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The Alumni Association of the University of Wisconsin

MAX LOEB, '05, Gen'l Sec., Madison, Wis.

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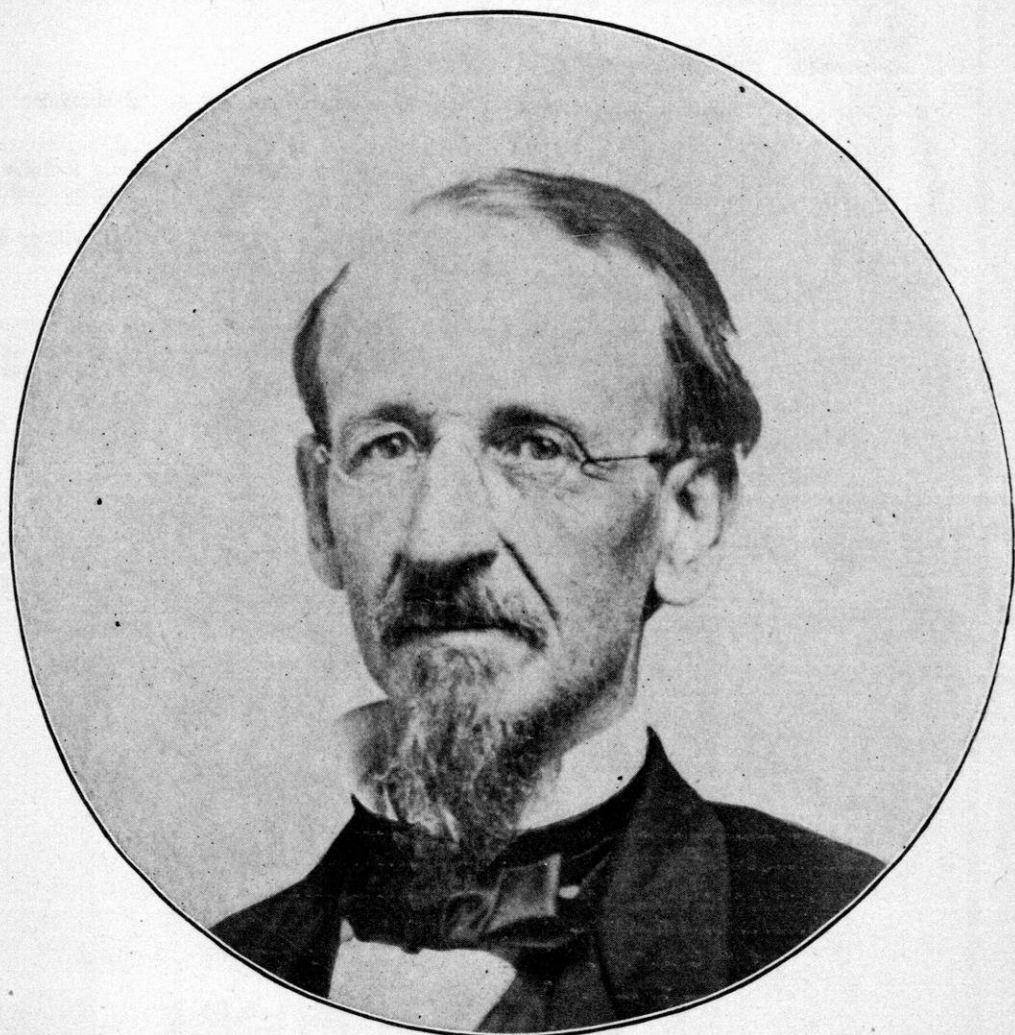
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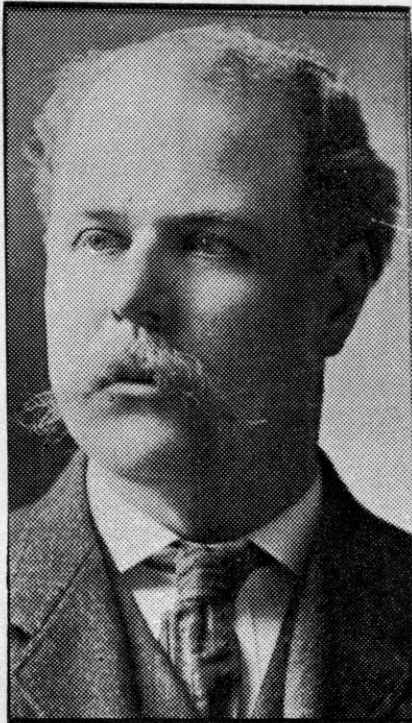
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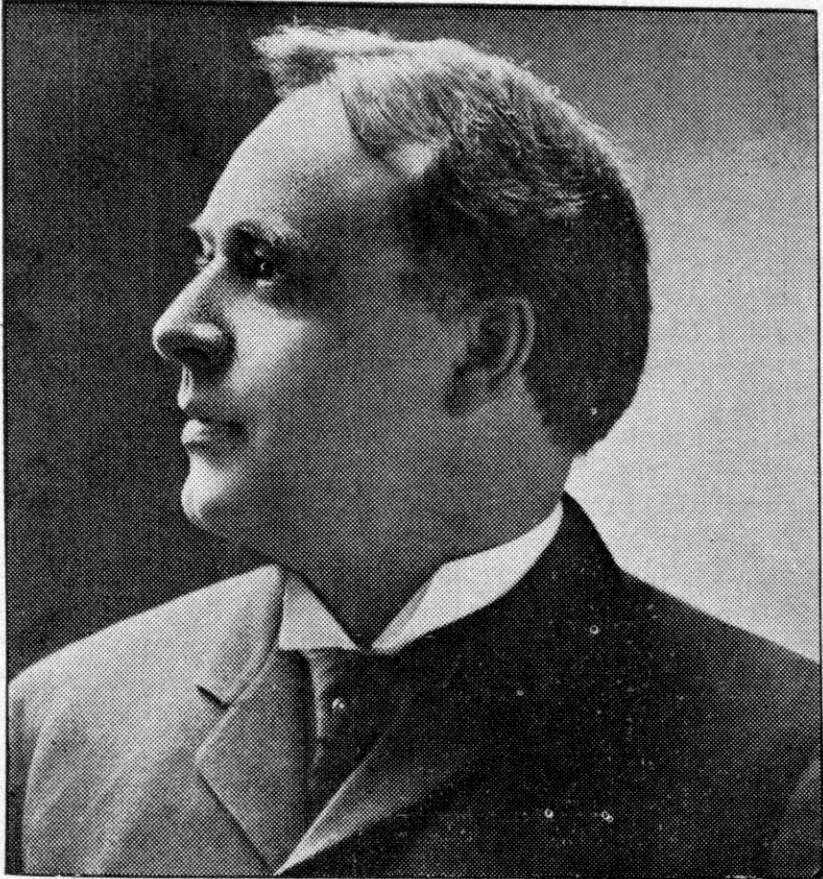


PROFESSOR JOHN W. STERLING

One of the striking figures of University history. For 38 years, from 1848 to 1885, he was a member of the faculty. For six years, 1861 to 1867, he was acting president



HARRY L. RUSSELL, '88
Dean of the College of Agriculture.



CONGRESSMAN JOHN J. ESCH, '82

(f La Crosse, Wis., candidate for United States Senator, to succeed
John C. Spooner, '64, resigned.

THE WISCONSIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE

Vol. VIII

April, 1907

No. 7

Editorial

The University and the Legislature.

Wide and thorough information, thorough understanding of the problem at hand, the foresight which builds for decades of development and not for months or years, and the fair and impartial application of the principles of justice and fairness are beyond doubt, the foundation of wise laws. Biennially the legislature of the state of Wisconsin, in legal meeting assembled, passes laws regarding the maintenance and government of the University of Wisconsin. No more important task is thrust upon the shoulders of these legislators than that of bettering and making more efficient the pivotal educational institution of the state.

It is a significant fact that legislation concerning the University is enforced to the letter. We do not know of a dead law upon the statute books which concerns the University.

The state legislature is at present assembled in Madison. The names of many alumni are on the roll-call in both senate and assembly. Many bills touching directly and indirectly upon the University have been presented for consideration. A spirit of great fairness prevails in this legislature. An appreciation of the great work in which the University is engaged is

widespread. Some cavilling at its methods, is indeed present. The spirit of criticism seems, however, to have little or nothing of fault-finding in it, but to be honest, sincere, and well-intentioned toward the University.

The president has outlined to the alumni members of the legislature the needs of the University. He has pointed them out in his report to the regents. The development which he seeks, commons, dormitories, new buildings, enlarged facilities, are but the natural development of a great University. The alumni members of the legislature have knowledge at first hand, of these University needs. We have little doubt but that the legislature will give substantially what the president asks for in the way of financial support.

It would be impossible in these columns to comment upon all the bills bearing upon the University which have been introduced in the senate and assembly. We limit ourselves to a few of special interest.

Assemblyman Levi H. Bancroft, '84, introduced in the legislature a bill preventing students from voting in municipal elections. His contention was that the students have not a

permanent home in Madison, that their interest in the municipality is of a temporary nature, that they vote with little intelligence or discretion. The assemblyman forgets that in all classes of society, in all classes of effort, there are, to quote President Roosevelt's recent remarks concerning Harriman and Debs, some "undesirable citizens." The great strength of the University, the earnest student who is there with a purpose, who has within him a sense of civic righteousness, the good citizen of the University community, does vote intelligently, exercising at least as much care in the bestowal of his electorate as does the average citizen of the Capital City. The capriciousness and habits of a few are no ground for the condemnation of the whole. It is true that the students have not a permanent home in the city. On the other hand, they are in the Capital City nine months of the year for four, five, and six years, and at the end of that time, many choose Madison as their permanent home. There are at present upwards of 500 alumni resident in Madison. Furthermore, the students of the University, pour into the city annually upwards of one million of dollars a year. They are a part, a real intrinsic part of the city of Madison, and as such have a right to vote.

Another bill provides that the degree of bachelor of arts be granted to the graduates of normal schools. This effort to equalize the normal school, with its two year course, with the Universities, with their four years course, would be a distinct step backward in educational progress. This bill is an excellent example of legisla-

tion based neither on wide information, thorough understanding, prophetic foresight or impartial justice.

Another proposed measure provides for the establishment of a half mile limit around the University, within which no saloon shall be allowed to exist. This is a measure to which we believe the alumni will give unequivocal support. Without being prohibitionist or radical on the subject of temperance at all, it must seem proper to keep an influence which cannot be but detrimental to the young men of University age, as far away as possible. The Universities of Michigan, Chicago, Illinois, all have similar limits around them. Much of the reputation which the University bears in many quarters in the state where full information has not been disseminated, as a place of loose living and much drinking and carousing (a reputation which impairs the University's efficiency as an educational institution by preventing parents from sending their children to it) would be destroyed were this bill to become a law. The University student is at the age where habits are being formed. He should not have obtruded upon him as he goes to and from his classes the presence of a saloon. A monster meeting was held in Madison during the early part of April, at which the bill was vigorously approved. Senator George B. Hudnall, '91, Railroad Commissioner Balthazar H. Meyer, '94, and Regent Pliny Norcross among others, made speeches.

