

The Wisconsin alumni magazine. Volume 14, Number 8 May 1913

Madison, WI: The Alumni Association of the University of
Wisconsin, May 1913

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The Wisconsin Alumni Magazine

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

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

ALUMNI DUES—Including subscription to The Alumni Magazine—\$2.00 a year, "payable on or before July 1 of each year for the fiscal year beginning May 1 next preceding."

SUBSCRIPTION to The Wisconsin Alumni Magazine alone, without the privileges of membership: \$1.00 a year; foreign postage 50 cents extra.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS must be reported before the 21st of the month to insure prompt delivery at the new address.

DISCONTINUANCES. Subscribers should notify the manager if they wish the Magazine continued 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 Wisconsin Alumni Magazine 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 WISCONSIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE, 821 STATE STREET, MADISON
Entered at the Post Office, Madison, Wis., as second class mail matter.

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Q Graduates and former students of Wisconsin are cordially invited to attend these luncheons whenever they are in one of the cities mentioned below on the day of a luncheon.

CHICAGO—Every Friday noon from 12:00 to 2:00 at the Grand Pacific Hotel, English Room.

CHICAGO—Association of Wisconsin Alumnae, second Saturday of every month at 12:00, at Marshall Field's Tea Room, northeast corner, Wabash entrance.

MILWAUKEE—Every Saturday at 12:30 p. m., at the Hotel Blatz, first floor.

ST. PAUL—Every Thursday noon at 12:15 at the Magee Hotel, second floor.

NEW YORK—Every Thursday at 1:00 p. m., at Kalil's Restaurant, No. 14 Park Place.

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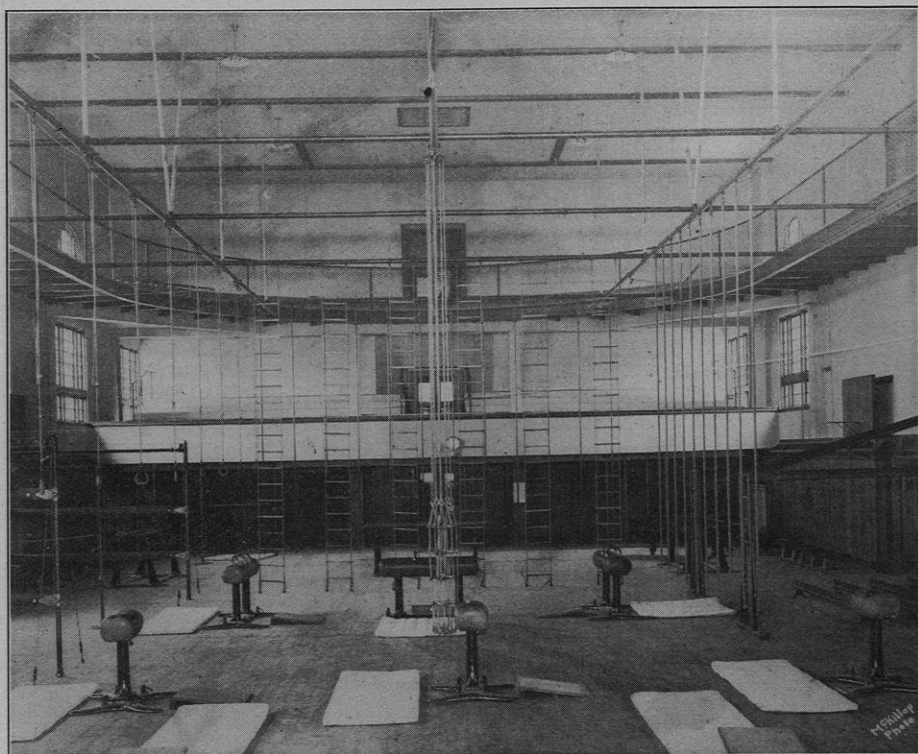
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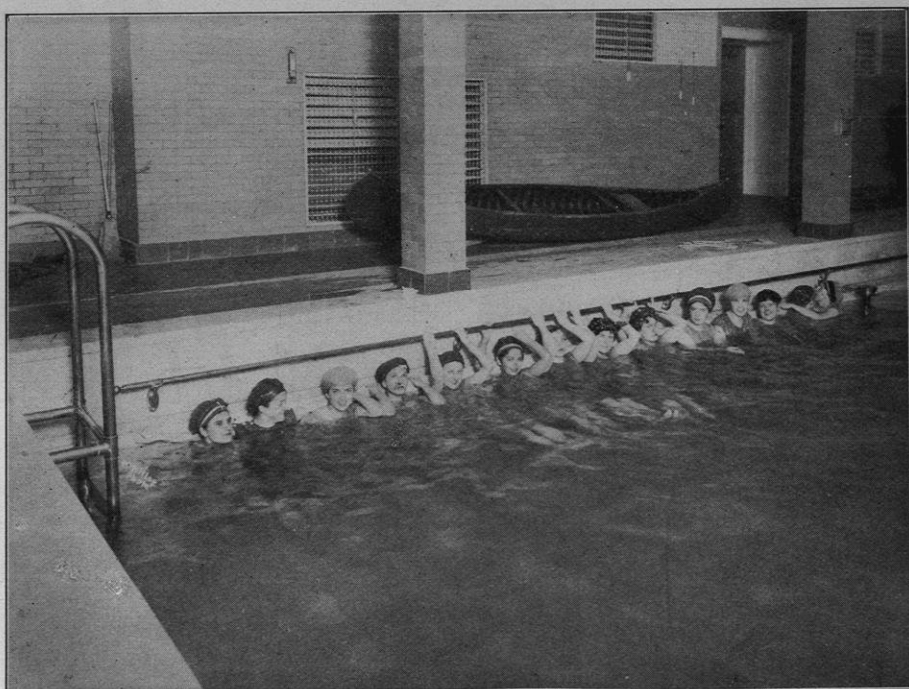
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WOMENS' GYMNASIUM



WOMENS' SWIMMING POOL

The Wisconsin Alumni Magazine

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

Volume XIV

Madison, Wis., May, 1913

Number 8

A DAY IN LATHROP HALL

FLORENCE G. WATSON, '15



PERHAPS one of the most radical changes in the Alma Mater as noted by an old graduate on a return visit is that in the Department of Physical Education for Women.

The methods employed in the departments of the languages, English and history would be similar enough to those of yore to arouse dozens of memories through their likeness; one might run through all the courses without finding them vitally altered. Originating about thirty years ago, and equipped with only the meagerest necessities, the Department of Physical Education for Women has developed and expanded at an almost phenomenal speed. So encouraging have been the results that the department has been constantly spurred on to greater and greater achievements.

No longer is the department housed in the dark basement of Chadbourne Hall, but with its growth it has acquired a building almost exclusively for its use located on the campus back of Chadbourne. In this carefully planned, scientifically equipped gymnasium with its efficient corps of teachers, the needs of the present are

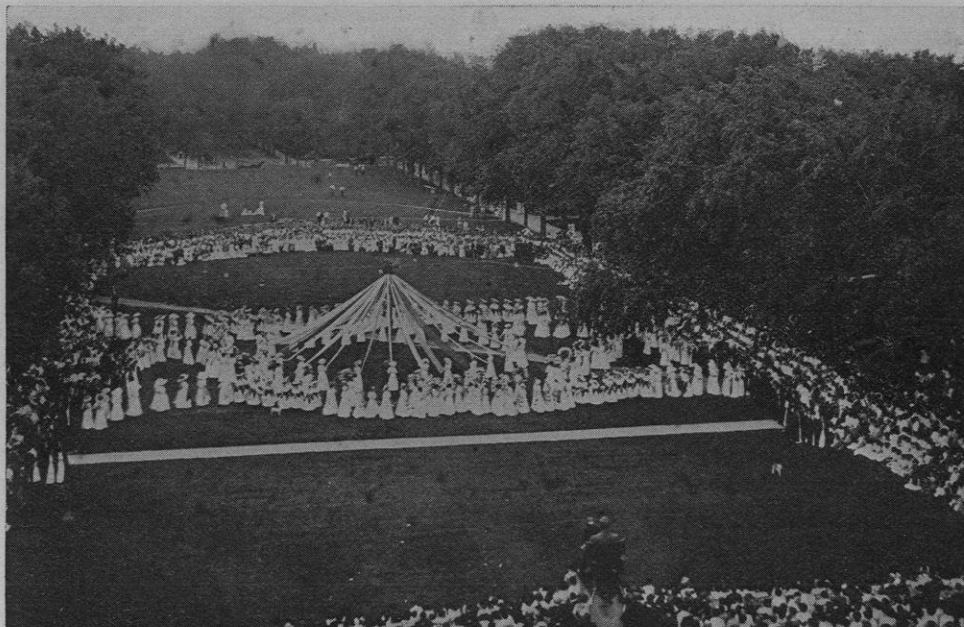
not only more adequately met, but those of the future are anticipated in the ample provisions. Because of this and also because of the greater promulgations of the principles of organized play, physical education has become of more significance to a larger number of girls. The truth of this is well illustrated by the large number of girls who are taking more than the required "gym" work. "Junior Gym," which takes up more advanced work than is taught in the first two years, has about twenty girls enrolled. All the sports are well supported by the girls from these classes, with whom interest is entirely voluntary. So well do the upper classmen rally for their teams that the standard is kept high, thereby making them formidable foes indeed. For the less energetically inclined upper classmen who still retain their interest in the work, there is junior and senior dancing, with sixty and forty girls enrolled respectively.

The department is ever in quest of newer and better methods which will increase its efficiency. As a result the spring and fall work is entirely out of doors when the weather permits, for the department realizes that one

great need of the girl students is more pure air and sunshine. Furthermore, the needs of the various types of girls as indicated by their physique or general health have been considered and a graded system of class work devised. For the girl not strong enough to stand the strenuousness of gym-

perfected by this spirit of development, visit Lathrop Hall, the home of the department, with me.

The first work of the day commences in the business-like office situated on the west end of the fourth floor, with its efficient secretary, and with its inviting instructors' offices



THE ANNUAL MAY FETE

nasium exercises, however light, a course of "Rest Gym" was organized; for the girl who needs all her exercise in the open air, daily walks are scheduled; for the girl whose frame is twisted, or in any remedial way out of condition, "Corrective Gym" was instituted; and for the girl with not quite the necessary strength for regular "gym," a "Light Gym" class is given. These, then, are some of the innovations and improvements coincident with the rapid maturation of the department. To get a clear idea of the system as

and suite. In the main office the mechanism of the department is taken care of; the records of the girls enrolled in the compulsory courses, in regard to attendance, grade of work, and their health are carefully filed here, as are the arrangements of schedules for the semester's "gym" work. Opening from the right of this main office are the corrective rooms and the doctor's office. This is the first portion of the building with which a new girl becomes very familiar, for before she can take up regular work, she must undergo a

thorough physical and medical examination, the results of which determine her grade of work. Those girls whose physical examination proves them in need of corrective "gym" have their classes in this room under the direction of the doctor. Small groups come and take their exercises, all of which have their special value and are applied accordingly. Though it is not always possible to correct the fault, the general health of many is improved. These are the functions of the office suite.

Across the corridor is the room in which the girls consigned to rest take their daily nap. The room is well ventilated with cold fresh air but is free from drafts, and is provided with cots and blankets. Dressed in their regulation suits the girls are required to remain in the room for an hour, to refrain from talking or reading, and to make every effort to relax and sleep. This hour of quiet repose taken in the midst of a busy, nerve racking day has helped to tone up many girls who otherwise might have found the wear and tear of college too much for them.

By ten o'clock the regular "gym" work has begun. The best place for the onlooker will be the running track, encircling the upper portion of the room, or the balcony below it. At the sound of the whistle, all the bloomer suited girls fall in line and march around the "gym," or increase their speed to a run. Then come the tersely commanded military tactics which train the girls to closely coordinate the action of brain and muscle. Next come the Swedish exercises. When the body has thus become thoroughly limbered up, the apparatus work is taken up. Owing to the recent adoption of this form of exercise, only six

pieces have been taught thus far. As the half hour ends, the girls are lined up and instructed in a few simple breathing exercises. Such is the work of the regular "gym." In the "light gym" class held at the same hour, simpler and less strenuous Swedish exercises are used. Instruction in dumb bells and Indian clubs is given and ball drills are taught.

An offspring of the physical training department has been the Normal Training Course for girls interested in becoming instructors. As many of the classes come in the morning, a resumé will fit in as well here as elsewhere. This department is so new that it graduates its first product this year. Much science is required for a major in this subject, but the course, though very stiff, is growing in numbers. There are some twenty girls now either majoring or minoring in the course. Besides assisting the teachers of the regular "gym" classes, the girls have many advanced courses of their own. The principles of Swedish and German exercises are taught, the sports are studied comprehensively, practice in teaching is given, and instruction in dancing forms a part of the course. The methods of giving a physical examination are also a requirement for the degree. At the end of the four years any girl who has made this her major is fitted to go out and teach any phase of the work.

There are several regular "gym" classes held in the afternoon, but these are the same as those already dealt with. So on to sports, which are a great feature of the afternoon. If it were fall, we should have to go to Camp Randall. Here volley ball and games can be played by the non-strenuously inclined girls. Hockey,

however, is the great fall game. A large area is marked off and kept in condition for the sport, and on it, after due practice, the class teams battle for the championship. So many girls elect hockey for their sport and play it until the teams are chosen from their number that there is an abundance of good material to choose from. Such evenly balanced teams result, such enthusiasm bubbles forth, and such loyal support is given the various teams that the championship cannot be determined until game after game has been played. The inuring to hard knocks, the abundance of pure air and the ready skill needed in the hard combats—all make hockey an indurating sport.

During the winter season the sports are all indoors. Basketball is pre-eminently *the* winter sport. Practice is started not long after Thanksgiving, and including the games, lasts until April. So many girls are interested in learning this truly American-college-girl sport that squads are formed which play against each other. Great indeed is the joy of the girl whose efforts are rewarded with a place on her class team. Scrappy, well guarded, energetically played inter-class games result. The enthusiasm at least rivals that of the men. Class songs and yells, gay class buntings draped in respective corners of the room, mascots and the darting players—all contribute to the thrill of the occasion. From the four class teams a "varsity" team is chosen at the end of the season. This is purely honorary, designating the best players of the four for each position, and it has its function in keeping the girls on the various teams up to their best standard of playing. Although basketball is the most popular sport,

bowling is also well liked. On the four alleys the girls can bowl at almost any time during the day or evening. Many of the girls become quite proficient bowlers, so that when the inter-sorority and inter-class games are played off, a good deal of skill is exhibited.

Swimming is patronized, perhaps, by the biggest number of girls, partially because every girl must either learn to swim or else spend three semesters in trying to learn, and partially because so many girls know something about swimming before they come. All day and evening the tank is in use either by instruction classes or by general swimming classes. There is a convenient visitors' gallery from which the whole tank is visible. In the shallow end the girls learn to swim under the direction of an attendant. After they have once thoroughly learned the art, full freedom of the tank is allowed. And such splashing, such heroic efforts to learn some new feat then follow! But all these antics have a purpose: through them the girls lose their fear of the water and become proficient enough to win off their honor. Four times around the tank is the main requirement, together with some lesser ones which make up the swimming test. This year an inter-class meet is to be held with nine events.

But many forsake swimming in the spring to play baseball. This, too, is played on Camp Randall. With the exception of the ball, the girls play a game very similar to the men's. The good pitchers which are developed during the season discredit the myth about woman's throwing ability. Swift, curved and true go the balls over the field. Another spring sport is tennis. Well rolled courts are pro-

vided for their use on which the class teams battle. A recently introduced sport which is to be moved to Camp Randall when the weather permits is track. Such are the activities of the afternoon.

"Junior Gym" and junior and senior dancing are held in the evening. Quite intricate and very lovely dances are taught in these last two classes. In the spring they are usually the dances which the girls will dance in the May Fete held at sundown on the upper campus. A May Pole Dance and solo dances are also featured at this time.

Once a month the Women's Athletic Association holds its meeting in one of the larger rooms on the main floor. This organization has been a potent factor in the development of the athletic spirit at Wisconsin through its high standards and its extensive influence. All girls who have made a certain number of class teams are admitted. To gain permanent

waxing interest rewards are offered for subsequent honors gained; thereby giving the girls something to strive for—their sweaters and "W"s. The association develops the interest in the sports.

These evening activities intermingling with the crash of the bowling alley and the splashes from the tank create the atmosphere of good fun which pervades Lathrop and is instilled into all those under its hospitable shelter.

Unfortunately the conditions which have been depicted form only the skeleton; the spirit of good fellowship, the spirit of clean fair play, the spirit of quality, and the spirit of youth which form the soul encased within this frame cannot be painted in mere words. One needs to see the actuality to realize how much more the department inculcates besides mere physical development; for the development is three fold, mental, physical, and spiritual.



