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The Wisconsin Alumni Magazine

Box 1127

LOUIS P. LOCHNER, '09

Alumni Fellow in Journalism

Editor and Business Manager

Office, 66 University Hall

Residence, 612 S. Brearly St.

Telephone 1939

CONTRIBUTORS

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

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 W. D. Richardson, '11
 Shigeyoshi Obata, '13

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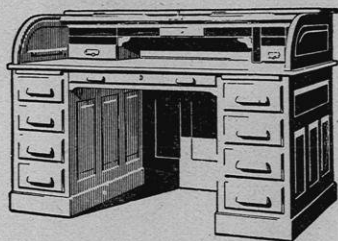
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THE HOME ECONOMICS:
COURSES IN TEXTILES, ART AND DESIGN, AND FOOD PREPARATIONS

Wisconsin Alumni Magazine

Volume XII

Madison, Wis., March, 1911

Number 6

ALUMNI AID FOR APPROPRIATIONS

By GEORGE A. BUCKSTAFF, '86

Chairman of the Alumni Legislative Committee



THIS year the university is asking from the state a large appropriation than ever before. Its needs are larger, its growth is larger and its usefulness to the state is greater than ever before. All of these facts are clearly set forth in President Van Hise's report to the regents, President Hoard's letter transmitting the regents' report, and in the statement of the regents' legislative committee. All of these statements the alumni legislative committee have studied and are in hearty accord with. We urge that every alumnus and alumna carefully read these documents that have been mailed to them or soon will be and make themselves familiar with conditions at the university and with its needs and be prepared to give to their representatives in the legislature a concise, forceful and intelligent reason why they should support the university appropriations bill.

Time was when university appropriation bills were urged by alumni out of pure love and loyalty for their Alma Mater. Those reasons did not appeal to the average legislator nor should they. The university should get its appropriations because it needs them and because the state can afford to make them. These needs can be known to every alumnus of the University of Wisconsin if he will read the material sent. If you have not received it, write to C. H. Tenney, secretary of the alumni legislative committee, Madison, and he will furnish it.

Don't be afraid of being called a lobbyist. To lobby for the University of Wisconsin is much more to one's credit than to profit all one's life by the education given by the state and then sit supinely by and see the present generation suffer for lack of educational facilities and dormitory lodging which your effort might help to get.

SENATOR SCOTT'S UNIVERSITY BILL



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

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

The university bill restores the building and permanent improvement fund to \$300,000 a year, the amount provided by the legislature in 1907. The last legislature cut this amount to \$200,000 but added \$50,000 for books and equipment. The increase desired is therefore \$50,000 a year. This

fund is to be used for the construction of academic buildings, in the order of their greatest need, for the enlargement and repair of present buildings and for the purchase of books, furniture and equipment.

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

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

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

For the purpose of conducting

schools of agriculture, demonstrations, experiments and investigations for the improvement of agriculture and the spread of agricultural knowledge throughout the state, the bill appropri-

ates \$40,000 a year for the years ending June 30, 1912, and June 30, 1913. This is an increase of \$10,000 a year over the amount set aside for this purpose for last year and this year.

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE FINE ARTS

By PROFESSOR GRANT SHOWERMAN, '96



LUMNI and friends of the university who wish the institution to occupy the widest sphere of usefulness are much gratified at the recent action of President Van

Hise in recommending to the board of regents the creation of a Department of Fine Arts, and are hoping that his recommendation will speedily be followed. Not that this is the President's first effort; six years ago, at his request and that of the Dean of the College of Letters and Science, an equipment of Greek and Roman sculptural and architectural casts and antiquities was planned which would have reached a total valuation of several thousands of dollars and would have filled a good-sized museum. Owing to financial embarrassment, however, and to the lack of suitable room for the display of such a collection, the projected plan had to be given up for the time.

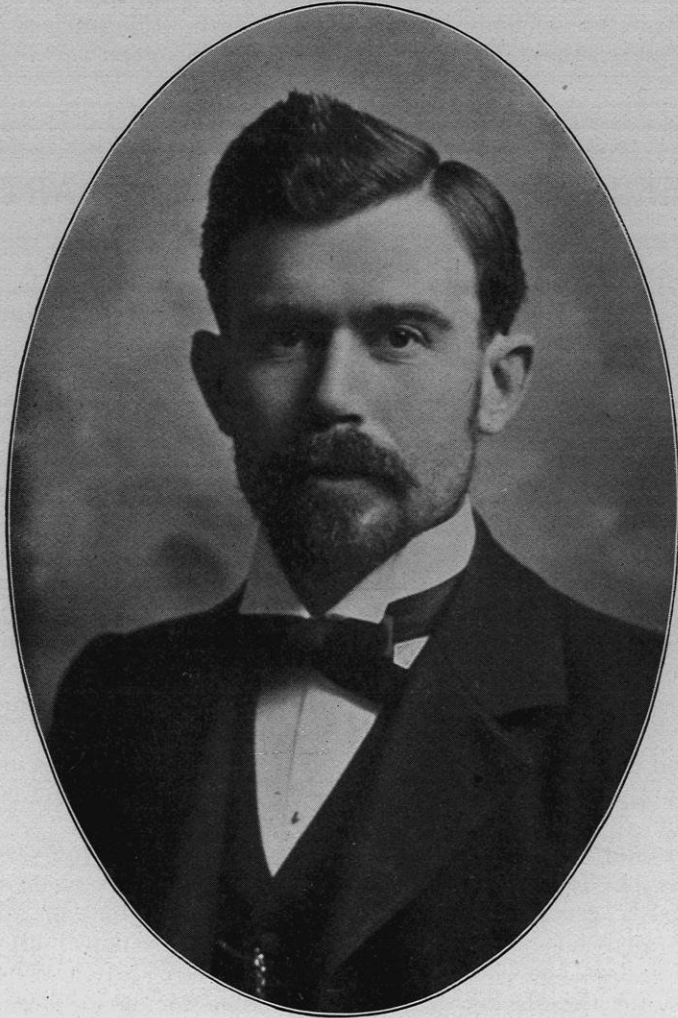
It is to be hoped that this more emphatic attempt will result in the immediate establishment of a professorship in the Fine Arts, and

also, at no distant date, in the founding of a university art museum. Heretofore, perhaps, there has been some shadow of excuse for our possessing neither of these. The university is still young and rapidly growing, and has been occupied with the insistent practical problems which always accompany foundation and growth. New buildings and additional professorships and apparatus for rapidly increasing departments have made irresistible demands upon the funds a part of which the administration would have been glad to utilize for the encouragement of the arts. Art, so to speak, has been for years on the waiting list.

But now that the university has taken undisputed rank among the foremost institutions of the country, and has attained also to no slight degree of international fame, it is time for us to begin to be ashamed of the lack of symmetry which the absence of the arts implies. It is true, art has not been without witnesses in our midst. In the olden time, Professor Stearns gave a course in aesthetics and the

history of art which students of his time remember with vivid pleasure and gratitude; there is at

connects it with the art of modern times; the lecture committee exerts commendable effort by making en-



PROFESSOR GRANT SHOWERMAN, '96

present offered, on alternate years. a course in the history and appreciation of Greek and Roman art which covers the classical field and

gagements with specialists in the arts; many of the faculty are enthusiastic supporters of the Madison Art Association, whose excel-

lent exhibits have always been within reach of the university public. Further, we are not absolutely without concrete equipment. The museum of the State Historical Society affords access to valuable collections of prints, engravings, a number of choice sculptural reproductions, and the Adams collection of painting and china; last year the regents allowed \$500 for the purchase of the beautiful casts of Greek sculpture which adorn the classical room in Main Hall, and before long there will also be placed in this room a recently acquired choice collection of Mycenaean gold and bronze objects which vie in excellence with modern work, in spite of their three thou-

sand five hundred years of age; and we have Mr. Brittingham's beautiful gift, and—what we must not forget—at least two of the noblest buildings that ever adorned a campus.

But all this is only a meager and fragmentary beginning. For an institution of our size, reputation, and pretensions to make no greater effort than this to place within reach of the commonwealth the inspiration of art, to say nothing of the more tangible benefits of actual training in the arts—why, for example, should the state not train its own architects as well as its engineers and physicians?—is to belie the name of the university.

NEEDS OF THE CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT

BY PROFESSOR LOUIS KAHLENBERG, '92

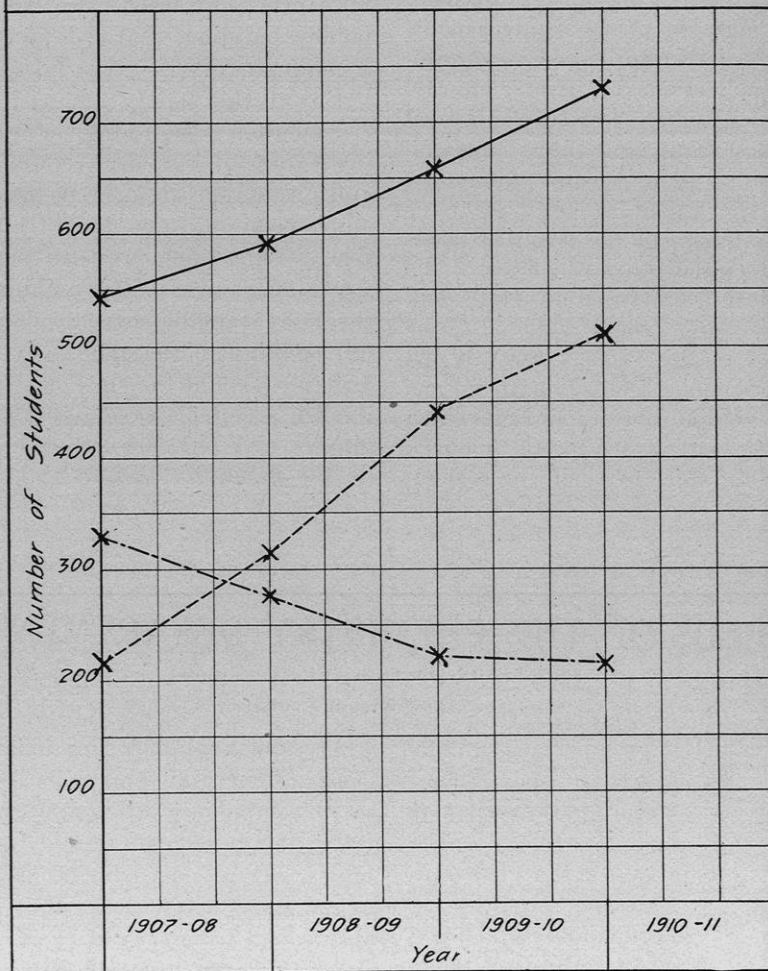
Director of the Course in Chemistry



THE greatest need of the chemistry department at the present time is more laboratory space in order that the students may be properly accommodated. This is apparent from the following facts. At the opening of the first semester of the present college year, there were 727 beginners in chemistry, which number increased to 756 by November. As the total number of laboratory working spaces available on the first floor,

where the beginners are located, is 627, something had to be done to accommodate the additional 129 students who presented themselves. It was possible to install in the aisles a few desks that had been saved from the old chemistry building, and thus 49 students were assigned places to work. The remaining 80 could not be furnished with regular lockers at all. They were accordingly assigned to boxes that had to be constructed as a make-shift. The students have to carry these boxes, which

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF STUDENTS
IN FRESHMAN CHEMISTRY
1907-10



— Total Registered
 - - - 5/5 Students (L-S) Agric
 - · - 3/5 Students (Engineers)

Year	total	3/5	5/5
1907-08	543	330	213
1908-09	590	274	310
1909-10	657	218	439
1910-11	727	216	511

contain their apparatus, to a laboratory table the top of which happens to be available at the time. This arrangement is clearly an injustice to the students that have to be thus accommodated. Moreover, the 49 students that have to work at the old desks placed in the aisles are also at a great disadvantage, for it has not been found feasible to equip these tables in a modern way with water, sewer connections and vent pipes. As these additional desks occupy room that ought not and was never intended to be used except as aisle space, and as the boxes that had to be constructed also had to be placed in the aisles, a congested condition has necessarily resulted. Each of the beginners had to be assigned the smallest possible amount of locker space with which he can possibly get along. The balance room on the first floor is utterly inadequate, and students often have to wait in order to get a chance to weigh. The laboratory is running all day so as to accommodate these large numbers, and students can find opportunity to work only during the regular periods when their class meets, being obliged to make room for others after those periods. The enrollment of beginners in chemistry for the last four years, taken at the opening of the college year, is shown numerically and graphically in the accompanying figure which explains itself.

In all, there are about 1,200 stu-

dents working in the chemistry building. Of these, 756 are beginners and have to be accommodated on the first floor, under the conditions already described. On the second and third floors, where the remaining 444 students are pursuing advanced studies, there is also lack of proper space for work. On the second floor, where quantitative analysis is taught it has been necessary to subdivide the laboratory desks to give each student a place. One old laboratory table had to be installed in the aisle space to obtain additional lockers. Here, too, students are not able to work continuously, being obliged to give way to others, for the table top space is insufficient.

In order to accommodate the 110 students in organic chemistry on the third floor, each student had to be given but half a desk. This again makes it impossible to carry on this course as it ought to be done, and as it was intended that it should be done when the building was originally planned. The laboratories of pharmaceutical chemistry and physical chemistry intended each for 48 students are also located on the third floor. These laboratories, too, are over-crowded. Here it has also been necessary to assign to each student but one-half of the original locker space intended, and to use apparatus boxes as on the first floor. Water analysis, gas analysis and proximate organic analysis have to be conducted on

the third floor in rooms that are not suited to this work. This has increased the congestion on the third floor more than ever. The balance rooms on the second and third floors are also too small for the number of students that must be served.

It has been possible to devote but two small laboratories on the second floor to the work of the chemists of the Wisconsin Dairy and Food Commission. This work is of great importance to the people of the state and ought to be given more adequate space.

It is hardly necessary to add that this crowded condition in the chemistry building makes it very difficult to do both the elementary and advanced work properly; furthermore, expansion into new lines in which the chemistry department ought to serve the state is not possible until more space is provided.