There is every likelihood of this bill becoming a law.

Time was when the biennial meeting of the state legislature was a

thing of dread and trembling to the officers of the University, not through any misdoing, but because of the hostile spirit which would manifest itself in the legislative halls. This hostile spirit has passed away. The University is formerly intrenched in the

hearts of the people of the state. The investigation of last year has been beneficial to the University. It revealed it as an efficient institution of learning, ably and honestly conducted, a credit to the state, a power for good in the life of the commonwealth.

A Step Forward.

The board of regents at its quarterly meeting passed resolutions condemning liquor advertisements in University publications. It is with great reluctance that we comment on the advertising policy of student publications. It is a matter hardly within the sphere of alumni interest; extremely few of the alumni are reached by any of the student publications. We believe, however, that the exclusion of these objectionable advertisements from the pages of University publications will make them stronger in every way, freer in their editorial policy, and more attractive to the general class of advertisers, who like to see their ads in good company.

University journalism is, in a good many directions, at a high-water mark this year. The Student Farmer, the new agricultural publication, has a splendid purpose, a real field to work in. It starts with excellent management, good financial backing, and able

contributors. We wish it every success. The Sphinx, the University funny paper, has been consistently good, with flashes of real worth-while humor in every number. In the next issue of the Magazine we shall print the best jokes and short articles which have appeared in the Sphinx throughout the year. The Wisconsin Literary Magazine has published a number of meritorious stories and articles. The Cardinal has maintained its standard as a daily newspaper. While unable to agree with its editorial comments on all matters, we believe them to be sincere and honest expressions of opinion. The 1907 Badger we cannot comment upon, as it has not yet made its appearance. But assuredly, all publications bearing the name and stamp of the University cannot but gain in prestige and standing through the exclusion from their columns of all forms of objectionable advertising.

Rockefeller and Revenue.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller, well known as the man who does not give away libraries, run for office, or write books, has lately contributed \$32,000,000 to the cause of education in this country. This in-

discretion on Mr. Rockefeller's part has evoked a storm of criticism and discussion which must be quite embarrassing to the benevolent old gentleman who is under indictments in several states.

Mr. Rockefeller and his roll are two very interesting, closely related facts and when one is separated from a part of the other without the use of violence the question always arises "what for?" Is it a sop to public opinion, an act of pure and simple benevolence or, does it arise from ennui occasioned by the necessity for handling so much money?

It is getting so nowadays that a man cannot wake up in the morning without having a feeling that maybe John Rockefeller or Andrew Carnegie or some other man trying to get away from the incubal weight of his money (like Tom Lawson for example) has made him a present by giving to some institution or some cause in which he is vitally interested. We wonder what Mr. Rockefeller would say if some jocosse college president or board of regents who were the recipients of one of his gifts should use the money to start a competing oil company as a splendid productive commercial investment.

We understand the terms of the gift to be as follows: \$12,000,000 is given outright, the remaining \$20,000,000 is held in trust to be given at the discretion of the donor. Should a university accept a part of this gift? It is a serious question. Mr. Rockefeller's company is under indictment; true it has not yet finally been proven guilty, yet there is little doubt in the popular minds that much of its money was secured by means and methods now considered indefensible.

We believe that if a University accepts a gift from such a source it

should be with the distinct understanding, not inferentially but spoken and written that the acceptance of the gift, shall in no way restrain the teaching that the methods used in the gathering of this wealth are abhorrent to the modern moral sense. The officials of colleges, like the officials of every other institution are human and the knowledge that \$20,000,000 is held back to be distributed cannot but have an effect in restraining the freedom of speech of officials of colleges who hope some day to get their share of the \$20,000,000.

Accept the money, yes; tainted money can be put to as good a use as any other but do not accept unless there is no string of any kind whatever attached to the gift. The principle of "I will not bite the hand that feeds me" must not apply. Wrong must be struck at whether the wrong-doer be a patron of the institution or not. The singular silence of many of our college presidents, the part which they have not played in the moral awakening that has swept over this country are indications of the insidious influence of gifts from sources whose purity is very much in doubt. The independence of our colleges and Universities is precious, more precious than endowed professorship or stately buildings or new courses of study or better facilities for education, precious as these things may be. At any cost, at any financial loss the independence of our colleges and universities must be preserved.

The New Dean.

Harry L. Russell, '88, the new dean of the college of agriculture, succeeds a man of remarkable ability in his chosen field of work, W. A. Henry. The personality and record of Dr. Russell, however, give ample promise that he will keep this important

department of the University up to its previous high point of efficiency. Dean Russell is a Wisconsin man, thoroughly familiar with conditions at Wisconsin. He is thoroughly equipped for his new position. The Alumni Magazine wishes him every success in his new work.

Supplement

To General Catalogue of Officers and Graduates of the University of Wisconsin, for April, 1907.

'67 Address of W. A. Truesdell changed from Minneapolis, Minn., to care Gt. Northern Ry. Co., St. Paul Minn.

'68 Address of John G. Taylor changed from Arlington Heights, Mass. to Waupun, Wis.

'72 Address of Mrs. A. C. Arnold changed from Sacramento, Cal. to 509 N. Illinois St., Flat 6, Indianapolis, Ind.

'76 Address of Miss Eleanor Henry changed from 4260 Park Blvd., Mpls., Minn. to 122 E. Dayton St., Madison, Wis.

'89 Address of Mrs. Jos. L. Dugas changed from 113 W. Vine St., to 719 Stockbridge Ave., Kalamazoo, Mich.

'90 Address of Mrs. Wm. W. Churchill changed from Upper Montclair, N. J. to Monroe, Wis.

'90 Address of Dr. Edward Webster changed from St. Louis, Mo. to 5219 Kimbarck Ave., Chicago, Ill.

'90 Address of Mrs. C. F. Weller changed from Washington, D. C., to 3475 Holmead Pl., Washington, D. C.

'95 Occupation and address of Guy Stanton Ford changed from Instructor in History, Yale University, New Haven, Conn., to Instructor in the University of Illinois, 1010½ W. California St., Urbana, Ill.

'96 Occupation and address of C. H. Bunting changed from Assistant Resident Pathologist, Johns Hopkins

Hospital, Baltimore, Md., to Instructor in Pathology, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.

'96 Address of M. W. Kalaher changed from Manitowoc, Wis. to 322 Reed St., Milwaukee, Wis.

'97 Address of B. A. Monahan changed from Milwaukee, Wis. to care Hardie-Tynes Mfg. Co., Birmingham, Ala.

'97 Address of Wm. N. Smith changed from Madison, Wis. to Galena, Ill.

'98 Address of Adaline B. Rockwell changed from Hampton, Va., to Elkhorn, Wis.

'98 Occupation and address of Norman A. Wigdale changed from Reporter for Evening Wisconsin, 546 Stowell Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. to Editor of the Western Builder, Montgomery Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

'99 Address of Guy A. Meeker changed from 532 Monadnock Bldg., Chicago, Ill. to Marshalltown, Iowa.

'99 Address of Mrs. J. A. Pease changed from Minneapolis, Minn. to Fort Dodge, Iowa.

'00 Occupation and address of Benjamin F. Coen changed from Teacher in High School at Rensselaer, Ind. to Instructor in English, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.

'00 Address of Edward A. Hook

changed from New York City to 1271 St. Johns Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

'00 Address of Milton Orchard changed from Montfort, Wis. to Muscoda, Wis.

'00 Name of Winifred A. Smith changed to Mrs. J. C. Fruit, Wheaton, Ill.

'01 Address of Paul W. Boehm changed from Milwaukee, Wis. to Rugby, N. Dak.

'01 Address of James B. Graham changed from Roberts, Wis. to 202 Park St., Madison, Wis.

'01 Address of Fred C. McGowan changed from Palouse, Wash., to Potlatch, Idaho, care Potlatch Lumber Co.

'01 Address of Diana L. Sime changed from San Francisco, Cal., to Patch Grove, Wis.

'02 Address of J. Q. Lyman changed from Durango, Mexico, to La Paz, Bolivia, South America.

'02 Address of Nelly C. Molstad changed from De Forest, Wis., to Shullsburg, Wis.

'02 Address of O. E. Ruhoff changed from Mineral Point, Wis., to Depue, Ill.

'02 Address of Dr. Edwin H. Schorer changed from Baltimore, Md., to Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, 66th and Ave. A., New York, N. Y.

'03 Address of Arnold L. Gesell changed from Alma, Wis., to care E. S. Settlement, New York City.

'03 Address of May M. Humphrey changed from Bloomington, Wis., to Glenn Haven, Wis.

'03 Address of Elizabeth J. Hunter changed from Artesia, N. Mex., to Rosewell, N. Mexico.

'03 Address of Emma G. Jaeck changed from Omro, Wis., to Monmouth, Ill.

'03 Occupation and address of L. F. Rahr changed from teacher, High School, Kenosha, Wis., to realty agent Ranis Realty Co.'s office, Seattle, Wash.

'04 Address of Frank W. Dunbar

changed from Montfort, Wis., to Benton Harbor, Mich.

'04 Address of Hovhan Hagopian changed from Boston, Mass., to 137 East 25th St., New York, N. Y.

'04 Address of Hulda B. Hainke changed from Milwaukee, Wis., to Bellingham, Wash.

'04 Address of Norma C. Halbach changed from Marinette, Wis., to Oakfield, Wis.

'04 Address of Harriet Mason changed from Fond du Lac, Wis., to Sycamore, Ill.

'04 Address of Sophy M. Olmsted changed from Boone, Iowa, to Galva, Iowa.

'05 Occupation and address of Leslie W. Beers changed from reporter, Lyons, Ia., to teacher in high school, Sioux Falls, S. D.

'05 Address of Frank J. Katz changed from Madison, Wis., to 5468 Ridgewood Court, Chicago, Ill.

'05 Address of Paul B. Rogers changed from Cuba City, Wis., to Platteville, Wis.

'05 Address of Bessie L. Rounsevell changed from River Falls, Wis., to Sturgeon Bay, Wis.

'06 Address of Ruth E. Lyons changed from Madison, Wis., to care Y. W. C. A., Lansing, Mich.

NORMAL GRADUATES.

'67 Address of Carrie Nelson Lukes changed from Elk River, Wis., to Sioux City, Ia.

COLLEGE OF LAW.

'75 Address of Eugene W. Chafin changed from Edison Park, Ill., to 326 Eastwood Ave., Chicago, Ill.

