



# LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

## Wisconsin alumni magazine. Volume 12, Number 5 Feb. 1911

[s.l.]: [s.n.], Feb. 1911

<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/QGZB5COYM65WR83>

Based on date of publication, this material is presumed to be in the public domain.

For information on re-use, see

<http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/Copyright>

The libraries provide public access to a wide range of material, including online exhibits, digitized collections, archival finding aids, our catalog, online articles, and a growing range of materials in many media.

When possible, we provide rights information in catalog records, finding aids, and other metadata that accompanies collections or items. However, it is always the user's obligation to evaluate copyright and rights issues in light of their own use.

# Alumni Association of the University of Wisconsin

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Lynn S. Pease, '86, President  
 Mrs. Imogene H. Carpenter, '87, Vice-Pres.  
 Willard G. Bleyer, '96, Rec. Secretary  
 Matthew S. Dudgeon, '95, Treasurer

Robert G. Siebecker, '75  
 Albert J. Ochsner, '84  
 Elizabeth Waters, '85  
 J. Glenn Wray, '93  
 Lynn A. Williams, '00

# The Wisconsin Alumni Magazine

Box 1127

LOUIS P. LOCHNER, '09  
 Alumni Fellow in Journalism  
 Editor and Business Manager

Office, 66 University Hall  
 Residence, 612 S. Brearly St.  
 Telephone 1939

### CONTRIBUTORS

Elbert O. Hand, '59  
 John Hutchins, '73  
 C. R. Van Hise, '79  
 Prof. John R. Commons  
 Prof. Geo. W. Ehler  
 Prof. Edward C. Elliott  
 Dr. M. P. Ravenel  
 Dr. C. R. Bardeen

Dr. Wm. S. Miller  
 A. J. Ochsner, '84  
 Lynn S. Pease, '86  
 Florence G. Buckstaff, '86  
 C. H. Bunting, '96  
 Willard G. Bleyer, '96  
 Grant Showerman, '96

Lynn A. Williams, '00  
 Ernst von Briesen, '00  
 F. W. McKenzie, '06  
 Louis W. Bridgman, '06  
 David S. Hanchett, '10  
 W. D. Richardson, '11  
 Shigeyoshi Obata, '13

### CONTENTS FOR FEBRUARY, 1911

	PAGE
The Needs of the Medical School—DR. A. J. OCHSNER, '84	201
Wisconsin Alumni in Medicine—DR. WM. S. MILLER	203
Purpose and Aims of the Medical School—DR. C. R. BARDEEN	210
The Hygienic Laboratory—DR. M. P. RAVENEL	213
Care of Student Health—DR. J. S. EVANS	216
Wisconsin and Medical Education	223
The University Band—H. L. WITWER, '11	226
Scholarship Athletic Eligibility—C. H. BUNTING, '96	228
The Wisconsin Alumni Clubs	232
Progress of the University	236
Alumni News	241

THE WISCONSIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE is published monthly during the School Year (October to July, inclusive) at the University of Wisconsin.  
**SUBSCRIPTIONS**—Including Annual Alumni Fees—\$1.00 a year, foreign postage 50 cents extra; life membership, including life subscription to the Magazine, \$30, of which nine-tenths goes into a permanent endowment fund.  
**CHANGES OF ADDRESS** must be sent to the business manager before the 21st of the month to insure prompt delivery at the new address.  
**DISCONTINUANCES.** Subscribers should notify the Association if they wish the Magazine discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for. If no notice is received, it will be understood that a continuance is desired.  
**REMITTANCES** should be made payable to the Alumni Association of the University of Wisconsin, and may be by check, draft, express or postal money order; personal checks should be drawn "Payable in exchange." All mail should be addressed to

**The Alumni Association of the University of Wisconsin, Box 1127, Madison, Wis.**  
 Entered at the Post Office, Madison, Wis., as second class mail matter.

# Directory of Local Alumni Associations

*Urbana-Champaign, Ill.*—Guy Stanton Ford, '95, president; Mrs. W. A. Noyes, graduate student, '98-'99, secretary-treasurer.

*Milwaukee, Wis.*—Herbert N. Laffin, president; T. L. Harrington, vice-president; Ernst von Briesen, secretary; Walter H. Bender, treasurer.

*Oshkosh, Wis.*—Robert Downes, '01, president.

*Eau Claire, Wis.*—Dr. George M. McGregor, '94, president; Mrs. J. D. R. Steven, '02, vice-president; C. W. Kelley, '05, secretary; Thos. Slagsvold, '06, treasurer.

*Superior, Wis.*—Geo. B. Hudnall, '91, president; Mrs. Ira Burhans, '78, vice-president; Lucia C. Spooner, '90, secretary.

*Green Bay, Wis.*—William L. Evans, '92, president; Mrs. Samuel H. Cady, '95, secretary; Miss Louise Hinkley, '01, treasurer.

*Platteville, Wis.*—Otto G. Schuster, '86, president; Laura Weld, '99, vice-president; Richard A. Goodell, '95, secretary-treasurer.

*Chicago, Ill.*—Lynn A. Williams, '00, president; Frederick Whitton, '89, vice-president; J. G. Wray, '93, secretary-treasurer; Dr. F. E. Chandler, '86, Israel Shrimski, ex-'88, Dr. A. H. Curtis, '02, Allard Smith, '98, A. E. Van Hagan, '06, and R. T. Conger, ex-'04, directors.

*Seattle, Wash.*—Winfield R. Smith, '89, president; George F. Hannan, '06, secretary-treasurer.

*Des Moines, Iowa.*—W. H. Bailey, '73, president; F. H. Murphy, '04, secretary; J. C. Grey, '02, treasurer.

*Sioux City, Iowa.*—Adah G. Grandy, '02, president; Mrs. Julia Clark Hallam, '81, secretary-treasurer.

*Colorado.*—John H. Gabriel, '87, president; Mrs. Sidney Osner, '92, vice-president; Clifford W. Mills, '05, secretary-treasurer.

*Northern California.*—S. D. Townley, '90, president; Ella Wyman, '09, vice-president; Frank V. Cornish, '96, secretary-treasurer.

*Washington, D. C.*—George S. Wilson, '94, president; C. E. La Vigne, '96, first vice-president; J. D. Wolcott, '95, second vice-president; E. S. Bradford, secretary-treasurer; James M. Priest, historian; T. L. Cole, '71, F. J. Katz, '05, F. B. Van Horn, '04, J. R. Stone, '99, executive committee.

*Baltimore, Md.*—Dr. P. W. Clough, '03, president; Dr. Arthur O. Fisher, '05, vice-president; Roland F. Fisher, '09, secretary-treasurer.

*Ames, Iowa.*—L. H. Pammel, '85, president; Mrs. F. A. Fish, '01, vice-president; Miss Ruth Safford, '03, secretary; Prof. J. E. Brindley, '02, treasurer.

*North Dakota.*—R. A. Nestos, '02, of Minot, president; H. Z. Mitchell, ex-'04, of Minot, vice-president; Frederick Davis, ex-'04, of Hettinger, vice-president; J. A. T. Bjornson, '82, of Kulm, vice-president; C. H. Doyon, '93, of Doyon, vice-president; H. C. Fish, '03, of Bismarck, secretary-treasurer.

*St. Paul, Minn.*—Charles N. Akers, president; Harry F. Parker, secretary-treasurer.

*Montana.*—T. J. Walsh, law '84, of Helena, president; John Richards, '97, of Butte, vice-president; J. H. Warner, '04, of Butte, secretary-treasurer.

*Fond du Lac, Wis.*—Thomas Lloyd-Jones, '96, president; Agnes Bassett, '95, vice-president; D. F. Blewett, '98, secretary-treasurer.

*Wisconsin Alumni Teachers' Club.*—W. Lincoln Smithyman, '96, Milwaukee, president; Jennie B. Sherrill, '99, Whitewater, vice-president; R. B. Dudgeon, '76, Madison, secretary-treasurer.

*Rockford, Ill.*—Glenn Johnson, '09, president; Lent D. Upson, '08, vice-president; Hugo Herring, '10, secretary-treasurer.

*New York City.*—Herbert A. Heyn, '91, president; Walter F. Arndt, ex-'95, secretary; Hobart S. Bird, '94, treasurer.

*Merrill, Wis.*—Thos. H. Ryan, '91, president; A. T. Curtis, '99, vice-president; Thos. J. Mathews, '92, secretary; Elizabeth Stoddart, '08, treasurer.

*Manila, P. I.*—Dr. Edwin B. Copeland, '99, president; Dr. Warren D. Smith, '02, secretary-treasurer.

*St. Louis, Mo.*—J. B. Emerson, '99, president; Mrs. V. W. Bergenthal, '98, vice-president; Donald McArthur, '04, secretary-treasurer.

*Pittsburgh, Pa.*—D. V. Swaty, '98, president; F. K. Landgraf, '98, vice-president; R. B. Anthony, '05, secretary-treasurer.

*Los Angeles, Cal.*—George C. Martin, '99, president; Charles C. Montgomery, '97, L '00, secretary, 402 Bradbury Bldg.

# WISCONSIN STANDARD LAW BLANKS

Published by

## Cantwell Printing Co., Madison, Wisconsin

Send 50c for Copy Combined Addresses of Ryan and Carpenter before Law Classes.

## Is The Investment of Your Property Difficult?

We will take over the entire charge of all or part  
and your income will not be less—probably more,  
and this without trouble to you.

**Central Wisconsin Trust Company**  
No. 1 South Pinckney Street  
MADISON, WIS.

We Save You  
50 to 75%



Every Machine  
Guaranteed

### **REBUILT TYPEWRITERS**

ALL MAKES AT ALL PRICES

Low Rental Rates. Investigate our 3 Months for \$5.00 Plan.

Write for Price List, Terms and Discounts.

**American Writing Machine Co.,** 130 Mason Street,  
Milwaukee, Wis.

## When you come back to visit Alma Mater

Be Sure to See

# SCHWOEGLER'S

NEW PLACE

LUNCHEONS—CANDIES—FANCY ICE CREAMS

528 STATE STREET, MADISON, WIS.





DR. A. J. OCHSNER, '84

# Wisconsin Alumni Magazine

Volume XII

Madison, Wis., February, 1911

Number 5

## THE NEEDS OF THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

By DR. A. J. OCHSNER, '84



NO other college is of such vital importance to every man, woman and child of our state as the college of medicine because neither the culture which will result from the work done by the departments of liberal arts nor the material advantages produced by the technical departments can result in a full measure of human happiness unless our people are provided with conditions which will insure the greatest possible degree of health. In the future this must be obtained to a very marked extent through preventive medicine in the fields of sanitation, hygiene, dietetics and heredity. No community in the world is more favorably situated than the people of Wisconsin in all of these directions if our natural resources are scientifically developed. The climate is bracing, the drinking water unexcelled, the food supply the best. Perfect soil drainage is possible in all of the land. Barring the mosquito and the housefly which

can easily be eliminated, there is no danger from insects carrying disease. The population of the state has descended from parents selected because of their intellectual, moral and physical superiority from New England, New York and from the most sturdy European races.

In order to utilize all of these natural advantages it is important to train the future medical profession of the state on a thoroughly scientific basis, always bearing in mind the fact that what the university does for the individual student must be returned to the people of the state a hundred fold if not by the individual, then by some other who has been similarly benefited by the university. In order to do this the college of medicine must continue on the broad principles on which it has been established by its able dean with the enthusiastic support of the president and the regents.

The best and most advanced scientific teaching must continue to be co-ordinated so that the

men who have completed their first and second years in medicine will have so broad a foundation that after completing their training in some great clinical center they will be able not only to relieve the sick, but be willing and able to do much more good by preventing sickness in their various communities. When we remember that more than three-fourths of all sickness is preventable and that with scientific research the proportion is constantly increasing, the significance of this form of training must be apparent.

That the college of medicine of university has made splendid progress in this direction there can be no doubt.

In the report of the Carnegie Foundation following a careful investigation of all medical schools of the United States and Canada, Wisconsin is placed at the head. The alumni visiting committee, which is composed of physicians thoroughly familiar with the medical schools of this country, coincide perfectly with this report.

How can this be possible in so young a school? It is possible because Dean Bardeen in collecting the faculty of this college has searched this country from one end to the other and has selected the best trained faculty of enthusiastic young medical teachers that has ever been brought together in one university.

His faculty is not burdened as are the medical faculties of most universities with a lot of teachers that have been left over from the pre-scientific period of medical education. It was possible to do this because of the wonderful standing the University of Wisconsin has in the educational world. No other school in the country has so uniformly excellent a class of medical students as the University of Wisconsin which makes teaching most attractive to the faculty.

How can these conditions be maintained and still further developed? By making the conditions so attractive that the best teachers in the country in the departments taught during the first and second years in medicine would prefer our school to any other.

These teachers who are now working enthusiastically and contentedly in the garrets of the various buildings should in a reasonable time be given an ideal medical building. The medical students should be given a dormitory. The salaries should be made adequate to hold the best men.