The chemistry building as it now stands has basement room under but a small part of it. This room is already quite inadequate to take care properly of all the chemicals, glassware, and other supplies that must necessarily be kept on hand to serve the large number of students studying chemistry. The necessity of crowding the chemical supplies into the space that is available has naturally increased the liability of danger from fire and other accidents proportionately. Extra precautions are constantly being taken to avoid accidents, but it

is to be hoped that the much needed additional space will be speedily provided.

Of all buildings, a chemical laboratory ought to be of fireproof construction. This is self-evident, and it is very unfortunate that the present chemical laboratory is not a fireproof building. It was not possible to construct it so, for the necessary funds were lacking. The new addition to the chemistry building ought to be fireproof. It ought to be ample to provide not only for the students that are already here, but also for the increase in attendance that may reasonably be expected in the next five or ten years. This means that a very material extension of the present structure must be made. On consultation with the university architect, Mr. Peabody, it appears that such an extension of the chemistry building as is needed would involve an outlay of about \$150,000. While this sum may at first sight seem large, it nevertheless on careful study appears a conservative estimate. It must be borne in mind that the attendance at the university has greatly increased in recent years. Perhaps the most phenomenal growth has taken place in the college of agriculture. Now all students in engineering, agriculture, medicine, pharmacy, home economics, commerce, chemistry *per se*, as well as those pursuing geology, mineralogy, biology, and other natural sciences, must study chemistry for one or more years.

Besides this many students elect chemistry for a year or more as a means of securing general information and culture. The great importance of the work in chemistry to a very large proportion of the student body is therefore clearly evident.

A chemical laboratory is a work shop. What is needed is more space and additional modern equipment in order that the students may have proper opportunity to work. The addition to the chemistry building ought to

have been begun in the spring of 1910. But lack of funds made it impossible to go ahead with the work at that time. If Wisconsin is to serve her students properly and maintain her prestige in chemistry among the universities of this country, the work of enlarging the chemistry building must be no longer delayed. Building operations ought to be begun this spring, so that at least a portion of the extension will be open to students at the opening of the college year next October.

A MODEL SECONDARY SCHOOL

BY PROFESSOR EDWARD C. ELLIOTT

Director of the Course for the Training of Teachers

"The second line of expansion which is imperatively demanded is the establishment of a university secondary school to serve for observation and practice and for training of teachers. At the present time the institutions which really offer fully satisfactory courses for the training of teachers have such schools. These include: Colorado, Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota. Recently such a university school has been completed at the University of Toronto at a cost of \$200,000. The cost of the administration of this school, apart from the faculty of education, is \$25,000 per annum. Professor Elliott estimates that the cost of a building with equipment probably would be \$150,000. The maintenance of the school when it is established will probably cost about \$17,000 per annum.

"I shall not attempt to go into details as to the necessity for such school; it is understood by all educators. The necessity for demonstration and practice schools for the professional training of teachers is recognized in the state in reference to each of the normal schools. Certainly another legislature should not go by without adequate provision for the construction and maintenance of a proper university secondary school."—(From President Van Hise's Biennial Report.)



NOTHING further of significant influence may be expected from the course for the training of teachers until adequate provisions have been made to supply the chiefest need for the effective training of teachers, that is, satisfactory laboratory facilities.

Indeed, without proper means for practice and demonstration teaching, a limit practically has now been reached in utilizing the university as a professional training school for teachers.

While, in one or two departments of the university, a very few of the prospective teachers are given opportunity for a limit-

ed amount of practice teaching in the elementary college classes, and while the existing cooperation with the Madison public schools has yielded certain benefits, the former device may be regarded as but a temporary and unsatisfactory expedient, and the latter affords merely a partial solution of the problem. A demonstration high school, completely under the control and subject to the needs of the university, is an immediate necessity. Until the facilities of such school are provided the people and the public school authorities of the state will continue to have just cause for complaint that the university does not fully meet the demands placed upon it for the effective training of teachers.

The arguments in support of this major need have been presented over and over and from many different points of view during recent years. It is wholly unnecessary to repeat them here. Every person engaged in the work of training teachers, and every person familiar with the general problem, recognizes its importance. A demonstration school is as necessary for the teacher in training as are the shops and laboratories for the engineer in training, or as are the laboratories and experimental work for the agriculturist in training, educational means which the university in its wisdom has provided liberally for both classes. Without such a school we

are, to a large extent, limited to going through certain academic motions of a professional training for teachers rather than giving the training itself. Already a number of American universities, of equal or even lesser rank than the University of Wisconsin, have definitely established demonstration and practice schools.

Now that the necessities of the situation are generally admitted, the question of practical means to the desired end becomes all important. A careful study of the legal constitution of the university seems to support the position assumed by some that the establishment of a school such as that contemplated is not possible without a direct legislative authorization. In other words, that funds from the general resources of the university may not be used for the construction and maintenance of a demonstration school without definite legislative sanction. If such be the case, then a full and proper presentation of the case by the regents to the coming legislative session is necessary and appropriate. The people of the state and their representatives are keenly interested in the development and efficiency of the lower schools, especially at this moment, of the secondary schools. Any plan which promises to be a potent means for the removal of a conspicuous weakness of these schools—the teacher—will be sure to meet with careful consideration. In justice to the responsi-

bilities imposed upon the university, not only should the establishment of the demonstration school be authorized but the requisite resources therefor appropriated by the legislature; at least \$150,000 for the building, and equipment sufficient to accommo-

date from one hundred and fifty to two hundred pupils in a school organized on a six-year basis. A careful preliminary study of the existing situation has convinced me of the practicability of operating successfully a school of the demonstration type in Madison.

THE NEED OF A STUDENT INFIRMARY

By DR. C. R. BARDEEN
(Dean of the Medical School)



DURING the past year about sixty students were cared for at the Madison General Hospital. During the same period there have been among the students over twelve hundred cases of infectious and contagious diseases sufficiently severe to confine the student to his room. During the past few months there have been at any given time from three to six students at the Madison General Hospital and from forty to sixty students confined to bed in rooming houses. Of the latter the great majority have suffered from various forms of "grip," but there have been many cases of measles and a few of other contagious diseases which can not be taken care of either at the General Hospital or at the City Isolation Hospital.

The new addition to the Madison General Hospital and the Sisters' Hospital which it is now

proposed to erect in Madison will offer facilities for the care of students seriously ill with typhoid fever and pneumonia and for the care of students needing surgical treatment. But they cannot admit patients suffering with contagious diseases such as mumps, measles and erysipelas, and they cannot admit any large number of cases of "grip," since the various forms of "grip" are all more or less contagious and in a general hospital should be isolated from the surgical patients.

On the other hand, both for the student who is ill with diseases of this character and for his fellow students, it would be hard to find a worse place than the crowded rooming houses in which most of the students live. By this no reflection is placed upon the good women who rent rooms to students and who put themselves to the greatest inconvenience to take care of the students who are sick. But in these crowded houses

there are no proper facilities for taking care of sick students and no proper means of isolating students suffering from contagious diseases. Thus many are exposed to disease who would not be were there adequate resources for the isolation and care of those who are ill. Judge H. M. Lewis has recently described how in the early days of the university a student taken sick was sometimes removed to the house of one of the professors and there nursed back to health by the professor's wife. With the four thousand students now at the university and the consequent rapid spread of infectious and contagious diseases when once started measures of this kind are no longer very effective although doubtless one could frequently still find numerous similar instances.

A student infirmary at the university is imperatively demanded from three standpoints, that of the sick students, that of the university community, and that of those responsible for the care of student health. The great majority of students acutely ill can in no other way receive adequate treatment. The student community can in no other way be ade-

quately protected from preventable disease. The university authorities can in no other way efficiently carry out the very great responsibility placed upon them of keeping the students in good health while preparing them for active citizenship. In this respect Wisconsin is far behind most of the universities of the country. Thus, for instance, North and South Carolina, Cornell, Notre Dame, Nevada, Harvard, Bryn Mawr, Princeton, Vassar, California have student infirmaries while provision for students is made in the university hospitals at Iowa, Johns Hopkins, Minnesota, Virginia, Missouri, Columbia, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Western Reserve and Tulane.

For an infirmary adequate for immediate needs at least \$50,000 is necessary. Such an infirmary would add greatly to the effectiveness of the work of students while in college through the care given the sick students and protection from contagion offered the rest. In many cases this care and protection given at the right time would prevent life-long infirmities. A student infirmary at the university is a necessity which should no longer be neglected.

THE NEED OF MEN'S DORMITORIES

By JUDGE E. RAY STEVENS, '93



THE university has no need that is more imperative than that something should be done to reduce the necessary living expenses of the student.

The cost of room and board has been constantly increasing, partially because of the general increase in the cost of living, but more particularly because the great increase in attendance has filled practically every available room and overcrowded the boarding houses.

It may well be doubted whether additional accommodations will be supplied with sufficient rapidity to meet the needs of the constantly increasing number of students, unless the university begins at once to build dormitories and eating commons. If the university were to construct dormitories and a commons to serve as a dining hall for men where even a comparatively small percentage of the students could secure comfortable rooms and wholesome board at a somewhat reduced price, it would relieve the demand now made on the private houses of Madison and thereby tend to lower the cost of room and board for the student body as a whole.

The cost of room and board is the largest single item of expense

incurred by the student. In a university maintained by the state for all the people, it is of vital importance to keep the cost of room and board as low as possible, that no one may be denied the privileges which it offers merely because these items of expense are so large as to prevent students from attending who would otherwise enter the university.

But important as is this question of cost, it is by no means the most cogent reason for the establishment of dormitories and dining commons at the university. If the student is deficient in any one thing when he leaves the institution, it is in his ability to meet and deal with men. The student's life naturally takes him away from his fellows to the seclusion of his study or his laboratory. This deficiency can be supplied by contact with his fellows while he is a student. If he is to take his place among the men of the world he must be able to meet and deal with his fellowmen.

In the making of the men who are to do their share of the world's work the dormitory and the common dining hall are as important as the laboratory, the class room or the library. The great universities of Oxford and Cambridge and the older univer-

sities of this country like Harvard, Yale and Princeton have always retained the dormitory as an essential part of the training of their students. From these institutions have gone many men who have become the leaders of their time.

The dormitories and commons should be supplemented by a union in which the students could find a meeting place for business or social conditions, where they may meet their fellows or spend their occasional leisure hours with books or magazines. This would supply to the hundreds of students who are not members of a fraternity the privileges which the fraternity man finds at his fraternity house. Such a common meeting place would be a most potent factor in keeping the student from passing his leisure time in undesirable places. It would develop a strong university spirit and a loyalty to Wisconsin. It would be a most potent factor in promoting a democratic spirit among the students, at the same time giving the student a most desirable and valuable training in acquiring the power to deal with his fellows in and out of the university.

For the past two years the lower floor of the university Y. M. C. A. building has been thrown open to the students as a common meeting place. While the provisions are entirely inadequate for the accommodations of the entire student body, yet the

experience with these limited quarters has shown the value, the necessity of a larger and more permanent place of meeting.

The regents are proceeding to supply these needs as rapidly as the funds available will permit. They have erected a building for women and are now planning a dormitory for women. They have purchased land upon which they plan to erect a building for a dining commons and place of meeting for men. But they can not meet the needs of the student body with the funds now available. If the cost of living is to be kept within reach of all who desire to enter the university, additional funds must be provided with which to erect dormitories for the men and women.

An investigation recently made by a committee of the Alumni Association discloses the fact that in twenty-two institutions maintaining dormitories, which are scattered over the entire United States, the cost for room and board for each student per week ranges from \$2.62½ to \$5.50 per week. In most of these institutions the cost is from \$3.00 to \$3.50 per week, while during the present year few students are able to procure board and room at the University of Wisconsin for less than \$6.00 per week. These reports further disclose the fact that even at these low rates the dormitories pay a fair return on the money invested in the building, being as high as 7

or 7½ per cent in some cases; but it should be noted that some of these dormitories were built at a time when the cost of construction was less than at the present time.

The great majority of the institutions replying stated that the cost of room and board in the dormitories was less than in

either the boarding house or the fraternity house, while they were at the same time more desirable places for the student. Nearly all of the institutions also reported that the dormitories increased the democratic spirit among the students, promoted a better college spirit and helped to raise the moral tone of the in-

THE NEED OF WOMEN'S DORMITORIES

By REGENT FLORENCE G. BUCKSTAFF, '86



ONLY those who have actually tried to find rooms for young women outside of Chadbourne Hall and the sorority houses, have any idea how difficult it now is to find comfortable rooms within a reasonable distance from the university, and how expensive rooms are. In these points the adviser of women has interesting information. I can only instance a few cases which I happen to know of and which are not unusual. One student pays \$3.50 a week for a small room, in an old house, heated by stoves, lighted by kerosene lamps and poorly furnished. A small room I know of on State street is rented single for \$5.00 a week. Another student not far away pays \$4.50 for a small room and is allowed but one electric lamp. Add to these prices for a

room board at from four to four and a half dollars, and the cost of living becomes too great, especially considering the poor accommodations. Chadbourne Hall, our one dormitory, holds only 115 women, while more than 500 must live in lodgings. The cost of living at Chadbourne is less, and conditions are better, but applications are now in enough to fill the hall for the next year. More important than cost of living are wholesome, happy and inspiring conditions. These we have been able to furnish in a remarkable degree in Chadbourne Hall. As the university becomes more and more huge and unwieldy in numbers it is necessary to devise systematic methods of bringing the personal influence of inspiring people into the lives of the students. There is no better opportunity for this than dormitory life.

NEEDS OF THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

By WALTER M. SMITH, '90

University Librarian



THE needs of the university library for the immediate future are the same as those stated in the librarian's reports of two and four years ago. One of the two most pressing needs of the library is the continuance of a liberal book purchasing fund.

library is still greatly inferior as a working library to those of many American universities with which the University of Wisconsin is proud to compare herself in equipment and work. It should be remembered that the growth of our library is of very recent date and that we have not the advantage possessed by many



THE LIBRARY

while the growth of the past few years is reasonably gratifying, the rate of growth must be accelerated if the library is to prove adequate to the needs of this rapidly growing university. While progress has been made, the li-

other university libraries of an extensive collection of books formed through many decades. This means of course that we are obliged, to pay much higher prices for many important sets of books than it was necessary for these

older libraries to pay. It is to be remembered also that from time to time the university has added new departments, such as those of the new medical school, which have to be equipped from the ground up with expensive working collections in fields in which the university library previously had little or nothing. All these elements combine to render the present book fund inadequate for the pressing needs of the various departments.