'96 Address of Edward W. DeBower changed from 1201 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa., to care of Making of America Company, 355 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

'96 Address of Henry Lebeis, Jr., changed from Chippewa Falls, to Bloomer, Wis.

'96 Address of Albert H. Smith

changed from Sparta, Wis., to 501 Gt. Northern Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

'97 Address of William F. Hase changed to Fort Banks, Winthrop, Mass.

'01 Address of Thomas H. Ryan changed from Merrill, Wis., to City Attorney of Appleton, Wis.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING.

'75 Address of James Melville changed from Dousman, Wis., to Delafield, Wis.

'84 Address of McClellan Dodge changed from Eau Claire, Wis., to 707 Woman's Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

'91 Address of F. H. Smith changed from Glencoe, Ill., to Monadnock Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

'92 Address of Charles W. Bennett changed from Elwood, Ind., to 5800 Darlington Place, Pittsburg, Pa.

'93 Address of H. J. Harris changed from Salt Lake City, Utah, to Pocatello, Idaho.

'95 Address of Jesse M. Boorse changed from Chicago, Ill., to 825 Park Ave., Omaha, Neb.

'95 Address of George H. Burgess changed from New York City to 12 James St., Montclair, N. J.

'95 Address of Robert C. Falconer changed from New York, N. Y., to 50 Park St., Montclair, N. J.

'95 Address of Louis T. Gregeron changed from Wolton, Wyoming, to U. S. National Bank Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

'96 Address of Charles J. Carlsen changed from Flat River, Mo., to 279 Keystone Ave., River Forest, Ill.

'96 Address of Wm. R. Powrie changed from Miles City, Mont., to Milwaukee, Wis.

'96 Address of Henry H. Scott changed from Madison, Wis., to 60 Wall St., New York, N. Y.

'96 Address of Oliver B. Zimmerman changed from Milwaukee, Wis., to Charles City, Ia.

'97 Address of A. E. Broenniman changed from White Plains, N. Y., to Watertown, Wis.

'97 Address of Edward Schild-

hauer changed from Chicago, Ill., to Panama Canal Bldg., Washington, D. C.

'97 Address of Frank J. Short changed from Grover City, Pa., to Ithaca, N. Y.

'98 Address of Marshall E. Seymour changed to 39 Curtis Ave., Wallingford, Conn.

'98 Address of Harrison A. Smith changed from Chicago, Ill., to Hoboken, N. J.

'00 Address of Walter J. Parsons changed from Edgewood, Pa., to 213 Elm St., Edgewood, Swisssdale Sta., Philadelphia, Pa.

'00 Address of Edward E. Sands changed from Montrose, Colo., to Washington, D. C., care U. S. Reclamation Service.

'01 Address of F. W. Buerstatte changed from Harvey, Ill., to care of the American Wells Works, Aurora, Ill.

'01 Address of Russell J. Hawn changed from Fordwick, Va., to Craigsville, Va.

'01 Address of Nathaniel L. Hurd changed from Joliet, Ill., to 7105 Princeton Ave., Chicago, Ill.

'02 Address of Milan R. Bump changed from Denver, Colo., to 60 Wall St., New York, N. Y.

'02 Address of Frederick A. DeLay changed from Houghton, Mich., to Ann Arbor, Mich.

'02 Address of Henry W. Young changed from Chicago, Ill., to Mansfield, O.

'03 Address of Walter K. Adams changed from Oneonta, N. Y., to Ft. Pierre, S. Dak.

'03 Address of Joseph W. Belling changed from Schenectady, N. Y., to 408 North 2nd St., Camden, N. J.

'03 Address of Hugo E. Brandt changed from Madison, Wis., to Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

'03 Address of John N. Cadby changed from Milwaukee, Wis., to 214 N. Walter St., Albuquerque, N. Mex.

'03 Address of Courtney C. Douglas changed from Philadelphia, Pa.,

to care Construction Dept. General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

'03 Address of Henry J. Geerlings changed from Milwaukee, Wis., to Harvey, Ill.

'03 Address of Arthur C. Greaves changed from Spencer, Ia., to Sturgeon Bay, Wis.

'03 Address of Minot J. Hill changed from Oshkosh, Wis., to Ardmore, Pa.

'03 Address of Henry J. Saunders changed from Council Bluffs, Ia., to Omaha, Neb.

'03 Address of John L. Savage changed from Boise, Idaho, to Washington, D. C., care of U. S. Reclamation Service.

'04 Address of Joseph I. Bingham changed from Bismarck, N. Dak., to 117 Morgan St., Buffalo, N. Y.

'04 Address of S. W. Cheney changed from Denver, Colo., to Lincoln, Neb.

'04 Address of Norman P. Curtis changed from Biloxi, Miss., to Madison, Wis.

'04 Address of Jesse A. Davidson changed from Bozeman, Mont., to care of Western Electric Co., Chicago, Ill.

'04 Address of Ernest J. Fisher changed from Beaver Dam, Wis., to Hoboken, N. J.

'04 Address of E. W. Galloway changed from Sugar Land, Texas, to 116 Webster Ave., Muskegon, Mich.

'04 Address of C. F. Graff changed from Spokane, Wash., to Seattle, Wash.

'04 Address of Frank H. Hanson changed from Stoughton, Wis., to Belvidere, Ill.

'04 Address of William H. Hauser changed from Fargo, N. Dak., to care of H. W. Jacobs, Asst. Supt. Motive Power, Santa Fe Ry., Topeka, Kan.

'04 Address of Louis F. Musil changed from Springfield, Mo., to 225 14th St., Denver, Colo.

'04 Address of John H. Neef changed from Milwaukee, Wis., to care of Bridge Camp, Flora, S. Dak.

'04 Address of Frank J. Petura

changed from Madison, Wis., to care of Denver Gas & Electric Co., Denver, Colo.

'04 Address of Wm. A. Rowe changed from Eau Claire, Wis., to care of Minnesota Mines Company, Maitland, S. Dak.

'05 Address of Leland R. Balch changed from Huntley, Mont., to Washington, D. C.

'05 Address of Philip S. Biegler changed from Chicago, Ill., to Ames, Iowa.

'05 Address of Ralph T. Craig changed from Wilmot, S. Dak., to care of Denver Gas & Electric Co., Denver, Colo.

'05 Address of Forbes B. Cronk changed from Bovey, Minn., to Coleraine, Minn.

'05 Address of Richard Jones changed from Waukesha, Wis., to care of Denver Gas & Electric Co., Denver, Colo.

'05 Address of Edward M. Kayser changed from Green Bay, Wis., to 345 East 33rd St., New York, N. Y.

'05 Address of Franklin H. Mann changed from Shullsburg, Wis., to Spokane, Wash.

'05 Address of Adolph F. Meyer changed from Minneapolis, Minn., to St. Paul, Minn.

'05 Address of Reuben S. Peotter changed from Madison, Wis., to care of Canadian White Co., Montreal, Canada.

'05 Address of Albert G. Ramstad changed from Minneapolis, Minn., to St. Croix Falls, Wis.

'05 Address of Geo. D. Swan changed from Chicago, Ill., to Beaver Dam, Wis.

'05 Address of Harry E. Wulfing changed from New Comerstown, Ohio, to Chicago, Ill.

'05 Address of C. M. Rood changed from Seattle, Wash. to Reedsburg, Wis.

'06 Address of Amos P. Balsom changed from Hudson, Wis., to 360 La Salle Ave., Chicago, Ill.

'06 Address of W. E. Bates changed from Madison, Wis., to care

of Oliver Iron Mining Co., Hibbing, Minn.

'06 Address of Wilson A. Bertke changed from Milwaukee, Wis., to care of Denver Gas & Electric Co., Denver, Colo.

'06 Address of John W. Bradshaw changed from Superior, Wis., to care of Chicago Telephone Co., Chicago, Ill.

'06 Address of Beverly B. Burling changed from Madison, Wis., to De-
pue, Ill.

'06 Address of Vernon C. Byers changed from Chicago, Ill., to care of J. G. White & Co., New York City.

'06 Address of Carl J. Calvin changed from Mt. Iron, Minn., to care of Oliver Iron Mining Co., Hibbing, Minn.

'06 Address of Wm. M. Conway changed from Argyle, Wis., to 2 Toledo Ave., Elmhurst, Long Island, N. Y.

'06 Address of Ralph E. Davis changed from Des Moines, Ia., to Butte, Mont.

'06 Address of Alan E. Delgado changed to Testing Dept. General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

'06 Address of Mathias L. Derge changed from Eau Claire, Wis., to care of Lincoln Gas & Electric Co., Lincoln, Neb.

'06 Address of Guy L. Dunlap changed from Mazomanie, Wis., to 2 Toledo Ave., Elmhurst, L. I., N. Y.

'06 Address of Samuel E. Elmore changed from Milwaukee, Wis., to care of Westinghouse Machine Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

'06 Address of Wm. H. Flagg changed to care of Traffic Dept., Chicago Telephone Co., Chicago, Ill.

'06 Address of John H. Gormley changed to Building Inspector University of Wis., Madison, Wis.

'06 Address of Raymond J. Hardacker changed to care of Western Electric Co., Chicago, Ill.

'06 Address of Julian B. Hart changed to care of Racine Gas Light Co., Racine, Wis.

'06 Address of Robert T. Herdegen changed to care of Bullock Works, Allis-Chalmers Co., Cincinnati, O.

'06 Occupation and address of Le-Roy F. Harza changed to Instructor in Hydraulic Engineering, U. of W., Madison, Wis.

'06 Address of Alfred U. Høefer changed to care of Chicago Telephone Co., Chicago, Ill.

'06 Occupation and address of Elmer T. Howson changed to Assistant Engineer, C. B. & Q. Ry., Waverly, Ill.

'06 Occupation and address of Henry J. Hunt changed to draftsman with D. W. Mead, Madison, Wis.

'06 Address of Jesse E. Jacobsen changed to care of La Clede Gas Co., St. Louis, Mo.

'06 Address of Edgar Kearney is 125 Benton Ave., Springfield, Mo.

'06 Address of Fred B. Larkin changed to care of Telluride Power Co., Provo, Utah.

'06 Occupation and address of Francis W. Lawrence changed to Assistant in Hydraulic Engineering, U. of W., Madison, Wis.

'06 Occupation and address of Edgar A. Loew changed to Assistant in Hydraulic Engineering, U. of W., Madison, Wis.

'06 Occupation and address of Warren J. Mead changed to Assistant in Geology, U. of W., Madison, Wis.

'06 Address of Frederick H. Rickeman changed to Northern Electric Co., Madison, Wis.

'06 Address of Russell B. Ripley changed to care of La Clede Gas Co., St. Louis, Mo.

'06 Address of Henry M. Saubert changed to care of La Clede Gas Co., St. Louis, Mo.

'06 Address of Loomis J. Shadbolt changed to care of Vogt Telephone Co., La Crosse, Wis.