Should the university establish a third and fourth year in medical education? No, because it is an accident to find a great clinical teacher who is willing to confine his activity to a small city and a faculty in such a location could not hope to secure



more than one or two first class teachers in a required number of at least twenty; consequently after having had the best training in the country during the first and second years in medicine our students would be offered very inferior instruction during the

second half of their medical course. This is the universal experience in all medical schools in this country in which the third and fourth years are taught in small towns. At present our students are free to select the best in the country.

## WISCONSIN ALUMNI IN MEDICINE

By DR. WILLIAM SNOW MILLER

Associate Professor of Anatomy



THE time allotted to me for the preparation of this article is so short that of necessity I shall not be able to give a complete account of all the graduates who have entered the medical profession. I shall therefore confine myself to those graduates who have become members of the instructional corps of medical schools or have become instructors in subjects allied to medicine. Answers to several of my letters of inquiry have not been received. I have in these cases taken the responsibility of supplying from memory such data as I can recall; this will account for errors which may be noted by those more familiar with the facts.

Previous to 1891 the courses given by Professor E. A. Birge were the only ones which could strictly be considered as preparatory to medicine.

Dr. Byron Robinson, of the class of '78, was a member of the first class in zoology taught by Professor Birge. In *THE ALUMNI MAGAZINE* for April, 1910, I have given a sketch of his life, and a later number tells of his valuable gift to the college of medicine. If all the alumni who have gone into medicine were to show a like loyalty to their Alma Mater, the college of medicine would be rich indeed; for he gave, not because of his wealth, but because of his love for Wisconsin.

The names of two men appear in the class of '80 who have taken a prominent place in medical affairs in Chicago. John M. Dodson received his M. D. from Rush Medical college in '82 and also from Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia, in '83. He taught anatomy ('91-'92) and physiology ('92-'99) at Rush Medical college. In '99 he was transferred to a professorship of medicine and at



the same time made dean of students in the medical department of the University of Chicago, with which Rush became affiliated in 1898. H. B. Favill received his M. D. in '83 from Rush Medical college. For a number of years he practiced medicine in Madison, and many of the older graduates can recall the kindly care he gave them when they required his services. In 1893 he became professor of therapeutics and preventative medicine at Rush Medical college. At the present time he holds the chair of clinical medicine at Rush. Dr. Favill takes a prominent part in all matters tending to improve medical education and sanitary conditions.

One graduate of the class of '84 well known to all Wisconsin alumni and a former president of the Alumni Association, has placed his name high in the annals of surgery. A. J. Ochsner received his M. D. from Rush Medical college in '86, and later from King's college, London. He occupies the chair of clinical surgery in the medical department of the University of Illinois, at Chicago, and is surgeon-in-chief at the Augustana Hospital. Dr. Ochsner is one of the leading surgeons of the West, an author of several works on surgery and joint author of an excellent book on hospital organization and construction.

The class of '88 furnished a surgeon who has made a high

reputation, especially in surgical pathology. J. C. Bloodgood graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in '91. In '93 he was appointed resident surgeon at the Johns Hopkins hospital. At the present time he is associate in surgery at the Johns Hopkins hospital and associate professor of surgery in the medical department of Johns Hopkins university. He is the author of several books and has contributed numerous papers to medical publications.

E. H. Ochsner of the class of '91 is a brother of A. J. Ochsner. He received his medical degree from Rush Medical college in '94. At the present time he is connected with the medical department of the University of Illinois, at Chicago, and is attending surgeon at the Augustana hospital, Chicago.

In 1891 Professor Birge was relieved of part of his work by C. F. Hodge, at present professor of biology at Clark university, who remained here only a year. In 1892 I began my work at Wisconsin, having charge of three of the fundamental studies introductory to medicine, namely: histology, embryology and vertebrate anatomy. My own responsibility for students begins therefore with the class that graduated in '93. From the beginning of my work in the university "quality rather than quantity" was my motto and I tried to stimulate each student to make the most of himself. It is

with pleasure that I look back and see that, though the classes were small, with the exception of one year (1901) one or more of each class that came under my instruction is, or has been, connected with some medical institution in the capacity of a teacher. I trust my readers will pardon this slight touch of egotism.

G. LeRoy Hunner, of the class of '93, entered the medical department of Johns Hopkins university and was a member of the first class to receive their M. D. from this institution. After graduation he became connected with the Johns Hopkins hospital and later with the medical department of Johns Hopkins university, where he holds the position of associate in gynecology. J. R. Slonaker, also of the class of '93, although not a graduate in medicine, is teaching one of its fundamental sciences. After graduating from Wisconsin he held a fellowship at Clark university and received his Ph.D. there in '97. He was associate professor of zoology at Indiana until '01. The following year he was connected with the department of neurology at the University of Chicago and is now associate professor of physiology at Stanford.

One of the best workers in histology that Wisconsin has produced is E. P. Carlton of the class of '94. He received his M. D. from Northwestern Medical school in '99, and was for several years

instructor in histology in that institution. The confinement coincident with laboratory work affected his health and he relinquished his position and took up general practice. At one time I had the opportunity of placing him in a lucrative position in one of the state universities; but he refused to consider it, saying he "would rather earn \$500.00 in practice than \$2,000.00 in teaching." At a later period he again took charge for a year or more of one of the laboratories connected with the Northwestern Medical school. At present he is practising medicine in Chicago. While he was instructor of histology he was joint author of the American edition of Edinger's *Anatomy of the Nervous System*.

Gertrude U. Light, of the class of '94, graduated from the medical department of Johns Hopkins university in '98. She served as physician to Randall's Island Hospital for Children, New York, for one year. Her health being somewhat impaired from close confinement, she returned to her home in Milwaukee for a year's rest and while there acted as demonstrator of pathology at the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons. For a number of years she has been connected with the Tenement House Commission of New York, and is doing much to improve their condition.

J. D. Madison, '94, graduated from the medical department of

Johns Hopkins university in '98. After his service as interne in the Johns Hopkins hospital he specialized in diseases of the nervous system, spending the years 1899-1902 as assistant physician to the Danvers Insane hospital. He is now professor of medicine in the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons, Milwaukee.

B. R. Shrady, another member of the class of '94, graduated from the Detroit College of Medicine in '96. He is now professor of clinical laryngology in that institution and has a well deserved reputation in affections of the throat and lungs.

J. M. Beffel, of the class of '95, graduated from the Northwestern Medical college in '98. He was director of the pathological laboratory of that institution for the years 1898 and 1899. In 1900 he was appointed professor of pathology at the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons, Milwaukee. For a number of years he served as a member of the board of visitors of the university; he has also served on the state board of medical examiners. Dr. Beffel has taken an active interest in politics and was a candidate for mayor at the last election in Milwaukee.

J. A. Luetscher, another member of the class of '95, graduated from the medical department of Johns Hopkins university in '99. He is at present instructor in medicine in that institution and

assistant physician at the Johns Hopkins hospital.

H. S. Steensland, also of the class of '95, graduated from the medical department of Johns Hopkins university in '99. After serving as pathological house officer at the City hospital, Boston, Mass., he went to Syracuse university, where he holds the position of professor of pathology and director of the pathological laboratory.

A. H. Van Vleet, of the class of '95, after his graduation went to Leipzig and studied with Leuckart. He received his Ph.D. from Leipzig in '97. He is now professor of biology at Oklahoma and director of the Oklahoma Geological and Natural History Survey.

The class of '96 furnished one man who is a recognized authority as a pathologist. Charles H. Bunting after his graduation held for one year a fellowship in this university. He then went to the medical department of the Johns Hopkins university from which he graduated in '01. After holding minor positions in Johns Hopkins and at the University of Pennsylvania, he was appointed professor of pathology at the University of Virginia where he remained two years. He is now professor of pathology in this university. Dr. Bunting has contributed numerous papers on various subjects to the literature of pathology. Special mention may be made of his



work on the blood. Dr. Bunting received his training under Osler, Flexner and Welch; names familiar to most of the readers of this article. It is not surprising that one who has had so careful a training should be recognized as a leading authority, especially as he made the most of the opportunities that came to him. The class of '96 may well be proud of him.

R. F. Hastreiter, of the class of '97, received his M. D. from the medical department of Johns Hopkins university in '01. After serving as resident house officer at the Johns Hopkins hospital for one year, he was appointed instructor in anatomy at the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons, Milwaukee. To the regret of his many friends he developed a lung trouble which compelled him to resign his position in 1904. He is now practicing medicine in Los Angeles, Cal.

D. J. Davis, of the class of '98, received his M. D. from Rush Medical college in '03 and his Ph. D. from the University of Chicago in '05. He served as interne at the Presbyterian hospital, Chicago, and has held a fellowship in pathology in Rush Medical college. At present he is in charge of research work in the Memorial Institute for Infectious Diseases, pathologist to the Presbyterian and St. Joseph's hospitals and is instructor in pathology in Rush Medical college.

Probably Arthur W. Meyer, of the class of '98, has had as remarkable a career as has fallen to the lot of any alumnus who has studied medicine. During Dr. Meyer's senior year he frequently talked with me regarding his future studies and I always placed before him the necessity of choosing the best teachers. Financial complications prevented his going on immediately with his medical studies. He once said to me "I can go to one of the cheaper schools at once, but if I go to one of the better schools I shall have to wait." He waited and the result justified the delay. After graduating from Wisconsin he taught at St. John's Military academy for three years; he then entered the medical department of Johns Hopkins university and graduated there in '05. Dr. Meyer then served as assistant and instructor in anatomy in the medical department of Johns Hopkins university until 1907, when he was appointed assistant professor of anatomy at the University of Minnesota. Before his first year of service was completed at Minnesota he was elected professor of anatomy at Northwestern Medical school. Failure on the part of Northwestern to keep certain of its promises caused him to resign at the end of a year and he accepted a position that had been offered him at Stanford university. That he should attain a full professorship in three years after



graduation, and receive one of the most liberal salaries of any professor of anatomy in the West, speaks volumes for his ability. Prof. Meyer is an accomplished musician and during his residence in Baltimore he acted as musical critic for a number of papers.

Another member of the class of '98, Dr. H. W. Ochsner, did not live to fulfill the great things predicted for him. In *THE WISCONSIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE* for March, 1910, I have given a short sketch of what he accomplished.

Those who were students in the university from '95-'99 will recall with pleasant memory bright, cheery Frank H. Watson. He always had a smile for every one; even for his professors who he learned were, after all, his friends and not (an error many students fall into) his natural enemies. Dr. Watson graduated from the medical department of the Johns Hopkins university in '03. During his student days at Johns Hopkins he became as popular as at Wisconsin. After graduating from Hopkins he served one year in the Johns Hopkins hospital and then went to New Orleans where he became chief of the medical clinic and instructor in clinical medicine in the Tulane Medical school. During the epidemic of yellow fever in New Orleans he did valiant service. Dr. Watson, early in his career, developed a lung affection which terminated fatally in 1909.

Gustav F. Ruediger, of the class of "naughty-naught" was, like many others in that class, a hard student. He received his M. D. from Rush Medical college in '03 and his Ph.D. from the University of Chicago in '07. He was an associate in the Memorial Institute of Infectious Diseases, Chicago, for the years 1903-1906. He is now professor of pathology and bacteriology at North Dakota and director of the state public health laboratory.

A. H. Curtis, "Art Curtis," of football fame, was just as good a student as he was football player and the class of '02 may well feel proud that he is one of their number. Those who say a man cannot be an athlete and a student at the same time do not know of Curtis and his record. The grade of his scholarship is shown by his Phi Beta Kappa key. During the three years Curtis was working with me he never missed a lecture or laboratory period when the team was in the city. He received his medical degree from Rush Medical college. He has served as interne in Cook County hospital, Chicago, and has studied at Vienna and other medical centers in Europe. He is at present connected with Northwestern Medical school, Chicago.

H. F. Helmholz, another member of the class of '02, graduated from the medical department of Johns Hopkins university in '06. The following year he was fellow

in pathology at the same institution. At the end of his service he went abroad and took graduate work in Berlin, Breslau and Vienna. He is associate professor of pediatrics at Rush Medical college and medical director of the Infant Welfare society of Chicago.

The class of '03 contributed two men to medicine who have made a brilliant record and are destined for still better things. P. W. Clough and J. G. Heuer graduated from the medical department of Johns Hopkins university in '07, taking first and third place in their class. This is not the first time Wisconsin has headed the class at Johns Hopkins, but it is the first time two have stood so close together. Since taking their medical degree both Dr. Clough and Dr. Heuer have been connected with Johns Hopkins university; Clough on the medical side and Heuer on the surgical side. Last year Dr. Clough spent some months in Berlin doing graduate work. Dr. Heuer is one of the pioneer operators in certain diseases of the brain and spinal cord. Both have contributed several papers to medical publications of scientific value.

