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The Alumni Association of University of Wisconsin

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The Wisconsin Alumni Magazine

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CONTENTS FOR DECEMBER, 1908

| | Page |
|--|------|
| Editorial | 91 |
| News of the Alumni | |
| Alumni Co-operation | 93 |
| Local Secretary's Letters | 100 |
| Births | 101 |
| Marriages | 101 |
| Deaths | 102 |
| Should Auld Acquaintance be Forgot | 102 |
| Progress of the University | |
| Student Activities | 109 |
| Special Articles | |
| Glimpses of an Ancient Seat of Learning.—The University of Lieden. | |
| —Warren D. Smith, '02 | 112 |
| Football on the Pacific Coast.—Pat O'Dea, '00 | 115 |
| Some Thoughts Botanical.—L. H. Pammel, '85 | 116 |
| Athletics.—William D. Richardson | 119 |
| Milton.—Dean Edward A. Birge | 121 |
| Review of President Van Hise's Annual Report | 123 |
| The Under-graduate Women of Wisconsin.—Helen R. Olin, '74 | 127 |
| The Graduate School.—George O. Comstock, '83 | 131 |

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Directory of Local Alumni Associations

(We have decided to run this directory of local Alumni Associations permanently. We realize that it is woefully incomplete. By the time the next issue is ready for the press, however, we expect to get information about the officers of the other associations. We are counting upon readers of the magazine to send such information. If you know of other local Wisconsin Alumni Associations, not on the list, please send the names of the officers to the magazine.—Ed.)

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Lynn S. Pease, '86, Wells building, president; W. A. Jackson, '91, vice-president; Ernst von Briesen, '00, 401 Germania building, secretary; Howard Greene, '86, treasurer.

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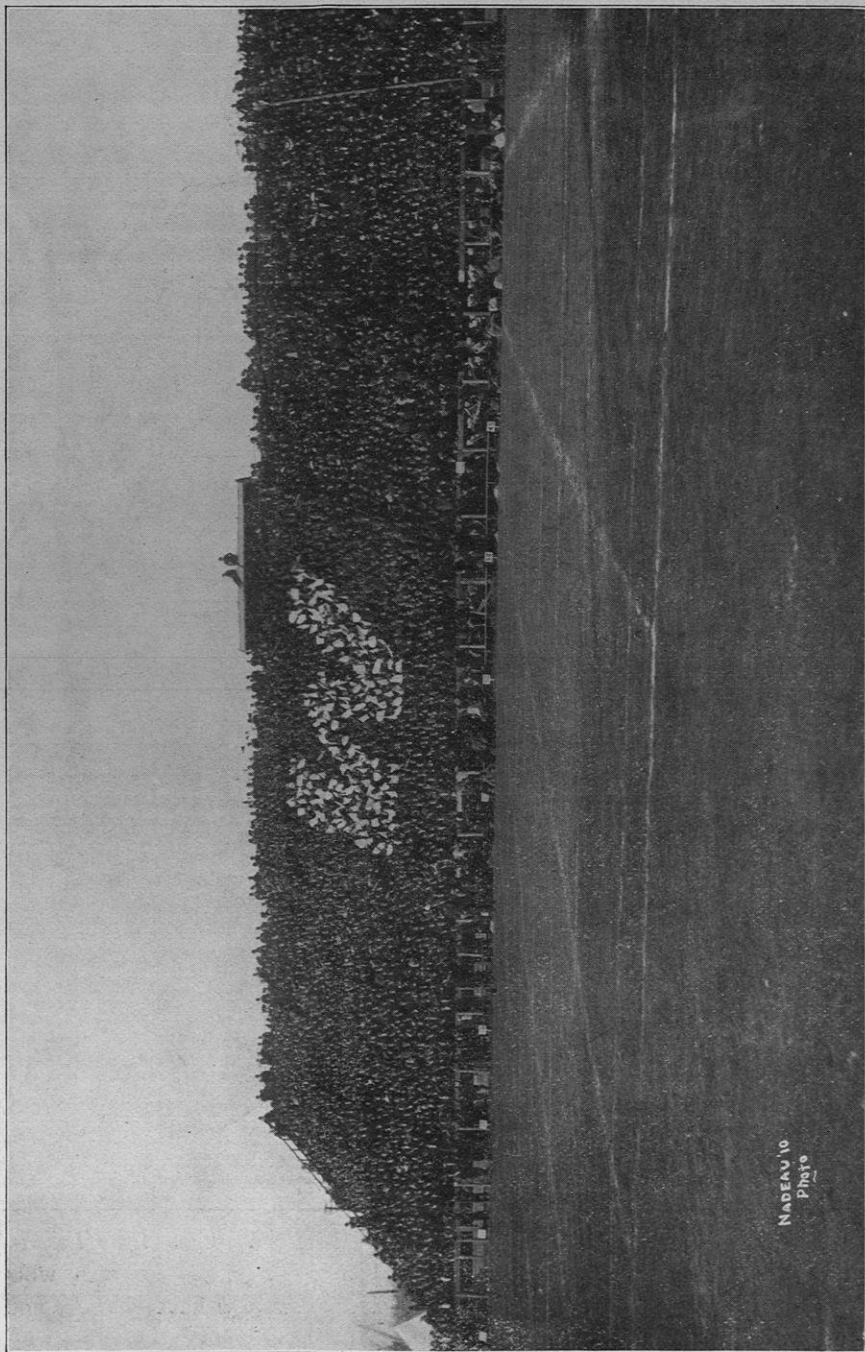
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THE **PROGRESSIVE**
SYSTEM

FRIEND & MARKS
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MILWAUKEE



Wisconsin Bleachers at Chicago-Wisconsin Football Game

The Wisconsin Alumni Magazine

VOL. X

DECEMBER, 1908

NO. 3

EDITORIAL

"The business of exposure of abuses, so-called 'muck raking,' should never cease in the American newspapers," said

Hapgood on Norman Hapgood, editor of **Muckraking** Collier's

Weekly, in a recent address to the classes preparatory to journalism on "Principles Affecting Journalism Today." "The name 'muck raking' has been thrown to the public by those interested in creating a feeling of ridicule for exposure of abuses." "With any movement to stop such exposure, however, you take away the greatest usefulness of journalism to the country. People can not go themselves to the sources for truth; they must depend upon newspaper writers to present the facts to them.

"President Roosevelt has just announced his intention to take steps toward the reorganization of the navy department. So strong is the alliance between the politicians at Washington and the people who make money out of building ships, that, without the services of the public press in exposing conditions and pointing out abuses, this reorganization of the president's would have been impossible.

"From this time forward I expect the evolution of newspapers will be

toward freedom. Current questions of morals and of general public welfare will continue to be discussed in newspapers; and the exposure of an evil is always a step toward a cure."

Mr. Hapgood pointed out the methods by which secret organizations are formed to promote through the press private or corporate gain, for financial considerations and utterly regardless of public welfare. He mentioned cities, too, where the press is largely or wholly dominated by corporate interest, and where a free expression of public opinion can not be secured through the press.

"Secret press bureaus for promoting private interests in the papers, in the guise of news and editorial opinion, have been organized throughout the country," said Mr. Hapgood. "These are purely financial ventures, used not to forward movements of social reform and advancement, for which secrecy is unnecessary, but to mould public opinion to the advantage of private and corporate ends. Many of these secret press bureaus have card indexes of the editors and owners of papers, noting their frailties: that this one has a large family, and therefore may be influenced by a money offer, or another is beyond the reach of bribe but is anxious for political preferment. All this knowl-

edge is made use of in gaining the ends of the men who employ the secret bureaus. There is an organization of the medicine manufacturers of the country who spend annually \$50,000,000, and if it should cut off its advertising, one-third of the papers of the country would go out of business. Being the life blood of so many newspapers, it will be the last of the industries of this kind to be put out of business. There is only one free paper in the city of San Francisco; the others are absolutely dictated to by the Southern Pacific Railway and the city's street railway. They would not dare print anything unsatisfactory to the Southern Pacific. Thus, also, the newspapers of the state of New Hampshire are bound, hand and foot, by the Boston and Maine railway. But I believe that the evolution of the newspapers in the future will be largely toward freedom.

"I can remember the time when a man spoke of himself as a news-

paper man in a tone somewhat apologetic. Now he says it with more pride. The relation of journalism to education and to educated man has changed notably in the last fifteen years. Formerly it was thought that 'the horny handed son of toil' should be the man on the newspaper; today it is very difficult to secure a position on a New York paper, and is becoming more and more so elsewhere also, unless one is from one of the universities. It is not easy unless one comes particularly well prepared in English composition, to succeed in journalism in New York. As the feeling of the new newspaper world toward college education has changed, so the feeling of educated people toward journalism has changed also. The newspapers are in many ways leading the country. They are a power for good; and power means responsibility. This responsibility opens a particular field to the college graduate of strong principles and thorough training."

NEWS OF THE ALUMNI

Alumni Co-operation.

The plan devised by a committee of the Wisconsin Alumni association to make that association a live and useful medium of contact between the university and the people of the state is praiseworthy, both as to its nature and purpose.

The need has long been felt for some independent, representative body which could act as the understanding interpreter of the university, its aims and requirements, to the citizens who support that institution, and at the same time convey from those citizens their desires and requests with regard to the university.

Logically, the universities graduates engaged in the active commercial, industrial and professional life of the of the state and nation are best fitted to serve as the mutual representatives of the commonwealth and its greatest intitution of learning. In many of the eastern schools not maintained through the bounty of the state, alumni associations play such a vital role in the life of their Alma Mater, but Wisconsin university, like many others of its kind, has suffered from the foolish attitude that the state's business is nobody's business and that the alumnus is consequently absolved of all responsibility for a state maintained institution.

How much the University of Wisconsin has lost from this negative attitude of its alumni can hardly be over-estimated. The very men and women who, because of their personal

intimate knowledge of certain phases of university activity were best fitted to give advice from the standpoint of hte student-citizen, have not volunteered their their knowledge, but permitted faculty and regents to gain information as best they could. Nor, on the other hand, have they seen fit to keep in such touch with the institution as to be able to appreciate its new ideals and purposes and to interpret them to the people.

Progressive members of the alumni association have for some time been alive to the folly and disloyalty of this course, and the plan now projected is the result of their agitation. To the credit of the alumni body be it said that they have received the proposition with enthusiasm and that there is not manifest the slightest desire to shirk the duties imposed by it.

By means of a system of committees which will cover every activity of the university and every relation existing between the university and every other interest of the state, the alumni will be brought into immediate contact with the faculty and regents and thus will supply the much needed link between the university and the people which can only redound to the betterment of both.

The plan is simple, comprehensive and practical and reflects the greatest credit on its framers. If the alumni carry it out in the spirit with which they have received it a new era has been ushered in for the University of Wisconsin.—Milwaukee Free Press.

COMMITTEE ON DEVELOPMENT

Measures for the betterment of conditions in the University of Wisconsin were discussed at a meeting by members of the alumni association in the Plankinton house today. The tentative committee appointed by a committee named at a meeting of the alumni association last June, reinforced by President Van Hise and members of the faculty of the university, took part in the proceedings. The committee was organized later in the day.

A large number of committees were suggested, consisting of graduates of the university, which it was contemplated should work with an advisory capacity with the university faculty. Each committee is named in connection with a separate department of the university.

The committee that met today is the out growth of action taken at the meeting of the last Alumni association in Madison last June, when on the suggestion of Lynn S. Pease of Milwaukee a committee of which he was made the chairman was appointed to take steps to make the Alumni association a more potent factor in advocating the interests of the university.

COMMITTEE AT WORK

The committee went to work immediately after its appointment. It opened up communication with the leading educational institutions of the country, which consumed the time until October, when the selection of committees to be assigned to the different departments of the university from among the 7,000 members of the Alumni association of the university.

The committee on revenue and legislation, which is provided with an

executive sub-committee, was named by the original committee today, and Mr. Pease outlined his plan for increasing not only the interests of the alumni association in its organization, but devising plans by which it is to aid the university itself.

G. D. Jones of Wausau, who is named as the tentative chairman of the committee on revenue and legislation presided at the meeting today. There were also present President Charles H. Van Hise of the state university, A. J. Lindeman of Milwaukee, Carl H. Tenney of Madison, John E. McConnell of La Crosse, A. E. Buchmaster of Kenosha, W. C. Brumder of Milwaukee, B. R. Goggins of Grand Rapids, W. A. Jackson of Madison, J. T. Hooper of Ashland, John H. Moss of Milwaukee, A. D. Tarnutzer of Sheboygan, Prof. Thomas R. Loyd Jones of Wauwatosa, and P. V. Lawrence of Menasha.