'06 Occupation and address of Lloyd L. Smith changed to Graduate Scholar, U. of W., Madison, Wis.

'06 Occupation and address of Al-

fred J. Sorem changed to Engineer, Testing Dept. Northern Electric Co., Madison, Wis.

'06 Occupation and address of Harry Stock changed to draftsman with D. W. Mead, Madison, Wis.

'06 Occupation and address of Gent G. Thorne changed to Resident Engineer, Wisconsin Central Ry. Co., Superior, Wis.

'06 Address of Edward M. Strait changed to care of National Electric Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

'06 Occupation and address of Anthony M. Trester changed to draftsman for D. W. Mead, Madison, Wis.

'06 Occupation and address of Wendell A. Van Hook changed to Instrumentman, Construction Department, C. & A. Ry., Pittsburg, Pa.

'06 Occupation and address of Wm. H. Wetzler changed to draftsman with D. W. Mead, Madison, Wis.

'06 Occupation and address of Ed-

ward C. Wild changed to draftsman with D. W. Mead, Madison, Wis.

'06 Address of Allen E. Wright changed to draftsman with Light Service, Detroit, Mich.

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.

'98 Address of Enos S. Wigdale changed from Artesia, N. Mex., to Dayton, N. Mexico.

OMISSIONS FROM CATALOGUE.

'97 J. B. Borden, Assistant State Superintendent of Schools for Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

'02 Mrs. Alma L. McMahan, Instructor, Iowa State Normal School, 2413 Walnut St., Cedar Falls, Ia.

'03 George B. Swan, Beaver Dam, Wis.; E. Milo Mucklestone, Waukesha Wis.; Henry Casson, Jr., Madison, Wis.; George B. Cunningham, Rockbridge, Wis.; Fred D. Jewett, Sioux Falls, South Dak., and George R. Howitt, Waukesha, Wis.

News of the Alumni

The New Dean.

Harry L. Russell, '88, new dean of the college of agriculture, was born at Poynette, Wisconsin, March 12, 1866, and upon completing his common school education he entered the university, taking the science course, which he completed in 1888, receiving the degree of bachelor of science. For two years following his graduation he remained at the university as a fellow, studying under Professor Birge. In 1890 he went to Europe to take up the further study of bacteriology, in which he had become much interested while at the university. He remained abroad for a year and a half, studying first at the University of Berlin under Robert Koch, the great German bacteriologist, being there at the time that Dr. Koch made his announcement to the world of a substance which stopped the growth of the tubercu-

losis bacillus. Dr. Russell next went to the Pasteur Institute at Paris, where he continued his study of bacteria under the immediate attention of one of Dr. Pasteur's assistants. He then went to Naples where he did some research work at the zoological station there.

On returning to this country Professor Russell went to Johns Hopkins university, where he took his doctor's degree under Dr. W. H. Welch, the eminent pathologist. Following his graduation at Johns Hopkins he served in the capacity of a fellow at the University of Chicago during the first year of its existence in 1893. In the fall of 1893 Professor Russell came to Wisconsin to serve as assistant professor of bacteriology, having entire charge of that department and carrying on the study of bacteria in connection with the university experiment station. In 1896 he was made a full professor.

Ever since his connection with the university until within the last few years he has worked jointly with Professor S. M. Babcock in experiment and research work in various cheese problems, fermentation in silage, pasteurization of milk, etc. These two men working in cooperation discovered natural ferments in milk, which had never before been found. Since 1903 Professor Russell has been devoting most of his time and study to tuberculosis in cattle, and in connection with the state live stock sanitary board, of which he is the secretary.

The election of Professor Russell was received by every one with the utmost satisfaction. He is one of the university's brightest men and hardest workers and has reflected much credit upon the institution through his achievements in the line of bacteriological study and research in the department of agriculture.

Deaths.

Charles M. Hall, ex '84, died at Minneapolis, Minn., on April 2, of spinal meningitis. Mr. Hall was 45 years old at the time of his death. He resided at Owen, Wis., where he was manager and cashier of the J. S. Owen Lumber Co. He was also president of the village, vice-president of the bank, and always very prominent in educational matters. He leaves a wife and one daughter and an only sister, Mrs. Chas. A. Peck of Kalamazoo, Mich., who was Miss Mary Hall, U. W. '78 special. Mr. Hall was a member of the Phi Delta the Pi Phi sorority.

Marriages.

On March 20, in Kenosha, Wis., occurred the marriage of Miss Tessie C. Jackson to Orlando H. Frick. Mr. Frick spent three years as an engineering student in the university, leaving in his senior year to take up railroad construction in the south.

On April 3, in Wausau, Wis., occurred the marriage of Miss Madge Haskin to George L. Gilkey, '05, of Merrill, Wis. Albert B. Dean, '05, of Chicago, acted as best man. Mr. and Mrs. Gilkey have made their home in Merrill, Wis., where Mr. Gilkey is engaged in the lumber business.

On April 3, in Scranton, Pa., occurred the marriage of Miss Caroline E. Bidwell to Leverett E. Rice, engineering, '05.

On April 24, in Kansas City, Mo., occurred the marriage of Miss Julia B. Shillito to William F. Moffatt, '02. Mr. and Mrs. Moffatt have made their home in Muskogee, Oklahoma.

On March 30, in Sioux Falls, So. Dakota, occurred the marriage of Miss Maude Coy of Odebolt, Ia., to Leslie W. Beers, '05. Mr. and Mrs. Beers have made their home in Sioux Falls. Mr. Beers is an instructor in the high school at Sioux Falls.

On April 1, at the home of the brides' parents in Port Angeles, Washington, occurred the marriage of Miss Anna Grubb to Richard Remp, ex-'05.

A marriage during the early part of the month was that of Miss Florence Child of Omaha, Neb., to Frank L. McNamara, law '00, of Hayward, Wis.

Miss Rose Charlton Wellman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wellman, was married on April 6th at Washington, D. C., to LeRoy Chamberlin, formerly of Paeonian Springs, Va., now of Chicago. Miss Wellman spent several years at the University. She was a member of the Pi Phi sorority.

The marriage of Miss Ida Dorothy Shepherd to Joseph E. Hillemeier ex '04 of St. Louis took place at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning, April 24, at Saint Raphael's church, Madison, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Hillemeier have made their home in St. Louis, where Mr. Hillemeier is engaged in engineering work.

Engagements.

The following engagements are announced: Miss Gertrude Harlowe, Milwaukee, Wis., to Roland H. Zinns, '03, Milwaukee, Wis.

Miss Ruby Flanner of Milwaukee, Wis., to Allard J. Smith, '00, of Milwaukee, Wis.

Miss Grace M. Bradley, '03, of Madison, Wis., to John H. Neef, engineering '04, of Portage, Wis.

Miss Georgia Hayden, '06 of Eau Claire, Wis., to Richard Lloyd Jones of New York. Mr. Jones formerly did newspaper work in Milwaukee, Wis. He is now on the editorial staff of *Colliers' Weekly*.

Births.

On March 21, 1907, a son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Folsom of Syracuse, N. Y. Mrs. Folsom was Clara M. Abbott, pharmacy, '92.

Des Moines Alumni Organize.

The following letter has been received from a Des Moines alumnus:

A number of the Wisconsin people in Des Moines have felt for sometime the need of a permanent organization of the Alumni of this vicinity. In order, therefore, to bring the question before as many of those interested as possible, it was decided to hold a banquet at the Savery House Friday evening, Dec. 28, 1906. Fifteen alumni responded to this first call and all seemed very enthusiastic for a continuance of the meetings. It was decided that another meeting should be held in the near future, at which time, steps would be taken toward forming a permanent society; and a committee was appointed to arrange for this meeting.

The committee gladly accepted the invitation of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Baily (both Wisconsin Alumni) to hold the next meeting at their home

Tuesday evening, February 12, 1907. A very enjoyable evening was spent there and an organization, called the Des Moines University of Wisconsin Society, was formed. It was decided that any one who had had the good fortune to matriculate at Wisconsin, whether an Alumnus or not, should be eligible to membership.

The purposes of the Society are; to get the Wisconsin people acquainted with each other; to keep in touch with the University and its interests; to aid and encourage Wisconsin Alumni and students so far as possible in their work; and to help maintain the prestige of Wisconsin in Des Moines and vicinity. The following officers were elected: President, W. H. Baily, '73; Secretary, F. H. Murphy, '04; Treasurer, J. C. Grey, '02.

Alumni at Sioux Falls.

Tore Teigen, law '03, attorney-at-law of Sioux Falls, S. Dakota, writes as follows: Albert F. (Norsky) and George E. Larson, law '02, are engaged in the wholesale and retail hardware business and are two of the busiest men in the city. Fred D. Jewett ex-law '03, has charge of one of the departments of Jewett Bros. & Jewett, wholesale grocers. George J. Danforth, law '03, a classmate of mine, is practicing law here as a member of the firm of Keith, Danforth & Keith. Carl N. Thompson ex-law '03, is with the firm of Gibbs & Thompson in this city. Leslie M. Beers, '03, is one of the instructors in the High School. He was married on March 30th, 1907, to Miss Maud Coy, and is living at 409 North Prairie Avenue. Bill Juneau, '04, who is located at Brookings, this state, was here in February, and together with the above named we had a reunion of Wisconsin scouts at the Cataract Hotel.

News of the Classes.

'75.

E. M. Webster, law, of Glenwood, Minn., has been elected a member of the legislature for Pope county, Minnesota.

'78.

Mrs. Chas. A. Peck (Mary Hall) '78 special, with her husband and daughter will sail for Norway about July 24, for a two months trip. Mrs. Peck and daughter will spend the winter in Paris, where Miss Peck will attend school.

'79.

Charles H. Oakley, law, is engaged in the real estate business and in the practice of law at Osceola, Wis. He is also president of the Bank of Osceola.

'82.

As we go to press, the balloting for United States Senator from Wisconsin to succeed John C. Spooner, '64, resigned, is going on, Congressman John J. Esch, of La Crosse, is one of the leading candidates and it is believed in many quarters he will ultimately be elected.

'92.

W. H. Dudley and wife sailed from New York on April 20 for a tour of five months in Europe. They will visit Italy, Switzerland, Germany, France and England and return to Madison in the fall. Mr. Dudley is assistant librarian of the University library.

'95.

John C. Karel, law, has been elected judge of the second branch of the County Court of Milwaukee County, Wisconsin. He will assume the duties of his office on June 1.

C. E. Prevey is general secretary of the Charity Organization Society of Lincoln, Neb. His address is 228 S. 10th St.

Edwin B. Copeland, has left Manila, where he has been with the Bureau of Agriculture and Insular Normal School, for Morgantown, W. Va., where he accepts the chair in Horticulture at the University of W. Va.

'97.

Capt. William F. Hase (law) is now stationed at Fort Banks, Winthrop, Mass.