THE ANNUAL MAY POLE DANCE

WOMEN'S SELF GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION

MRS. LOIS KIMBALL MATHEWS, DEAN OF WOMEN



HAVE been asked to say something of the Self Government Association at the University of Wisconsin, and how it helps to regulate the life of the young women during the college year. The association was established in 1897 by Miss Annie Crosby Emery, at that time dean of women and assistant professor of classical philology. Miss Emery had spent both her undergraduate and graduate life at Bryn Mawr College, and when she took up her work at the University of Wisconsin, one of the first things she set herself to accomplish was the formation of some organization among the young women here similar to the self-government organization of Bryn Mawr. Although the problems presented by the situation in a state university are widely different from those of an endowed women's college, yet the underlying objects of such associations should be identical. In the constitution of our Self Government Association the object is set forth as follows:

"The object of this association is to regulate all matters pertaining to the student life of its members which do not fall under the immediate jurisdiction of the faculty; to further in every way the spirit of unity of the women of the university; to increase their sense of responsibility toward each other; and to be a medium by which the social standard of the university can be made and kept high."

Its membership the constitution states shall consist of "all women registered as students in the university;"

although graduate students are exempt from Self Government Association dues. The officers of the association are the president, the vice president, the secretary, the treasurer, and the executive board. This executive board consists of the officers mentioned above, one representative of each sorority, one representative of each lodging house having ten or more student residents, one member for a group of lodging houses having less than ten student residents each, and 400-500 members representing the students living with parents or friends in the town. The duty of the executive board is defined as follows: "The board meets on alternate Tuesdays in the Self Government Association room in Lathrop Hall, and each member of the board is supposed to report the action of the board to her constituents as soon as possible after the meeting." The by-laws of the association provide that all young women shall leave parties at twelve o'clock, except formal parties, from which they shall return at one. Parties are to be held only on Friday and Saturday nights. Callers are not to be entertained after ten o'clock, and Self Government houses have the rule that when women students are to be out after ten, they shall leave word to that effect with either the house chairman or their landlady. No girls in the university shall attend mid-week parties without the permission of the dean of women or of her assistant. An annual tax of fifty cents is levied on all women of the university. Another by-law states no women in the university "shall occupy a room

in a house where men are located except by special permission of the dean of women." The last by-law states that "a bulletin presenting all activities of the S. G. A. shall be published semi-annually."

When the present dean of women came to Madison to undertake her work in September, 1911, she found the Self Government Association ready and eager to cooperate with her. The association set about immediately actually to organize the lodging houses under a chairman and a house committee. The work of organizing was completed before Thanksgiving. This year the young women finished much earlier, and it is hoped that hereafter, with the more efficient organization of the association, the houses will be ready for work during the first week of the college year.

It may be well at this point to show how the young women of the university are distributed as to residence.

"For the year 1911-1912, from September until June, the 1,166 women students were distributed as to residence in the following manner:

Chadbourne Hall -----	104
Sorority houses -----	170
At home -----	513
In lodgings -----	379
<hr/>	
Total -----	1,166

"The complexity of the problem of administration of young women so widely scattered in residence is obvious. The present dean of women found ready to her hand the Self Government Association, which during an existence of more than ten years had had little in the way of amendment to meet the changing conditions which had arisen since its inception. Before the close of the year this association

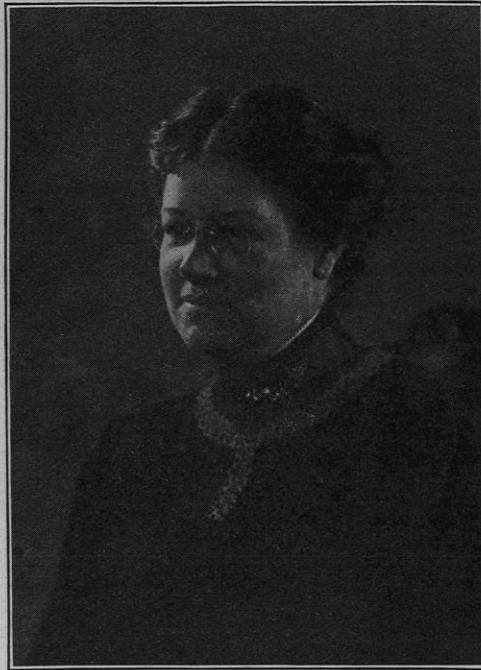
had taken advantage of the permission granted by the regents, and had inaugurated a judiciary committee to act in a capacity similar to the student court of the men's conference. The judiciary committee is founded on very simple lines, in accordance with the feeling of the women that the less technicality they brought into their procedure, the more easily they could work out their object—namely, the enforcement of their own and the faculty rules for the life and conduct of the women students. It is believed that the committee will be an effective instrument in developing in the women a sense of responsibility toward one another and toward the university.

"At the close of the year, as a result of strong feeling on the part of the students themselves that the burden of outside activities fell far too heavily upon a few young women, and that whatever advantages service on committees and service in any official relation to the different women's activities might bring to a student were, therefore, lost for the great majority, a point system was inaugurated. This system, which has been in use in several women's colleges for a number of years, is a method by which the different officers and committee positions are rated at so many points each. An arbitrary standard is then taken, in our case twenty points, and no young woman may hold offices aggregating more than the standard. It is believed that two things will hereby be accomplished: first, the abler girls are automatically rendered not eligible for certain offices and must therefore confine their outside activities within a smaller compass; second, girls who would not otherwise perhaps be called upon to

hold office are brought forward to help bear their share in the college life. The beginning thus made will undoubtedly play an appreciable part in the problem of restricting the work in outside activities which any one woman student may undertake.

"For a number of years the Self Government Association and the ad-

sub-chairman chosen for each one. The plan was new in the sense that it had never been worked out before, but by the close of the year the house chairmen were fully conscious, in most cases, of their responsibility. This year the houses were organized within a week of the opening of the university; moreover, by an amend-



DEAN LOIS K. MATHEWS

viser of women had urged the students living in lodging houses to organize into what might be called "self government units." Last year this was actually accomplished, and before November first each lodging house had its house chairman, responsible to the Self Government Association and to the dean of women for the welfare of the young women in that house. Where there were less than ten girls in a house, two or three houses were grouped together and a

ment of the constitution of the Self Government Association, each house chairman is *ex officio* a member of the executive board and becomes, thereby, a governing officer of the whole association. The work of the association cannot fail to be greatly enhanced in scope and in seriousness by the inclusion in the actual governing body of all women of the university through their representatives.

"The Self Government Association sent last spring to the deans or ad-

visers of women in the state universities and a few of the larger private universities (like the University of Chicago) a circular letter to be given to that body in the university which should correspond to our Self Government Association, asking that representatives be sent to a conference to be held at the University of Wisconsin under the auspices of the Self Government Association in May, 1913. The responses have been cordial and prompt, and we hope that the results of this conference may be the organization of such associations in the universities where they do not exist, and in the broadening and deepening of the work of those associations which are undertaking to bear their share in the responsibility for the life of college women. Since this Self Government Association was one of the first formed in the middle west, it was thought fitting that this suggestion for conference should come from the University of Wisconsin.

"During the last spring, plans were made for a senior adviser system, by which each senior is given at least two freshmen, for whom she undertakes to become in a sense responsible. Volunteers were called for, and almost every senior responded heartily and enthusiastically. Many letters were written during the summer to incoming freshmen by their senior advisers, but owing to the fact that many of our freshmen did not decide to come until the last moment, the system is being worked out this fall for the majority of the freshmen. The plan has been tried with success in the University of California and in Radcliffe College. The plan used here is more like that of Radcliffe College. It may be necessary to amend the

plan, but our intention is to give it a thorough and sincere trial.

"In April, 1912, a vocational conference under the auspices of the women students of the university was inaugurated in order to give the young women exact information as to the possibilities of a livelihood in occupations other than teaching. The teaching profession for women is so 'overstocked' that salaries are kept down to a mere living wage, save in rare instances where teaching is combined with administration. The opportunities for women in business, welfare work, in playground work, in charities and correction associations, and in all lines opened up by household economics and its allied subjects are almost numberless and as yet there are not enough trained women to fill them. The Vocational Conference brought to the university girls the opportunity of hearing such women as Miss Breckenridge of the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy, as well as Professor Marlatt of our own Department of Home Economics, and Miss Mayhew, director of Physical Training, who told from actual experience what were the possibilities in their own lines of work. It is proposed to hold another conference this year and ultimately to find, if possible, a director in vocational training, who shall be able to help young women to take during their college course subjects which will be helpful to them in the directly technical course following their college degree.

"When the dean of women assumed her office in the fall she found no medium of communication between herself and the great mass of women students. She therefore asked the presidents of the seventeen women's

organizations—including all the literary societies, the honorary societies, the Christian Association, the Self Government Association, the Athletic Association and a few others—to meet with her once a month for conference on general problems. She has felt this council to be of great assistance to her in getting student opinion and in bringing before students, through their own officers, the discussion of momentous questions regarding their place and their work in the university. The council is for conference only and while it may recommend action to different organizations it does not intend to legislate."

It is evident from what has been said that the association is an efficient organization for holding the young women of the university together. Its conditions are, of course, not yet ideal, but the girls themselves believe that the situation has immensely improved during the past two years both in the satisfaction on the part of the students, and in efficiency of organization. The Self Government Association undertakes a number of other activities as well.

"On the first Friday of the school year the Self Government Association gave a dancing party to introduce the new girls. A similar party is given every year by the Self Government Association and it is a successful way for a stranger to rub off some of the newness.

"The annual fall costume party was held at Lathrop Hall to celebrate Hallowe'en. The ingenious costumes and large attendance made the party a great success this year.

"On January 6th, the Self Government Association tried a new form of entertainment. A dance to which the girls invited men was given in the

gymnasium and concert room. Special interest was given to the party in that the proceeds were to increase the Loan Fund sustained by the Self Government Association. Because of the unusual success of this dance it is planned to make it one of the traditions of the university."

During 1912-13 the Self Government Association, working with the Student Conference, gave six all-University Mixers at Lathrop Hall. Their purpose was to provide a form of entertainment to reach those not reached by the usual dancing party. Speeches and a general reception were followed by dancing in the gymnasium. The two organizations plan to give these "mixers" every year.

The usual costume party for university girls was given on the first of April.

"In the spring of 1911 informal teas were begun by the Self Government Association. These teas, held in the parlor of Lathrop Hall, are for the purpose of bringing the women of the university together and broaden the social spirit among them."

The coming year, 1913-14, the Self Government Association plans to take over the senior adviser system, which has this year been under the control of the office of the dean of women. It is believed that the students will feel more responsibility if they are themselves directing the operation of the plan.

The dean of women believes that the Self Government Association affords the best possible opportunity for raising the standards and setting the ideals of young women in the university. She does not undertake to dominate the organization, but she does intend to stand back of it, to guide and advise where it is possible, and

through her student council to keep the students informed of what she is herself attempting to do, and to learn from them where her work may be more effectively and skilfully done. The spirit with which the students have met her has been above criticism. They have shown the utmost eager-

ness to help carry out all the plans that have been suggested for improving the situation among the young women at the university, and have shown themselves not only fertile and expedient but strong in moral courage when a situation demanding their support has arisen.*

*Part of the material for this article is taken verbatim from the Report of the Dean of Women to the Board of Regents, October, 1912, and the Bulletin of the Self-Government Association of the University of Wisconsin.

THE UNIVERSITY HOME WOMAN

MARY SAXE CHANDLER, '86

THE broad outlook upon the activities of the world, the keen interest in current history, gained by a college education, does not make the college woman who marries discontented with homely tasks, but prepares her for intelligent home making. The state expects its agricultural students to raise the standard of the farm, its engineers to conserve the natural physical resources of the state, and the women graduates to conserve its human resources by helping to create and maintain simple, normal, wholesome homes.

Miss Alvord, pursuing a series of investigations, has found that out of two thousand two hundred sixty-seven living women graduates of the uni-

versity, eleven hundred are in gainful occupations, so that presumably about eleven hundred graduates are home makers. Not many of this class are fashionable women; but they are hospitable women, sharing their homes with the homeless and making them centers of good.

The home woman is a student, still reading the story of the Gaelic wars by the side of her son, pursuing bird lore and botany with her daughter, learning business with her husband. She is a leader in all local movements for community betterment. Content to serve the world indirectly, the college home woman, conscious of the dignity of her work, is happy in it.

THE WORK OF THE DEAN OF WOMEN

LILY B. CAMPBELL, ASSISTANT TO THE DEAN OF WOMEN



IN the fall of 1911 the position of dean of women was re-created in the University of Wisconsin after a period when the title and the work of the woman in charge of women's work in the university had been that of adviser of women. The change was a significant one in some respects. First, it carried with it a suggestion of academic rank and prestige; second, it suggested or seemed to suggest the need of the growing university for a more distinctly if necessarily less personal and individual supervision of the life of the women students—particularly of the undergraduate women students.

The work of the present dean of women has, then, taken on a distinctly academic tone. In the first place, the dean ranks in her own department of history as associate professor of history. She has, however, further academic recognition through the fact that, acting with the deans of the colleges in which women are enrolled, she exercises a direct supervision over the work of the women students. Through her office recommendations concerning the work of girls not strong enough to take full university work are made; through her office action is taken concerning girls who are doing poor work; and an effort is made to raise the standard of work of such students by the elimination of any unfavorable conditions that may be found to exist, by guidance in matters concerning the adjustment of a girl to her surroundings, by enlisting the help of the par-

ents when necessary, or by any means that may suggest themselves to stimulate the girl or insure better work.

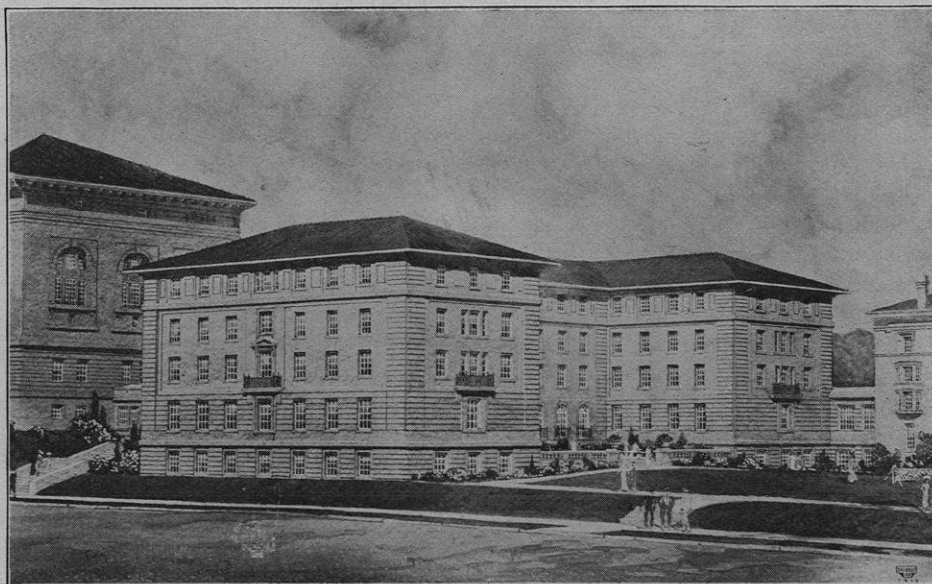
The large number of women in the university—about twelve hundred last year—all, save the one hundred and twenty housed in Chadbourne Hall, living under conditions fixed for the most part by themselves and without direct supervision by university authorities, made it imperative that the work of the dean of women be first that of an administrator if proper housing conditions and uniformity of opportunity were to be offered every girl in the university. It was impossible that any woman should herself act as friendly counselor or be in any way available to meet the demands of the twelve hundred individual girls. It was, therefore, necessary that she work as an executive and work through organizations. It was necessary, if her work were to be effective, that she have the cordial help and cooperation of the girls themselves, and this help has, I believe, been vouchsafed.

Foremost among the organizations ready to cooperate with the dean was the Self Government Association of the women, an association to which every woman student belongs through the fact of her being a student. The work of this organization is elsewhere described in this magazine. Supplementing the work of the association, the dean of women has exercised personally and through her assistants direct supervision over the rooming houses and sorority houses. Even though there has been a consequent elimination of certain houses from the

list of houses available for women students, the result has been worth while, for there is assured to every girl in the university a place to room which shall be clean, sanitary, and socially protected. On the other hand, women in charge of these houses have been assured that the girls will be

position only upon the approval of the dean of women.