W. E. Grove, of the class of '04, graduated from the medical de-

partment of Johns Hopkins university in '08, and was immediately appointed instructor in pharmacology at Wisconsin. After one year's service he resigned his position to accept the more enumerative position of resident physician at the Clifton Springs sanitarium, Clifton Springs, N. Y.

Although W. E. Schreiber, of the class of '04, did not complete his medical studies he is doing good work in building up healthy bodies. After graduating from Wisconsin he became connected with the physical department of Pratt institute, Brooklyn, N. Y. He is at present time physical director at Oklahoma.

With the graduation of the class of '04 my direct responsibility for students going into medicine ended. I regret that I cannot mention by name that large number of graduates who are making a success of medicine as a profession. They are scattered from the Atlantic on the East to the Pacific on the West; from the Canadian boundary on the North to the Gulf on the South. Their number is constantly on the increase and Wisconsin is as constantly winning fresh laurels as an educational center.

# PURPOSE AND AIMS OF THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

By DR. C. R. BARDEEN

Dean of the Medical School



THE aims of the medical school as set forth in its announcements since its establishment are as follows:

1. To encourage a thorough preliminary medical education and to offer adequate facilities for a thorough preparation for clinical work.
2. To aid physicians and others in the state in keeping up with the rapid advances in the application of science to medicine.
3. To promote the development of preventive medicine and hygiene.
4. To stimulate research in the sciences upon which modern medicine is based.

The first of these aims, the adequate grounding of the medical student in the sciences upon which modern medicine is based, first in the more general sciences of biology, chemistry and physics, then in the specialized sciences of anatomy, physiology, bacteriology, pathology, pharmacology and toxicology, and finally in the applied sciences of physical and clinical diagnosis, is but a natural development of the scientific growth of the university during the past third of a century. Wisconsin students intending to study medicine became accus-

tomed to electing certain science courses so that an informal pre-medical course gradually became established. Students who took this course and afterwards studied medicine as a rule stood high in their classes in the medical school, and the Wisconsin pre-medical course acquired in consequence in the leading medical schools the reputation of being in the front rank. In many medical schools students from the pre-medical course at Wisconsin were granted a year's advanced standing. While the better medical schools admitted to advanced standing merely students who really deserve it, like the Wisconsin students, other medical schools were less careful in this matter so that state boards of medical examiners were led to adopt rules requiring that candidates for license to practice medicine must have been enrolled at least four years in one or more recognized medical schools. Wisconsin students could no longer be admitted to the advanced standing they deserved unless registered at Wisconsin as medical students. By the creation of a few new scientific departments and the incorporation of the scientific departments in which "premedical" work had long



been offered it was possible to organize a medical school which would offer adequate instruction in the first two years of the medical course as given in the leading medical schools. Authority to do this was granted by the state legislature in 1907. In 1907-8 the first year of the medical curriculum was offered, in 1908-9 both the first and second years. Students were allowed to elect one year of the medical course toward the B. A. degree in the college of letters and science and two years toward the B. S. degree. At least two years of college work including biology, physics, chemistry, modern languages and Latin if not already taken in the high school, were made specific requirements for matriculation in the medical school. Students who have taken two years of medical work here have readily been granted advanced standing in schools such as Harvard, Columbia, Pennsylvania and the Johns Hopkins in the East and Rush and Northwestern in the Middle West. The reputation already gained for premedical work at Wisconsin has been maintained for its work in the medical sciences. The school has been given high rank in the report of the Carnegie Foundation on medical education in this country.

The second aim of the school, the diffusion in the state of knowledge concerning the appli-

cation of science to medicine has been thus far developed merely informally but it is hoped that in the near future with the co-operation of the extension division more may be done along this line. In this connection we welcome the suggestion of Dr. Gorst, superintendent of the Mendota Hospital, who in his last report to the state board of control points out the value of a professor of psychiatry at the university who would give instruction in neuropathology to those who have the care of the insane of the state; would look after the scientific work in the hospitals for the insane and would study the causes, conditions and the possibility of the prevention of insanity in the state.

The third aim of the school, the promotion of the development of preventive medicine and hygiene has been carried out through co-operation with the state hygienic laboratory in its invaluable work and with the extension division of the university and the state anti-tuberculosis association in the campaign against tuberculosis. Plans are now being made for the establishment of courses for training men for public health work and for the further development of those already engaged in this work. People are beginning to realize that specially trained public health officers are absolutely essential for the proper protection of the commu-



nity against disease. The university must be prepared to offer adequate training for this work.

At the university itself since the organization of the medical school marked steps in advance have been taken in the direction of preventive medicine and hygiene. Of these the most significant has been the establishment of a department of clinical medicine the chief duty of which is the supervision of the care of the health of the students. The work of this department is described elsewhere in this number of the magazine. We believe it to be a distinct contribution toward the development of public medicine in specially crowded communities with a shifting population of which a university like Wisconsin offers so striking an illustration. The general hygienic conditions at the university are under the supervision of a committee composed of the medical adviser, the director of physical training and the professor of bacteriology and hygiene. It is hoped that the university students as a whole and especially those students who are to become teachers will be led more and more to appreciate the value of preventive medicine and hygiene and to aid in the development of the public demand for improved hygienic conditions.

For the carrying out of the three aims above outlined, the training of students in medicinal

science, the transmission of scientific knowledge to those engaged in the practice of medicine, and the development of preventive medicine and hygiene, active centers of scientific research are essential. The fourth aim of the medical school, to stimulate research in the science upon which modern medicine is based, is therefore one of the most important. In each of the departments of the medical school scientific work is actively carried on. Some of the results of this work have already been widely adopted in medical practice. Other results, while of less immediate practical importance thus far, have added to the sum of scientific knowledge on which medical progress is based.

A question frequently asked is one concerning the extension of the scope of the medical school so as to include the clinical work for which our students must now go elsewhere. This clinical work in the four year course as now generally established in this country covers the last two years of the medical curriculum. Some schools are contemplating adding to these a third year to be spent in laboratories or hospitals. To give the clinical work, adequately well endowed hospitals with large numbers of charity patients are essential. These facilities do not now exist in Madison. Such clinical facilities as Milwaukee possesses are divided between the

two medical schools now established there. So long as our students can get better clinical advantages at large medical centers than we can hope to offer them

the medical school should not undertake the clinical half of the course. Wisconsin must have in the essentials at least as good as the best or nothing.

## THE HYGIENIC LABORATORY

By DR. M. P. RAVENEL

Director of the Hygienic Laboratory



THE work of the Hygienic Laboratory at the University of Wisconsin in its broader aspect is essentially preventive medicine. The true end of such a laboratory is to prevent the spread of contagious diseases and, as far as the present knowledge of the causes of such diseases goes, the laboratory at Wisconsin is fulfilling these ends. The laboratory stands always ready to aid health officers, physicians and veterinarians throughout the state in every way possible.

The chief functions which such a laboratory can exercise are:

First, the examination of specimens from contagious disease for the purpose of making an early and positive diagnosis.

Second, the examination of water supplies and sewage systems.

Third, the giving of expert advice in regard to isolation, disinfection and disposal of wastes, etc.

Fourth, the undertaking of special investigations of outbreaks of diseases of doubtful origin.

At the last legislature funds were asked for sufficient to put all of these different departments on a sure footing, but a little more than a third of what was asked for was obtained. Consequently, the departments are not as complete as could be wished. However, at the present time the laboratory does the following work:

The examination of sputum for tubercle bacilli from suspected cases of tuberculosis.

The examination of cultures and swabs from suspected diphtheria.

The examination of blood from suspected typhoid patients for the Widal reaction.

The examination of urethral pus from suspected cases of gonorrhea for gonococci.

The examination of the central nervous system of animals in suspected rabies.

The chemical and bacteriological examination of water for its general fitness for drinking purposes.

The examination of specimens from suspected cases of anthrax, glanders, and actinomycosis.

It would be hard to select from this list the points which are most important.

**TUBERCULOSIS.**—As tuberculosis is the most widespread disease destroying upwards of 2500 people in the state each year, the examination of sputum for tubercle bacilli may be discussed first. The laboratory supplies free of charge



DR. M. P. RAVENEL

mailing cases complying with the post office regulations, containing a vial in which is some carbolic acid solution and full directions for the collection of sputum. This is sent in and examined within a few hours and a report made by mail or telegraph as the physician requests. Accompanying each posi-

tive report is a folder containing simple rules which the consumptive should follow.

**DIPHTHERIA.**—Diphtheria is a widespread disease and before the advent of the anti-toxine had a mortality averaging more than forty per cent. An early diagnosis is most important. The laboratory furnishes sterile swabs contained in glass tubes which are sent out to health officers and physicians so that they can keep them constantly on hand. The swab is rubbed gently on the throat of the patient and sent by mail to the laboratory. Within twelve hours usually a positive diagnosis whether or not the case is diphtheria can be obtained and this report is sent to physicians by mail or telegraph according to the request. Further cultures are made when convalescence is established and on the report from these cultures the patient is released from quarantine. Convalescent children may carry the still virulent germ in their throat and spread the disease to other children if allowed to mingle with them too early.

**TYPHOID FEVER.**—Typhoid fever is a disease very difficult to diagnose during the first week. Bacteriology has supplied a certain and fairly early method of diagnosis in what is known as the Widal reaction. The laboratory supplies outfits with directions for collecting blood. A single drop of blood placed on a piece of parch-



ment paper is sent by mail to the laboratory and within one hour a diagnosis can be made from this drop of blood. There are annually about 3200 cases of typhoid fever in the state of Wisconsin and each case acts as a focus of infection for other persons. It is of the utmost importance to disinfect the discharges of typhoid fever patients. Consequently, a positive diagnosis is of the utmost importance.

**HYDROPHOBIA.**—There is no disease which excites more terror in the average mind than hydrophobia. The disease is one of the most horrible known to medical science and its horror is enhanced by an unreasoning terror and lack of knowledge of the method of spread and the real symptoms of the disease in dogs. Formerly it required from two to three weeks to make a positive diagnosis. We can now complete this examination within twenty-four hours and oftentimes more rapidly than this. The laboratory examines for physicians and veterinarians the brains of animals suspected of having had this disease. If the dog has bitten anyone and is shown by laboratory examination to have been rabid advice is given to the patient in regard to treatment. The last legislature failed to give money to establish a Pasteur institute for the preventive treatment of rabies, but the demand seemed so urgent that in conjunction with the state board

of health a Pasteur institute was established in connection with the Hygienic Laboratory. This institute is just one year old, and has been the means of affording protection already to 118 patients in the State of Wisconsin. Many more have applied, but after a careful examination of the circumstances the director of the laboratory and the secretary of the state board of health have sent these people to their home, comforted and not subjected to the expense and worry of treatment. Formerly Chicago was the nearest place where this treatment could be obtained. It was here administered by private parties and the purse very heavily drawn on. We have been obliged to charge at the State Hygienic Laboratory a small fee which practically only covers the actual expenses to the laboratory, but it is hoped that the next legislature will provide funds so that this treatment may be given to all residents of the state free of charge.

**ANTHRAX, GLANDERS, ETC.**—Among the diseases of the lower animals are several which spread to man, producing almost invariably fatal disease. Prominent among these are anthrax and glanders. The laboratory makes these examinations free of charge for all physicians and veterinarians of the state.

**WATER.**—One of the most important matters to any community is a pure water supply. The labora-



tory sends out to health officers cases containing sterile bottles for the collection of samples. These cases are lined with galvanized iron and made into compartments with the object of containing ice. Both chemical and bacteriological analyses are made and opinion expressed as to the drinking qualities of the water. The laboratory is also ready at all times where the occasion seems to demand to send out an expert for the examination of water supplies and to give suggestions for its improvement.

During the past year the water supplies of those cities fronting on Lake Michigan have been carefully studied and it is planned as rapidly as possible to make a

study of the water supply and sewer systems of all the cities of the state. These examinations are made free of charge. Several cities in the state which are unable to support laboratories of their own send samples of water at regular intervals to the laboratory for examination. For these a uniform charge is made, the money being paid into the treasury of the university and applied to the extension of the work of the laboratory.

During the past two years the work of the laboratory has increased tremendously and it is now furnishing assistance to 336 cities and 709 physicians in the state.

## CARE OF STUDENT HEALTH

BY DR. JOSEPH S. EVANS

Medical Adviser



COINCIDENT with the increasing condensation of the population in crowded communities which is so marked a feature of the present civilization, there has arisen a greater need and a more insistent public demand for public hygiene. Of the various subdivisions of public hygiene, school hygiene is one of the most important as well as one of the most difficult. On the one hand it is evident that

the hygienic conditions of our schools should be such as to promote the health of the body; otherwise the development of mental and moral efficiency, for which the schools are primarily designed, will seriously suffer. The constitutional peculiarities of students, therefore, must be carefully studied in order that the routine of study may not produce serious physical damage or that study may not become ineffective because of remedial physical defects. On the other hand the

congestion in school rooms facilitates the rapid spread of infectious and contagious diseases, while the broad district over which the homes of the people are scattered make it possible for diseases to become widespread.