'99.

Walton H. Pyre is playing with the Albert Brown Stock Company in Milwaukee, Wis. Mr. Pyre is managing the interests of the company, in addition to playing parts in the various productions.

'00.

Wm. H. Shephard has accepted a position as instructor in history and civics in the summer session of the State Normal School at Superior, Wis. These summer sessions have been established at Oshkosh, White-water and Superior.

'01.

Louis B. Wolfenson (A. M. '02), who as Fellow spent the years 1901-1903 studying Hebrew and cognate language at the University of Wisconsin, received the doctor's degree in Semitic Comparative Philology and Sanskrit at the Johns Hopkins University on February 22 last, on the occasion of the celebration of the Thirty-first Commemoration Day, the exercises marking the anniversary of the foundation of this University. He has been in residence at Johns Hopkins since the Autumn of 1903, having been appointed University Scholar a few months after taking up work at the eastern institution, and Fellow in Semitics in June, 1904, for the ensuing year. During the year

1905-'06 he was Fellow by Courtesy. His dissertation on the Book of Ruth, for which he received the degree, was commended by the referees, Professors Haupt and Johnston, as "remarkably thorough." During the last year two papers of his, entitled "The Infixes *la, li, lo* in Tagalog" and "The *Pi lel* in Hebrew," were published in vol. 27 of the Journal of the American Oriental Society. His present address is 513 Laurens St., Baltimore, Md.

Arthur H. Smith of Madison, Wis., will leave shortly for the Congo Free State, where he will join a geological party which is being sent out by the Guggenheims. Sidney H. Ball, '01, is at the head of the expedition. Since the completion of his college course, Mr. Smith has spent the greater part of his time in the Missouri lead mining regions.

Fred A. Landeck was recently appointed a member of the civil service commission of Milwaukee, Wis., by Mayor Becker. The new appointee is one of Milwaukee's younger attorneys and was one of the promoters of the Becker Young Men's club during the last municipal campaign.

H. D. Buchanan is meeting with much success in the real estate business in Seattle, Wash. His office is 523 Alaska Building. Mr. Buchanan says that Seattle is a sort of a Mecca for Wisconsin men; the latest acquisition to the Wisconsin Colony is C. E. Heston, ex-'05, who is in the employ of the U. S. Government in the installation of electrical equipment in Forts Worden, Flagler and Casey.

'02.

Christian Westergaard is connected with the University of California as assistant in Viticultural Mechanics and extension lecturer at Farmers' Institutes.

'03.

L. S. Van Orden, who is engaged in the banking business in Baraboo, Wis., District Attorney Milo Muckleston of Waukesha, Wis., and W. A. Wescott, law ex-'03 of Canada, formerly municipal judge of Forest County, Wis., visited in the home of their alma mater during the early part of the month.

Emma G. Jaeck of Monmouth, Ill., has been awarded a fellowship in German at the University of Illinois.

J. T. S. Lyle, law, has opened an office for the practice of law in Tacoma, Washington, in partnership with W. L. McCormick, law ex-'02, formerly of Hayward, Wis. Mr. Lyle has been located in Madison, Wis., since his graduation and was well and favorably known there. The good wishes of many friends follow him to his new location. His partner, Mr. McCormick, was a member of the Wisconsin Assembly, session of 1901. The firm name is McCormick & Lyle. Their offices are 503-6 Bernice Bldg.

'03.

Harry W. Adams (law) has been elected city attorney of Beloit, Wis.

'05.

R. E. Bolte is local manager for the King Solomon Tunnel & Development company, at Prairie du Sac, Wis.

'06.

Thad Brindley, (agriculture) of La Crosse, Wis., is superintendent of the Riverside dairies at Newburg, N. Y.

Herman M. Potter of Madison, Wis., has secured through the Chicago office of Hapgoods the position of chemist for Stein, Hirsch and Co. of that city.

Ruth E. Lyons is associate secretary of the Y. W. C. A. at Lansing, Mich.

Faculty Notes

Secretary Riley Resigns.

Edward F. Riley, who has been secretary of the board of university regents for twenty years, tendered his resignation to the board of regents on April 18 to take effect at the end of the school year on July 1. The resignation was accepted and E. M. McCaffrey, who has been acting secretary during the last four months while Secretary Riley was in Florida was elected as acting secretary.

Secretary Riley returned from Florida a few days before and immediately placed his resignation in the hands of the executive committee of the board of regents. This committee made the following report to the board, which was:

"Whereas, Mr. E. F. Riley having faithfully and efficiently served as secretary of the board for a period of nearly twenty years has notified this committee of his intention, because of ill health, to resign his office as secretary, to take effect July 1 prox. This committee therefore recommends to the board that his resignation be accepted to take effect July 1 prox. And further recommends that the board tender to Secretary Riley its hearty appreciation of his stewardship with the sincere hope that he may speedily regain his health."

Mr. Riley was elected secretary of the board of regents in 1887 and has served in that position continually since. A year ago he was affected with an ailment of the eyes which finally grew so serious that he was compelled to give up his work and go to Florida. While his condition has greatly improved, his physician has advised him that he must give up the confining and trying work required of him in his

present position. He receives a salary of \$3,000. Mr. McCaffrey's salary will be increased from \$1,500 to \$1,800. He has been audit clerk in the secretary's office for over a year. Previously he was employed as chief clerk in the office of the state board of control in the capitol.

Professor Lucy M. Gay of the French department contributes an article to the last number of the Modern Language Notes calling attention to a number of manifestly misleading statements in Darmesteter and Hatzfeld's *Tableau de la Langue Francaise au XVI siecle*.

Professor L. Kahlenberg and Roland B. Anthony have an article in the *Journal de Chimie-Physique* Geneva, of which Professor Kahlenberg is assistant editor, entitled "Sur le pouvoir inducteur specifique de solutions des oleates de divers metaux lourds." i. e. "On the specific inductive capacity of solutions of the oleates of various heavy metals."

Professor Kahlenberg and Alonzo S. McDaniel of the chemistry department have published an article on "Differences of Potential Between Manganese and Lead Peroxides and various Aqueous and Non-aqueous Solutions" in the *Transactions of the American Electrochemical Society* for 1906.

John Langley Sammis, fellow in chemistry at the university last year, writes for the *Journal of Physical Chemistry* on "The Relation of Chemical Activity to Electrolytic Conductivity."

Dr. U. B. Phillips of the department of American history delivered two lectures at the University of Michigan, April 25 and 26 on the subject, "Ante Bellum South."

The University club has organized

by adopting by-laws and electing the following officers:

President—Professor Burr W. Jones, '70.

Vice president—Professor H. L. Smith, '90.

Treasurer—Morris F. Fox., '04.

Secretary—Professor M. B. Evans.

Directors for one year—Professor F. E. Turneure and Dr. R. G. Thwaites.

Directors for two years—Professor E. B. McGilvary and E. M. Griffith.

Directors for three years—John Barnes and Professor C. R. Bardeen.

The club has a charter membership of 175. The meeting was held in the law building.

Professors R. A. Moore, H. L. Russell and G. C. Humphrey of the Agricultural college left on a 3 days' lecture trip May 9. They lectured to the farmers of Waukesha county

at Dousman, Wales and Waukesha. Professor Moore's subject was "How to Grow Corn and Alfalfa." Professor Humphrey spoke on "The Advantages of Co-operation and Dairying in Wisconsin." Professor H. L. Russell lectured on "Tuberculosis and How To Eradicate It."

"An Investigation of the Borides and the Silicides," a thesis submitted for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, by Oliver Patterson Watts, instructor in chemical engineering, is the subject of a bulletin recently issued by the university.

Two other bulletins are on "The Joint System in the Rocks of Southwestern Wisconsin and its Relation to the Drainage Network," by Edmund Cecil Harder, and on "Tests on Reinforced Concrete Beams," by Ernest Anthony Moritz, instructor in mathematics.

Dr. E. A. Sparling, chairman of the state civil service commission and assistant professor of political science, is the author of a book *Introduction to Business Organization*.

Dr. Sparling's book is one of a series brought out under the editorship of Professor R. T. Ely and called the Citizen's Library. In this series some 20 volumes have already been published, including some by Dr. Paul S. Renisch and Professor T. S. Adams. *Introduction to Business Organization* is the outgrowth of a course of lectures on business organization and management at the University in connection with the school of commerce.

The volume is designed as a help to students and young clerks entering business; it is purposed not only as a

text book but is intended for all young men entering the business career.

The book is divided into two parts—introductory and a discussion of the principles of organization. The simplest forms of these principles are illustrated by a chapter on farming, followed by three chapters on the organization of manufacturing and by several chapters on the organization of distribution. Among the subjects treated here are the exchange, direct selling, wholesaling and retailing, traveling salesmanship, the mail order business, credits, collections and advertising.

In order to make the book more practical Dr. Sparling submitted each chapter to two or three business men whose special knowledge and experience qualified them to pass criticism.

Luther Burbank and Some of His Ex- periments

By DIANA L. SIME, '01

Santa Rosa, a quiet, inland city about fifty miles north of San Francisco, has been fittingly called the Mecca of California. Although a beautiful place, it is its wonderful citizen, Luther Burbank, and not the city in itself that attracts the avalanche of strangers. Over six thousand visitors were received by him in 1904.

Mr. Burbank was kind enough to give some time to each, and especially to those who showed some familiarity with, and interest in his plants. But he and his associates soon found out such a sacrifice could not continue; his work was neglected and his health breaking down. Friends came to the rescue and stopped the imposition. Now, but very few are admitted. The writer rejoices over the good fortune to have been able to gain admittance, an unusually rare treat.

Burbank's home is a modest little cottage surrounded by trees and flowers, and located in a corner of his four-acre Santa Rosa farm. Near his dwelling are some greenhouses and other necessary farm buildings. He has no elaborate laboratory, but rather just enough of a work room for practical purposes. His tools are simple in the extreme; with his remarkable mind and hands he needs no others. A decidedly New England atmosphere pervades the place. That is not strange,

however, for Burbank came from Massachusetts some thirty years ago.

With him lives his aged mother who is now more than ninety years old.

Years and hard work have left their traces. He is slender, stoop-shouldered and quite gray. His features are regular; his large gray eyes mild and wonderfully keen. He is as timid and reticent as his attire is plain. Those who know him well declare he does not care for the great fame that has come to him. He thoroughly enjoys his plants, and feels that the results obtained are rewards enough.

At different times he has been earnestly urged to write regarding his work, but he prefers to make his practical achievements his records. Only occasionally, has he consented to deliver a paper, or contribute an article to some magazine. "The Training of the Human Plant," published in the May, 1906, Century Magazine, is typical of his style of writing and thought.

Burbank believes in trying everything and on as large a scale as possible. For that reason he experiments on plants brought from all parts of the world. His capacity for work is wonderful. He was heard to say, "I believe I am the busiest man in the world. It is not that I dislike to meet people who

are interested in what I am doing, but I can not see them and do justice to my work."

