 190 28	40 216 66		1 400 00	41 616	
Graduate School	1 170 78		3 75	1 174 53	990 00		60 00	1 050	
Summer Session	35 317 05	5 86	178 07	35 500 98	49 217 96		<b>30 00</b>	49 217	
University Extension	202 275 81	439 62	9 094 71	211 810 14	236 075 00		7 655 00	243 730	
Agricultural Institutes	20 924 89	1 50		20 926 39	20 000 00		7 000 00	20 000	
Hygienic Laboratory	9 792 85	8 60	622 31	10 423 76	9 480 00		975 00	Control of the Contro	
High School Inspection	7 973 43	2 25	137 12	8 112 80	. 7 070 00		370 00	7 070	
Washburn Observatory	5 879 18	581 72	97 75	6 558 65	5 900 00		805 00	6 705	
Forest Products L aboratory		220 79		220 79	(220 00)	THE CHIEF THE STREET	303 00	(220	
Physical Plant	311 079 67	29 034 90	512 576 12	852 690 69	315 357 00	66 325 65	753 800 00	1 135 482	
Stores	8 599 18	46 13 6052	14036 P 1577 X	8 599 18	(6 120 00)		. 22 000 00	(6 120	
TOTALS	2 090 598 30	60 459 29	639 504 10	2 790 561 69	2 257 178 11	66 325 63	858 822 00	Control of the Contro	

#### RECAPITULATION of Disbursements - All Purposes 1916 - 1917 1915 - 1916 DESCRIPTION CAPITAL TOTALS MAINTENANCE CAPITAL TOTALS OPERAT ION MAINTENANCE OPERATION Schedule No.57 105 325 00 1 800 00 102 835 00 102 525 00 1 800 00 101 035 00 Administration 48 100 00 25 100 00 47 500 00 23 000 00 25 100 00 22 400 00 General Library 12 150 00 105 860 00 93 710 00 97 335 00 7 050 00 90 285 00 Physical Education 600 00 14 957 00 14 357 00 600 00 14 752 00 14 152 00 Military Science 628 175 00 14 700 00 600 075 00 613 475 00 14 700 00 585 375 00 College of Letters & Science 696 414 00 672 764 00 23 650 00 658 284 00 22 400 00 635 884 00 College of Agriculture 16 000 00 169 425 00 \* 164 325 00 153 425 00 16 000 00 148 325 00 College of Engineering 32 535 50 4 475 00 33 410 50 28 060 50 27 610 50 5 800 00 Law School 6 550 00 102 050 00 95 500 00 6 550 00 91 925 00 85 375 00 Medical School 2 700 00 28 306 00 27 256 00 25 606 00 2 200 00 25 056 00 School of Music 48 716 66 3 100 00 51 816 66 46 616 66 1 900 00 44 716 66 Training of Teachers 1 310 00 60 00 1 250 00 1 280 00 1 220 00 60 00 Graduate School 51 145 00 420 00 50 725 00 270 00 45 635 00 45 365 00 Summer Session 7 700 00 316 500 00 286 500 00 308 800 00 6 400 00 280 100 00 University Extension 110 00 22 500 00 22 500 00 22 390 00 110 00 22 390 00 Agricultural Institutes 14 925 00 1 200 00 12 725 00 13 725 00 1 200 00 11 525 00 Hygienic Laboratory 6 855 00 6 855 00 6 855 00 6 855 00 High School Inspection 6 560 00 620 00 6 600 00 5 940 00 60 00 6 540 00 Washburn Observatory (220 00)(220 00)(220 00)(220 00)Forest Products Laboratory 682 628 00 354 978 00 257 650 00 70 000 00 259 650 00 673 468 00 347 818 00 66 000 00 Physical Plant (10 900 00) (10 900 00) (10 750 00) (10 750 00) Stores 378 585 00 3 085 387 16 371 850 00 2 939 877 16 2 636 802 16 70 000 00 66 000 00 2 502 027 16 TOTALS

#### ROUTINE BUSINESS METHODS OF UNIVERSITY

#### Orders

After the budget has been approved by the regents, it constitutes the basis of authority for all expenditures. Under the by-laws of the regents, requisitions not exceeding \$200.00 may be approved by the business manager, providing budget authorization exists. Requisitions exceeding this amount must receive the additional approval of the chairman of the executive committee and the president of the university.

Requisitions may originate in any department of the university and are issued on the following form:

#### THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Please orde	r from	 	 	 	
		 	 •••••	 	

Division	
Department	
Class	(See other sic
	(See other side

Signed	 	

Date.....

University Survey Report

Dean	Approved	Estimated Cost		ITEMS	Quantity
President	Approved				
Executive Com	Approved				
Business Manager	Approved				
Requisition Clerk	Recorded	•			
	Order placed				
requisitions to NESS MANAGER stration Building	THE BUSINES		Total		

100

#### EXPENDITURES ARE MADE UNDER THE FOLLOWING CLASSES:

#### GROUP 1—OPERATION

		Salaries	Lectures Concerts Conventions	Fellowships and Scholarships	Research Special Grants	Wages
	Postage	Office Supplies	Printing and Publications	Telephones and Telegrams	Travel	Laboratory Supplies
(	Chemicals	General . Supplies	Laundry	Feeding Stuffs	Subsistence	Seeds
101	Fertilizer	Milk	Insurance	Interest	Rent	Heat and Water
			Light	Power		
			GROUP	2—MAINTENANCE		
				Repairs		
			GRO	OUP 3—CAPITAL		
P	Land Purchases	New Const. Spec. Funds	New Const. Cur. Funds	Furniture	Machinery and Tools	Books
			Apparatus	Photos Lantern Slides	Live Stock	

#### University Survey Report

These requisition blanks are made out in duplicate and in some cases in triplicate, so that copies may be kept by the proper parties authorizing their issue. Requisitions from the departments must receive the approval of the department head and the dean before being transmitted to the business office.

In the office of the Business Manager, requisition records are kept on the following blank:

#### Requisition Record Division

## THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN Class

She	et	No	 	
Amount	\$.	- 3	 	

Date Entered	Order Number	Department	Estimated Cost	Estimated Balance	Actual Cost	Date of Invoice
		Brought Forward				
1 2 5		5/ 1/2   1/2				
		Carried Forward				1 6 2 6 5

FINDINGS OF BOARD OF PUBLIC AFFAI

#### UNIVERSITY SURVEY REPORT

These enable the requisition clerk to readily determine whether there is a balance available for the particular requisition or not, and if such balance is available, the requisition is passed on to the business manager for his approval

Orders issued on requisitions may be either internal or purchasing orders. Internal orders constitute orders on the various trades housed in the service building, such as university carpenters, plumbers, tinsmiths, electricians, and the repair men of the heating plant, and such orders are issued on the

CHARGE TO

Order No.....

Business Manager

following form:

ORDER

THE UNIVERS			Division		
Office of the	ne Business I	Manager	Departmen	t	 
			Class		 
			Fund		 
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			 Date		 
				1	

#### Stores

Internal orders may also consist of orders on storeroom supplies and are issued on the following form:

#### STORE ROOM ORDER

## THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN Office of the Business Manager

105

То				Sub-A	ecount	
STORE ROO	OM C			Signed	Business	Managa
No				Date	Dusiness	
Please deliver to	at				Delivered	
Quantity	ARTICLES		Price	Amount	Date	
					Store Room	
					Received	
					Date	
		TOTAL				

No.....

Division

Department....

CHARGE TO

#### University Survey Report

Two storerooms are kept at the university: Storeroom "A"—the general storeroom—keeping office supplies, janitor supplies, and material of this kind which is purchased by the university in sufficient quantities to secure low unit cost and is issued upon orders from the office of the business manager by the clerk in charge of this store.

Storeroom "C" covers chemical supplies for the various laboratories of the university, including both chemicals and chemical apparatus, and orders issued on these storerooms and service departments originate with the Business Manager, being based on the requisition order from the various departments needing the supplies.

Additional blanks for internal university orders for the use of the utility and service departments, consisting of reports on labor, material, suborders, time reports and completed job reports are indicated below. Practically all of these forms are issued in duplicate, some in triplicate, and four copies are made of some forms, depending on the uses of each.

#### REPORT ON MATERIAL

All material used must be reported on this blank. The storekeeper will sign this sheet for all material taken from the stores, and he will not deliver goods from the store except on presentation of this material record. If the amount of the order (estimated) has been exceeded the storekeeper will not deliver goods until a sufficient order has been provided.

Date Ordered	Material	From Whom	Estimated Cost	Actual Cost	Date inv. Passed
		· ·			
					10 2
					8.1 O
			2/5		- F = =
					1 7 7
					2 2

Date Issued	THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT	Order No.
	REPORT OF TIME CONSUMED ON	ne see per son en son en
NAME	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 2	
Mental Mark Company		
ERE CALLED		
ant management		

Quantity

ITEMS

Division	•••••	 	
Departm	ent	 	
Class		 	
Fund		 	••••••

ed Dean	Approved	Estimated Cost	
ed Business Manager	Approved		
ed Requisition Clerk	Recorded		

THE	BUSINESS	MANAGER
Ad	ministration	Building

The number and account must correspond to that on the requisition

Total

#### FINDINGS OF BOARD OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

#### THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Madison, Wis.,...

# Name Kind of Work Order No. Hours Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday

Total number of hours	
Rate \$	
Amount of wages \$	
109	

#### University Survey Report

## THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN COMPLETED JOB REPORT

University order No	
Name	
DateTitle	e
Material	
Material	
Labor	
Total	
Division	
Department	
Sub-Account	
	CHARGE TO Order No.
PRINTING ORDER	CHARGE TO Order No
PRINTING ORDER THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN	Division
PRINTING ORDER  THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  Office of the Business Manager	Division
PRINTING ORDER  THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  Office of the Business Manager	Division  Department
PRINTING ORDER  THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  Office of the Business Manager	Division  Department  Sub-Account
PRINTING ORDER  THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN Office of the Business Manager	Division  Department  Sub-Account  Fund
PRINTING ORDER  THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN Office of the Business Manager	Division  Department  Sub-Account  Fund
PRINTING ORDER  THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN Office of the Business Manager	Division  Department  Sub-Account  Fund
PRINTING ORDER  THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN Office of the Business Manager	Division  Department  Sub-Account  Fund
PRINTING ORDER  THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN Office of the Business Manager	Division
PRINTING ORDER  THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN Office of the Business Manager	Division
PRINTING ORDER  THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  Office of the Business Manager	Division
PRINTING ORDER  THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN Office of the Business Manager	Division
PRINTING ORDER  THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN Office of the Business Manager	Division

#### Purchases

Purchase requisitions go from the business office to the Purchasing Department. This department is responsible for the economical purchase of all supplies, preparing specifications and securing proposals from competing firms. These are duly considered in determining the award for the purchase. This department has succeeded in securing many economies of purchase and is, at the suggestion of the Board of Affairs, cooperating with other departments of the state with the purpose of gaining all possible advantages of cooperative state purchases.

After the purchase award has been made, the order is placed as indicated in the following form, duplicate copies being used for reference:

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN Purchasing Dept. To	Division  Department  Class  Fund
The second second	Date
Please Furnish	a. buigh
	al babaan w favolen erit
international design to the second	Purchasing Agent
Address shipment to:  The University of Wisconsin Madison, Wis.	Address communications to: PURCHASING DEPARTMENT Use enclosed invoice blank. Always mention our order number. Execute affidavit.
Ship by	

For local orders a slightly modified similar form is used.

In order to expedite the work of this department, form letters for tracers, claims for shipments not received, etc., of the following forms, are used to great advantage:

1 racer No
THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
Madison
date
Gentlemen:
Kindly refer to our order NoReq. No
dated
This material is needed badly, therefore we would reque
that in case shipment has been made, an urgent tracer h
started, goods located and delivery shown with as little dela
as possible. If not already shipped, kindly give reasons for
delay, also say when you expect to make shipment.
Yours very truly,
Purchasing Agent.
a dicitionly right.

Note: Please do not delay.

THE UNIVERSITY OF Purchasing Depart	90110001011 1101
	Madison
	Gentlemen:
	In checking up this bill, we have located differences
Our order date	
Our Order No	as noted below. Kindly investigate and adjust at
Your Order No.	your earliest convenience.
	Yours very truly,
Am't Invoice \$	4
Date Invoice	Purchasing Agent
Note:	
Please do not delay	
ricase do not delay	-7,3
BA2099UE _4	TOTALUNG HOT STARS YOUR O'REST HELDER HELDER TOTAL
	AND THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF
	VIA MILWAUKEE WISCONSII
	THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
	Purchasing Department
	(USE THIS LABEL FOR ALL SHIRMENTS
Received of Purchasing Departs	ment
Invoices listed as follows:—	
AD STRUCT THE MAIN STRUCT	
Order Number and Reference	Date of Invoice In Favor of Amount
	(Signed)
	(Signeu)
	Dept

### University Survey Report

This form is on goods purchased in foreign countries:

FROM
FOR
THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN MADISON, WISCONSON, U. S. A.
SHIPPED IN BOND, DUTY FREE, FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES
VIA MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, U. S. A.
ORDER NO (USE THIS LABEL FOR ALL SHIPMENTS)

When an order is issued, it is accompanied by an official notice as follows:

This contains provisions for the affidavit of the seller in accordance with the requirements of the law, and when the invoice is received by the Purchasing Department, it is checked as to prices, extensions, footings, discounts, etc., and if cash discount is available, the invoice receives special attention, as indicated:

CASH DISCOUNT

Do Not Delay

Receipts of goods is certified on the invoice by the proper department, and the invoice is forwarded to the requisition clerk, who checks the invoice with the requisition records and then forwards the invoice to the Accounting Department.