In the more progressive of the larger cities of this country physicians and nurses are employed by the municipality to look after the health of the pupils in the public schools. The results obtained have been so convincing that this movement is certain to spread to the smaller cities and in a modified form probably to district and village schools. It is the purpose of the school physician to examine the pupils and to teach them, while yet in the early formation age, the general rules of hygiene and if they need corrective treatment to see that they get it through the family physician, if the family can afford one, or at public expense if this is not the case.

At colleges and universities we meet much the same general hygienic problems that confront us in the common schools but with certain added difficulties. In addition to the congestion of the school room which facilitates the spread of infectious and contagious diseases, the students are most of them crowded in boarding houses or dormitories so as to increase the danger of the spread of such diseases. In place of the watchful care of parents which does so much to guard the health of the students in

the common schools, we have the more or less careless and irresponsible attitude which marks the average student who has left the parental nest but has yet learned the power of independent flight. This attitude is apt to lead the student into ways of recreation detrimental to the health and to neglect proper attention to symptoms of ill health when they appear. Furthermore, at home the student probably knows well his family physician, has confidence in him and can go to him for advice as well as treatment. In college, at least during the first year or two, he cannot well determine to whom to go and far too frequently fails to consult a physician as early as he should. This fact applies to young women even more than to young men. The economic conditions which confront the large number of students who earn their way through college wholly or in part likewise tend to keep them from consulting physicians as freely as they should.

At most colleges and universities some provision is therefore made for lectures on hygiene, for physical examinations and physical training and frequently for medical advice and care. In many institutions this work all comes under the department of physical training, the medical training being auxiliary to the promotion of physical exercise. In universities with complete medical departments members of the medical faculty are usually called upon upon more or

less informally for medical attention and advice. This is usually given freely to students who cannot afford to pay, and at some institutions as at the Universities of Pennsylvania and Virginia, as a matter of courtesy to all students. When the medical school has a hospital for its own students are usually cared for there at a nominal charge. Some institutions maintain a student infirmary toward the support of which each student pays a fixed sum per year for which he is entitled to a certain amount of hospital care. At Princeton the charge is seven dollars per year; at Harvard four dollars, which entitles the student to two weeks' care in the infirmary and needy students to free medical attention. At California the charge is five dollars per year; this entitles the student to free medical service at the infirmary but not to surgical operations.

At Wisconsin the plan adopted differs in many respects from that prevailing elsewhere, in that the medical advice or treatment which is given individual students is made subsidiary to a general scheme of study of student health and the factors tending to promote or impair it. Prevention of disease and the promotion of health are the fundamental aims. A department of clinical medicine has been organized, the chief purpose of which is supervision of the care of student health from the medical standpoint. The care of student health from the stand-

point of exercise is under the supervision of the department of physical training. The chairmen of the departments, together with the chairmen of the department of bacteriology and hygiene constitute a committee to look after the university buildings and student quarters from the standpoint of health and at the same time to promote cooperation between the different departments in the promotion of public and private hygiene at the university.

It is concerning the department of clinical medicine that I desire to speak more specifically here.

This department was organized so as to begin work in the second semester of the year 1909-10. The Cornelius home next to the administration building on State street was fitted up for the department and was provided with waiting rooms, offices, laboratory, rooms for the resident attendant, etc. Regular office hours for consulting were fixed at from two to four P. M. and arrangements were made for consultation by appointment at other hours. The medical adviser was provided with a trained laboratory assistant and later with an office assistant. From the start the new department proved to be popular with the students and the office soon came to be crowded mornings as well as afternoons with students seeking medical advice or attention. For the year 1910-11 the staff has been considerably en-



larged. Dr. Helen Dobson, who has been in charge of the corrective work at the women's gymnasium, was transferred to the department of clinical medicine as was also the nurse in residence at Chadbourne Hall, to aid in looking after the health of the young women. Dr. Robert Van Valzah and a visiting nurse for men were likewise added to the department and the services of a local physician, Dr. Harry Kay, were secured for aid in making the medical examinations required of all freshmen. Even with the enlarged corps of workers it has been difficult to meet the demands made upon the department.

During the first six weeks of the fall semester Dr. Dobson, at the women's gymnasium, and Dr. Van Valzah, assisted by Dr. Kay and in conjunction with Dr. Elsom of the department of physical training at the men's gymnasium, made careful medical and physical examinations of all freshmen and of many upperclassmen. Owing to the increased staff this work, which for some years has been conducted by the department of physical training, could be more quickly and thoroughly done than heretofore. Careful records of the examinations were made, a staff of student assistants being employed for this purpose. These records will serve as a basis for following the health of the student throughout the college course. For the

short course agricultural students physical examinations are made by Dr. Elsom of the department of physical training, students needing special medical attention being referred to the department of clinical medicine.

While the medical examinations of freshmen were going on the demands upon the office were rapidly increasing so that at the conclusion of the examinations it was a relief to have the services there of Dr. Van Valzah and Dr. Dobson, but even with their help it has been impossible at times to give as prompt attention to students seeking medical advice as we should like to give. For each student seeking medical advice a history of the case is made out on a card and filed for reference. We already have a file record of the general condition and the special trouble for which advice was sought for over three thousand students. These records will offer valuable data for the study of the various factors which cause disturbance of health among the students.

Of the students seeking medical advice about half come because of various constitutional disturbances of a more or less chronic character. It is believed that comparatively few of these students would have consulted a physician if the new department had not been established. Yet most of them needed advice and have subsequently given evidence

of being benefitted, not only in their general health but in their efficiency in mental and physical activities. Not a few of these students were found to be unfit to carry on the strenuous life at the university, and after consultation with the family physician, parents and deans of their respective departments, withdrawn before they had injured their health beyond repair and thereby wasted the best years of their lives. Others were found to be unable to carry the full amount of work and were given permission by the faculty to elect studies compatible with health. Such students are asked to report at the office at regular intervals so that they can be studied and advised.

From ten to fifteen per cent of those seeking advice suffer from more or less contagious diseases such as diphtheria, measles, tonsillitis, chicken pox, typhoid fever, tuberculosis, vincent's angina and certain skin diseases. These students are visited at their rooms one or more times. If the condition turns out to be serious and they demand prolonged medical treatment the patient is asked to choose some local physician to take care of him or the family physician is asked to make this choice. So far as possible precautions are taken to effect such isolation of the patients as will prevent the disease spreading widely among their fellow stu-

dents. This is certainly one of the most important features of the work of the office.

Nearly a quarter of the students seeking advice suffer from infectious diseases not under ordinary circumstances readily transmitted to others, including bronchitis, pleurisy, appendicitis and the like. These students, if they demand prolonged care or surgical treatment, are likewise asked to call a local physician. Not infrequently they are sent home to be under the care of their family physician.

The rest of those seeking advice suffer from various accidents such as contusions, burns, sprains, wounds, fractures and dislocations. For the most part these are emergency cases and are treated by the office force.

No medicines are given out at the office, but prescriptions are written which the students have filled at the drug stores.

The work of the office has involved rather more actual treatment of disease than was contemplated when it was established. It was hoped to make the department a sort of clearing house to which any physician having the care of a sick student would report promptly. In this way a careful record might be kept of student illness without personal responsibility for the care of individuals. This scheme did not, however, prove practical, most of the local physicians find-

ing it inconvenient or inadvisable to report cases as suggested. For this reason it became apparent that if this department was to keep a careful record of student illness it would be necessary to see all sick students reporting to the office and then after making the diagnosis to refer such students as needed prolonged medical care to some local physician, when possible, of the student's own choosing. By taking charge of the case at least during the early stages of the disease the department has encouraged the students to report cases of illness promptly and therefore has been able to obtain an intelligent comprehension of the amount of illness among the students, the nature of the illness, and to some extent its causes.

The state law requires the prompt reporting of the more severe contagious diseases to the local health officer. In most cities an isolation hospital is maintained for the care of cases of small pox, diphtheria and scarlet fever while some isolation in the home is attempted in cases of measles, whooping cough, chicken pox and mumps. As a rule no special attempt is made to isolate cases of ordinary sore throat, grippe, colds and similar diseases of a more or less contagious nature. In a university community where the students are crowded not only in the class room, but at the rooming and boarding houses, isolation of

patients suffering from contagious diseases not received at the city isolation hospital is difficult. The greater the number of such cases the greater becomes this difficulty and the greater the consequent danger of widespread sickness among the students. For this reason it is essential that the department learn of contagious and infectious diseases as soon as they arise so that steps may be taken to isolate them so far as practicable and thus prevent their spread. A student infirmary to which cases of this kind could be sent is imperatively needed in order to make this work effective. While those suffering from the more severe contagious diseases can be sent to the city isolation hospital and those needing surgical care and treatment for diseases like typhoid and pneumonia can be taken care of at the city hospital, we have at present no adequate means of isolating and caring for the less severe diseases of a more or less contagious nature, which, after all, affect the greater number of students.

While the great majority of the students have learned to understand that the primary aims of the department are along the lines of preventive medicine and have given it a hearty cooperation without which success would be impossible, there has in some quarters been a misunderstanding concerning these aims. The misunderstanding is due apparently



to the fact that the incidental fees of the students were increased a dollar a semester at the time of the establishment of the office of the medical adviser. Some therefore assumed that each student was charged a dollar each semester, and that this charge entitled him to at least a dollar's worth of medical treatment. While the expenses of this office are a proper charge against the funds raised from the incidental fees of the students, the student is not entitled to think that he has been charged a dollar for medical attendance. As a matter of fact those students are benefitted the most from the office who are kept from needing its services through its efforts in the line of preventive medicine. While the best of attention and advice should be given those who need it the main aim of the office is to bring out conditions which will make this number as small as possible.

While it is hoped that through the work of the department the general health and consequently effectiveness of the students while in college may be increased, it is also hoped that the students will come to realize more and more the value of sensible personal and public hygiene and the need of broad public preventive medicine in which not only health officers, but every citizen will play his part. It is furthermore thought that the habit of promptly reporting in case of illness to trained physicians will lead the student on graduation to understand the

importance of seeking medical attendance promptly; for after all the conservation of health is an economic problem. The loss of time and expense incurred during illness means much to the present and future life of each individual, and especially the student. Many a promising career has been ruined by illness that might have been prevented, and therefore any steps taken to protect the individual are not only justifiable but should be obligatory. Just as important as the prevention of actual disease is the care and direction of the life of those individuals who suffer from the effect of past diseases. To increase the efficiency of the defective student is the work and highly important duty of the hygienist, for the old belief in the survival of the fittest is fortunately becoming a thing of the past.

The medical profession could do far more effective work in many cases if medical attention were more promptly sought.

What the department may accomplish in this field of investigation the future only can determine. There seems, however, to be a splendid opportunity offered here in a direction different from that offered in large hospitals in which the greatest amount of scientific clinical study has hitherto been made, and results should be obtained which will aid us greatly in perfecting not only our great educational system, but our ideas of life.

# WISCONSIN AND MEDICAL EDUCATION

## A SYMPOSIUM

NOTE—Some twenty-five alumni in medicine were asked to contribute their views in answer to the question "What can the University of Wisconsin do for Medical Education?" Following are the replies received.

DR. JOHN M. DODSON, '80



WHAT can the University of Wisconsin do for medical education? Support investigation along medical lines. Research in medicine presents as large possibilities of service to the state in promoting the health, wealth and happiness of its people, as does research in agriculture.

Have every student engage, in some degree, in investigation as an essential part of his training. Research under competent direction is the most effective pedagogic method. The mere collection by a student of data for the use of some other investigator is not research in this sense of the word.

Continue to present the medical subjects, now taught in the university, as branches of general science and not as mere appendages of medicine. Every medical practitioner should have

such a broad, comprehensive knowledge of anatomy, physiology, chemistry, bacteriology, etc., as will enable him to keep pace with their progress from year to year, and to apply their advances to the study and treatment of disease.

Maintain the present minimum entrance requirement (two years of college work), and advance it to three years as soon as that may seem wise. Meanwhile let every student understand that the preparation thus afforded is not the ideal but only the absolute minimum. Every student who can secure a bachelor's degree by the time he is 23 should do so before entering the medical school, and his college course should be largely in the humanities,—not exclusively scientific. The physician's possibilities of usefulness to the community are largely conditioned on the breadth of his culture and training.

DR. T. L. HARRINGTON, '90

The University of Wisconsin can do much for medical education by laying the foundation in the college of science broad and

deep. It has done much in the past in this line, and with the increased growth of the university and the added facilities for thor-

ough teaching, it is reasonable to expect that it can do even more in the future. In the medical department of the university much can be done for medical education, not only by thorough instruction in the studies covering the first two years of the course, but also by instilling into the mind and heart of every student high ideals of the true physician. I am of the opinion that an aid

to this end would be a thorough course in the history of medicine. Few physicians learn anything of the history of medicine till after their medical course is completed. It is quite evident that the time that the mind of any individual will be most strongly impressed with the labors and sacrifices of the great leaders in medicine, is during the formative period.