A few months ago, Burbank said, "I have 380,000 species of plant life upon which I am operating at the present time." Do those figures convey some idea as to the amount of work the man is doing and what a marvelous mind he has? The visitor of a day can get but a vague general notion unless a great deal of preparatory reading has been done. He has plants of all kinds that can in any way be of use to man. True, a few freaks will develop. Some such must be expected where so many experiments are performed. A few weeks ago when addressing a body of Leland Stanford University students, the "wizard" showed them an apple, yellow and sour on one side, and red and sweet on the other. The finer operations and experiments are performed on the Santa Rosa farm, the others at his larger farm near Sebastapol, eight miles to the southwest.

Burbank works upon the principle of Darwin's theory of selection. The process of artificial selection is constantly used. In a paper read before the International Plant Breeders' Conference, New York, in 1902, he clearly stated what he regards as the fundamental principles of plant breeding, "The life forces of the plant in endeavoring to harmonize and adapt the action of its acquired tendencies to its surroundings may, through many generations, slowly adapt itself to the necessities of existence, yet these same accrued forces may also produce sudden, and to one not acquainted

with its past history most surprising and unaccountable, changes of character. The very existence of the higher orders of plants which now inhabit the earth has been secured to them only by their power of adaptation to crossing, for through the variations produced by the combination of numerous tendencies, individuals are produced which are better endowed to meet the prevailing conditions of life. Thus to nature's persistence in crossing do we owe all that earth produces in man, animals, or plants. . . . It was once thought plants varied within the so-called species but very little, and that true species never varied. We have more lately discovered that no two plants are exactly alike, each one having its own individuality, and that new varieties having endowments of priceless value, and even distinct new species, can be produced by the plant-breeder with the same precision that machinery for locomotion and other useful purposes are produced by the mechanic."

The Burbank potato, so well known to farmers and dealers has been tried and tested for years and found very satisfactory. Still the inventor is striving for something better. Last spring, 4,000 varieties were planted in one day; 14,000 varieties were to be planted during the season. He has potatoes, wild and cultivated, from all parts of the globe. A new wild one had just been brought from South Africa. He hopes to invent a species that will be a still better producer, have a finer flavor and be able to resist diseases.

If a variety of potatoes could be produced that will surpass the ordinary by one tuber to each plant the result would be a production of 20,000,000 bushels more than the varieties cultivated at present. Estimate what Burbank's work means to the world. A few years ago the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington made an official statement that the Burbank potato is adding to the agricultural productivity an annual amount of \$17,000,000.

Professor Woodward of the Carnegie Institution at Washington spent several days with Burbank last June, and has said since his return to the east, "I know I shall be regarded as a crazy man when I tell you that the work being done by this one man will produce more wealth than the entire endowment of the Carnegie Institution. I accept the risk and make the statement. I go further and give it as my deliberate opinion that Burbank's discoveries will return five times the sum."

In our own country and in foreign countries Burbank's plums are regarded the best that the world has ever produced. He claims his Wickson plum is the finest on the market. Thousands of acres of them are growing today in South Africa. Nearly all the plums on the Cecil Rhodes farm are the Wickson. The Climax, a cross of the Chinese and Japanese plum, is also very good. During the last few years considerable success has been met with in obtaining a stone-less plum, and a cross between the plum and the apple.

The crimson winter rhubarb with strawberry flavor is grown very extensively in California and neighboring states. It can be picked any day of the year, and is far more palatable than the old time rhubarb.

His blackberry has a fine flavor and excellent shipping qualities. His thornless gooseberry makes friends wherever it is planted. He has hybrids of the strawberry and blackberry, of the raspberry and blackberry, the apple and blackberry, and scores of others similar to these.

Beans, peas and other garden vegetables have been crossed with satisfactory results. On his Santa Rosa farm, alone, he has between thirty and forty kinds of grass, hoping to get quick growers and fine qualities for feeding purposes. Thousands of camass bulbs and hybrids have been planted with a view to bring forth a more nutritious food than that relished by the Indians.

The spineless cactus has been developed from three hardy northern varieties and a small cactus from Central America. He has now plants whose surface is perfectly smooth. A cactus pleasant to the touch! Besides aiming for the spineless, selections are made to develop a nutritious fruit. To the arid regions of our western states, the value of the plant will be inestimable. What is now a barren waste can be made to supply excellent feed for hundreds of large herds. The Desert Laboratory, of the Carnegie Institution, near Tucson, Arizona, is intimately connected with

this branch of Burbank's work. By the assistance of the government through the reclamation service and the geological survey, it is hoped that the desert may be reclaimed to useful vegetation.

The hybrids of the English and California black walnut are rapid growers and unusually beautiful shade trees. Before Burbank's home are several of this variety of trees, their imposing size showing their prevailing character. Other walnuts have been developed, as remarkable for productiveness of fruit as these are for size.

Flowers are Burbank's favorite plants. He wants to make them brighter and richer, extend their blooming period, and make them cheaper than the poorer people may be able to buy them. In selecting his bulbs, such as amaryllis and gladiolas, he takes into consideration not only the flowers but also the number of young side bulbs produced in a year. This quality of rapid multiplication will determine their price when placed on the market. He, also, strives for aptitude for growing in the open air, for the masses have not the luxury of a conservatory.

The famous everlasting flower which has attracted such wide attention deserves all the praise bestowed upon it. Each plant has a profusion of delicate pink blossoms with a very sweet scent. Successful as the plant has proven, attempts are still being made for a lower stem and a larger flower.

The Shasta daisy is large enough to cover the hand, and as rich in beauty as in size. It blooms in shorter time than any other daisy and continues for months longer.

The great variety of poppies was intensely interesting. Some years ago, Burbank found a common, yellow California poppy streaked with red. By continuous selections he has now a crimson poppy. A blue poppy is the result of three years' work. He has been quite successful in getting shades of salmon color. He has poppies from Iceland, Mexico and the Orient; has poppies of all sizes from the small wild ones to the rich red blossoms measuring ten inches in diameter.

Among the many other flowers on the Santa Rosa farm, may be seen a purple larkspur, a crimson-colored tobacco blossom, a yellow calla lily and red geraniums nearly three inches in diameter.

Whenever it is possible to leave his experiments, Burbank will stroll out among the wild flowers. Any unusual or new type of plant, or its seed, is transported to his garden.

In one of last summer's numbers of the London Garden, T. D. Cook, its editor, called Burbank "a poor imitator." Nothing could be farther from the real truth. He is the greatest plant breeder in our country, perhaps in the world.

One of Andrew Carnegie's noblest gifts was to make Luther Burbank financially independent that he might continue his work, unhampered.

The Unity of the University

By JOHN BASCOM

Nature is not fond of simply big things. She begins at once to pull them down—be they mountains, trees, nations, cities, universities. If they have no vitality, if there is no heart in them to define centre and circumference, nature regards them simply as material out of which to make something else better worth while. Human things must have a purpose, an action and reaction, and the power to renew them perpetually, if they are to wage war successfully with the incessant disintegrations of time.

This in a university means that it must have some other protection than magnitude, some unity of pursuit and feeling which renew themselves by their own activity. A large city, unless it shares in common a political or commercial or social impulse, breaks up into sections and cliques and classes, leaving one oppressed every moment with a sense of solitude—a human desert whose oases only make you feel how hopelessly barren it is. No fellowship where fellowship would seem most fitting, leaves the crowded life seamed and shaky throughout.

A university that is simply an aggregate of schools, nothing more than many students in the same place, may inflate men's thoughts and lead them to feel that they have at length achieved a "big thing," but it has no strength with which to make its pupils great, to bear them farther and higher in the realm of knowledge, farther and higher in laudable purposes than other men. The unity of a university means a superior purity of purpose, a pervasive spiritual atmosphere, a power to make the most of the world, the most of those who frequent it, to open directions of activity and give a

sendoff in each of them as if every man was being handled by a catapult.

Evidently this unity of a university must turn, in the first instance, on what we have spoken of as its temper. If it has no temper, or one disproportioned to the magnitude of its resources, it cannot bring its units together and make of them even so much as living protoplasm. The centre of life is the contact of many minds, dealing with many forms of knowledge yet with a sense of harmony and truth which makes them all parts of each other. Give this perception free play and we have the basis of enthusiasm, a flame that lifts itself into the air, and draws all other flames into it. A university must be burned out, sinking down into ashes when its chief inflation is the side wind of athletic victories.

This unity of an adequate impulse being present, other things guide and sustain it. I have felt that options in university work have gone too far, have crowded out counsel by vagrant impulse, and have left men to shape their efforts by the caprice of unregulated feeling. The bias of each mind does indeed indicate its capacity of acquisition, but this bias must take on form and substance wisely. Counsel is pertinent while paths are being defined, not merely when they are already laid down. A man cannot build successfully till the foundations are in; these rule the superstructure as well as are ruled by it. No knowledge is so particular that it can be acquired and used independently of other knowledge. It is not possible to know one thing well and know nothing else. The light at the centre will, according to its own brilliancy, radiate out into adjoining spaces. A

general capacity of knowledge must illuminate all knowledge.

It is the office of a university among other things, to make skillful engineers, but the worth of this skill when acquired must depend largely on the intelligence and manhood with which it is associated. First the man, then the citizen, then the engineer. It degrades any form of knowledge to regard it as holding no relation to other forms of knowledge. It greatly debases any type of character to suppose it capable of being achieved independently of the fundamental elements of character.

I was reluctant when in the university to excuse the engineers from psychology, partly because I was unwilling to lose contact with them, and still more, because I felt it as important for any man, about to play his part in the world, to have some mastery of his own powers as to be able to control the physical conditions submitted to him. A man is hardly equipped to handle things unless he is also ready to handle men. One is sure to have some sort of a philosophy; it is a pity that it should be a collection of scraps that he has picked up at random. A university, through all its members, should be in possession of the primary truths which hold knowledge together.

This is seen as much in science as in literature or philosophy. One can not be a master in any one science with no hold on other sciences. The world is woven together as one fabric; if we pull one thread we loosen all threads. I would have options, but not options that leave the whole fabric sleazy.

A complete library, the store house of all knowledge, gives both a visible and actual unity to an educational institution. When I came to Madison the library of the university was a very moderate collection of books in a single room in University Hall. Later came Library Hall, to be displaced in turn by the present imposing structure. Wisconsin has for-

unately from the beginning been possessed of a few citizens anxious to accumulate the material of history in the northwest. This spirit arose independently of the university. It was again fortunate in uniting the historic and the university libraries in a single adequate building. Much progress has been made in recent years in the use of libraries and they are subserving a much more adequate purpose in education. A library, impressive in its adaptations, inexhaustible in its resources and consulted by many, makes, at once, an imposing impression of the unity, diligence and effectiveness of the world's research.