Though the matters of conduct are largely in the hands of the Self Government Association, the dean of women finds necessarily a place in the guidance of student activities. She is a member of several of the more



BARNARD HALL—THE NEW WOMEN'S DORMITORY

held responsible for the rooms which they engage for a definite time, and they are further assured of a final tribunal to which they may go in case of careless conduct on the part of the girls in their houses, or when assistance of any sort is needed in the supervision of the houses. The sorority houses are supervised as are other rooming houses, save that they have the additional advantage of a house mother (or chaperone) who is in every case directly responsible to the dean of women for the conduct of the house, and who is appointed to the

important faculty committees, and the cooperation on the part of the faculty in the work for women has been cordial and complete. As a member of the Student Interests Committee she has a voice in the university control of all student activities, whatever they be. Through the recently organized Dean's Council, in which council is a representative for every woman's organization in the university, the dean has been able to keep in touch with all the varied activities and at the same time to find a means of direct communication with

the women's organizations. There has come about, consequently, the possibility of a general policy in the life of the women—a policy not yet formulated save in regard to Particular things,—but the possibility of a general policy in any regard is one of the things that gives promise to the future. The common interests of the girls need and have found a common expression.

As a uniting force, this dean's council is, then, already felt in student life. As a regulating force it is also felt through the installation of the point system, suggested by this council and carried out by Keystone, a similarly composed organization.

The physical manifestation of the uniting force in the life of the women students is Lathrop Hall, a building now used to overflowing as a common meeting place as well as a working place for the women students. The building was first thought to find its great usefulness in its ability to bring from down-town places of amusement the dances and entertainments which the students patronized, and to raise their standard by providing proper chaperonage and proper conditions for social life. It

has been found, however, that an even greater field of usefulness has developed in the building's use as a center for the life of girls of all sorts of aims and ambitions as well as backgrounds.

In another direction the office of the dean of women is now proving useful also. In the field of finding work for girls to do which will help them toward self support in college, and in the field of vocational education, where there is an effort being made to see that a girl is fitted to her task in after life, and that her task is fitted to her—in these fields there is an almost unlimited opportunity for development. The work in them is being supervised by the present mistress of Chadbourne Hall.

Towards all these ends the dean of women works as an executive and as an administrator. To insure the best work possible from every girl; to insure to every girl safe, comfortable, and orderly living; to secure the greatest final efficiency to each girl; and to make their living together a help to the girls themselves—these are the objectives of the dean of women.

WOMEN'S ACTIVITIES AT WISCONSIN

BELLE FLIGELMAN, '13



ALTHOUGH less than half of all the women in the university are engaged in "outside activities," according to a social census taken by the Y. W. C. A. this year, the splendid enthusiasm shown by those women who *are* taking part in these "outside" things indicates their eagerness to participate in and reap the benefits from the social work that helps to enrich one's college life. Not only have the women students shown an animated interest in working along the established lines of the various organizations, but they have broadened the scope of many of them, and thus have reached more women than ever before.

As an instance of increased activity within the organization, the Women's Self Government Association stands forth as having greatly extended its sphere within the last two years. To be sure, it has never been restricted entirely to a disciplinary function. It has always maintained somewhat of a constructive policy out of which grew the idea not only of giving the semi-annual fancy costume parties (at which all the women students could come together), and the introduction party for women at the beginning of the year, but also of furnishing two rest-rooms for women in Main Hall and of providing a hundred dollar loan fund each year.

Four significant innovations, however, have been made recently. One of these, in connection with the disciplinary function of the association is the establishment of a judicial com-

mittee—a group of seven women who have jurisdiction over all cases of indiscretion on the part of women students, excepting cases of dishonesty in the class-room. This committee, the proceedings of which are secret, holds informal hearings and aims to be a council of help and reformation rather than a court of punishment. In extreme cases, however, the committee has power to recommend the suspension of the member to the faculty.

The establishment of a "point system" is also one of the new enterprises undertaken by the S. G. A. It is a proposition by which the various women's activities are arbitrarily assigned a given number of "points," the number of points being apportioned in accordance with the relative amount of work involved in the fulfillment of the various duties of the respective organizations. The number of "points" which any one woman may carry at any one time (or the number of outside responsibilities with which she may burden herself) is limited.

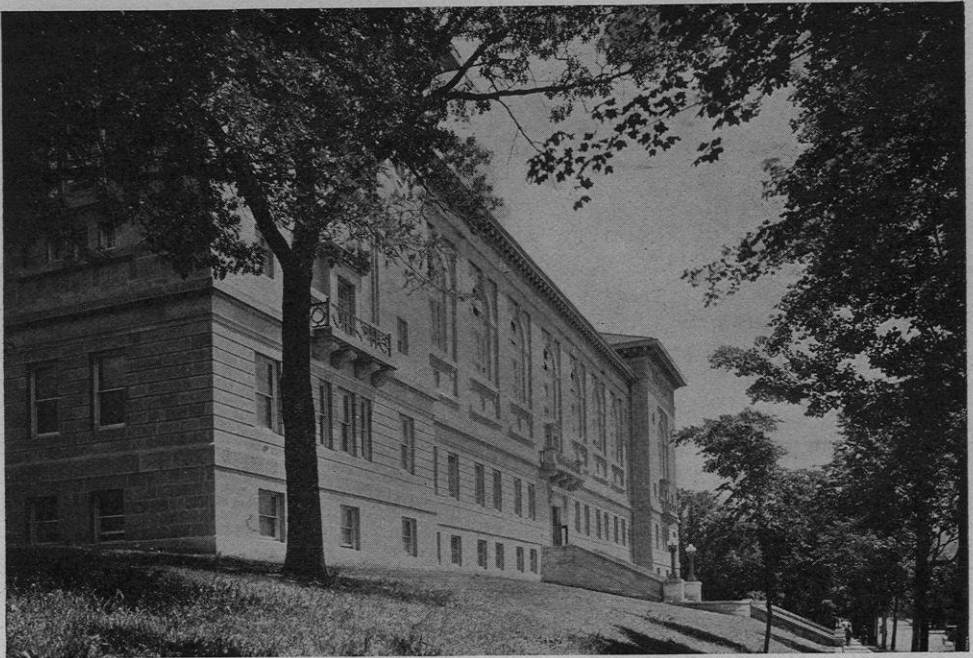
Another innovation—perhaps the most significant of all—is the annual vocational conference which is financed and managed by the women students themselves. The conference lasts three days, and professional women who are especially successful in their own particular line of work, are brought here from all over the country to tell Wisconsin women what opportunities are open to them in vocations other than teaching, and what college preparation is necessary for

the woman who would take advantage of these opportunities.

This year the S. G. A. is establishing an intercollegiate conference of self government associations in colleges and universities of the Middle West, for the purpose of intercollegiate discussion of common problems; and it is anticipated that great bene-

old method of "voting in" new members. A new method of awarding honors is also incorporated in the new constitution, under an athletic point system.

In order to advertise the association, the women last year gave a very successful "county fair" in the gymnasium, and with part of the proceeds



LATHROP HALL

fit will be derived by all members of the conference. The initial meeting takes place in Wisconsin during the first week-end in May, and twenty-six delegates from other universities have eagerly responded to the invitation to help establish the conference.

But the S. G. A. is not the only organization that has been active. The Women's Athletic Association has come to the front with a new constitution providing for an automatic basis of membership instead of the

started a hundred dollar loan fund for the use of needy women students who are interested in athletics. Encouraged by the success of last year's enterprise, the association gave an original musical comedy entitled "The Class of 2013" this year, which was enthusiastically received.

The work of the Y. W. C. A. is, of course, of a more stereotyped nature. Its social committee has been especially active this year, however, and succeeded in compiling a social cen-

sus of the women students, which is extremely interesting. A "Campfire" organization has been established, and a great deal of interest is manifested in it.

The literary societies have fallen in with the general spirit of progress, and this spring the first women's joint debate was held between Pythia and Castalia, the question being: "Resolved, That vocational high schools should be established and maintained in addition to the regular high schools." Castalia came out ahead.

Round Table literary society, which was established in 1909, and which, instead of "voting in" its members as do Castalia and Pythia, is open to any woman interested in developing poise and self-expression, although still "struggling in its infancy," is filling a long felt need.

Red Domino, the women's dramatic club, has not been especially active this year, having given up the idea of presenting a play on account of the difficulties encountered in an attempt to secure a suitable one.

The Girls' Glee Club gave its annual concert this year as a benefit for the Y. W. C. A.

The Consumers' League has had several very interesting lectures this year, but no regular meetings have been held.

The Equal Suffrage League, on the other hand, has carried on an active campaign. Mass meetings were held, at which students—both men and women—spoke on the need of extending the franchise to women. In cooperation with the city league, an equal-suffrage edition of the *Wisconsin State Journal* was published and sold on the streets by university women the week before the election came off.

After the suffrage question met with defeat in the general election, the members of the league redoubled their energies. Several women students spoke for a re-passage of the bill at a hearing in the legislature, where they were, on the whole, very cordially received.

Keystone, the organization made up of the presidents of the various organizations, has become a very practical society, in which the problems of the various organizations are brought up for discussion. S. G. A. has turned over to Keystone, as the logical organization for such an undertaking, the work of deciding on the comparative number of "points" to be assigned to each activity in connection with the point system.

The entrance of women into the field of journalism marks a big step in this year's progress in women's activities. Some half dozen women are getting experience as reporters on *The Daily News*, while *The Daily Cardinal* has found it profitable to give up a page every day to a "Women's Section" edited entirely by women. This section contains not only news concerning the women of the university, but also daily editorials through which vigorous crusades against objectionable dancing, popular songs, and low class vaudeville have been carried on, to say nothing of campaigns for the honor system, for equal suffrage, and for other important issues.

All these activities have brought Wisconsin women greater prominence and respect than they have ever enjoyed before. But they have gone deeper than this. They have brought the individual women into closer relationship with other women. They

have provided her with excellent training in organizing and executive ability. They have awakened in her the social consciousness, and have helped to develop in her more wo-

manly ideas and ideals. And finally, they have endowed her with a certain efficiency and vision and poise that should be a part of every woman's education.

PIONEER DAYS IN COEDUCATION

EMMA PHILLIPS VROMAN, 67



RIOR to 1863 women were not admitted to the University of Wisconsin, nor in any other university in the United States. About that year a new department was established at the University of Wisconsin called the Normal Department, to which young women were admitted. At that time the buildings consisted of the old Main Hall, used principally for recitations, and the North and South Dormitories.

The young men had always occupied both of the dormitories, but when the new department was established the young men were excluded from the South Dormitory, which was turned over to the young women, where they lived much as they do in the ladies' halls of today, except that many of them boarded themselves.

The young men were confined to the North Dormitory. The student body of the university at that time was not so large but that the dormitories amply provided rooms for those in attendance, except as to such students as resided in the city of Madison and who lived at their homes.

In those early days the lot of the young women attending the university was not altogether agreeable because of the prejudice to their admission in the university on the part of

the faculty and the young men in the university classes proper. There was a feeling at that time that the admission of women to the university, or any of its departments, lowered its dignity and lowered it to the standard of a country seminary. The young women in attendance were called "Normalites" and other unpleasant names.

The young women of the new department, belonging to the years of 1865, '66, and '67, were certainly as much pioneers in the cause of education and woman's advancement as were the early pioneers of the state in the Forties.

The first class of this department consisted of six young ladies, who graduated in 1865, only eleven years after the first class of young men graduated at the university proper. So it is seen that Wisconsin was not slow to recognize the desires and the needs of her daughters as well as of her sons.

At first the young women were restricted to the classes of their department and were not admitted into the regular classes of the university. This department had a principal of its own. The first principal was Mr. Charles H. Allen, a noble, Christian gentleman and a born teacher, who devoted his whole time to his work and to broadening and extending the

department. This department existed in this manner and with its restrictions until 1868, when the women were admitted to all the courses in the university on an equal footing with the young men.

In the early days there were but seven or eight professors and teachers in the university and the student body was small, so that the students were naturally in close contact with their instructors, which was, in many ways, much to their advantage. Professor John W. Sterling, of delightful memory to the old students, was acting president and at the head of all

stay, ceased to call them names, and even "Pat" the janitor treated them with some degree of respect.

After they were granted equal privileges with the young men in all departments of the university, the commencement exercises of both young men and young women were held together. At the first of these joint exercises, a young woman, Mrs. Clara Bewick-Colby, was given the highest honors of the class, she being its valedictorian.

The young women had a literary society, known as Castalia, which held its weekly meetings on Saturday even-



CHADBOURNE HALL

the departments of the institution, and was known as Dean of the Faculty and Vice-Chancellor.

The first president of the university was Paul A. Chadbourne, who came to the institution from Williams College, Massachusetts, in 1867. President Chadbourne was a man of broad education, energetic, and possessed of fine executive ability. He was also broad in his views on the subject of education. From the time that he took charge of the institution as its president, things began to brighten for the young women. The young men, realizing that they were there to

ings on the upper floor of the South Dormitory. I believe this society is still in existence. The exercises consisted of debates, reading of essays, and talks upon literary and other subjects. Guests were frequently invited to attend.

At the times I am referring to in this little article, chapel exercises were held each morning in the Main Hall. These exercises were conducted by some member of the faculty and all students, both men and women, were expected to be present. Chapel exercises consisted of singing, reading of the Scriptures, and prayer. This

was also the time for public announcements of students' meetings, class meetings, etc.

The social life of the students in those days was simple. Small social gatherings, boat riding, skating, and such pleasures, were the ones most commonly indulged in. There were no fraternities, sororities, "proms" or military balls. No late hours were allowed. In the South Dormitory, occupied by young women, all lights were to be out by ten o'clock, when the clear musical tones of the old uni-

versity bell sang out the retiring hour.

Much is different now and while the members of the first classes cannot help feeling that some of the charm of those early days has passed, yet when they see the thousand or more young women admitted to all the departments and enjoying all the privileges with their brothers, they feel like pioneers of old and rejoice that the opportunities of these young women is the glorious heritage of their earlier struggles to overcome prejudice and opposition.

MEMBERS of the Class of 1888 who are working up the twenty-fifth anniversary of that class, have informed the Alumni Headquarters that all attempts to locate Mrs. Franklin W. Palmer have thus far failed. Graduates who know the address of this alumna are earnestly requested to send particulars to the Alumni Headquarters, 821 State St., Madison. Mrs. Palmer's maiden name was Alice E. Holt.

TO THE ALUMNI



THIS year as never before in the history of the Alumni Association, the various alumni committees have been able through the columns of THE WISCONSIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE and otherwise to furnish the members of the Association with valuable information regarding their Alma Mater.

The October issue of THE ALUMNI MAGAZINE contained the Business Manager's official statement of receipts and expenditures of the university for the first half of the present bien-nium.

This was followed in December with the *Handbook of Information Concerning the University of Wisconsin*, in which a rapid survey was made of the work of the institution and its services to the state. So numerous were the requests for copies of this *Handbook* that it was republished by the Regents as a public document. The December number also contained the Business Manager's complete statement of the financial transactions of the university during the biennium 1911-13.

In February our readers were presented with a clear and concise summary of the provisions in the University Bill, so that every member in the Association can know exactly how much money his Alma Mater needs to satisfy the more important demands of the people for service, and to what purposes this money is to be devoted if granted by the Legislature. The February number also contained a statement by the chairman of the alumni committee appointed to investigate the need of a Liberal Arts Building.

The various bills directly affecting the university (aside from the appropriation bill) were compiled in the issues of THE ALUMNI MAGAZINE for March and April; and one of them, No. 276A, providing for the election of the Board of Regents by popular vote, was opposed by an exhaustive article from the pen of the chairman of the Alumni Committee on Legislation.

The special feature of the April issue was the elaborate investigation of a special committee of the student body as to the necessity for dormitories. Information was furnished on the question of room rent and board at Madison, social conditions of the students, and dormitories in other institutions.

The present issue contains accurate data on the question of faculty control of student interests, especially as it affects fraternities and sororities. And a report by four prominent alumni men of medicine portrays the most urgent needs of the Medical School.

In addition to the information above outlined the members of the Association were supplied with much valuable data regarding other phases of the university's work. The following titles of special articles that have appeared since the first issue of last fall are suggestive of the kind of information supplied:

The Wisconsin High School.

The College of Engineering Today.

Self Government at the University.

Medical Supervision at Wisconsin.

The University Extension Division.

The Wisconsin Library School.

The Cultivation of Medicinal Plants at Camp Randall.

In short, no effort has been spared to place the alumni in possession of complete and authentic information regarding their Alma Mater. This information was secured partly from sources whose authority is beyond question, and especially through independent investigations carried out by members of the Association whose viewpoint in determining their conclusions was solely that of citizens and taxpayers.

The Wisconsin Legislature is now confronted with the problem of making sufficient appropriations for the work of the university so that its various functions may be properly carried on during the next biennium. Its members are charged with the responsibility of meeting all fair and just demands of the people for service from their highest institution of learning.

But in order to determine intelligently just how much of the state funds to appropriate to the university, the legislators must have at their command all facts that will throw light upon the work and services of this gigantic institution. Few citizens of the state are in a better position to assist the members of the legislature in obtaining the necessary facts than the alumni. The legislators have the right to expect that the alumni cooperate with them in solving the problem of the amount of appropriations. The legislators are exceedingly busy men, and are charged with the responsibility of legislation regarding many matters of large importance. We have no right to ask them to give the time which would be necessary for them to search out for themselves the information to which they are entitled in order to determine what they ought to do regarding university appropriations.