Two years ago, the faculty library committee, depressed by the great reduction in the book fund of 1908-09, appointed a special committee to ascertain from each department what additions were actually needed to make of the university library a good working library. Nearly every department submitted an actual list of needed books, accompanied by an estimate of cost. The total of the estimates was over \$150,000, as given in a report made to the president at the time. This then was the amount which the faculty felt was necessary to bring the library up to a state of working efficiency in 1909. With the present book fund, most members of the faculty feel that we shall never catch up, and that a considerable increase in the annual book fund is therefore absolutely necessary. Next to an increase in the book fund, the permanency of amount is felt to be desirable. Such cuts in the book fund as the large one of 1908-09 and the smaller

one of 1910-11, if repeated frequently, will retard greatly the orderly development of the library. Hence an increased and permanent book purchasing fund seems to be one of the great needs of the library for the next biennial period.

The library was removed to the new building ten years ago. In that period the university library has grown from 55,000 volumes to 168,000 volumes, an increase of over 200 per cent. In the same period, the historical library has grown from 108,000 to over 165,000 volumes. In other words, more than twice as many volumes are stored in the building than when it was first occupied. During the past year, it was necessary to construct additional shelving in the basement, in eight seminar rooms, and on three floors of the stack. At all points the storage capacity of the building is severely taxed and there is available little or no more vacant space where additional shelving can be erected. The removal of the engineering library this winter has helped somewhat, but the shelving gained will be more than filled by the accessions of this year alone.

This congested condition makes quite evident the second great need of the immediate future, viz., the construction of the northwest stack wing. In the original plans of the building, this stack wing was provided for, but it was omitted through lack of necessary

funds. At present all of the shelving in the building is crowded, and there is no longer space for additional shelving. Only by constant readjustment are accessions accommodated, and the crowded condition interferes constantly with the free use of the library by readers, as it has been necessary to remove sets of books from their proper places to inconvenient places in the basement. Even if the construction of the wing is provided for by the present legislature, the question of caring for books will become a very serious one for both libraries before the wing can be completed.

This enlargement of the library building is certainly one of the most urgent needs of the university today and it is one in which practically every department of the university has an interest. No one thing probably means more at this time in the development of the university, both for the present and the future, than the rapid growth of its libraries. To care for this growth properly and thus to make readily available to students and other workers the book resources render the additional stack wing an urgent necessity of the immediate future.

NEEDS OF THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

BY DR. H. L. RUSSELL, '88

Dean of the College of Agriculture



WITHIN the past few years there has been a rapid expansion in the work of the college of agriculture, particularly in two directions, resident teaching and extension. The needs of the college with reference to resident teaching are of course contingent upon student attendance, but during the last few years the increased attendance in courses for matriculates has been quite remarkable. For many years after the establish-

ment of the four year long course in agriculture few students presented themselves for this line of instruction. The winter course instruction in special courses was started somewhat later (short course in 1885; dairy course in 1890), and until the last few years these briefer courses dominated the teaching situation. Alumni of more than five years' standing will recall that the long course was largely considered a joke. Ten years ago there were only nine students enrolled therein, and it was not until 1904 that

there were regularly more than four graduates.

Growth of the Teaching Work.

At this writing there are in residence nearly 50% regularly matriculated graduate and undergraduate students. It is noteworthy that the non-resident students have increased in the past two years from 15 to 33 per cent of our total enrollment. Our classes are now continually increasing in size as they advance from the freshman to the senior year, and the present outlook would indicate that this condition is likely to continue. Further, when it is considered that this condition is not especially peculiar to Wisconsin, but reflects the general growth in all our leading agricultural colleges, it is fair to assume, in the light of the marked tendency now apparent in favor of the development of country life, that it will be necessary to provide for the continued expansion of this line of instruction.

The congestion in this college is still further intensified by the transfer and reorganization of the home economics department,

which is a rapidly expanding line of work. Although the department as reorganized has been running only for two years, 100 four year students are registered in this course, besides 120 from the college of letters and science electing more or less work in this department. It seems reasonable to assume that a rapid increase in this line will continue in the future.

To this number should be added the large influx of winter course students that is steadily increasing. The short course now numbers over 475, and there are always from 100 to 150 winter course dairy students. Both of these classes are here for nearly one-half of the academic year. These conditions make it necessary that as accurate a forecast as possible be made as to the probable attendance for the next biennium.

The figures presented below are what seems to be a conservative estimate of the conditions which we shall have to face, in the light of our present knowledge of the situation.

Enrollment	Graduate and Long	Four-Year Home Econ.	Two-Year Middle	Total
Per catalog 1909-10	277	52	74	403
Enrollment, 1910-11	400	95	85	580
Est. enrollment, 1911-12	565	150	130	845
Est. enrollment for 1912-13	740	210	160	1,110
Est. Fall 1913	730	275	190	1,395

The reason for presenting these figures with reference to the future enrollment is evident when one considers that any construction work provided for by the legislature of this winter cannot be completed and ready for occupancy at the very earliest before the fall of 1912, and some undoubtedly must be postponed until the summer of 1913. This means looking ahead at least three years and making plans for that time now.

Building Needs.—Our greatest need is with reference to buildings. Agricultural instruction, made up largely of laboratory and practice work, of necessity is more expensive than the usual class-room type of instruction. It is waste of money to install expensive equipment in an inadequate space, only to remove the same in a few years, because of no opportunity for expansion. All buildings are now planned so as to permit of at least triple expansion, thereby insuring adequate space for future needs.

Practically all of our agricultural colleges are undergoing a rapid expansion. Cornell presented a plan to the New York legislature last year, involving an expenditure of nearly \$2,000,000 for buildings and equipment, which was accepted; and buildings aggregating \$354,000 were then authorized. Illinois is asking this year for buildings for agriculture alone costing \$635,000.

Three buildings are imperative-

ly needed and should be provided for by the present legislature.

1. The home economics department, since its reorganization, has been established in temporary quarters in the attic of Lathrop Hall and at present has proper accommodations for about 50-75 students. This winter over 200 students are taking work in this line. Space originally intended for literary society rooms is by necessity being used to crowd in the work for this year. The balance of the attic of that building cannot be utilized advantageously on account of the steel trusses which sustain the gymnasium. Inspection will prove that adequate facilities can only be provided for this important line of work by the construction of new and permanent quarters.

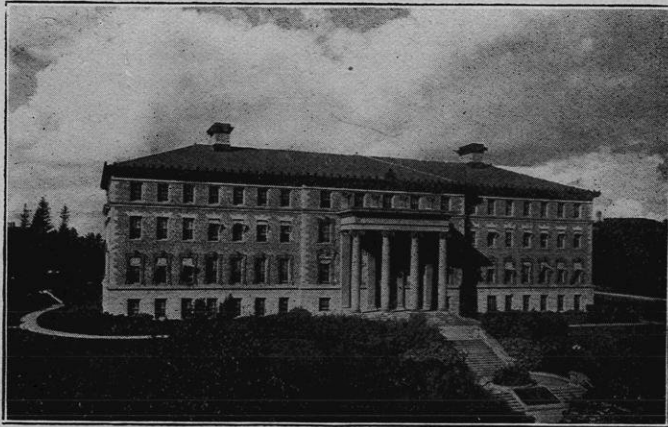
Several of our leading universities have separate buildings devoted wholly to the needs of this work. The New York legislature has just given the state agricultural college at Cornell \$154,000 for such a building, and there are only 400 women at Cornell while at Wisconsin there are about 1,000.

2. Agricultural Chemistry and Bacteriology.—Both of these departments are now housed in the west end of the central agricultural building, and these quarters are filled to overflowing. The original chemical laboratory for student purposes was designed for 30 students; subsequently, lockers were added so as to give

capacity for 83. Our sophomore class next year which will be required to take laboratory work already numbers over 150. Every possible available space that can be converted into laboratory purposes in the central building is being utilized, and by running the work in three sections, it can be handled for another year. The same condition exists in agricultural bacteriology.

The experiment station labora-

ing suitable for the department of agricultural chemistry, it is proposed to build only two units, a central unit containing offices, small class rooms, advanced laboratories, and a large auditorium which could be utilized by large classes in other lines of work; also, a laboratory wing, large enough to accommodate the needs for the next few years. The building will be planned so that additional wings can be added as



AGRICULTURAL HALL

tory has two working tables adequate for four chemists. The increase in the feed and fertilizer inspection has also trebled in the last three years, and now six chemists are using this one room.

If provision is made for a suitable building for the department of agricultural chemistry, agricultural bacteriology could occupy the present student chemical laboratory with but trifling alterations. In constructing a build-

the necessities of the case require.

3. The condition of the soils department is equally congested as that in chemistry. Last year it became necessary to move out a large portion of the work in horticulture and house it in various buildings on the campus (pending the erection of the new horticultural building), in order to handle the work in soils. The old horticulture-soils building has been partially remodeled so as to make

temporary provision for the needs in soils. Such remodeling, however, has been done in accordance with plans for the construction of a wing of equivalent size on the west which would give the necessary laboratories not only for the chemical work, but also for soils physics, drainage, irrigation, state soil survey, and other lines of work connected with this department.

The need for these buildings is so urgent that it will be a serious matter to handle the work of students who are now on the ground, let alone any increase due to further growth.

Fireproof Library. — Another need of the college which is not of a departmental character, is the removal of our agricultural library from its present quarters. This library now contains over 20,000 volumes and pamphlets, and is said to be the best equipped working library of any American agricultural college, and is surpassed only by the library of the Department of Agriculture at Washington.

Owing to the fact that it was started in the pioneer days of agricultural science, our files are unusually complete. The capacity of our present quarters is already well taxed, and plans will soon have to be made to double deck the stacks, or otherwise expand the shelving. At the present time it is located under the auditorium in the central agricultural building, a structure which is not fire-

proof, and in which are a number of laboratories. Within this last month a fire occurred in the animal room in the basement (due probably to experimental rats gnawing a match), which, if it had started at night, instead of during the day, would doubtless have consumed the building and its contents. Laboratories and class rooms can be easily rebuilt, but libraries represent a generation of effort which cannot be replaced. As soon as provision can be made for fireproof quarters, this library should be removed.

Additions to Staff Requirement.

—While the requirements mentioned above relate to the necessary expansion of the physical equipment of the college, as it relates to buildings, it is quite as important that consideration be given the needs of increasing the staff and making provision for adequate prosecution of their work.

Agricultural Extension Service.

—No line of activity has undergone more rapid expansion than that connected with the organization of our agricultural extension service. The appropriations asked from the legislature at the last session were made available, and in the interim all lines of work then projected have been organized and are in successful operation. The results accomplished in this brief period have been exceedingly satisfactory, and have amply demonstrated the wisdom

of undertaking this work for the people who are unable to come to the university. What has been accomplished is only a forerunner of what might be done, if men and money were available. This is, however, a problem for the legislature to decide. The work is for the development of the state at large, not for the university at Madison. All that we can do is to bring the results accomplished to the legislature and let them decide whether further expansion of this service is warranted or not.

The new lines of work proposed will require but small additional outlay, and it is confidently believed the results can be forecasted with sufficient accuracy to make it evident that it will be sound public policy to increase activities in this direction.

We feel confident that no line of college work yields a larger return for the investment made than that which is embraced in the agricultural extension service. Through this work it has been possible to bring all of the departments of the college in the closest possible contact with the people of the state and their problems.

The marked influx of students which has developed in the last two or three years to unusual proportions, makes it necessary that a safe margin be allowed for additional instruction. After departments are once organized and equipped, the cost of maintenance

per student diminishes somewhat as the number increases, yet, to maintain standards of instruction, and not rob the experiment station of its research workers, it is necessary to keep the ratio of instructors to students well up to the mark.

If our total enrollment of matriculates is to double in two or three years, the problem of maintaining a suitable teaching staff will be a serious one. Again, it must be remembered that every new man means added expense for equipment and maintenance, for most of our teaching staff do some work in either extension or research. In a general way, for every dollar of salaries, another dollar for maintenance must be provided to meet the needs of the work undertaken. If we sum up these needs, a considerable increase is evident. The legislature, however, has always manifested a disposition to meet this problem fairly, and when convinced that expenditures are wisely incurred, they have not failed to carry their end of the burden.

We are as yet only crossing the threshold of the door of opportunity as it is applied to agricultural education. The next decade is sure to see such development in the condition of the farmer, not only materially but socially, that opportunities for the trained agriculturist are opening more rapidly than they can be met. The industrial world of commerce and manufacture, the professional

world of law and medicine, are resounding today with the clash of competition, a struggle in which many go down in partial failure, if not utter defeat. The only competition in agriculture is with ignorance, apathy, and indifference, and it needs no prescience to forecast the result. With consumption increasing more rapidly than production, the issue is plain. We must produce more food, or some will go hungry. Our

present practice yields only meager returns for the labor involved. If we grew yields in the state-at-large such as our students* are now securing year by year, on the average, our present output would be nearly doubled. I feel confident that the legislature will willingly maintain an institution that meets its duty, and considers it a privilege to be permitted to do so, like the University of Wisconsin.

THE DEPARTMENT OF HOME ECONOMICS

By PROFESSOR ABBY L. MARLATT

Chairman of the Course in Home Economics



WHEN the regents of the university transferred the department of home economics from the college of letters and science to the college of agriculture in 1908, the teaching force resigned and the college of agriculture requested one year in which to study the situation in other universities and thus reorganize the department. Under the new conditions while the original equipment was installed in rooms in South Hall the growing demands of other departments necessitated its removal so that in 1908 when the transfer was made all equipment was torn out and stored in the agricultural Hall pending the reorganization. This left the department without rooms or usable apparatus

in the way of laboratory equipment.

When the work was organized in the fall of 1909, the new department had absolutely no place to call its own, either as laboratories or lecture rooms. The college of agriculture allowed it to use one small chemical laboratory as a kitchen and a seed store room for an art and design room. A lecture room was put at its disposal for the lecture work in connection with the course.

The teaching force consisted of the head of the department, one instructor and a half time assistant.

In spite of the lapse of one year with no work offered and the lack of room or equipment the attendance in the fall of 1909 was as follows: twenty-five freshmen, nine sophomores, nine juniors, one sen-

*For actual data see results in reports of Wisconsin Experiment Association.

ior, four specials and three graduate students, making fifty-one in all. From the college of letters and science there were students taking special courses which brought up the total of students to ninety-eight. At the close of the year in June, 1910, there were one hundred and seventeen students in the different courses.