PASSES MILD CRITICISM

At the conclusion of the reading of the statement of the conclusion and plans advocated by Mr. Pease, Chairman Jones spoke of the lamentable lack of interest taken by the graduates of the university in the alumni association. There were upward of 7,000 graduates of the institution in the state and yet at a meeting which he recently attended there were only about 150 present. He attributed this lack of interest to several causes, one of which was the general impression that politics have been introduced into the university. Another cause was that the secondary schools were keeping a close pace in their development with the big school, if they were not exceeding it in growth. He said that taking his own city of Wausau as

well as the state at large as an example, and he was of the opinion that the university was lagging. He also spoke of the treatment of the secondary schools by the university, but on this point he declared that there had been a change for the better in late years.

At the conclusion of Chairman Jones' address President Van Hise suggested that as it was a little family gathering they had better go into executive session, and let the reports be given out to the press at its conclusion, which was adopted.

The plans outlined by Lynn S. Pease was as follows:

PLAN IN DETAIL.

At its annual meeting in June, 1908, the Alumni association of the University of Wisconsin instituted a movement to build up the association. A committee was appointed consisting of Lynn S. Pease, '86, Milwaukee, chairman; Mrs. George H. Noyes, '76, Milwaukee; Mrs. David F. Simpson, '83, Minneapolis; Prof. B. H. Meyer, '94, Madison; Supt. Thomas R. Lloyd Jones, '96, Wauwatosa, to study the situation, to take such action as they deemed necessary and to report at the annual meeting in June, 1909, the results of their work.

This committee immediately entered into correspondence with the alumni associations of the various universities and colleges of the United States to ascertain what results had been accomplished and what methods had been tested out in their institutions. The instructions to the committee were liberal: "Ascertain if possible what is the matter with the association and discover the remedy—if you can."

The members of the committee were unanimous from the beginning in the opinion that the only way to maintain an active association would be to give the members an opportunity to do some real, genuine work. After very careful consideration, it became apparent that the work of the committee required them to devise some machinery which would enable the alumni through organized effort of regents, president and faculty of the university in their combined effort to further the interests of the state by securing to the state and its citizens the largest possible benefits from the development and maintenance of the university at a point of greatest usefulness.

CLOSER RELATIONS URGED.

It is evident that the closer the relations maintained between the people and the university, the greater will be the usefulness of the university to the people whom it is serving. The more clearly the people understand the work of the university, the greater use they can and will make of its work. The more clearly the university knows and understands the people and the conditions existing in the state, the more intelligently can it adapt its work to meet their needs. Hence the important work for the alumni seems to be in establishing the closest possible relations between the university and the people of the state so that each can increase its service to the other for the betterment of all.

The first step therefrom is to establish close relations between the university and its alumni. We have several thousand alumni residing in Wisconsin who are in close, intimate

touch with the people in their communities. These alumni can become so many lines of communication between the people and the university.

The committee therefore has instituted a tentative system of sub-committees covering every activity of the university and every relation existing between the university and any other interest of the state. Each committee is requested to study the particular department or feature of the university work referred to it, to visit the university, carefully study the work of the particular department, confer with the professors, secure data from other universities, render any service to the university that they may be able by way of suggestion and on or before June 1, 1909, to report to the central committee the best means to be adopted by the association to render valuable service in that particular department and also to secure to the Alumni association and to the people of the state through individual acquaintances and through the press carefully and accurately prepared reports of the work done in the department, which will state the exact conditions existing in the department, the value of the work to the state and its citizens, what, if any, improvements are needed in order to increase the value of the department work and the best way for the alumni to assist in increasing if possible the usefulness of the department so that the people of the state will secure the largest possible benefits from their investment in the university.

SIXTY SUB-COMMITTEES.

The instructional work of the university will be covered by a system of

sixty sub-committees, each committee consisting of five alumni. In the selection of these committees the alumni are chosen who have had special training and education in the department which they are to visit, so that they will be well qualified to comprehend the work of the department and understand its value. As we have a large number of alumni who would be gladly accepted by most any university as members of its faculty, if the alumni would accept the positions, the Alumni association can rely with confidence upon receiving accurate and intelligent, independent reports of the conditions existing in every phase of university life. And as it will be the purpose of the association to bring the university work to the people of the state, these reports will be available to the press of the state, we hope to receive its hearty co-operation.

On the other hand, these visiting committees by reason of their expert practical knowledge of the work taught in any department and the accurate knowledge of conditions existing throughout the state ought to be a source of usefulness to the faculty and to enable the faculty to more accurately secure the necessary information regarding the needs of the state and to more closely adapt their work to meeting those needs.

The chairmen of the visiting committees in any one of the colleges of the university will constitute a separate committee to consider questions which may arise in more than one of the departments in that college. At the same time the dean of the college can utilize these chairmen as a consulting committee, if he wishes. It is possible that the dean of the college

may find in outlining the work to be accomplished by his department, these chairmen will be able to give him valuable information. For illustration, the dean of the engineering college would find at his command the following alumni who will be engaged in carefully studying the several departments in his college:

SOME SUGGESTIONS.

A. D. Conover, '74, formerly professor of civil engineering, University of Wisconsin and consulting engineer of the Wisconsin railroad commission. Madison, chairman of the committee on the department of mechanics.

Walter Alexander, '97, assistant superintendent motive power. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway company, chairman of committee in department of machine design.

B. L. Worden, '93, president of the Worden-Allen Structural iron works, chairman of committee in department of structural engineering.

J. G. Wray, '93, chief engineer, Chicago Telephone company, chairman of committee on department of electrical engineering.

Ross C. Cornish, '97, assistant engineer, Milwaukee Gas Light company, chairman of committee on applied electrochemistry.

Charles Lapham, '81, division engineer, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway company, chairman of committee in department of railway engineering.

F. G. Hobart, '86, chief engineer, Fairbanks-Morse Engineering company, chairman of committee on steam engineering.

Andrews Allen, '91, contracting engineer, Wisconsin Bridge & Iron com-

pany, Chicago, chairman of committee on topographical engineering.

And if the dean should so desire he can call into conference with himself and the faculty of his college all of these committees consisting of forty alumni, all of whom are engaged in making a practical success of the work taught in that college.

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL BOARD.

The chairmen of the sixty department committees will constitute a committee on the general educational work of the university and any part of them or all of them or all their committees consisting of 300 alumni will be available at all times for a conference with the president, or the faculty, or the board of regents, or a committee from the legislature, or any other department of the state directly interested in the welfare of the university.

One important feature of the university work is the matter of its revenue. This was of such importance that the committee appointed a subcommittee of twenty-five alumni on revenues and legislation. All portions of the state are represented on this committee and an inspection of the list will show that they are all prominent in the life of the state.

This committee, like all of the others, is not hampered by any instructions. Its fundamental purpose is the same as that of all the other committees. The primary question is, "How can the alumni assist in securing to the state and its citizens the greatest usefulness?" Each committee will have to work out its own salvation, and the character, ability and reputation of the membership of the several committees will certainly in-

spire confidence in everybody in the work which they undertake in this regard. We believe that as the result of the experience of these committees this year the alumni association will secure a plan of work which will be of exceedingly great value to the state.

If the final plan of organization follows this tentative plan which is being tested out this year, we expect that the members of the various committees will be appointed for a term of three or five years, one or two new members being appointed on each committee each year so that each committee will be continuous and will always have members of two years' standing. The members whose terms expire as active members of the committee will be constituted advisory members of the committee and will continue to visit the university and will hold themselves available for advice and counsel with the active members of the committee.

Among the other committees under consideration are: Committee on salaries, social life of students, relations between the university and high schools, relations between university and normal school, athletics, buildings, finances, etc. The appointments so far are as follows:

NAMES OF COMMITTEES.

Committee on Revenue and Legislation—Executive members: G. D. Jones, chairman, '82, Wausau; A. J. Lindemann, '85, Milwaukee; E. Ray Stevens, '93, Madison; Carl H. Tenney, '96, Madison; James T. Drought, '96, Milwaukee. Advisory members: Emmet R. Hicks, '76, Oshkosh; P. V. Lawson, '78, Menasha; Alvin E. Rote, '81, Monroe; Thomas E. Lyons, '85,

Superior; Ellsworth B. Belden, '86, Racine; John E. McConnell, '87, La Crosse; Alex. H. Reid, '88, Merrill; Emil Baensch, Manitowoc; Albert E. Buckmaster, '89, Kenosha; William C. Brumder, '90, Milwaukee; Bernard R. Goggins, '90, Grand Rapids; William A. Jackson, '91, Milwaukee; unius E. Hooper, '92, Ashland; Geirge H. Landgraf, '92, Marinette; John H. Moss, '93, Milwaukee; Alexander E. Matheson, '94, Janesville; Samuel H. Cady, '95, Green Bay; Julius C. Gilbertson, '97, Eau Claire; William C. Leitsch, '96, Columbus; Andrew D. Tarnutzer, '97, Sheboygan; Joseph Koffend, Jr., '00, Appleton.

Committee on College of Law—Chester A. Fowler, '89, circuit judge, Portage, chairman; N. S. Robinson, '88, lawyer, Milwaukee; Clare B. Bird, '89, lawyer, Wausau; Elden J. Cassoday, '90, lawyer, Chicago; Vroman Mason, '95, lawyer, Madison.

College of Engineering—Chairman of committee for department of mechanics, A. D. Conover, '74, formerly professor of civil engineering, University of Wisconsin, and consulting engineer, Wisconsin railroad commission, Madison; chairman of committee for machine design, Walter Alexander, '97, assistant superintendent of motive power, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway company, Milwaukee; William H. Kratsch, '97, Oshkosh; William J. Bohan, '95, St. Paul; W. L. Thorkelson, '02, Racine; E. P. Worden, '92, Milwaukee; chairman of committee for department of structural engineering, B. L. Worden, '93, president Worden-Allen Structural Iron Works, Milwaukee. Chairman of committee for electrical engineering, . G. Wray, '93, chief engi-

neer Chicago Telephone company, Chicago. Chairman of committee for applied electro-chemistry, Ross C. Cornish, '97, assistant engineer, Milwaukee Gas Light company, Milwaukee. Chairman of committee for department of railway engineering, Charles Lapham, '81, division engineer, Chicago, Milwaukee & St Paul Railway company, Milwaukee. Chairman of committee for department of steam engineering, F. G. Hobart, '86, chief engineer Fairbanks-Morse Manufacturing company, Beloit. Chairman of committee for department of topographical engineering, Andrews Allen, '91, contracting engineer Wisconsin Bridge & Iron company, Chicago.

The remaining members for these various committees have not yet been appointed.

Committee on Course of Commerce—Morris Fox, '04, Madison, chairman; C. O. Skinrood, '06, Milwaukee; George B. Averill, Madison; George E. Taylor, '64, La Crosse; Percy H. Meyers, Milwaukee.

Committee on Department of Political Economy—Robert G. Siebecker, '78, Madison; John Barnes, '83, Madison; Evan A. Evans, '97, Baraboo; Herman Ekern, '94, Trempealeau; A. D. S. Gillett, '02, Superior.

Committee on Department of High School Inspection—Supt. R. B. Dudgeon, '76, Madison, chairman; Principal Edward Rissman, '02, Milwaukee; Supt. H. S. Yonkers, '94, Grand Rapids, Wis.; Principal C. C. Parlin, '93, Wausau.

Committee on Department of University Extension—John H. Moss, '93, Milwaukee, chairman; F. W. MacKenzie, '06, Madison; the Rev. H. H. Jacobs, '93, Milwaukee; Wil-

liam Kittle, '99, Madison; Supt. W. P. Roseman, Watertown.

Committee on Department of Education—Supt. J. T. Hooper, '92, Ashland; Principal W. L. Smithyman, '96, Milwaukee; Supt. George L. Swartz, '00, Chippewa Falls; D. O. Kinsman, '96, Whitewater; Miss Carrie Morgan, '86, Appleton.

OTHERS SUGGESTED.

Committee on Department of Latin—Charles M. Morris, '87, Milwaukee, chairman; Mrs. Florence Cornelius Flotill, '84, Minneapolis; Mrs. Anna Burr Moseley, '85, Madison; Miss Mary Bunn, '79, Madison; Joseph E. Davis, Madison.

Committee on Department of Greek—Charles O. Marsh, '83, Antigo, Wis., chairman; E. R. Hicks, '76, Oshkosh; Miss Ida B. Fales, '83, Madison; Miss Marie McClernan, '00, Madison.

Committee on Romance Languages—Frank G. Brown, '72, Madison, chairman; Miss Therese S. Favill, '83, Madison; Mrs. Fred K. Covover, '85, Madison; Mrs. Thomas Lloyd Jones, '96, Wauwatosa; Neeley E. Pardee, '01, Wausau.