The Alumni Committee on Legislation has devoted much time and energy to explaining the needs of the institution and the problems confronting its administration to the special committees of the Legis-

lature to whom the various bills were referred. In every case they have found the members eager to learn all they can about the University of Wisconsin. But these committees comprise only a small minority of both houses. On a matter of such importance, is it fair to ask a legislator to rely almost entirely upon the reports of the committees for information to determine how he shall vote?

Here is clearly an opportunity for every graduate to be of genuine service. Wisconsin graduates are to be found in every important community of the state. The information contained in the columns of THE ALUMNI MAGAZINE makes them the best informed group of citizens in the entire state on matters affecting the university. Should a legislator make a mistake in voting on university bills because he has not received sufficient reliable information, the blame falls upon no one so heavily as upon the graduate, for having neglected to give the legislator the benefit of his special information.

We most earnestly appeal to every graduate to call upon his representative in the Legislature when he is spending a recess at home, and to give that representative an opportunity to ask for the information which he desires. This service will not only absolve the alumnus of a solemn obligation toward his Alma Mater, but will also elicit the sincere appreciation of the members of the Legislature.

(Signed)

George A. Buckstaff, L. '86, President, Oshkosh, Wis.

Mary F. Connor, '86, Vice-president, Windsor, Wis.

Carl H. Tenney, L. '96, Recording Secretary, Madison, Wis.

Charles N. Brown, L. '81, Treasurer, Madison, Wis.

Dr. Albert J. Ochsner, '84, Chicago, Ill.

Lynn S. Pease, '86, L. '91, Milwaukee, Wis.

Mrs. C. R. Carpenter, '87, Racine, Wis.

Thomas R. Lloyd-Jones, '96, Madison, Wis.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.



THE NEEDS OF THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

REPORT BY SPECIAL ALUMNI COMMITTEE

To the Chairman of the Committee on Legislation:

Your sub-committee to which were referred matters related to medical education at the university, begs leave to report as follows:

1. We desire to direct your attention to a condition of affairs which is unusual and in the highest degree gratifying.

The Medical Department of the university was started gradually with careful selection of its staff, with deliberate development of its curriculum and upon a plan most systematic and highly scientific. Its staff was selected with great care and included not only scientists of the highest order, but only such. The result has been that the standing of the department in medical circles of the world has been from the first of the highest order. As plans have developed and organization perfected, this standing has improved if possible from time to time, until at the present writing the medical department of the University of Wisconsin is placed first in this country by those agencies which are recognized as competent accrediting agencies. This history is not only unique, but intensely gratifying to the alumni and particularly to your committee.

2. After careful investigation, your committee has come to the conclusion that there are certain matters of great importance which are likely to be overlooked.

The growth in popularity of the school, coupled with the high rating

which its students receive in other institutions, are bringing a burden of work upon the organization, which it has thus far met with great cheerfulness, but which it cannot be expected adequately to perform indefinitely.

3. Under the policy of the university to economize and utilize its teaching resources, much work is done in the medical department for other departments. The Department of Home Economics on the one hand and the College of Agriculture on the other make enormous drafts upon the resources of the Medical Department. It is proper that these should continue and be further developed, but they bring with them necessities as to fortifying the medical organization to meet the situation.

4. The great need at this point is for more appropriate and more adequate housing. Some of the departments are fairly well provided for but some of them so inadequately as to make it extremely difficult to carry the work.

5. Whereas, your committee regards with approval the development of the Medical Department gradually and with absolute maintenance of its high standard, it nevertheless feels that the time has arrived when *progress will not be possible under conditions of such difficulty.*

As a matter of educational efficiency as well as of state pride, we view with great reluctance any possibility of having the Medical Department recede at all from the very distinguished position which it now oc-

cupies. This dropping back is inevitable unless the physical conditions and general recognition of its importance are kept abreast of its growth and development.

6. *Your committee recommends strongly the construction of a Medical Building* which shall adequately house the departments of Physiology, physiological chemistry, pharmacology, toxicology and bacteriology, and which will be able also to accommodate the State Hygienic Laboratory. This enlargement of the facilities for the medical school is imperative, and delay in furnishing it is a matter of serious consequence.

7. The University of Wisconsin like every great institution of its kind should provide reasonably safe conditions for the 5,000 sons and daughters of the people of the state which are entrusted to their care and supervision.

This is especially true in case of sickness, because when ill these young people need competent attention under the supervision of responsible persons who take the place of their parents.

Most of the great universities have established student infirmaries for this purpose and there can be no doubt but that *Wisconsin should provide an infirmary for this purpose.*

If planned by experts an edifice can be so constructed that it will contain the maximum of efficiency at a minimum cost of maintenance.

Your committee would urge most strongly that the legislature provide at once the necessary funds for the erection of such a building. This building can be so constructed that it can be used with perfect safety for general diseases like colds, pneumonia, typhoid fever, dysentery or any other acute condition; and in case of an epidemic of any of the contagious diseases it can be used for the care of measles, scarlet fever, chickenpox, or diphtheria, as it is a simple matter to disinfect a properly constructed institution so that there is no danger to patients from occupying rooms which have been previously occupied by patients with contagious diseases.

We therefore highly recommend to your committee that every effort be made to reach with the legislature a plan which shall amend the present defects and be part of a scheme for such further development as the times shall demand.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY B. FAVILL, '80,

A. J. OCHSNER, '84,

FREMONT E. CHANDLER, '86,

ARTHUR H. CURTIS, '02.

FACULTY CONTROL OF STUDENT INTERESTS

PROFESSOR FREDERICK W. ROE, CHAIRMAN STUDENT INTERESTS' COMMITTEE



THE editor of THE WISCONSIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE has asked me to give to the alumni a brief account of the work of the Faculty Student Interests' Committee for the present year. The committee is charged with the regulation of various social organizations, of non-athletic activities, and of social life. I will take up each matter in turn.

Two years ago the regents and faculty undertook to regulate fraternities and sororities on the principle that freshmen should not be admitted to membership, thus putting these groups on a three-year basis. The regulation has been enforced during the past year for the first time. Fraternities and sororities agreed among themselves to abandon all ostentatious rushing, and to restrict informal rushing to a definite period. The agreement of the fraternities differs from that of the sororities: the men accepted a four-week rushing period, beginning the second week of the second semester; the women adopted a plan extending through the year whereby they might entertain not more than three freshmen at any one time. Neither of the agreements have proved satisfactory. The rushing periods were much too long, and too much time and energy were consumed alike on the part of upperclassmen and freshmen. Moreover, under this agreement the spirit of faculty regulation, that freshmen should not affiliate with fraternities, has been too largely compromised. From the second week of the second semester, men

in the freshman class have more or less affiliated with fraternities; and all through the year the freshmen women have been informally rushed.

In order to remedy these defects and to adhere more closely to the principle involved, the Student Interests' Committee presented to the faculty at its April meeting additional regulations for the control of fraternities and sororities. Three recommendations were submitted: first, that there shall be no ostentatious rushing at any time; second, that there shall be no rushing and pledging of freshmen before the first day of May; third, that whenever, by a three-fourths majority, the fraternities or sororities, or both, shall adopt further regulations for their control, not in violation of the faculty regulations, the Student Interests' Committee shall have power, subject to the approval of the faculty, to make such action binding upon all fraternities or sororities. These were passed by the faculty, and have since been adopted by the regents. They place both fraternities and sororities on a uniform basis. They postpone rushing and pledging to near the end of the freshman year, thus keeping freshmen entirely apart from these groups. They give them, however, entire freedom to make rushing and pledging agreements to take effect after May first. Some have favored postponement of all rushing and pledging to the beginning of the sophomore year, but it seems fairer to allow fraternities to make up their delegations before the end of the year, in order that they may know on

whom they can count for running their houses in the coming year. Finally, the committee has full authority to enforce these regulations. Punishment for violations will be applied to the organization first, and if such punishment should be ineffective, suspension can be applied to individuals. A fraternity found guilty of violating the faculty regulations may be forbidden to initiate any students for a year, or be denied the privilege of social life (such as dances), or, these punishments may be increased in severity.

Into the question of the *existence* of fraternities and sororities, the committee has not entered. We have accepted them as an integral part of our undergraduate life as at present constituted. We can think of only two cogent reasons that may be advanced for their abolition at any future time: direct, persistent, and flagrant violation of faculty and regent regulations by the fraternities; or the establishment by the legislature of a complete and effective dormitory system for men and women. Fraternities have received so much criticism during the past year that their good features have perhaps for the moment been obscured. Many of us believe that the way to remedy the so-called fraternity-anti-fraternity situation is not by abolishing the present social groups, but by creating new groups for as many men and women as would wish to have social units of their own, with their own eating houses, their own social life, and their own close, friendly relations. There is a danger in a great university that students will have few friends because they have so many acquaintances. It is better, more normal, more fruitful, to have a day-to-day contact with

twenty or thirty congenial students than to have a restaurant-kind of contact with a hundred. And new groups are being formed every year. If some one could direct this movement to still wider inclusions, he would render a genuine service to our undergraduate life.

But I must turn to the other two matters of which I am to speak. The non-athletic activities under the control of the Student Interests' Committee are publications, dramatics, and debating. We have endeavored to apply the eligibility rules to all candidates for positions on any one or more of these activities with consistency and impartiality. Exceptions have been made in only half a dozen cases or so, and then on the grounds that seemed to the committee especially strong. We firmly believe that students must have a clean record in scholarship before they are permitted to participate in outside activities; this is an established principle of the faculty. We have voted that all Sunday rehearsals of dramatic clubs and all mid-week entertainments of undergraduates shall be hereafter forbidden. We are now considering the question of putting the Edwin Booth play, the Red Domino play, and Haresfoot on a two-year basis,—thus reducing to a considerable extent the present excessive amount of major activities. These matters will probably come before the faculty in May. We have secured the cooperation of the department of physical education to reduce the number of mid-week athletic games to the minimum, so as to keep the week as free as possible for the regular work of the university.

As to the social life, much has been done through the initiative of the students or through their cordial coop-

eration to regulate dancing. The student dance groups have regularly reported their chaperones to the chairman, and have adopted their own plans (submitted to the committee) to regulate dancing, and to exclude an undesirable element from down town. The committee has made some investigation of the number of dances conducted in the year by any one organization, and may take some action regarding the situation in the future. The problem is delicate and intricate, and cannot be settled off-hand. It would be a wholesome thing for our undergraduates if there could be found some form of amusement other than dancing to occupy part of their recreation time, but the lucky inventor has not yet appeared.

Questions that come up regarding undergraduate life today are not to be answered in an hour's session of any Student Interests' Committee. They are far-reaching, and are really bound up in all the tendencies of our day. What is an undergraduate to do with his spare time? And I do not ask this question concerning two or three hundred students of one sex, coming from one type of family, living in semi-cloistered seclusion in a

small endowed institution under the close supervision of a compactly organized faculty. I ask it concerning four thousand students of both sexes, coming from many types of family, living the free, open life of a great state university, under a faculty too large to be compactly organized, and too varied to reveal any single type of academic life. Whose business is it to say what students shall do with their spare hours?—and then who knows how many hours they have to spare? Will mere faculty regulations touch the heart of the problem? After all is said and done, no; for if students do not use their nights on Haresfoot rehearsals, there is nothing to prevent their spending them at the theater. We can do something by regulations, but *most must be done through the ideals and personality of the teachers who meet their students day by day in the class room.* In thinking of student life and all it means,—its chances and changes, its perils and promises,—I always come back to what a colleague said to me several years ago: "Eighty-five per cent of the efficiency of any educational institution lies in its faculty."

TWO WISCONSIN PROFESSORS HONORED

ALEXANDER RUDOLF HOHLFELD

PROFESSOR A. R. HOHLFELD, chairman of the department of German, was elected president of the Modern Language Association of America, at the annual meeting of that body in Baltimore, Md., December 26-28. The first number of the current volume of the *Publications* of this society has just appeared with the announcement of this election and also the re-election of Karl Young, associate professor of English, as treasurer. Thus, two of the highest offices of the association are at present held by members of the faculty of the University of Wisconsin, a distinction of which the university and its alumni may well be proud, for this association is composed of the leading educators of America in the field of modern language. The *Publications* of this society are regarded in this country and abroad as among the leading scientific journals of today. The election of Professor Hohlfeld to the presidency of the association is a great and well deserved honor and is indicative of the position he holds, as an educator and scholar, among his colleagues in this country.

Alexander Rudolf Hohlfeld was born in Dresden, Germany, December

29, 1865. He was educated in the Annen Real Gymnasium there and at the University of Leipzig, where he obtained his degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1888. The next year he spent in Paris as a student.

He came to America in 1889 and accepted the position of adjunct professor of Romance Languages at Vanderbilt University in 1890. In 1892 he was appointed professor of Germanic Languages in that institution, a position which he held until 1900, when he was appointed dean of the Academic College. In 1901 he was called to the University of Wisconsin as head of the German Department, the position which he still fills.

Professor Hohlfeld was chairman of the Central Division of the Modern Language Association for the year 1904. He is a member of the Goethe Gesellschaft in Weimar, the Deutsche Shakespeare-Gesellschaft, the Gesellschaft für Theatergeschichte of Berlin, the Sächsischer Neuphilologen-Verband, etc.

He has published some sixty papers and treatises on pedagogical and literary subjects, besides being editor-in-chief of the *Deutsches Liederbuch für amerikanische Studenten*.

JOHN L. KIND.

EVANDER BRADLEY MCGILVARY

At the last meeting of the American Philosophical Association, held in New York City, Professor Evander Bradley McGilvary, head of the Department of Philosophy of the University of Wisconsin, was elected president for 1913. This action of the learned society gives peculiar

pleasure to those of us who look back upon our contact with Professor McGilvary, in and out of the class room, as one of the real privileges of our days at Madison. Not that we needed this assurance to convince us of the advantage we then enjoyed. The dignity and charm of his personality, the

clearness and definiteness of his thought, the simplicity and grace of his language,—these needed and need no official endorsement. The memory of them remains as a spiritual asset. But because of what he meant to us, and because of what we believe him to mean to contemporary philosophical movements, we are glad to know that he has been chosen to an office which such immortals as Josiah Royce and William James filled before him.

Aside from all personal considerations, however, there is a reason why the selection of Professor McGilvary is of far more than ordinary interest. In his election the American Philosophical Association, for the first time since its foundation, chooses its presiding officer from a university west of the Allegheny Mountains. Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Cornell, Princeton, have been called upon to furnish the president not only once or twice, but even three times. This being the case, the fact that in 1913 the foremost philosophical society in America will listen to a presidential address delivered by a philosopher from the West is significant in itself.

Professor McGilvary, a graduate of Davidson College, North Carolina, received his master's degree from Princeton, and his doctor's degree from the University of California. Coming to Wisconsin in the autumn of 1905, he has been in the thick of philosophical discussion ever since. He has been a frequent contributor to the *Philosophical Review*, the *Journal of Philosophy, Psychology, and Scientific Methods*, and other philosophical journals, and repeatedly has appeared upon the programs of the American and the Western Philosophical Associations. In 1910 he was elected president of the latter, reading as his presidential address a significant paper on a phase of his own philosophical Realism. Professor McGilvary's election to the presidency of the American Philosophical Association is an evidence of the high estimate placed upon his scholarship and personality by men of prominence and authority in the philosophical world. It is surely allowable for a graduate of Wisconsin to take pride in the honor thus reflected upon his Alma Mater. AN ALUMNUS.

MINNESOTA DEANSHIP TO WISCONSIN GRADUATE

From the *Daily Illini*, Urbana, Ill.

GUY STANTON FORD, Ph.D., professor of modern European history, has accepted a call to the University of Minnesota as dean of the graduate school and chairman of the department of history in that institution. He has handed in his resignation to the board of trustees of the university and will assume his new duties on the first of September.

Negotiations have been carried on between the Minnesota school and

Professor Ford for some time, but it was not until recently that the offer was accepted by him. To an *Illini* representative he said: "My leaving is no fault of the Illinois people. An executive position, coupled with a higher salary and other numerous advantages such as leave of absence at any time, made it an unusually attractive offer, which became practically irresistible." Professor Ford will remain in Urbana until August,

at which time he will remove to Minneapolis.

Born in Salem, Wisconsin, May 9, 1873, Guy Stanton Ford prepared for college in the Plainfield, Iowa, high school and academy. He attended the Upper Iowa University, where he became a member of the Theta Delta Chi fraternity. He received the degree of B.L. from the University of Wisconsin in 1895.

After leaving college he served as superintendent of schools at Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, until 1898. In 1899 he went to Germany and there studied modern European history in

the University of Berlin for one year. He was a scholar in Columbia from 1900 to 1901. He received his doctor's degree from that institution in 1903. From 1901 until 1906 he was an instructor in history at Yale University, and in the latter year was made assistant professor. He was called to his present position as professor of modern European history in 1906.

