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THE WISCONSIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE.

PUBLISHED BY THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

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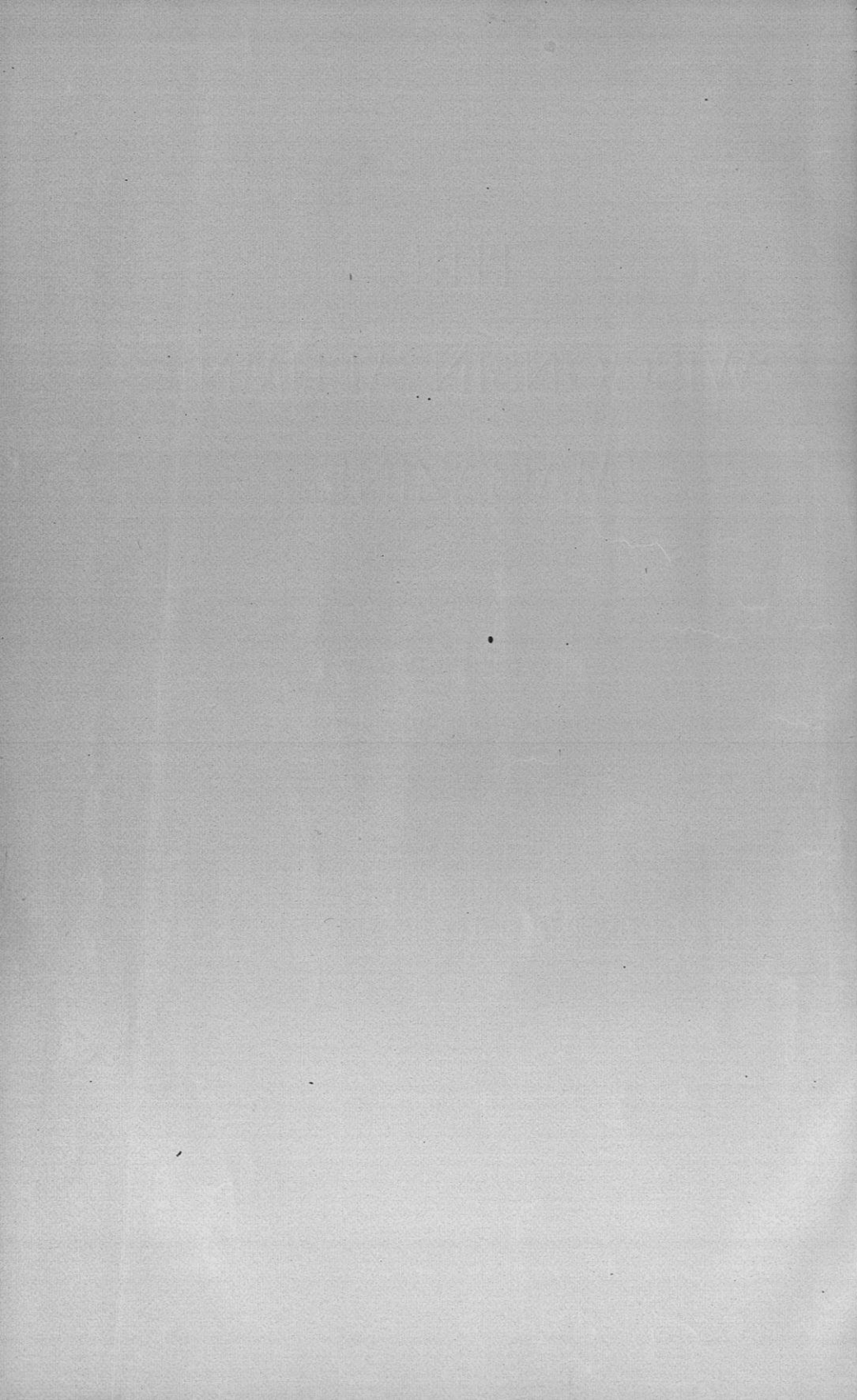
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Dean of the College of Mechanics and Engineering.

THE WISCONSIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE.

VOL. I.—NOVEMBER, 1899—No. 2.

SOME UNRECOGNIZED FUNCTIONS OF OUR STATE UNIVERSITIES.

[The MAGAZINE is fortunate in being able to present to its readers the following abstract of an address delivered by Prof. J. B. Johnson on the occasion of his inauguration as Dean of the College of Mechanics and Engineering, October 14.]

The legitimate functions of any agency for promoting the highest interests of society require continual revision, adjustment, and extension, in order constantly to re-adapt them to the ever changing conditions of our social environment. More especially is this the case when this agency includes many and various applications of science as a part of its leading functions. Our state universities are recognized as among the chief agencies for promoting the interests of a higher, happier, and more useful life, and they are very largely employed in imparting a knowledge of such scientific principles as find application in the promotion of the sanitary, the industrial, and the commercial life of the community. The legitimate scope of the work of our state universities in this field of activity, therefore, should receive frequent and critical scrutiny. It is to such an examination that I invite your attention today. The question I shall propound and attempt partially to answer, is: *What functions in the department of technical science should our state universities be called upon to exercise, in addition to those which they now commonly perform?*

In order to forestall any criticisms of the utilitarian plea I am making, I wish here to state most emphatically my appreciation of, and belief in, that broad and deep scholarship which has for ages been regarded as the *sine qua non* of a lib-

eral education. I most heartily agree that no man can lay claim to a liberal education who remains in comparative ignorance of the best thoughts of the great minds which have preceded him, and who knows little of the history of the race in its endless efforts to raise itself from barbarism to enlightenment; but this kind of education has long been, still is, and I am sure always will remain a very large and necessary part of all schemes of higher education.

At the same time, it is well to remember that creature comforts antedate culture, and that "sweetness and light" are not to be found in squalor and poverty. Scientific agriculture, mining, manufacturing, and commerce will in the future form the material foundation of all high and noble living. A beautiful cathedral is a visible embodiment of the highest art and of the noblest aspirations. Its foundations are deep in the bowels of the earth, and being out of sight are out of mind, but unless these be sure and steadfast the building collapses and becomes a monument to human folly. So with a system of education. If it be all top, and if the fundamental agencies by which alone it can be sustained be neglected, it surely leads to social anarchy and ruin.

Turning now to the subject proper of this address, I will name a few of the most crying demands which, in my opinion, the citizens who support our state universities have a right to call upon the departments of applied science to meet and satisfy.

I. THE EDUCATION OF TEACHERS OF SANITARY SCIENCE.

The wonderful revolution wrought by studies in bacteriology in explaining the nature, spread, and prevention of disease has made it incumbent upon all our educational agencies to provide instruction in these most important matters. We should now have a competent teacher of sanitary science in every high school, and eventually some such instruction should be given in every primary school. No subject yields more readily to school instruction than this. What we now most sorely need are teachers of sanitary science who can, by sim-

ple laboratory experiments, reveal to the rising generation the sources of most of our contagious and infectious diseases, and who have also sufficient knowledge of sanitary engineering to describe the most approved preventive remedies. There is no doubt that our total death rate could be cut down one-third, and our bodily diseases one-half, by suitable provisions against these insidious but now known sources of disease and death. But we have no teachers for these subjects. It therefore devolves upon the only competent state agency to furnish these teachers, and this agency is the state university. Here all these subjects are now taught in our various departments, and we need only to arrange a course for this specific purpose and to assist in convincing the school authorities of the necessity of introducing the study of such subjects, and perhaps to require this knowledge as a condition of entrance to the University, in order to see, in a few years, every high school in the state of Wisconsin imparting instruction in the elements of sanitary science.