#### DR. EDWARD H. OCHSNER, '91

The purpose of a medical school should be to prepare its graduates to be either:

1st. Thoroughly competent, practical, general practitioners, or

2nd. Sanatarians and public and personal hygienists, or \*

3rd Scientific investigators, or

4th. Medical specialists.

As probably no school can hope to excel in all these fields, it

would seem reasonable for each school to make an effort to excel in at least two, and as the first two are today the most neglected and require the greatest number of the new members, the University of Wisconsin should, I believe, devote itself more especially to educating students along these two lines and in doing this it should give as much wheat and as little chaff as possible.

#### DR. C. H. BUNTING, '96

For more than twenty years it has been possible for a student to obtain at the university a pre-medical training unexcelled if not unequalled by that obtainable at any other institution in the country. At present in addition to such training the student may complete two years of the medical work in courses which aim at the same high standard of excel-

lence. Even though the university may not have the opportunity of giving a complete medical course on this basis, the continued success of our graduates in their profession will be an adequate demonstration of the value, or of the necessity even, of a thorough scientific foundation for the practitioner of medicine.



## DR G. P. KATZENSTEIN, '96

Much is being accomplished in raising the standard of medical education. Much more remains to be done. The University of Wisconsin can aid in this by requiring of her students a thorough preliminary college educa-

tion; a foundation not only in the sciences but also in the arts, in order that the graduate in medicine may be a well rounded intellectual being, not merely a scientific automaton.

## DR. ARTHUR CURTIS, '02

A state university exists essentially for the purpose of fitting men in the best possible manner for the duties of citizenship. In so doing there should be a constant attempt to elevate the standard without losing sight of the practical features which form the nucleus of a good education. The best practical medical men of today, and of the future, are those who combine research work with the careful clinical study of patients. It is my opinion that

the medical department of the University of Wisconsin can accomplish inestimable good if it stimulates its students along lines of research both in the laboratory and in original study associated with bedside problems, with the object in view of producing men who think and who do things because there is a reason for so doing, not doctors who feed pills and pellets because told to do so by their college professors.



OLD CUT OF THE UNIVERSITY

The picture of the University of Wisconsin shown above is undoubtedly one of the earliest ever made. It was taken from a deed executed by the Regents of the University on January 5, 1855.

# THE UNIVERSITY BAND

By H. L. WITTWER, '11



THE University Band, although head of the Wisconsin corps of cadets, furnishing drill and parade music, has won an enviable reputation on the concert stage within the last few years. It has a membership of fifty-two and ranks as one of the foremost college bands in the country. A university celebration, athletic event, or even social function, is now incomplete without the Band, and in co-operation with the rooters it is instrumental in stirring up some real live college spirit.

The nature of the work done by the band can be seen from the program rendered last December 14 at the gymnasium. The program comprised such selections as the Peer Gynt Suite by Grieg, the Wilhelm Tell Overture by Rossini, a Hungarian Dance by Brahms, and lighter selections by Berger, Sousa and Fall.

Captain C. A. Mann, '09, of Milwaukee, who has directed the band the last two years, is credited with the success of the organization. His musical talent, his experience in band work, and above all his popularity with the members, fit him well for the position.

Several innovations have been introduced into the band's work.

This year, under the management of Herman L. Wittwer, the band is offering a series of six concerts and two all-university hops. Never in the history of the organization has it undertaken such an extensive concert program. Every spring the band gives weekly free open-air concerts on the upper campus. These concerts are very popular. The entire student body assembles on the campus, about an hour before dusk, to listen to the band. L. A. Coerne, director of the school of music, has taken much interest in the band and through his efforts special arrangements have been made to allow any member to study under the instrumental instructors of the music school at half price. Consequently many of the members are putting in considerable of their extra time in studying their instruments. Most of the members are talented and well trained musicians, and some are artists fit to appear as soloists.

Plans are now being made for a concert tour between semesters. The cities most likely to be visited are Watertown, Oconomowoc, Waukesha, Milwaukee, Racine, Beloit and Janesville. Another trip will undoubtedly be taken in spring; the route is not yet arranged.



THE UNIVERSITY BAND



# SCHOLARSHIP AND ATHLETIC ELIGIBILITY

By C. H. BUNTING, '96

Professor of Pathology



If straws are an indication, the belief is wide spread amongst the alumni, that the faculty of the university has violent intentions toward intercollegiate athletics and has used unsportsman like methods of throttling them. In fact, the non-success of Wisconsin teams during the past few years has been laid by many alumni at the door of the faculty if I may put faith in the appeals that have come to me as an alumnus and member of the Athletic Council. I have been assailed by the statements that an athlete has to do much better work than a non-athlete to get the same class standing; that the general standards of scholarship of the university are maintained at so high a grade as witnessed by the fact (?) that 75 per cent of freshmen get conditions, that a first class football team at the university is an impossibility; that the Athletic Council is unfair in requiring a weighted average of 77 per cent for participation in athletics when our Conference rivals have no such rule; that the retention of the five game schedule was criminal and that the final act of perfidy was a deep laid plot to supplant the good old (or

rather new) American game of football by a sort of parlor game called Rugby.

I do not desire here to enter upon a general defense before the alumni. Some of the objections have already been answered. The faculty has granted the seven game schedule. Mr. Ehler in the last number of the magazine has stated the attitude of the administration toward Rugby. The charge of gross unfairness toward individual athletes in the classroom merits only silence until a specific instance can be cited. All teachers know the student who knows he ought to have had a better mark because he knew as much of the subject as A and besides, he "killed" the examination.

It is with scholarship in relation to athletic eligibility I wish to deal particularly. In view of widely current rumors and certain unauthorized and unofficial statements to the effect that approximately three-fourths of the student body are ineligible for athletics because of deficient scholarship, it seems wise to publish to the alumni some official figures now available for the first time, which should clear the atmosphere considerably.

At the request of Clarence J.

Hartley representing the Superior Alumni Association there has recently been prepared by the university statistician under the direction of Registrar W. D. Hiestand a classification of the male students of the university on the basis of their eligibility or non-eligibility to participate in inter-collegiate athletics. Mr. Hartley in acknowledging receipt of the statistics states that the Superior alumni have been so pleasantly surprised at the figures that he would like to suggest that they be published. Through the kindness of Mr. Hiestand I am able to present them here. The statistics give the present condition in the university, but as there has been no change in academic ranking since the opening of the fall session, those now on the eligible list could have presented themselves as candidates for the football team had they so desired.

The total number of men enrolled in the university for the present year excluding summer session and short course agricultural students is 2,748. For athletic purposes a high percentage of this number is immediately eliminated by the Conference rules exclusive of those concerning scholarship and professionalism. That is, in order to be on a team a man must be a bona fide undergraduate student, taking full work in a regular or special course and in residence in the college one year. The total number

eliminated by these rules is 1,430 or 52 per cent of the total. They are thrown out for the following reasons:

New students	1069
Students, other than new, in residence less than 1 year	47
Adult special students	61
Graduate students and stu- dents having a degree	253

Total	1430
-------	------

If, then, the scholarship of all students was above grade and if all men were of fitting physical development and were free from disease, there would be eligible 1,318 students or 48 per cent of the total number. As these rules apply to all Conference colleges, the percentage of eligible students in the others must be approximately the same, varied, of course, by such local conditions as the development of the graduate school, etc.

Unfortunately not all of these 1,318 men are clear of encumbrances in their academic relations. The Conference rule demands that a man shall not be "delinquent in any of his studies," usually interpreted to mean free from "conditions." The Athletic Council of Wisconsin has a rule, for which as previously said it has been much criticized, that in addition to freedom from conditions a man must have a weighted average of 77 on the semester's work previ-

ous to that in which he desires to play. In other words, an athlete's academic skirts must be clear, so clear that he may not come under the ban of the faculty rule that in order to be promoted or graduated a student must have an average of 77, a rule which has been in force for many years, at least since the late '70's.

These two rules as to scholarship remove from the otherwise eligible, 377 men or 28 per cent, leaving as a final eligible list, which includes of course many physically ineligible and possibly a few who are professionalized by reason of having competed for money prizes, 941 students. This is but 34.2 per cent of the total enrollment. It is true, then, that two-thirds of our students are ineligible—but it is not because of scholarship. The one year rule alone eliminates 40 per cent.

I regret that the statistics do not let us know how many of these 377 men are ineligible because of the "condition rule" and how many because of the "77 rule." I believe the number excluded by the latter rule to be small, basing my opinion somewhat upon a recent examination in conjunction with Dean E. A. Birge, of the cards of 200 of last year's freshmen class which showed that 35 per cent received one condition or more during the year. Further, Dean Birge concurs in the opinion as a result of his extended experience with de-

linquent students. The 77 rule should not work any great hardship on the athlete. While, perhaps, it is the exceptional man that can play football and maintain a high class standing, yet even the worse than the average student should be able to maintain his head above water during the season, and in the next semester, unless he attempts another intercollegiate sport, secure the required standing. The football player's eligibility depends upon his average for the spring semester, the baseball player's upon that of the fall semester. If the rule keeps the very poor scholar from indulging in both a fall and a spring sport, it perhaps does good. Further in that it is a "weighted" average that is required it should work less hardship. In making up a weighted average the standing of a 5/5 study counts five times that of a 1/5, and of the others in proportion. A poor student is usually efficient, in some one line at least, and under an elective system would naturally do his major work in that line, and should be able to accumulate sufficient credit to outweigh poor work in minor courses to which he is less adapted. Altogether, I believe the rule a good one and I think that anyone who does not believe that a boy should be "induced" to go to college because of his athletic prowess must admit that the student in college should not



indulge in intercollegiate sports unless he is a good enough scholar to maintain his class standing. Athletics and scholarship are not incompatible.

I feel that the official figures here given and the explanation of the Council rule should allay

the suspicions of the alumni that the scholarship screws are being put on too tightly or with malice toward the athlete, and further, that every alumnus should be gratified at the clean basis on which athletics are being conducted at the university.



ALONG UNIVERSITY DRIVE

## THE WISCONSIN ALUMNI CLUBS

### FORMER WISCONSIN STUDENTS HONOR PROFESSOR TURNER

ONE of the pleasantest of the social events at the December meeting of the American Historical association in Indianapolis was the Wisconsin dinner to Professor Frederick J. Turner, '84. Professor Carl R. Fish presided and introduced Professor L. M. Larson, Ph. D. '03, who presented Professor Turner with a bound volume of ten *Essays in American History* written by his former pupils at Wisconsin and dedicated to him on the occasion of his presidency of the association. The volume is edited by Professor G. S. Ford, '95, of the University of Illinois, who writes the dedicatory introduction. The contributors and their topics are as follows:

Some Activities of the Congregational Church West of the Mississippi. By L. K. Mathews, Wellesley College.

Oregon Pioneers and American Diplomacy. By Joseph Schafer, '94, University of Oregon.

Some Problems of the Northwest in 1779. By J. A. James, '88, Northwestern University.

Kansas. By C. L. Becker, '96, University of Kansas.

Federalism and the West. By H. C. Hockett, '03, Ohio State University.

Independent Parties in the Western States, 1873-1876. By S. J. Buck, '04, University of Illinois.

Virginia and the Presidential Succession, 1840-1844. By C. H. Ambler, graduate student in 1907, Randolph-Macon College.

The Southern Whigs, 1834-1854. By U. B. Phillips, formerly professor at the University of Wisconsin. Tulane University.

The Beginnings of Spanish-American Diplomacy. By W. S. Robertson, '99, University of Illinois.

Some Notes on the Study of South American History. By P. S. Reinsch, '92, University of Wisconsin.

The volume bears the imprint of Henry Holt & Co., New York, and may safely be said to represent a real contribution to the literature of American History.

Professor Turner accepted the volume in a brief response in which he modestly disclaimed a monopoly of the credit for having given the contributors all their training and love of scholarship, though such training of others in his chosen field was his chief object as a teacher of American History.

## BALTIMORE ALUMNI BANQUET

By ROLAND F. FISHER, '09

Dr. William Snow Miller, associate professor of anatomy, gave an interesting paper before the Johns Hopkins Historical club, December 12, 1910. He chose for his subject "The Eminent Philadelphian Anatomist Abraham Chovet." The following evening Dr. Miller was given a banquet at the Hotel Rennert by the Wisconsin Alumni of the Johns Hopkins Medical School. Those present were Drs. Joseph C. Bloodgood, '88, George Julius Heuer, '03, Paul Wiswall Clough, '03, Arthur Oscar Fisher, '05,

Messrs. Arthur Charles Kissling, '06, George Ives, '07, Warren Eugene Leaper, '08, Walter Gresham Sexton, '08, William Thomas De Sautelle, '08, Ernest George Grey, '08, Raymond Louis Schultz, '08, Harry Roswell Wahl, '08, and Roland F. Fisher, '09.