In February, 1910, the department was moved to the attic of Lathrop Hall. As in the original design of the hall no provision for such work was planned there had to be a forced entry and a seizure of rooms already assigned to other uses. Two rooms which were originally intended for girls' literary societies were equipped for work in food and textiles. The tables in the old laboratory were used as the basis for the new equipment.

Skylights were inserted in the roof to make the rooms usable by day. Here with lack of proper lighting facilities, poor ventilation, and inadequate floor space the work has been carried on with such a measure of success that in the fall of 1910 the enrollment showed 100 students in the four year course leading to the B. S. degree and 112 students from letters and science taking such courses as their previous studies would permit. The college of letters and science grants twenty credits in home economics courses as counting toward the A. B. degree, thus allowing a student to minor in the subject, but the majority of the letters and science students take one or more courses as

part of a liberal education which is the aim of the department in offering general courses open without prerequisites.

With the rapid increase in numbers the problem of space became a very vital one and in spite of protests the regents granted the use of the two other attic rooms in Lathrop Hall so that today we are using four rooms in which to carry on the work of twelve courses which involve space for about 300 students counting the number of students in each class. The rooms are therefore in use from eight in the morning till six at night.

The future accommodation of students demands immediate consideration as even with the most modest estimate of percentage increase it looks as if by the end of 1912 we shall have over three hundred students in the four year course and an equal number from letters and science; a number which represents a fair enrollment in a small college and only four small rooms in which to place them.

The unfinished area in the attic which is now used as store room for the various departments in Lathrop Hall even if it could be made available would not suffice for more than a year or two; and then again there would be the waste of money in temporary remodelling which has now been the case twice in the life of the department. Common business sense will say that a building to meet future growth is economy in the end.

Kansas in its State college, has

provided a Home Economic building 82x175 feet which cost \$70,000 and today after being occupied less than three years is inadequate.

Nebraska university has its separate building, Washington State has her's and Utah has just remodelled the girls' dormitory at an expense of about \$35,000 so that she has one of the best equipped buildings among the state colleges.

Illinois has outgrown her original tions in this subject. Considering

the demand in the state it would seem that the University of Wisconsin should not allow a young and growing department to live any longer in an attic than it can possibly help.

The demand is coming, and coming so vigorously, for help throughout the state that we cannot much longer maintain the work without giving help in extension work and offering shorter courses for the girl who wishes to secure in her life



COURSE IN TEXTILES: CHEMICAL EXAMINATIONS

building and has asked for an enlargement equal to its present space. New York state last year passed an appropriation of \$154,000 for a building for the department of home economics. Toronto university is just completing a \$300,000 building for the department of household science. Columbia university is now completing a new building devoted to household art. This building has cost the university half a million dollars. These facts indicate the growing demand for instruction in higher institu-

work that like training which is given in his subject to her brother in the middle and short courses in agriculture.

Last year the department could offer to the women of the state only one week of lectures during the farmers' mid-semester course. The attendance was over four hundred.

This year one week of lectures and one week of actual laboratory practice in food and clothing preparation were given. The attendance was so large that in the school four were turned away for every one

who could be taken. The attendance was from all parts of the state and the demand for more help is insistent.

Here is a great field yet uncultivated. We offer help to the man in the shops but none to the woman in the home.

The conservation of the resources of the state come in for their eloquence but the resources of all resources, the life of the future citizen is left where it was and has been for the centuries, in the hands of those who however consecrated, are yet ignorant of all that modern science can do to increase the efficiency of the individual. For example, while the death rate in diseases of adult life has steadily fallen, the death rate among infants has remained what it was years ago. The future parents must be trained in the body of modern knowledge which makes for increased health and therefore increased value to the world.

The woman today is responsible for the conserving of life and health. She it is who must be taught to meet the present condi-

tions and master them. She needs all that science, literature, art, history, economics and sociology can give her to realize the demand and high calling that the home life answers.

This and that other problem of wise expenditure of income. When we consider that over ten billion dollars are spent in the United States annually for food, shelter and clothing, and that women spend ninety per cent of it, means that our state should do all that it can do to establish adequate instruction in these most vital subjects so as to conserve the resources of the state, and to this end there should be provided a home economics building in connection with the Wisconsin state college of agriculture where free instruction will be given in the principles underlying home life, child study, and the preparation of woman for earning her own living in those industries which are vitally associated with the problems of teaching, food, shelter, and clothing in the home, in the institution, and in commercial life.

THE NEED OF A DRILL HALL

By CAPTAIN RALPH McCOY

(Professor of Military Science and Tactics)



ALL reasonable requests of the commandant have been cheerfully granted by the president, the board of regents, and the faculty, except that for adequate drill hall facilities. The difficulties in the way of providing a new drill hall are well understood, but it is hoped that strenuous efforts will be made to secure this greatly needed building in the near future. The crowded conditions in the present building, due to its combined use as auditorium, gymnasium and armory, have prevented the attainment of the best results in the military department for several years. A crisis has very nearly been reached where it will be necessary to cut down the relinquishments in the military or the athletic department, unless something is done. The arguments in favor of the separation of these two departments have been presented many times. The strongest one, perhaps, comes from the medical and sanitary officers of the university, who state that the present use of the building as a drill hall makes it absolutely unsanitary as a gymnasium. This point has been so ably presented by others that it will not be enlarged upon here. The reasons why a new drill hall near Camp Randall is an absolute

necessity from the point of view of the military department are here summarized:

1. Under the present arrangement the military department is allowed the use of the floor but one hour daily except on Thursdays, when it has two hours. In January, 1910, the registration in the cadet corps included 986 actives, divided into three battalions, band, hospital detachment, and target detachment. Each battalion included a few less than 300 men, and drilled twice a week. It was therefore necessary to have an entire battalion on the main floor at one time. For preliminary instruction the battalions were divided into about 25 squads, each under an officer or non-commissioned officer. The result was pandemonium, yet out of this confusion we are expected by the war department to evolve well drilled companies. While these battalions are drilling on the main floor, the hospital corps and target detachment are receiving instruction in other parts of the building, interfering with gymnastic training, and such training interfering with their work.

2. It is impracticable to better the above condition in the fall and early winter by drilling out doors. The only ground available is the lower campus, where the

freshmen under instruction would be subjected to the gibes of fellow students, besides the bitter feeling which would result from using for drill the only ground available for various games at that season of the year. Darkness, also, would prevent out door drill in the fall.

3. With the unrestricted use of a drill hall, drills could be arranged at various hours of the afternoon, or even in the morning, so that only small numbers would be on the floor at any one time, and also that many students now excused on account of outside work interfering with the drill hour could be accommodated.

4. Instead of using a separate gun room, gun racks would be arranged on the walls of the main hall. Under the present system,

ten minutes are required to dismiss the companies after recall. Under the new system, one minute would be sufficient.

5. The gun room is now the only available room for lectures, special drills, etc. It is so full of gun racks that it is almost useless for these purposes. With a new hall, the main floor could be used.

6. Owing to the large and constantly increasing size of the student body, the lower campus is in great demand in the spring for various games. It is, moreover, too small for any but company drills. Camp Randall is 20 minutes' march from the armory, and 40 minutes are lost in going and coming. The new drill hall should be located on or near Camp Randall.

WEHRWEIN BILL HURTS UNIVERSITY



THAT the Wehrwein bill would injure both the high schools of Wisconsin and the state university by lowering the standards, is the contention of President Van Hise, who is opposing strongly its passage by the legislature.

The proposed measure, he shows, would admit to the university many students not prepared to carry on college work successfully. The result would be

that the university would have to do work which can best be done by the high schools.

Boys and girls should remain in high school, he believes, until they have attained the necessary preparation for college, as it is much cheaper and better both for their parents and for the state to have the high schools do this preparatory work rather than to have the university do it.

The proposed bill would lower greatly the present standard of admission to the university,

which was highly commended by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching recently.

Even under the present system of accredited schools students are admitted who are deficient in some subjects, which the high school report shows they have completed successfully. In English, in which it has been found necessary to examine all students, 225 freshmen this year were unable to write a simple composition without making crude errors in grammar, spelling and punctuation. For these high school graduates entering the university, but unable to write acceptable English, eight special classes in sub-freshman English had to be provided, requiring the entire time of an assistant professor and an instructor. In the college of engineering it has been found necessary to examine high school graduates entering the university to determine the character of their preparation in algebra. This year 67 such students were found deficient to such an extent that they could not go on profitably with engineering mathematics, and two special classes had to be provided by the university to do this high school work.

The passage of the Wehrwein bill, President Van Hise points out, would greatly increase the number of students deficient in preparation and would compel the university at a considerable

expense to do more sub-freshman work, whereas no work of this kind should be done by the university.

The determination of entrance requirements of the university would be fixed by the state superintendent of schools and not by the faculty and regents of the university, as at present, if the Wehrwein bill were adopted. In no state in the Union has the admission to the state university been placed in the hands of the state superintendent; in other words, no state superintendent has been made superior to the state university faculty. All state universities of the first class, including California, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, and Virginia, have high school inspection by the university, except Minnesota and Indiana where there is an accredited school system, but where the inspection is done by a board upon which the university is represented.

That the university tries to dominate the high schools of the state is denied absolutely by President Van Hise, who declares it is not all true that the high schools must shape their courses so as to meet the university entrance requirements. The present university entrance requirements, he points out, are more elastic than those of the proposed bill, which requires eight units

of work absolutely whereas the university requires absolutely four units—English and mathematics—although two other units of language are strongly advised.

Through conference with the high school principals, the university from time to time has modified its entrance requirements to meet the needs of changing conditions in the schools. Only recently as a result of such conference the faculty of the university have decided to accept for entrance four units of applied science, including work in manual training, domestic science, commercial studies, and agriculture. This shows that the university has adapted and will continue to adapt the admission requirements of the university to the schools of the state.

School superintendents and high school principals of Wisconsin, President Van Hise points out, are heartily in favor of the present system of university inspection and are opposed to such legislation as the Wehrwein bill. At the annual meeting of the Wisconsin Association of Superintendents and Supervising Principals in Milwaukee last year, they adopted resolutions declaring that they "heartily approve of inspection of the high school by both the state superintendent and the university" and that they therefore "most earnestly oppose any and all legislation that would deprive the high school of the benefits of inspec-

tion by either the state superintendent or the university."

C. C. Parlin, '93, president of the Wisconsin Teachers' association and for many years principal of the Wausau High school, voiced the sentiment of high school principals and teachers generally when, as president of the North East Teachers' association, he said last year in his annual report:

"But the state superintendent advocates a law to compel the state university to admit all high school graduates. Such a law would not broaden our courses of study; for the university requirements are already broader than those of the state superintendent; but it would abolish university inspection. This, it seems to me, would produce three results: in the first place, it would take away from the university the reasonable right to say whether a school has attained the minimum standard of efficiency in the branches it does teach; second, it would take away from the high schools the inspiration that comes from the visit of the greatest educational institution in the state; third, and most important, it would concentrate all the inspectional power in the hands of the state superintendent. This, I believe, would be highly dangerous."

These expressions of satisfaction on the part of principals and superintendents in reference to the present system of accrediting and inspection, President Van Hise points out, are an unanswerable argument for the continuance of the existing system as opposed to the proposed plan that has never been tried else-

where and has very evident weaknesses.

University inspection is not only valuable to the high school, it is valuable also to the university, for it keeps the university in close touch with the high schools. This is particularly important, since one of the chief functions of the university is to prepare teachers for the high schools. If the university is to prepare teachers satisfactorily for their work in high schools, it must know at first hand the needs and problems of these schools. In order to get this first hand knowledge, the professors who conduct the special courses for the training of teachers in the subjects taught in the high school, do a considerable part of the high school inspection work. If inspection of high schools by the university is prohibited by such legislation as the Wehrwein bill, it will be practically impossible for these professors to keep in touch with the constantly changing high school con-

ditions, and students going out from the university to teach in the high schools will not be so well prepared to do high school teaching.

The inspectional relations between high schools and university form an endless chain of beneficial action and reaction. The high schools are improved by inspection, and the university is improved by it. Improvement at the university as a result of high school inspection produces better high school teachers, who further improve the high schools. And so on continuously.

It would be very unfortunate for education in the state, President Van Hise believes, if the present happy condition which has been produced as a result of natural growth—a condition satisfactory both to high school principals and the university, that is, the parties vitally concerned—should be disturbed by such legislation as the Wehrwein bill proposes.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

By PROFESSOR LOUIS E. REBER
Director of the Extension Division



HE needs for maintenance and development of the Extension Division of the University of Wisconsin and the needs of those people throughout the state who cannot enter the university, yet who might and, therefore, should be benefited by its services, may be written as an equation, the sum of the first being equal to the sum of the second. The truth of this statement can be shown no more convincingly, perhaps, than in the story of the response of the people to the opportunities offered to them by the university through this extra-mural service during the past several years.

It would be interesting to examine the records from the earliest beginnings of the extension work, when it struggled to make a foothold for itself as a function of university activity without any special financial provision and with a limited degree of sympathy or understanding, even in the minds of those members of the faculty who were called upon to contribute to its existence. This, however, would make too long a recital. The account must begin with the definite establishment of the work by legislative recognition in 1907, when the sum of \$20,000 a year for two

years was appropriated for its development.

During the year 1907-1908, four departments were established,—of correspondence-study, of instruction by lectures, of debating and public discussion, and of general information and welfare.