Committee on Scandinavian Languages—E. B. Steensland, '81, Madison, chairman; John M. Nelson, '92, Madison; Sam T. Swansen, '90, Madison; E. K. Holden, '83, Kilbourn, Wis.; A. Peterson, '84, Minneapolis.

Committee on Department of Zoology—Dr. Paul Dernehl, '63, Milwaukee, chairman; Miss H. B. Merrill, '90, Milwaukee; Dr. George P. Barth, '95, Milwaukee; Miss Ruth Marshall, '92, Appleton.

Department of English—Mrs. Belle C. La Follette, '85, Madison, chairman.

Department of Rhetoric and Oratory—E. J. B. Schubring, '01, Madison, chairman.

Department of German—John S. Roessler, '88, Waukesha, chairman.

Department of Press Bureau—W. W. Young, '92, chairman, Journal, Chicago; Ernst H. Kronshage, '98, Free Press, Milwaukee.

Department of Physical Department for Women—Dr. Alma J. Frisby, '78, Milwaukee, chairman.

Department of History—Albert C. Shong, '98, Superior, chairman.

Observatory—Miss Emma Gattiker, '81, Baraboo, chairman. s

Department of Physical Training—J. I. Bush, '06, Milwaukee, chairman.

Department of Mathematics—W. H. Luehr, '89, Manitowoc, chairman; W. G. Kirchoffer, '97, Madison; Guido C. Vogel, '98, Milwaukee; Fred W. Ruka, '96, Boscobel; A. C. Riethbrock, '89, Milwaukee.

Department of Agricultural Chemistry—R. B. Johns, '03, chairman, Antigo.

Department of Philosophy—Charles A. Vilas, '99, Milwaukee, chairman.

Committee on Salaries—Frank E. Doty, '88, Madison, chairman.

Local Secretary's Letters

SUPERIOR, WIS.

A meeting of the Wisconsin Alumni Association of Superior was held November 30th, at which plans for the annual dinner were made. The officers of the association for the year were also elected. They are, President A. C. Shong, '98; Vice-president Abbie Terry, '03; Treasurer Mrs. W. Loundsbury, '05; and Secretary Lucia C. Spooner.

LUCIA SPOONER,
Secretary.

PORTAGE, WIS.

A University of Wisconsin Alumni Association was recently organized at Portage by the graduates and under graduates of the university who are now residing in the city.

The purpose of the organization, according to those who have been pushing the work of organization, is to bring the alumni residing in Portage into close touch with the university and its activities, so that when necessary the alumni residing here may voice their sentiments, along with those of hundreds of other Wisconsin alumni associations all over the country, in regard to educational and athletic policies assumed by the university. It is planned also to have an occasional meeting, at which papers on different phases of university life and activities, prepared by the different members will be read and discussed. Once a year it is hoped to have an alumni dinner, and numerous other activities will likely be undertaken by the association which may fall within its province to perform.

There are now residing in Portage over thirty former Badgers, and with such a number to start with there is no doubt as to the success of the new organization.

The names of those who are eligible to membership in the association, which the organization committee has compiled is as follows:

W. G. Clough, Mrs. W. G. Clough, F. A. Rhyme, Mrs. H. G. Hyland, C. A. Fowler, H. E. Andrews, Isabel Loomis, Eleanore Breese, R. E. Mitchell, Zona Gale, E. P. Schumann, A. F. Kellogg, Wm. Netzo, Jay Cook, Grace Andrews, O. A. Klenert, Chas. Metzler, H. A. Gunderson, S. W.

Rogers, R. Stotzer, Chas. Kutzke, Phil Epstein, Frank Hyland, Mrs. Frank Hyland, Charlotte Epstein, Max Dering, David Bogue, W. O. Kelm, C. H. Hall, Mary O'Keefe, Merna McNutt, Pearl Clough, Perry Stroud, O. F. Stotzer, E. C. Jones, Ray Sanborn, R. M. Stroud, Laura Pugh, and John O'Keefe.

Following is the text of an interesting letter from H. B. Gates, C. E. '05, of Elmhurst, L. I.:

"I was one of the favored few Wisconsin men that witnessed our defeat at Poughkeepsie last year. I have seen these races for the last few years, and never have I heard our crews spoken more highly of generally, than last year. Up to the time of the disablement of Iakisch, there was little choice between the crews but that little favored Wisconsin. Near the Poughkeepsie bridge the view of the race is cut off for a short distance by some buildings, and one can hardly appreciate the sensation that came over our little crowd as we came into the open and saw only six of our crew, pluckily rowing a lost race. It was one of the exhibitions of pure Wisconsin pluck; of the "no quitters at Wisconsin" sort of spirit that makes for clean athletics and demands the respect of other college men.

"As has been said, 'We have a work to do in the East,' and that work is to come out next year with a good crew; and pull away from the bunch and with good luck we can do it.

"Our Alumni Association had a setback last year in the death of Phil Allen, our president, but I believe plans are under way for a revival of

spirit and I am sure it will be a mutual advantage to the extension of Wisconsin spirit and the good fellowship of our alumni."

A number of Milwaukee alumni are actively interested in the organization and work of the West Side Civic League, an association of professional and business men living on the west side of the city which meets once a month for the open discussion of civic questions. Herbert N. Laflin, '93, is president; Dr. John M. Beffel, '95, vice president; Frank H. Kurtz, '99, secretary; James A. Sheridan, '82, chairman program committee. Dr. T. L. Harrington, '90, Ernest von Briesen, '00, Leo F. Nohl, law, '01. George E. Morton, '91, are prominent members.

BIRTHS.

Professor C. M. Smith, '96, and Mrs. Smith (Harriet L. Goetsch, '90), announce the birth of a son, June 12, '08, at Lafayette, Ind.

A son has been born to Prof. and Mrs. Rudolph A. Karges, '06, of River Falls, Wis. Professor Karges is an instructor at the River Falls Normal School.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Gates, C. E., '05, on June 17. Their home is now at Elmhurst, L. I.

MARRIAGES.

ELLIOTT, '05—LARKIN.

Isaac Elliott, '05, and Mary Colletta Larkin were married at Hazel Green, Wis., on January 15, 1908. Mr. Elliott is assayer for the Kennedy Mining Co., with headquarters at Hazel Green.

STEINMETZ, '05—ENGEL.

The wedding of Miss Bessie Engel, daughter of Mrs. Marie Engel, Milwaukee, to Christian Steinmetz, Jr., occurred on November 12, 1908, at 8 o'clock at the home of the bride's mother. Mr. Steinmetz graduated from the law school in 1905 and while an undergraduate was captain of the basketball team, winning with the team the western intercollegiate championship in 1905. Mr. and Mrs. Steinmetz will be at home at 353 Third Ave., Milwaukee.

GAPEN, '03—CULBERTSON, ex-'05.

J. Clark Gapen and Bernice Culbertson were married on June 24, 1908, at Augusta, Wis.

DEATHS.

Calvert Frederic Spensley, of the '96 law class, died in St. Luke's hospital at Denver, Col., on Dec. 7, while on his return to Madison from Nome, Alaska. He was taken suddenly ill in Denver, and the efforts of the best doctors in the city failed to save his life. Mr. Spensley had been manager of the Hercules Mining Company at Nome, where he had been since last fall. Since his graduation from the university and until his departure for Alaska he had been a member of the law firm of Bashford, Spensley & Aylward, now dissolved, in Madison. Prof. R. M. Bashford, long on the law school faculty, was his father-in-law. Mr. Spensley was a son of former Senator Calvert F. Spensley of Mineral Point, in which city burial was made.

Should Auld Acquaintance be Forgot?

'84.

J. A. Peterson, at the recent election in Minneapolis, made a campaign

against members of the "City Hall Gang" in the city council who were up for reelection, with such success that five of these were defeated.

Milton O. Nelson, who in the fall of 1906 was elected to the board of park commissioners of Minneapolis for a term of six years, was recently elected to the presidency of the Minnesota forestry association.

John A. Aylward, '84, Joseph E. Davies, '98, and Michael B. Olbrich, '02, on November 9, formed a co-partnership for the general practice of law under the firm name of Aylward, Davies, and Olbrich, with offices at Madison, Wis.

E. L. Farnsworth was elected to the state legislature of Washington at the last election. His address is Wilbur, Wash.

'88.

T. A. Polleys, Law, '88, is now secretary of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Ry. Co.

'90.

Rodney H. True, physiologist in charge of the drug and medicine plant work of the bureau of plant industry at Washington, formerly Assistant Professor of Pharmacognosy at the University, spent several days in Madison early in October in connection with official business.

'93.

Louis W. Myers, law '95, now a lawyer at Los Angeles, Cal., visited Madison early in December after an absence of eleven years. M. Myers removed to California from Chicago in 1897. His present address is 513 O. T. Johnson Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

'94.

William L. Woodward, e. '94, law '96, is assistant purchasing agent for the university.

Willard B. Overson, '94, law '96 of Williston, North Dakota, was elected state senator of the 41st district, to represent Williams and McKenzie counties, for the next four years.

Edward M. Kurtz is treasurer of The Light & Development Company of St. Louis, Mo., a company of consulting, contracting and illuminating engineers.

'96.

Geo. P. Hambrecht, ex-'96, was elected to the Wisconsin state legislature on the republican ticket at the last election.

'97.

Ross C. Cornish has been promoted from the position of assistant engineer of the Milwaukee Gas Light company to that of assistant general manager of the St. Joseph Gas Light company at St. Joseph, Mo. Mr. Cornish has held the responsible post of assistant engineer with the Milwaukee company since 1904, and that he was picked as the man best fitted for the assistant general managership of the big St. Joseph plant is no mean tribute to his worth. It is understood that the St. Joseph manager is in such poor health that Mr. Cornish will virtually take over the trying duties of the manager's office. Upon leaving the Milwaukee company, his association tendered him a banquet and presented him with a gold badge of the American Gas Institute. He is an Oshkosh man.

'99.

John B. Emerson is a chemist in the employ of Robert W. Hunt & Co., with headquarters in St. Louis, Mo.

Frank H. Kurtz has accepted a position in the law department of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., Milwaukee.

Guy A. Meeker, '99, who was obliged to give up the practice of law in Chicago on account of ill health, is now connected with Dickinson Land Co., at Verona, British Columbia.

'00.

Arba Marion is a patent lawyer for the General Electric Co. at Schenectady, N. Y.

'01.

F. C. McGowan was defeated for the legislature of Idaho on the republican ticket, going to defeat with the entire republican legislative ticket of Latah county at the last election.

Zach. A. Chandler is principal of the middle department of Howe School, Lima, Ind. This school is noted for being the leading western preparatory school for Harvard University.

'02.

Mrs. B. L. Jones (Laura Sage) is principal of the Oregon, Wis., high school.

Oliver B. Kohl is manager of the Marinette street railway system.

'03.

Frank Rabak stopped at Madison on his way to Washington, D. C., from the state of Washington where he has been engaged in hop work for the bureau of plant industry. Dur-

ing the winter he will be in the Washington laboratories working up the materials collected in the field.

'04.

C. L. Peters is located with the Mechanical Appliance Co. at Milwaukee.

'05.

Elmer J. Hoefer is head of the mechanical engineering department of the University of Wyoming.

Arthur Sievers spent a part of his vacation in Madison visiting University friends. He is on his way to California where he expects to spend several months in the study of the citrus fruit, continuing the work begun there a year ago with Dr. True.

'06.

Rudolph Soukup, famed for prowess on the 'Varsity football team, coached the Oshkosh high school team which won the Wisconsin championship by defeating Fort Atkinson. Mr. Soukup is at the head of the com-

mercial department of the Oshkosh high school.

Clarence S. Hean, for many years an assistant in the State Historical Library, became librarian of the University College of Agriculture with the opening of the present school year.

Alfred J. Sorem is on the engineering staff of the Northern Electrical company, Madison.

Frank E. Fisher, a designer in the engineering offices of the Northern Electrical company, has resigned.

'08.

Reynale Parmelee is studying French in Paris. Her present address is 3 Rue du Sommerard.

D. S. Burch has a position in the bureau of animal husbandry at Washington, D. C.

'09.

Stanley C. Coward, ex-'09, is commanding officer in the Lower School of Howe, Lima, Ind.

PROGRESS OF THE UNIVERSITY

In order to insure prompt medical attendance and prevent as far as possible the development of serious illness among the

To Guard Health of Students

students of the university the faculty committee on hygiene, of which Professor M. P. Ravenel, head of the State Hygienic Laboratory and professor of bacteriology, is chairman, has arranged with all those in charge of houses where students live to have every case of sickness reported promptly to this committee. Each case of student illness will be investigated by the committee at once. By this method it is expected that the amount of sickness among students, which on the average in the past has been very small, will be reduced to a minimum.