After the banquet a short business session was held and the following officers elected: President, Dr. Paul Wiswall Clough, '03; vice-president, Dr. Arthur Oscar Fisher, '05; secretary and treasurer, Roland F. Fisher, '09.

## BANQUET TO JUDGE D. F. SIMPSON, '91

By ASA G. BRIGGS, '85

The University of Wisconsin was honored at the last election in Minnesota by the election of Judge David F. Simpson, '91, of Minneapolis, and Judge P. E. Brown, of Luverne, Minnesota, to the Supreme Bench of this state.

On December 30, at the Radisson Hotel, Minneapolis, the alumni of the University of Wisconsin who are practicing law and residing in the Twin Cities gave a dinner to Judge Simpson. The following alumni joined in giving the banquet: United States Senator Moses E. Clapp, '73, Attorney General George T. Simpson, '91, Judges E. W. Helms, '83, Hudson, Wis.; Frank C. Brooks, '78, Minneapolis; Oscar Hallam,

'83, Olin B. Lewis, '84, George L. Bunn, '85, St. Paul; also C. W. Bunn, '74, general counsel for the Northern Pacific Railway Company; A. H. Bright, '74, general counsel for the "Soo" Line; H. B. Dike, general solicitor of the "Soo" Line; J. L. Erdall, '85, general attorney of the "Soo" Line; George A. Kingsley, '95, attorney for the "Soo" Line; N. M. Thygeson, '85, general counsel for the Twin City Rapid Transit Company and the St. Paul and Minneapolis City Railways; T. A. Polleys, '87, secretary of the C. St. P. M. & O. Railway Company; L. L. Brown, '84, Winona, Minn., general attorney for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company;



Asa G. Briggs, '85, attorney for the C. G. W. Railroad Company; Frank Larabee, '83, Harold Harris, '86, Norman Fetter, '89, W. H. Hallam, '86, A. E. McCartney, '80, F. A. Pike, '85, George H. Vernon, '86, Harvey O. Sargeant, '01, C. L. Allen, '85, Eau Claire Wis., W. S. Dwinnell, '86, F. M.

Hendrix, '77, J. A. Peterson, '84, and John T. Jones, '96.

There are in the above list nine old joint debaters, six judges, one United States senator, one attorney general and eight attorneys for railroads. The other attorneys all rank and stand high, as attorneys at law, in the community.

### CHICAGO ALUMNAE GATHER AT LUNCHEON

By JESSIE M. SHEPHERD, '95

Fifty Wisconsin alumnae of Chicago gathered at a luncheon given at the Chicago Woman's club, Fine Arts building, on Saturday, January 14, and organized the "Association of the Chicago Alumnae of the University of Wisconsin" on a permanent basis. A constitution was adopted and it was voted that the present committee, through whose efforts the organization was made possible, should serve as the officers until the first annual meeting in May.

During the luncheon much enthusiasm was developed. The guests of honor were Miss Jane Addams of Hull House and Miss Abby S. Mayhew of the University of Wisconsin. Mrs. Charles Harding, '77, presided and toasts were responded to by Miss Jane Addams, Miss Abby S. Mayhew, Mrs. C. E. Vroman, '67, Miss

Helen Street, '76, Mrs. F. E. Chandler, '86, Mrs. Paul Bacon, '99, Mrs. Frank Wheelihan, '98, Miss Emma J. Ochsner, '00, Miss May Swain, '02, and Miss Elinor Stephens, '10.

The committee which is responsible for the success of the undertaking consists of the following ladies: Mrs. E. D. Sewall, '79, Mrs. William Healy, '87, Mrs. Frank Wheelihan, '98, Miss Emma J. Ochsner, '00, and Miss Mary Swain, '02.

Wisconsin alumnae living in or near Chicago will kindly send their names and addresses to Jessie M. Shepard, 514 East 34th St., Chicago, Ill., in order that communications may be sent them in regard to meetings, etc., of the Association of the Chicago Alumnae of the University of Wisconsin.

### WISCONSIN ALUMNI AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

By C. E. LAVIGNE, '96

Wisconsin has about seventy "grads" located in the District of Columbia, some established in business pursuits, some in the

service of Uncle Sam, some in the professions, and some as instructors in houses of learning. More than half of these take an

active part in maintaining the University of Wisconsin Association of Washington, organized a dozen years ago with the object of promoting the interests of the University of Wisconsin and of encouraging social intercourse among its alumni in the national capital.

During the past three years the association has been particularly alive and has succeeded in developing a healthy sentiment for Wisconsin spirit, good fellowship, and genuine Alma Materism. Banquets well attended, with prominent men in Congress and official life responding to toasts, a dinner at the University club for President Van Hise, '79, a dinner for Prof. Paul S. Reinsch, '92, a few dancing parties, and numerous rousing smokers are among the social happenings that have given opportunity for the good old "Rah" and 'varsity classics to be yelled and sung in old familiar fashion.

The year 1911 starts out auspiciously with the following officers in command, just chosen at the annual business meeting: President, George S. Wilson, '94; first vice-president, C. E. La Vigne, '96; second vice-president, J. D. Wolcott, '95; secretary-treasurer, E. S. Bradford; historian, James M. Priest; executive committee, T. L. Cole, '71; F. J. Katz, '05; F. B. Van Horn, '04; J. R. Stone, '99.

A happy feature last year was the selection of a down-town restaurant as a meeting place for members, where on Saturday of each week the "hungries" dropped in during the noon hour (12 to 1 o'clock) and found the company of other U. W. men at the tables for luncheon. Out-of-towns who happened in Washington on any Saturday also profited by this arrangement, easily locating their friends in that best hour of contentment and 'varsity fraternalism. The "luncheon faculty" will continue sessions during the winter season of 1911 at Bobbinger's, 512 Twelfth Street N. W. ALUMNI MAGAZINE readers contemplating a trip to Washington should make a note of the time and place. Visiting brethren heartily welcomed by the "dean."

Mrs. Theodore L. (Kate Dewey) Cole, '75, is in Paris for the year with her son, Felix, who is taking graduate work in literary criticism and philosophy at the Sorbonne and other schools there. He took his "degree with distinction" at Harvard this year and was one of the five members of that class, whose marks did not entitle them to membership, elected to P. B. K. T. L. Cole, '71, is a right bower in all affairs of the alumni association in Washington, one of the few charter members still enrolled.

*(To be concluded in March issue.)*

# PROGRESS OF THE UNIVERSITY

## REGENTS

### AUTHORIZE DORMITORIES.

Woman's dormitories, to be erected on the present site of President Van Hise's home and the John M. Olin property adjoining at a cost of \$100,000 were authorized by the regents. Architects will be instructed to draft plans at once.

The site will make an ideal location for the women's quarters. It is located on Langdon street adjoining the university campus, and extends in the rear to the shore of Lake Mendota. The location of the president's new home has not been decided.

### DEATH OF REGENT'S WIFE.

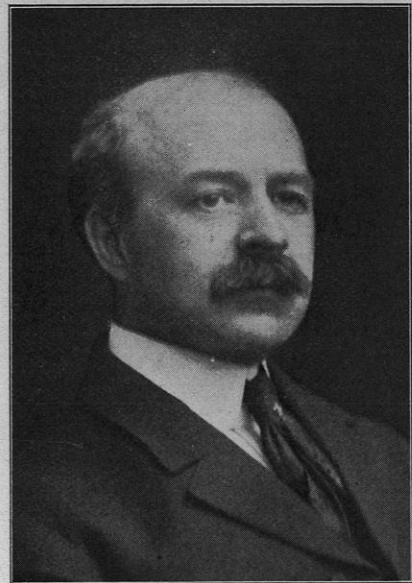
News has been received of the death of Mrs. James W. Martin of Gotham, Richland county, wife of a new regent of the university. Death occurred December 29 and burial was made on December 31. She had been ill for four or five years. Mr. Martin was appointed by Governor Davidson to the board of university regents early in December. He succeeded Enos Lloyd-Jones of Hillside.

### 'VARSITY BUSINESS MANAGER.

Dr. Herman Carey Bumpus, director of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, has accepted the recently created position of business manager of the University of Wisconsin. Dr. Bumpus will enter upon the duties of his new position as soon as he can arrange to come to Madison, probably within the next month.

The new business manager is well

known as a zoologist, having been connected with the faculty of Brown university and Columbia university, in the capacity of professor. He has been assistant director of the Marine Biological



PROF. H. C. BOMPUS

Laboratory and Director of the United States Fish Commission Laboratory at Woods Hole.

Dr. Bumpus was graduated from Brown university in 1884 and later pursued graduate work at Clark university where he held a fellowship and received the degree of doctor of philosophy in 1891. Tufts college and Brown univer-



sity conferred on him the degree of doctor of science in 1905, and Clark gave him the degree of doctor of laws in 1909.

Dr. Bumpus has been president of the American Morphological society, the American Society of Zoologists, the American Association of Museums, and the Fourth International Fishery congress held in Washington in 1908.

As business manager, Dr. Bumpus will

have entire charge of the business affairs of the university. At present the business officers include the secretary of regents, the bursar, the purchasing agent, the architect, the superintendent of grounds and buildings, and the superintendent of the heating plant, all of whom will be under the direction of the new business manager. The new position was created by the regents last March.

## FACULTY

### TO LECTURE AT CALIFORNIA.

Prof. R. A. Harper, head of the department of botany, has left for the University of California where he has been appointed to give a series of lectures on botany during the remainder of the present academic year in the absence of the professor of botany at that institution.

### GO TO PANAMA.

Dean F. E. Turneure and Prof. W. D. Pence of the department of civil engineering will accompany the American Society of Civil Engineers on a three weeks' trip to the Panama Canal. They will leave Madison on March 2, and in company with the other members of the civil engineer party will make a thorough inspection of the methods and progress of the work on the canal.

### O'SHEA AGAIN HONORED.

At a recent session of the international congress at Brussels Prof. M. V. O'Shea, Madison, for the third time has been chosen to head the American committee on childhood and youths. As a result of the efforts of the American committee, the next meeting of the congress probably will be held in the United States, possibly in Washington, in 1912.

### ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCED.

An announcement of much interest is that of the engagement of Miss Frances C. Berkeley to Professor Karl Young, both members of the university faculty. Both are connected with the English department.

### HUBBARD ELECTED.

Prof. F. G. Hubbard of the English department has been elected chairman of the Central Division of the Modern Language Association of America.

### HONORED BY CHEMISTS.

Among the officers just appointed for the National Congress of Applied Chemistry, the University of Wisconsin is represented by two vice-presidents: President Charles R. Van Hise for the section of political economy and the conservation of natural resources, and Prof. C. F. Burgess for the section of applied electrochemistry. The congress is anticipated to be the largest gathering of chemists ever held.

### APPOINT HERBARIUM CURATOR.

Dr. J. J. Davis, Racine, Wis., who for years has devoted a large amount of time to the study and collection of parasitic fungus flora of Wisconsin, has been

appointed by the regents as curator of the university herbarium.

#### SHOW PATH OF COMET.

The path taken by Halley's comet during 1909-10 is to be shown in a series of photographs now being prepared by the committee on comets of the Astronomical Society of America, of which Prof. George C. Comstock of the University of Wisconsin is chairman. He is endeavoring to secure a collection of material which will tell by photographs the history of the comet from its first

appearance until it was no longer visible even to the most powerful telescopes.

#### ASSISTANTS NAMED.

Five new assistants were appointed to the faculty of the university at the last meeting of the executive committee of the regents. They are: Annabel Turner, home economics; Roy Johnson, student assistant in physical training; M. S. Peterson, student assistant in pharmacology; Benjamin S. Beecher, and George W. Stephens, political economy.

## STUDENTS

#### STUDENT CONFERENCE.

As a result of differences between the student conference committee, representative legislative body of the students of the university, and the student body, a revision of the constitution and by-laws governing the organization have been drafted. The action resulted principally from the demand of students that conference meetings be open to representatives of the press. This, according to the revised rules, will be permitted. Hereafter all meetings will be open to students.

#### WINS RHODES SCHOLARSHIP.

Carl H. Haessler of Milwaukee, who will graduate in June, won the Rhodes Scholarship at Oxford university, England, according to the announcement made on December 24 by the Rhodes Scholarship committee.

There were five candidates considered

for the scholarship, all of whom had passed the required examination in Latin, Greek and mathematics.

#### JOINS NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The advertising club recently organized by some 70 students for the purpose of studying forms and methods of effective publicity has decided to join the Associated Advertising Clubs of America. It is the first advertising club at any university to join the national association.

A. M. Candee, president of the Milwaukee Advertisers' club, and R. T. Carver of the Cramer-Krasselt company, Milwaukee, prominent in the Associated Advertising clubs, addressed the university club at its meeting, January 12.