II. THE ESTABLISHMENT OF COURSES IN CHEMICAL ENGINEERING.

Chemistry, like electricity, now enters largely into nearly all manufacturing processes, and the saving of by-products is usually a question of chemical engineering only. It is one thing to perform a chemical experiment in a laboratory, in a small way, where the economy of the operation does not enter at all, and an altogether different thing to devise ways and means by which the same thing can be done continuously, on a large scale, in a factory, at such a cost as to make the operation profitable. The man who can do both of these things is the chemical engineer. There are schools in Germany where industrial chemistry and mechanical engineering are taught to the same students, thus giving them the necessary schooling to enable them to become, by practice, able chemical engineers. There are beginning to be movements in this direction in America, but few or none of our state universities have entered vigorously this most promising and fruitful field. So long as one mind conceives only the chemical relations and processes,

and another mind devises the appliances to be employed, the result must be inadequate, uneconomical, and disappointing. Our American manufacturing industries, when fully officered, are now in the hands of two sets of men, so far as chemistry is involved in their processes. The one set, the chemists, diagnose the case, and the other set, the mechanical engineers, prescribe the remedy. When prices are high and orders are plenty, it matters little if processes are not the best or most economical. But when competition is rife, prices low, orders few, and the margin of profit small, then the business languishes, and the owner cries aloud for the most skillful assistance. Either a chemist is called who knows nothing of mechanical devices, or a mechanical engineer who knows nothing of chemistry, and in either case the business goes to the wall. Even if both the chemist and the engineer be called in, they are likely to work at cross-purposes. As a matter of fact, the chemist *must* devise his appliances in a large proportion of the problems arising in actual practice, and the highest mechanical ingenuity is often required to effect a solution. In all such cases failure is certain unless the chemist is also an expert mechanical engineer. Whenever these two kinds of ability have been embodied in the same individual, and these coupled with a reasonable amount of executive power, the fortunate possessor has not only attained to wealth and fame, but he has proved a blessing to all the industries with which he has been connected. Furthermore, there are untold realms remaining to be conquered by this potential giant, the chemical engineer. One special field of chemical engineering, metallurgy, has been well supplied with capable men, for metallurgical engineering has long been well taught in our mining engineering schools, and in the department of chemical engineering which I hope to see established in the University of Wisconsin, metallurgical engineering should be a course in itself. In other courses of this department would be taught the applications of chemistry and mechanical engineering to the manufacture and testing of various products, such as sugar, starch, glue, soda, soap, wood-pulp, Portland cement, leather, and a hundred other commodities of

daily use. It is true, the principles of chemistry are taught now, more or less thoroughly, in all our higher schools, but little or no mention is made of the application of this knowledge to the commercial industries of the country. As a rule, also, our best chemists possess little or no mechanical knowledge or inventive skill, so that they are not really qualified to teach that kind of industrial chemistry of which this country is so much in need. The department of chemical engineering, therefore, belongs rather to the engineering school than to that of pure science, and the graduate from this course would be an engineer rather than a chemist.

III. ENGINEERING SCHOOL EXTENSION WORK.

The third field into which I shall hope to see our state universities extend their activities is that of the technical education of young men employed in our manufacturing industries. While we shall probably not try to imitate the German system of trade and monotchnic schools to any very great extent, we must, in my opinion, do something to give to our industrial leaders a better scientific and technical training than they have heretofore been able to obtain. A large proportion of these leaders in our manufacturing industries will always be men who have grown up in the business. Their previous schooling will have been very limited, and the problem we have to face is how to give to these exceptional men of marked abilities a reasonable amount of scientific training. In my opinion the problem is already solving itself. In place of the trade night-schools of Europe, we have developed in the United States in the course of a very few years, under private initiative and direction, a series of *correspondence technical schools*. These schools, though few in number, now carry on their rolls over one hundred thousand students.

In addition to these schools, we have in this country trade, scientific, and technical journals *ad infinitum*. Again, we are coming to have, in all populous centers, good free public libraries, which are great educational engines; and finally, we have

adopted in America the free manual training school as suited to the American boy.

Now, with these agencies already existing, you may ask where does the state university find a suitable field for exercising its functions on these same young manufacturers? In my opinion, the state university can do much to direct and induce young men to avail themselves of these opportunities, and to supplement them. The great defect of the correspondence school, of the technical journal, and of the public library as educational agencies, lies in *the entire absence in them of experimental laboratory verification*. This the state university can very properly supply, and if the use of these laboratories be predicated always upon adequate theoretical accomplishment, as shown by examinations, and if such students were admitted at all times, for such periods as they might choose to employ in this way, I believe that in a few years a large number of young men regularly employed in business and in the trades would avail themselves of these opportunities, to the great advantage of themselves and of society at large.

IV. COLLEGES OF COMMERCE.

By a college of commerce I mean something very different from the ordinary commercial colleges, of which we have enough and to spare. I mean by this term a college in fact, devoted, however, to imparting that kind of a technical education most useful to the business man whose dealings reach beyond our national limits. Hitherto, we have been so fully employed in supplying home demands that we have not cared to exploit the foreign market; but the time is at hand when a very large foreign trade can be ours if we properly qualify ourselves to go up and possess it. Our consular reports are full of calls for American goods, coupled with bitter complaints, however, of American ignorance and stupidity in the tentative efforts which have been made to meet these demands. The fact is, we are not now qualified to do this business, neither have we the material from which to select our foreign United States consuls. As a rule, our consuls, our business men, our

manufacturers, and their clerical assistants know no foreign language, and are quite ignorant of the products, the manners, the laws, the customs regulations, and the shipping facilities and practices of the countries to which they are sent, or with which they may be trying to do business. Most of them are also comparatively ignorant of the commercial laws of our own states, as well as of the physical and chemical properties of the products they have to pass upon, deal in or manufacture.

Those who are best qualified to do the business in a particular field will get the business to do. All the leading continental countries of Europe have established these high-grade colleges of commerce, and their graduates soon come to take responsible positions either in the foreign consular service or in large business establishments. These countries not only see that a special, or technical, education is necessary to the adequate preparation of a man to serve his country as a foreign consul or business agent of the state, but they also see that the college of commerce offers the only means for acquiring this special training.

The course of study in these schools includes a speaking and writing knowledge of at least two foreign languages; a very complete study of business and commercial methods, documents and terminology; of customs regulations at home and abroad; commercial geography and a history of commerce; a physical and chemical study of the leading commercial products of various countries and of the usual adulterants; commercial, maritime, and industrial law, political economy, and the means and methods of transportation.

While some of these courses of study are now pursued in a tentative way in many of our large cities in night schools, for the benefit of young men in business employ, it is evident that adequate instruction in this field can be imparted only in a special school and in several years' time. My reasons for asking that these schools be established under the technical departments of our state universities are, first, that the work is purely technical, or special, in its character; and second, that a large part of this work is already done in these universities.