Professor Ford is an author of great repute, and has written many public and private works. In addition he has been the writer of many articles in current publications, especially those of an historical nature.

TENTH ANNIVERSITY OF THE "LIT"

WRITERS of national prominence and former students of local fame will contribute the material for the tenth anniversary number of the *Wisconsin Magazine*, which is to appear this month.

The *Wisconsin Magazine*, although it traces its lineage directly back to the founding of the *Student Miscellany* in 1859, was definitely organized as a literary publication of the university ten years ago. Michael B. Olbrich, '06, was the first editor. It was then called *The Wisconsin Literary Magazine*.

Among the contributors for the Anniversary number are "Ned" Jordan, '05, who in a reminiscent letter tells the inside of the athletic reformation—facts and anecdotes that will startle the present undergraduates.

Horatio Winslow, '04, socialistic editor, widely read free lance, and author of two recent Haresfoot plays, contributes a reminiscent soliloquy.

Irving Schaus, '07, a well known short story writer, furnishes a piece of fiction.

Professor W. G. Bleyer, '96, managing editor of the *Cardinal* and editor of the '96 *Badger*, writes on the "Beginnings of the Literary Magazine." George B. Hill, '08, pays a high tribute to John V. Mulaney, '08, deceased, who was one of the most active literary spirits numbered in Wisconsin's graduates in recent years. Ralph Birchard, '11, contributes a philosophical essay.

The poetry for the issue is furnished by Alice L. Webb, Walther Buchen, '11, Glen Ward Dresbach, '12, and Theodore R. Toyer, '12, the last editor of the *Magazine*.

The present editor of the *Magazine*, "Chet" Wells, will wind up his journalistic work at the university with an anecdotal history of the various publications of the undergraduates.

COMMERCE ASSOCIATION

PROFESSOR S. W. GILMAN addressed the Spanish Club on the evening of April 22 on the nature of the opportunities offered to university men by the South American republics in commercial lines. He dwelt largely upon the personal traits, habits, and customs of those of Spanish descent. He said in part:

"The Germans have developed thoroughgoing methods in preparation for commercial relations and foreign trade while the American manufacturers and exporters, lacking in initiative, have generally refused to enter this competition, deeming the reward inadequate to justify radical departure which must be made in their business. A Wisconsin manufacturer who is regarded as exceedingly enterprising with respect to the American market, says: 'We don't want to bother with that trade for several reasons: (1) because it is slow pay, (2) because the goods must be specially packed and prepared, which is a nuisance, (3) because the trade needs particular personal treatment which our solicitors are not equipped to give.' This last objection seems to be the one of the greatest general weight.

"Germany teaches with great thoroughness the Spanish and Portuguese languages and a world knowledge of exports as a special preparation for this work, and drills men to meet exact conditions in the field. Then German students know of their destination and of the particular character of the South American problems years before they are encountered. The German university prepares the

South American emissaries in a decidedly sound and efficient way to be technical experts under the peculiar conditions involving the personality side of the minutiae of orders, invoice and custom duties. Halfway measures and preparations are unknown in German universities as well as among German exporters.

"American universities have long ago followed Germany's educational plans for scientific research but American business men have failed to adopt plans from the same country for a systematic follow up of this South American commerce. The commercial traveler must of course abandon the free and easy, informal rough and ready style of salutation and interview and his quick meal eaten with the sole purpose of subsistence. The meaning of our 'hustle' is unknown there. This must always be so and the attempts which are made to force our domestic methods upon these people with their traditions as to form and good breeding must always fail.

"The occupations of merchandising and manufacturing have resulted in our own country in spite of what we admit to be lack of proper preparation of those pushing and exploiting the business. Our great businesses have grown up and thrived in the past to the bewilderment often of the founders who admit the existence of no foundational plans or peculiar fitness or training to follow them up. Now that these bonanza days are considered to be of the past and that special and long continued training is a prerequisite to any distinctly practi-

cal success in the manufacturing and mercantile business at home, the special training may be welcomed for the conquest of the great markets over seas.

"In no branch of commerce are the problems more complex or do they require more breadth of view and a thorough understanding of basic principles as in the Latin-American trade. That 'trade goes by personal favor' is generally admitted, and that 'it is well to cultivate close personal trade relations' is more true among the Spanish-Americans than at home. The man who brings back the orders from Brazil, Argentina, and Colombia must be a diplomat, an all-round linguist, a thorough man of the world in the best sense, an entertainer, an Orientalist in grace and deportment, and a prince in generous hospitality."

News.

H. T. Nolan, '07, is representing the Employers' Mutual Liability Co. of Wausau, Wis.

G. M. Pelton, '10, is teaching in the Evanston Township High School, Evanston, Wis.

P. H. Myers, '10, is now with Arthur Young & Co., Certified Public Accountants, 1315 Monadnock Blk., Chicago, Ill. A letter from him came into our hands, part of which will be of interest to Myers' friends. We quote a portion of the letter as follows:

"I am working with Mr. Greifenhagen on civil service and employment matters and like this work better than any I have ever had. We have classified the Cook county civil service, put in a proper office system and determined the eligibility of those upon the county payrolls; we have classified the 'office' employees of the

Commonwealth Edison Co., and brought the records of the Employment Bureau down to date; and we are now engaged in classifying the non-office service and establishing schedules of pay therefor. We form a distinct department of our own which we call the Employment Department."

Arthur Kuehmstedt, '06, is sales manager for the Sperry Flour Co., Tacoma, Wash.

Harry Shields, '04, is now located at Madison and has the position of cashier of the Commercial National Bank.

Earl S. Weber, '10, has written a letter to Prof. Gilman, part of which we quote as being of general interest:

"This is my second year with the High School of Commerce here. The school is in its fourth year, is fourth in size of eleven, grew at the rate of about 22 per cent this year and has about 700 pupils. We think the organization and purpose of the school is such as to meet a real need and so the service we try to render gives us a lot of satisfaction.

"I am handling courses in Economy, Local Industries, Municipal Activities, and Commercial Law. Two of them, you see, urging me to get acquainted with the city, I have done quite a bit of investigating and mixing. I don't need to extol to you the virtues of Cleveland. I heard of the Chamber of Commerce here before I saw Cleveland, so I have annexed myself to that body."

Weber should be addressed care of the High School of Cleveland, Ohio. It is interesting to note that in other parts of his letter he inquires for detailed information about the European trip to be conducted this summer by Prof. Gilman. This had come

to his attention through the Commerce Section of THE ALUMNI MAGAZINE.

1912 Men.

F. E. Stoppenbach is traveling for the C. S. Stoppenbach's Sons Co. of Jefferson, Wis.

A. E. Greenwood is with the Creamery Package Mfg. Co., Lake Mills, Wis.

R. R. Joslin is doing accounting work for T. H. Cochrane Co., dealers in wool, furs, and hides. Address Mauston, Wis.

N. B. Bunin is at present at New

Orleans, but as he is only there temporarily, he asks to have his mail addressed to Stevens Point.

W. K. Braasch should be addressed care of the Sheboygan Chair Factory of Sheboygan, Wis.

T. L. Kinsman is principal of the high school at Potlatch, Idaho. We are informed that Kinsman was married last June in Spokane, Wash., to Miss Laura E. Arthur of that city.

Information is wanted on the following: H. H. Ruedebusch, W. H. Grell, F. G. Carpenter, F. G. Oetking, R. J. Diekelmann.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

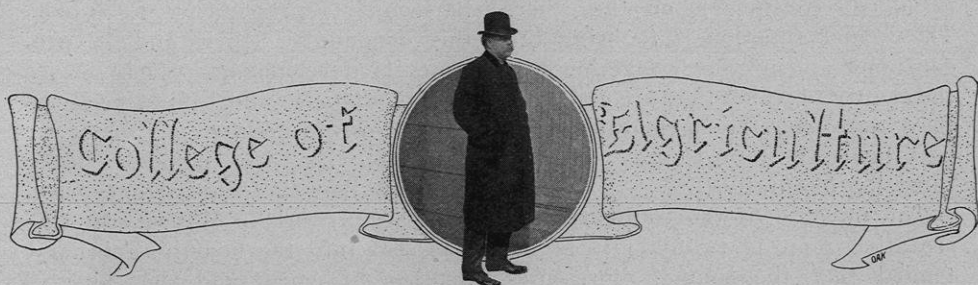
AT the annual business meeting of the Association, to be held in Music Hall at 10 A. M., Tuesday, June 17, 1913, a president, vice-president and recording secretary of the Alumni Association are to be elected for the ensuing year. Nominations for these offices must be filed with the general secretary or the recording secretary at least thirty days before the election. Article IX of the By-laws of the Constitution prescribes the method of nomination:

"All nominations for election by the Association shall be made by petition except as otherwise provided herein.

"Each nominating petition must be signed by at least ten active members.

"This nominating paper cannot be received and filed until it has been signed by the nominee.

"No member shall sign more than one petition for nomination to any one office or position."



THE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL REPRESENTATIVE

K. L. HATCH, '09

THE practice of locating a representative of the agricultural college in the various counties of the state introduces a comparatively new method of popularizing agricultural teaching. The Farmers' Institute and Lecture Course system has long been followed with success, but present conditions indicate that a more direct relationship is likely to prove equally useful. This relation is obtained through the medium of the itinerant teacher—a factor recently introduced into the educational system of the state.

The itinerant system of instruction in agriculture is neither new nor untried; as early as 1885 it had been inaugurated by the kingdom of Belgium and by the close of the nineteenth century had spread over continental Europe. The opening of the twentieth century found the masterful hand of Sir Horace Plunkett guiding its course and fostering its growth in Ireland, and ten years later it was firmly established in Canada and the cotton belt states of the South.

In instituting this work Sir Horace Plunkett called attention to the

fact that the plan does not involve any needless delay. He said, "Neither buildings nor equipment are necessary. It is very tempting to immortalize ourselves in imperishable stone and leave to our successors the real problem to solve. The adoption of the itinerant system creates a demand for education in agriculture." He also called attention to its chief danger, the difficulty of providing adequately trained men equally strong in the theory and practice of agriculture.

The committee on vocational and industrial education appointed by the legislature recommended in 1911 the adoption of this plan for Wisconsin. Provision was made for its institution on a limited scale by the agricultural extension service of the College of Agriculture, and three such men were appointed and sent into the field. The name—County Representative of the Agricultural College—was chosen because these men are educational middlemen. They are neither experts nor specialists, as they are sometimes improperly called, but men who stand midway between the producer of scientific agricultural information (the college), on the one hand, and the farmer on his own

farm (its consumer), on the other. Their chief function is to bring the consumer and producer together. In the county to which they are assigned, they represent the agricultural college, hence the term County Agricultural Representative.

The purpose of the county representative plan is twofold: it is intended that the county representative shall be a traveling teacher, aiding the farmer on his own land to a more productive and more nearly permanent system of agriculture. In this sense he is solely an economic factor, and as such it is proper to expect that his influence will add to the material wealth of the community. The amount thus added must be greater than the cost of the service, otherwise he is a leech, sapping the community's life-blood and leaving it worse off than before. Now, this is altogether too low a plane on which to put such service, yet, the ultimate test of its efficiency will be largely determined by a critical analysis of the economic factors involved.

Such a teacher should be more than an economic factor. He should be a community leader, guiding its social forces and directing its energies along the pathway of progress. Through such efforts as these the community should first become conscious of itself. It should realize what many communities do not now realize, that latent power for its own social, intellectual, and moral welfare resides within itself. Then, if there be isolation, drudgery, or poor educational advantages for its youth, it will find ways and means of solving these problems. But before all this can be done the community must be revealed unto itself. It is the distinct mission of

the county representative to awaken this community spirit and to promote its development. Such service is without price and cannot be measured in sordid dollars.

It was with these purposes clearly in mind that the county representatives began work in Wisconsin. One was sent into the field in February, another in April, and the third in August. By December 1st of that same year forty-two meetings had been held in school houses and other public places attended by four thousand four hundred seventeen farmers. In the regular discharge of their itinerant duties these men had visited two hundred twenty-three farmers on request and on their own initiative, held office interviews with five hundred twenty other farmers, besides answering upwards of two thousand personal letters and telephone calls.

These numerical facts but suggest the multitude of things which these itinerant teachers and community leaders find to do that contribute both directly and indirectly to the social progress and economic advancement of the counties wherein they are located.

In one county thirty-five farmers were induced to lay down plots of alfalfa, the queen of forage plants, under conditions most favorable for its growth. In another, four hundred seventy-cows belonging to thirty-two herds are being tested for individual production by the farm boys and girls, and in the third, much interest has been aroused in district school agricultural fairs. Such instances as these illustrate the great economic importance of this movement, and suggest the influence it is likely to have in checking the movement of population from the land.

One summer evening a small gathering of farmers took place at Monico. The county representative was there. The place of the dairying in Oneida county farming, the value of grading up and improving the herd were discussed. "Why can't we have a pure bred dairy sire here?" asked Joe Kurtz. "You can," came the quick reply. "If you fellows will get together and agree to make use of such an animal, in a few years Monico will be another Guernsey center." Then and there the necessary arrangements were made and the county representative dispatched to Waukesha to buy the "best bull he could find." When the animal finally arrived it was the pride of the town.

Then came the county fair. The county representative made a hurried trip to Monico and found Joe Kurtz shining the horns and polishing the hoofs of "Monico's Pride" in preparation for the big event. When the judges had finished their work, Joe Kurtz, followed by an admiring group of Monico's citizens, led their "Pride" out of the ring with the purple sweepstakes ribbon dangling from his halter. No happier man walked the streets of Rhinelander that day than Joe Kurtz, and no group of American farmers are any prouder of the beginning they have made in progressive dairying than this little group of Monico's devoted citizens.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP

Statement of the Ownership, management, etc., of The Wisconsin Alumni Magazine, published monthly except in August and September, at Madison, Wisconsin, required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912.

Post Office Address, 821 State St., Madison, Wis.

Name of Editor, Louis P. Lochner, 821 State St., Madison, Wis.

Managing Editor, Louis P. Lochner, 821 State St., Madison, Wis.

Business Manager, same.

Publisher, The Alumni Association of the University of Wisconsin, 821 State Street, Madison, Wis.

Owners, The Alumni Association of the University of Wisconsin.

Bondholders, none.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29th day of March, 1913.

Joseph M. Berg, Notary Public (Seal).

My commission expires May, 1913.

(Signed) Louis P. Lochner.

CLASS REUNIONS

CLASS OF 1888

ARRANGEMENTS for the twenty-fifth reunion of the class of '88 are in the hands of the Madison members of the class, namely, Mrs. S. M. Briggs, librarian of the law school of the university; Dean H. L. Russell, of the college of agriculture; Professor Edward Kremers, of the department of chemistry; F. E. Doty, Civil Service commissioner; and A. B. Winegar. These members state that they have received numerous replies from their fellow graduates,—so

many, in fact, that they are contemplating the lease of a house for the exclusive use of the class during Commencement Week. If this is not feasible, the committee will at least make arrangements for rooms for all who so request. The committee is emphatic in stating that it desires the families of the participants to be present and that ex-members of the class who did not happen to finish with it are included in the invitation.

CLASS OF 1908

Three committees are pushing the work of the reunion for '08. At Chicago the '08 engineers are the prime movers in rounding up the members of the class. At Milwaukee the chief masters of ceremonies are William J. Bollenbeck, Gustav E. Blatz, George B. Hill, Hilbert C. Wallber, and a few others whose modesty prevents our disclosing their names. These two aggregations have taken over the preparation of special stunts and the task of corresponding with their members in other parts of the state, nation and world.

The local arrangements in Madison are in the hands of a committee composed chiefly of "Bud" Mathews, Fayette H. Elwell, "Bill" Leiserson, Homer H. Benton, and Ray Stroud, and several others. This committee is making arrangements for a house on State Street which shall serve as headquarters during the reunion. Such phrases as "gala occasion," "wooden anniversary," "memorable affair," culled here and there from the letter by the committee just sent out are somewhat indicative of what may be expected by those who return and celebrate with their class.

EDITORIAL

WILL YOU HELP?

EVERY member of the Alumni Association, no matter how busy he be, should read the communication from the Executive Committee of the Association, reprinted elsewhere in this issue. If loyalty to Alma Mater means anything, certainly now is the time to show it, by lending a hand in spreading correct information concerning the University of Wisconsin. And if our obligations as citizens of this commonwealth are to be faithfully discharged, we cannot rest content with placing upon the Legislature the burden of deciding fairly and justly how much money will be necessary during the next biennium to administer the affairs of the state's greatest public service corporation in such a manner that all the citizens may be properly served, but must assist the members of that body by placing at their disposal the special information which we possess as graduates of the institution, as men and women intimately acquainted with its work.