#### Accounting

The Accounting Department enters the invoice on the ledger and attaches the invoice to a voucher blank, of the following form:

#### UNIVERSITY SURVEY REPORT

On the back of the voucher is indicated the proper division of the account and the yroper classification. These vouchers are forwarded to the secretary of the board of regents, who certifies to their correctness and forwards a lift of the vouchers to the secretary of the state, using the following form as a statement of accounts:

Paste Copy 72 here.

#### Salaries

Each month, all members of the instructional staff are required to fill out an affidavit of service performed.

at he approxed his the president of the university before bone stansmitted to the societaily of the

THE UP	NIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN	No
State	ement of Service Performed	A llowed
STATE OF WISCONSIN, )		
County of Dane	Madison, Wis191	The state of the section of the sect
1		
Regents of the University, and am justly entitled to one Subscribed and sworn to before me this	mpliance with the provisions of Section 4 of Chapter 4 of the By-Laws of the e-tenth of my annual salary, being the sum of \\$	Received of the Secretary of th
and the second s	(Name)	Regents, Warrant on Treasurer in full payment of this claim.
	(Title)	A DECEMBER OF THE PROPERTY OF
Notary Public, Wisconsin.	was in the second	
Approved		Mail toBldg.
	President of the University.	

A special form is used for scholars and fellows.

UNIVERSIT	TY OF WISCONSIN	No
Statement	of Service Performed	Allowed
TATE OF WISCONSIN ss.	Madison, Wis.,190	Account:
ing duly emorn declare that I hold	The state of the appeal amount received or designated for this	
a the University of Wisconstn, and am now justify ended urpose for the period ending	ed to one-tenth of the annual amount received or designated for thisbeing the sum of \$	
urpose for the period ending		Received of the Secretary of the Regents, Warrant on Treasurer full payment of this claim.
urpose for the period ending	being the sum of \$	Regents, Warrant on Treasurer

These must be approved by the president of the university before being transmitted to the secretary of the board of regents and to the Accountant.

FINDINGS OF BOARD OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Time slips are used for the employes on part time and these, with salary statements, are compiled in payroll form.

TIME CAN	THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN						
			••••			No	
Position	Department	No.	Time	Rate	Amount	Req. No.	
						<b>Div.</b>	
						Dep't	
						ClassFund	
						521	
						Received of the Regents of the University of Wisconsin, Warrant on Treasurer, in full payment of this claim.	
Correct and Approved							
Date Title				Total		3.8	

#### University Survey Report

These payrolls are certified to the secretary of state to be correct by the secretary of the university, after being approved by the executive committee of the board of regents.

Paste Copy 75 here

FINDINGS OF BOARD OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Traveling expenses incurred by employees of the university in any department are audited, each person being required to secure from hotels a receipt for money expended and to submit to the regents a claim for all expenditures, making use of the following form:

#### THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

INK, INDELIBLE PENCIL OR TYPEWRITER	Madison, Wis. Date	1
Account of	Address	
	Voucher Number	
	Total	
Approved	Div	
Dollars, is just, correct and true; that the sums charged we and that no part of the same has been paid for. That no or free transportation of any nature whatever, and the arpenses incident to travel has been actually paid out.	ere actually disbursed by him for the state of Wisconsin, as part of the expenses of travel herein charged for has been mount herein charged as a disbursement for transportation	s stated in the account
Subscribed and sworn to before me this		

#### University Survey Report

The secretary of state, as auditor of university accounts, passes on the validity of all accounts submitted and issues warrants on the state treasurer, who in turn issues drafts in payment of all certified claims, and forwards these to the university accountant.

The accounting department, in mailing drafts, uses the following form

letter.

#### THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

#### Madison

Accounting Depa	rtment						
DateDear Sir:  Enclosed please find State Treasurer's draft for \$fo							
Date of Invoice	Amount of Invoice	Deductions for Frt or Dr	Discount	Credit Mem	Net Amt		
				130			
		4535					
				1 1 1 1			
Total							
	ion voucher i	quired unless		SAKRISON,	a writing		

#### BUILDINGS

#### Repairs and improvements

The repair of buildings is under the direct supervision of the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, who issues requisitions which must be approved by the Business Manager before any orders can be issued. These orders must be accompanied by an estimate and proper checks are used to prevent actual repair expenditures exceeding duly authorized appropriations. The university regulations regarding the handling of such work are as follows:

## Regulations in re execution of "production orders" and the keeping of job reports

- 1. The original order (white) issued from the office of the Business Manager to any university department for material, labor, or minor construction is the control and must be complete in regard to its statement of origin, index, date, estimated cost, etc.
  - 2. Original orders calling for work to be performed by the

Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds,
Foreman of Carpenter Shop,
Foreman of Paint Shop,
Foreman of Plumbing Shop, and
Foreman of Electric Shop

shall be addressed to the Job Clerk and first pass through his office for registration on the job report form. The Job Clerk will then forward to the proper superintendent or foreman.

3. The superintendent or foreman receiving an original order shall file same where it is accessible to the job clerk, and as work proceeds he shall keep an accurate account, on the weekly time slips, of all time consumed in fulfilling each and every order and he shall endorse, or cause to be endorsed, upon the back of the original order a memo of material consumed from his department stock and of material or assistance contributed by other departments, taken from the university store or ordered through the University Purchasing Department from outside concerns.

It is necessary that the entries made as endorsements on the back of the original order serve as a record of all costs except department labor.

- 4. When the foreman of one department desires assistance from another department he shall file with the Job Clerk a supplementary order (pink), and any foreman receiving from the Job Clerk such pink order shall accept same as authoritative and use it for his guidance, records, endorsements, etc., precisely as he would use an original (white) order and hold same subject to the daily examination of the Job Clerk.
- 5. When the foreman of any department desires material from the university store, he shall file with the Job Clerk a supplementary order (pink), and the store keeper receiving such pink order with the Job Clerk's O.K. shall deliver the goods and retain the pink order as his voucher, after entering the date, amount, and value of the goods delivered.
- 6. When the foreman of any department desires material from the University Purchasing Department he shall present to the Job Clerk a pink order therefor and the Job Clerk having made proper entry on the job report, will forward same to the Purchasing Department. The Purchasing Agent shall accept orders so issued as valid, make purchases and deliveries accordingly, and finally deposit the pink order with the Invoice Clerk.
- 7. The Job Clerk shall examine the time sheets and order sheets of all departments as directed, enter the extensions in ink, and make daily entry on his job reports, so that all are audited and kept complete to date. If estimates are being overdrawn he has power to suspend work until extension of credit has been arranged in the office of the Business Manager.

8. When an order, or supplementary order, has been filled, the foreman responsible therefor shall so report to the Job Clerk, who shall examine the endorsements thereon, add the cost of labor, compute the total cost of the job and give his certification of correctness. The order thus certified, with all supporting blue sheets, etc., shall be retained by the Job Clerk and properly filed.

The Job Clerk shall forthwith forward his "completed job report" to the office of the Business Manager.

#### AUDIT OF UNIVERSITY ACCOUNTS

Following is the last audit of university accounts, made by Marwick, Mitchell, Peat & Co., chartered accountants.

MARWICK, MITCHELL, PEAT & CO., Chartered Accountants 703 Pabst Building, Wisconsin and East Water Sts.

MILWAUKEE, October 26, 1914.

Honorable Francis E. McGovern,

Governor of Wisconsin,

State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin.

Dear Sir: In accordance with the terms of a contract, dated April 3, 1914, we have audited the accounts of the financial transactions of the University of Wisconsin for the two fiscal years ended June 30, 1914, and now submit our report thereon, together with the following statements:

#### **Exhibits**

- "A" Appropriation Accounts and Funds as at June 30, 1914.
- "B" Bursar's Cash Account for the two years ended June 30, 1914.

#### Schedules

- "1" Expenditures for the two years ended June 30, 1914.
- "2" Cash Overages and Shortages for the year ended June 30, 1913, and for the period from September 2, 1913 to June 30, 1914.

We desire to preface our comments on the accounts of the university by drawing your attention to the fact that the accounting system in force is maintained more on a "Cash Receipts and Disbursements" basis than an "Income and Expenditure" basis. Consequently, it has been impracticable for us to prepare a statement showing the financial position of the university as at June 30, 1914, as is usually done in the case of commercial concerns. To emphasize this point we refer to the fact that no accruals, whether of a revenue or of an expense nature, are recorded on the books.

#### Cash Receipts

The cash receipts were verified by means of the best available independent check and at the source of collection. Students' and other fees received were thoroughly tested by us and in all cases where outside tests were applied the collections appear to be in excess of the amounts so ascertained. All collections have been regularly remitted to the bursar or state treasurer as the conditions require. It was observed, however, that the bursar retains a proportion of the laboratory fees, fines and other miscellaneous receipts for the purpose of making refunds and paying incidental expenditures. This practice is a technical violation of the provisions of Section 40, Chapter 758 of the Laws of 1913, which provides that all collections must be regularly remitted to the State Treasury. We appreciate that it is necessary for the bursar to be provided with a cash fund amounting to a relatively large sum, but it would probably be more satisfactory if a special appropriation were made for such purposes.

Another slight irregularity was also noticed in regard to a fund carried by the matron of Lathrop Hall, known as "Dish Money," which disclosed a sum of \$63.07 on hand as at July 8, 1914, the date on which we made an examination of her contingent fund. The record of this "Dish Money" is not shown on the books of the university, neither collection nor disbursements being reported. We are of opinion that this fund should be accounted for in the same manner as are all other funds relating to the university.

The total of the cash remitted to the Treasury was reconciled with the receipts as recorded at the office of the Secretary of State.

#### Cash Disbursements

Vouchers for all expenditures and which had been properly authorized, and with few exceptions duly verified, were produced to us. In a few cases parlor-car fare was allowed on vouchers for traveling expenses. We were informed that this is contrary to regulations. The total of the disbursements was agreed with the records maintained by the Secretary of State.

#### Cash on Hand and in Bank

The cash on hand was verified by actual count, and the cash in bank reconciled with a certificate received from the bankers on July 20, 1914. The cash on hand was found to be \$170.23 in excess of the book amount. We desire to call your attention to the frequency with which errors occur in the agreement of the bursar's cash. In schedule "2" we show details of these overages and shortages for the year ended June 30, 1913, and for the period from September 2, 1913 to June 30, 1914. An examination of this schedule shows that differences of relatively large amounts are unlocated.

We need hardly point out that the actual cash on hand should always be in agreement with the amount as called for by the books. The practice of allowing differences in the cash to be charged to an "Over and Short" account is extremely undesirable and offers opportunities for fraud and error. We would recommend that all differences be immediately reported to the business manager, no amounts being charged off without his authority. In

making these comments we desire to point out that they are offered without in any way reflecting on the integrity of anyone connected with the bursar's department.

#### Appropriations

Details of the various appropriation accounts are given in Exhibit "A." The total of the available appropriations as at June 30, 1914 amounted to \$720,467.03. The appropriations were checked with the statutes authorizing them, and the unexpended sums agreed with those shown by the Secretary of State.

#### System

The system of bookkeeping in use is not in accordance with modern methods, being particularly deficient as regards provision for effective accounting control over students' fees and other matters of a kindred nature.

We call your attention to the system whereby collections received by the bursar, who also controls the students' cards, are made. This condition violates the sound principle that collections should not be made by any official who has also access to or control of the records relating to such collections.

Fidelity bonds in respect of the secretary, bursar, purchasing agent and bookkeeper were produced to us for inspection.

In conclusion, we have pleasure in reporting that we were afforded every assistance during the course of our audit.

Yours truly,

(Signed) MARWICK, MITCHELL, PEAT & CO. Chartered Accountants.