With some special chairs in the purely commercial studies, and with such assistance as could be obtained from the law, the language, and the political science departments of the university, one of these colleges of commerce could be most economically established in connection with a state university.

I have now outlined four hitherto unrecognized functions of the state university. Doubtless some will claim they are all outside the legitimate scope of any university, state or otherwise. My answer is that the people of the state should be consulted in this matter. If they desire these educational opportunities and choose to put them in charge of the state university, it is not for the officers and faculties thereof to refuse. We should have to admit, I think, that the university was made for the state and not the state for the university. If the state wants these subjects taught, in my opinion they can be most effectively and most economically taught as departments of the state university. Wisconsin has, very wisely I think, kept its agricultural college under the fostering care of the state university, and I can see no reason why these industrial and commercial courses should not also become part of the work of these same institutions.

J. B. JOHNSON.

UNIVERSITY APPROPRIATIONS.

The legislature, during its last session, made large appropriations for new buildings and equipment in certain departments of the University, but because of failure in securing this sum from the state authorities the Board of Regents of the University up to the present time has been unable to proceed in carrying out the objects of these appropriations.

As there has been much discussion in the press concerning the stand that the governor and secretary of state have taken in the matter, a plain statement of facts and of the matter as it now stands may not be out of place.

Chapter 170, Section 1, laws of 1899, so amends previous statutes that \$268,000 shall be annually levied, collected

and appropriated to the university fund income. This sum is to be used for the current administrative expenditures and for such repairs and additional buildings and works as the Board of Regents shall deem necessary, with the further provision that of this annual sum, \$30,000 shall be applied to the uses of the College of Agriculture, \$15,000 to the College of Mechanics and Engineering, \$2,000 for the use of the Summer School of science, literature, language and pedagogy; \$1,000 for the purchase of books for the use of the law library, and \$13,000 to be applied and used in adding facilities for and establishing and maintaining courses of instruction in railway and electrical engineering. Also, loans to a total amount not exceeding \$75,000 by the state to the Board of Regents are to be granted where such action seems prudent.

Chapter 239 appropriates \$151,000 additionally to the uses of the University. This sum is to come from the general funds of the state. \$35,000 of it is for a suitable increase of the dairy herd and for a necessary enlargement of the dairy building, with changes in the heating apparatus; \$100,000 for a suitable building for the College of Engineering; \$16,000 for an adequate water tower for the supply of water to the Capitol, "all to be expended in such manner and at such times, for the purposes aforesaid, as in the judgment of the regents shall seem best; provided, however, that no plan or plans shall be adopted, and no contract or contracts shall be entered into by the Board of Regents of the University for any of above things until such plans and contracts with estimates of the total costs thereof shall have first been submitted to and in writing approved by the governor, who shall have power to withhold his approval of same until he shall satisfy himself by a personal examination of the same and by such other means as he in his discretion may adopt, that any such building, structure, or thing can be erected and fully completed at a cost not in excess of the amount appropriated for such particular purpose."

Upon this latter law has hinged all the difficulty so far experienced. Contrary to the advice of the governor, the legislature made no provision for a specific tax levy to raise the sum.

Secretary of State Froelich claims that the levying of taxes is a legislative function, and that as his powers are limited to the exercise of ministerial functions, he lacks authority to levy taxes. In this stand Governor Scofield concurs.

By legislative act of 1869 (Ch. 153, Sec. 1, laws of 1869, Sec. 1071 R. S.) it was provided that when "the appropriations made by the legislature and existing laws exceed the amount of state tax levied to meet the expenses of the year for which such tax was levied, the secretary of state shall levy and apportion such additional amount as may be necessary in connection with the amount provided by law to be levied to meet all authorized demands upon the state treasury up to the time when the succeeding state tax will be due and payable."

This law, now upon the statute books for thirty years, has been undisputed as to its constitutionality until now. The growth of the division of functional powers has raised the question whether this law of 1869 is not a violation of the Constitution. Governor Scofield and Secretary of State Froelich hold that it is, and so have decided against the levying of a tax for raising money for the university appropriations.

Mandamus proceedings were considered by the Board of University Regents. Co-operation in this was asked from the Board of Normal School Regents and from the State Board of Control, appropriations for whose use were similarly rendered unavailable. Upon their refusal, the matter was dropped.

Governor Scofield and the other state officials hope that by next February the state revenues from the railroads, telegraph and telephone companies, and like organizations will have sufficiently increased the funds on hand to show a surplus sufficient to allow the sum appropriated for university purposes to be taken from the general fund of the state. Until then it is reasonably certain that the matter will be allowed to rest in its present state.

LULU C. DANIELS.

Miss Lulu Celeste Daniels, who has recently been appointed associate professor of European history at the University of West Virginia, was a graduate of the University of Wisconsin in the class of '79, taking the degree of B. L. For some years after graduation, Miss Daniels taught in the public and high schools of La Crosse, Minneapolis and Brooklyn. During the year 1893-'94, she was instructor in history and Latin in the



LULU C. DANIELS,

Associate Professor of European History, University of West Virginia.

Girls' Classical School at Indianapolis. She did graduate work at the University of Minnesota (1889-'91) and the University of Chicago (1894-'95), from which latter institution she received, in 1895, the degree of Ph. M. One year was spent as instructor in history in the Northwestern Division high school, Chicago, and for the past three years she has occupied a similar position at Lewis Institute.

Miss Daniels went to the University of West Virginia the past summer as lecturer in history for the summer quarter. It will be remembered that President J. H. Raymond of this university formerly had charge of the department of sociology at the University of Wisconsin. Dr. E. B. Copeland, ('95), professor of botany, is another representative of the University of Wisconsin in the faculty of the University of West Virginia. Miss Daniels was the first woman who had ever given instruction in any of the regular departments of the University. So successful was her summer work, that this fall she was offered and accepted the position which she now holds on the university faculty.

During her residence in Minnesota, Miss Daniels was president of the state branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae.

THE NOCTURNAL FLIGHT OF MIGRATING BIRDS.

[Reprinted in part from *The Auk* for April, 1899.]

The writer has recently made two sets of observations upon the nocturnal flight of birds, an account of which may prove interesting to the general reader. The place of observation first selected was a small elevation west of the city of Madison. The evening chosen was chilly and a raw southeast wind was blowing, though there were no clouds during most of the time. A total of three thousand eight hundred bird calls were recorded, an average of twelve per minute. This rate, however, varied greatly, sometimes running as high as two or three per second and again falling to about the same number per minute. The largest number of calls counted for any hour was nine hundred and thirty-six, between two and three o'clock, though nearly that number were noted for two other hours. Nor were the calls at all confined to the few hours during which they were recorded. They began much earlier in the evening, and when the observations ceased, at a little after three, they were heard steadily on long after that hour, with the regularity of the ticking of a clock. Manifestly it is quite impossible to estimate the number of birds represented by these calls. But

it may be very safely assumed that the number of calls must be multiplied many times to express even approximately the size of the flocks that were heard to pass during the course of the observation.