There are perhaps few members in the Association who realize what an enormous amount of time and energy the members of the Alumni Committee on Legislation have put into a careful study of the various bills affecting the university. The financial sacrifices alone which they have made

to appear before committees of the Legislature are such as to leave no doubt of the sincerity and devotion of these men to the best interests of the state and of their university. But at best they can acquaint only a small fraction of the Legislature with the scope, influence, and services of their Alma Mater. Are they not entitled to the cooperation of their fellow members in the Association? And are not our representatives in the Legislature entitled to the cooperation of their fellow citizens in dealing with the complex problem of university management?

As a loyal alumnus acquaint yourself, if you have not already done so, with the details of the university appropriation bill. Satisfy yourself as to the necessity of these appropriations with the aid of the information that THE ALUMNI MAGAZINE has supplied to you. Then manifest your interest by seeing the legislators, in person if practicable; otherwise write them and offer your services. This is the best opportunity that we, as alumni, have yet had to render a telling service to the university; and it is a splendid occasion to manifest our devotion as citizens of this commonwealth. Let us each put a shoulder to the wheel!

WISCONSIN ALUMNI CLUBS

WISCONSIN ALUMNI IN THE PHILIPPINES

WARREN D. SMITH, '02, SECRETARY

ON the evening of February 8, 1913, in the Manila Hotel, the "finest hostelry between Panama and Suez," eighteen alumnae and alumni, with two or three wives and husbands thrown in, sat down to the first annual Wisconsin dinner in Manila.

The blood-curdling and throat-tickling varsity yell found its echo in strange noises from across the Luneta, where the great Manila carnival and Far Eastern Olympiad was being held. Which sounded stranger, I wondered, those Tagalog songs, the challenge of the lads from the new republic on the Yangste, the banzai of the doughty boys from Nippon, or that defiant blast from the Badger host.

"Those present" were the following:

Dr. E. B. Copeland, '97, dean of the College of Agriculture of the University of the Philippines, presided. (I believe, come to think of it, he never took his degree at U. W.) Copeland held the record for the mile run in his day and can run and "hike" even now, as I can testify. Another distinction our esteemed past president enjoys is that of being one of the first thousand men of science in America. He is probably the world authority on ferns.

A. R. Hager, business man of Manila, late of Shanghai, China, came of the same '97 brood. He is our president-elect.

Dr. James Robertson, head of the Philippine Library, is not a Wiscon-

sin graduate; but his long residence at the university while he was engaged on his monumental work of fifty volumes on the history of the Philippines, and the fact that his wife was a Wisconsin co-ed, entitles him to a place in our ranks. Mrs. Robertson, who has just joined the little band of "exiles," was of the class of 1906.

Miss Emma Ochsner, 1907, member of a famous medical family, holds the responsible position of chief anesthetician in the Philippine General Hospital here in Manila.

Dr. Horace Deming, Ph.D. 1911, is professor of chemistry in the College of Agriculture. His main work at Wisconsin was agricultural chemistry.

Valerio Jährling, '08, afterward a student in the Staats-Laboratorium in Munich, is engaged in the Botica de Santa Cruz, of which he is part proprietor.

John B. Steven has not yet graduated, but is returning to the university this next fall. He has been employed in the Philippine Bureau of Civil Service for the past three years.

Dr. Frank H'Doubler, 1907, is one of the latest additions to our little band. He is engaged in special research work in the College of Medicine of the University of the Philippines.

Lieut. Ellison, also 1907, is an officer in the big Insular Constabulary.

R. M. Johnson and his wife are of the classes 1906 and 1907 respect-

ively. He is an engineer in the Bureau of Public Service engaged in building roads through the jungles out here.

Andrew G. Du Mez, 1907, is assistant professor of pharmacology in the University of the Philippines.

At the conclusion of the dinner Dr.

see, reader, I will soon be able to qualify in the "old duck" class myself.

Next, a flashlight picture of the group was taken, a copy of which is submitted for your inspection. Look at it and see how we live in the "Pearl of the Orient."



PHILIPPINE ALUMNI AT BANQUET, FEBRUARY 8, 1913

Copeland gave some reminiscences called to mind by Hager's producing a bloodied copy of the 1894 *Cardinal* giving a thrilling description of our victory over Minnesota. Did I recall that game? Well, I guess! I was a high school kid who watched it from a high tree on the edge of a grove which covered the site where the Library Building now stands. So you

The election of officers brought forth a new president, A. R. Hager, '97. No change was made in the secretaryship.

A speech by the president-elect and a "swan song" by the retiring head, —and after singing "Varsity" and giving the yell once more, we all adjourned to the Carnival Ball across the Luneta.

ILLINOIS ALUMNI LUNCHEON

MRS. A. R. SEYMOUR, '00

The Wisconsin Club of the University of Illinois met Saturday, April 2, at an enjoyable luncheon. Those present were:

Prof. Carl Russell Fish of the U. of W., our Guest of Honor; Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Thompson, A. H. Sutherland, R. E. Hulce, J. E. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Bode, R. C. Zuppke, A. C. Krey, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Seymour, W. S. Robertson, Miss Josephine Burns, Miss Winifred Fairenkamp, Walter Buchen, Miss Q. L. Shepherd, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Noyes, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Moore, L. M. Larson, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Filbey, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Ford, S. J. Buck, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Crathorne, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Willson, G. L. Peltier, T. C. Thayer.

Professor Fish with his usual charm and clearness brought us word of the "greatest state university," speaking briefly of the many bills before the Legislature relating to university affairs, and of the problems that at present confront our Alma Mater. Mrs. Bode spoke on "The Making of an Alumnus"; and Professor Guy Stanton Ford, of the History Department here, addressed the club in farewell. We regret to announce that Professor Ford leaves us next fall to become dean of the graduate school and chairman of the department of history at the University of Minnesota.

For the coming year Mrs. Bode was chosen as president of our club, and Walter Buchen as secretary-treasurer.

DEAN RUSSELL AT FARGO

Concerning Dean Russell's recent visit to Fargo, Prof. Alfred G. Arvola, '07, writes as follows:

"Dean Russell was royally entertained in Fargo. While the University of Wisconsin Alumni Association did not take charge of it, nevertheless there were several Wisconsin men who were present at the various din-

ners given him. He made a mighty fine impression and seemed well pleased with his reception.

"On Thursday, March 13, the president of our college, Dr. John H. Worst, delivered a very eloquent address at the Wisconsin Agricultural College Short Course Commencement."

FROM THE CAMPUS

On April 10 and 11 the Wisconsin International Club celebrated its tenth anniversary by a public entertainment on the first night, and an anniversary banquet on the second. At the former addresses were delivered by Rev. Jenkin Lloyd-Jones, LL.D. '09, of Chicago, President C. R. Van Hise, '79, and S. J. Shu, '13, a Chinese student now president of the club. The program was concluded by an original play, entitled "The King's Highway," written by Phillips Chynoweth, '09. This play gave all the nationalities represented in the club an opportunity to display their characteristics. The club now has seventy members representing twenty-two nationalities.

Professor A. S. Pearse of the department of zoology will accompany a scientific expedition to be sent next summer to Colombia, South America, the purpose being to study the animals in the vicinity of Santa Marta, one of the oldest cities in the western hemisphere.

Professor Lawrence Martin of the department of geology on March 23 delivered a memorial address in Sage Chapel, Cornell University, on the late Professor Ralph Stockman Tarr of the faculty of that institution.

Herman A. Brauer, formerly instructor at the university, has been chosen head of the Bureau of Municipal and Legislative Research of the University of Washington Extension Division.

A new regulation which will go into effect at the university this year requires every young man and woman applying for a teacher's certificate, to present a certificate of health from the university medical examiner. No one whose general health and fitness are below the level where efficient work may be expected will be permitted to teach.

Three dollars a week is the price that young women students will pay for first-class single rooms in Barnard Hall, the new women's dormitory now in process of construction. From \$3.50 to \$4.00 a week is now paid by girls for single rooms in private homes near the university.

To stimulate interest in the best type of dramatic performance, *The Play Book*, a monthly magazine of the drama, has been started at the university by those interested in dramatic amusement. The magazine is the organ of the Wisconsin Dramatic Society.

The fourth annual convention of the State Music Teachers' Association was held at the university, April 16 and 17.

For the first time in the history of Wisconsin commencements a coed will deliver one of the five orations presented on Commencement Day. Miss Belle Fligelman has been awarded the honor.

Chicago newspaper offices, press associations, and engraving plants were visited by students in the course of journalism on April 19.

Among the members from faculties of other universities who will give courses at the summer session this year are the following: James P. McBaine, professor of law in the University of Missouri; William E. Higgins, professor of law in the University of Kansas; Herbert J. Davenport, professor of political economy in the University of Missouri; Charles N. Smiley, professor of Latin at Grinnell College; Peter W. Dykema, lecturer in music in the Ethnical Culture School of New York City; Alexander Miller, instructor in manual arts at the Brookline Manual Training High School.

Miss Winnifred J. Robinson of Vassar College has been appointed dean of women during the summer session.

BOOK REVIEWS

Steam Boilers. By E. M. Shealy, '04. McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York. 350 pp. Price \$2.50 net.

This book presents the principles of steam boiler engineering in a form primarily suited to the needs of boiler operatives. In the accomplishment of this purpose the author emphasizes the descriptive features of boiler engineering rather than the features of design or theory.

This main object has been admirably accomplished. The subject matter has been selected with rare judgment, logically arranged and clearly presented. The greater portion of the book consists of descriptive matter relating to boilers and boiler room equipment, but in the treatment of this matter the emphasis is skillfully placed on broad principles rather than on barren descriptive detail. It is this distinctive feature that makes the book valuable, for the description thereby gains tremendously in effectiveness and value to the class of reader for whom the book has been designed.

But the author has done far more than this. His chapters on heat and work, properties of steam, evaporation, fuel and combustion will commend themselves highly to the professional engineer and to the student. The treatment of the physics and chemistry of boiler engineering is at once scientific and elementary. It may be doubtful whether these chapters can be advantageously studied by those having no knowledge whatever of algebra, chemistry and physics; yet the principles involved have certainly been brought as close as can be possible to the reach of this class of reader. In being so treated these chapters have gained rather than lost in value to the professional student, since they afford exactly the sort of review of fundamental principles that every engineer and student needs. This class of readers will find it of value also as a reference book. R. C. D.

Dr. Friedrich Bruns, assistant professor of German, has just published a scholarly contribution to the study of the genius of two of the leading German dramatists of the nineteenth century. The title is *Friedrich Hebbel und Otto Ludwig, Ein Vergleich ihrer Ansichten über das Drama*. The book contains 121 pages and is published in Berlin as number five of the series of "Hebbel-Forschungen," of which the late R. M. Wenner, the noted Hebbel scholar, was editor.

The purpose of the book is to compare the dramatic principles of Hebbel and Ludwig, with a view to demonstrating the inherent differences in the two poets. The main thesis is to show that, although both dramatists attempted to reform the drama on a modern, realistic basis, each pursued his own course, and the ideal drama for which Ludwig strove is, in form and content, essentially the opposite of the drama which Hebbel sought to develop. The author has based his investigation largely upon the theoretical writings of the two poets, thus furnishing a solid foundation for a further treatise on their dramatic works themselves, a work that will appear soon.

The following articles have recently appeared from the pen of Louis P. Lochner, '09: "Ein internationaler Studentenkongress," in *Die Friedenswarte* for March; "Eighth International Congress of Students," in the *Bulletin of the Pan-American Union* for March; and "The Cosmopolitan Club Movement," in the *Peace Day Bulletin* of the U. S. Commissioner of Education.

The Mathematical Theory of Heat Conduction, with Engineering and Geological Application. By L. R. Ingersoll, Ph.D. '05, associate professor of physics, and O. J. Zobel, M.A. '10, formerly fellow in physics, University of Wisconsin. 8 vo., cloth, 171

pages, with diagrams, \$1.00. Ginn & Company, Boston.

As a text in Fourier's Series and Heat Combustion, this series aims to make the study of the subject more interesting and profitable by presenting along with the theory a large number of practical applications. These add greatly to the intrinsic fascination of the subject, and as only a moderate mathematical knowledge on the part of the student is assumed, the book may be used to advantage as a first course in mathematical physics.

It will also prove of especial service to geologists and engineers. The applications take up and solve practical problems in which they are interested, and many of which are here treated for the first time. Questions of the cooling of the earth with and without radioactive influences, and several cases of cooling magmas, are among the problems included for the geologist; while in technical lines, problems in the tempering of steels, freezing of concrete, electric welding, and twenty-odd other examples are considered, including the development at some length of the thermian principles of fireproof construction and a comparison of the theory with actual results.

The applications—many of them have been suggested to the authors by scientific men in these two lines—are numerical in nature, based on the best obtainable data, and illustrated with numerous designs. Their reading is facilitated by numerous mathematical and physical tables in an appendix, which serves in great measure to make the book complete in itself.

A pamphlet entitled, *The Inauguration of Professor Eugen Kuehnemann as the First Carl Schurz Memorial Professor* has recently been issued by the university. It contains a sketch of the Memorial Foundation, the Ad-

dress of Welcome by President Van Hise, and the Inaugural Address of Dr. Kuehnemann, the latter being reproduced both in the original and in translation. Professor W. E. Leonard of the Department of German made the translation.

A speech by John J. Esch, '82, delivered in the House of Representatives in December, and entitled *Physical Valuation of Railroad Property*, has just been issued from the Government Printing Office at Washington.

The *Survey* for January 4 contains an article from the pen of Professor John R. Commons on "The Wisconsin Industrial Commission."

"The Social Emphasis in the Teaching of English," by Professor Raymond B. Pease, '00, of the Department of English in the University of Washington, has been reprinted in pamphlet form from the *Proceedings of the Washington Educational Association*, December, 1912.

"How a University Honors Farmers" is the title of a letter by E. B. Morrison, '11, of the College of Agriculture of Wisconsin to the *Outlook*.

Research Bulletin 28 (March, 1913) of the University of Wisconsin Experiment Station is entitled, "Avian Tuberculosis," and is the product of the joint authorship of Professors E. G. Hastings and J. G. Halpin.

Brass Tacks, a weekly published by the League of the Republic, University of California, contains an article entitled, "The State and Its Servant," from the pen of Chester Lloyd Jones, '02.

A pamphlet entitled *University Settlement—After Ten Years* has been issued by the University of Wisconsin Settlement at Milwaukee.

ALUMNI NEWS

BIRTHS

1902. Born—To Professor and Mrs. Matthew N. McIver of Oshkosh, Wis., a daughter. Mrs. McIver will be remembered as Myrtle N. Morrissey, '02.
1906. Born—To Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Baker of San Francisco, California, a daughter on January 5. Mr. Baker is a statistician for the Southern Pacific Railway with offices in the Flood Building.
1907. Born—To Mr. and Mrs. John L. Tormey of Madison, Wisconsin, a boy, John L., Jr., on April 10. Mr. Tormey is an instructor in animal husbandry at the University of Wisconsin.
1908. Born—To Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Hawkins of Santuao, Fukien, China, a daughter, on October 12, 1912. Mrs. Hawkins will be remembered as Daisy Moser, '08.
1908. Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Legare L. Oeland a daughter, Ruth, on March 21. Mr. Oeland is a real estate dealer at Madison.

ENGAGEMENTS

1910. Announcement has been made of the approaching marriage of Mary Kyle Root of England to Burns O. Severson of State College, Pennsylvania. Mr. Severson's home is Stoughton, Wisconsin. He has been teaching for the past two years at the Pennsylvania State College. The marriage will take place some time in June.
1910. Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Wohlenberg, of Holstein, Iowa, announce the engagement of their daughter, Erma Louise, to Edwin Gordon Fox of Fort Wayne, Indiana. Miss Wohlenberg is a member of Kappa Alpha Theta. Mr. Fox is a member of Phi Gamma Delta.
1911. The engagement of Irene Shenkenberg of Waterford, Wis., to John

Sutherland Langwill, '11, of Rockford, Ill., is announced.

MARRIAGES

1900. On March 12, at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, occurred the marriage of Dr. George Whare, '00, and Alice Ferne Sprague. Dr. Whare is first assistant physician at the Northern Hospital for the Insane at Winnebago, and his bride has been a private stenographer to Dr. Adin Sherman, superintendent of the institution. The groom was formerly swimming instructor at the university and has established a reputation as a long distance swimmer.
1904. The marriage of Charlotte Epstein, '04, daughter of Mrs. Christian Epstein, Madison, and Adolph Pfund, '03, of Madison, took place on September 3, 1912. Mr. Pfund has just been appointed secretary of the Wisconsin Lumber Dealers' Association with an office in the Goldsmith Building, Milwaukee, Wis.
1905. At Seattle, Washington, on February 5 occurred the marriage of Helga Ekern of Madison and George D. Swan. Mr. Swan is secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Seattle. Both the bride and groom are members of the class of '05.
1906. On March 25 at Reedsburg, Wisconsin, occurred the marriage of Anna Stone, '06, to J. R. Semple. Mr. and Mrs. Semple are making their home in Chicago, where the groom holds a position as electrical engineer. Mrs. Semple is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Stone of Reedsburg.
1906. A pretty wedding was celebrated at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Stevens, Evansville, Wisconsin, on March 24, when their daughter, Meda, '06, was united in marriage to Robert Hine Condie of Menomonie, Wisconsin. The young couple will make

their home in Mobile, Alabama, where the groom is supervisor of the manual training department of the city schools. Mr. and Mrs. Condie are at home at 308 Government Street, Mobile.