To maintain as hygienic conditions as possible in all university classrooms, laboratories, and in the buildings generally, monthly reports from those in charge of those rooms are to be made to the committee on hygiene. Careful inspection of ventilation, heating, lighting, and general sanitary conditions in all of the buildings is to form a part of the faculty committee's work in this direction.

"I believe there is no danger of further further development of typhoid fever among the students of

'Varsity Typhoid Scare Over

the state university, as the source of the infection has been eliminated," says Dr. M. P. Ravenel, head

of the State Hygienic Laboratory and professor of bacteriology at the University of Wisconsin, who has been investigating the recent appearance of a number of mild cases of the disease which centered in one of the boarding houses, "Both the milk and water supplies were found to be pure, and the house has been completely disinfected. We believe that we have determined the cause of the outbreak of the disease, which was brought to the city from elsewhere.

"The investigation shows that there is absolutely no cause for alarm now, and no danger for the future of infection. Under the new system of reporting all cases of student illness promptly to the faculty committee on hygiene, the possibility of a similar difficulty will be minimized."

The university has just received a valuable addition to its large library for the study of the labor movement

by the gift of the **Valuable Library for University.** extensive literary collection made during his life-

time of Henry Demarest Lloyd, noted writer and reformer. The collection is given to the university by Mr. Lloyd's heirs, who are interested in the work of the American Bureau of Industrial Research which has its headquarters in Madison. The Lloyd collection is particularly rich in material on trades unions, cooperation, socialism, municipal ownership, and monopolies. It also includes thousands of books, pamphlets, papers, manuscript letters, and boxes of clip-

pings dealing with allied topics, and will strengthen materially the university and historical libraries in economics, political science, and history, which are already recognized as the best in the country for the study of public utilities and the labor movement.

During the last twenty years of his life, Mr. Lloyd traveled all over the world in search of solutions for economic problems, and gathered material for a number of his books, among which were "A Strike of Millionaires Against Miners," published in 1890; "A Country Without Strikes," and "Newest England," descriptive of New Zealand conditions; "Labor Co-partnership" and "A Sovereign People," resulting from study of Switzerland, Ireland and England.

The band has been reorganized on a military basis with a new leader and 42 pieces. Carl A. Mann, '09, Madison, has been chosen **Military Band.** Besides appearing with the university regiment and at athletic contests, the band is planning a series of free public concerts to be given at intervals of six weeks throughout the year.

The basket ball team schedule, which has just been arranged, provides for twelve inter-collegiate contests, eight to be **Basket Ball Schedule.** played in Madison and four elsewhere. The complete schedule is as follows: Dec. 19, Lawrence, at Madison; Jan. 8, Ripon at Madison; Jan. 15, Purdue, at Lafayette; Jan. 16, Illinois, at Champaign; Jan. 23, Illinois, at Madison; Jan. 30, Minnesota,

at Minneapolis; Feb. 6, Chicago, at Madison; Feb. 27, Purdue, at Madison; March 1, Iowa, at Madison; March 6, Chicago, at Chicago; March 9, Minnesota, at Madison. One more home game is still to be arranged.

Kuo Fengning of Shanghai, China, a delegate of the Chinese Fisheries Company to the recent International Fisheries Congress at Washington and Kiang Yih, who is investigating tobacco growing in this country, inspected the college of agriculture and experiment station work at the state university. Dr. Herbert Watner of Berkshire, England, an eminent British dairyman, also visited the college recently, inspecting the dairy school.

The regents, in accordance with the recommendation of the State Timber Land Owners' Association and the Wisconsin Conservation Commission, proposed to the U. S. government to provide a suitable building on the university campus for the use of the U. S. Forestry Service as a laboratory for the investigation of problems connected with the utilization of forest products. The proposed building will cost \$30,000, and will be furnished with heat, light and power by the university.

The U. S. Forest Service desires to concentrate at some strong engineering college in the west all of its present laboratories. The purpose is to carry on an elaborate series of investigations upon all kinds of timber, with reference to adapting each to its

best use, and to utilizing timber, stumps, and refuse now wasted. The utilization of the by-products of the logging operations, the making of wood pulp from various kinds of timber, the distillation of turpentine and other products of wood waste, and similar problems are to be included in the forestry work.

The United States government will equip the proposed building at a cost of \$14,000, and will provide the entire staff of investigators, whose salaries will aggregate \$28,000 a year. The laboratory is to be available for advanced university students and instructors in forestry and chemical engineering. The scientists provided by the forestry service for the laboratory are to give lectures in the university.

The net proceeds of the foot ball season for the University of Wisconsin this year will be over \$11,000.

Foot Ball Nets Wisconsin \$11,000 Wisconsin's share of the receipts for the Wisconsin - Minnesota game, was \$6,817.83, and in the Chicago-Wisconsin game \$5,928.85. This surplus in the athletic treasury will be used to maintain other forms of college athletics which with the exception of basket ball, are not self-supporting.

Twenty-five students in the college of agriculture at the University of Wisconsin who are interested in agricultural journalism, have just completed the organization of a press club. The following officers have been chosen: President, Louis Nelson, '09, Eau Claire; Vice presi-

dent, A. H. Kuhlman, '10, Lowell; Secretary-Treasurer, Arthur C. Baer, '09, West Bend; Librarian, William C. Lassetter, '09, Villa Rica, Ga. The club will hold weekly meetings, to be addressed by editors of agricultural papers.

The Wisconsin hearing of the Country Life Commission held at the University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture was pro-

Farm Commission nounced by **at Wisconsin.** Chairman L. H.

Bailey as one of the most enthusiastic and helpful that the Commission has yet held. During the two sessions pointed talks were given by those most familiar with rural life in the state, showing the needs of the farming communities. Supt. George McKerrow of the farmers' institutes told of the interest in better roads, parcels post, postal savings banks, and improved trade relations with foreign countries using American meats, especially Germany. He emphasized the fact that farm homes of the state have improved rapidly during recent years.

Ex-Gov. W. D. Hoard summed up the need of better education in rural schools, stating that the entire problem in rural improvement, both economic and social, hinged upon this question. President Van Hise of the university emphasized the need of organized social improvement in the country, and State Superintendent C. P. Cary reviewed progress in Wisconsin in teaching agriculture in the rural schools, and urged the need of teachers better trained in the elements of agriculture. Miss L. E. Stearns of the Free Library Commission gave interesting testimony on the

helpful influence of women's clubs throughout the state, and urged the commission to ask for better roads and unlimited parcels post. A number of farmers and representatives of state granges also spoke.

In summing up the evidence, Mr. Bailey said he gathered that Wisconsin favored improvement of roads with federal aid, parcels posts, postal savings banks, and improved rural delivery service

The announcement from Washington, that, acting under instructions from President Roosevelt, the secretary of the in-

Roosevelt Adopts terior has just
Van Hise Plan. withdrawn from

entry, selection, or location, all public lands in Wyoming, Idaho, and Utah, believed to contain phosphate rock, pending appropriate action by congress, has been received with interest, as this was the step urged by President Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin at the recent meeting of the national conservation commission at Washington.

"The withdrawal of these valuable phosphate lands as the first step toward the conservation of the mineral phosphates and the retention of them for use in our own country is more than sufficient to justify full the whole conservation movement," said President Van Hise in speaking of President Roosevelt's action. "The general and alarming decrease in crop yield per acre in various states, recently so well described by Mr. James J. Hill, is due largely to the depletion of soil in phosphorus. Even the soils of the rich central states, the garden of the United States, are deficient in this important element. In Wisconsin

the experiment station investigations showed that, during the past half century, one-third of the original phosphorus of the soil has been lost in the cropped fields. What has been proved in Wisconsin, Ohio, Iowa, and other states in where tests have been made, is unquestionably true of other states in the country which have been settled for some time. In what condition will the soil of the United States be as to phosphorus content fifty years hence, if this process of depletion be allowed to continue unchecked?

GREAT LOSS IN SOIL.

"If we suppose the accumulated loss of the soils of the United States from natural conditions due to cropping, is half that found by Prof. A. R. Whitson of the college of agriculture in the fields tested in Wisconsin, the amount would be 100,000,000 tons of phosphoric oxide, which is the equivalent of 300,000,000 tons of phosphorus rock. Thus, to make good the phosphorus already lost to the soil in the United States by reckless disregard of the future, would require the present output of our mines for more than a century, even if at once it were possible to prevent further depletion of the soil, and no more of our phosphate rock were required to neutralize the current waste.

PROHIBIT EXPORT OF PHOSPHATES.

"If these conclusions are correct, there should be a law which prohibits exportation of a single pound of phosphorus rock. With the teaming millions which are to occupy this country, estimated by Mr. J. J. Hill to be more than 200,000,000 within half a century, we shall sorely need all of

our mineral phosphates. In this matter, however, we should not think of the next fifty years merely, but of the future centuries.

"That nation only can reach the highest intellectual and spiritual level which is well nourished. Nourishment requires food. Food depends upon the necessary elements to feed the plants in the soil. Of these we can see no future danger so far as nitrogen, sodium, and potassium are concerned; but because phosphorus is relatively so rare an element, because it has been segregated by the processes of nature in so limited an amount, because it is so essential to the growth of both plants and animals, it is clear that we should exercise the utmost foresight in conserving the natural concentrations of phosphorus and retaining that still in the soil."

Student preference for religious denominations is indicated by the following tabulation: Baptist, 100; Congregational,

Religious Census, 312; Methodist, **1908 Registrations.** 236; Presbyterian, 191; Lutheran, 182; Catholic, 198; Unitarian, 53; Episcopalian, 112; Evangelical, 12; Christian Science, 19; Christian, 5; Mormon, 1; Moravian, 1; Jewish, 4; Adventist, 1; Independent, 1; Reform, 1; Miscellaneous, 9; no preference, 270; total, 1,708.

These figures do not include the short course students. The church affiliation of all the students was not secured, as it was optional as to whether they should sign the cards provided by the Y. M. C. A. for the purpose.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

The football team which did such credit to the University this fall met in Thomas' studio and elected Jack

Wilce captain for next season to succeed **Wilce Made** "Biddy Rogers." **Captain** Biddy Rogers, Carl Dreutzer, John Messmer, and Ewald Stiehm and Carl Cunningham Muckleston and Culver played their last game against Chicago this fall.

The basketball team started its season auspiciously by defeating Lawrence in a one-sided **Basketball** game December 19th by **Victory** the score of 53 to 13. The team gives great promise of even outdoing last years team.

On Dec. 18th. an interclass swimming meet was held in the tank at the Gymnasium, in which **Swimming** the Freshmen were victorious. The two Wall **Meet** brothers were the stars of the meet. The meet was very valuable in bringing out new material for the varsity swimming team.

Wisconsin's debating team, consisting of Monte Appel, George Blanchard, and Gustave Buchen came out victorious in its inter-collegiate **Intercollegiate** debate with Nebraska **Debate** held in Library hall the first week in December.

The question was whether the commission form of government should be adopted in the cities of the United States in place of the old form of Mayor Council government. Wisconsin debated the affirmative of the question at Madison against Nebraska. On the

same night Wisconsin also debated the negative of the same question against Iowa at Iowa City, but was defeated. All of the Universities in the Middle western debating league debated both sides of this question at different places and in every case but one the team debating the negative was defeated. This one exception was the Iowa-Minnesota debate in which Iowa, debating the negative was victorious. Wisconsin is now ahead in this league.

In an article in the Wisconsin Literary magazine Dr. Macarthy and Mr.

Edward Cochems have in an article advocated **Cochems on Athletics** a form of compulsory athletics for students in the form of Hockey, rowing, etc.

Haskell Noyes, last year captain of the Yale basketball team, and "Biddy" Rogers, last year's captain of the Wisconsin team, have been appointed coaches of the basketball team for this year.

Delta Upsilon, Phi Kappa Sigma, and Kappa Sigma are now leading the **Other Activities** interfraternity bowling league.

The university commission appointed by the government of Manitoba to report on methods of improving the University of Manitoba, recently inspected the university and conferred with President Van Hise in regard to the management and development of the state university. The commission consists of J. A. M. Aikens, K.

C. N., chairman; Rev. G. B. Wilson, Ph. D.; W. A. McIntyre, B. A., LL. D.; J. D. Cameron, K. C., M. A.; Rev. J. L. Gordon; Rev. A. A. Cherrier, B. A.

The Wisconsin Union has been used pretty frequently for class smokers. The Sophomore and Junior classes have both given successful smokers.

On Dec. 2, Red Domino dramatic society presented "Cousin Kate" at the Fuller Opera house in Madison. It was a decided success, Miss Edna Terry being the especial star.

The law faculty has arranged for a series of lectures to be delivered to the law students by different members of the Wisconsin bar. Mr. Mack of the Milwaukee bar gave the first lecture on the subject of "Preparation for the bar." Judge Quarles of the eastern district of Wisconsin delivered the second of this series on the "Task of an Advocate." Following this lecture the law students mixed up in a Smoker.