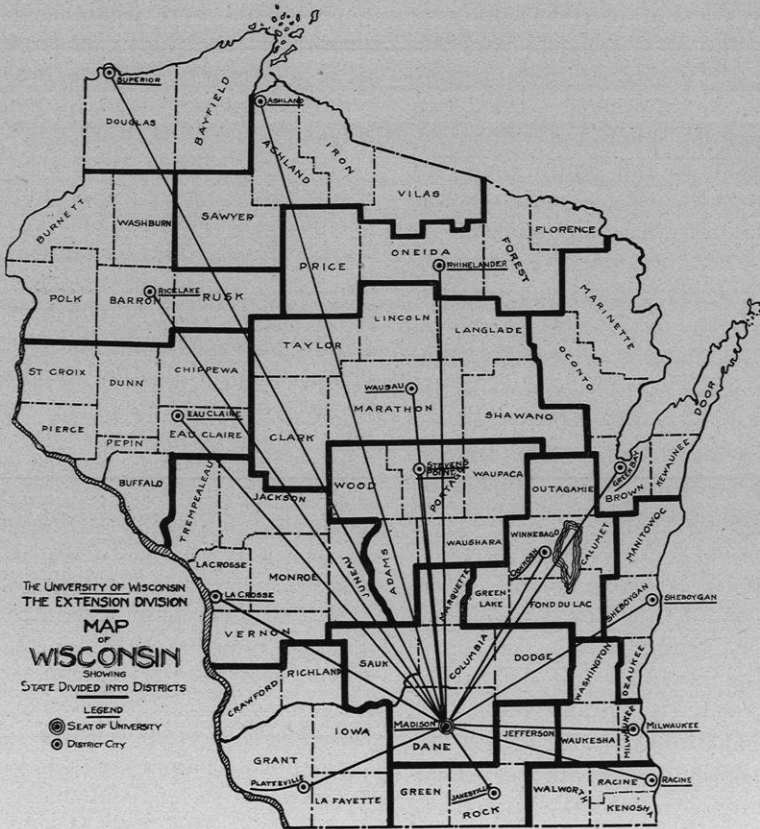
Previous to this time activities which might have been similarly grouped had been begun, but the status of the extension division had not justified the formation of departments, each of which would require a separate head. With a definite appropriation and the prospect of permanent state support, this organization at the university headquarters became practicable and it was carried forward as rapidly as possible. Close upon its completion pressed the need for organization throughout the state with the opening of district headquarters in order that the people to whom the extension division carries the university, might derive the fullest benefit of its services.

In the accompanying cuts, No. I illustrates the plan of districting as proposed and Nos. II and III show locations of classes and the extent of university activity in the Milwaukee and Oshkosh districts, the two local organizations now under way.

Map No. IV shows the distribution of correspondence students throughout the state, but does not

indicate the greater advantages enjoyed by students in the organized districts over those resident in districts that are reached only through the university headquarters, without the personal contact

prentices, bank officials, blacksmiths, accountants, carpenters, chemists, clergymen, clerks, dentists, farmers, factory employes, house-servants, housewives, physicians, painters, salesmen, stenog-



of local superintendent, teacher, and adviser.

From the very large number of occupations in which correspondence students are engaged the following are taken at random: ap-

raphers, teachers, teamsters, printers, persons of no occupation, etc., etc.

The following table measures the growth of the correspondence-study work in registration during a pe-

riod following its adoption as a state charge.

Study Courses.	Registrations	
	Sept., 1908.	Feb., 1911.
Vocational.....	660	3,511
University Grade.....	330	1,467
High School and Preparatory.....	80	416
Elementary School.....	28	305
Advanced.....	6	12
Totals.....	1,104	5,710*

The foregoing table and partial enumeration of vocations of extension students serve to illustrate the flexibility of extension methods and the wide reach and range of its usefulness. It will be recognized that correspondence courses in order to be equally valuable to the uneducated day laborer at one end of the scale and the student of advanced standing at the other, must be adapted to a great variety of requirements. They must be administered, moreover, under conditions that will enable even the poorest student to continue the work to the end. In the latter particular lies the weakness of commercial correspondence school methods, in which every student is subjected to the same treatment, with the result that large numbers of the poorly prepared or of those unaccustomed to study, drop early from the ranks. The question of personal supervision for that large class of industrial and commercial workers to whom extension teaching is vitally important, but who are not prepared to study alone, has received special attention in the choice of extension methods. The solution

of the problem depends largely upon district organization. The thickly settled region where manufactures and commerce flourish requires a certain type of educational promotion. The rural district with few towns and scattered inhabitants requires a different treatment. There is no need to multiply examples in order to show the value of local application.

In the organized districts superintendents chosen for qualifications which fit them for work under the given conditions of the locality are placed in the midst of the people with whom they must deal. Teachers who are also practical specialists in the industries in which the inhabitants are mainly engaged become part of the life of the district, and organizers are selected for their acquaintance with conditions of living in the place in which they are stationed. Until the entire state is similarly equipped, the extension division or extra-mural university cannot reach the people as a whole, either effectively or thoroughly.

Organization by districts is valuable for, indeed essential to, the growth of all departments of extension work. Yet on account of financial limitations, it has thus far been impossible to establish local headquarters in more than two districts.

The second legislative enactment 1907, when the sum of \$20,000 a for university extension made an

*This total includes those students who have completed or dropped work, and registrations of the same person for two or more courses. The number of individuals engaged in correspondence-study at the present date is about 4,000.

increased provision, amounting to \$50,000.00 for the first year, and \$75,000.00 for the second, but, nevertheless, the history of the expansion of the work in every department is one of curtailed progress. Not only has equal promotion of the work in all parts of the state been impossible, but at times it has been necessary to refuse requests or delay responses on account of the inadequate working force.

The development of the lecture department in particular has been restricted by need of a force of lecturers, whose whole time, or a large proportion thereof, shall be devoted to the extension field. An inestimable power for betterment would be vested in such a force acting in cooperation with local superintendents whose acquaintance with conditions of place and people should enable them to choose acceptable interpreters of desired messages.

The story of the accomplishment of the lecture department, lacking this special application, is, however, not without significance. Lecturers from the regular university faculty and from the heads of departments in the extension division, in the past nineteen months, have delivered single lectures or courses of lectures in 118 communities. By this means, audiences estimated as amounting to 81,000 persons have experienced in that time the profit and pleasure of listening to gifted lecturers, authorities upon the subjects treated, at a barely nominal cost. "This information," writes one among many who have valued

the work, commenting on the character of the audiences, "is coming to the *people who will use it.*"

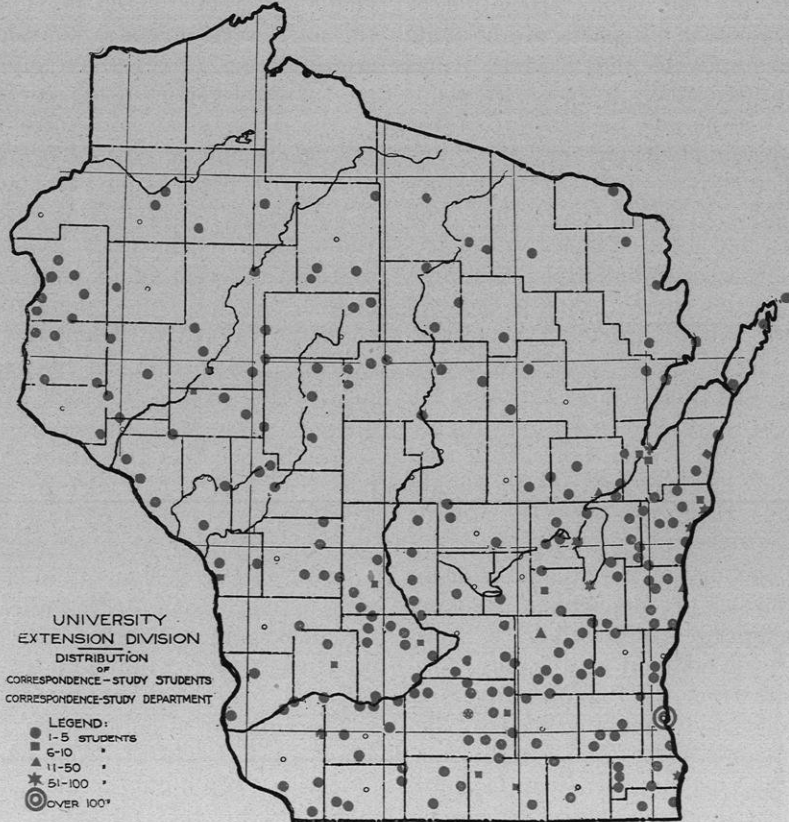
Statistics relating to the work of the department of debating and public discussion are so large as to challenge credence and in view of the narrow resources in equipment and working force, seem impossible. Yet the report of the secretary of the department announces that this enormous activity has come about with little or no advertising, it having been necessary to discontinue publicity measures (outside of those inherent in its own functions) because the department could not afford to disappoint inquirers. "Something of the eagerness of the people for such assistance," says Mr. Hutchins, "is shown by the fact that during the last year and a half 147 package libraries have been sent to organizations debating the commission plan of city government, in addition to more than 2,000 bulletins, circulars, and references on this question sent to individuals and societies."

The interest is here shown in a single subject. In the same period of time, 3,725 bulletins giving instruction in the formation and management of clubs were distributed, 17,095 bulletins containing treatment of subjects for debate, and 2,295 package libraries, containing 91,800 classified articles, were sent to 265 communities in the state—all educational instruments helpful toward enlarged interests and improved citizenship.

Examination of maps V and VI reveals the need of local administration for lecture and debating work, quite as much as the correspondence-study. Maps IV, V and VI show the special need for direct

three, each other department contributing in its measure to this, and the various workers under this head in turn adding their part to the others.

The municipal reference bureau,



appeal through local administration in those parts of the state remote from the influences of urban life.

It is difficult to draw a clear line of demarcation between the fourth department, that of general information and welfare, and the other

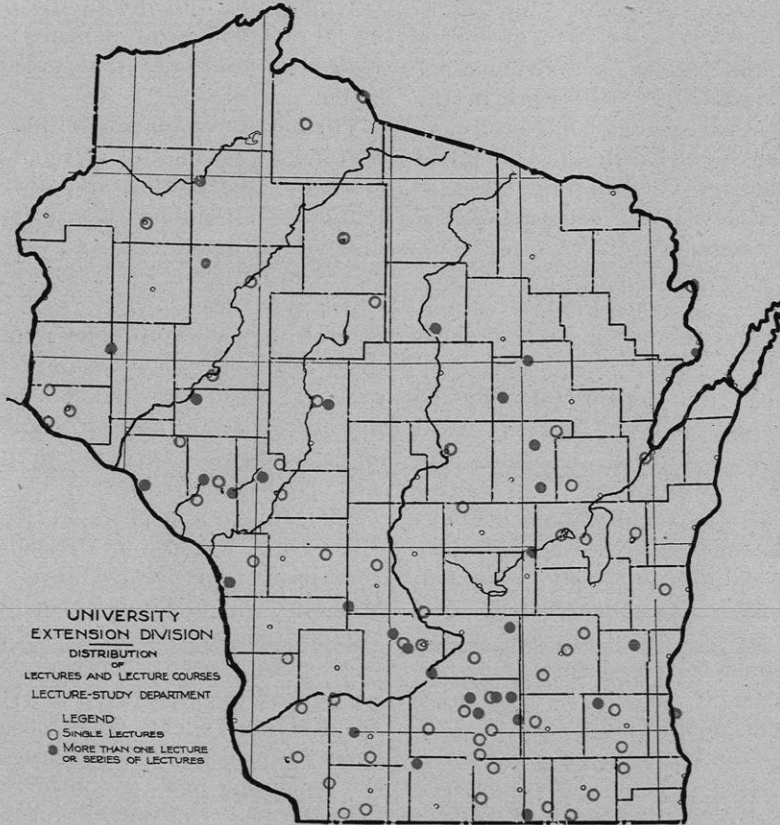
the bureau of social and civic center development, institute and demonstration management, and vocational guidance, are titles suggestive of the wide field of useful activities the department includes.

Full and accurate information relating to problems affecting the

government of municipalities is not easy to secure. In the nineteen months since its establishment, the municipal reference bureau has answered 1,500 inquiries upon such subjects as commission govern-

respecting laws and ordinances in operation in other places.

In the words of the head, the bureau of social and civic center development aims "to aid the citizen in the various communities



ment; city planning; pavement statistics; rates for various municipal services, water, gas, lighting; street cleaning; housing; city markets; smoke abatement; public service franchises; accounting methods; insurance of school and other buildings; and has supplied information

throughout the state in the development of the civic, social and recreational as well as educational resources, made possible by neighborhood democracy, and the possession of buildings and grounds which may be used as common meeting places." The phenomenal

recent growth of this movement is known. That its aim is consistent with university extension conceptions is evident, in that it brings together and organizes the people into groups whose object is the promotion of social, civic and recreational betterment. These groups in the public school centers must inevitably facilitate the work of the other departments of university extension, by awakening a demand for lectures, for debating and other club aids and for correspondence-study courses.

The inspirational and instructional value of vocational conferences and institutes as conducted by the university extension division has been demonstrated by the municipal and the bakers' institutes held during the past two years in Milwaukee. The usefulness also of such graphic displays as the anti-tuberculosis and pure milk exhibits is freely conceded. Lessons in the prevention, cure, and care of other diseases should be added to the equipment of this department, as well as other pure food demonstrations.

The establishment of a bureau of vocational guidance would materially advance the important work of aiding individuals in wise choice of occupation, which now depends wholly upon the interest and limited leisure of the district worker, who should himself be directed and assisted in its promotion. The economic and social waste incident to the lack of vocational direction for large majorities of our youth is a

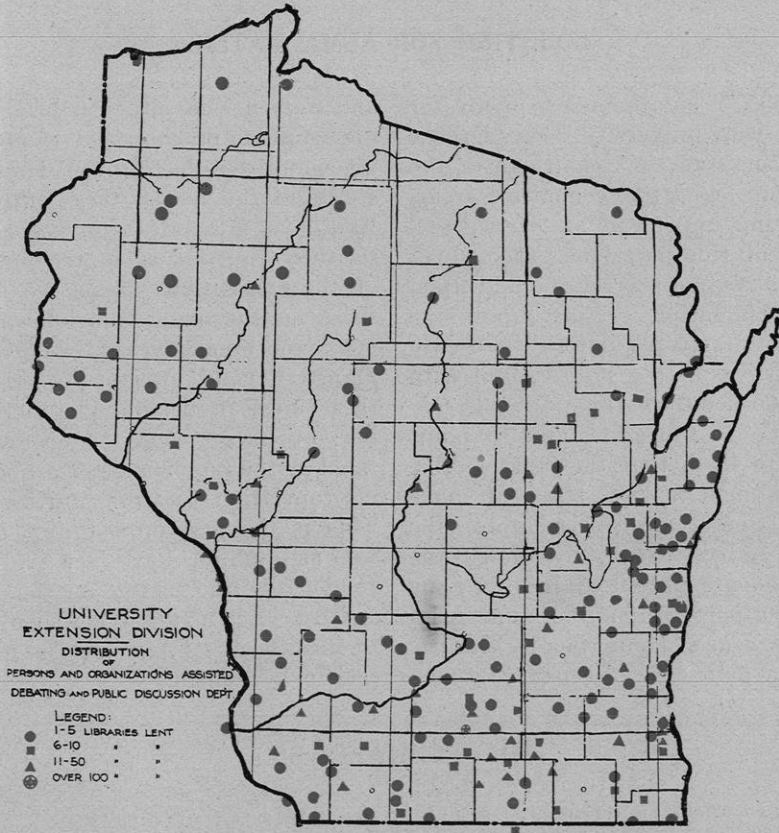
matter of grave and serious import and deserves the attention of every educational agency of the state. The university extension division through its district organization possesses special facilities for reaching and influencing the lives of large numbers of persons. Its resources could not be expended to better purpose.