1908. The wedding of Medina Redea and Adelbert A. Smith, '08, of Washington, D. C., took place April 9 at the home of the bride's parents, Madison, Wis. Immediately following the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Smith left for Washington, where the groom is employed as draftsman in the hydrographic office of the navy department.
1909. Mr. and Mrs. William Blades announce the marriage of their daughter, Blanche Louise Rosenerans, '09, to Dr. Otto Leslie Castle, Thursday, April 10, at Kansas City, Missouri. Dr. and Mrs. Castle will be at home after May 15 at 2415 Linwood Boulevard, Kansas City.
1910. Florence Two, '10, of Chicago, Ill., was married on March 23 to Lieut. John A. Kelley of Superior, Wisconsin. The bride was formerly secretary of the Public Welfare Society of Superior, but resigned the first of the year to accept a position with the Chicago Associated Charities. The groom is a police lieutenant at Superior. Mr. and Mrs. Kelley are at present living at the Hotel Superior.
1912. Announcement has been made of the marriage of Helen M. Connor, '12, daughter of former Lieut.-Governor Wm. D. Connor of Marshfield, Wis., to Rev. M. R. Laird of Lincoln, Ill. The bride is a member of Pi Beta Phi sorority. The groom is an alumnus of the University of Illinois. Rev. and Mrs. Laird will reside at Lincoln, Ill.

DEATHS

WILLIAM PENN LYON, LL.D. '72.

Judge William P. Lyon, aged 91, for twenty-three years a justice of the Wisconsin Supreme court, died on April 4 at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. J. O. Hayes,

San Jose, Cal. In the Civil War he was colonel of the Thirteenth Wisconsin Infantry. He served on the Wisconsin supreme bench from 1871 to 1894, and afterwards was a member of the state board of control.

William Penn Lyon was born in Chatham, Columbia county, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1822, of Quaker stock, a faith to which he clung. He attended the country schools until 11 years of age, when he became a clerk in his father's store. He afterward had a year's training in select schools. In his nineteenth year he came to Wisconsin with his father and settled in what is now the town of Lyons, where he lived until 1850. He began the study of law in 1844, and was admitted to the bar in 1846. In 1847, his income having grown to \$180 for the year, he was married to Adeloia C. Duncome of St. Thomas, Ont.

CHARLES GAIL WOOLCOCK, LL.B. '91.

C. G. Woolcock, aged 52, died January 5 at his home, 217-25th Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. W. J. Kershaw, one of the honorary pall bearers, pays the following tribute to Mr. Woolcock:

"Mr. Woolcock was an energetic member of the old Forum club organized twenty-five years ago. He represented that organization in the joint debate with the University of Wisconsin and made a most scholarly and able argument on the subject of Free Trade. He was a good lawyer, always dignified, gentlemanly and courteous and many have a warm spot in their hearts for his memory."

ERNEST AGNEW KEHR, LL.B. '92.

Ernest A. Kehr of Milwaukee was killed by a Northwestern train one mile south of Carrollville, Wis., on March 1. His body was found frozen in a snow bank by the crew of a freight train and taken into Milwaukee, where his son, James, identified him. Mr. Kehr was assistant district attorney under former District Attorney W. C. Zabel of Milwaukee. After being in office five months he was stricken with nervous prostration which compelled him to enter a sanitarium. At the time of his death Mr. Kehr had not fully recovered from his ailment.

He is survived by his wife and two sons, James and Heffner.

MARK W. HAYES, '12.

Mark W. Hayes, former football player on the 'varsity team, was drowned in the Fox River north of Kaukauna, Wis. Mr. Hayes had gone on a hunting trip with a companion, who was also drowned. Mr. Hayes played halfback on the 'varsity team in 1911 and full back in 1909 and was awarded a "W." He was a member of the Kappa Phi Gamma fraternity.

JAMES MENZIES.

James Menzies, one of Rock county's pioneers, died on the morning of March 23. He was born in Newton of Tulliemete, Perthshire, Scotland, on September 3, 1830, and in 1844 came to Rock Prairie, where he purchased a large tract of land, upon which he has lived ever since with the exception of seven years spent in Dane county.

Mr. Menzies was a type of the old school gentleman, living on his land, taking a keen interest in civic affairs, and being a power in everything that made for social and industrial progress. He served for a period in the state Legislature, was chairman of Harmony board for twenty years, and for many years was chairman of the county board.

Of Mr. Menzies' children, the following attended the university: Dr. Hobart Menzies, '05, now of Chicago; Dr. Stuart Menzies, ex-'07, now of Portland; David Menzies, ex-'09; Isabella, '07; and Jessie Argyle Menzies, who will graduate in June.

THE CLASSES

1872.

Ira B. Smith runs a retail cigar store at Havana, Cuba.

1881.

Walter C. Palmer was elected county judge for Racine county, Wisconsin. He succeeds Judge Max W. Heck, '92.

1886.

Judge E. B. Belden was re-elected circuit judge in the first district of Wisconsin.

sin.—Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Hague (Clara Chrisler, '86) of Winden, Nebraska, celebrated their silver wedding recently.

1891.

Judge Wm. Smieding, Jr., was re-elected judge of the municipal court in the city of Racine, Wisconsin.—Mrs. Mabel Kerr, wife of Attorney B. Kerr of Portland, Oregon, has been elected a member of the Portland School Board. Mrs. Kerr is a former president of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae.—Dr. Charles H. Stoddard of Milwaukee has recently been appointed a member of the State Board of Health of Wisconsin.

1892.

Dr. Frederick Arthur Jefferson is practicing medicine with offices at 1604 Mallers Building, Chicago.

1895.

An interesting news clipping has been received concerning Rodney A. Elward, a member of the board of regents of the University of Kansas. Mr. Elward is a bachelor rancher of Reno county, Kansas, with 150 high-bred cows on his place; yet according to the *Ft. Scott Tribune*, the only milk he has on his table at the ranch house is condensed milk. He prefers this sort of milk to the fresh article under the circumstances, which require that to obtain fresh milk he must rope a cow, throw her and tie her feet fast before she will stand for milking. Mr. Elward is a Progressive Republican.—Mrs. D. W. Harrington (Margaret McGregor) of Milwaukee gave an interpretative reading of "The Book of Ruth" at the Presbyterian Church at Madison, March 30.—The University Library of Wisconsin has received the gift of eleven volumes of interesting and valuable old English books from George H. Burgess, who is chief engineer of the Delaware & Hudson Company, with offices at Albany, N. Y.

1897.

Herbert H. Manson has been nominated by President Wilson as collector of internal revenue for the western district of Wisconsin.

sin. Mr. Manson was chairman of the Democratic state central committee from 1905 to 1910, when he was succeeded by Joseph E. Davies, '94.

1899.

Russell Jackson, LL.B., has been engaged to become counsel for the Schlitz Brewing Company and the Second Ward Bank of Milwaukee, Wis. This announcement is the result of plans that have been under way for two years to reorganize the Schlitz Brewing Company with a capital of \$40,000,000. These will now be hurried forward and the legal phases will be directly in Mr. Jackson's charge, and will occupy the greater part of his attention for the next year. Mr. Jackson was formerly first assistant to ex-Attorney General Frank L. Gilbert, '99.—H. R. Chamberlain, B.L., is special agent for the Globe Fire Insurance Company with an office at Minneapolis, Minnesota. His home address is 707 Summit Avenue, Minneapolis.—John H. Stauff, formerly of Minneapolis, Minnesota, is now superintendent of the Langdon City Schools, Langdon, N. D.

1901.

Clarence E. Abbott of Bessemer, Ala., is general superintendent of ore mines and quarries with the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co.

1903.

Henry L. Graass of Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin, has been elected circuit judge to succeed Judge S. D. Hastings. The following is quoted from a Sturgeon Bay paper concerning Judge Graass' election:

"Considering he is only thirty-eight years of age, the newly elected judge comes to the bench unusually well prepared for so important an office. He has had more than ten years' experience in the various courts and has always been a good law student. He is thoroughly familiar with the conditions in this judicial circuit, having spent practically all of his life in this section of the state. He is very democratic in his ways, loves out of door life and is full of sympathy for his fellow man. Big, broad-

shouldered and capable, he has the faculty of understanding and seeing from the standpoint of the common people. His friends feel that he will develop into a strong judge and that the future holds promise of greater honors for him."

1904.

S. W. Cheney should be addressed in care of the La Crosse Gas and Electric Company, La Crosse, Wis.—Chas. W. Green holds an instructorship in the electrical department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Clifton, Mass.—H. Schwendener now holds the position of chief engineer of the McKinley Power Plant, Peoria, Ill.

1905.

Max W. King is a construction superintendent with the Southern Dredging Company, Mobile, Ala.—Harry H. Shields of Chicago has been elected assistant cashier of the Commercial National Bank of Madison, Wis. For several years Mr. Shields has been connected with the Continental and Commercial Bank of Chicago.

1906.

Charles H. Hemingway, LL.B., of Hanover, Wisconsin, for several terms superintendent of rural schools for the northern district of Rock county, Wis., has purchased the printing plant of the Tri-County Press at Polo, Ogle county, Illinois. The paper has a good circulation in the city which has a population of over 2,500, and in addition the office has one of the finest job plants in the northwestern part of the state.—H. A. Kuehmsted is a civil engineer with offices at National City, California. He is city engineer of National City.—F. M. Johnson has recently been transferred from the Bureau of Public Works, Manila, P. I., to the Bureau of Navigation, Manila, where his work will be the construction and maintenance of lighthouse stations.—Morris W. Locke is practicing law at Waterloo, Wisconsin.—A. R. Johnson, Ch.E., has taken a professorship in the chemistry department of the Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.—L. F. Harza, C.E., has formed the L. F. Harza Comptny, consulting engineers, Portland, Oregon.—

J. H. Gormley is superintendent of construction on the Wisconsin state capitol at Madison for Geo. B. Post & Sons, architects, of New York.—T. J. Lucas is with William A. Baehr, consulting engineer, Chicago, Ill.—A. J. Luick is with the same firm.—M. M. Conway has been appointed division engineer for the Wisconsin Highway Commission with headquarters at Green Bay, Wis. He recently returned from an extended trip around the world and spent several months in Europe sightseeing and investigating engineering work of that nature.—F. H. Lawrence is with the Chicago Telephone Company.—B. H. Peck is with D. C. Jackson, consulting engineer, Chicago, Ill.

1907.

E. C. Greisen, M. E., is at the head of the gas plant drafting department of the Power and Mining Machinery Company, Sturgeon Bay, Wis.—Dwight F. Henderson, E. E., is assistant superintendent of the Washington Water Power Company's Light and Power System, Spokane, Wash.—Charles R. Higson, M. E., is in the Power Station Department of the Utah Light and Railway Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.

1908.

Harold E. Ketchum, Gen. E., is employed by the Graff Construction Co. in the capacity of superintendent of construction, Seattle, Wash.—Arthur W. Horfman, Ch. E., has been promoted to assistant superintendent of the Dillingham Manufacturing Co., Sheboygan, Wis.—M. E. Halliday, M. E., has left the engineering profession and is now in the insurance business in Chicago, Ill.—John Hayes, instructor in banking in the commerce course at the university, has been appointed state banking examiner to succeed A. R. Emerson, now assistant state treasurer. Mr. Hayes is a resident of La Crosse, where he has had banking experience.—Albert Blatz, Jr., is a supervising and consulting engineer with offices at 604 Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.—Ernst von Teubern is a *referendar* in Leipzig, Germany. His address is Schillerstr.—A report of the trustees of Oxford University, England, an-

nounces that Ernest A. Hooton has been awarded a diploma from the English university for his excellent work in anthropology. Mr. Hooton was awarded a diploma "with distinction." He is a Rhodes scholar at Oxford representing the state of Wisconsin.

1909.

Paul V. Hodges, Gen. E., now holds the position of city engineer in Monroe, Wis.—Fred E. Hale, C. E., is a draftsman in the designing department of the Alabama Interstate Power Company, Birmingham, Ala.

1910.

Frank A. Hitchcock, C. E., is an instructor in structural engineering in the College of Civil Engineering at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.—Robert Iakisch, C. E., has affiliated himself with the U. S. Engineering Corps and is now a junior engineer in the service. He is stationed at Dubuque, Iowa.—E. L. Hain, C. E., is also with the government engineers. He is an assistant topographer with the U. S. Geological Survey and has his headquarters at Washington, D. C.—Announcement has been made of the organization and incorporation of the firm of Steinhagen and Klinger, constructing engineers offices at 20 Mack Block, Milwaukee, Wis. W. A. Klinger, '10, is president of the firm and E. D. Steinhagen, '11, is secretary and treasurer.—John W. Wilce, for the past two years graduate manager of athletics at the university, has been appointed director of athletics at the Ohio State University, Columbia, to succeed John R. Richards, '96, resigned.

1911.

John S. Skinner should be addressed care Eldred Insurance Agency, Pabst Building, Milwaukee.—Harry G. Wild may be reached at 1037 Cambridge Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.—Harry D. Blake is a civil engineer in the employ of the Wisconsin Highway Commission, State Capitol, Madison, Wis.—Walter A. Hatch, C. E., is an instrument man with the U. S. Engineering Corps stationed at Rock Island, Ill.—Edward H. Handy, E. E., is the western representative for the Bergendahl Brass Engineering and Construction

Co., with headquarters at Chicago, Ill.—Earl V. Miller, E. E., has recently taken the position of master mechanic of the Black Hawk Coal Co. at Black Hawk, Utah.—Kenneth R. Hare, E. E., is the chief electrician of the Northern Pacific Railroad Co. at St. Paul, Minn.—Mary Lucille Ayer has been appointed assistant in physical education in the women's division for next year at the University of Wisconsin.

1912.

Mabel Gratz is associated with the economics department of the Railroad Commission of Wisconsin, State Capitol, Madison. Her home address is 1213 West Johnson Street, Madison.—Stewart H. Ankeney has accepted a position on the editorial staff of the *Engineering World*, New York City. While at the university Mr. Ankeney served as editor-in-chief of the *Wisconsin Engineer* and did considerable literary work on technical subjects.—Fayette L. Foster is employed in the sales department of R. R. Donnelly & Sons Company, printers, binders and engravers, 731 Plymouth Court, Chicago. His residence address is 6120 Jackson Park Avenue, Chicago.—Winfred G. Haddow and Craig P. Connor are practicing law under the firm name of Connor & Haddow with offices at 601 Third Street, Wausau, Wisconsin.—The following addresses of members of the class of 1912 have come to the alumni office during the past few weeks: Carl K. Borsack, B. A., at Wausau, Wis.; Angelo Cerminara, LL. B., 312 Pereles Bldg., Milwaukee; Robert P. Clark, LL. B., Janesville, Wis.; Otmar J. Falge, Ladysmith, Wis.; Hugh Goggins, Grand Rapids, Wis.; Donald S. Holmes, Duluth, Minn.; Frank Jenks, Brodhead, Wis.; John O'Keefe, LL. B., Portage, Wis.; Bailey Ramsdell,

B. A., Stevens Point, Wis.; Marie Sexton, Marshfield, Wis.; Clarence J. TeSelle, Antigo, Wis.; Chas. Velte, LL. B., Neenah, Wis.; Paul B. Banker, New Richmond, Wis.; Harry Hart, Humbird, Wis.; Elmer H. Hughes, Auburndale, Wis.; Wallace B. Liverance, care Y. M. C. A., Washington, D. C.; Claire Carlton Totman, Montevideo, Uruguay, care The New Dairy Institution.—Walter Hathaward, M. E., is with the Beaver Dam Malleable Iron Co., Beaver Dam, Wis.—Ray W. Hart is with the U. S. Engineering Corps at Rock Island, Ill.—Loren L. Hebbard is the Illinois Steel Co.'s steel expert at South Chicago, Ill.—William Greve, Jr., has taken an instructorship in hydraulics at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.—R. H. Kellogg is with the Leathem and Smith T. and W. Co., Sturgeon Bay, Wis.—Willard F. Hines is a gas engineer with the Public Service Commission of the First District, New York City.—Ella D. Krueger has taken up her duties as pharmacist with the Reliable Drug Company of Janesville, Wisconsin. Her address is 609 Center Street.—Katherine Schladweiler has resigned her position in the Madison High School to take the position of teacher of Nature Study at the Pabst Schools, Waukesha, Wis.—J. W. Grannis is a student at Harvard Medical School, Cambridge, Mass.—Phoebe F. Brundage is teaching English, physical geography and civics at the high school of Somonauk, Illinois.

Ex-'13.

C. C. Chambers, formerly at Culver Military Academy, is now traveling secretary of Phi Gamma Delta fraternity with headquarters at 34 West 45th Street, New York City.