Nothing but an actual experience of a similar kind can at all adequately convey the impression produced by such observations. The air seemed at times fairly alive with invisible birds as the calls rang out, now sharply and near at hand, and now faintly and far away. Repeatedly it seemed as if some of the nearer ones must be visible, so vividly was their presence felt as they passed overhead. All varieties of bird calls came sounding out of the darkness that evening. The harsh squawk of a water bird would be followed by the musical *chink* of the bobolink. Almost human many of them seemed, too, and it was not difficult to imagine that they expressed a whole range of emotions from anxiety and fear up to good-fellowship and joy. The fine, shrill notes of the smaller sparrows or warblers were heard only close at hand, but the louder ones came from all along the line, east and west. More than once an entire flock, distinct by the unity of their calls, came into range and passed out of hearing, keeping up their regular formation with the precision of a swiftly moving but orderly body of horsemen. The great space of air above swarmed with life. Singly or in groups, large and small, or more seldom in a great throng, the hurrying myriads pressed southward. It was a marvel and a mystery enacted under the cover of night, of which only fugitive tidings reached the listeners below.

The next station chosen was the Washburn Observatory. The writer was assisted by Winslow Mallery, to whose patience and accuracy is due not a little of the success attending these initial observations. It was proposed to watch the moon through a small six-inch telescope, and to count the birds as they passed across its surface in the southward flight. For convenience in keeping the record, the whole time of observation was divided into periods of fifteen minutes each and the count for each period kept distinct from the rest. The result exceeded all expectations and well repaid the inconvenience at-

tending such experimental work. During the three nights of observation, a total of five hundred and eighty-three birds were counted, and forty-five during one fifteen-minute period. On the second evening three hundred and fifty-eight were counted, the largest number for any one period being thirty-five. The number of birds seen during different hours of the night was very unequal. The maximum number of three per minute was reached at 10:30, and it diminished rapidly to a little more than one-third of this number at midnight. From this time the number declined, with three considerable upward variations, to very near the zero-point. As to the direction of flight very great diversity was also observed. The predominant direction up to ten o'clock was very nearly south, and but comparatively few birds varied from this. The diversity of direction, however, continued to increase till it reached its maximum between twelve and two o'clock. At this time the eight principal points of the compass were represented by numbers varying from three to twenty-eight, two-thirds of the whole number still maintaining a southerly direction.

The observations as to the number of birds and the direction of their flight tell substantially the same story. The first considerable falling off in the number of birds came at 11:15, and up to 10:45 they were observed to fly largely in one direction, not half that number for any period taking any other direction. Thus the intensity of the migratory movement, measured by the number of birds and the regular direction of their flight, is seen to be at its height early in the evening. The diminishing numbers and increasing variety in direction indicate plainly enough that during the time of observation other things besides migration were taking place later in the night. The latter conclusion is borne out by the larger number of calls heard toward morning, which may be explained as arising from the effort to reassemble the scattered members of the migrating companies. As a general conclusion to be drawn from the whole observation, it would seem that the great mass of migrants thrust itself rapidly forward for the first two or three hours in one main direction and that separate flocks

maintained this movement many hours later; and that after the first advance was completed, the remainder of the night was spent in more miscellaneous movements, having for their purpose, partly at least, the collecting of the widely separated fragments of the different groups, and the selecting of suitable feeding grounds.

This fugitive glimpse into a new phase of bird life reveals many things besides the two chief points already noted. When one recalls the relatively small size of the moon's surface compared to the length of its path from east to west, within the range of vision, some idea of the whole number of birds passing this line may be obtained. Prof. A. S. Flint estimated that about nine thousand per hour passed during the entire period of observation, or a total of one hundred and sixty-eight thousand. And when the length of this line is compared to the breadth of the whole country over which birds move, the total number of migrating birds for a given area may be roughly estimated. This states in numerical fashion the meaning of the semi-annual migration of our birds. It falls as far short of expressing what the movement really is as does a census report of revealing the daily life of a city like New York or Chicago.

* * * * * * * *

How the birds are guided in their nocturnal flight is perhaps the most puzzling question which rises in the mind of the observer. There are two possible solutions of this problem. They may be guided by the stars, or by the contour of the country, the lakes and river valleys. Certain it is that cloudy, and especially foggy nights are not favorable for flight. Birds lose their way and wander from their course as seamen do when there is neither sun nor star to guide them. It may be accepted as settled that birds are not possessed of an infallible instinct that guides them, otherwise they need not be disturbed by a fog. The results of the observations just cited show the same thing. That birds do wander from their course is seen from the great variety of directions taken by them during the night. Certainly not all in a given flock fly in one unvarying

direction. Individuals get separated or lost and fly in the widely divergent tracks already referred to. The sudden changes in direction that were observed in certain cases may tell the same story. These birds had perhaps lost their way, and hearing the calls of their comrades, wheeled about to join them. The not uncommon sight of birds of one species in a flock of a wholly different kind also shows how frequently they get lost during their migrations.

The turning of the telescope upon this comparatively unknown field suggests endless possibilities. It affords us a means of surveying a plexus of bird life marvelously intricate and full of discoveries. There is revealed to us a new side of the wonderfully human life of the bird. We can sit quietly by while the march of feathered legions goes on,—unsuspected spectators of one of the great events in the world of flying things. The dangers and difficulties attending such an exodus are very real. Along the flanks of every company or hovering in the rear are the birds of prey watching to pick off every careless straggler. The earliest comers are exposed to all the risks of sudden changes in the weather. The strain of such a journey is not inconsiderable, and it effectually weeds out all but the most hardy individuals; the young, the sick and the old being the first to fall by the way. Twice each year the migratory birds attempt the marvelous feat and perform it with such silence and celerity that it goes on almost unnoticed. But if each bird in his nocturnal passage were as luminous as a meteor, how the heavens would blaze during the migrating season, and how wonderful would seem their journeyings to and fro.

The fewness of such detailed observations as are here briefly sketched leads to the conclusion that their value is not appreciated as it should be. Those who study birds for the pure love of it may find here a delightful glimpse into a fresh field. A telescope is not a necessity, good field glasses will show all but the smallest birds. The larger the number of observers the more accurate will be the general conclusions arrived at in the end. Each may do something of value while studying in a

new way the familiar problems of bird life. The writer hopes simply to encourage others to work along a line which has been of so much interest to him and which seems so full of new material.

O. G. LIBBY.

PHI BETA KAPPA.

It is a matter of general interest to the alumni that a chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society has been organized at the University. As is well known, the object of this society is the promotion of scholarship and friendship among the graduates of American colleges. The society was founded at William and Mary College on the 5th of December, 1776, probably in imitation of the students' clubs popular at that time in France and Germany. Four or five years later chapters were established at Yale and Harvard, and after a few more years at the various New England colleges. In recent years the society has sought to widen its influence, and chapters have been organized at institutions of high rank in other parts of the country, until they now number more than fifty.

Phi Beta Kappa is in no sense akin to the "Greek letter fraternities," but is altogether an honorary society and almost entirely a graduate society. Election to membership is meant to be a reward for scholarly undergraduate work, given at the completion of the course for the bachelor's degree. The method of election varies slightly in the different colleges, but in all colleges members are selected on some basis of scholarship. The number chosen also differs in the different institutions, ranging from one-fourth to one-eighth, or even fewer, of the graduating class.