Early this fall the students of the University petitioned the faculty to allow them to have a \$5 prom. The faculty turned the whole matter over to the faculty social committee, who have just voted to allow a five dollar prom. This action was taken after the fraternities had agreed to live up to a set of rules for the regulation of the prom drawn up by the students conference.

Dr. Herbert Watney of Berkshire, England, an eminent British dairyman, visited the dairy school recently, and Dr.

Visitors F. H. Smith, head of the department of agriculture of the Transvaal, South Africa, inspected the departments of bacteriology, soils, veterinary work, and live stock, in the interests of a contemplated college of agriculture at Praetoria.

The W. W. Daniels Chemical Club, named in honor of Emeritus-Professor Daniels of the state **New University** university has just **Chemical Club** been formed, with George Heise, '09, Milwaukee, president; F. Baumbach, '09, Milwaukee, vice-president; W. T. Brunow, '01, Milwaukee, treasurer, and W. B. Schulte, '10, Madison, secretary.

The new University Heating plant is now finished and in operation. The new Woman's building, consisting of Gymnasium and club rooms is nearing completion and promises to be one of the finest buildings on the campus.

The lake is now frozen over and right after Christmas the Students expect to build a skating rink just off the Gymnasium. Hockey teams have been organized by the different fraternities.

The Iron Cross honorary society has just made it's semi-annual election, this election being from members of the Senior class. The following

names appeared on the Iron Cross suspended from a pillar of the entrance to Main hall: M. C. Riley, Tom Davidson, Gustave Buchen and Carl Cunningham.

An epidemic of typhoid fever and of diphtheria was feared around the "U" at one time, several students being taken with each disease, and one person dying of typhoid. This, however has passed off now.

Alumni of the University may be interested to hear that a hotel owner in Milwaukee has purchased the Park hotel at Madison and will improve it in the near future.

The Junior play competition resulted in a play written by Ernest Jung, and Oscar Haas being selected. This play will be presented on Saturday night following the prom.

Dec. 11th. the Glee and Mandolin clubs gave a joint concert at La Crosse which was a decided success. A special feature was a selection from "The Fair Co-ed" rendered by Tommy Mills, in which he described a football game, while the club members gave a real imitation of the cheering in the bleachers.

During the Christmas holidays, beginning on the 28th. of Dec. the Glee and Mandolin clubs will take an extended trip, giving concerts in Milwaukee, Racine, Kenosha, Chicago, Oak Park and Elkhorn.

GLIMPSES OF AN ANCIENT SEAT OF LEARNING -- The University of Lieden

By WARREN D. SMITH, '02.

IF you take the train at the Hague, in twenty minutes you are landed at Leiden, one of the oldest cities of Holland. As the train glides along you see flash by many beautiful and quaint scenes made known to the whole world by copies of the famous paintings and etchings of Rubens, Rembrandt, and Van Dyck of the old school, and of Van Hove, Jan Vrolyk, Roelofs, and others of the moderns. As much as we would like to, we cannot linger by these quaint old mills, canals and fat cattle grazing in the pastures, but must hasten on.

Arrived at Leiden we follow the crowd of day students who have come with us from the Hague and wend our way along the crooked street, which runs parallel to a crooked canal on to Van der Werf Park. Here are located several new buildings (they are really a half century old, but that is quite modern for Europe). Not far away in the Raffenburg is the old "Academy" which is the University proper, and which is said to have been originally a Jacobin nunnery.

You must not think of a European university; I refer particularly to those on the Continent, as being like ours, with a campus, beautiful buildings, (tho' some are beautiful) athletic grounds, dormitories and palatial fraternity houses. No, European universities are primarily places for simple living and hard work. I am very much afraid that in some cases

at least we foster too great a degree of luxury in our institutions of learning. I cannot believe that it is best for the American young man or woman to spend the early formative years in the midst of so many distractions. Many are ruined by it, Others are made unhappy in after life when they must go back to the simpler and sterner life on the outside.

The low, brown, brick building facing the park is the physical laboratory. The anatomical laboratory is situated just behind it. This school was formerly the most celebrated school of anatomy in Europe, and still enjoying a high reputation.

Across the canal at one corner of the Park is the geological and mineralogical Reichsmuseum and lecture rooms for geology. It is here that I spend most of my day time working on the extensive collections from the Dutch East Indies. Dr. Martin, who has been a professor here for nearly thirty years, is the authority on the geology of the East Indian region of the far East. He once spent a year traveling, unaccompanied by any other white man, in the interior of the Moluccas. But as old as he is he said to me: "If I could I would go with you to the Philippines tomorrow."

On the other side of the Park is the new zoological museum, built of grayish-brown brick relieved by bands of

yellow tile. Not a very handsome building, yet commodious and solid.

In the center of the Park stands a large statue with the figure of the heroic Burgomaster, Van der Werf, surmounting the pedestal. His gaze seems to reach beyond the nearby buildings, rather as if fixed on something in the distance, perhaps on the ghosts of the besieging Spanish troops. *Quien sabe!*

Now if you wander on down the street, which, as I said before, follows a crooked canal, on the left hand side at the second bridge you will see what appears to be a church in antique style of architecture, we'll call it Gothic, tho' it might be Perpendicular or even Romanesque for all o' me (you will best consult some one suffering from cathedralitis to tell you). As you may not be aware of the fact I'll tell you that this old building is one of the most famous places in old Holland, the "Academy" o' rthe University of Leiden proper, which dates from 157—something. Here is the old Senate Hall, its walls lined with pictures of far-famed and long dead men of science, of philosophy, of history, of law, and of medicine, here Scaliger lectured, here Rembrandt found his models for the famous painting "The School of Anatomy," now hanging in the Manritzhuis in the Hague, here Boerhave, the famous surgeon lectured and here Peter the Great, listened, here Schlegel, the Sanskritist, now occupies a chair, and with him Kern and Groote, savants in other strange tongues of the East, here, in fact, was the focal point of the scientific world for many decades. Niebuhr says (I got this, I admit, from Baedeker) that probably no locality in Europe is so memorable

in the history of science as this venerable hall.

I have said that this was formerly a Jacobin nunnery, at least somebody told me so, and Baedeker also says so, which must make it so. I can well believe it, for it is just as I have always imagined such places, dark and gloomy where they must have thought it essential to make the surroundings of these pious people as gray and uncomfortable as possible, a place from which the sun seems to shrink as if in fear. As you go up the winding stairs your eye is attracted by a number of drawings, some with serious subjects, others merely cartoons which are, I thought, quite worthy of the *Sphinx*. These, I was told, were executed many years ago by some student with a jovial disposition, who evidently did not feel overwhelmed by the air of reverence and awe which breathed from the sacred walls and the persons from the dignified old professors. One of those represents a learned old professor lecturing away for dear life about *cum* and *ut* clauses, I suppose. He is greatly excited, but his words fall upon a bench full of slumbering youths.

Another shows a group of three, the boy leaving for college and receiving his father's blessing and behind the old man stands the old mother weeping copiously into her apron. Above the group is the inscription, in Dutch:

"Lord lead him not into temptation!"

The pun on Leiden is really good, I think, and I should have voted to give the bold youth who got this off his doctorate without further ado.

Then there is one very serious attempt at high art—a not bad execution of three figures, all in the nude,

"*Industria*," "*Veritas*" and "*Labor*."

But by far the best of all are two drawings, life size, one on either side of the door of the examination room. One represents "before taking," the other "after taking" and over the doorway this jovial student wrote the awful words (L)ASCIATE SPERANZA.

I'll leave it to any Latin-wise readers to interpret (I think there should be an L before the first word so I have supplied one. The meaning in modern terms is plainly "Make your will, and prepare to die.")

There are many old nooks in this building I would like to tell you about, but I'll leave it now and let you explore for yourself some summer day when you are "doing" Europe.

We in America are prone to think that we are now weaned from the Old World in the matter of science. "They are out of date, they are not progressive like ourselves, they don't know how to hustle." O, yes, I have heard just those words and I have long wanted to come over and see if the indictment were true. Now, Young America, just pause a moment, and let me tell you of one piece of work being carried on here in the physical laboratory. Only this afternoon I went thru the more recent buildings, erected within the past century. As the Conservator of the laboratory spoke excellent English, I had a fine opportunity to get a clear idea of what they were doing in the laboratory. He told me that in July of this year, for the first time in any laboratory, helium, one of the most recently discovered elements, had been liquified; not only

this, but made to boil, and the remarkable thing about it is that its boiling point is -269° C only four degrees above the absolute zero. I was shown the compressors and vacuum pumps by means of which this difficult feat was accomplished. They have stored in this laboratory at the present time about four hundred liters of liquid helium.

You will naturally ask what is the source of this element. Upon the bleak coasts of Norway there is a sand which is made up quite largely of monazite and allied minerals. Helium is found to be occluded, *i. e.* minutely disseminated thruout these minerals, probably in intermolecular spaces. This sand is put into steel tubes and heated, the helium gas is given off and collected and afterward liquified under enormous pressure. This laboratory has practically a monopoly of the supply of helium, I am told.

There are about twelve hundred students in the university and only a small force of instructors, none of whom receives a very large stipend. In fact full professors here get less than men of equal rank in most of our state universities. However, a professor in a Continental university enjoys greater prestige than his brothers in America, and is usually given more time for investigative work.

There are not many women to be seen about these universities as compared with the number at home. In Holland, women, if I may judge from only a short stay of a few weeks in the country, do not go in for careers so much, but remain true to the more primitive vocation of homemaking, which appears to be going out of

fashion, in some quarters at least. I do not believe, and I think the Hollanders are wise enough to see it, promiscuous education of the women of this country would bring increased happiness.

These thoughts came to me one day as I stood musing on the bridge that crossed the little crooked canal. How could a different order, say our system, for instance, make Holland any better or her people any happier. And truly she is happy now, she is overrun with laughing children and the old people are venerated.

And as the shadows gathered I stepped again into the Senate Hall, for the moment deserted, the noise of the street died away unable to penetrate those thick walls, and I slipped back into the days of long ago. All around me were faces of the dead savants whose tongues are stilled and whose messages have been told. But again they seemed to quiver with life, they appeared to be striving to descend from their tombs of canvas and oil, as if yearning for the power of

speech. It got very creepy in there with all those illustrious dead, and did I hear no dry rustle of parchment, I was almost sure I heard a foot fall. I fell a-dreaming and thought I was speaking to one of them. I remember I told him that the world was better for their having been in it, and that the world was very grateful.

"But then you are dead, you know"—so I went on,—“and must not leave your frames. The world has changed and you have not, you really wouldn't like it now; and the world being so much older and so much wiser, so it thinks, wouldn't understand you, just as it didn't when you were alive.” I imagined I heard a sigh issuing from each gilded frame. I felt a sort of quivering of the air—the chimes in a distant belfry broke out into the tune which once so delighted the ears of our Puritan fathers, I shook myself out of my dream and looked at my watch. I had barely enough time to catch the train back to the Hague.

FOOTBALL ON THE PACIFIC COAST

By PAT O'DEA, '00.

GENERAL regret has been expressed that Stanford and California universities adopted Rugby football before giving the American game under the new rules, a trial.

The universities in question, however, had to bow to the inevitable, in the shape of the czarlike ukase of Presidents Jordan and Wheeler—"Rugby football or none at all."

The first year saw a miserable exhibition of alleged football, neither

Intercollegiate nor Rugby, with a popular clamor for a return to the old game.

The second year saw a nearer approach to Rugby, but far from a classy interpretation of the English game.

This year, the third of the English game saw a very creditable display of Rugby by the expatriated institutions, which was witnessed by the greatest crowd ever assembled in the

football history of the Pacific coast.

That Rugby has come to stay on the coast is unquestioned for not only are the universities playing it, but several of the minor colleges, and the Olympic club have forsworn their allegiance to the American game as has the Nevada University.

The high schools still cling to the old game but the listless half-hearted way they went about their practice, and the absence of all training, with the miserable exhibitions in their games, did more harm than good for the American game.

Next year will doubtless find the high schools playing Rugby and it will be a question of time when the American game will have disappeared from the coast.

Personally I regret this. I have played both games and confess that I lie Rugby, but this year I had occasion to study the American game under the new rules closely and thoroughly, and found that the best points of the Rugby game could be

worked into the American game as it now stands and thereby make the American game a more open, more spectacular, and far better game than Rugby.

The middle west and eastern institutions have doubtless seen the advisability of working the superior plays of the Rugby game into the American game, and next year you will doubtless see some of the most brilliant plays ever executed on a football field should any of the universities take advantage of the opportunity.

There are many alumni of old Wisconsin out here on the coast and we were filled with sorrow when we learned Chicago had wrested the championship from us, but we also gloried in our team knowing that they fought to the last for glory of the cardinal we love.