	Appropriation	Receipts Credits and Transfers	Total	Expenditures	Available Balance	
Permanent Improvements, Construction, etc.	\$345,500.00		<b>\$</b> 345,500.00			
Wing to Agricultural Soils Building.				\$668.74		
Agricultural College Library Annex		***************************************		4,638.53		
Wisconsin High School				26,497.52		
Shop Building				19.81		
Liberal Arts Building				2,409.96		
Medical or Physics Building.				2,116.07		
Stonework on Lincoln Statue				90.00		
Agricultural Farm Buildings		\$127.44	\$127.44	<b>\$</b> 10,863.93		
Total Permanent Improvements, Construction, etc	\$345,500.00	\$127.44	\$345,627.44	947 204 50	e000 200 (	
niversity Extension—Operation	177,380.00	2,423.50	179.803.59	\$47,304.56 163,016.14	\$298,322.8	
armers Institutes	20,000.00	.10	20,000.10	20,000.10	16,787.4	
gricultural Extension.	40,000.00	15.90	40,015.90	40,005.90	10.0	
peration	1,386,269.00	224,798.00	1,611,067.00	1,520,005.00	91.062.0	
epairs and Maintenance	62,000.00	637.09	62,637.09	58.311.44	4,325.6	
niversity Extension Books and Apparatus	7.620.00	79.10	7,699.10	7.699.10		
niversity Books, Apparatus, etc		394.02	114,899.02	66,898.30	48,000.7	
and Purchases	50,900,00	001.02	50,900.00	49,900.00	1,000.0	
oat and Bath Houses	7,500.00		7,500.00	48.48	7,451.5	
eed Inspection	3,000.00	28.75	3,028.75	2.874.97	153.7	
ormitories and Dining Halls Revolving Fund		133,447.12	133,447.12	117,491.57	15,955.5	
aboratory Fee Revolving Fund		121,278.11	121,278.11	70,711.87	50,566.2	
airy Products Revolving Fund		146,819.62	146,819.62	134,059.18	12,760.4	
gricultural Demonstration Revolving Fund		2,123.17	2,123.17	1,248.10	875.0	
ymnasium Fee Revolving Fund		6,025.05	6,025.05	2,637.78	3,387.2	

127

## APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS AND FUNDS-Continued

And within the restriction for the property and		32,999.76	32,999.76	31,005.37	1,994.39
Lecture Bureau Revolving Fund.		45,169.97	45,169.97	43,677.74	1,492.23
Athletic Council Revolving Fund		94,671.77	94.671.77	92,483.96	2,187.81
Gift and Bequest Fund	2,500.00	10,183.62	12,683.62	10,055.12	2,628.50
Hog Cholera Serum	0 700 00	566.89	3,066.89	2,561.01	505.88
Pharmaceutical Experiment Station		307.00	2,307.00	1,201.61	1,105.39
State Soils Laboratory Revolving Fund			1,000.00	1,000.00	T. T
Demonstration Station—Rusk County			1,000.00	1,000.00	
Demonstration Station—Douglas County	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	4.00	1,004.00	882.79	121.21
Demonstration Station (additional)—Marinette County			5,000.00	2,177.85	2,822.15
Contagious Abortion	1 7 7 7 7 7 7 7		15,000.00	5,191.67	9,808.33
Agricultural Printing		12.00	10,000.00	3,283,20	6,716.80
County Agricultural Representatives			100,000.00	90.643.44	9,356.56
Books and Apparatus	100,000.00	0.051.10	503,051.16	492,200.18	10,850.98
Special Appropriation for Buildings	500,000.00	3,051.16		75,016.50	10,030.30
Women's Dormitory	. 75,000.00	16.50	75,016.50	93,993.33	6.67
Olin and Raymer Land	94,000.00		94,000.00		120,211.56
Regents' Accumulated Balance		276,538.10	276,538.10	156,326.54	120,211.50
Total	\$3,023,674.00	\$1,101,705.83	\$4,125,379.83	\$3,404,912.80	\$720,467.03

University Survey Report

## EXHIBIT "B"

## BURSAR'S CASH ACCOUNT

## For the two years ended June 30, 1913 and 1914

we years ended June, 30, 1914		1914
Cash on Hand and in Bank	\$28,750.84	\$44,742.30
Receipts:		
Sundries	24,818.77	71,277.08
Incidental Fees:		
Letters and Science	57,741.00	63,427.60
Engineering	21,277.50	22,894.00
Agriculture	21,783.00	25,347.00
Law Non-resident Tuition	3,737.00	3,608.00
Non-resident Tuition	77,457.50	91,217.50
School of Music	6,082.00	8,677.00
Gymnasium Fees	5,449.60	6,201.55
Chadbourne Hall Rent and Board	43,903.55	83,490.09
Lathrop Hall and Summer Session	61,226.21	79,735.90
Agricultural College Sales	150,751.02	186,662.40
Rent and Wisconsin High School	9,756.46	7,102.50
University Extension Division.	29,565.63	60,399.27
Laboratory Fees (less refunds)	60,014.17	82,005.72
Library Fines (less refunds)	306.95	270.74
Chadbourne Hall (less refunds)	580.00	190.00
Key Deposits (less refunds)	129.50	113.25
Barnard Hall (less refunds)	1,400.00	390.00
Boat Rent (less refunds)	57.00	83.00
Cash Differences.	141.06	31.79
Drain Department	itanala,ka	109.95
Banard Hall and Chadbourne Hall Summer		
School		1,345 00
Total	603,486.64	\$839,321.64
Remittances to State Treasurer	558,744.34	831,299.30
Cash on Hand and in Bank\$	44,742.30	\$8,022.34

## SCHEDULE "1"

## EXPENDITURES

## For the two years ended June 30, 1914

	Yead ende	d June 30
Department	1913	1914
Administration	\$81,198.24	\$81,715.41
General Laboratory	42,413.57	42,491.05
Physical Education	39,725.62	93,964.86
Military Science	4,126.13	4,768.36
Students' Health	14,991.88	
Letters and Science	486,849.01	530,673.95
Agricultural College	408,648.97	516,647.23
Engineering	137,991.28	143,918.13
Law School	29,754.15	33,535.48
Medical School	38,048.24	62,202.63
School of Music	21,372.28	27,082.81
Training of Teachers	24,912.42	30,181.27
Course in Pharmacy	5,590.45	Z
Graduate School.	1,482.14	1,897.21
Summer Session	31,234.93	35,901.76
University Extension	150,221.43	210,329.10
Agricultural Institutes	20,496.81	20,907.04
Hygienic Laboratory	8,828.57	9,722.72
High School Inspection	6,844.20	8,044.42
Washburn Observatory	6,828.60	6,241.11
Forest Products Laboratory	131.03	235.46
Physical Plant	728,274.14	864,312.42
Store	81,393.40	80,433.73
Library School	7,506.20	
Total\$	2,378,863.69	\$2,805,206.15

## SCHEDULE "2"

## CASH OVERAGES AND SHORTAGES

For the year ended June 30, 1913 and for the period from September 2, 1913 to June 30, 1914

Date	Description	Overages	Shortage
Year ended June 30,	1913:		
June 6, 1912	Cash short		\$10.35
June 24, 1912	Cash over	\$25.30	
June 25, 1912	Cash short		10.00
Sept. 25, 1912	Cash short		54.50
Sept. 26, 1912	Cash short		11.45
	Cash over		
Sept. 28, 1912	Cash over	8.25	brene/I
Sept. 30, 1912	Cash over	14.45	
Oct. 7, 1912 to			
	Cash short		112.01
Dec. 3, 1912	Cash over:	10.00	•
Feb. 11, 1913	Cash short		42.75
June 23, 1913	Cash short		24.00
	Various overages under \$5 each (25 items)	.00 10.65	
	Various shortages under \$5. each (21 items)		16.95
Total		\$140.95	\$282.01
Net cash shor	tage during year	\$141.06	
		\$282.01	\$282.01
Period from *September	er 2, 1913 to June 30, 1914:		
Sept. 2, 1913	Net Cash Overages this dat	e \$1.00	
Sept. 22, 1913	Cash over	70.00	
Sept. 23, 1913	Cash over	··· 5.00	
Sept. 24, 1913	Cash over	8.00	
Sept. 27, 1913	Cash short		24.00
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#### UNIVERSITY SURVEY REPORT

			- 00	
Feb.	5, 1914	.Cash over	5.00	
Feb.	6, 1914	.Cash short		10.00
Feb.	9, 1914	.Cash short	40	5.40
May	1, 1914	.Cash short	obus The	5.00
June	8, 1914	Cash over		
June	9, 1914	Cash short		20.27
June	11, 1914	Cash short	160	5.99
		Various shortages under \$5.00 each (19 items)	Sler o	18.74
		Various overages under \$5.00 each (21 items)	12.26	ornet
14			\$121.19	\$89.40
Ne	t cash overage	for period		31.79
Recor	d prior to this	date not available.	\$121.19	\$121.19

= (II) 8 %

Sept. 23, 1918

## INVENTORY OF UNIVERSITY PROPERTY

## Recapitulation

## Board of Regents' Estimate of Values, June 30, 1914

Buildings	\$3,724,356.50
Personal Property	1,415.599.44
Lands	
Total value university property	\$7,217,867.73

#### LANDS OWNED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

File No.	Property	Date of Deed	Recording of Deed	Vol.	Page	Acres	Description	Purchase Price
1	A. & E. Vanderpool	Mar. 16, 1849	Mar. 25, 1849	11	21 & 22	11.09	NW 4 Sec. 23,T7 N., R. 9 E (157A)except and reserving thereout Blk. No. 9 (224 Acres)	
2	Geo. Delaplaine & Elisha Burdick	Feb. 15, 1850	Mar. 25, 1850	11	19	10.30	Upper Campus E. of Sec. Line, part of Blks. 1 and 5 C. of M	
3	John T. Haight & wife	Apr. 8, 1850	May 6, 1850	11	220& 221	9.34		
4	Chauncey Brooks & wife	July 18, 1850	Sept. 28, 1850	12	268	4.25		\$16,252.00
5	Danial Gordon & wife	Aug. 21, 1850	Aug. 29, 1850	12	168	1.00	Lots 5, 6, 15 & 16, Blk. 5, C. of M	\$10,252.00
6	John D. Clute	Feb. 3, 1851	Feb. 21, 1851	13	328	1.88	Lots 9, 10, 19 & 20, Blk. 5, and Lot 10, Blk. 1, C. of M	
7	John Shermerhorn	Aug. 6, 1850	Feb. 21, 1851	13	330	.92	Lot 8, Blk. 1, C. of M	
8	Jarvis Fairchild	Apr. 5, 1853	Not recorded			Sold	Lots 5, Blk. 16, Univ. Add. to C. of M	
9	Daniel B. Read	Jan. 29, 1859	Aug. 9, 1865	66	201	.89	Lot 9, Blk. 1, C. of M	
10	Geo. Delaplaine & Elisha Burdick	July 13, 1863	July 18, 1863	61	77	Sold	Lots 8, 9, 10 and 11, Blk. 11, C. of M	
2 11	Daniel B. Read	Aug. 9, 1865	Aug. 9, 1865	67	165	.86	Parcel of Land West side of Park St., C. of M	
12-A	Roby & Stevens—Agric. Exp. Grounds	July 30, 1866	Aug. 20, 1866	71	596	123.80	Lots 3 and 4—Being SW fr'l. Sec. 15,T. 7 N., R. 9 E. (95.31A), also part NW & Sec. 22, T. 7, N., R. 9 E. N., of Sauk Road, except right of way of R. R.— 39.21 A	
12-B	M. E. Fuller	Aug. 7, 1866	Aug. 20, 1866	69	98	4.54	Lots 1 and 2, Blk. 1, Guild's Add. to C. of M	
12-C	A. Eugene Morley	Aug. 1, 1866	Aug. 20, 1866	71	595	3.94	Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, Blk. 3, and lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, Blk. 4, Guild's Add. to C. of M	
12-D	O. M. Conover	Aug. 1, 1866	Aug. 20, 1866	72	42	2.62	Lots 5 and 6, Blk. 2, Guild's Add. to C. of	
12-E	Chandler P. Chapman	Aug. 1, 1866	Aug. 20, 1866	72	43	2.00	Com. NW Cor. Guild's Add. C. of M.; thence S. 79 rods to SW Cor. G. Add., thence W. 4 rods, thence N. 81 rods to Lake Mendota, thence E. to beg	
12-F	A. G. Darwin and wife	July 30, 1866	Aug. 20, 1866	72	44	1.84	Lot 6, Blk. 1, Guild's Add. to C. of M	
12-F 12-G	James L. Hill	Aug. 1, 1866	Aug. 20, 1866	72	45	1.90	Lot 5, Blk. 1, Guild's Add. to C. of M	
12-H	Daniel B. Read and wife	July 30, 1866	Aug. 20, 1866	72	46	6.72	Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, Blk. 2, Guild's Add. to C. of M.	