At our University the number that may be chosen from any one class is seven during junior year and fourteen during senior year, or about one-eighth of our present graduating classes. Membership is open on equal terms to all candidates for the bachelor's degree in any course of the College of Letters and Science, and the choice is made by those members of the Faculty who were Phi Beta Kappas at their own colleges. The

selection is based largely but not entirely on the marks as found on the student's record card. The electors reserve the right to pass over any candidate who may seem unworthy in comparison with others in the class, no matter what the comparative ranks may be, so long as for junior election a standard of 90 has been attained, and for senior election a standard of 87.

It is a good thing for any university to have such a means of recognizing the faithful daily work of its best students in the lecture room and laboratory, because in the multiplicity of interests calling for recognition in a college community it sometimes seems as if the main interest, that which centers about the course of study, were in danger of being lost sight of. It is hoped that the organization of this chapter, the Alpha of the state of Wisconsin, may tend to stimulate a deeper interest in pure scholarly work among the undergraduates. There is no doubt that the election last June and the first annual banquet, at which Professor Paul Shorey, of the University of Chicago, gave a stimulating talk to the new members, have already done something in this line.

M. S. SLAUGHTER.

“THE STUDENT'S MISCELLANY.”

On the shelves of the Madison libraries there rest undisturbed bound volumes of the first periodical issued by students of the University of Wisconsin.

In January, 1857, when the attendance at the University had grown to 167, 106 of whom were from outside the city of Madison, when the Faculty had increased to eight professors and one tutor, when two of the five buildings originally planned had been erected, then the members of the Athenæan Society founded a monthly magazine, “*The Student's Miscellany*,” “to awaken in the minds of all a deeper interest in the cause of liberal education.” At the beginning of the second volume the magazine was transferred to an association of members of the college classes, and the original board of three editors was increased to five.

During the first year, the board of editors included John F.

Smith, '57, Richard W. Hubbell, '58, Elbert O. Hand, '59, William G. Jenckes, '57, J. W. McKeever, ('59), Leonard S. Clark, '59, Samuel Fallows, '59, John W. Slaughter, '58, and Rufus R. Dawes, ('60). The fact that two of these, Bishop Fallows and Brig.-Gen. Dawes, are nationally known, and that others, Hand and Hubbell, have attained the positions they have, speaks well for the make-up of the early classes of the institution. Immediately after the transfer, a number of other strong men were added to the ever-changing list of editors. These, mostly from Hesperia, were such men as William F. Vilas, '58, Alex. C. Botkin, '59, John B. Parkinson, '60, and George W. Bird, '60.

At the end of the second volume the files end, and from a notice in the last number, "we regret that we are under the painful necessity," etc., it is plain that death was nigh at hand.

But before it died, the magazine gave a glimpse of the dawn of a new era, in the following announcement:

"Hon. Henry Barnard, of Connecticut, has been chosen by the Board of Regents to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Chancellor Lathrop. Mr. Barnard enters upon the duties of his office on the third Wednesday of next January. In addition to the office of Chancellor, he is expected to take charge of the Normal Department. Chancellor Lathrop continues his duties as Professor of Ethics, &c.

"Prof. James D. Butler, A. M., of Indiana, has been elected to fill the chair of Ancient, and Prof. Joseph C. Pickard [father of C. E. Pickard, '75, and grandfather of R. L. Pickard, '03], A. M., of this place, that of Modern Languages. Mr. T. D. Coryell, A. B., a graduate of the class of '57, takes the class in Civil Engineering."

In literary matter the magazine would compare well with the present-day publications. The pointless short story and the insipid, moonshiny verse of to-day are even more unbearable than the sophomoric essays and miles of serious verse of the *Miscellany*. A few extracts of the choicest bits are given herewith. These, however, do not include the poem on Joan of Arc in *fifty-one* four-line stanzas, with indications that some parts are omitted, (signed H. Was it Hand or Hubbell?), nor the seven-page (this size, smaller type) blank-verse poem on "The Roman Exile."

Of really good nonsense verse there are one or two samples, one of which is quoted later. Of good description there is much, for L. S. Clark, '59, had lived two years in California, returning thence by way of Panama, and he could describe what he had seen. Short stories there are none, but in one or two light essays some bit like the following stands out:

"Her hair hung round her pallid cheek,
Like seaweed round a clam.
Her eyes were liquid, like two oysters."

Probably the best light prose in the book is the editorial on "The eye and the knot-eye; or, the ego and the egg-nog-oh," which cannot be quoted here, while in verse the best is

OBIJIBJAW.

TRANSLATED FROM THE INDIAN OF PROF. LONGFELLOW.

Did you know the big Injin,
The big Injin, big and strong,
That used to live on Lake Mendota,
Lake Mendota and Monona,
And would have lived there until this day,
Had he not have kicked the bucket,
Kicked the bucket in a fracas.

He used to teach the Wyowejans,
Wyowejans and Damnphuddles,
How to hoe the corn and plant it,
Plant it in the mellow ground,
Plant it in straight rows, both ways,
Plant it in the spring time,
Plant it deep enough and none too deep,
Plant and hoe it likewise—
Most of which was done by squaws.

One day, Obijibjaw drank
Too much whiskey by a jugfull,
And the meanest kind at that.
He got boosey, he got tight,
He got mellow, he got drunk,
He got a most tremendous big brick
In his hat—the hat of Obijibjaw.

Obijibjaw and another—Hiawahaw—
Both loved one squaw—Tallelillah;
Tallelillah—lightning bug in Injin.
About this squaw they had a contest,
Hiawahaw—Obijibjaw.

Had a contest, had a knock-down,
 Had a fracas, had a set-to,
 Had a bout, in which affair
 Hiawahaw rather worsted Obijibjaw;
 And he knifed him in the short ribs,
 Knifed him and killed him also;
 Killed him badly, killed him the worst kind,
 Settled his hash — Hiawahaw
 Settled the hash of Obijibjaw.

Among the news items are noted the organization of a "large and well-conducted men's choir," and the mention of eight o'clock as a recitation hour, apparently the beginning of "those awful eight o'clocks." In September, 1857, Wisconsin's first inter-collegiate chess game began with Knox, resulting in defeat, Wisconsin's first defeat in an inter-collegiate contest.

At a joint exhibition by the Athenæan and Hesperian societies, orations were delivered by William F. Vilas, D. W. Dawes, E. O. Hand, G. W. Ashmore, R. R. Dawes, J. B. Parkinson and Samuel Fallows. Have there been at any time since so many notables in one university exhibition of any sort?

"A match at wicket between the Olympic and Mendota Wicket Clubs" is noted. R. R. Dawes and G. W. Bird were among the star players. This comment follows:

"We are glad to see the students taking so much interest in this game, as it is just as pleasant, and far less dangerous than the old standby of college students, football."

A military company, the University Light Guards, was organized.

Commencement was held the fourth Wednesday in July, in 1858, and a class of three were graduated, each of whom appeared twice on the program. William F. Vilas was valedictorian.

And then, with the number for October, 1858, came the end, death from defective circulation.