Congratulate the team for us and tell them there is a next year coming to put the score on the other side of the slate and we know they will do it.

SOME THOUGHTS BOTANICAL

By L. H. PAMMEL, '85.

SOME time ago I had a request from the President of the Association, Dr. Ochsner, to write an article for the *Alumni Magazine* along my line of work. This carries me back to the early eighties when Ochsner, Vaughan, Grotophorst, Van Dyke, and others of our class took botany under Dr. Trelease in one of the old dormitories which had been arranged for recitations and laboratory work. Our

equipment then was small indeed. The rooms were not luxuriantly arranged as the modern botanical laboratories. Nevertheless, we got a great deal of inspiration out of our work. Dr. Trelease was not only a splendid lecturer but he inspired his students to do good work. I enjoyed nothing more than the frequent chats with him during the laboratory period and on the excursions that the class occasionally took. It was here that I

first came into contact with and appreciated his broad-mindedness and the thoroughness of his work. This indeed should mark the work of every scientist.

In those days the institution was small and it was much easier to become acquainted with the instructor than it is today when in our educational institutions we have such large classes. I think that I got as much botanical training outside of the class through conversation as I did in the class room. I recall quite vividly the conversations concerning the discoveries of Koch, and the discovery of the tubercle bacillus which was at that time attracting the attention of the scientific world; and the discussions concerning Dr. Gray's work on North American botany and the influence he exerted in botanical fields were an inspiration to me. I became quite thoroughly imbued with the idea that Dr. Gray not only represented the highest ideal of botanical work in America but that he stood along with such botanists as Hooker and DeCandolle. I, therefore, have had little patience with some of the botanists who followed Dr. Gray and gave him but scant recognition. This was especially true of a coterie of young systematic men trained along cytological and physiological lines and others who were reckless in the naming of a large number of different species of plants, many of which cannot possibly be retained except as mere forms of widely polymorphic species. I am glad that we are about past that stage in our botanical work, and that a reaction has started among many of these younger men to more conservative lines of work. I am glad to note that within the last two years a halt

has been called in the promiscuous naming of new plants. Every evolutionist must recognize that in every one of our common species there are hundreds of forms, but it does not follow that these forms should be given distinctive specific names. Dr. Gray was sufficiently progressive to give new names to plants when they deserved it but with all he was conservative and the conservative lines of his work have stood the test of time, and remain as the corner stones of American botany.

In the early eighties our botanical work was done before the modern expensive laboratory became recognized as a part of each educational institution. In fact there were very few well equipped botanical laboratories in the country and much of the work was field work. It was this field work that not only gave me an inspiration, but also many others. I remember the very fascinating lectures on the subject of the pollination of flowers by Dr. Trelease, a subject which was then attracting a great deal of attention from botanists. It had a distinctively practical bearing upon some of our agricultural problems. The works of Darwin, Hermann Müller, Depino, and Hildebrand all gave zest to this line of research work, and the delightfully written papers by Dr. Gray opened the subject to pupils in the high schools. This subject was to a large extent dropped in later times and it is only in recent years that the subject has again been taken up with renewed interest.

The subject of fungi just then, too, was attracting considerable attention. Its importance was recognized everywhere because many of the diseases

of plants were produced by these organisms. It was therefore not only a practical subject but one that might appeal to the amateur. At that time we devoted one term to cryptogams, a word now obsolete so far as applied to the lower forms of the plant world. In this work we not only took up the life history of the more common types but the diseases produced by them in men and the lower animals were also discussed.

The subject of vegetable pathology like all other scientific subjects has expanded immeasurably. The subject has become so large that it is quite out of the question to cover the work in one course of lectures or even a term's laboratory work. Indeed, the cytology of these lower forms of plants is quite as intricate and complex as in the higher forms.

It was quite fashionable between 1882 and 1890, to publish a list of parasitic fungi or a list of cryptogams and in their day these lists served a very useful purpose, but now it is not only important to know these fungi but the relationship they may bear to the other organisms, the influence of climate and soil and the cause of diseases so that the subject today is finding a very broad application in our educational institutions. The subject of pollination, and the study of diseases and plants in general are being discussed more and more with reference to the relation of plants to their environment. But I would not have it understood that the subject of ecology as taken up today is an entirely new subject, because many of these problems were discussed by the older systematists with a narrow vision.

I cannot help feeling that our scientific work is to some extent gov-

erned by fads, that when a subject is new we rather emphasize the importance of the work, but I realize that all of these subjects will find their proper level in due course of time. Along with these newer lines of investigation it seems to me that we have overlooked a study of the flowering plants. Had I never gone into botanical work, I certainly should have appreciated my acquaintance with plants. I recall vividly when we were on the bank of Lake Mendota and found our first vernal grass (*Hierocloea borealis*), the hepatica, the blood-root and Dutchman's breeches, and later meandered through the soft meadows of Dead Lake and found the pale flowered painted-cup (*Castilleja coccinea*), and later the small white moccasin-flower. Or where we found in the deep woods on the opposite shore of Lake Mendota the large Trillium and pink. This kind of collecting added zest and interest to our botanical work and I am sure that others must feel as I do that such kind of work enables us to better appreciate the things that we see about us. Our modern college courses and college training call for a great deal of technique in connection with the study of the cell, but surely, for the average student, it is quite as important to become familiar first with the common plants about us. Not only has this work a distinctively cultural value but also for the enjoyment it brings in being able to know our common plants.

Some years ago I was walking through the woods along the banks of the Yellowstone River, near Livingston, Montana. I was intent on picking a few of the many interesting plants found in that region, and chanced to meet a man of some means

from New York, who was also engaged in picking a few of the plants. After an exchange of greetings, I asked what interest he might have in these plants away out in the Rockies. I learned that he was not a professional botanist, nor even an amateur. He gave the technical names of a few of the plants. In some cases he recognized the genus and said it was closely related to such and such a plant found in New York. Then he went on to tell me that as a boy in the New York public schools he was very much interested in the study of plants and as he had grown to manhood his familiarity with plants had given him a great deal of enjoyment.

Some years ago while on one of my botanical trips in northeastern Utah I had with me one of my former students who had started on his professional training. After an arduous tramp and yet a most delightful day's work in the Uintah Mountains, I began to arrange and name the plants found, and then wrote up my notes. My young friend said, "I wish I had paid more attention to botany while I was in college. How much more I could appreciate this trip. The mountains clad with their pine, balsam, and the many beautiful flowers about us, they are a sealed book."

Every business or professional man

will find that there is something in a study of plants and animals besides that technical training so essential to the modern professions. The best kind of biological training is none too good for a man of business affairs. One never knows how this training may be of service. Some years ago Hamilton Gibson lectured in one of our western cities and it fell to the lot of one of the cartoonists of a Minneapolis paper to draw a cartoon to illustrate the lecture. It was done in such a graceful way that Mr. Gibson wanted to know where the young man had received his botanical training. Here is a profession that at first thought seems to be far removed from the subject of botany and yet proved of value to the cartoonist.

The vast majority of young men and women who take botany or the other sciences do not expect to make specialists, but for them the study means so many hours credit and what good they can get out of it so far as training is concerned. It is to help these young people that our courses should be partially arranged. And I am sure, judging from the catalogue that I have seen from the University, that Dr. Harper is fully alive to the importance of this kind of training for the average young man and woman.

ATHLETICS

By W. D. RICHARDSON.

The 1908 football team has put the university back among the western gridiron leaders.

No one can look back on the record from the first game of the season with

Lawrence until the final wind-up, that great game with the maroons—great when one stops to think that for three years the university had been disregarded as a factor in the race—with

out feeling proud of the team and its coach, Tom Barry.

The maroons won the game and with it the title of champions of the west but by losing, the Badgers lost not one whit of prestige. The final score, 18 to 12 does not tell the correct story; reversed it might. The margin of difference as indicated by the score goes to Captain Walter Steffen's running and dodging ability, for without him the maroons would have been as a ship without a rudder.

This is not meant to detract one iota from Steffen's ability—not in the least. No one who saw him play that game can help but admire the little fellow, even though he was on the other side and it is no slur at Chicago to say that without him the score would have been different.

It was he, who at the very outset caught the ball on the five-yard line and aided by excellent interference, abetted by his own superior ability, dodged, side-stepped, twisted and squirmed his way through the Badger tacklers and raced across the goal line. It was done so quickly that no one realized it until the score 6 to 0 was posted on the score board. It was he who throughout the day dashed off spectacular gains that robbed the Badgers of their hard-earned distances.

The way that the Badgers came back and fairly swept the maroons off their feet by a whirlwind attack in the next few minutes was a victory in itself. There are none, who dared dispute the superiority of the Badgers in executing and handling the forward passes. Chicago, until that game had been hailed as the foremost exponents of the new style of play in

the West but they came here to be completely outclassed. But twice did the maroons use the pass effectively while the Badgers on several different occasions carried the pigskin down the field in a succession of passes before which the maroons were helpless. Messmer, Wilce, Muckleston, Osthoff and Captain Rogers all starred in this work.

Captain Rogers, Messmer, Dreutzer, Stiehm, Muckleston, Cunningham and Culver all played their last games and their going would under ordinary conditions make things look bad for they are stars in their separate positions. But with prospects looking as bright as they do now, another great team looms up for next season. Moll, Dean, Wilce, Osthoff and Boyle will be back in the harness and with excellent freshman material to draw from, the Badgers should make even a better record.

In captain-elect Wilce, the Badgers have a peerless leader and one who is conceded to be without equal in his position. He a thorough master of the game, an indefatigable worker, and one who can and will urge his men on by his own lead.

Basketball.

Right now the students are interested in the basketball season which is almost at hand. Three old men are eligible for another year, they being Captain Swenholt, Witte and Stiehm and with anything like an even break of luck the Badgers should duplicate their work of last year when they tied with Chicago for the championship. Swenholt should undoubtedly lead the forwards, for his work is even an improvement

over last season, if such a thing is possible. Stiehm at center is a tower of strength in himself and whether or not Schommer is allowed to play for the maroons, the big Badger should hold his own with any of the center men. Witte at guard is a re-

liable player and a hard man for the forwards to get away from. The coaching this season is being done by ex-Captain Rogers of last year's team and Haskell Noyes, former Yale basketball captain who is taking law here.

MILTON

Introductory remarks at the celebration of the tercentenary anniversary of Milton's birth; held at the University of Wisconsin, December 9, 1908.

DEAN EDWARD A. BIRGE.

PERHAPS I am wrong in permitting myself to say anything beyond the formal words which belong to my office. Certainly I have no right to try to add to the tribute which today the world offers to Milton, beyond that which belongs to every one who did not need to knock the dust from his copy of the poems when the tercentenary anniversary approached. Yet if I had the power to praise I should attempt the task.

"If my inferior hand or voice could hint
Inimitable things"

I would add my words to those of more discriminating praise. But if I speak at all it must be as one of Milton's readers, not as his critic, still less as his judge; not even as his eulogist. I must speak as a descendant of the men and women who made up that Puritan commonwealth from which he was born and to which at bottom he belonged; as a descendant of men and women, stern, god-fearing, theology-loving, yet very human; mostly commonplace people; not sensitive to art or caring much about it, yet capable of being profoundly moved by the greatest poetry. Per-

haps I may speak for those who for generations placed Milton only second to the Bible in their knowledge and also as belonging to a generation which today finds Milton next beyond the Bible in its ignorance. I may represent in some sort that public which long cherished him but which today leaves him to the few lovers of poetry, on the one side; and on the other, must have converted him to a post-mortem belief in purgatory by condemning him to a place among the authors assigned for intensive study in secondary schools.

I can not find it in my heart to blame my fellows severely for their present neglect of Milton. When we read the introductory lines of the Aeneid—for our small Latin extends so far as this—and the triumphant final words: "at que altae moenia Romae" "burst out into sudden blaze," then in that quick vision of the walls of lofty Rome there lies some hint of that which made the Aeneid the bible of the Roman state. And when we find the introduction to Paradise Lost closing with the promise that the author will "justify

the ways of God to man," we feel that temper in the poem which made it at once the holier bible of the Puritan and prevented it from becoming the bible of the English speaking race for all time.

But we of the stock from which Milton came have not all deserted the poet. Some of us still read his verse, though not for the poem so much as for the poetry, which in his hands became the

"golden key
That opes the palace of eternity."