INFORMATION WANTED

Where are these alumni and alumnae, and what are they doing?

1859. Bradford, Hill Carter, Ph.B.
1867. McArthur, Anna, B.S.
1869. Murray, William, LL.B.
1871. Browne, Edward B. M., LL.B.
Pepper, Michael William, Ph.B.
Reed, Henry D., Ph.B.
1872. Brown, Byron Elijah, LL.B.
Keefe, John C., Ph.B.
Phillips, John Stone, LL.B.
1873. Merrell, Frank Heath, LL.B.
1874. Van Wagenen, Ph.B.
1876. McKercher, David Edwin, B.S.
Morrell, Frank Lewis, LL.B.
1878. Wilbur, Renaldo F., LL.B.
Windsor, William, Jr., LL.B.
1879. Baird, Perry E., LL.B.
Ivey, Joseph William, LL.B.
1880. Bliss, William Sylvester, B.M.E.
MacMahon, M. J., M.A.
Merwin, Horace Stevens, LL.B.
Shafer, George, LL.B.
1881. Booge, Harris Decateur, Jr., LL.B.
Warren, Charles Robinson, B.L.
1882. McAnaw, John James, B.L.
Tillinghast, Charles W., LL.B.
1883. Cooley, Homer DeLos, B.L.
Moon, Orrin Blakely, LL.B.
1884. Roeder, Albert B., LL.B.
1886. Fishedeck, Frank Henry, Ph.G.
Hallam, Wm. H., B.A.
Jones, Solomon, LL.B.
1887. Beers, Horsea S., LL.B.
McGlashin, Guy M., LL.B.
1888. Hvam, Thorwald, LL.B.
Jackson, Ivan E., LL.B.
Palmer, Mrs. Jackson, B.A.
Tarbox, George E., LL.B.
Wright, Charles Edwin, Ph.G.
1889. Egan, Arthur J., LL.B.
Fuerste, William, LL.B.
1890. Skenvek, Olaf Martin, LL.B.
Troan, Edward I., LL.B.
1891. Benson, Frederick H., B.C.E.
Brown, Joseph Andrews, LL.B.
Cobb, Guy Pulford, LL.B.
Miller, Frank H., B.A.
Smith, Henry A., B.C.E.
Truman, Elbert Loope, B.S.
1892. Moore, James Milton, B.S.
Muser, John Albert, B.A.
Powers, Theron Eugene, B.S.
Rupp, John, Ph.G.
Tomkins, Charles F., Ph.G.
1893. Ayer, Charles, B.S.
Clendenin, George Henry, LL.B.
Hughes, John Price, LL.B.
Williams, Samuel, LL.B.
1894. Dierks, Edward J., LL.B.
Hayden, Edwin Andrew, B.S.
McBride, Robert J., LL.B.
Paul, Clarence Arthur, LL.B.
Roberts, Elizabeth, B.S.
Rowan, Patrick, B.L.
Walther, Paul William, LL.B.
1895. Blatchley, Albert Harlow, LL.B.
Bolzendahl, Ferdinand Wm., LL.B.
Callecod, Ole, B.L.
Nugent, Charles H., LL.B.
Waite, Henry C., LL.B.
1896. Blakely, Thomas T., B.L.
Eyerly, Frank Davis, LL.B.
Loew, Edward, LL.B.
Lukes, Charles Lincoln, LL.B.
Menech, Lewis C., LL.B.
Oaks, John Albert, LL.B.
Ross, Harry Hurson, B.S. (E.E.)
1897. Bischel, Laurence Joseph, LL.B.
Cahill, Mrs. John, B.S.
Dexon, Fred, B.S. (C.E.)
Odland, Lewis, B.L.
1898. Knudtson, Knudt, B.S.
Magne, Charles W., LL.B.
Meyrose, Henry V., LL.B.
St. Peters, Reginald L., LL.B.
1899. Adams, Clara Dane, Ph.B.
Hopkins, George Allan, B.A.
Lyle, Frank William, B.L.
McBride, Rosa Lillian, Ph.B.
Minty, Lewis William, LL.B.
1900. Bartman, John Henry, LL.B.
Bowler, James J., LL.B.
Frank, Leo Ernest, B.S. (C.E.)
Levitt, Sadie Rosalyn, B.L.
Robbins, Samuel Brownlee, LL.B.
Schmidt, Gertrude C., B.L.
Thomas, Carolyn C., Ph.G.

1901. Mathias, Mary Constance.
1902. Alexander, Lake Cohen, LL.B.
Kerns, Harriet White, LL.B.
Richardson, Helen B., M.L.
Robinson, Bertha, Ph.B.
Shedd, Charlotte Emma, B.L.
1903. Corstvet, Alexander Oscar, B.L.
Fox, Peter Oscar, Ph.G.
Friedman, Rufus Judah, B.L.
Hass, Edward Richard, Ph.G.
Kraemer, Wilhelmina E., M.G.
Thompson, Carl N., LL.B.
Turner, Edmon F., B.L.
Werner, Henry James, Ph.G.
Winegar, George Lee, LL.B.
1904. Blesser, Arthur Joseph, B.S.
Hagopiann, Hovhan, B.A.
Hodge, John Sherman, B.S. (M.E.)
Sewald, Theodor, LL.D.
Shaw, Harold Ironside, Ph.G.
Wagner, Adolph, LL.D.
1905. Leahey, Thomas E., LL.B.
Rawson, John Lupton, Ph.B.
Seyton, Harry Joseph, C.E.
Smith, Mrs. Gertrude A., M.G.
Stephens, Maud L., M.A.
Wallen, Allgot, B.S.A.
Zeeher, Emeline Elizabeth, B.A.
1906. Borhough, Gustav O., M.A.
Fjoslien, Sigrid, B.A.
Giss, August J., B.L.
Lehman, Gottfried, M.A.
Mullen, Leon T., LL.B.
Wile, Raymond Samuel, B.A.
1907. Cline, Louis Edgar, M.S.
Colburn, Avery Reeves, B.S. (E.E.)
McDaniel, Clarence, Ph.G.
Smith, John Lyman, C.E.
Webber, Jessie M., M.G.
1908. Alcuzar, Isaac, B.A.
Benreck, Mary Louise, M.G.
Brady, Daniel Leo, B.A.
Hall, Mary Frances, M.G.
LaMotte, Frank Alexander, M.A.
McLean, Harry Clayton, B.S. (M.E.)
Steele, Elizabeth S., M.A.
Welsey, Merritt K., B.S.
1909. Adams, Francis Salisbury, M.S.
Allen, David K., LL.B.
Bertel, Roy Milton, B.S. (E.E.)
Brophy, Norman D., B.S.
Burns, Luke Francis, LL.B.
Campbell, Mary L., M.A.
Hudson, Philip Loren, B.A.
Kendall, William Henry, B.S.
Kutschera, William J., B.S. (M.E.)
McComb, Ross Kenneth, B.S. (C.E.)
Parmley, Herman Joseph, Ph.B.
Rice, Mary Louisa, B.A.
Sproesser, Jacob Weber, B.A.
Suitzer, Lou Ethel, B.A.
Thompson, Stith, B.A.
Zenter, Francis Henry.
1910. Kennedy, Gertrude Claire, B.A.
Wells, Earl Harold.
1911. Brophy, Allen O., Agr.G.
Buck, Louisa L., B.A.
Burton, Charles F., Agr.G.
Dohm, John Walter, B.S. (C.E.)
Dukert, Richard F., LL.B.
Ernst, Claude B., B.S.A.
Harnden, Emery D., LL.B.
Holmes, Harold H., Ph.G.
Jones, John Reese, LL.B.
Kelly, Paul Frederick, B.A.
Konno, Rokuro, B.A.
Matson, Elvera G., Sup.M.
North, William A., C.E.
Paine, Francis W., M.A.
Refsell, Oscar Norton, B.A.
Reid, William Albert, Agr.G.
Roberts, John A., LL.B.
Rodgers, Thomas G., M.A.
Schmidt, Alfred C., B.A.
Schoenmann, Leroy, B.A.
Schreir, John A., B.S.
Scott, Verne E., B.S.A.
Shangley, Clanton P., M.A.
Skinner, John S., B.A.
Smith, Alice B., B.A.
Smith, Kenneth L., B.A.
Steudal, George E., B.S. (M.E.)
Stone, Gilbert W., Agr.G.
Watson, George Locke, B.A.
Weed, Walter, B.S.A.
Wood, Lucien A., B.S. (M.E.)
Wild, Harry G., B.A.
Yates, Willard W., Agr.G.
Yahn, Harold G., B.A.

1912 ADDRESSES WANTED

- Aldrich, Mildred Isabelle, B.Ph.
 Anderson, Ross W., B.A.
 Armbruster, Theresa Marie, B.A.
 Arnold, Schuyler, B.A.
 Axford, Richard H. Norman, B.A.
 Berg, John B., Ph.G.
 Blackburn, Ralph, B.A.
 Blanchard, Ralph, B.A.
 Blood, Laura Lillian, B.A.
 Bloott, Ella Haden.
 Boyer, Mary Elma, B.A.
 Bradley, Leah Margaret, M.A.
 Bruner, Lena Celestus, M.A.
 Bunin, Nohum Bernard, B.A.
 Bunker, Eugene Francis, LL.B.
 Burns, Walter Clement, B.S. (Parm.C.)
 Bush, Charles William, B.S.A.
 Campbell, George, B.L.
 Cannon, Calhoun Lillius, M.S.
 Clark, Robert Peter, LL.B.
 Chaney, George Arthur, M.A.
 Crawford, Willard Goldsworthy, B.A.
 Cunningham, Frederick William, Ph.D.
 Cunningham, Roger George, B.A.
 Davis, Florence Hume, B.A.
 Davis, I. G., B.S. (Med.S.)
 Deniston, Luther William, B.A.
 Desai, Amritlal C., M.A.
 Dieter, William Albert, B.S.A.
 Dietrich, Louis Frederick, Agr.G.
 Doerflinger, Lillie, B.A.
 Douglass, Howard Higby, M.S.
 Edwards, Henry Patrick, B.A.
 Estey, James Arthur, Ph.D.
 Everett, Benjamin Bryan, M.S.
 Feit, Victor Emanuel, Ph.G.
 Field, Albert Martin, Agr.G.
 Finner, Paul Frederick, Ph.B.
 Fisher, Martin Luther, M.S.
 Foster, George Henry, B.S.A.
 Frost, Harold Guernsey, B.S.A.
 Funchess, Marion Jacob, M.S.
 Gorge, Mabel Hamilton.
 Gonia, Thomas Roy, Agr.G.
 Gratiot, Mary Anne, B.A.
 Grell, Walter Henry, B.A.
 Gruhl, Oscar, Ph.G.
 Halbert, Blanche Lodema, B.A.
 Hall, Leland Boylston, M.A.
 Hanan, Florence Louise, B.A.
 Hanson, Otto Ludwig, B.S. (Med.S.)
 Harvey, Vinnie, B.Ph.
 Harvie, Robert, Ph.D.
 Harwick, Guy Duval, B.S. (E.E.)
 Hashimoto, Yoyiyaemon, M.S.
 Hodge, Willard Wellington, M.A.
 Hodgson, Roberta, M.A.
 Hoffmann, Carl Richard, B.A.
 Hoffmann, Eugene Robert, B.S. (C.E.)
 Holmes, Marion Helen, B.A.
 Ikeda, Menoru, M.A.
 Jamieson, John Rodney, B.S. (C.E.)
 Jenks, Frank, LL.B.
 Jessup, Walter Edgar, C.E.
 Johnson, Axel, Ph.D.
 Johnson, Alvin Oscar, B.A.
 Johnson, J. L., B.A.
 Johnson, Russell Martin, B.S. (Med.S.)
 Jones, Margery Vining, B.A.
 Jones, Montfort, B.A.
 Josten, Harriette Margaret, B.A.
 Kavanaugh, James Nicholas, Agr.G.
 Kawabe, Kesabura, LL.B.
 Keirn, Nellie Sutton, M.A.
 Heitt, George Wannamaker, M.S.
 Kirch, Iya Barbara, B.A.
 Kleinpell, Louise Carolyn, B.A.
 Kline, Aaron, M.A.
 Knudson, Jeanette Louise, B.A.
 Kolinsky, Pete Charles, B.A.
 Kozarek, Steven Aloizy, B.S. (C.E.)
 Kiagh, Stella Marguerite, B.A.
 Lawson, Henry Lambert, Agr.G.
 Leonard, William Ezekiel, M.
 Ling, Pyan, B.A.
 Little, William Douglas, B.A.
 Lloyd, Orson Gunnell, M.S.
 Lora, Mariano Romero, C.E.
 McGowan, Ray Elmer, B. S. (Phar. C.)
 McHenry, John Augustus, Ph.G.
 McMahon, Francis Bartholomew, B.S. (Med. S.)
 Marsh, Lawrence Kellogg, Agr.G.
 Martin, Harriet Genevieve, B.S.A.
 Meckell, Robert Bell, Ph.D.
 Minch, Frances Eva, B.A.
 Moots, Elmer Earl, C.E.
 Murphy, Clarence Francis, B.A.

- Murphy, Margaret Frances, B.A.
Nelson, Martin Vincent, B.S.A.
Newcomb, Henry Page, B.S.A.
O'Brien, John Edwards, Ph.G.
Pfeil, Paul Francis, Ph.G.
Phelps, Ella, Ph.B.
Phelps, Harold Frederick, B.A.
Pope, Minnie Henrietta, B.A.
Potts, Marian Edith, B.A.
Predmore, James Cleveland, M.S.
Raymond, Mary Mercer, B.A.
Reh fuss, Isidor Louis, B.A.
Reinking, Otto August, B.S.A.
Rieth, Pauline Kalher, M.A.
Richards, Forrest Orlow, Agr.G.
Rogers, Howard Herbert, B.S. (ChemC.)
Roehling, Otto Carl, B.S. (Chem. C.)
Roy, Basanta Koomar, B.A.
Russell, Harriet Sophia, B.S.A.
Sanders, Mamie Amelia, B.A.
Schacht, Erwin Arthur, B.A.
Schatz, Walter Phil, Ph.B.
Schneider, Martin Peter, B.S. (C.E.)
Shonat, Archie, B.S. (C.E.)
Schwartz, Nellie Elizabeth, B.A.
Simpson, Olive Mary, B.A.
Sinclair, Alice May, M.A.
Smith, Elizabeth A., M.A.
Smith, Kenneth Loveland, B.A.
Smith, Leon Albert, B.S. (C.E.)
Soergel, Robert John, B.S. (C.E.)
Stafford, William Reuben, B.A.
Starr, William, B.A.
Steele, Martha Maria, B.A.
Stevenson, John Alford, B.A.
Sutton, Luther Francis, B.S.A.
Trautman, Bertha, B.A.
Tsu, Wen-Sheon, B.A.
Tufts, Helen Angeline, B.A.
Velte, Charles Henry, B.L.
Viles, Edith Josephine, B.A.
Waehler, Edward Francis, Ph.G.
Wahl, Natalie Rice, B.A.
Wallace, Benjamin Bruce, Ph. D.
Ward, Oscar Gardien, Jr., B.S. (M.E.)
Warth, Edward Christian, B.S. (E.E.)

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The 55th Annual Report Shows the Following Transactions During 1912:

Death Claims Paid	\$11,799,576.69	Surrender Values Paid	\$9,110,183.71
Endowments Paid	3,340,658.87	Loans and Investments Made	45,435,123.06
Dividends Paid to Policy Holders	12,915,514.48	New Insurance Paid For	138,695,883.00
Total Insurance in Force	\$1,229,377,814		

Financial Condition January 1, 1913

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Loans on Mortgages	\$159,182,168.99	Legal Reserves	\$266,947,858.00
Bonds (Market Value)	79,344,820.00	Value of Installments	3,218,786.33
Loans on Policies	44,634,688.68	Claims, Taxes, Dividends Due, etc.	3,279,039.59
Real Estate	2,854,323.57	Deferred Dividends	8,700,999.63
Cash	3,534,247.87	Annual Dividends Payable 1913	9,653,785.00
Due and Accrued	8,213,788.78	Contingency Reserve	5,963,569.34
Total	\$297,764,037.89	Total	\$297,764,037.89

TO THE PUBLIC:

The Report of the President of the Board of Trustees and other Policyholders of the Northwestern shows important details of the above indicated transactions. The steady and healthy growth of this Company, characteristic of the previous years of its history, has been continued with the addition during 1912 of an increasingly large volume of new insurance applied for, thus indicating the very favorable opinion which the public has formed of the service rendered by the Northwestern to its policyholders.

GEO. C. MARKHAM, President.

From report of Examining Committee of Policyholders:

"The Committee has been deeply impressed with the conservative and up-to-date business methods employed in all departments." E. D. Adler, Milwaukee; I. R. Fetty, Kansas City; J. I. Cooper, Redwood Falls, Minn.

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