EDITORIAL.

The demand for copies of the October issue of the MAGAZINE has almost exhausted the supply, although an edition of three thousand was printed. For this reason, all who have received duplicate copies, or who have copies they do not wish to preserve, are requested to return them to the treasurer of the Alumni Association. The postage on all copies so returned will be refunded by the Association.

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An unfortunate event has recently occurred which can but be deprecated by every friend of the University. Reference is made, of course, to the parade of October 30, with its disgraceful accompaniments, the details of which have been fully aired and discussed in the daily papers. It is true in this as in all similar cases that the affair has been grossly exaggerated by a sensational press and made to appear much worse than the reality. But after all allowance has been made for such exaggeration, the fact remains that many persons, some of whom at least were students, have been guilty of actions which cannot be excused by the plea of thoughtlessness. At the time of going to press, the matter is understood to be under consideration by the Faculty, and it is to be hoped that a thorough sifting will be given it, and that justice will be meted out to the offenders. College faculties are often accused, and sometimes it seems with justice, of a tendency either to gloss over instances of law breaking, or to deal out punishment without closely inquiring upon whom it will fall. The present is an instance wherein neither of these things can be fairly

or honestly done, for the offense is a flagrant one, and its perpetrators are easily to be identified.

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In another column of the MAGAZINE, notice is taken of the possibilities for good in the recently established system of weekly convocations, in the way of the stimulation of a healthy college spirit. This idea of a "college spirit" has become a favorite subject of ridicule for college humorists, and it has even been treated as something entirely mythical. But, as every alumnus who reads this will testify, this same college spirit is very real, and is the life and vigor of any institution whose influence is widespread. It is true that in the growth of colleges into universities, much of the feeling of unity, of an *esprit de corps*, has been lost. And right here is one of the points of greatest value of athletics as they exist in modern universities. Whatever fault may be found with the methods and management of present-day athletic contests, it cannot be denied that they furnish almost the only tangible thing round which student sentiment may crystallize. Students, like men and women of an older growth, find it hard to be loyal to an abstraction; and an athletic team striving for the glory of their university furnishes the concrete object that is needed to call their latent loyalty into active life.

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The feeling of an active participation in the life of a great and aggressive whole is brought out and emphasized also in the mass meetings held on the eve of an important contest. The reason for these meet-

ings is not, therefore, solely nor even chiefly to urge on the team to victory. But every one who attends comes away with the feeling that something more valuable has been accomplished than merely to increase

the chances of athletic success.

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An error occurred in the list of faculty changes in the October issue. Prof. Freeman's title should read "professor of English literature."

PROGRESS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

WEEKLY CONVOCATIONS.

The weekly convocations announced as a new departure for the present year have thus far proved an unqualified success, and have aroused great interest among both Faculty and students. The only difficulty thus far experienced has been in finding seating room for all who attend, as Library Hall, where most of the meetings are to be held, is barely able to accommodate the underclassmen whose attendance is required. At the first two convocations, held on October 6 and 13, the speaker was Prof. Tomlins, the widely known and successful choral leader. The meeting of October 27 was addressed by Dean Birge. At certain of these convocations it is the intention to endeavor to bring the whole student body together for the purpose of addressing them on some timely topic. These more general meetings, which it is intended shall occur at least monthly, offer a splendid opportunity for bringing to the attention of the students in general matters that are moving the world at the present time. As people in general, so students are mostly too busy with their regular work to go deeper into a study of contemporary questions. They will therefore most of them eagerly seize the opportunity of hearing the President or some other representative man speak on these questions. The power of inculcat-

ing just and liberal modes of thought in respect to the great questions of the day which may be exercised on such occasions has a great educational value. For this very fact it might be well if a complete statement of the various attitudes assumed by public opinion on a question of importance might be presented.

The first of these general meetings, which was held on October 20, was devoted to an address on the Transvaal question. President Adams discussed the historical development of the Free State and the Republic and directed attention to the ethnographical and physical features of the region. Politically his leanings were very strongly favorable to the British side, whom he considered as representing the progress of civilization against the more retrograde and conservative ideas of the Boers. That the impression was left on many of the hearers that the speaker presented the British side and the grievances of the Outlanders as if public opinion unanimously accepted them as true was undoubtedly due to the necessary briefness of the lecture, which necessitated a treatment in bold outlines without delicate shadings and careful modifications. Discussions of this kind will have a very beneficial effect in keeping the intelligence of the University abreast with the movement of affairs in the world, and it is to

be hoped that all the great fields of intellectual, social, political and industrial endeavor will in this manner be opened up to the interest of the student body.

We understand that it is the President's special intention to cultivate an intelligent interest in music. When we consider the vast cultural effect which music has in European nations and is already assuming in our own, when we look upon this noble art as one of the highest expressions of the thought and soul life of present humanity, in time we can be assured that it must be looked upon as employed in the advancement of true culture.

In another way, too, these meetings may be used to exercise a very beneficial influence. Among a large body of young people, lapses from the highest standard of gentlemanly conduct occasionally occur. A flagrant example of this has excited the apprehension of the friends of the University very recently, when, evidently under the impulse of a thoughtless movement, things were done which if repeated would tend to make persons not thoroughly familiar with the real spirit of the University of Wisconsin reluctant to send their daughters to this institution. The better sentiment among the students promptly condemns excesses of this kind. It is here the weekly meetings can also do a valuable work. In an unobtrusive way the highest ideals of American college life, that distinguish it so happily and favorably from that of many other nations, can be fostered and strengthened. Many of the students perhaps do not realize fully what an advantage it is to live in the social atmosphere that characterizes a western institution of high rank.

If they can be made to cherish the ideals which these institutions stand for, they will, even in their wildest moments of mirth and frolic, refrain from doing anything that will contradict them and endanger their continued realization. The cultivation of college spirit for athletic contests is only an accessory. A higher region of enthusiasm may be opened up and general participation in it cultivated and fostered at the meetings of which we have spoken.

ADVANCES IN TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

As a part of the University of Wisconsin the College of Mechanics and Engineering has necessarily shared all the ups and downs of the institution. But although the progress of this college sometimes has seemed very slow, yet in the aggregate the results have been perhaps better than could have been expected if the means at the disposal of the college be taken into account. The results achieved can best be judged by inquiring into the standing of the graduates who have left the institution during these many years, or perhaps yet better by the facility with which the graduates find employment. Judging by these two standards, it is certain that very few institutions can pride themselves upon a greater success than the College of Mechanics and Engineering, as can be readily seen from a glance at a directory of its graduates, and from the fact that in recent years it has not been possible to satisfy the demand for their services.