12-K   Jacob Lorch and wife		THE STATE OF THE S	DASSERVACIONE		1	1		parameter and the second secon	
12-K   Jacob Loreh and wife		Manning Tredway		Aug. 20, 1866	72	47	2.50	Lot 1. Blk. 4. Gui d's Add to C of M	1 30 000 30
2-L   Conrad Gundlach and wife.		Ferd. Herber		Aug. 27, 1866		1		Lot 3. Blk. 3. Brooks Add to C. of M	F 1 500 00
12-L   Conrad Gundlach and wife   R. M. Cornell (Jas. Dort Q. C. D.)   July 24, 1866   Aug. 20, 1866   73   1   4, 12   12   Mr. M. Cornell (Jas. Dort Q. C. D.)   July 24, 1866   Aug. 20, 1866   73   1   4, 12   12   Mr. M. Cornell (Jas. Dort Q. C. D.)   July 24, 1866   Aug. 22, 1866   73   1   4, 12   Lot 2, Blk. 3, Brooks Add. to C. of M. Lot 3 and 4, Blk. 1, Guild's Add. to C. of M. Lot 3 and 4, Blk. 1, Guild's Add. to C. of M. Lot 3 and 4, Blk. 1, Guild's Add. to C. of M. Lot 3 and 4, Blk. 1, Guild's Add. to C. of M. Lot 3 and 4, Blk. 1, Guild's Add. to C. of M. Lot 3 and 4, Blk. 1, Guild's Add. to C. of M. Lot 3 and 4, Blk. 1, Guild's Add. to C. of M. Lot 3 and 4, Blk. 1, Guild's Add. to C. of M. Lot 4, Blk. 3, Brooks Add. Add. All 1 and 15, Blk. 4, Cord M. Lot 4, Blk. 3, Brooks Add. Add. All 1 and 15, Blk. 3, Cord M. Lot 4, Blk. 3, Brooks Add. Add. 4, Blk. 1, Guild's Add. to C. of M. Lot 4, Blk. 3, Brooks Add. Add. All 1 and 15, Blk. 3, Cord M. Lot 5, Blk. 4, Cord M. 4, Lot 2, Blk. 4, Cord M. 4, Lot 2, Blk. 4, Cord M. 4, Lot 2, Blk. 4, Cord	12-K	Jacob Lorch and wife	Aug. 20, 1866	Aug. 27, 1866	72	57	The state of the s	Lot 1 and part of Lot 4. Blk 3. Brooks Add	
12-M   R. M. Cornell (Jas. Dort Q. C. D.)   July 24, 1866   Aug. 20, 1866   73   4, 12   4,	10.7							to C. of M	TE GOT KE
12-N   Timothy Brown.   July 30, 1866   Aug. 21, 1866   Dec. 27, 1866   73   8   .86   Lot 1, Guild's Add. to C. of M.		Conrad Gundlach and wife		Aug. 28, 1866	72	59	.27	Lot 2, Blk. 3, Brooks Add, to C. of M	
12-N   Elizabeth Haight	12-M	R. M. Cornell (Jas. Dort Q. C. D.)	July 24, 1866	Aug. 20, 1866	73	1	4.12	Lot 3 and 4, Blk. 1, Guild's Add, to C. of	
12-0   Elizabeth Haight   Dec. 15, 1866   Dec. 27, 1866   74   70   25, 82   161-3   77   161-3   78   70   25, 82   181   101-3   181	19 N	Timesther Pro-						M	
P. B. Henderson (Hobby, Q. C. D)		Elizabeth Height					.86	Lot 5, Blk. 3, Brooks Add. to C. of M	
13   William Larkin.   Jan. 22, 1878   Jan. 23, 1878   107   537   80   Lot 4, 1814   Lot 5, 23 and 24, Blk, 6, C, of M.     14   Catherine Dewey and husband.   Feb. 4, 1880   Mar. 17, 1880   113   385   (1.00)     15   Andrew Sexton and wife.   Oct. 4, 1881   Apr. 25, 1882   116   191   20   Lot 8, Block 6, C, of M.     16   Delaplaine & Burdick.   Oct. 4, 1881   Nov. 28, 1881   117   145   3.14   Lots 7, 8, and 9, Blk 2 and Lots 3, 4, 7, 17, 18, 21, and 22, Blk, 6, C, of M.     17   Nath'l W. Dean Estate.   Oct. 4, 1881   (Exec. Deed)   Oct. 17, 1882   Nov. 20, 1883   126   427   20   Lot 19, Blk, 6, C, of M.     18   Burr. W. Jones and wife.   Oct. 4, 1881   (Exec. Deed)   Oct. 17, 1882   Nov. 20, 1883   135   567   40   Lots 9 and 16, Blk, 6, C, of M.     18   Burr. W. Jones and husband, (Pres. House).   July 27, 1887   July 20, 1889   135   567   40   Lot 19, Blk, 6, C, of M.     19   Name P. Bross and husband (Pres. House).   July 1, 1889   July 20, 1889   315   567   40   Lot 19, Blk, 6, C, of M.     20   Wm. F. Vilas and wife.   July 1, 1889   July 20, 1889   35   567   40   Lot 19, Blk, 6, C, of M.     21   E. O. Kney.   July 1, 1889   July 20, 1889   315   567   40   Lot 19, Blk, 6, C, of M.     22   Camp Randall—Wm. Bashford.   Dec. 7, 1895   Jan. 4, 1896   151   598   34, 26   Lot 13 of Sec. 16 T.7 N., R.9 E. also known as NE ½ SE ½ Sec. 16, T. 7 N., R. 9 E. also known as NE ½ SE ½ Sec. 16, T. 7 N., R. 9 E. also known as NE ½ SE ½ Sec. 16, T. 7 N., R. 9 E. also known as NE ½ SE ½ Sec. 16, T. 7 N., R. 9 E. also known as NE ½ SE ½ Sec. 16, T. 7 N., R. 9 E. also known as NE ½ SE ½ Sec. 16, T. 7 N., R. 9 E. also known as NE ½ SE ½ Sec. 16, T. 7 N., R. 9 E. also known as NE ½ SE ½ Sec. 16, T. 7 N., R. 9 E. also known as NE ½ SE ½ Sec. 16, T. 7 N., R. 9 E. also known as NE ½ SE ½ Sec. 16, T. 7 N., R. 9 E. also known as NE ½ SE ½ Sec. 16, T. 7 N., R. 9 E. also known as NE ½ SE ½ Sec. 16, T. 7 N., R. 9 E. also known as NE ½ SE ½ Sec. 16, T. 7 N., R. 9 E. also known as NE ½ SE ½ Sec. 16, T. 7 N., R. 9 E. a		Elizabeth Haight				110000000000000000000000000000000000000	25.82	1st Lot W. of Guild's Add. to C. of M	
William Larkin.   Jan. 22, 1878   Jan. 23, 1878   107   537   80   Lorch.   All of lots 1, 2, 23 and 24, Blk. 6, C, of M.	12-1	F. B. Henderson (Hobby, Q. C. D)	June 20, 1867	Aug. 26, 1867	77	161-3	.78	Lot 4, Blk. 3, Brooks Add. to C. of M.,	
13   William Larkin   Jan. 22, 1878   Feb. 4, 1880   Mar. 17, 1880   113   385   (1.00)		14/07 pariot transport to the pariotic firm of the	e manaria de la					except part on N. conveyed to Jacob	
14   Catherine Dewey and husband	13	William Larkin	7 00 4000					Lorch	
15		Catherine Dewey and hysband						All of lots 1, 2, 23 and 24, Blk. 6, C. of M	
Delaplaine & Burdick		Catherine Dewey and husband	Feb. 4, 1880	Mar. 17, 1880	113	385	(1.00)	Lots 3, 4, 11 and 12, and W. 1 Lots 5 and	
Delaplaine & Burdick	15	Andrew Sexton and wife	0.1 1 1001					10. All in Block 7, C. of M	
Nath'l W. Dean Estate		Delaplaine & Burdick			DISTRIBUTE OF STREET	The state of the s		Lot 8, Block 6, C. of M	90 650 00
18   Burr. W. Jones and wife.   CExec. Deed   Oct. 17, 1882   Nov. 20, 1883   126   427   .20   Lot 19, Blk. 6, C. of M	10	Belapianie & Burdick	Oct. 4, 1881	Nov. 28, 1881	117	145	3.14	Lots 7, 8, and 9, Blk. 2 and Lots 3, 4, 7,	\$0,002.00
Burr. W. Jones and wife	17	Nath'l W Dean Estate	0-4 4 1001	10 1000		0000		17, 18, 21, and 22, Blk. 6, C. of M	
Burr. W. Jones and wife				Apr. 13, 1882	118	335	.40	Lots 9 and 16, Blk. 6, C. of M	
Nancy P. Bross and husband, (Pres. House)   Suly 27, 1887   July 20, 1889   135   567   40   Lot 6 and 20, Blk. 6, C. of M. M.   Suly 20, 1889   135   566   20   Lot 6, Blk. 6, C. of M. M.   Suly 20, 1889   135   Suly 20, 1889   135   Suly 20, 18	18	Burr, W. Jones and wife		N 00 1000	100	40-			
House    Wm. F. Vilas and wife    July 27, 1887   July 1, 1889   July 8, 1889   July 8, 1889   July 20, 1889   135   567   40   Lot 5, Blk. 6, C. of M. B's Lot 6, and 20, Blk. 6, C. of M. B's Lot 8, and 20, Blk. 1, a		Nancy P. Bross and husband (Pres	Oct. 17, 1002	Nov. 20, 1883	126	427	.20	Lot 19, Blk. 6, C. of M	
20   Wm. F. Vilas and wife   July 1, 1889   July 20, 1889   135   567   .40   Lot 5, Blk. 6, C. of M   Lot 13 of Sec. 16 T.7 N., R.9 E., also known as NE ½ SE ½ Sec. 16, T. 7 N., R. 9 E., except land N. of Sauk Road.   Lot 10, Block 2   South Figure 13, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10		House)	July 97 1997	Ang 9 1007	105	000			
E. O. Kney	20	Wm. F. Vilas and wife	July 1 1880			7, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20		Lot 1 and W. & Lot 2, Blk. 2, C. of M. B's	500.00
Camp Randall—Wm. Bashford.   Apr. 29, 1893   Dec. 7, 1895   Jan. 4, 1896   151   598   34.26   Lot 13 of Sec. 16 T. 7 N., R. 9 E. 1   1,059	21	E. O. Kney	July 2 1880		576 UTS 150 CO. L			Lots 6 and 20, Blk. 6, C. of M	\$10,672.17
23   University Heights Co	22	Camp Randall—Wm. Bashford			100000000000000000000000000000000000000			Lot 5, Blk. 6, C. of M	)
24 Benj. Lewis & wife, (Old Hill Farm)	23	University Heights Co			A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	150700000		T-4-19-4C - 10 M DAY DOD A	25,000.00
Aug. 25, 1897 Aug. 26, 1897 165 205 156.18 NW \( \frac{1}{2}\) Sec. 20 T. 7 N., R. 9 E., except land N. of Sauk Road			200. 1, 1000	Jan. 4, 1030	131	990	34.26	Lot 13 of Sec. 16 1.7 N., R.9 E., also known	
25 Mary Coyne	24	Benj. Lewis & wife, (Old Hill Farm)	Aug. 25, 1897	Aug 26 1897	165	205	150 10	as NE 2 SE 2 Sec. 16, 1. 7 N., R. 9 E. 1	1,059.75
E. C. Hammersley & wife (E. Hill Farm) Frank Hoyt and wife (Q. C. D.)			3. 20, 200,	11ug. 20, 1007	103	203	130.18	N of Soul Bood	10 000 01
E. C. Hammersley & wife (E. Hill Farm) Frank Hoyt and wife (Q. C. D.) Sept. 18, 1903 Feb. 10, 1904 May 14, 1904 216 309 Sept. 18, 1903 Feb. 10, 1904 May 14, 1904 216 309 Sept. 18, 1903 Feb. 10, 1904 May 14, 1909 Sept. 18, 1903 Feb. 10, 1904 May 14, 1909 Sept. 18, 1903 Feb. 10, 1904 May 14, 1909 Sept. 18, 1903 Feb. 10, 1904 May 14, 1909 Sept. 18, 1903 Feb. 10, 1904 May 14, 1909 Sept. 18, 1903 Feb. 10, 1904 May 14, 1909 Sept. 18, 1903 Feb. 10, 1904 May 14, 1909 Sept. 18, 1903 Feb. 10, 1904 May 14, 1909 Sept. 18, 1903 Feb. 10, 1904 May 14, 1909 Sept. 18, 1903 Feb. 10, 1904 May 14, 1909 Sept. 18, 1903 Feb. 10, 1904 May 14, 1909 Sept. 18, 1903 Feb. 10, 1904 May 14, 1909 Sept. 18, 1903 Feb. 10, 1904 May 14, 1909 Sept. 18, 1903 Feb. 10, 1904 May 14, 1909 Sept. 18, 1903 Feb. 10, 1904 May 14, 1909 Sept. 18, 1903 Feb. 10, 1904 Feb. 10, 1904 May 14, 1909 Sept. 18, 1903 Feb. 10, 1904 May 14, 1909 Sept. 18, 1903 Feb. 10, 1904 May 14, 1909 Sept. 18, 1903 Feb. 10, 1904 May 14, 1909 Sept. 18, 1903 Feb. 10, 1904 May 14, 1909 Sept. 18, 1903 Feb. 10, 1904 May 14, 1909 Sept. 18, 1903 Feb. 10, 1904 May 14, 1909 Sept. 18, 1903 Feb. 10, 1904 May 14, 1909 Sept. 18, 1903 Feb. 10, 1904 May 14, 1909 Sept. 18, 1903 Feb. 10, 1904 May 14, 1909 Sept. 18, 1903 Feb. 10, 1904 May 14, 1909 Sept. 18, 1903 Feb. 10, 1904 May 14, 1909 Sept. 18, 1905 Feb. 10, 1904		Mary Coyne	May 1, 1903	May 7 1903	193	21 6	67	Lot 10 Pleak 2	
Frank Hoyt and wife (Q. C. D.)		E. C. Hammersley & wife (E. Hill Farm)			DESIGNATION OF THE PARTY OF THE	Description of the last of the		Fast of Hill Form	
28 Caesar Tract (Q. C. D.)  Lorch Property (Frank Hoyt Q. C. D.)  Leonard W. Gay	27	Frank Hoyt and wife (Q. C. D.)			100000000000000000000000000000000000000			Next to Corry Prop part of W. L. of N.E. I	9,000.00
29 Lorch Property (Frank Hoyt Q. C. D.)  Leonard W. Gay				,		000		Sec 22 T 7 R 0 F	0 004 44
Leonard W. Gay		Caesar Tract (Q. C. D.)	Apr. 11, 1904	Nov. 9, 1905	199	342	2.70		Part of the Control o
30 Leonard W. Gay	29	Lorch Property (Frank Hoyt Q. C. D.)	Dec. 7, 1904					Lots 2 3 4 and 5 of Loreh Add to Wells	24,338.47
June 21, 1905 June 24, 1905 201 562 Lots as follows: part of 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 9 and 10; all of 11 and 15, Blk. 1; fot 3, Blk. 2; 3 and 4, Blk. 5; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 9, Brooks Co. et al, replat of lots 1, 2, 14, 15 and 16, Blk. 5, Brooks Add. All in	00		148	AND DELEMENT				Sub. Div —C. of M	5 151 75
10; all of 11 and 15, Blk. 1; fot 3, Blk. 2; 3 and 4, Blk. 5; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 9, Brooks Co. et al, replat of lots 1, 2, 14, 15 and 16, Blk. 5, Brooks Add. All in	30	Leonard W. Gay	June 21, 1905	June 24, 1905	201	562		Lots as follows: part of 1 2 3 5 6 0 and	3,131.75
3 and 4, Blk. 5; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 9, Brooks Co. et al, replat of lots 1, 2, 14, 15 and 16, Blk. 5, Brooks Add. All in								10: all of 11 and 15 Blk 1: lot 3 Blk 2:	
Brooks Co. et al, replat of lots 1, 2, 14, 15 and 16, Blk. 5, Brooks Add. All in								3 and 4. Blk. 5: 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6 and 9	
15 and 16, Blk. 5, Brooks Add. All in							7.5	Brooks Co. et al. replat of lote 1 2 14	Chtebune page
Jiki of Diooks Add. All IIII								15 and 16. Blk. 5. Brooks Add All in	
Brooks Add. to Madison			DO BELLEVIER	THE PARTY OF THE P	14.5		10 m	Brooks Add, to Madison	