Further development of this department would add a secretary in charge of the editing and dissemination of all published reports of discoveries, inventions, and experiments of great service to the world, which now are slow to reach the people in such form as renders them available for immediate and practical use. These advances reach the university by natural channels and should pass swiftly out to those who may benefit by them.

The funds appropriated to the University Extension Division in the past four years have not been sufficient to admit of complete organization of the state by districts. As a result, a certain proportion of the people of the state are deriving benefits from the university superior to those afforded to the remaining part. A considerable increase over the past appropriation will be required in order to remove this disparity. The territory covered by the two districts now organized is about seventeen per cent of the area of the state. The Extension item in the University bill Number 131 A and Number 43 S now before the legislature, asking for \$100,000 for 1911-1912 and

\$125,000 for 1912-1913, would provide sufficient funds to develop three more districts during the next two years, and these, with the two already organized, would cover

Extension work, coming as it does independently of the university, the Extension Division, or any other of its departments, represents a personal appeal from the citizens of



about sixty-five per cent of the area of the state.

The senate bill, Number 36, introduced by Senator Linley, now before the legislature, asking for \$150,000 a year for two years for

the state and is strong evidence of their appreciation of the work of University Extension. This request is doubtless based upon the belief that all parts of the state should receive equal advantages.

EDITORIAL

LOBBYING FOR ALMA MATER

DON'T be ashamed to lobby for your university," says George A. Buckstaff, '86, chairman of the alumni legislative committee, in his stirring appeal in an earlier section of this magazine. Too much emphasis can scarcely be laid upon the obligation resting upon the graduates to acquaint their representatives at the state capitol with the service that Alma Mater is rendering to the state, and to point out to them that the best possible investment that the state can make is a liberal appropriation for the university. Study carefully the arguments presented in this issue in support of specific appropriations asked from the legislature. These articles are prepared by men

and women who, either as heads of departments or chairmen of alumni committees, have given detailed study to the needs they outline. As a loyal alumnus, after you have satisfied yourself as to the merits of the contentions made, see that these merits are made known to your representatives at Madison. Manifest your interest by seeing these men, in person, if practicable; otherwise write or telegraph them of the importance of a liberal appropriation for the university. This is the best opportunity that we, as alumni, have yet had to render a telling service for the university. Let us all put a shoulder to the wheel. "There are no quitters in Wisconsin."

THE WEHRWEIN BILL

The special attention of our readers is called to the argument by President C. R. Van Hise, '79, in opposition to the Wehrwein bill (see p. 77). *THE WISCONSIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE* has during recent years again and again called attention to the fact how slowly and consistently by rigid adherence to its entrance requirements and by its high standards of scholarship

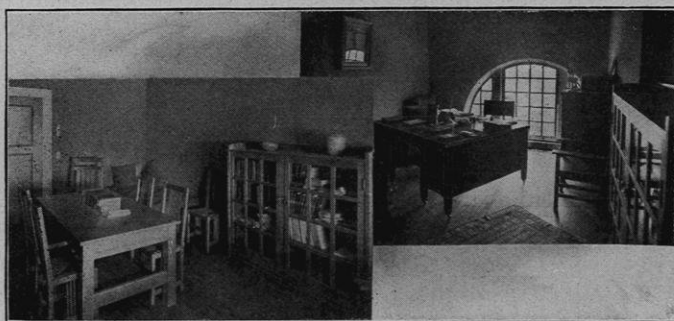
the University of Wisconsin has become the leading state university and has been pronounced by the Carnegie Foundation as a model for other universities. Wisconsin today yields in scholarship to none. All this the Wehrwein bill would change. It would reduce Alma Mater to a combination high school-preparatory college-

university. Any alumnus can at once see how obnoxious this bill is. Shall it become a law? Not if the alumni will stand united and aggressive in their opposition. Do not delay writing to your members in the legislature and urge them to do all in their power to kill this bill. Do it today and then it will be off your mind.

TWO ALUMNI APPOINTED

Members of the Alumni Association will take pleasure in the fact that two graduates and an honorary member of the Association are among the appointees to the position of university regent recently named by Governor Francis E. McGovern, '90. Both Miss Elizabeth Waters, '85, for the past two years vice-president of the Alumni Association, and James F. Trettmann, '84, have been active in the work of bringing the graduates and their Alma Mater in closer touch and cooperation with each other; while the enthusiasm with which T. E. Brittingham was enrolled as an honorary member of the Association at the annual meeting a year

ago was an eloquent token of his popularity with the alumni. That the alumni are waking up and are—too gradually, perhaps, but surely—becoming aware of the responsibility and opportunity that is theirs in helping shape the destinies of Alma Mater can no longer be doubted. We hear it everywhere—on the campus, at the capitol, up state, down state. The appointment of three members of the Alumni Association to the board of regents is an added recognition of the endeavor of the Association “to preserve and strengthen the bond of interest and reverence of the Wisconsin graduate for his Alma Mater.”



COURSE IN HOME ECONOMICS: SEMINAR ROOMS

THE WISCONSIN ALUMNI CLUBS

THE NORTH DAKOTA CLUB

By H. C. FISH, '03

THE halls of the state capitol at Bismarck rang with the university yell on the evening of January 25. The alumni of the University of Wisconsin in North Dakota gathered at the Cafe in the state capitol for their annual banquet and business meeting. Sixteen plates were laid for those who could wear the cardinal. The tables were beautifully decorated and the U. W. banner was in evidence. The outgoing president, R. A. Nestos, of Minot, acted as toast master and between the courses he kept the company in the best of spirits by his characteristic humorous and forceful speeches. Those who responded to toasts were State Senator W. B. Overson, Williston; J. A. T. Bjornson, Kulm; R. A. Petrie,

Bismarck; J. L. Cashel, Jr., Grafton; G. O. Haugan, Maddock; Prof. J. E. Boyle, Grand Forks; and Mrs. Minnie Clarke and H. C. Fish of Bismarck.

After the loyal good cheer of the feast for soul and body the annual business meeting was held and the following officers were elected:

J. A. T. Bjornson, '82, Kulm, president; C. H. Doyon, '93, Doyon, Seth W. Richardson, '03, Fargo, Emil Scow, '02, Bowman, J. J. Coyle, '00, Minot, vice-presidents; H. C. Fish, '03, Bismarck, secretary-treasurer.

With another cheer and with another chance to sing the 'varsity toast the alumni adjourned feeling that it was good to think over the old times again.

BANQUET TO B. H. MEYER, '94

About forty members attended the dinner given on February 10 by the Wisconsin university association at the University club of Washington, D. C., in honor of Hon. B. H. Meyer of the interstate commerce commission. Representative John J. Esch spoke a few

words welcoming Mr. Meyer and congratulating him on his late appointment to the commission. Mr. Meyer spoke at some length on the university and the splendid co-operation of the state, paying high compliments to the faculty. In taking up the school question

he said that the greatest drawback to the school system in Wisconsin was the condition of the district schools and that the matter ought to be investigated. Representative Kopp of Wisconsin

and Everis A. Hayes of California also delivered addresses. George S. Wilson acted as toastmaster and H. E. Patten and F. J. Katz were on the arrangement committee.

CLASS OF '96 PLANS LARGE REUNION

Some twenty members of the class of '96 who are residents of Madison are arranging to celebrate the fifteenth anniversary of the graduation of their class with a reunion of their classmates at the coming commencement.

A meeting of the Madison alumni, held at the home of Frank W. Lucas, resulted in perfecting the organization for the reunion. Professor W. G. Bleyer, president of the class, appointed committees to make preliminary arrangements for the reunion. The committees are: Miss Iva Welsh, chairman; Mrs. Margarethe Urdahl Anderson; Mrs. Charlotte Freeman Leonard; Mrs. Mabel McCoy Parkinson, and Mrs. Calla Westover Lloyd-Jones; and John B. Sanborn, F. W. Lucas, F. M. Crowley, and L. A. Goddard.

A class picnic at the cottage of one of the members of the class on Lake Mendota and a class luncheon are now being arranged.

The class of '96 is represented in Madison by Professors C. H. Bunting, Grant Showerman, W. G. Bleyer, A. L. Goddard, J. B. Sanborn, of the university faculty; Miss Iva Welsh of the Historical Library; Dr. W. H. Sheldon; F. M. Crowley; Thomas Lloyd-Jones, principal of the high school; R. W. Hargrave; A. K. Reindahl; Mrs. L. A. Anderson (Margarethe Urdahl); Dora Haviland; Mrs. B. C. Parkinson (Mabel McCoy); Mrs. W. E. Leonard (Charlotte Freeman); Mrs. Ellen Johnson Fiedler; Mrs. Thomas Lloyd-Jones (Calla Westover); Mrs. Annie Main Kempton; and Charles O. O'Neill.

RESOLUTION FOR DORMITORIES

The following resolution, of general interest to alumni, was presented by Duane Mowry, '75, at the monthly meeting of the Milwaukee Board of Education on January 3:

"Whereas, the City of Milwaukee furnishes a larger percentage of the attendance at the Univer-

sity of Wisconsin than any other municipality, or territorial subdivision, of the state;

"Whereas, the increased attendance at this educational institution emphasizes the need of better and cheaper lodging facilities for the student body, a need which becomes more and more

urgent with each recurring college year;

“Whereas, it is important and strictly along worthy democratic lines that provisions be made by the state to accommodate this large and growing attendance from Milwaukee as well as from all other parts of the state at actual cost, in order that the privileges of higher education shall not be denied to any of the citizens of the state for want of funds to defray the necessary expenses thereof; be it therefore resolved as follows:

First. That the Board of School Directors favors the erection of dormitories at Madison at the expense of the state for the accommodation of the student body at

the university at the earliest possible moment, such dormitories to be designed, primarily, for the residents of the state only;

Second. That the special legislative committee hereafter to be appointed be empowered to work in connection with the appropriate committees of the legislature in making the plan herein indicated feasible and effective;

Third. That such special committee report, from time to time, the result of its efforts and ask for such further instructions and directions as to it as may seem expedient.

Fourth. That copies of these resolutions be sent to the board of university regents and to the governor of the state.

ALUMNI IN MEDICINE

By PROFESSOR WM. S. MILLER

To the Editor:

I find that I inadvertently omitted three names from the list given in the February number of THE ALUMNI MAGAZINE, that should have been included among the graduates who have held teaching positions in medical schools.

John L. Yates of the class of '95 received his M. D. from the medical department of Johns Hopkins University in '99. After serving as resident house officer, assistant resident surgeon and assistant in pathology at Johns Hopkins, he became assistant in pathology at the University of Pennsylvania. He then became pathologist and chief surgical assistant at the Augustana Hospital, Chicago. Since 1906 he

has been located in Milwaukee, specializing in surgery.

Anfn Egdal of the class of '00 received his medical degree from the medical department of Johns Hopkins university in 1904 and served as assistant professor of pathology and bacteriology at the College of Medicine, University of Iowa, from 1904 to 1908. He is now practicing in Menomonie, Wis.

Edwin H. Schorer of the class of '02 also graduated from the medical department of Johns Hopkins university. He has been successively connected with the Rockefeller Institute, University of Missouri and the University of Kansas. He is now connected with the department of preventative medicine, Harvard.

PROGRESS OF THE UNIVERSITY

NEW REGENTS APPOINTED.

Gov. Francis E. McGovern has announced the following appointments to the board of regents of the University of Wisconsin:

Second District—T. E. Brittingham of Madison, succeeding L. M. Hanks, who declined reappointment.

Fourth District—Theodore Hammond of Wauwatosa, succeeding Frederick C. Thwaites of Milwaukee.

Fifth District—James F. Trottman of Milwaukee, reappointed.

Sixth District—Elizabeth Waters of Fond du Lac, succeeding D. P. Lamoreaux of Beaver Dam.

Seventh District—Dr. E. E. Evans of La Crosse, reappointed.

Regent-at-Large—Dr. Gilbert E. Seaman of Milwaukee, succeeding Magnus Swenson of Madison, resigned.

As the executive committee of the regents thus far was composed of Messrs. Swenson, Hanks and Thwaites, an entirely new executive committee will have to be created.

HASKINS FOR PRESIDENCY.

The presidency of Johns Hopkins university at Baltimore has been offered to Dr. Charles Homer Haskins, dean of the Harvard graduate school and since 1902 professor of history in Harvard university. Dr. Haskins was for a long time connected with the University of Wisconsin, where he served as professor in the department of history.

FORMER INSTRUCTOR MARRIES.

On November 5, 1910, Emma Mary Bashford and Joseph Newton Rodeheaver

were married at Hudson, Wis., the home of the bride's mother. Bishop John W. Bashford, '71, of China, performed the ceremony. The young couple resides in Brookings, S. Dak., where Mr. Rodeheaver is a professor in the college there. Mrs. Rodeheaver will be remembered as having been instructor of elocution at the university a few years ago.

CROSS FOR BUMPUS.

Dr. Herman Cary Bumpus, who was recently elected business manager of the University of Wisconsin, has been awarded the Grand Cross of the Commander of the Order of the Crown by the King of Roumania, for his eminent services to science.

NEW YORK EDITOR TO LECTURE.

Paul Elmer More, editor of *The Nation*, New York, is to deliver a series of five lectures at the University of Wisconsin between March 9 and 21. His subject will be "Types of Romanticism" and in the five lectures he will discuss William Beckford, Walter Pater, Fiona Macleod, Cardinal Newman, and Nietzsche.