A disposition appeared in the university, which seemed to me to weaken and mar this impression. Each department was anxious to have a collection of its own, containing the literature belonging to it. The manuals of each department may well be kept in the working rooms of that department, but the general library can not afford to be without the general literature of each branch of knowledge; nor can the students of any department afford to exclude themselves from the common centre of inquiry. The largest receiving and giving call for the fullest fellowship of resources. It is investigation that has some hint of the range of knowledge that most instructs and interests us. The very opportunity of entering into all truth sobers and stimulates the mind. The unity of thought is weakened, the sympathy of pursuits lessened and the common life reduced by all seclusion of inquiry. A large library is like a great navigable river; it already has drained a continent, floats a world's commerce, and impresses those who glide hither and thither in mere dalliance with the magnificence of its resources.

One other method in maintaining the unity of our educational life is occasional lectures on themes which widen out the intellectual vision. Every fairly well brained man has convictions, aside from his immediate

pursuit, which prepare him to feel how much there is in human life, how many interests bind men together, how much remains to be achieved, and can only be achieved, by joint effort. The highest purpose a university can possibly subserve is to make its students feel the integrity, the organic force of life, and those great move-

ments in the natural, in the economic and in the social world which are bringing all things and persons together in one communal welfare—into a Kingdom of Heaven. As men rise in thought, things and events flow into each other, and we come to feel that we live in one spherical, self-centered, inexhaustible world.

On Visiting Tearne-Wadling

By A. O. BARTON, '96

(Tearne-Wadling is a small lake in Cumberland, England, between Penrith and Carlisle. There is a tradition that a castle once stood on its banks, a stronghold which King Arthur could not capture because it was built on magic ground. Its keeper had been bewitched into a horrible giant and his sister into a disgusting monster that roamed the woods and fields. According to the beautiful legend her marriage to one of Arthur's knights would break the charm that fenced the castle round and deliver it into his hands. Sir Gawaine, Arthur's nephew, consented to the sacrifice and won unexpectedly a beautiful bride.)

Dim dreams from memory's misty
morn

On eager wings return that here
My pilgrim feet at last find rest,
On thy wild banks, oh faery mere!

To teeming manhood's given the
wish,
That childhood's ardent longing
sought,
To one rich day but here to stand
And nurse a fancy overfraught.

How desolate, the inverted pines
Mirrored below so darkly deep,
With the lone mountain seem to
hold
Some tragic secret theirs to keep.

Where stood the magic castle old
That once thy sable deeps did glass
And which the stainless Arthur
balked

Till love's sweet miracle should
pass?

The love that found its duty first
Unto a monarch's wish and need,
And daring greatly, greatly won
Fit guerdon for a noble deed.

Ah, Gawaine, vanished long the
keep,

Unridged the green site whence it
rose,

Yet fresh into our unchanged
hearts

Thine ancient tale in beauty glows.

How knightly fealty no thought
Save service for its monarch took,
Nor shrank in wedlock dread to
meet

The monster vile no glance could
brook.

The loathed curse of grove and
field,

Of slimy jaw and gorgon eye,
Dread terror of the fiery breath,
And stench to make the green
buds die.

Yet taken once the fateful vows
Oh wondrous change! oh marvel
rare!

Transformed the sickening folds
gave way,
And rose a maiden heavenly fair.

Restored her form and freedom
 now,
 And snapped the enchanter's hell-
 ish spell,
 Brave Gawaine kissed his princess
 bride,
 And down the clattering draw-
 bridge fell.

And musing on the olden tale,

So sweet its charm unto my mind
 No hidden meaning would I seek,
 Though clear the lesson each must
 find.

Not far the perfect moral lies,
 Tis ours to win as Gawaine won;
 No mind may guess the meed that
 waits
 On duty's lowliest service done.

Professor Sterling

By W. A. TRUESDELL, '67

It is looking into the long distant past to think of Professor Sterling. I probably knew him better than any of my fellow students. That is I understood his methods and abilities as a teacher better, because the greater part of my time was devoted to his department and I was in his class room more than others. There are many old graduates now living, who remember him in his later years, but they cannot have any such memories of him as we of the sixties who were associated with him when he was the predominating feature of the university. They cannot understand the close connection that existed between him and his students, or appreciate the work he did previous to the advent of President Chadbourne. After this time he must have been somewhat overshadowed by other men.

During the time that I was a student and long before, Professor Sterling was a very much overworked man. He heard all recitations in the mathematical studies, in astronomy and in natural philosophy as it was then called, besides attending to his other duties as acting president. He kept the university accounts, received and paid out all money, prepared the annual catalogue, boarded a number of students at his table and looked after the care of the buildings.

He was a fine looking man. Tall, straight, broad shouldered and strong, he looked more the ideal military of-

ficer than a college professor. He was somewhat aristocratic in his manner, extremely dignified, very polite to everyone and always the gentleman. He had a fine head and intellectual face. Wherever he was, in the recitation room, on the street or in any assembly he was a man of striking appearance.

Nevertheless, it appears that in this world every mortal has his weakness and Professor Sterling was no exception, though in a way that did not detract to any great extreme from his worth as an instructor of young people. He was very nervous, excitable and easily lost his balance. Any irregularity on the part of a student, or in the ordinary course of events greatly disturbed him. I can remember one instance when working over an air pump, he became so excited that he could scarcely do what he was attempting. I have seen him lose the thread of his thought in a black board demonstration so that he had to commence all over again.

I could not call him a good teacher. He was away behind his time. Owing perhaps to the great amount of work he had to perform, he did not keep himself read up and posted on the progress of modern mathematical science. Perhaps he knew that it would have done no good in that stage of university instruction. He understood the ordinary principles of mathematics so far as he had to teach,

at the same time he was not a good mathematician. He never made that science his specialty but was more of an all around teacher. He used text books that were faulty, probably for the reason that he could get no others and taught erroneous principles, especially in the calculus. At any rate he fulfilled the requirements of the university at that period. Education in those days was more elementary than higher.

Professor Sterling's whole heart

and soul were devoted to the welfare of the university. He was its pioneer instructor, and saw all its early struggles for life and existence. He lived to see the first stages of its great prosperity. The last time I saw him he said he had lived to see the university grow far beyond his most sanguine expectations.

An early history of the university with Professor Sterling left out would be very incomplete indeed.

The Orator

By ALFRED G. ARVOLD, '05

The orator! What is he? What is his mission? What is his reward? These three simple, yet difficult questions confront every young man who possesses any intention or desire to enter the arena of public life—the one place where the gift of speech is absolutely necessary. No man from the poor parson in a country village to the great statesman of the commonwealth has ever achieved great success without developing the power of public speaking.

The true orator is the man who can make people laugh, cry and feel what he says. In truth, the genuine orator is the man who has humor enough in his soul to bring the smile to the face, pathos enough in his heart to bring the tear to the eye and dignity enough in his bearing to persuade or move men. He is an exponent of the spoken word. He is a pilgrim moving toward the home of the ideal. He is the embodiment of earnestness, enthusiasm and eloquence.

Action, "noble, sublime, god-like action" is the true test of an orator. Action in his voice, in his face, in his body, in his whole personality gives him a magnetic power. When every fibre in his body speaks, when every

nerve becomes tense, when his soul is on fire and his whole rapt being is in his subject—he is then at the height of human oratory. It is then and not until then that he can—"captivate the affections, charm the understanding and direct or restrain at pleasure the will of whole assemblies." It is then that he can persuade or cause people to laugh and cry. As Bill says, the orator must have wit, have words, have worth, have action, have utterance and the power of speech to stir men's blood." Above all he must have personal magnetism. It is the secret of all oratory. In the words of the Divine Sarah, "Personal magnetism is the secret or microbe of success."

The orator has a grand and noble work to do. To devote his life to the service of mankind, his country, and his God is his greatest ambition and noblest ideal. Truth and fidelity are the pillars of his character. Their inspiration makes his burning sentences the very proverbs of freedom. Through him the people express their feelings, receive their education and secure their safety. He makes men good and happy. He upholds justice, stimulates patriotism and strengthens virtue. Whole nations have been aroused to enthusiasm for right and

justice, or to fury against oppression through the orator's struggle to maintain the ideal. The names of Demosthenes, Mirabeau, O'Connell and Patrick Henry will bear out this contention. The reign of great orators always precedes the reign of great soldiers. Mirabeau came before Napoleon, Patrick Henry before Washington and Lincoln before Grant.

The influence of the orator in shaping the destiny of a nation is transcendent. Many a country has fought its way to independence through the guidance of its orators. Senators have been moved and states "constituted, controlled and developed" by the orator. He always appeals to what is just, what is elevated and what is noble in man. He always aspires to something higher—the ideal. The glare of the ball room, the grandeur of a brownstone front, great social prestige, large sums of money and fine clothes—all may be inviting and present a beautiful picture—but "the divine fires do not burn there." The suffering of the world is on the side of the lower classes, who are the bases upon which humanity rests. They are the children of God. The orator must feel their sufferings. He must be a friend of the poor and the unfortunate. He must be a common man whose noblest aim is to talk to the common-

est of the world's common people. He must teach the world to live simply, work honestly, and act nobly.

What more can man want than the power to make mankind weep and smile and act at will. What other success in life, more sublime and magnificent than that of the speech of one man moving the feelings of thousands, "the consciences of courts and the majesty of senates." What field of labor can be more inviting, what work esteemed "so grand, so generous, so public-spirited," as to relieve the suffering, to raise up the down-trodden, to give peace, prosperity and happiness, to prevent danger, "to rescue a fellow man from exile and wrong." The power to bring a smile to some careworn expression, to brighten some downcast look, to bring a tear to the eye and an expression of regret to the face of one who has sinned,—to convince the wrong—is by far the grandest and most wonderful power man can possess. As John P. Altgeld says, "Oratory offers the acme of human delight; it offers the nectar that Jupiter sips; it offers the draft that intoxicates the Gods, the divine felicity of lifting up and swaying mankind. There is nothing greater on this earth. 'Tis the breath of the eternal, the kiss of the Immortal."



Progress of the University

The regents of the University of Wisconsin at the quarterly meeting on April 17th, elected Professor H. L. Russell of the department of bacteriology to be dean of the college of agriculture in place of Professor W. A. Henry, resigned. Professor John W. Cunliffe, now of the University of Toronto, was chosen professor of English. Mr. C. H. Hawes of Cambridge University, England, was elected lecturer in anthropology.

A summer session was provided in the college of law, with the following faculty for the coming summer: Dean H. S. Richards and Professor H. L. Smith of the university law school, and Justice Emlyn McClain of the Supreme Court of Iowa.

The regents adopted resolutions urging the passage of the bill now before the legislature excluding saloons from the district within half a mile of the university buildings. They also passed resolutions disapproving of the advertisement of tobacco and intoxicating liquors in periodicals published by the students, and of the use of tobacco in and about university buildings.