UNIVERSITY SURVEY REPORT

File No.	Property	Date of Deed	Recirding of Deed	Vol.	Page	Acres	Description	Purchase Price
20.4	Richard Schmitt	May 19, 1905	May 25, 1905	201	385	. 202	Lot 3, Blk. 2, Brooks Add. C. of M	
30-A 30-B	Christian Holtzworta and wife	May 25, 1905	May 27, 1905	201	412	.106	N. 57' Lot 1, also N. 57' Lot 2 except E. 26 13-20 ft. thereof Blk. 1 Brooks add. C. of M	
30-C	George Curtis, Jr., and wife		May 29, 1905	201	418	.094	S. 40' of N. 80', Lots 9 and 10, Blk. 1, Brooks Add., C. of M	TO DESCRIPTION OF MARKET THE REST NO.
30-D	C. T. Cronk and wife	May 6, 1905	June 6, 1905	201	460	.089	Part of Lots 1, 2, and 3 Brooks Add., C. of M., N. 30' of S. 61.67' of Lots 1,2 and W. § 3, Blk. 1, Brooks Add., C. of M	
30-E	J. W. Cass and wife	June 6, 1905	June 6, 1905	201	461	.061	E. 33' of N. 80', Lot 2, Blk. 5, Brooks Add., C. of M	
30-F	Mary M. Case		June 7, 1905	201	465	.161	Lot 4 of Replat of Lots 1, 2, 14, 15 and 16, Blk. 5, Brooks Add., C. of M	
30-G	Geo. W. Reynolds	June 7, 1905	June 8, 1905	201	473	.094	Part of Lots 1, 2, and 3, Brooks Add., C. of M., S. 31.67' of Lots 1, 2 and W. ½ of Lot 3, Blk. 1, Brooks Add., C. of M	
30-H	Henry Oakey	June 10, 1905	June 12, 1905	201	494	.202	Lot 11, Blk. 1, Brooks Add., C. of M	
30-II 30-I	Brooks Company		June 13, 1905	185	508	.577	Lots 1, 3 and 6, Replat of Lots 1, 2, 14, 15 and 16, Blk. 5; also Lots 9 and 10 except N. 80' in Blk. 1, Brooks Add., C. of M	
30-J	J. P. Ketchum and wife	June 13, 1905	June 15, 1905	201	505	.154	Lot 5 of Replat of Lots 1, 2, 14, 15 and 16, Blk. 5, Brooks Add., to C. of M	
30-K	Venzel Malec and wife	June 16, 1905	June 17, 1905	201	519	.150	Lot 3, Blk. 5, Brooks Add., C. of M	
30-L	Addaline Jenkins and husband	June 17, 1905	June 19, 1905	201	527	.062	S. 82' of E. 33', Lot 14, Blk. 5, Brooks Add. C. of M	
30-M	John Buser and wife		June 19, 1905	201	528	.169	Lot 4, Blk. 5, Brooks Add., to C. of M	
30-N	Fritz Gauert	June 19, 1905	June 20, 1905	201	532	.184	Lot 15, Blk. 1, Brooks Add. to C. of M	
30-0	Wm. Niendorf and wife	June 19, 1905	June 20, 1905	201	533	.092	N. 1 Lot 6, Blk. 1, Brooks Add., C. of M.	
30-P	Alfred T. Rogers	June 19, 1905	June 20, 1905	201	537	.042	N. ½ Lot 5, except N. 52' thereof, Blk. 1, Brooks Add., C. of M	
30-Q	M. E. Curtis	June 19, 1905	June 20, 1905	201	534	.0625	N. 52' Lot 5, Blk. 1, Brooks Add., C. of M.	
31	Wm. Albers	June 28, 1905	Sept. 23, 1905	202	309	32.016	All SE ½ SE ½ S 16, T. 7 N., R. 9 E., except 15 acres thereof. Also piece land etc., etc. (Printed description)	,
32	Edna H. Ford	Oct. 20, 1905	Dec. 14, 1905	203	126	.094	N. 40' in width of Lots 12 and 13, Blk. 2 Brooks Add., C. of M	
33	Carrie L. Porter	Nov. 17, 1905	Dec. 14, 1905	195	254	.261	Lot 1, Blk. 4, Univ. Add., C. of M	
34	Franklin H. King and wife		The state of the s	205	16	2.670	(Note31 acres private right of way	

				1	1			
35	Corry Property	Feb. 26, 1906	Mar. 2, 1907	207	123-4	2.550	goes to Univ. when road is no more used)	16,114.0
36	Aug. W. Gratz and Rose A. Gratz		Sept. 25, 1907	211	377	.070	Parts of Lots 2, 3, and 4; Rt. of Way of Spur Track to U. W. C. H. Sta. Blk. 8,	29,470.3
07							Brooks Add., C. of M	3,401.7
37	E. C. Hammersley (Cornelius Prop.)		Nov. 7, 1908	215	52	.261	Lot 2, Blk. 4, Univ. Add., to C. of M.	19,545.0
56	Thos. Isom	Dec. 8, 1908	Dec. 8, 1908	217	387	80.000	NW 1, SE 1 and W. 15 A. of SE 1, SE 1;	100 0
	Andrews Worlds	10 PM 10 PM	CONTRACT VALUE				also E. 25 A. of SW 1, SE 1, Sec. 16,	
39	Emil P. Sandsten Tract	Jan. 14, 1909	Jan. 29, 1909	213	130	5.250	T. 7 N., R. 9 E	20,000.0
10	4 7	-					etc. (Printed description)	12,000.0
40	A. R. Whitson and wife	Jan. 16, 1909	Jan. 29, 1909	217	574	2.630	Part NE 1, NE 1 Sec. 21, T. 7 N., R., 9 E.	12,000.0
41	Theresa Gundlach	April 8, 1909	Mary 1 1000	012	100		etc	3,500.0
			May 1, 1909	213	183	.180	Part NW 1 NE 1 Sec. 22, T. 7. N., R. 9 E.,	
42	John Breitenbach	Sept. 7, 1909	Sept. 20, 1909	220	359	11.500	etc	3,570.0
	Spring Committee and the world and the						lying E. of highway running Nly. and	
	Christiana Breitenbach						Sly. across 40, 27 A	7,969.3
	Christiana Breitenbach	Sept. 7, 1909	Sept. 20, 1909	220	358	16.000	Part NE 1 SW 1 Sec. 16, T. 7 N., R. 9 E.	3/10/10
		<b>国际的政策</b>	1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1	2534			Com. at SE Cor. of said Sec., etc., etc.,	
43	Stevens & Fuller	Aug. 10, 1909	Sept. 27, 1909	213	241	23.500	(Printed description)	5,215.9
44	7.1 3. 0.0					20.000	thence etc. (Printed description)	9,400.0
44	John M. Olin	Sept. 16, 1909	Sept. 29, 1909	220	415	6.85	Part SE 1 NW 1 Sec. 16, T. 7 N., R. 9 E.	0,400.0
45	Ella E. Buchanan (Spooner)	Nov. 1, 1909	Dec. 16, 1909	34	205	00 00	lying Swly. of road	3,425.0
			Dec. 16, 1909	34	395	80.00	S 1 NE 1 Sec. 32, T. 39 N., R. 12 W. of 4th	
46	L. E. Stevens and wife	July 1, 1910	July 5, 1910	225	555	.207	Prin. Meridian in Wis., Washburn Co S. 89', Lots 9 and 10, Blk. 2, Books Add.,	1,500.0
47	Taba William						C. of M	8,900.0
48	John Vilberg	July 6, 1910	July 8, 1910	225	575	20.00		4,500.0
	Josephine Schum	July 20, 1910	July 23, 1910	227	35	.153	S. 51' of N. 108', Lots 1 and 2 and W. Lot	
49	John M. Olin (Langdon St.)	Oct. 22, 1910	Oct. 28, 1910	227	420	.86	3, Blk. 1, Brooks Add., C. of M	3,081.3
50	Kessenich & Grimm		Oct. 28, 1910	183	381	.19	Part of Lot 10, Blk. 4, Univ. Add., C. of M.	55,000.0 14,049.4
51	Evan. Luth. Church Association	Cert. Copy of					- at of 200 10, Bik. 4, Ohiv. Add., G. of W.	14,049.4
52	Mabl Dodge (Marshfield)	Deed	Dec. 22, 1910	22	263	.215	Part of Lot 10, Blk. 4, Univ. Add., C. of M.	16.808.0
02	Madi Dodge (Marshield)	Jan. 20, 1911	Feb. 24, 1911	36	28	80.00	N 1 of NE 1 Sec. 32, T. 39 N., R. 12 W. of	
		TOTAL STREET		A TOP			4th Prin. Meridian in Wis., Washburn	No.
53	Geo. Raymer Prop. (Eagle Heights)	June 15, 1911	July 12, 1911	223	169	146.00	Co	1,200.00
54							(Printed Description)	175,000.00
54	John M. Olin and wife	July 1, 1911	July 17, 1911	229	288	38.15	SE 1 NW 1 S. 16, except Pt. sold Regents	270,000.00
			100				Sly. of road and E. 10 rods of SW 1 NW	
				1000			<sup>1</sup> S. 16, T. 7 N., R. 9 E	40,000.0

File No.	Property	Date of Deed	Recirding of Deed	Vol.	Page	Acres	Description	Purchase Price
	College Schoolson	July 19, 1911	July 20, 1911	229	316	.116	(Printed Description). Part Lots 1 and 2,	1732/00 00
55	Gerhard Schmelzer	July 19, 1911	July 20, 1311	220	010		Blk. A. Walds Subdivision	5,500.00
56	John Schmelzer	July 19, 1911	July 20, 1911	229	317	.100	(Printed Description). Part Lots 1 and 2, Blk. A., Walds Subdivision	3,500.00
57	John Scheuring	Aug. 7, 1911	Aug. 26, 1911	106	374	.049	(Printed Description). Part E. 1 of NE 1 Sec. 22, T. 7 N., R. 9 E	1,430.00
58 59	George Anslinger	Sept. 14, 1911	Sept. 19, 1911	229	522	.106	Lot 1, Blk. 2 Walds Subdivision	5,250.00
39	field)	Sept. 22, 1911	Sept. 23, 1911	71	39	160.000	N ½ SE ½ Sec. 10, T. 47 N., R. 5 W., W ½ NW ½ NE ½ Sec. 11, N ½ NW ½ SW ½ NW ½ Sec. 11; all in T. 7, R. 5 E	4 000 00
	W. A. W. Han Maion & Wallow Lot	Nov. 18, 1911	Nov. 21, 1911	231	218	.050	(Printed Description,	
60 61	Wm. A. Kelley—Meier & Kelley Lot Wm. F. Dalrymple (Ashland)	Nov. 8, 1911	Dec. 23, 1911	69	456	22.640	Part of NE 1 NE 1 Sec. 10, T. 47 N., R. 5 W (Bayfield Co.)	905.60
60	Wood County	Jan. 18, 1912	Mar. 2, 1912	83	428	80.000	N 1 NW 2 Sec. 22, T. 25 N., R. 3 E	7,000.00
62 63 64	E. C. Hammersley and wife	July 2, 1912	July 3, 1912	232	221	.438	(Printed Description)	13,500.00
04	(Q. C. D.)	Mar. 20, 1913	Mar. 20, 1913	232	454	.102	S. 60' of W52', etc., Lot 10, Blk. 6, C. of M., etc	4,000.00
65	Frank Fleckenstein	July 19, 1913	July 26, 1913	239	140	.108	N. 84' Lot 13, Blk. 1 Br. Add., C. of M	6,500.00
66	Wm. Stehr	July 28, 1913	July 28, 1913	239	144	.187	Lot 14, Blk. 1 Brooks Add., C. of M	5,600.00
67	Florence Gilman (Per B. W. Reynolds)	July 29, 1913	Aug. 1, 1913	234	504	.362	Lots 14 and 15, Blk. 2 Br. Add., C. of M	1 0 750 00
68	George J. Kruell (Prof. Woll Lot)	Feb. 20, 1914	Feb. 27, 1914	242	333	.500	G C T A A J 5 Dlk 9 Drooks	
69	Julius Olsen and wife	Feb. 25, 1914	Feb. 27, 1914	242	334	.128	S. portion Lots 4 and 5, Blk. 2 Brooks Add., 55' x 101.4'	4.500.00
	armer wishest buch			042	100	70.00	Farm West of Hill Farm	1 15 000 00
70	Frederick Koch	Mar. 2, 1914	Mar. 2, 1914	243	100	.116	Lot 7, Blk. 2 Brooks Add., C. M., except	
71	James Ramsay and wife	Mar. 5, 1914	Mar. 9, 1914	242	256	.067	S. 21' 6" of said tract	6,500.00
72	Harvey Sandell	July 1, 1914	July 1, 1914	243	230	1.007	W 1 Lot 3, Blk. 1, Brooks Add	0 200 00
70	Henry Scheideler	July 1, 1914	July 1, 1914	245	260	.104	S 1 Lot 5, Blk. 1, Brooks Add	6,400.00
73 74	Katherine Gundlach	June 30, 1914	July 1, 1914	245	261	.183	Lot 16, Blk. 1, Brooks Add	6,200.00
75	Michael Wald	July 1, 1914	July 1, 1914	245	262	.202	Lot 11, Blk. 2, Brooks Add	8,000.00
76	Fred Schmidt	June 29, 1914	July 1, 1914	245	263	.257	Lot 8 and S. 25 2-3', Lot 7, Blk. 1, Brooks	7,500.00
77	John Streber	July 1, 1914	July 2, 1914	245	264	.151	E. & Lot 4, Blk. 1, Brooks Add	5,000.00
. 78	Martin Endres	June 30, 1914	July 9, 1914	245	275	.207	Lot 1 and N 19' of Lot 2 (Minus E. 25' of	
				10000			both Lots), Blk. 1, Walds Sub	9 000 00
79	Anselm Heil	Jan. 15, 1915 and thereby ad	Jan. 15, 1915 ded to Univ. ac	248 reage.	67	6.74	Lot 2, Blk. 2, Brooks Add	0,000.00
				**		1403.27		\$869.049.62
	Less transfer to Bldgs. in 1912; Sch	melzer Cottage,	\$3,000.00; Olin	House	e, \$10,0	00.00		
								\$856,049.62

## UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS-1914

Buildings	When Built	Value at Date	Buildings	When Built	Value at Date	Buildings	When Built	Value at Date
1. North Hall	1851	\$20,000.00	30. Forest Prod. Lab	1910	\$50,000.00	61 Trital - Dilla		2/2/2019 2010 2
2. South Hall	1855	21,000.00	31. Lincoln Statue			61. Kitchen Bldg		\$19,000.00
3. Univ. Hall	1859	202,430.00	32. Barnard Hall		138,000.00	62. Lumber Shed	1914	400.00
4. Washburn Obs	1878	40,000.00	33. Service Bldg	1911	25,000.00	63. Paint Shop	1914	1,400.00
5. Students' Obs	1880	800.00	34. Clinical Bldg	1912	25,000.00	64. Camp Rand. Barn	1914	500.00
6. Obs. Dwelling		4,000.00	35. Olin Barn			65. Outdoor Stage	1914	1,000.00
7. Obs. Barn		300.00	36. Lathrop Hall.	1910	1,000.00	66. Canoe House	1914	600.00
8. Chadbourne Hall	1871	135,000.00	37. Oil House (under hill)			67. Eau Claire		Rented
9. Music Hall	1879	40,000.00	38. 412 Warren St		400.00	68. Tunnels		(113,000)
10. Pres. House	1880	12,000.00	39. 421 Warren St		400.00	69. Hot Water Plant (back		
11. Pres. Boathouse	1908	650.00	40. 433 Warren St., (Hospi-		600.00	of grandstand)	1912	150.00
12. Science Hall	1888	285,000.00	tal)	ko i i	1 000 00	70. Mens' Dorm.	On pap	
	1 1903 )		41. 435 Warren St		1,000.00	71. Liberal Arts Bldg	On pap	
13. Machine Shops	1 1888	75,000.00	42. 430 N. Orchard St		1,000.00	72. Physics Bldg	On pap	
14. Mining Lab	1888	25,000.00	43. 1211 Morris St		600.00	73. Tennis Courts, 26 at \$200		5,200.00
15. Chem. Eng. Bldg	1888	65,000.00	44. Meier & Kelly Barn		300.00	74. Rifle Range	Leased	100.00
16. Gym. & Annex	1894	145,000.00	45. Schumm House		300.00	75. 429 Warren St., (Gund-		
17. Law Building	1893	87,000.00	46. J. J. Schmelzer House		300.00	lach)		1,000.00
18. Grandstand, Camp Ran-	10000 N	01,000.00	47. Anslinger House		350.00	76. 443 Warren St., (Huls-		(H)
dall	1896	4,500.00	48 Milwayles 122 9-1 Ct		500.00	worth)		700.00
19. Pump House	1896	2,000.00	48. Milwaukee, 133 2nd St.		Rented	77. 439 Lorch St., (Endres)		2,000.00
20. Eng. Bldg. & Gas Prod.	1000	2,000.00	49. LaCrosse, 6th & Vine Sts		Rented	78. 441 Lorch St., (Endres)		2,000.00
House	1901	142,000.00	50. Oshkosh, Burtis Bldg		Rented	79. 1305 Morris St., (Stre-		200 60
21. Chemistry Bldg	1905	233,000.00	51. Superior, Columbia Bldg.		Rented	ber)		2,000.00
22. Hydraulic Lab. Bldg	1906	28,400.00	52. Wausau, 215 3d St		Rented	80. 1311 Morris, (Sandell)		3,000.00
Bas. Blug	1000	20,400.00	53. Camp Randall, (not un-			81. 436 N. Orchard St.,		
23. Hist. Library	1285	270.000.00	der cover)			(Scheideler)		2,000.00
24. Adm. Building	1906	17,000.00	54. All Buildings (scattered)			82. 424 Charter St., (Ram-		
25. Univ. Boathouse		5,000.00	55. Wis. High School	1914	116,000.00	sey)		4,000.00
26. Central H. Plant &	SEMILE.	3,000.00	56. Fleckenstein House,	DEFINE S		83. 1212 Univ. Ave., (old		
Lighting Station	ZX LOD	241,000.00	Warren St		750.00	house and barn) (Wald)	1933	100.00
27. Cornelius House	1909	3,000.00	57. Wm. Stehr House		500.00	84. Lakeshore Cottage (Kru-	A THORSE	A Plant Service
28. Y. M. C. A. Bldg			58. Tank House		3,000.00	ell)		600.00
29. Biology Bldg		260,000,00	59. North Bleachers		Removed	TA CANADA		
zo. Diology Blug		260,000.00	60. South Bleachers		3,500.00	Total	\$2	723,430.00

FINDINGS OF BOARD OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

## AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE BUILDINGS AND CONTENTS

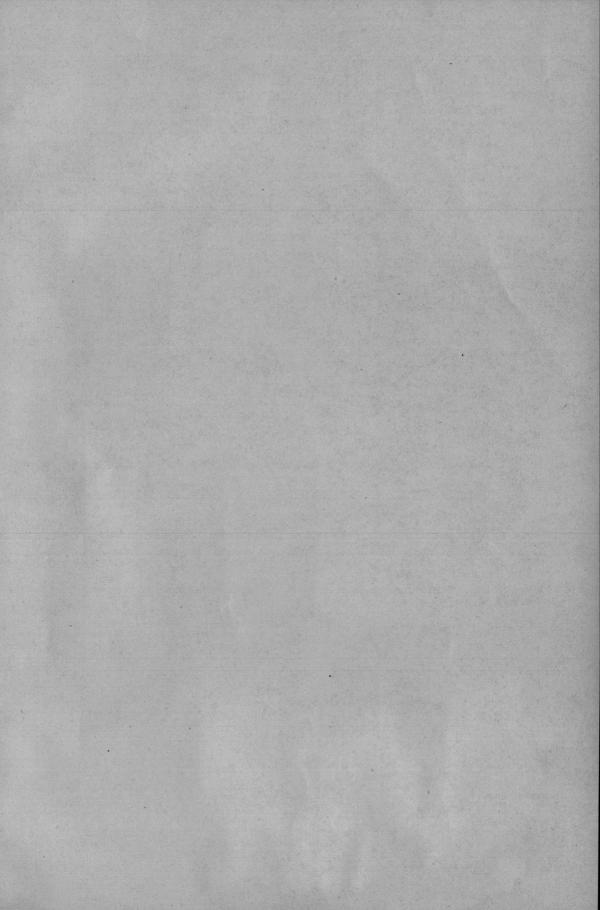
Building   When Built   Value at Date   Building   When Built   at Date   Building   Built   at Date   Building   Built   at Date   Building   Built   at Date   Building   Built   at Date   Built   at D	AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE BUILDINGS AND										
1. Dairy Building   1892   24, Portable Flog Cots (18)   190   20,000,00   20,000   20,000   25, Poultry Bidg, and Office   1910   27,000,00   48, No. 9 Hog Cot.   12,000   48, No. 10 New Implement   1914   920,000   48, No. 10 New Implement   1914   920,000   49, No. 10 New Implement   1914   1911   190,000,00   40, No. 11 Silo   40, No. 11 S	Building			Building			Building				
2. Dairy Annex		1000	\$40,000,00	24 Portable Hog Cots (18)		\$ 200.00	46. No. 7 Corn Cribs				
3. Agr. Power House.   1901   27,000.00   4. Verona Creamery.   1912   2,000.00   43,000.00   27, Poultry Breeding Pens (3)   1910   27, 000.00   27, Poultry Breeding Pens (3)   1910   27, Poultry Breeding Pens (3				25 Poultry Bldg and Office.	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.	4,500.00	47. No. 8 Hog House				
3. Agr. Power House.   1912   2,000.00   43,000.00   1894   43,000.00   1894   1897   10,000.00   1897   10,000.00   1897   10,000.00   1897   10,000.00   1897   10,000.00   1897   10,000.00   1897   10,000.00   1897   10,000.00   1897   10,000.00   1897   10,000.00   1897   10,000.00   1897   10,000.00   1897   10,000.00   1897   10,000.00   1897   10,000.00   1897   10,000.00   1897   10,000.00   1897   10,000.00   1897   10,000.00   155,000.00   1907   28,000.00   1907   28,000.00   1907   28,000.00   1907   28,000.00   13. House, Prof. An. Husbandry.   1909   75,000.00   13. House, Farm Supt.   0ld   2,000.00   15. Sheep Barn   1909   2,000.00   15. Sheep Barn   1909   15. Now Seynum Barn.   1909   15. Now Seynum Barn.   1914   155,000.00   15. Now Seynum Barn.   1914   155,000.00   15. Now Seynum Barn.   1914   1914   100.00   157. No. 3 Implement Shed.   100.00   157. No. 1 Dwelling and   100.00   157. No. 2 Barn.   100.00   157. No. 1 Dwelling and   100.00   157. No. 2 Barn.   100.00   157. No. 2 Barn.   1014   100.00   157. No. 2 Barn.   1014   100.00   157. No. 1 Dwelling and   100.00   157. No. 2 Barn.   1014   100.00   157. No. 2 Ba			27,000.00	26 Poultry Long House		950.00	48. No. 9 Hog Cot		12.00		
5. Soils Bildg. and Greenhouse				27 Poultry Breeding Pens (3)		900.00	49. No. 10 New Implement				
Nouse		1914		28 Poultry Fattening Shed.		275.00	Shed	1914			
Robert   Residence   Residen		1904	45,000.00	29 Horticultural Hall	THE CHARGO STREET	50,000.00	50. No. 11 Silo		300.00		
1897   10,000.00   1897   10,000.00   12,000.00   12,000.00   12,000.00   15,000.00   10			The state of the s		1911	THE LOCAL PROPERTY.	51. No. 12 Outside				
1. Agric Hall   1900   155,000.00   155,00					1913	19,000.00	52. No. 13 Sheep Barn	1913			
1. Agr. Eng. Bldg							53. No. 14 Windmill				
10. Agr. Eng. Bldg					1911	3,000.00	54. No. 15 Wagon Scale		45.00		
11. Agronomy Bldg.			42,000,00	32. Pump Houses on		12 15 15 15 16 16 1					
12. Stock Pavilion				March (2)		200.00			0 000 00		
12. House, Prof. An. Husbandry					1913						
Dandry		1000	10,000.00		1913						
14. House, Farm Supt		Old	2.800.00	35. New Serum Plant (Old		HAT TO SEE THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE		Old	100.00		
15. Sheep Barn						3,000.00		011	FO 00		
10. Sheep Pavilion		25 T St 200 S 4		36. New Serum Barn	1914	2,400.00	Cattle Shed	Old	50.00		
17. Hog House (or barn)						4,400.00					
1,500.00   39. On range, Poultry Dept.   3,000.00   39. On range, Poultry Dept.   3,000.00   3,00		1950	- 和 (\$1129) · ·								
18. Dormitory (Old Dairy Bldg)			2,500.00	39. On range, Poultry Dept					2 000 00		
Bldg			00000	CALL PRINCIPLE SERVICE					3,000.00		
19. Tool Shed, or Implement Barn			1,500.00	Hill Farm		A COURT OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR			100.00		
ment Barn			20.430	40. No. 1 Dwelling					400.00		
20. Litter Shed       1910       1,425.00       42. No. 3 Wellhouse       200.00       Fourtry House       525.00         21. Wagon Shed       1910       1,500.00       43. No. 4 Poultry House       525.00       62. No. 4 Colony Houses (35)       525.00       450.00         22. Tobacco Shed       850.00       44. No. 5 Shop       150.00       64. No. 6 Breeding Pens (3)       300.00			1,000.00	41. No. 2 Barn					100.00		
21. Wagon Shed       1910       1,500.00       43. No. 4 Poultry House       50.00       62. No. 5 Ration Houses (30)       450.00         22. Tobacco Shed       44. No. 5 Shop       450.00       64. No. 6 Breeding Pens (3)       300.00											
22. Tobacco Shed		1910	1,500.00	43. No. 4 Poultry House							
23. Pigeon House (old ice 45. No. 6 Old Implement 250 00 04. No. 6 Breeding 1 ens (6).		ACCOMPANY DESIGNATION OF THE PARTY OF THE PA	850.00			150.00	63. No. 5 Ration Houses (10)				
F00 00    Chod     200 00				45. No. 6 Old Implement		050.00			300.00		
			500.00	Shed	1) 48 1	250.00		1	51,1751		