The outlook for the future is also very promising, and for various reasons. The present year marks in several ways the starting of a new

era, especially by the addition of Dean J. B. Johnson to the Faculty. That his selection for this important position has been most fortunate there is no doubt in any quarter, and the want of a dean has been felt in so many directions that the progress of the institution will inevitably be greatly enhanced by this new move. In the second place, the freshman class of this year numbers more than 130, over 50 per cent larger than ever before, showing conclusively that the College of Engineering has obtained such a standing among the people of this and neighboring states that the only question in the future will be to find accommodations for the increasing number of students. With the vote of \$100,000 for an engineering building by the last legislature, this problem also seems to be nearer a solution, and although the completion of this building may be postponed a little longer than desirable, yet everybody knows that it is going to be and in the near future, so that all connected with the institution have been stimulated to renewed and increased work. That this new building does not merely mean more space for class and draughting rooms need hardly be pointed out here. It means increased facilities for giving instruction in all the branches covered by the college, and especially in the direction of laboratory work, in which line the present accommodations are particularly inadequate. That the instruction will become much more effective in the prospective new quarters there can be no doubt in the mind of anybody in the least familiar with the requirements in this direction from an engineering school.

The progress of the College of Engineering seems also inevitable and in an increasing ratio, from a simple consideration of the educational tendencies of the present day. It is not too much to say that applied science to a large extent is taking the place of the classical education of former years. This is not only true in the United States, but perhaps much more so in Europe and especially in Germany, where radical changes in this line already have taken place. This does not mean of course that the classical education will lose its place among the courses offered in the universities of the world, but only that its preponderance or its general acceptance as the requisite for an educated person will be gone. To speak more accurately, this position has already been lost. The tendency of modern education is without question in the direction of making the student fit for taking part in the practical life of the world, and for this purpose, the technical studies, speaking broadly, are best adapted. The purely literary line of education will be limited to those who expect to find their future work in a vocation more or less directly related to such studies. For an education which is to a certain extent at least to take the place of the literary education of past and present times, the courses offered by the College of Mechanics and Engineering are of course too limited, but it is also the intention to broaden the scope of their instruction in such a manner that all applications of science will find their place in the curriculum, so that the College of Engineering will in reality become a school of applied science. The inaugural address of Dean John-

son, an abstract of which is published in this issue, distinctly points in this direction.

It is also evident that the dignity of the engineering profession is becoming more and more recognized, and this fact alone will help the prosperity of the college. It is not many years ago that an engineer—even if he had the best kind of an education—was looked down upon as not much more than a common mechanic. This idea has entirely disappeared. As a proof of this, the fact may be cited that recently the Emperor of Germany has granted the right to the royal polytechnic school of Charlottenburg to bestow the degree of doctor upon such of its graduates as the authorities of the school find worthy of this honor. When such a thing as this happens in a conservative country like Germany, it is not too much to say that the last fortress which old-fashioned ideas had erected against this modern branch of education has been taken by the irresistible forces of common sense and modern ideas.

FACULTY CHANGES.

In addition to those noted in the last issue, the following changes in the Faculty have occurred:

Mrs. Abbie Fiske Eaton, '94, who was instructor in German during 1895-'96, has returned to her former position.

Herman G. A. Brauer, M. A. '99,

has been appointed instructor in French, and Mildred A. Castle, '00, is made student assistant in the same department.

Theodore Running, '92, has been advanced from assistant to instructor in mathematics.

Prof. Joseph Jastrow has returned from a year's leave of absence in Europe, and Leon M. Solomons, last year instructor in psychology, resigned to accept a professorship in a western university.

Alfred Tingle is appointed assistant in chemistry.

Andrew M. O'Dea has been made instructor in athletics and assistant director of the gymnasium.

Prof. Arthur W. Richter, '89, has returned to his work as assistant professor of experimental engineering, and Caleb N. Harrison, '82, is acting professor of machine design.

Chief Justice John B. Cassoday has resigned his professorship in the college of law.

Prof. Edward Kremers, '86 *p*, has been made director of the school of pharmacy, and Samuel R. Boyce is instructor in pharmacognosy.

Edwin G. Hastings is assistant bacteriologist in the College of Agriculture.

In the School of Music, Charles E. Roberts has been appointed instructor in the voice, and Winifred C. Card takes the place of Miss Regan, in charge of piano instruction.

ON THE HILL.

MEETING OF GRADUATES.

On Friday evening, October 13, was held the first meeting this year of the graduate students of the University. The meeting was called by Professor Charles F. Smith, and was

for the purpose of getting the students together informally and discussing ways and means of reorganizing the Graduate Club. Short addresses were made by President Adams, Dean Birge, Professors Smith, Van

Hise and Scott. About 40 graduates and members of the Faculty were present. It is probable that the Graduate Club will be reorganized at an early date.

THE SELF GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION.

The Women's Self Government Association held a meeting on Saturday evening, October 14, in the gymnasium at Ladies' Hall, for the purpose of making the freshmen acquainted with the Association and its workings. Short addresses were made by Miss Emery and the officers of the Association. After singing college songs, dancing was indulged in and refreshments were served.

The affairs of the Association are administered at present by Marcia Jackman, '00, president; Frances Wilcox, '01, vice-president; and an executive board consisting of Alma Moser, '00, Eunice Welsh, '00, Minnie Perry, '02, Jeanette Storms, '01, Winifred Titus, '00, Susan Lowell, '00, Sarah Seeber, '02, Kathryn Swain, '00, and Mary Strong, '00. The twelve o'clock rule will be maintained, an art exhibit and a play will be given and various informal parties will be held from time to time during the year, to bring the women of the University into closer relations with each other, and to create a more general spirit of interest.

ATHLETICS.

Since the first issue of the *MAGAZINE*, a month ago, much has occurred that will go to make the season of '99 a memorable one in Wisconsin athletics, chiefly the splendid work of the eleven against Yale at New Haven, October 21.

From the first it was evident that the material was abundant and of

good quality, and with good reason much was expected of the '99 eleven. Those expectations, up to date, have been entirely justified. The team, in playing Yale to a standstill upon her own field, did all that reasonable men expected, and did more than the editor of this department looked for, in holding Yale to a single touch-down, in the closing moments of play in the second half. It was a splendid achievement and one for which Wisconsin received due credit from practically all sources, east and west. While the editor cannot agree with those who call the scoring the result of a "fluke," the fact that it came as it did at the end of a virtual tie game, most emphatically places Wisconsin in the same class with her blue opponents, and to those eastern writers who stated that without O'Dea Wisconsin would have been easy prey for Yale, or indeed for many weaker teams, it may be said that without McBride Yale would have been equally easy for Wisconsin, for, according to all sources of information available, the Yale captain made more than half the distance his team gained with the ball in hand, and he was the only kicker of any account Yale had. With this game, the first period of Wisconsin's season is concluded, and the problem now remaining is to guard the condition of the men with the care that will put them "on edge" again for the game with Michigan on Thanksgiving Day, and there is little doubt that it will be successfully accomplished. The team as made up against Yale was as follows: Center, Comstock; right guard, Rogers; right tackle, Curtis; right end, Juneau; left guard, Roy Chamberlain; left tackle, Blair; left end, Cochems; quarter back, Wilmarth; right half,

Lon Chamberlain; left half, Peele; full back, Captain O'Dea. The shifting of Lon Chamberlain from center to half back during the last week before the Yale game looked like a hazardous experiment, but the result justified Mr. King's judgment. And right here, the doubts of the editor of this department regarding the ability of the Wisconsin tackles to stand concentrated play, directed at them by a good team, are *declared off*, for from all sides come the reports of splendid defensive work by both Curtis and Freshman Blair against Yale, the former especially (weight or no weight) showing wonderful strength against the blue. The position at right end seems now to have been permanently secured by Juneau, the Milwaukee freshman, whose determination and speed in getting down under kicks have enabled him to beat out a big field for the place, though his previous foot ball experience was at half back.