The club plans to have addresses by prominent "ad" men of the middle west at bi-weekly meetings throughout the year.

## MISCELLANEOUS

#### \$16,000 FOR Y. M. C. A. WORK.

Plans for spending \$16,000 by the Young Men's Christian Association of the university have just been completed.

With a membership this year of 775, the largest in the history of the association, the officers are planning a big campaign of religious activity for next year.

A religious director is to be secured at a salary of \$3,500 a year, and an assistant general secretary at a salary of \$1,000 has been provided to assist the general secretary, who receives \$2,500 a year.

Frank J. West, Grand Rapids, Mich., has been elected general secretary to succeed Arthur Jorgensen, who becomes general secretary at Tokio, Japan. John L. Childs, '11, Eau Claire, has been appointed assistant secretary. The position of religious director has not been filled as yet.

#### THOUSANDS FOR PHARMACY.

The filing of the will of the late Col. A. H. Hollister of Madison, reveals a gift of \$10,000 to the University of Wisconsin for graduate fellowships in pharmacy. Students who have completed the regular pharmacy course and have had at least two years practical experience in drug stores in Wisconsin will be eligible for the fellowships.

#### ASKS FOR INCREASED INCOME.

An increase in the income and in the building funds of the university on the basis of a growth of 23 per cent in the number of students in the last two years and of the constantly growing demand on the part of the citizens of the state for expert assistance from the university, is provided for in a bill introduced in the senate by Senator George E. Scott, of Prairie Farm.

The bill provides for the increase in the number of students by increasing the present two-sevenths of a mill tax to three-eighths of a mill. Now the university is receiving the two-sevenths of a mill tax fixed by the legislature in 1907, together with \$100,000 a year, appropriated by the legislature in 1909. As the growth of the institution will require at least \$150,000 a year additional,

Senator Scott's bill proposes to change the rate to three-eighths of a mill, which will provide approximately the present income plus \$150,000.

The university bill restores the building and permanent improvement fund to \$300,000 a year, the amount provided by the legislature in 1907. The last legislature cut this amount to \$200,000 but added \$50,000 for books and equipment. The increase desired is therefore \$50,000 a year. This fund is to be used for the construction of academic buildings, in the order of their greatest need, for the enlargement and repair of present buildings and for the purchase of books, furniture and equipment.

No plans for any buildings can be made and no contracts for them can be entered into until the plans and contracts with complete estimates of the total cost, have been approved in writing by the governor, who shall withhold such approval until he has satisfied himself that such buildings are required and can be completed for the sums proposed by the regents.

The sum of \$50,000 a year is specifically set aside from the proposed annual appropriation of \$300,000, for the purchase of books, furniture, apparatus and equipment.

For the construction and equipment of women's and men's dormitories and a commons and union for men, Senator Scott's bill provides for an annual appropriation for four years of \$250,000. A woman's dormitory, it is further provided, shall be the first of these student buildings to be erected. As in the case of the academic buildings, plans and contracts for the student buildings proposed by the regents must be investigated by the governor and approved by him in writing before the erection of the building can be undertaken.

For university extension, the bill pro-



vides \$100,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, and \$125,000 for the year ending June 30, 1913. Last year the university received \$50,000 for its extension work, and this year \$75,000, the amounts appropriated by the last legislature.

For the purpose of conducting schools of agriculture, demonstrations, experiments and investigations for the improvement of agriculture and the spread of agricultural knowledge throughout the state, the bill appropriates \$40,000 a year for the years ending June 30, 1912, and June 30, 1913. This is an increase of \$10,000 a year over the amount set aside for this purpose for last year and this year, by the legislature in 1909.

#### GOVERNOR PRAISES 'VARSITY.

"The University of Wisconsin is an institution of which the state may well be proud," declared Gov. F. E. McGovern in his message to the legislature. "In many respects it has been a pioneer among the great universities of the land.

"In all of its departments the univer-

sity has grown rapidly in recent years. There are now about 5,000 students in attendance. The increase during the past two years has been more than double that of the preceding two years.

"With demands multiplying on every hand, it still seeks to fulfill the three-fold university function of instructing the students who come within its walls, of increasing the common fund of knowledge by means of original research, and of carrying information to all the people through its extension department.

"If those for whom it exists still cherish the high education ideal which it has fostered and championed, that the boy or girl of humble parentage but with brilliant intellectual endowment should have an opportunity for education equal to that enjoyed even by the children of the most wealthy, it will not now fail of proper support.

"I desire only to remind you that grants of revenue for the maintenance of the university should be regarded as investments, which in the past have been returned to the state many fold."

## ATHLETICS

#### SWEETLAND RESIGNS.

E. R. Sweetland, who undertook the work of crew coach at the university the first of the year, on account of illness has been compelled to discontinue his work, at least for the present.

#### VAIL SUCCEEDS SWEETLAND.

Harry Vail has been appointed by the regents to coach the crews in place of E. R. Sweetland, resigned. Mr. Vail has been coaching the rowing clubs for twenty years. From 1900 to 1907 he coached the class crews at Harvard.

Coach Vail began his career in 1890 with the West Philadelphia Boat club. In 1892 he was engaged by the Ariel

Rowing club of Baltimore, which he has coached for the past 19 years. During that time he turned out 30 winning crews. Among these were four that won national championships.

An eight-oared crew of the Ariel club of Baltimore, coached by Mr. Vail, defeated the University of Pennsylvania crew at the American Henly, in 1906, and rowed the Philadelphia course in record time the same year.

Coach Vail, it is said, teaches a stroke substantially the same as that used by Coach James Wray of Harvard, and men taught by Vail on class crews rowed with Wray's men without any noticeable difference in the character of their rowing.

# ALUMNI NEWS

## BIRTHS

'92.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. William H. Dudley, Madison, a daughter, on January 3.

'94.

Born—To Dr. and Mrs. A. R. Seymour, Urbana, Ill., a son, in December. Mrs. Seymour was Mayce B. Fries, '00. Dr. Seymour is associate in romance languages at the University of Illinois, and has just completed his term as president of Corda Fratres, Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs.

'96.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. E. Roy Burgess, 1612 Main St., Racine, Wis., a son, on January 4. Mr. Burgess is a practicing lawyer, with offices at 438 Main St., Racine, Wis.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Smith Bradford, Washington, D. C., a daughter, Alice Eleanor, on October 21. Mrs. Bradford was Florence Mott, M. A. '02.

'99.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Ralph W. Stewart, Los Angeles, Cal., a son, Dixon, on November 10, 1910.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Dante M. Stamm, Geneseo, Ill., a daughter, Amy Lawrence, on June 29, 1910. Mrs. Stamm was Eliza H. Shaw, '99.

'03.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Howell A. G. Parks, Muskogee, Okla., a daughter, about Christmas time. Mrs. Parks was Isabelle Cunningham, '06.

'05.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Dorner, Milwaukee, a son, Frederick H., Jr., on December 20. Mrs. Dorner was Frieda L. Pfafflin, '07, of Indianapolis, Ind.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Philip Sheridan Biegler, 411 Salisbury St., W. La Fayette, Ind., a daughter, Winifred Pearle, on January 2.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Vinson, Milwaukee, a son, on January 8. Mrs. Vinson was Nellie C. Murphy, '08.

'06.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Eck C. Roberts, a son, Bruce Joseph, at Fairfield, Ia., on January 10.

'07.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Chas. B. Quarles, Milwaukee, a daughter, December 29. Mrs. Quarles was Elizabeth McKee, '07, of Janesville, Wis.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Stearns, Wilkinsburg, Pa., a son, in September. Mrs. Stearns was Helen Harris.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Arndt, Portland, Ore., a daughter, on December 13.

## ENGAGEMENTS

STONE—CRUMPTON, '04.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Stone, Pittsburgh, Pa., announce the engagement of their daughter, Jean, to Wm. J. Crumpton. Mr. Crumpton is an electrical engineer for the firm of D. C. & W. B. Jackson, consulting engineers of Chicago and Boston. It is expected that the wedding will take place in spring.

## MARRIAGES

SCHUMANN—SCHWEIZER, '87.

Charles H. Schweizer and Emma W. Schumann, sister of Mr. Schweizer's deceased wife, were married on November 17, 1910.

FISHER—BUCHANAN, '06.

Bertha Miriam Fisher, Madison, and John Buchanan, Chambersburg, Pa., were married on December 29 at Christ Presbyterian Church, Madison. The bride's cousin, Rose Deming, was maid of honor, and David Bogue, '05, Portage, best man. The couple will reside at Los Angeles, Cal.

GAPEN, '06—BOWEN.

Mildred Gapen, daughter of Mrs. Clarke A. Gapen, Madison, and Arthur Bowen, a cartoonist of Chicago, were married at Madison on January 14.

HARWAS—SULLIVAN, '06.

Elizabeth Harwas, Portland, and R. A. Sullivan were married at Portland on June 15, 1910. Mr. Sullivan is deputy city attorney of Portland.

QUAN, EX-'07—LEWIS, EX-'07.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Quan, Madison, announce the marriage of their daughter, Clara Eugenie, to Dr. Arthur J. Lewis of Omaha, Neb. The marriage took place on December 14. At home at 1502 Laird St., Omaha.

STEPHENS—LEA, '07.

Mildred B. Stephens and Robert W. Lea, superintendent of the Moline Plow Works, were married at Moline on January 3.

FROST, '10—OLSON, '09.

Conrad P. Olson and Nellie C. Frost were married on December 1 at Portland, Ore. Mr. Olson is a member of Phi Alpha Delta law fraternity and is

now practicing his profession in Portland, Ore. The young couple will be at home after January 1 at 25 E. 52nd St. N., Portland.

## DEATHS

'72.

Horace Martin Wells, Crete, Neb., committed suicide in December, 1910. Particulars are not known. Mr. Wells was a prominent figure during his college days; was one of the editors of the *University Press*, the only college paper; and has, since graduation, been identified with newspaper work in Crete. He was one of the editors of the *Vidette Herald* of that town and was the postmaster.

'76.

Frank Moore Lawrence, Mayville, Wis., died at his home December 31, 1910. He was afflicted with a cancer of the stomach and his death was not unexpected. He was, at the time of his death, the county judge of Dodge county, having been elected to the office as a Republican in the banner Democratic county of the state.

Judge Lawrence's legal education was obtained in part with the law class of 1875. His degree, however, was conferred upon him with the class of 1876. It was while he was a member of the class of 1875, that the writer came to know him well. And although he was one of the youngest members of the class, he was also one of the brightest and clearest-headed of the "immortals." He was, moreover, painstaking, careful and deliberate. The promise of his youth was more than realized in his later life, although the affliction of disease had much to do to impede his progress in the law. And for a time he was engaged in farming in the hope to regain his health.

DUANE MOWRY, '75.



'86.

H. I. Brown, who has been practicing law in Denver, Colo., for the past three years, died on Friday, January 13, at Denver. His body was taken to Salem, Wis., his old home, for burial.

Edwin W. Crane died in September at La Crosse, aged 47 years. He was buried in Onalaska on December 18. After graduation from the university Mr. Crane opened an office in La Crosse and practiced for a short time associated with E. S. Martindale. He then removed to Minneapolis and later to Brainerd, Minn., where he was district attorney for Crow Wing county at the time his health gave away, having later also suffered a stroke of paralysis.

'95.

Ansel U. Hammond was killed by the accidental discharge of a shotgun while hunting near Durand, Wis., on January 14.

Mr. Hammond was born in Calumet county in 1868. After his graduation from the law school he located in Durand, occupying himself with real estate and insurance in addition to his legal work. He was district attorney of Pepin county in 1900-1902, and held many local offices besides.

He was a man of high character and his sudden death was a shock to his many hundreds of friends in Pepin county. He was married and leaves besides his widow a large family.

'02.

Preston Winfield Pengra, whose death occurred recently, was born in Juda, Green county, Wis., in 1880. He was educated in Madison, having been graduated from the high school in 1898 and from the electrical engineering department of the university in 1902. In 1904 he married Miss Pearl Wood, also of

the class of 1902. For several years he was in the employ of the Madison Gas and Electric company, and the Chicago Edison company. In 1906 he located in Stockton, Ill., where he purchased the city electric lighting plant and where he lived as a highly honored and loved citizen until his death.

'06.

Mrs. Edward P. Bridgman, Madison, mother of Louis W. Bridgman, '06, and Robert W. Bridgman, '09, died on December 27, aged 64 years.

'07.

Mrs. George D. Swan, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Evan Ekern and a sister of Insurance Commissioner H. L. Ekern, died on January 6 at her home in Seattle. She was 24 years old and was married to Mr. Swan, '05, on March 22, 1910. Mrs. Swan, who was Miss Ruth Ekern before marriage, was graduated from the university with the class of 1907. She taught school at River Falls and Manitowoc. Besides her husband and parents she leaves three brothers, H. L. Ekern of this city, Lawrence Ekern of Northfield, Minn., and Emil Ekern of Boston, and two sisters, the Misses Lena and Helga Ekern of this city. The parents reside at 114 North Henry street.