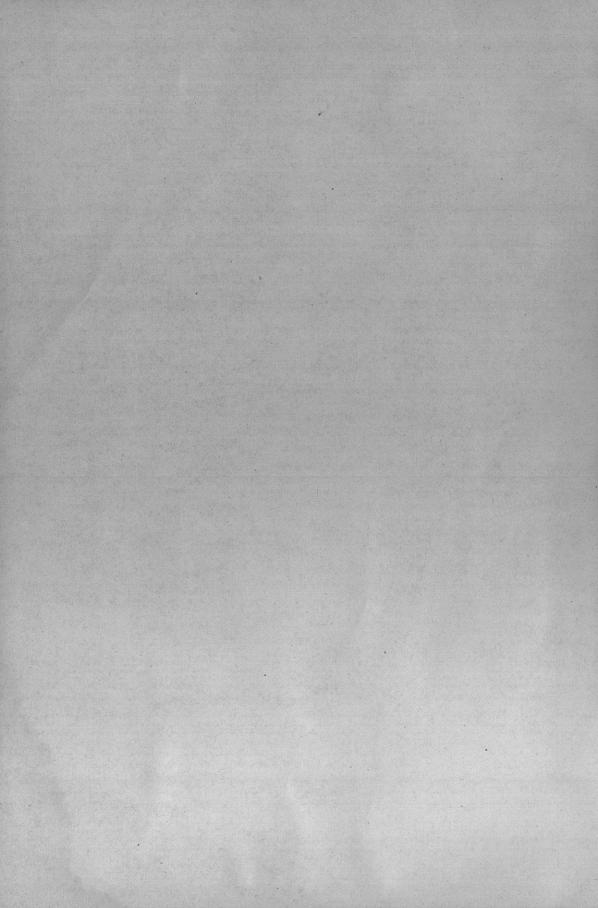
University Survey Report

Raymer Farm			78. No. 6 Hog House		\$ 50.00	90. No. 2 Shop and Ware-	X28.01	\$500.00
5. No. 1 Dwelling	Old	\$1,250.00	79. No. 7 Toolhouse		50.00	house		
6. No. 2 Barn and Poultry			80. No. 8 Pumphouse		50.00	91. No. 3 Tower	X26 UI	150.00
House	Old	250.00	81. No. 9 Outside			92. No. 4 Insectory		50.00
13. Washings Observed a			TRANSPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE P			93. No. 5 Wells and Reser-		
Ashland			Conrath			voir		150.00
7. No. 1 Office		1,540.00	82. No. 1 Dwelling		Rented	*Including Machy. in		100.00
8. No. 2 Cottage		2,000.00	83. No. 2 Implement Shed		Rented	yard.		2,83682
9. No. 3 Summer Cottage		400.00	Spare Land Land					
0. No. 4 Barn		1,500.00	Marshfield			Crivitz (Ellis Junction)		11174
1. No. 5 Machine Shop		350.00	84. No. 1 Dwelling No. 1		500.00	94. No. 1 Office and Tool-		420013
2. No. 6 Drying Shed		200.00	85. No. 2 Dwelling No. 2			house		175.00
STELLINGS OF TRANSPORT		7.04	and Office		600.00			
Spooner			86. No. 3 Barn No. 1	Old	400.00	Sparta Station		a HAN in
3. No. 1 Main Bldg. (Office			87. No. 4 Barn No. 2	New	1,360.00	95. No. 1 Implement Shed		100.00
and Storehouse)		1,800.00	88. No. 5 Implement Shed					100.00
4. No. 2 Foreman's Cot-			(In Course of Const.			Superior (Douglas Co.)		
tage		1,728.50	July 1914)			96. No. 1 Office and Tool-		100 050 0
5. No. 3 Stock Barn, Silo			Tourse I see the town			house		400.00
and Machine Shed A		1,800.00	Grand Rapids					
6. No. 4 Machine Shed B		550.00	89. No. 1 Dwelling and					\$858,176.50
7. No. 5 Potato Cellar	7 - 744		Office	*******	900.00			204 15C 2
(Concrete)		1,621.00			16.00			- 0 815 N

FFAIR

	Action less		O STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR					1
Division	Furniture	Apparatus	Books	Machinery and Tools	Live Stock	Paintings, Photographs, Lantern Slides	Storeroom Merchandise	Totals
1 Administration	\$16,314.31	\$20,198.96	\$1,214.00			\$30,368.00		\$68,095.27
1. Administration	2,621.19	φ20,130.30	384,616.25			*		387,237.44
2. General Library	4.372.50	23,565.19	60.39					27,998.08
3. Physical Education	365.90	2,607.60	00.00					2,973.50
4. Military Science	55,897.19	141,886.09	1,737.39	\$56.00		2,849.88		202,426.55
5. Letters and Science	55,097.19	141,000.00	1,707.00	φου.υυ		2,020.00		Mers in the same
6. Agriculture	78,666.56	62,749.26	24,420.78	20,303.18	\$45,401.20			231,540.98
7. Engineering	22,574.06	184,037.31				503.80		207,115.17
8. Law School	6,188.97	202,007.02	56,832.02					63,020.99
9. Medical School		28,406.96	7.00	37.00	5	153.00		35,794.30
10. School of Music		13,136.29					,	16,066.13
10. School of Widsle	2,020.01	10,100.20						
11. Training of Teachers	1,812.09	1,319.70	463.25	5.00		79.95		3,679.99
12. Graduate School		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		8180 1				48.25
13. Summer Session								1,681.76
14. University Extension		3,270.27	838,42			1,898.95		17,204.22
15. Agricultural Institutes		3,2,3,-,				3.33		414.45
13. Agricultural Institutes		100000000000000000000000000000000000000	over a very	1/6016				
16. Hygienic Laboratory	662.25	2,168.12						2,830.37
17. High School Inspection			38.00					638.59
18. Washburn Observatory		21,766.21	9,036.00	7.25				31,991.66
19. Forest Products Laboratory			1			***************************************		
20. Physical Plant		5,606.37		16,180.24	2,200.00			68,727.73
21. Stores A and C.		0,000.02					\$45,858.01	46,114.51
21. Stores A and G						2200 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C		100000000000000000000000000000000000000
Totals	\$259,716.65	\$510,718.33	\$479,263.50	\$36,588.67	\$47,601.20	\$35,853.58	\$45,858.01	\$1,415,599.94





## **ALUMNI NEWS**

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

designate the class and college of the subject of their sketch in the news items.

Following is the list of class secretaries who have been requested to send in news of their respective classes: 1884, Milton Orelup Nelson; 1886, Mrs. Emma Nunns Pease; 1887, Mrs. Ida E. Johnson Fisk; 1888, Florence Porter Robinson; 1889, Byron Delos Shear; 1890, Willard Nathan Parker; 1892, Mrs. Linnie M. Flesh Lietze; 1893, Mary Smith Swenson; 1896, George Farnsworth Thompson; 1897, Louise P. Kellogg; 1898, Jeremiah P. Riordan; 1899, Mrs. Lucretia H. McMillan; 1900, Joseph Koffend, Jr.; 1901, Paul Stover; 1902, Mrs. Merle S. Stevens; 1903, Willard Hein; 1904, Mrs. Florence S. Moffat Bennett; 1905, Louis H. Turner; 1906, Marguerite Eleanor Burnham; 1907, Ralph G. Gugler; 1908, Fayette H. Elwell; 1909, Charles A. Mann; 1910, Kemper Slidel; 1911, Erwin A. Meyers; 1912, Harry John Wiedenbeck.

#### **BIRTHS**

1898. Born—To Mr. and Mrs. James P.
1899. Weter, a son, James Birdsall, on February 1. Mr. Weter is a member of the firm of Weter and Roberts, attorneys, Lowman Building, Seattle, Washington. Mrs. Weter was Helen M. Bush '99.

1904. Born—To Professor and Mrs. James E. Smith, a son, Harold Winston, on March 12. Professor Smith is on the civil engineering faculty of the University of Illinois.

1903. Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Maurice 1907. Nichols of Oakland, California, a son. Mrs. Nichols was Nellie Angell '07.

1904. Born—To Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Brooke of Ontario, Oregon, a son, Donald Gilbert, on March 13. Mr. Brooke '04 is the district attorney of Malheur County.

1905. Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Horatio B.
1908. Hawkins, a son, Paul Stanley, at Peking, China, on January 29. Mr. Hawkins is connected with the Chinese Customs Service at Shanghai. Mrs. Hawkins was Hildred Daisy Moser of the class of 1908.

1906. Born-To Mr. and Mrs. Frederick 1908. M. Johnson, a son, Frderick Kendall Lester, on March 4. Mrs. Johnson was J. Margretta Moe '08.

1906. Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Bert H. 1907. Peck, a son, Charles Bert, on December 15. Mr. Peck is an electrical engineer for the State Public Utilities Commission of Illinois. Mrs. Peck was Letta Whelan '07. Mr. and Mrs. Peck reside at 801 Park Avenue, Springfield, Illinois.

1906. Born—To Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Hetzel '06, a son, on February 17. Mr. Hetzel is the director of the extension service of the Oregon Agricultural College at Corvallis.

1907. Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Fred Esch
1913. of Washington, D. C., a daughter, Marion Elsie, on February 2. Mrs. Esch was Harriette H. Fish '13. Mr. Esch is an attorney for the Interstate Commerce Commission. Mr. and Mrs. Esch reside at 6301 Brookville Road, Chevy Chase, Maryland.

1908. Born—To Professor and Mrs. Orville
Beath, a daughter, on March 15.
Professor Beath is a research chemist
in the University of Wyoming at
Laramie.

1910. Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Homer
1910. Newton Lathrop of Sherburne, N. Y.,
a son, Charles Henry II, on June 28,
1914. Mr. Lathrop, who is a member

of the firm of Henry Lathrop and Sons, owners of the Westover Herd of Holstein-Friesean cattle, attended the College of Agriculture in 1907-1908. Mrs. Lathrop, who was Eunice Green, is a member of the class of 1910.

#### **MARRIAGES**

- 1901. Announcement is made of the marriage of Flora Gapen, '01, to Joseph Charter of New York City. Miss Gapen has been active in suffrage work during the last few years and for two years she was the editor of the Woman Voter. She is a frequent contributor to newspapers and periodicals. Mr. Charter is the manager of the American branch of the Carlton Illustrators.
- 1902. Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Mary R. Hawkins and Arthur H. Curtis '02 on January 27, at Lake Bluff, Illinois. They are at home at 1026 East 46th Street, Chicago. Dr. Curtis is practicing medicine in Chicago with offices at 104 South Michigan Avenue.
- 1912. Announcement is made of the marriage of Izetta Lee Sabean '12 to Walter C. Hewitt at Virginia, Minnesota, on February 27. Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt will be at home after the first of June at 464 Algoma Street, Oshkosh, Wisconsin.
- 1904. Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Jane Drost to Paul F. Zinke '04. Mr. Zinke is with the Chicago Telephone Company.
- 1911. Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Muriel Foote of Pasadena, California, to Nathan C. Sweet '11 on March 27 at the home of the bride. Mr. Sweet is on the faculty of the Polytechnic School of Pasadena. Mr. and Mrs. Sweet will reside at 1003 Pasquale Street.
- 1914. Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Myrtle Olivia Knickel and Oscar Frederick Guenther '14 on April 3. Mr. and Mrs. Guenther will

reside in Centralia, Illinois, where Mr. Guenther is teaching manual arts and agriculture in the high school.

#### **DEATHS**

CHARLES F. VIEBAHN, Ex. '64.

Charles F. Viebahn who died at his home in Watertown on March 17 was a pioneer in education in Wisconsin. While principal of schools of Manitowoc in 1873 he established the first kindergarten in Wisconsin to be run in connection with the public schools, and while superintendent schools of Sauk County he prepared and introduced a system of study for country schools which has been used for the basis of the present system. Mr. Viebahn was the first person in Wisconsin to receive an unlimited teacher's certificate. In 1884 he was president of the Wisconsin Teachers' Association and for many years he was a member of the state board of examiners, of which he was the chairman at the time of his death. He was a member of the legislature in 1909, 1911, and 1913, during which time he was instrumental in the passing of several important educational bills.