TO RECEIVE FARM PRACTICE.

Students of agriculture will have an opportunity of obtaining experience on some of the best conducted farms in the state as a result of an arrangement between the college of agriculture and twelve well known agriculturists of Wisconsin.

The twelve so-called "accredited" farms on which students will receive practical training after leaving college are: C. L. Hill, Rosendale, the newly

elected president of the state board of agriculture; J. Q. Emery, Edgerton, state dairy commissioner; R. W. Rowlands, Waukesha, the new secretary of the state board of agriculture; ex-Governor W. D. Hoard, Ft. Atkinson; W. H. Hanchett, Sparta; W. M. Jones, Waukesha; W. J. Dougan, Beloit; H. E. Kruger, Beaver Dam; W. J. Gillett, Rosendale; and H. W. Griswold, West Salem.

WARD AT BIG CONFERENCE.

Edward J. Ward of the extension division was the principal speaker at the first social center conference ever held in America, which took place at Dallas, Texas, February 17. Mr. Ward is the man who developed the Rochester, N. Y., social centers and playgrounds until their fame became international.

The conference was called to discuss the wider use of the public school plant and to give an impetus to the movement for making school buildings the social center of community life, both in the country and in the city.

PRESENT NEW PLAYS.

An original play, dealing with political conditions and the rise of the Socialist party, entitled "The Servant of the People," written by Phillips Chynoweth, a member of the junior class at the university, was presented by the junior class at the Fuller opera house in connection with the Junior Promenade, February 18.

The cast was as follows: Elmer R. Block, Champaign, Ill.; Clarence Cudahy, Milwaukee; Alice Ringling, Baraboo; Fannie Browne, Madison; Floyd Carpenter, Madison; William A. Kietzman, Eau Claire; John Fraser, Jr., Milwaukee; Frank D. Hayes, Janesville; Arthur G. Zander, Milwaukee.

"The Manicure Shop," an original musical comedy, the book of which was

written by Theodore Stempfel, Jr., '09, Indianapolis, and the music by Herbert Stothart of the university school of music, will be produced by the Haresfoot Club in April. Performances will be given in Milwaukee, Chicago and Rockford with a cast of some 70 university boys.

The new drama club, recently organized at the university to encourage the production of the best plays, gave recently a successful performance of Materlinck's "The Intruder," as the first of a series of performances of the higher type of drama.

COUNTRY LIFE ASSOCIATION.

The first steps in the organization of a Wisconsin Country Life association were taken at the close of the First Wisconsin Country Life conference, which closed at Madison last week. Representatives of various activities of the state, who are interested in improving rural social conditions, are to be appointed and this committee will cooperate with the college of agriculture of the university in promoting rural improvement. The committee is to include representatives from the fields of agriculture, education, religion, the press, manufacturing, merchandising, and banking, and will be appointed for the first term by the faculty of the college of agriculture. Thereafter it is to be elected at the annual meeting of the persons interested in agricultural improvement at the Country Life conference.

MADE NATIONAL EDITOR.

Dr. Henry C. Taylor, professor of agricultural economics, has been elected associate editor of the *American Economic Review* published by the American Economic Association. He will have charge of the subject of agricultural economics in the new publication.

ALUMNI NEWS

BIRTHS

'00.

Born—To Dr. and Mrs. Joseph G. Dillon, Fargo, N. D., a son, Joseph Meade, on February 10.

'03.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Hammersley, '03, law '05, 252 Thirty-fifth St., Milwaukee, twin girls, Helen Charlene and Margaret Althea, on November 27, 1910.

'05.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Miller, Golden, Colo., a son, on September 17, 1910. Mrs. Miller was Mabel Chinnockos.

Ex-'06.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bell, North Yakima, Wash., a daughter, Marion, on September 17, 1910.

ENGAGEMENTS

HANSEN—FAIRCHILD, '97.

The engagement of Edith Hansen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carl E. Hansen, both of Milwaukee, has been announced. Mr. Hansen is a practicing attorney in Milwaukee.

BROWN—DOWNES, '01.

Mrs. R. C. Brown announces the engagement of her daughter, Nellie, to Robert Downes of Oshkosh.

BOSTWICK, '01—ECHLIN.

The engagement of Harriet Bostwick to Samuel B. Echlin has been announced. Both are residents of Janesville. Mr. Echlin is treasurer of the Bassett & Echlin company.

BODMAN—LEISERSON, '08.

Mrs. Joseph D. Bodman announces the engagement of her daughter, Emily, to William Morris Leiserson. Mr. Leiserson has recently been appointed librarian of the Milwaukee Municipal Reference library.

TERRY, '09—PICKRELL.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Terry, Madison, announce the engagement of their daughter, Edna June, to George Pickrell, Los Angeles. The wedding is to take place in March. Miss Terry has been employed for a year and a half as teacher in the oratory department of the University of Southern California, and has appeared frequently on the public platform.

FERGUSON—RITCHIE, Ex-'11.

Mrs. Benlow B. Ferguson, Oak Park, Ill., announces the engagement of her daughter, Florence, to Prescott C. Ritchie, also of Oak Park. Mr. Ritchie holds a position with the Rambler Automobile Co. at Kenosha, Wis.

MARRIAGES

BURKHARDT—SCHULTZ, '00.

Alfred R. Schultz, Ph. D., was married on October 26, 1910, to Helene E. Burkhardt of Burkhardt, Wis. Miss Burkhardt is the youngest daughter of Mr. C. Burkhardt, wealthy St. Croix county miller and owner of the Burkhardt Milling and Electric Power Co. Mr. Schultz for the past five years has been a geologist on the U. S. Geological Survey with headquarters at Washington, D. C. After the wedding Mr. and Mrs. Schultz left in an automobile for St. Paul, Minn. From St. Paul they continued their wedding tour

to Washington, D. C., New York and other eastern points, including an ocean trip to the West India Islands, Barbados, Trinidad and points in South America.

WESSELL—KRUMREY, '03.

Harriet Wessell and Robert G. Krumrey, both of Beloit, were quietly married at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. W. W. Hollem, Rockford, Ill., on February 4. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. F. W. Hatch, pastor of the Rockford First Baptist church. The young couple was unattended. At home at Beloit after April 1. Mr. Krumrey is manager of the electrical department of the Beloit Water, Gas & Electric Co.

STONE—CRUMPTON, '04.

Jean Stone, daughter of ex-Governor and Mrs. William A. Stone of Pittsburg, Pa., and William J. Crumpton of Chicago were married at Pittsburg on February 25. The young couple will make their home in Evanston, Ill.

WAITE—BROWN, '04.

Irene Isabel Waite, San Francisco, and Ralph D. Brown, son of Mr. and Mrs. Webster E. Brown, '74 and '75, of Rhineland, were married on February 14 at the home of the bride's aunt at Portland. Mr. Brown is coast manager for the Brown Bros. Lumber Co. at Seattle.

JAMIESON—MOWRY, '06.

Regina E. Jamieson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Jamieson, Shullsburg, Wis., and Don E. Mowry, son of Mr. and Mrs. Duane Mowry, '75, were married at Shullsburg on February 6. The young couple will reside at Madison, where Mr. Mowry is deputy collector in the Internal Revenue Service.

SCOTT, ex-'06—REEDAL.

Jeanette Scott and George B. Reedal, St. Paul, Minn., were married at the home of the bride's sister on July 3, 1910. The young couple reside at Phillips, Wis.

DEATHS

'70.

Robert M. Bashford died on January 29 from dilation of the heart, following an illness of six months.

Judge Bashford was born in Fayette county, Wis., December 31, 1845. After leaving the common schools he entered the university in 1863, and was graduated in 1870. He graduated from the law school the next year.

After his graduation for five years he was connected with the Madison *Democrat* and later was private secretary to former Gov. Taylor.

In 1876 he entered the law firm of Gill, Bashford & Spilde. In 1881 he entered the firm of Tenney, Bashford & Tenney, which continued until 1885, when he formed a partnership with J. L. O'Connor of Milwaukee. He was city attorney from 1881 to 1886. Mr. Bashford was elected mayor in 1890. He served as a state senator from 1891 to 1895, and in 1884 was a delegate to the Democratic national convention in Chicago. After the death of Judge J. B. Cassoday he was appointed to the supreme court of Wisconsin in 1908 by Gov. Davidson. At the following primary he was defeated by Joseph Barnes.

For many years he was a member of the law faculty of the University of Wisconsin and was one of the lawyers employed by Gov. La Follette in the famous convention cases started by S. A. Cook in 1904.

Mr. Bashford was married in 1873 to a daughter of former Gov. Taylor, who died in 1886. One daughter, Florence M., was married to F. C. Spensley, junior member of the law firm, in 1894. In February, 1889, Mr. Bashford married Miss Sarah A. Fuller, daughter of M. E. Fuller. His brother, James Whitford Bashford, is bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church for China, and a half

brother, Samuel Trousdale, is also a Methodist minister.

Judge Bashford belonged to the Masons, Elks and other fraternal societies.

'72.

The brief announcement made in the last number of THE WISCONSIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE reciting the death of Horace Martin Wells, Ph. B. '72, LL. B. '73, should be extended somewhat to fittingly mark the passing of the man.

Born in 1847 on a Wisconsin farm, of rugged pioneer parents, Horace demonstrated the spirit of his inheritance by becoming a soldier in the Union Army of the great Civil War before he was seventeen years old. He bore arms in a Wisconsin regiment in the very heart of the Confederate States, and when the conflict closed came away from the army indelibly stamped with the character of a veteran—a boy no longer except in the warmth and generosity of his affections. When he cast off the blue uniform he went out west to work on the construction of the Union Pacific railroad then pushing its way stubbornly across the continent.

With a few hundred dollars saved out of that hard experience he went to the university, graduating with the class of '72, and taking the law course in the year following. He edited and published the *University Press* while an undergraduate.

The lure of the pen laid strong hold upon him and set blazing the fires of his literary gifts. He was a natural orator to whom it was a delight to listen. Brilliant, witty, companionable, he was loved and honored. When his college days ended he set his face to the westward again, obeying the pioneer instinct. A classmate had preceded him to Nebraska and located the field where for four years they jointly shared the fortunes of a country newspaper, a field wherein Wells labored on to the end.

Frequently honored by his fellow townsmen in a political way; sent to the state senate, and also to the mayoralty of his adopted city, he stood loyally by his neighbors and their interests, and grew into their innermost lives. Starting with the very organization of the little prairie village where he knew all the inhabitants, as time passed on he regularly chronicled their history from the cradle to the grave; cheered, admonished, advised, rebuked them; invoked the civic spirit, recorded the growth and prosperity of the town and country, shared the griefs and exploited the successes of his townsmen. The state of Nebraska had no more loyal son than this true newspaper editor.

For nearly thirty-seven years he thus labored among his people. Meanwhile the home which he founded and to which he led as bride a Nebraska girl, (Miss Harriet Code) in 1876, was the scene of all life's joys and sorrows—the latter seeming finally to fill the cup of grief to overflowing. Sons and daughters who brought sunshine and great happiness, faded away and left the home ever increasingly desolate. The wife who presided over that home, staunchly defying the grim visitor, and striving by devotion to soothe the aching hearts, herself attacked by a lingering illness, went down to defeat and the Reaper claimed another victory. A specially beloved son, the last member but one, quickly followed the mother. One son alone remains.

The stout heart, which knew no physical cowardice, was at last broken down under the accumulated weight of sorrow. Fearlessly, as when in boyhood he carried his army musket, and with all his earthly affairs in order, Horace Martin Wells went to his mortal death.

HENRY W. HOYT '72.

'85.

Anson Wesley Goddard, father of Edmund C. Goddard, ex-'84, of Mrs. G. H.

Marsh (Emma Goddard), '85, and of Jessie Goddard, '89, died December 4, 1910, at his home in Portland, Oregon.

'01.

Jennie Daggett Weber, wife of A. W. Weber, Ph. D. '01, died at Cleveland, O., on February 13. She was buried at Oshkosh, the home of her parents.

'03.

Mary G. Stoner, '03, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jos. J. Stoner, died in Berkeley, Cal., on February 7. Miss Stoner, besides receiving her A. B. degree, did graduate work at the university in 1904. Later by years of residence and travel in Europe she perfected herself in the French and German languages.

'02.

Arthur L. Rhodes of the Superior High school faculty died on February 5 at the age of 36 after but two days' illness with pneumonia. He is survived by his wife.

Mr. Rhodes was graduated from the University of Wisconsin ten years ago. Since then three years of his time were spent teaching at Woneoc, Wis. For four years he was located at Boscobel, Wis. In September of 1909 he came to Superior from Boscobel to accept the position as instructor in physics at the Blaine High school. He was successful in his special work and the board of education unanimously voted to retain him for another year, transferring him to the new High school building.

THE CLASSES

'70.

Clark A. Smith on January 9 delivered the memorial address in behalf of U. S. Supreme Court Justice David J. Brewer before the supreme court of Kansas.

'75.

E. M. Webster, Glenwood, Minn., is president of the District Bar association,

the Glenwood Commercial club, the Glenwood Automobile club, and the Home Coal company.

'80.

Alfred Patek is one of the vice-presidents of the Western Development Association, organized at Omaha recently for the purpose of stemming the tide of immigration, now setting toward the northern and southern regions, and directing it to the undeveloped wealth of opportunity in the states of the West.

'83.

C. O. Marsh, principal of the Langlade County Training school, was elected vice-president of the Northeast Wisconsin Teachers' association at its recent meeting at Oshkosh, and was appointed by State Superintendent C. P. Cary as chairman of the official board of visitors of the Whitewater Normal school.

'85.

Judge George L. Bunn is Gov. Eberhart's choice for the vacancy on the Minnesota supreme bench caused by the death of Justice Jaggard. Judge Bunn, who presides over the Ramsey county district court at St. Paul, has signified his determination to accept the appointment. He was a graduate of the university, 1885, and of the law school, 1888.

Judge Bunn's first advance from the ranks of practicing lawyer and elevation to a position on the district bench of Ramsey county came about as the result of a vacancy. Following the death fourteen years ago of Judge C. D. Kerr, then district judge, Gov. Clough filled his place in June, 1897, by appointing Judge Bunn, who has since remained a member of this court.