## THE CLASSES

'59.

At a recent meeting of the Wisconsin Society of Chicago the Rt. Rev. Samuel Fallows was elected chaplain of the organization.

'70.

S. S. Gregory was recently elected vice-president of the Wisconsin Society of Chicago. The society is planning to erect a monument in honor of Gen. Haskell, one of the heroes of the battle of Gettysburg.

'73.

On January 17 Senator Moses E. Clapp of Minnesota was re-elected U. S. senator to succeed himself. Of the forty-five Democrats in the legislature, there were only sixteen that did not cast their vote for Mr. Clapp.

'74.

W. W. Downs, attorney-at-law, and for twenty-five years a resident of Bayfield, has sold out his abstract business and will move to Eau Claire, there to take up his future residence.

'75.

On January 1, Judge John C. Sherwin of Mason City, Iowa, became chief judge of the Iowa supreme court. He is the oldest member of this body in point of service, though he is one of the youngest in matter of age. Judge Sherwin was elected to the supreme court in 1899 and went on the bench on January 1, 1900. He is by birth an Ohioan, was graduated in law at the University of Wisconsin, in 1875, and moved to Mason City, Iowa, in 1876, where he has since resided.

'78.

Mrs. Ira Burhans was recently elected vice-president of the University of Wisconsin Society of Superior.

'76.

Joseph W. Hiner was elected a member of the board of managers of the Wisconsin society of Chicago at the recent annual meeting.

'79.

Imbued with the idea that every farmer boy should have a practical education in agriculture, Senator Robert M. La Follette, '79, has started an innovation by educating several farm boys at the

college of agriculture this year. He has a unique scholarship plan. As the editor of *La Follette's Weekly Magazine*, Senator La Follette offered a free scholarship with all expenses paid, including railroad fare, room, board, books, tuition, and fees to every boy who would secure a limited number of subscriptions to his magazine. Although the offer was made late in the fall, seven boys are now being educated in the short course of agriculture under the plan. They are: Andrew J. Mullen, Junior, Watertown; John Schwartz, Junior, Antigo; Royal Klofanda, Racine; C. E. Ruste, Blue Mounds; R. H. Sturdevant, Delavan; Harry W. Schilling, Onalaska; and John B. Mulloy, Wayside. Miss Ida Carlson, Augusta, won a free scholarship in the women's course in Home Economics, of one week, which opened February 9.

'81.

Horace K. Tenney was recently elected a member of the board of managers of the Wisconsin society of Chicago.

'82.

Oscar J. Frost is an assayer, with offices at 511 Eighteenth St., Denver, Colo.

'84.

At a state meeting of Minnesota Progressives, James A. Peterson served on the committee on resolutions.

Dr. A. J. Ochsner was recently elected one of the vice-presidents of the Wisconsin Society of Chicago.

'87.

Word has been received from Pasadena, Cal., announcing that E. E. Burns is assistant city attorney for Pasadena.

'88.

Chas. P. Bossert is mechanical engineer with the Pfister & Vogel Leather company of Milwaukee.

'90.

William C. Brumder attended the congress of the National Tariff Commission at Washington, D. C., on January 11 as a delegate of the Milwaukee Merchants' and Manufacturers' association.

A. G. Zimmerman, judge of the Dane County court, has a story entitled "The Disagreeing Jury Failed to Disagree" in the December *Green Bag*, published at Boston. The story illustrates peculiarities in the trial of an indignant prisoner in federal court.

'91.

George B. Hudnall was elected president of the University of Wisconsin Society of Superior at the recent annual meeting. It was decided to hold the annual banquet some time during February.

Olaf Noer is a pharmacist at Menomonee, Wis.

'94.

C. W. Lamoreaux of Mayville is a candidate for county judge of Dodge county to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge F. M. Lawrence. He is an adherent to the Democratic faith.

'95.

Prof. C. F. Burgess of the chemical engineering department of the university spoke at the "Symposium on Iron and Steel by Electric Furnace Methods," held under the auspices of the Chicago branch of the American Electro-chemical society on January 20. His subject was, "Electrolytic Refining as a Step in the Production of Steel."

George Thomas Kelly was elected a vice-president of the Wisconsin Society of Chicago at the recent annual meeting.

'96.

Albert O. Barton is collecting material for a book of public addresses of Senator R. M. La Follette, '79, which the senator is about to publish together with a biographical sketch of himself. Mr. Barton is private secretary to the senator.

James H. Maybury, the former University of Wisconsin sprinter, who holds the world's record for the fifty yard dash, has been appointed track coach at the University of Washington.

Albert H. Schmidt is judge of the municipal court of Manitowoc county.

Wm. R. Schumann is the traveling representative for this country for the Farben Fabriken of Elberfeld, Germany. His address is 26 Carroll St., Buffalo, N. Y.

'98.

Allard Smith was recently elected secretary of the Wisconsin Society of Chicago.

'99.

Attorney-General Levi H. Bancroft recently appointed Russell Jackson deputy attorney general to succeed himself. Mr. Jackson has held the position under Attorney-General Gilbert since July, 1907.

Emerson Ela, Madison, was elected president of the state Y. M. C. A. on January 14.

Professor S. W. Gilman has been appointed to make an audit of the books of the state board of agriculture.

Thomas G. Nee is engineer for the Mexican Telephone and Telegraph company, with headquarters at Mexico City.

'00.

Emma J. Ochsner has recently received the civil service appointment as official anaesthetist to the New Government hospital, Manila, P. I. She will



sail from San Francisco, February 28, on the S. S. "Manchuria."

Arba B. Marvin is secretary of the Chicago section of the American Electrochemical Society.

Thomas H. Ahara is chief inspector for the Acme Harvesting Machine company.

Thomas P. Cook is with the Pennsylvania Lines.

Gustav F. Ruediger is director of the state public health laboratories of North Dakota.

'01.

H. D. Buchanan was elected representative from the forty-seventh district of Washington, easily defeating his Democratic opponent.



PHILIP LEHNER

Gov. F. E. McGovern, '90, has announced the appointment of Philip Lehner, '01, of Princeton, as agent of the governor, generally known as "legal

advisor." This is one of the most important positions to be filled by the governor.

Mr. Lehner is well known as a trial lawyer. He is a graduate of the university. He has just served two terms as district attorney of Green Lake county and at the last election was elected a third time with the largest majority on the Republican ticket. He is president of the Wisconsin District Attorneys' association, and at the Republican platform convention last September was prominently considered as a candidate for attorney general. He is generally recognized as a strong lawyer.

'02.

R. K. Coe is editor and proprietor of the Whitewater, Wis., *Register*.

Otto A. Lemke is a partner in the law firm of Reukema & Lemke, 1206 Walnut St., Milwaukee.

F. A. Delay is professor of physics at the State Agricultural college of Colorado, at Fort Collins, Colo.

'03.

J. F. Hahn is an engineer with the Wood Concrete company, Flint, Mich.

'04.

Fola La Follette has signed a contract with Henry B. Harris to play a leading part in the "Scarecrow," Percy Lacakye's new play, in which Edmund Breese is to star.

Leo Reitman has been appointed one of the new Socialistic district attorneys of Milwaukee county.

Rev. A. L. Breslich of Berea, O., formerly pastor of the German Methodist church of Madison, has been elected president of the German Wallace college at Berea.

Ruth Mary Phillips teaches at Menomonie, devoting half her time to the Stout Institute, and half to the high school.

Principal H. A. Schofield has been elected principal of the Superior High school, to succeed Albert C. Shong, '98, who has accepted the principalship of the West Division High school, Milwaukee.

Iver Bergstrom is engaged in farming near Glen Flora, Wis.

Pearl E. Tompkins is teaching in the School for the Deaf at Portland, Ore.

George Works is superintendent and supervising principal at Menomonie.

'05.

A. J. Clark is connected with the chemical department of the Michigan Agricultural college, E. Lansing, Mich.

Ira Cross was elected to Phi Beta Kappa by the faculty members at Stanford university at the close of the last academic year.

A. Berton Braley is the author of "Love Lyrics of a Shopgirl," covering two pages in the *Saturday Evening Post* of December 17.

Fred H. Dorner is a mechanical engineer located at Milwaukee.

A. V. Vinson has been transferred from the San Francisco office to the New York office of the Cutler-Hammer company of Milwaukee. Mr. Vinson will represent the company in a sales capacity in New York.

'06.

Alma J. Runge teaches in the Menomonie High school.

D. C. Poole, Moline, Ill., has passed the examination for the U. S. consular service, and is in line for appointment.

F. M. Johnson is district engineer at San Fernando, P. I.

W. M. Conway is assistant engineer in the building division of the Bureau of Public Works, Manila, P. I.

C. H. Wallau is president of the Wallau Dairy Co., West Bend, Wis.

Perry C. Stroud has opened law offices at St. Johns, Ore., over the First National bank.

Don E. Mowry is candidate for filing clerk in the office of the secretary of state at Madison.

B. B. Burling is superintendent of the French Battery & Carbon Co., Madison.

John Earl Baker has recently been appointed statistician on the staff of the general manager of the Southern Pacific Railway Co. His address is Mill Valley, Cal.

Ida P. Johnson, formerly teacher of German at the Ashland High school, is now assistant in German at the University of Wisconsin.

F. H. Rickeman recently became manager of the Interstate Light and Power Co., Galena, Ill.

In the article on "Alumni in Politics" in the last issue of this Magazine, it was stated that Alan Bogue, Jr., was elected state's attorney of South Dakota. This was a mistake; it was Andrew S. Bogue of Centerville who was elected to the position.

Eck C. Roberts, after three years as superintendent of schools at Cresco, Ia., resigned the latter position in June to accept the principalship of the high school at Everett, Wash.

Z. B. Kinsey is with the Index-Galena Lumber company of Index, Wash.

Bess Adams will teach English and elocution in the Gallatin county high school, Bozeman, Mont.

W. M. Conway will leave about April 1 from Manila, P. I., on a trip around the world.

'07.

Joseph L. Bednarek has formed a law partnership at Milwaukee with State Senator John C. Kleczka.

Paul R. Newcomb, Durand, Wis., writes:

"I was somewhat surprised to learn through the medium of THE WISCONSIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE that I had been defeated for district attorney of Pepin county, when I had no opposition at the polls. Realizing, however, the uncertainties of politics I will not venture to say that the Magazine did not state the facts correctly, although I am living in hopes of entering upon the duties of that office the first of next month."

Wm. C. Penn, former instructor in topographic engineering, is now with W. G. Kirchoffer, consulting engineer, Madison.

Joseph Gerondale is located at Red Lodge, Mont., where he is operating the Carbon Co. creamery.

M. Grodske is assistant engineer in the bridge office of the Bureau of Public Works, Manila, P. I.

Ernest G. Grey has been elected to an internship at the Johns Hopkins hospital at Baltimore.

E. L. McDougal, who since his graduation has been located at Minneapolis, Minn., has opened law offices in Portland, Ore.

C. L. Nelson, who is located at San Diego, Cal., writes us: "Good fortune has brought together Tracy Burke, '07, working for the steamship company, Terrill Steenrod, '08, electrical engineer working for the West Coast Engine company, and myself, working for the San Diego Land Improvement company. Although San Diego is a long ways from our university we often run across old friends out here. Not long ago we came across Prof. Nitschke, who is now playing in the orchestra of one of the local theaters."

Hugh Harper is a member of the Co. F basketball team, the pride of Portage, which recently won the national A. A. U. championship.

'08.

E. L. Leasman, formerly superintendent of the French Battery & Carbon Co., Madison, is in chemical engineering work for the Forests Products laboratory of the university.

Louis Witt has resigned his position with the Aluminum Co. of America to take up work with the Forest Products laboratory at the university.

L. A. Nehls is proprietor of a creamery at Rosalia, Wash.

Joseph Radandt is located at New Plymouth, Idaho.

E. J. Olliver is first lieutenant in the Philippine constabulary.

J. H. Thickens, chemical engineer for the Forests Products laboratory of the university, has been transferred to Wausau, where he has charge of a branch laboratory.

Walter G. Sexton, who has pursued medical studies at Johns Hopkins university since leaving Wisconsin, was recently elected interne in the Johns Hopkins hospital for the ensuing year.

Harry Harper has acquired by purchase the electric light plant at Mt. Horeb, Wis.

T. A. Baumeister informs us that he will leave the Philippines in March, and after visiting China, India, and Egypt, and spending a month in Europe, expects to land in the United States in time to attend the commencement week doings a Wisconsin.

'09.

Wm. O. Krahn is designer of mill buildings with the International Harvester Co., Milwaukee office.

A. M. Wolf is assistant engineer with W. G. Kirchoffer, consulting engineer, Madison.

George C. McNaughton is gas inspector for the Railroad Commission of Wisconsin, Madison.