We do not find our Milton in his earlier poems; for, charming as they are, they lack that note of strong personality and boundless power which our ear first catches in *Lycidas*:—

"Ay me! Whilst thee the shores and sounding seas
Wash far away, where'er thy bones are hurled,
Whether beyond the stormy Hebrides,
Where thou, perhaps, under the whelming tides
Visit'st the bottom of the monstrous world;
Or whether thou to our moist vows denied,
Sleep'st by the fable of Belerius old,
Where the great vision of the guarded Mount
Looks toward Namancos and Bayona's hold":—

Here is the true music of Milton's verse; a deep long-drawn note, a solemn cadence; far from the "wanton heed and giddy cunning" of that music which untwists the chains of harmony and equally distant from heaven's calm serenity of "choral symphonies" and "undisturbed song of moves us as does that of no other poet. I do not mean that it moves us to laughter or even to tears. I mean rather that it moves our souls

bodily, if such a thing may be. As we read him we find ourselves committed to a power not so much buoyant as illimitable. The verse bears us aloft and carries us forward; not swiftly, slowly rather; advancing, to our increased happiness, not directly but with many a pause and turn; yet steadily and powerfully pressing on toward a goal certain and far-seen. We know not whether Milton's poetry accomplished

"Things unattempted yet in prose or rhyme";

but at least we must confess for ourselves that it illumines our darkness and raises and supports us as does no other verse.

And so we, who in some far off sense belong to Milton's people, join tonight with you who have the right to praise his name. Yet it may be that in so doing we are thinking rather of ourselves than of any tribute that you or we can bring to him. We know that your commemorative words will renew our knowledge and quicken our feelings. We hope that, hearing them, we may feel the presence of those

"immortal shades
Of bright aerial spirits,"

who ever attend on Milton's verse; perhaps we even hope that our clearer vision may catch some new glimpse of Milton himself—our poet—wearing "the crown that Vertue gives" and sitting

"Amongst the enthron'd gods on sainted seats."

REVIEW OF PRESIDENT VAN HISE'S ANNUAL REPORT

THAT the rapid growth and development of the University of Wisconsin is proving greater than its resources, and that there is urgent need of immediate provision for an increase in its income are shown in the biennial report of President Charles R. Van Hise which is now in press. The large increase in the attendance during the last two years, together with the prospect of an enrollment of over 4,500 students this year, the report points out, makes necessary an increase in the instructional force, as well as important additions to the buildings and equipment. Ex-governor W. D. Hoard, president of the regents, in sending the report to Gov. Davidson, calls attention to the fact that the opportunities of the university for service in the upbuilding of the state in every way are still far beyond the institution's resources. "If the requests for additional resources are granted by the legislature," he writes, "it is my belief that in the future, as in the past, the results will more than justify the additional grants,"

Needs Larger Income.

To enable the university approximately to meet the most pressing needs in order to perform for the students and the state the work that it should do, President Van Hise points out, will require an increase in the permanent income. He proposes to bring this about by a change from

the present two-sevenths of a mill tax to three-eighths of a mill tax. This would mean but a very small increase to the individual tax payer,—only about eight cents on a thousand dollars—and the report shows that the returns already made by the university to the people of the state more than justifies the belief that this small increase will be returned to them many fold.

More Buildings Necessary.

The permanent educational improvement appropriation of \$200,000 a year for a period of five years, President Van Hise proposes should be enlarged to \$300,000 a year and extended to seven years, in order to provide for the pressing needs of new buildings, to buy the needed apparatus and books, and to purchase the necessary additional land. "On the basis of \$200,000 a year for permanent educational improvements, we are getting farther and farther behind on the construction of needed buildings and other permanent improvements," says the president. "The funds for this purpose as already appropriated for the years 1908-9 and 1909-10 are not sufficient to complete the central heating plant, to construct the live stock pavilion, and the biology building, and to provide repairs and improvements, books, and apparatus, for the next two years."

In order to provide for the imme-

diate educational needs of the university there will be required a biology building, a building for the training of teachers, an additional wing to the chemistry building, a medical building, additions to the dairy building, a wing to the soils building, a pumping plant, wings for the engineering building, a drill hall, and the completion of tunnels and equipment for the central heating station.

Students Should Have Dormitories.

To carry out satisfactorily the plan of providing dormitories, or halls of residence, for students of the university, the report shows that the present appropriation set aside for the construction of these buildings, which is \$100,000 a year for four years, should be increased to \$200,000 a year, the increase to take effect July 1, 1909, and the appropriation to be for a period of not less than four years. "If the state continues the appropriation of \$100,000 per annum for a series of years," writes President Van Hise, "at the end of ten years or more there will be available student buildings to accommodate from 1,000 to 1,250 students; but it seems unfortunate to wait for this work to go on so slowly. With the increase of from 250 to 300 students a year, the construction of dormitories will not keep pace with the growth of the student body, and we shall be farther behind in meeting the real demand of the students for living quarters in the future than we are at the present time."

"It is our plan to have each of the buildings for the men and for the women a complete home, with rooms for the students, a common room, and a dining hall. For women these halls

should be of a size to accommodate from 60 to 100 each; for men probably 150 in each hall is about the right number. If, instead of \$100,000 per annum, we have \$200,000 per annum for the construction of student buildings for a period of five years, we should be able within a reasonable period to provide homes for a considerable fraction of the students, but certainly for only a portion of those that would gladly have the advantage of living in a hall of residence under the control of the university."

Model School for Teachers' Course.

Another pressing necessity is the further development of the course for the training of teachers, and the erection of a building for a model school. "The university should have an elementary and secondary school directly under its charge, in which observation and practice work may be done by university students, and which may also serve as a laboratory for the department of education," writes President Van Hise. A building for a model school will probably cost less than \$150,000.

"It was seen two years ago that to develop the course of education properly would require a considerable sum of money," he continues. "Therefore, when authority was asked to establish a medical college \$50,000 was asked for that purpose, the idea being that the additional cost of the course in education could be paid for out of the income of the two-sevenths of a mill tax. The authority for the establishment of a medical college was granted, but the appropriation asked for was not made. Thus it became necessary to provide for the

training of teachers and for the first two years of the medical school out of the income. The result is that neither has been developed as it should have been. While as much progress has been made as was practicable, it has not been possible to put completely in operation the plans for the training of teachers which have been formulated by the faculty, nor has it been possible to develop the medical work as it should have been done."

Medical and Biological Buildings.

The growth of the scientific departments, the report shows, makes imperative the erection of a new building for the biological departments, with temporary quarters for the college of medicine...If the biological departments can be removed from science hall to this proposed building, the departments of physics and geology, both of which are greatly cramped for room, will have sufficient space for some years. If the departments of physiology and pharmacology could be taken out of the chemical engineering building and put in this building, the engineering departments would also receive very much needed space. If it were possible to erect a building large enough to remove bacteriology and pathology from south hall, the literary departments would thereby receive room which could be used by them to good advantage. The erection of a biological building large enough to accommodate the departments of zoology and botany, as well as the medical school departments of physiology, physiological chemistry, pharmacology, and toxicology, temporarily, is strongly urged by Dean E. A. Birge and Dean C. R. Bardeen,

as well as by President Van Hise, as one of the most pressing necessities.

While it may be practicable to locate these medical departments in the biological building temporarily, it will be necessary in the near future to construct the medical wing of the biological group of buildings in order to give adequate quarters for the medical departments now in the chemical engineering building and also for the departments of bacteriology and pathology and for the hygienic laboratory, all of which are temporarily located in south hall, as well as for the department of anatomy now in science hall. This wing for the accommodation of the college of medicine will cost not less than \$150,000.

Engineering College Outgrows Building.

The inadequacy of the present buildings of the college of engineering, both for the instruction and laboratory requirements of the many engineering students, furnishes still further reason for the extension of the educational permanent improvement fund. The present engineering building was constructed when there were about 400 students in engineering; now there are over 900. So rapid has been the growth in the number of engineering students during the last few years that, if it were practicable, President Van Hise believes that it would be advisable to construct at once an entirely new engineering building which would be adequate to meet the needs of at least 1,200 students of engineering. In consideration of the other very pressing needs of the university, however, it hardly seems possible to construct an adequate engineering building im-

mediately, since such a structure would cost not less than \$300,000. Temporarily, to meet the pressing need, two short wings could be added to the present engineering building at a cost of \$25,000 each, and the new mining department could find temporary accommodations in the old central heating plant when the boilers are taken out.

More Land for Pure Bred Grains.

Because the state gains millions of dollars a year as the result of the growing, on farms throughout Wisconsin, of high bred seed raised on the university farm, the report urges that adequate provision be made for farm land upon which to develop these grains. In the past years the university has been able to furnish only a portion of the amount of these pure bred seeds that have been asked for by the farmers of the state. It is certain that the expenditure of money for a sufficient amount of land to furnish all the high grade seed which the farmers of the state request, would be repaid to them many fold. There should therefore be available at once, the report shows, \$50,000 to purchase land for the agricultural department, this additional land to be used largely for the raising of pure bred seed for dissemination to the farmers of the state.

Poultry and Dairy Needs.

Although for a number of years there have been very numerous requests for instruction in poultry, it has been impossible for the college of agriculture to give this instruction because the funds available were inadequate to establish this department and at the same time conduct effi-

ciently the existing departments. Additional income, therefore, is necessary to provide this much needed line of work.

The rapid increase in the number of students in the long course in agriculture has made it very difficult to provide for their adequate instruction in dairying in the present dairy building. During much of the year the dairy building is now used to its full capacity to accommodate the short course and dairy students. Within the next year the dairy building should be extended to the north, President Van Hise urges, or else the pavilion west of the dairy building should be much enlarged for the students of the long course.

More Demonstrations for Farmers.

The development of the many lines of demonstrating practically to farmers the more effective means of getting results in their work and in preventing needless waste is likewise dependent upon the increase in the income of the university. For studying the peaty and sandy soils of central Wisconsin, additional permanent sub-stations, President Van Hise shows, are necessary, and could be secured with the necessary buildings and equipment for about \$6,000. The demonstration work which has been so successfully carried on, and which should be continued, includes such important work as: spraying potatoes for blight; spraying and renovating orchards; plant breeding work in corn, barley, and tobacco; weed eradication by iron sulphate; bovine tuberculosis, with post mortem demonstrations at county fairs, institutes, etc.; drainage of land; butter and cheese scoring exhibits; the improve-

ment of the horse industry; dairy tests; cranberry work; seed control; northern Wisconsin sub-stations; extension courses at county agricultural schools and elsewhere; as well as nursery, feed, fertilizer and stallion inspections.

"Any appropriations which the legislature may make for these lines of agricultural extension work go directly to the people of the state," writes President Van Hise. "They are not for the students in attendance at the university, either directly or indirectly."

Increase in Salaries.

One of the serious questions which has been considered by the regents for some time, and which still confronts the university authorities, is that of the salaries of the professors. During the past few years, the report

shows, the cost of living has increased more rapidly than the salary scale of the university. Harvard, Yale and the University of Minnesota are cited in the report as examples of institutions where the increased cost of living has already been recognized as the basis of a new scale of salary.

"There is no question that we must advance in our standards of salaries to meet competition. To pursue any other course would degrade the University of Wisconsin to a second-rate institution. Buildings, apparatus, and books are the shell of the university. The men who constitute its faculty are its living force. If these men are not of the highest grade, however magnificent the buildings, however complete the equipment, the results of instruction and investigation will be inferior to what the state is demanding."

THE UNDER-GRADUATE WOMEN OF WISCONSIN

BY HELEN R. OLIN, '76.

WHILE the graduates generally are being urged to return to their Alma Mater and rejoice in her prosperity and improvement, there is one particular more important than handsome buildings, or the increased number of students, that is sometimes neglected in the enumeration of items for which the university seeks congratulation. This is the improvement in the personnel of its women students.

The alumnae must not be misled by a love of the old days, or by criticisms of present conditions. We have long conceded that the college

woman of today is healthier and perhaps happier than her predecessors. But that her college work in Wisconsin should not only be on a higher plane with the improvement of the standard required, but that it should be undertaken in a spirit of greater seriousness and perseverance than formerly, may be a matter of surprise to some of us, who judge the student body generally by what is most conspicuous on the surface. It is as fair to judge that the girls who dance too much are here specially for social purposes, as it is to say that the students who indulge in personal

assaults upon underclassmen and here specially in pursuit of that unlawful exercise.

There are certain indisputable facts that show a very considerable and steady improvement in the spirit of the women undergraduates. In 1875, President Bascom defined what should constitute a very important source of strength to the university and deprecated its lack. "No one thing has distressed us more," he said, "than the ease with which the young men drop out, the advantage which they anticipate from one or two terms * * *. We must have material of a firmer and tougher fibre than this before we can do thoroughly good work." He added that the progress of the university was greatly "impeded by floating students." That women should do rather more than their share in providing this "tougher fibre" is a matter of just pride to alumnae.