Twice since Judge Bunn has been on the district bench he has had no opposition either for the nomination on the Democratic ticket or for re-election at the polls. He was first elected for a pe-

riod of six years in 1898, after having served less than a year and five months in the place of Judge Kerr. His present term would not expire until January, 1917.

During the time that the new justice of the Minnesota supreme court has filled a place on the district bench of Ramsey county he has enjoyed the unqualified good will and respect both of lawyers and laymen. His fairness and student like attitude on all cases that came before him attracted the attention of the state and Twin City bar and resulted in the unanimous endorsement of him for the place made vacant by the death of Associate Justice Jaggard at Bermuda.

Judge Bunn was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law in St. Paul in September, 1888. Since April, 1904, he has been president and dean of the St. Paul college of law.

As a recreation Judge Bunn has been given enthusiastically to fly fishing and to shooting, and is known by his friends as an expert at whist. He is a member of the Minnesota, the St. Paul Commercial and the Town and Country clubs.

Elizabeth Waters, assistant principal of the Fond du Lac High school, has been appointed by Gov. Francis E. McGovern, '90, as member of the university board of regents.

Miss Waters is well remembered by her classmates for the excellent work she did in mathematics, for her victory as a member of a joint debate team in a Castalia-Laurea contest, and as winner of the Lewis prize for the best commencement oration in June, 1885.

For a number of years after leaving college Miss Waters was assistant principal of the Fond du Lac High school, then for nine years principal, and after resignation from that position in 1907 again accepted the position of assistant principal. Though offered the position of teacher of German at the Whitewater

Normal school and that of teacher of English at the Milwaukee Normal she preferred to remain at Fond du Lac.



ELIZABETH WATERS, '85

Miss Waters has been prominent in the affairs of the Teachers' Modern Language association and of the Wisconsin Alumni Association. She is vice-president of the Alumni Association.

'88.

Dean and Mrs. H. L. Russell recently entertained Israel Shrimski, who attended the Farmers' Institute between semesters, at a dinner. Mr. Shrimski has left the Chicago bar because of failing health and has purchased a fine farm in Michigan, about 150 miles from Chicago, and spends his time in the interesting and profitable vocation of tilling the soil.

Dr. Joseph Colt Bloodgood's address is 904 North Charles St., Baltimore, Md.

'89.

Adolph Huebschmann is a candidate in the Social Democratic party for the

nomination for circuit judge of Milwaukee county.

Dr. C. A. Harper has been re-elected secretary of the state board of health of Wisconsin.

'91.

Dr. Charles R. Pickering, Muscoda, Wis., has sufficiently recovered his health so as to resume his practice.

'93.

Judge W. D. Tarrant will have no opposition for re-election as circuit judge for Milwaukee county at the forthcoming spring election.

Judge Henry Cummings is candidate to succeed himself as judge of the recently created civil court of Milwaukee county, the election to take place April 4.

W. E. Burton, now a resident director of the J. G. White Co. of London, England, visited his parents at Los Angeles, Cal., during the Christmas holidays and spent some time in Chicago, Buffalo and Boston. Mrs. Burton accompanied him.

'94.

Judge John F. Donovan is a candidate to succeed himself as judge of the civil court of Milwaukee county, the election to take place April 4.

'96.

James T. Drought is the legislative representative of the city of Milwaukee at Madison during the session of the legislature.

W. D. Tallman is professor of physics, department of mathematics, at the Montana State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Bozeman, Mont.

'97.

Edward Schildhauer is filling the position of electrical and mechanical engineer with the Isthmian Canal commission. He has charge of the design of all machinery for the control and operation

of all three locks for the canal. Associated with him as assistant engineer is Wm. R. McCann, ex-'11.

'98.

Joseph G. Hirschberg has been appointed fourth assistant district attorney for Milwaukee county by District Attorney W. C. Zabel. He will have charge of the work connected with the corner's office. He has specialized in negligence cases and the violation of labor protection laws. Mr. Hirschberg is well known in Milwaukee golfing circles, having been secretary for the last few years of the Woodmont Country club.

'99.

William Allyn Richards has written a text book on foundry practice, for the use of students in colleges and secondary schools, published by the Macmillan Co., New York, which is being commented upon favorably by many leading journals.

'01.

Winifred Salisbury is general secretary for the Associated Charities at Calumet, Mich. She has just issued her biennial report, from which it appears that conservation and cooperation have been the watchword of her administration, and that her work has been unusually successful.

John C. Miller is the northwestern agent for the McCrum-Howell Co., manufacturers of the "Richmond" products. He has offices at 821 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

'03.

Eugene Hugh Byrne has been named one of the men holding fellowships at the University of Pennsylvania under the George L. Harrison Foundation, his special field of endeavor being history. The scholars of the Harrison foundation rep-

resent the pick of American and foreign students.

Edna Browning Cook, formerly of Delaware, Ohio, has accepted a position as critic teacher in the state normal school at Geneseo, N. Y.

S. E. Andrews is secretary to the president of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical college, Stillwater, Okla.

'04.

Edgar A. Goetz is a consulting engineer for structural work, with offices at 821 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

'05.

Philip S. Biegler is assistant professor of engineering at Purdue university, La Fayette, Ind. Last year he spent in the west, being employed with the Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph Co. of Spokane, Wash., and later with the Washington Water Power Co. of the same city.

Platt Brush has recently moved to the Rogue River valley and is located at Ashland, Ore.

L. E. Rice is interested in several small orchard deals at Talent, Ore., and has been living the simple life since April last.

'06.

G. F. Risley is special agent for the Hartford Fire Insurance Co., with offices in the Mitchell Bldg., Milwaukee.

Frederick M. Johnson, district engineer, San Fernando, Pampanga, P. I., writes, "I expect to start for home soon, in time to attend the reunion of my class in Madison next June."

C. H. Hemingway, an attorney at Janesville, who has twice been candidate for district attorney of Rock county, will go to Chicago to be editor of the *Valve World*, a trade paper, published by the Crane Co.

E. T. Howson has resigned his position as division engineer on the Burlington Railroad to accept that of civil en-

gineering editor of the *Railway Age Gazette*.

'08.

William M. Leiserson has been appointed municipal reference librarian of Milwaukee, but his appointment has been questioned by the civil service commission. Until recently Mr. Leiserson was identified with the New York Commission on Employers' Liability.

H. K. Wieman, for two years an instructor at the North Dakota School of Forestry, has been appointed instructor in physics at the Superior High school in place of A. L. Rhodes, '03, deceased.

W. W. Sylvester is a frequent speaker at the agricultural meetings which are being conducted in the district school houses of Minnesota during the winter.

'09.

A. W. Prehn has been appointed by Gov. Francis E. McGovern, '90, as member of the state board of agriculture. Mr. Prehn is engaged in the practice of law at Wausau, Wis.

Louis P. Lochner was recently elected delegate of the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs, an association of foreign and American students of which he is general secretary, to the Seventh International Congress of the International Federation of Students "Corda Fratres," to be held in Rome early in September. Mr. Lochner is a member of the international committee of Corda Fratres, and two years ago attended the Sixth International Congress of that Federation. He is also to read a paper at the First Universal Races Congress at London on July 29.

H. W. Newhall is attending the Ontario Agricultural college at Guelph, Can.

Edgar B. Colladay has been appointed second lieutenant, coast artillery corps, U. S. army.

Philip Hudson has recently taken a

position in a bank at Aberdeen, S. D.

A. H. Bushnell has joined the law firm of Ollis & Nelson, Madison, the name of the firm now being Ollis, Nelson & Bushnell. John Ollis is a graduate of '84 and Robert N. Nelson of '01.

Hilda C. Volkmann is teacher of German in the high school of Watertown.

Helmer Swenholt was a member of the Co. F basketball team, the pride of Portage, which won the national A. A. U. championship.

Conrad P. Olson is an attorney at law with offices in the Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Portland, Ore.

Carl Juergens, Milwaukee, star track athlete at Wisconsin during his college days, has been engaged as track coach for the West Division High school, Milwaukee, of which he is an alumnus. Mr. Juergens will also teach commercial arithmetic, and will have complete charge of athletics.

W. Halvers has a position with the Westinghouse company.

F. A. Boos is with the Wisconsin Rate and Railroad commission.

Gustave W. Buchen, in charge of debating and oratory at the University of Oregon, was elected secretary of the State Debating league at the recent meeting of the State Teachers' association.

Lucia Spooner was recently elected secretary of the University of Wisconsin Society of Superior, Wis.

'10.

K. M. Orchard is engaged in the profession of the law at Muscoda, Wis.

Archibald W. Nance has been with the Farris Bridge Co., Diamond Bk. Bldg., Pittsburg, since graduation last June.

Vivian Mowry is instructor in English in the West Division High school, Milwaukee.

Oscar Melin has been appointed instructor in the manual training department of the Moline High school. He will have special charge of pupils who are enrolled in the cooperative course which provides for half time shop work in Moline factories and the remainder spent in the regular high school studies.

Florence Two has accepted the position of social worker at Superior under the auspices of the Anti-Tuberculosis society of Wisconsin.

Marie Fitch, Sun Prairie, has been appointed instructor in swimming at the University of Washington, Seattle.

Ex-'11.

What recognition "On Wisconsin," the words for which were written by Carl Beck, is winning, may be seen from the fact that Philip Sousa's band on December 14 played it at a concert given in Madison Square Garden, New York, in connection with the Cement Show.

Ex-'12.

Charles F. Hibbard is now with the Detroit Telephone Co., his address being 312 John R street, Detroit, Mich.

BOOK REVIEWS

Prof. W. A. Henry, formerly dean of the college of agriculture, has just completed a three years' task in revising his book *Feeds and Feeding*, which for twelve years has stood as the highest authority on the subjects treated. This book is an encyclopedia of animal nutrition and rational methods of feeding farm animals, designed both for the student and practical stockman. It now contains an up-to-date review of all the work of the experiment stations both in Europe and America. Professor Henry has devoted all of his energies since resigning his position as dean, due to failing health, to rewriting this book and bringing it entirely up-to-date. Great progress has been made in the science of feeding since the book was first issued twelve years ago.

The objects to be attained through a study of mathematics in the high school and the methods best suited to bring about the desired results are the subjects of the new mathematics bulletin in the high school series, by Professor E. B. Skinner of the University of Wisconsin mathematics department. An entire four years' course in mathematics for the high school is outlined. This includes work in algebra, elementary and advanced, geometry and trigonometry.

As a consequence of the interest displayed in the discussion of the inheritance tax in England during the recent election, the University of Wisconsin extension division has prepared a new bulletin on the inheritance tax, as found in the United States. That the United

States has an inheritance tax operating in thirty-six of its states will come as a surprise to many people.

The principal arguments pro and con of the question of a larger navy for the United States have been brought together in a new bulletin just published by the University of Wisconsin extension division.

The fine points in judging a debate are set forth in a new bulletin on public discussion just published by the extension division of the University of Wisconsin.

The older alumni will be interested to know that a series of six autobiographical articles by ex-President John Bascom are to appear in the *Christian Register*, a weekly published at Boston, 272 Congress St. The first article, under the title "Unpropitious Places," appears in the issue of January 5 and deals with Dr. Bascom's early boyhood.

A. Berton Braley, '05, is the author of "Love Lyrics of a Shopgirl," covering nearly two pages in the *Saturday Evening Post* of December 17, 1910.

That no boy will make a mistake in taking up the profession of engineering for his life work is demonstrated by Prof. F. E. Turneure, dean of the college of engineering, in his article on present tendencies in technical education published by the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education.

That the idea that Colonial housewives were marvels of industry is a myth is the opinion expressed by Miss Caroline E. MacGill, instructor in political econ-

omy at the university, writing in a recent number of *The Independent*.

Elementary Foundry Practice, by William Allyn Richards, '99, has just appeared from the press of Macmillan & Co.

The British Attitude Toward the Oregon Question, 1815-1846, by Joseph Schafer, has appeared in separate pamphlet form as a reprint from the "American Historical Review" for January, 1911.

The Journal of Education, Boston, for February 9, contains a contribution from Duane Mowry, '75, which deals with the progress of popular education in Milwaukee during recent years.

"The Doctrine of Continuous Voyage," read at the Guild Hall, London, August 2, 1910, at a conference of the International Law association, by Charles Nobel Gregory, '71, has appeared in pamphlet form as a reprint from the *Harvard Law Review*, Vol. XXIV, No. 3.

The December *Green Bag* contains an interesting and amusing story by Judge A. G. Zimmerman, of the Dane County court, Madison, entitled "The Disagreeing Jury Failed to Agree."

Three Crimson Days, by Harrison Palten, Ph. D. '02. The Neale Publishing Company, New York and Washington.

This entertaining story describes how a young druggist clerk suddenly awakens to fame by assuming the role of a normal school president who has been killed by an accident, how he steps into the shoes of the dead man and shoulders the responsibility of his office, and wins the heart of one of the prettiest and wealthiest girls in the village—all on a "bluff." The work is most entertaining reading, and should appeal especially to alumni in the teaching profession.

Great American Universities, by Edwin E. Slosson, Ph. D. The Macmillan Company, 66 Fifth Ave., New York. \$1.50 net.

In his new book, *Great American Universities*, Edwin E. Slosson has performed the unique service of presenting the vital characteristic features about every university which he visited. Wisconsin readers will be interested not only in what he says about the university, but also in the pictures he presents of the other thirteen included in the series—Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Cornell, Pennsylvania, Columbia, Illinois, Chicago, Minnesota, Michigan, Leland Stanford Jr., Johns Hopkins, and California—and in the frequent favorable comparisons he draws between these universities and Wisconsin.

One of the interesting features of this book is the fact that it is most entertaining reading in spite of its exact description, and well-planned organization. Mr. Slosson gives information and comment in the easy style of a writer of fiction. The reader is pleased with what purports to be a smooth, gossipy narrative, and discovers that he has received enough knowledge of the work of a university to fill a guidebook. Mr. Slosson has avoided the pitfalls of the average writer, who is easily led into a discussion of trivialities, growing out of a consideration of student life, and seems never to have lost sight of his purpose to present a logical, clear, and unbiased view of the fourteen principal universities of America. The book should prove useful besides for ready reference. To parents who wish to gain a knowledge of universities in order to determine where to send their children it ought to be well-nigh indispensable.