The complete list of appointments and promotions is as follows:

Dean of College of Agriculture—
Professor H. L. Russell.

Professor of English—John W. Cunliffe, now lecturer in University of Toronto.

Assistant Professor of Mineralogy and Petrography—A. N. Winchell, now professor in the Montana School of Mines.

Assistant Professor of Physics—
Otis A. Gage, now of the faculty of Cornell University.

Promotions were as follows:

E. C. Ellioft, from associate professor to professor of education.

Victor Lenher, from associate professor to professor of chemistry.

D. H. Otis, from assistant professor to associate professor of animal nutrition.

H. C. Taylor, from assistant professor to associate professor of political economy.

C. R. Fish, from assistant professor to associate professor of American history.

G. C. Sellery, from assistant professor to associate professor of European history.

W. F. Dearborn from instructor to assistant professor of education.

R. B. Scott, from instructor to assistant professor of political science.

M. O. Lorenz, from instructor to assistant professor of political economy.

U. B. Phillips, from instructor to assistant professor of American history.

R. H. Denniston, from instructor to assistant professor of botany.

S. H. Goodnight, from instructor to assistant professor of German.

C. J. Davis, from instructor to assistant professor of hydraulic engineering.

J. H. Vosskuehler, from instructor to assistant professor of machine design.

J. G. Moore, from instructor to assistant professor of horticulture.

C. A. Ocock, from instructor to assistant professor of agricultural engineering.

The following new instructors were appointed:

Laurence M. Larson, Scandinavian languages and history; Richard Scholz, history; W. H. Price, political economy; Casimir Zdanowics,

romance languages; Albert H. Johnstone, public speaking; Frederick Bruns, German.

The following were promoted from assistants to instructors; Lawrence Martin, geology; G. M. Reed, botany; Margaret Schaffner, political science; James Milward, horticulture; Conrad Hoffman, agricultural bacteriology.

Assistants appointed were as follows:

Hally D. M. Jolivette, botany; H. B. Sanford, electrical engineering; K. A. Burrer, electrical engineering; G. B. Colburn, Latin; L. B. Aldrich, J. H. Baker, D. S. Dye, W. E. Forsythe, O. H. Gaarden, H. J. Plagge, W. F. Steve, physics; Matthew Michels, butter and cheese scoring; A. B. Sutherland, philosophy.

Law Library Made Larger.

The Library of the College of Law of the university has just received notable additions which make the total number of volumes 14,000. As a part of the general plan to build up and develop its law department, the university has expended \$15,000 for law books during the past two years, with the result that the law school library has been greatly extended and strengthened. The additions include important treatises devoted to the history of English and continental law the more important law periodicals, together with the collateral periodical reports; and volumes on the history and development of the law.

Dean Richards has planned to materially strengthen the course of instruction and the addition to the faculty of the college of law of Professor Walter W. Cook, formerly of the University of Missouri, gives the department five professors devoting their entire time to the teaching of law. With these professors the faculty of the college of law is on the

same footing as the faculties of the best law colleges of the country.

The course of instruction is being developed to include public law. As a step in this direction, Professor Cook is now offering courses in administrative law and comparative constitutional law.

The entering class this year numbers 85, an increase of 31 over the registration of those entering the department last year. This increase is considered particularly important because of the fact that these new students enter under the new terms of admission which require the equivalent of two years of college work before entrance. The fact that the number of students enrolled for the first time shows such a large increase indicates the success of the new standard.

An important addition to the library is in the form of 200 volumes of treatises devoted to the history of continental and English law. The collection contains a number of rare works very difficult to obtain. Beside this collection of historical and general works the library includes the reports, digests, and treatises on the law in the United States, Canada, England, Ireland, and, to a limited extent, of Scotland and the continental countries. There is a complete set of the reports of the highest courts in each of the United States, including the scarce reports from South Carolina, Louisiana and Alabama. There are two sets of the New York Court of Appeals Reports, and fourteen sets of Wisconsin Reports. Besides these official series, the school possesses the usual collateral reports. A complete set of the United States supreme court reports and two collateral series are also in the library.

The collection of English, Irish, and Canadian reports has been greatly improved. The library now

contains a practically complete set of the English reports, including the more important earlier collateral reports from 1066 down to current decisions. This includes Professor Bigelow's translation of the *Placita Anglo-Normannica*, covering the cases decided during the time of William I to Richard I, and also the rare *Rotuli Curie Regis*.

Summer Session for Law School.

The summer law session will commence June 24 and continue until August 30. The plan is to give 8 credits for each session so that a student may complete one year of the regular law school course in three summer sessions. This will enable the student to complete the law course in two and one-half years.

The courses to be given will be the regular first year work in contracts, torts or criminal law, equity and public-service companies. There will be twenty-four hours work. The school opens especially for men who are entering for the first time. The fees will probably be \$20 for the ten weeks. Dean Richards is having circulars printed which will be sent out at once and the school will be advertised as much as possible before the session begins.

Resolution Passed.

The resolution which prohibits the advertising of tobacco and intoxicating liquors and also prohibits the use of tobacco in the public rooms, corridors and entrances of university buildings, reads as follows:

"Whereas, in the interest of true scholarship and the development of the highest and best citizenship, the university ought to discourage among its students habits which do not tend to the elevation of character and which are apt to bring the university into disrepute with the citizens of the state, and

"Whereas, very few of the university buildings are fire proof and smoking in them is a constant danger,

"Therefore, be it resolved that the board of regents of the University of Wisconsin disapproves of the advertisements of tobacco and intoxicating liquors in periodicals published by the students of the university, and also disapproves the use of tobacco in the public rooms, corridors and entrances of the university buildings.

"Resolved, that the president and faculty of the university be and they hereby are requested to take suitable action with respect to said matters in accordance with the spirit of this resolution."



University News

On April 9, two Wisconsin debating teams, advocating opposite sides of the same question scored decisive victories over their opponents, the Universities of Iowa and Nebraska. The decision in both cases was unanimous in favor of the Wisconsin team. The Iowa-Wisconsin debate took place at Madison, Wis., the Nebraska-Wisconsin debate at Lincoln, Neb. The question was "Resolved that the cities of the United States should seek the solution of the street railway problem through private ownership." Wisconsin advocated the affirmative at Madison and the negative at Lincoln. Wm. Jennings Bryan presided at the Nebraska-Wisconsin debate, and made a brief address. The Wisconsin debaters were.

At Lincoln: Edgar E. Robinson, Eugene J. Marshall, R. B. Frost.

At Madison: Eli S. Jedney, Richard C. Schmidt, George C. Matthews.

The following students have been elected to Phi Beta Kappa:

Seniors:

L. B. Aldrich, Milwaukee.

Anna A. Corstvet, Deerfield.

May L. Crosby, Muscoda.

Bessie M. Fox, Madison.

F. T. H'Doubler, Madison.

Raymond R. Hitchcock, Lake Mills.

John Kostalek, Milwaukee.

T. J. McClernan, Madison.

Charles M. Purin, Madison.

F. L. Schneider, West Salem.

Horace Secrist, Madison.

Edna T. Seilstad, La Crosse.

Grace Thompson, Madison.

J. P. Vaughan, Eyota, Minn.

Juniors:

E. E. Brindley, Richland Center.

W. T. DeSautelle, La Crosse.

F. W. Dohmen, Milwaukee.

W. W. Kustermann, Madison.

Rosa M. Pope, Racine.

J. O. Roehl, Milwaukee.

Zettie E. Sieb, Racine.

Of the 21 students elected, 14 are men, the largest proportion of male members that have ever been elected at the university. Seven of the new members are residents of Madison.

On April 20, Northwestern defeated Wisconsin in the opening baseball game of the season by a score of 3 to 1.

Athletic schedules as completed are as follows:

Baseball.

April 20—Northwest'n in Madison.

April 26—Notre Dame in N. Dame.

April 27—Purdue in Lafayette.

May 3—Northwestern in Evanston.

May 4—Chicago in Chicago.

May 10—Purdue at Madison.

May 11—Nebraska in Madison.

May 18—**Minnesota in Minneapolis.**

May 22—Beloit in Madison.

June 1—Minnesota in Madison.

June 5—Chicago in Madison.

Track.

May 18—Minnesota in Madison.

May 25—Chicago in Chicago.

May 25—Interscholastic in Madison.

June 1—Conference in Chicago.

CREW.

May 30—Syracuse in Madison.

June 26—Poughkeepsie Regatta.

The campaign for crew subscriptions has been going on actively and it now seems certain the amount necessary to send the crew

East will be secured. Isaac Stephenson of Marinette, recently contributed \$100.00 to the crew fund.

The University Clubhouse association has bought the Parkinson property at State and Murray streets as the site for its proposed clubhouse.

Directors have been elected as follows:

Dean F. E. Turneure, Professors E. B. McGilvray, Charles S. Slichter, Charles E. Allen and E. P. Sandsten, Justice J. E. Dodge, Magnus Swenson, T. E. Brittingham and Carl A. Johnson. The officers are:

President—Dean Turneure.

Vice President—Justice Dodge.

Treasurer—Mr. Brittingham.

Secretary—Professor Allen.

Plans for the clubhouse have not yet been prepared, but they will be gotten out soon and the work on the building will be started as rapidly as possible.

The college of engineering of the University has received \$50 from Fred B. Wheeler, chemical engineer for the Semet-Solvay company of Syracuse, N. Y., to be awarded as prizes for the two best senior theses presented by the students of that college at the coming commencement. This renews the prizes offered for the first time by Mr. Wheeler last year. The purpose in making these awards is to encourage originality and thoroughness in investigations of various subjects in electrical, mechanical, chemical, and mining engineering. The theses entitled to receive

the prizes, the first of which will be \$30 and the second \$20, will be determined by a committee of the faculty of the college of engineering.

The 1908 Badger is announced to appear on May 25.

The fourth biennial circus of the university was given at the university gymnasium and was a great success. Both the afternoon and evening performances were crowded and the net proceeds were nearly \$900, which will be given to the crew and to the gymnastic team. The performance itself was all that the managers claimed for it and their claims were many.

The side show which was held on the third floor of the gymnasium was as interesting as any that ever accompanied a big tent show. They were managed by the various debating societies.

Wisconsin will enter a team in the Intercollegiate Golf Association event to be held at Chicago.

The University of Nebraska won the fifth annual championship meet of the Western Intercollegiate Gymnastic association April 12 from the University of Wisconsin, with the University of Minnesota third and the University of Chicago fourth. The work of Johnson and Kiesselbach gave Nebraska most of its points, while Zeidelback scored most for Wisconsin. Labitt and Hawley excelled on the long horse and flying rings, their efforts accounting for most of Minnesota's points. The meet was held in Chicago.

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