#### JOHN HUTCHINS, '73.

The Reverend John Hutchins, pastor of the First Congregational Church of Litchfield, Connecticut, died on February 20. Mr. Hutchins, who was the son of a Congregational minister, was born in Portsmouth, England, in 1848; but ten years after his birth the family moved to Wisconsin where the young man was educated at Prairie du Sac. He entered the University in 1869 and was graduated with forty-eight others four years later. He entered the Allegheny Theological Seminary where he remained for two years, after which he entered the Union Theological Seminary where he was graduated in 1876. He served successively in pastorates at Bronxiville, N. Y., Ellensville, N. Y., Brighton Heights, N. Y., and at the Middle Coolegiate Church of New York City. He received the call from Litchfield in 1895 and served as the pastor of the First Congregational Church there until the time of his death.

#### ARTHUR H. NOYES, '76.

Arthur H. Noyes, United States District Judge for the Second District of Alaska from 1899 to 1905 and a practicing attorney in Grand Forks, North Dakota, and Minneapolis for many years, died at his home in Baraboo on March 13, where he has lived in retirement for the past few years.

#### FREDERIC CHRISTIAN HENKE.

Frederic Christian Henke entered the University from the Stevens Point Normal School in 1905 and graduated with an advanced degree in civil engineering in 1910. Shortly after his graduation he married Miss Pearl Richardson, also a member of the class of 1910. For the two years immediately following his graduation Mr. Henke was an instructor in civil engineering in the Washington State College at Pullman. After the death of his wife in 1912 he returned to his home at Wautoma, Wisconsin, where he lived with his parents until his death.

MRS. CHESTER F. ROHN.

(Wife of Chester F. Rohn '11.)

Word has been received of the death of . Mrs. Chester F. Rohn, wife of Chester F. Rohn '11 of Milwaukee.

### THE CLASSES

#### 1873.

William C. Ladd of Mendota, Illinois, is the owner and manager of the Stud Anchor Works. The product of the works is a studding anchor plate, a device which does away with wood sills, and thus removes the necessity of replacing. This device is placed in the soft concrete, at each place a stud is wanted. When the concrete hardens, each stud is bolted to its plate, with one-half inch bolts and washers; thus, every stud is secured to the entire foundation. If the building has floor joist, they are bolted to the stud and anchor with the same bolts—from then on, the building is finished the same as an ordinary building on sills. These anchors

are of such form that they cannot be removed from the concrete by any ordinary force.

#### 1881.

Major Charles R. Evans, dean of the law department of the University of Chattanooga, contributed a special article on Napoleon entitled "The Return from Elba" for the Chattanooga Times of March 21.

#### 1882.

Dr. Charles W. Cabeen, professor of romance languages in Syracuse University, was tendered a reception and presented with a set of books by the French Club of Syracuse in appreciation of his twenty years of service on the faculty of that institution.

#### 1892.

Ruth Marshall has accepted a position as instructor in vertebrate zoology in the University of Illinois. Her address is 1011 West Illinois Street, Urbana.

#### 1894.

E. J. Henning '94 and C. A. McGee '99 have formed the firm of Henning and McGee for the practice of law at 715-718 Timken Building, San Diego, California. Both Mr. Henning and Mr. McGee were members of the recently dissolved firm of Morganstern, McGee, Henning and Hendee of San Diego.

#### 1896.

Ralph P. Daniells, who is practicing medicine at Toledo, Ohio, has his office at 228 Michigan Street.

#### 1896.

A. T. Torge, chief clerk of the law department of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, clerk of the Circuit Court of Dane County from 1899-1903, and a former assistant secretary of the State of Wisconsin, has opened a law office in Madison.

#### 1898.

Ernest H. Kronshage for several years a member of the editorial staff of the Milwaukee Free Press has been made editor of that paper.

1899.

C. A. McGee and E. J. Henning '94 in association with William H. Wylie have organized the firm of Henning and McGee for the practice of law with offices at 715-718 Timken Building, San Diego, California. Both Messrs. McGee and Henning were members of the lately dissolved firm of Morganstern, McGee, Henning and Hendee of the same city.

1900.

G. F. Ruediger who has been in the South during the past winter for his health will return to LaSalle, Illinois, in May to resume his duties as health commissioner of the Hygienic Institute.

#### 1901.

The Reverend Clarence Edward Macartney is the pastor of the Arch Street Presbyterian Church, 18th and Arch Street, Philadelphia.

#### 1900.

R. M. Orchard, an attorney of Muscoda and cashier of the Muscoda State Bank, has been appointed income tax assessor for Grant and Iowa counties of Wisconsin.

#### 1903.

Albert E. Shower has left the Culver Military Academy and has accepted a professorship in public sepaking at the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan.

#### 1904.

Mary Langdon White has been made editor of the book publications of the Russell Sage Foundation, Room 400, 130 East Twenty Second Street, New York City.

#### 1906.

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Robertson and their little daughter have arrived in San Francisco from Manila. Mr. Robertson who has had charge of the government library at Manila for the last five years will have charge of the Philippine Library exhibition at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Mrs. Robertson was Cora Halsey of the class of 1906.

1907.

Otto H. Breidenbach has been elected civil court judge of Milwaukee.

#### 1908.

George B. Hill '08 in collaboration with J. B. Larrie has written a farce satire on burglar plays entitled "Who Am I?" which has been sold to A. W. Woods, the producer.

Harold E. Ketchum has been engaged by the Hunkin-Conkey Construction Company to direct the construction of the Detroit-to-Cleveland viaduct which when completed will be the largest concrete structure in America. The Implement Trade Journal of March 20 comments on Mr. Ketchum's work as fol-

"Harold E. Ketchum, the young engineer who has had charge of the construction of the Twelfth Street (Kansas City) viaduct for the Graff Construction Company, has severed his connection with the Graff Company and left Wednesday for Cleveland, Ohio, where he will be associated with the Hunkin-Conkey Construction Company. Ketchum, for his new company, will take immediate charge of the construction work on what will be the largest concrete structure in America. It is a viaduct extending from Detroit to Superior street in Cleveland, spanning a small river, and will cost more than The structure will have two \$1,000,000. decks the lower deck accommodating six car tracks and the upper deck being used for all other traffic. It will be about the same length as the Twelfth street viaduct. The Kansas City structure has 30,000 cubic yards of concrete, while the Cleveland bridge will have 50,000. The offer came to Mr. Ketchum without solicitation, after more than 150 engineers from all over the country had applied. The thoroughness and speed with which Mr. Ketchum has handled the Twelfth street contract has given him an enviable reputation in engineering circles throughout the country. During his stay in Kansas City Mr. Ketchum has made many friends who will wish him the greatest measure of success in his new work."

A. T. Twesness an attorney of Galesville, Wisconsin, has been nominated for mayor of that place.

Charles F. Smith has been elected municipal judge of Rhinelander, Wisconsin.

Oscar Otto Kuentz of Milwaukee, who has been employed in the Canal Zone by the Isthmian Canal Commission, has qualified for a position as second lieutenant in the engineering corps of the United States Army.

#### 1909.

George H. Willett of Fennimore, Wisconsin, is the author of "Trempealeau Mountain," a series of sketches and stories dealing with Methodist village life in the Trempealeau Valley of Wisconsin. The book is issued by the Methodist Book Concern of Chicago.

G. W. Heise is the physical chemist for the Bureau of Science at Manila, Philippine Islands.

#### 1910.

Harold E. Logan, accountant for the Wisconsin Tax Commission, has resigned that position to accept a similar one with the Milwaukee Lithographing Company.

#### 1913.

Elmore A. Bourbeau is on the staff of the Iroquois County Times-Democrat of Watseka,

Illinois, one of the largest weekly papers in eastern Illinois.

Bruce F. Bradley, "Ex," is the owner of the Fertile-Meadow Farm comprising 1.655 acres near Jeannette's Creek, Ontario.

Emory B. Curtis is with Marshall and Company, investment securities, 70 State Street, Boston.

William H. Carey is with the First National Bank of Boston.

E. B. Stason is a senior in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston.

Dennis W. Crile is a student at the Harvard Medical College.

E. P. Kohl is a student of the Harvard Law School.

#### 1914.

Katherine Head of Madison has charge of the work of changing the classification of the books in the Beloit Public Library from the Cutter system to the Dewey system. This is part of the field work required by the Wisconsin Library School where Miss Head is studying this year.

Mrs. Paul Black (Dorothy Lenroot, Ex.) has left Madison with her husband, who was formerly on the faculty of the Extension Division of the University, for a trip through the West and South for the benefit of her health.

Maude Calvert has been appointed to a position in the mathematics department of the high school at Rhinelander, Wisconsin.

# DIRECTORY OF LOCAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATIONS

## OFFICERS FOR 1914-1915

All Wisconsin Alumni Clubs not listed below are asked to send names of officers for 1914-1915 for publication in the May number.

- SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA-Clifford C. Pease, '04, president; Vinnie B. Clark, '10, vicepresident; Roy T. Nichols, '04, Alexandria Apts., secretary; Tracy L. Burke, '07, treasurer.
- NORTHERN CALIFORNIA-H. E. Bolton, '95, president; F. W. Wall, '86, vice-president; Frank V. Cornish, '96, 1923 Dwight Way, Berkeley, California, secretary-treasurer.
- LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA-George C. Martin, '99, president; Chas. C. Montgomery, '97, 908 Security Bldg., Los Angeles, California, secretary.

#### CHICAGO, ILLINOIS-

Chicago Alumnae Association-Mrs. Mary Tenney Healy, '87, president; Mrs. Stephen McPartlin, '05, vice-president; Jessie M. Shepherd, 514 E. 34th St., Chicago, Ill. secretary. Catherine M. Cleveland, '94, treasurer.

University of Wisconsin Club of Chicago-Fred D. Silber, '94, president; David A. Crawford, '05, vice-president; J. G. Wray, '93, secretary-treasurer, 212 W. Washington St.; Hubert E. Page, '93, Louis P. Lochner, '09, Fred S. White, '81, W. H. Haight, '03, A. E. Thiede, '04, J. W. Bradshaw, '06, directors.

- MOLINE-ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS-DAVENPORT, IOWA-C. H. Maxon, '92, president, Geo. M. Sheets, '08, 120 W. 6th St., Davenport, Iowa, secretary-treasurer.
- COLORADO-John H. Gabriel, '87, president; Mrs. Sidney Osner, '92, vice-president; Clifford W. Mills, '05, 712 Kittredge Bldg., Denver, Colorado, secretary-treasurer.
- SIOUX CITY, IOWA-Wilbur Derthick, president; Mrs. Sam Page, vice-president; Mrs. Rudolph M. Anderson, '10, 901 Virginia St., secretary-treasurer.
- WISCONSIN CLUB OF DULUTH-DULUTH, MINN.-Oliver S. Andresen, '00, president; J. R. Stark, '05, vice-president; Henry K. Pratt, '10, treasurer; A. W. Torbet, '12, 701 Alworth Bldg., secretary.
- MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA-J. L. Erdall, '85, president; Clark R. Fletcher, '11, 936 Andrus Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn. secretary-treasurer.
- MONTANA-Prof. A. W. Richter, '89, president; J. H. Warner, '04, care East Butte Copper Mining Co., Butte, Montana, secretary-treasurer.
- NEW YORK-Herbert A. Heyn, '91, president; F. C. Stieler, '02, 165 Broadway, secretary.
- NORTH DAKOTA-A. A. Bruce, '90, president; H. C. Fish, '03, Bismarck, N. Dak., secretary-treasurer; O. G. Libby, '95, Dr. Dillon, '00, R. A. Nestos, '02, Emil Scow, '02, vice-
- GRAND FORKS, NORTH DAKOTA-Dr. Orrin C. Libby, '95, president; Lavina Stewart, vice-president; Anna McCumber Chandler, '99, University, N. D., secretary-treasurer.
- PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA-Mr. Ferris, Ferris Construction Co., president; Archie. Nance, '10, vice-president; Rowland Anthony, '05, 421 West St., Wlkinsburg, Pa., secre-
- SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH-Wm. M. Bradley, '83, president; G. A. Glick, '10, vice-president; Hylon T. Plum, '01, secretary, 183 "V" St.; H. C. Estberg, '07, treasurer.
- MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN-Lynn S. Pease, '86, L91, president; Wm. J. Bollenbeck, '08, secretary, 20 Hathaway Bldg.; Emmett A. Donnelly, treasurer; Frank L. Fawcett, member of executive board.
- SEATTLE, WASHINGTON-Frank E. Boyle, president; George E. Maine, 2823 Bagley Ave., Seattle, Washington: and Dexter Horton, secretaries.
- RACINE, WISCONSIN-Wm. T. Harvey, '97, president; Susan M. Porter, '96, vice-president; Harold L. Bickel, '10, 1415 Junction Ave., secretary-treasurer; Mrs. C. R. Carpenter, '87, executive committee; A. R. Janecky, '07, executive committee.
- TACOMA-Marshall K. Snell, '81, president; Robert A. McCormick, vice-president, 3211 N. 31st St., Tacoma, Wash.; Mrs. James A. Hays, '91, secretary; R. M. Davis, '04, treasurer.