From 1872 to 1874, when nearly one-third of all students in regular college work were women, about one-half of these women were special students, only 41½% of whom ever graduated. In addition there was a large body of women in preparatory work nearly equaling the regular and special students taken together. Of these women only 71½% ever finished a college course. There is probably no later period in the university's history when there was so large a proportion of women students with no serious scholastic purpose. That they compared favorably with the men even under these conditions is evidenced by President Bascom in 1876 when he reported that they "eas-

ily maintain their rank in scholarship with the young men, and constitute an entirely satisfactory portion of our students" Many, however, came to the university with no intention of undertaking a serious college course, instead of entering one of the very few good girls' schools then available.

There has been almost a reversal of this condition. For the twenty-two years following 1870—1 the average annual ratio of women graduated to those in college (exclusive of preparatory students) equals 12%; for the next fifteen years the average annual ratio of women graduates to matriculates is 18.4%. For the last ten years of the period last considered, the proportion is 19%, for the last three years 19.7% and for the last two years 20.2%. Of the women entering as freshmen in 1895, 47% have graduated, and of those entering in 1901 the ratio is 69%. Of all the women registered in undergraduate college work in 1884-5, 54% have graduated; of those registered in 1885-6 the ratio is 57%; in 1895-6, 63½%; in 1903-4, 72%; and in 1904-5, 79%.

The following statement shows the ratio of the men and women registered as freshmen since 1895, who have graduated at the present time. In this statement the freshman registration of the college of letters and science is above considered, but the men are counted as graduates if a degree was eventually received in any department whatever. In the last class, some allowance is made for students now registered as undergraduates.

| Year | Per Cent. of Men | Per Cent. of Women |
|---------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1895-6 | 51 | 47 |
| 1896-7 | 60 | 58 |
| 1897-8 | 54 | 62 |
| 1898-9 | 59 | 67 |
| 1899-00 | 50.6 | 56 |
| 1900-1 | 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 71 |
| 1901-2 | 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 69 |
| 1902-3 | 42 | 69 |
| 1903-4 | 40 | 60 |
| 1904-5 | 39 | 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

The ratio of the last two or three classes will finally be slightly increased, and this will be more to the advantage of the men than the women, as more of the former interrupt their course to earn money. It is clear however that there is a very marked difference in the tendency of the two classes of students in this regard.

While it is true that many serious students are obliged to leave college from various causes, it is also true that graduation implies a very respectable degree of seriousness of purpose; and the facts show an absolute gain in the standard of the Wisconsin women students. This improvement of former conditions is aided by the large number of girls who enter the university with advanced standings. These are nearly all serious students whose purpose has been tested. The average gain to each class from this source from 1895 to 1905 equals about forty women, and the average loss to each freshmen class before its graduation is about the same. It is seen that not only have about 60% of the women registered as freshmen since 1896, graduated, but the places of those who for various reasons have not received a degree have been taken by a superior class of students. During the same period there have been

received about one-half as many men with advanced standings as have been lost from the number registered as freshmen.

President Bascom said in 1888, "The University of Wisconsin has given full and free extension to co-education, and is distinguished above other similar institutions in the number of young women whom it graduates. This portion of its history has been very successful. This fact in years to come will be recognized as chief among its claims to be a great social factor." We believe our university is still distinguished above many similar institutions in the proportion of its women students who graduate. It is, however, not equal to many of these universities in the attendance of women. There are but two or three state universities in the country where their relative attendance is so small.

In 1876, when for several years the number of women at the university had been from 30% to 38% of the whole number of students, the regents commented upon their attendance as follows: "With a due appreciation of the valuable advantages conferred upon both classes of students without distinction of sex, and of the views of the authorities upon this subject, there is reason to anticipate a more equal proportion in the number fitting for and attending upon the university classes." In spite of the spirit here expressed, which has always been manifested by the authorities of the university, the prediction of the regents has not been very rapidly fulfilled.

It must be remembered that in early days the ratio stated above represented the share of women in all

the work of the college of letters and science. There are now nearly six hundred men whose work is nearly all in this college who are not, as formerly, registered there. If the work actually done in the college of letters and science were reduced to unit-hours it would be found that the share of women in this work is not now relatively much greater than it was thirty-eight years ago. Before 1880 this would generally be represented by 30%, although occasionally a higher ratio was reached. In 1891-2, it amounted to 33%, in 1899-1900 to about 38%. At present it would be less than 37%.

In 1904 the dean of the college of letters and science reported to the regents, regarding the long course agricultural students, that "all of their instruction during the freshman and sophomore years is given by the college of letters and science;" also that "more than three-fourths of the work of the freshman engineers, and about five-eighths of that of the sophomores is under the care of teachers in the college of letters and science. This instruction includes all of the courses in English, foreign languages, mathematics, physics,

chemistry, mineralogy and zoology.
* * * The increase of engineering students makes itself felt in the college of letters and science before it seriously affects the college of engineering."

There is always a considerable number of women in the college of letters and science who are giving one-third of their time to music. To avoid exaggeration of the relative importance of women in that college it would be well to consider also the men registered in other departments who are giving no time at all, or only one-fourth of their time, to any work outside the college of letters and science.

In view of the fact that there are about 13,000 women teaching in the public schools of Wisconsin, less than 10% of whom are graduates of any college or normal school, it is well for the alumnae to consider whether we should not seek to interest more girls in the advantages to be received at the university. Wisconsin should certainly not be behind other state universities in the relative amount of women's work under the instruction afforded by the college of letters and science.

THE GRADUATE SCHOOL

BY GEORGE C. COMSTOCK, '83.

IN the language of Topsy, the Graduate School of the University of Wisconsin never was born; "it grewed," as indeed has been the case elsewhere. It has long been the custom of American colleges to grant to their alumni upon rather easy terms, a master's degree as an honorarium for academic studies pursued subsequent to graduation, and concurrently with this practice it has been the tradition that such a degree is an appurtenance to be expected from one engaged in scholarly pursuits. A generation ago when the tide of German university influence poured strong over American institutions, the doctor's degree came greatly into vogue as the hall mark by which to distinguish the true scholar, since unlike the master's degree it was attainable only through a rigorous course of study extended far beyond the limit of the bachelor's attainments. The conditions of candidacy for this latter degree have reacted upon the older one and while some looseness of practice still obtains in a few reputable institutions the majority now regard the master's degree as a badge to be conferred only for attainments of a substantial character although more limited in amount than is required for the doctorate.

Every American university has felt the pressure of an increasing demand for these higher degrees upon the part of aspirants for professional as well as academic careers and, in responding to that demand, their

joint action has in effect made the attainment of such a degree an almost indispensable condition of advancement in the higher walks of educational service. As an incident to this development every institution that seeks to play the part and render the service of a great university has found itself constrained to develop graduate study as the academic complement of its undergraduate courses, much as it has developed colleges of law and medicine, engineering and divinity as the professional complements of that work; the higher academic training and its appropriate degree sustaining to the teaching profession a relation less rigorously prescribed by custom than are the medical curriculum and its resulting M. D. for the physician, but more rigorously demanded than are the law school training and its professional degree for the lawyer.

The first formal recognition of graduate work as an integral part of the functions of an American university may be placed at the opening of the Johns Hopkins University, *circa* 1876, and, seen from our point of view, the development of this work during the generation that has elapsed may well pass for a part of destiny, foreordained and imperative, but not so did it appear in the earlier days of the movement when an individual professor here and there responded to the request of a favorite pupil for more work than was included in the curriculum, and

when the faculty received with mingled pleasure and surprise the announcement that two or three bachelors of recent date were candidates, upon the basis of advanced study at the University, for the recognition contained in a higher degree. But such were the precursors of the graduate student of to-day and their footprints on the sands of academic time may still be seen in our own Alumni Catalogue, whose spindling list of higher degrees conferred only a few decades ago make interesting reading as a memento of the Wisconsin pioneers in the movement. In point of time, the first place in the printed list is held by the engineers, two of whom received the C. E. as a second degree in 1875. This honor is equally divided between Allan D. Conover, now of the Wisconsin State Board of Control, and James Moroney who long ago transplanted the Wisconsin spirit to Texas. First among the Doctors of Philosophy, in 1892, appears the name of President Van Hise, while by a strange omission, the catalogue fails to show that the University's first Master of Arts was that distinguished alumnus, William F. Vilas.

In the decade preceding 1885 the higher degrees of all kinds average less than three per annum, but in the following decade, to 1895, this number increased threefold; in 1905 it had risen to forty-four and it has grown at every subsequent commencement until in 1908 the number of such degrees was eighty-eight. This numerical growth has required a succession of changes of organization and administrative methods. Thus prior to 1895, the graduate work of the University was conducted by its several departments of

instruction without further cooperation than is implied in their relations to the University as a whole. The development of this work, however, led to its organization in 1895 as a Department of Graduate Study, and in 1904 it was advanced to the status of a Graduate School, the administration of which was entrusted to a Graduate Committee of the University Faculty, whose chairman was in 1906 made Director of the Graduate School. Into the Graduate School thus established has been merged the higher work of all the constituent colleges of the University until what was originally a department of a single college, that of Letters and Science, has become the repository of advanced study in engineering, law, agriculture and medicine, as well as in languages, science and history.

While the work of the Graduate School centers about the higher degrees in the same sense that the work of the undergraduate colleges is focussed upon the baccalaureate degree, these are in neither case the goal of effort, but only the mark of advancement, and to an even larger degree than in the undergraduate departments, many graduate students are to be found doing this work for its immediate benefit to themselves without expectation of being able to devote to it sufficient time for the acquisition of a degree and oftentimes without desire for such a degree. Indeed this point of view is largely that of the University Administration, whose official statement in the matter is that "The Graduate School aims to serve the needs of men and women of college training who desire a larger and more thorough acquaintance with the scholarship and research of the world than can be ob-

tained in the current undergraduate courses. It seeks to awaken in the minds of capable men and women an appreciation of high scholarship, research and the advancement of learning, to the end that they may effectively aid not only in academic instruction, but also in extending the boundaries of knowledge. Although the work of the Graduate School is in large part planned with reference to the needs of those who desire to fit themselves for the higher positions in the work of education, and who as preparation for this work seek to specialize along definite lines, the opportunities of the School are open to others as well."

As is here suggested, the Graduate School, while imparting a knowledge and appreciation of scholarship already attained and science already formulated, seeks in addition to place special emphasis upon the importance of original and independent work in unexplored fields, as constituting in itself a discipline of high value and a quickening influence in scholarship that is quite without a parallel. The results of such work are usually embodied in a thesis and while it cannot be claimed that every such production is a distinct and valuable addition to human knowledge, the converse affirmation that they are of value only to their authors is at least equally wide of the mark. Every candidate for the doctor's degree is required to publish his thesis and their worth is fairly gauged by the channel through which this publication is made, a fraction of them being chosen by the University, upon a basis of merit, for inclusion in its own Bulletins, while a majority ap-

pear in the journals or other organs of learned societies.

The purposes and methods of the Graduate School as thus outlined do not differ essentially from those of many another institution of higher learning, but the same spirit that has prompted our University in recent years to carry to students beyond its walls the opportunities that they were precluded from seeking within them has brought to the Graduate School an innovation not yet adopted elsewhere. Under suitable restrictions for the preservation of the integrity of its degrees, the University has for the last three years offered to graduates whose professional duties prevent residence at Madison during the academic year, the privilege of candidacy for the master's degree "partly in absentia," through attendance upon three summer sessions of the University supplemented by study to be pursued at their own homes, which study is prescribed and arranged by the University with reference to the facilities there at hand. The response to this innovation has been prompt and large, the opportunity thus opened being especially appreciated by clergymen and by teachers of all grades. While the final outcome of this movement is still a matter for the future, it is the unanimous testimony of their instructors that these candidates while in attendance at the summer session manifest a zeal and diligence in no way inferior to that which obtains at the semester sessions of the University.

The time is past in which a people or a University can live alone and by its own standards, regardless of the

outside world, and the growth of graduate schools in America may be taken as the adaptation of our concept of a University to that which obtains east of the Atlantic. A generation ago the universities of Europe were unquestionably far superior to our own in their standards of scholarship, and those of Germany in particular drew to themselves a tide of ambitious American students, who, returning to their own land, have been the efficient agent in grafting upon it those higher university ideas whose ripened fruit shall be the equality of American education with the best of the outside world. If that result has not yet been fully attained notable progress has at least been made, and the American university of to-day by virtue of its graduate work stands far higher in esteem

both at home and abroad than was or could be true a generation ago.

The diminished throng of young Americans who still seek the universities of Europe and find there advantages worthy of their quest, report that these advantages are now largely of a collateral kind, a new language, a strange environment, a varied social system, while scholarly ideals and attainments tend to a common standard. Through its graduate work, the American University of to-day brings home to American youth, in many, if not in all, departments of learning advantages not surpassed beyond the sea, and the development of that work along the lines that still are weak is a duty of the immediate future. America has been the scholastic vassal of Germany, but the Graduate School is its Declaration of Educational Independence.