It is not improbable that there may be one or two further "shake-ups" before the next big game, as Larson, if he gets into condition again, can hardly be kept off the team by any of the men now playing half back. A change in some of the center positions may be made also, but elsewhere the team seems fairly settled. The large scores against Beloit (36-0) and Northwestern (38-0) gave some indication of the strength of the eleven, but the work in both games was very ragged.

The writer's hopes, expressed last month, that a freshman team might be organized, were again disappointed, and Wisconsin may mark down that failure to organize such a team as another wasted opportunity. It seems strange that so shortsighted a policy is adopted as that which

governs Wisconsin's foot ball. It would seem that more thought might be given to the future of the sport, and if this were done, and all the men induced to come out during their first year, succeeding seasons would see far more good material available from Wisconsin's own "home stock," and there would be less necessity of looking for it elsewhere.

The fact that Mr. Andrew O'Dea has always kept this lesson clearly in mind is the chief explanation of the success of Wisconsin rowing, and it is his sagacity in such matters as this which make his return to the University and to the position of head coach so much a matter of congratulation to the institution. True it is that Mr. King's work with the foot ball team is in the highest degree successful, and his coaching abilities are not more admired by anyone than by the writer, but his plan of action is the only one to be expected from a man in his position, coaching each year with the idea that it is to be his last. If Mr. King were in a position perhaps comparable to Mr. O'Dea's, having charge, say, of the coaching of the base ball and foot ball teams, under a contract securing to Wisconsin his services for a term of years, can anyone doubt what the result would be? That such an arrangement is most desirable all interested persons admit. If it is, then, practicable, why not do it?

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Just now there is a good deal of talk on one topic and another, all growing out of the Yale game. One thought that suggests itself is with reference to the severe drain upon the time of the men, entailed by the long trip. The writer hardly agrees

with the ultra-scrupulous seers, those "wise men of the East," who frown on all long trips because eastern teams, for most obvious reasons, do not take them, but it certainly seems too much to expect that they should be annual affairs—taking students, many of them freshmen, upon whom the habits of study formed in the first half year will have a determining effect throughout their whole course—away from classes and books practically a week and a half. Once in a while it may do, as for instance this Yale trip, but is it to be a regular affair? The editor of this department, speaking only for himself, is against it, in foot ball. The trip this year he believes entirely justifiable, but next year it should not be made. Already the management is talking about a game with Columbia at New York in 1900. And for what? To gain prestige? Certainly *not*, for Columbia's team is a cipher in the East. To establish athletic relations with a representative university of the East? Equally impossible, for Columbia can by no stretch of imagination be so regarded. It is simply a hunt for a "big gate," and if Wisconsin allows her students to take a week off for such a purpose in 1900, her faculty deserve reproof.

There seems to be quite as little justification for the proposed Christmas trip to the Pacific coast. What

is to be gained by such a trip except the financial guaranty of the California management? The fact that the trip comes in the holiday vacation is no justification for it, for if the team is to be in any condition the training must be kept up practically continuously from Thanksgiving day, and the present season is long enough. If the Faculty allows this prolongation of the training period, it should be prepared to take part of the blame for the low marks of under classmen—members of the team—whose work is inevitably affected—except in rare cases—by the excitement of the foot ball season, and it should be ready to show the clemency that will be needed at the end of the semester. The California trip has neither "rhyme nor reason" in it. Wisconsin has a splendid team and the prospect of a season of unparalleled success, which should not be marred by such a bootless trip, unless the management is bound by contract obligations to make it. This department is edited by one who might be called a violent enthusiast on all sorts of clean college sport, but it seems to the editor that there is call for a little emphasis of the Greek idea of "measure in all things."

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Comment on athletic finances and boating reserved for next month.

GEO. F. DOWNER, '97.

NEWS FROM THE ALUMNI.

ALUMNI IN THE COLLEGE OF LAW.

(This list includes alumni and former "hill" students, but not present hill seniors or former members of the classes of '00, '01, or '02).

SPECIAL STUDENTS.

Joseph G. Hirschberg, '98.
James A. Walsh, '97.

SENIORS.

A. F. Alexander, '98.
J. H. Bartman, ('99).

Theodore Berg, '98.
 Theodore W. Brazeau, '97.
 Ray Bowers, '98.
 Nathan Comstock, '97.
 David A. Hanks, Jr., '98.
 Charles C. Montgomery, '97.
 John Moran, ('98).
 John S. Main, '98.
 W. C. Norton, ('97).
 Otto A. Oestreich, '97.
 Frederick B. Peterson, '98.
 Charles N. Peterson, '98.
 Willard Saucerman, ('96).
 Herbert S. Siggelko, '93.
 Ralph E. Smith, '95.
 Sidney W. Smith, ('98).
 Lloyd D. Smith, '98.
 George K. Tallman, '97.
 Herbert H. Thomas, '98.
 G. H. Williams, ('97).
 A. C. Wolfe, ('98).

MIDDLE LAW.

Emerson Ela, '99.
 Elmore T. Elver, '98.
 Arthur W. Fairchild, '97.
 Edward T. Fox, '99.
 Carl F. Geilfuss, ('99).
 F. H. Gugel, '99.
 J. W. Hicks, '80.
 Charles T. Hutson, '99.
 F. W. Lucas, '96.
 Clinton G. Price, ('98).
 Paul Tratt, ('99).
 J. N. Treweek, ('99).

JUNIORS.

Alonzo A. Chamberlain, '99.
 Marcus A. Jacobson, '99.
 Eugene C. Joannes, '98.
 William S. Kies, '99.
 Barney A. Monahan, '97.
 Ernest A. O'Neill, '99.
 J. B. Reedal, '98.
 George Thompson, '99.
 Charles A. Vilas, '99.

MILWAUKEE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Wisconsin Alumni Association of Milwaukee was held on Monday evening, October 23. A good representation of the different classes was present. At this meeting plans were discussed that have been maturing during the first year of the Association's existence, regarding the relations of the Association to the University and ways in which it can be most useful in advancing the interests of the University generally throughout the state. Plans were drawn up in general form for the work of the coming year. These plans include the taking of some action in assisting to procure gifts, particularly for the library, along the lines that were pursued by the president and others in getting the recent valuable gift from the German-Americans of Milwaukee; the relation of the Association to University athletics, assisting in advertising games and in other ways; arrangements were also made for rendering systematic aid as far as possible to worthy students purposing to enter the University, but who are without means. The matter was also discussed of the members of the Association as individuals aiding wherever possible in securing needed appropriations for the University. All these matters were merely discussed in general form, with the idea of examining into them carefully in order to co-operate most effectively and harmoniously with the Faculty and Regents.

The various committees reported on work that had been assigned them during the year. The banquet

committee reported the success of the banquet in January and a handsome balance in the treasury after the payment of all bills and expenses. The secretary reported the proper engrossing of the constitution, the obtaining of the signatures of the alumni in the regular books for that purpose, and the obtaining of a complete list of alumni resident in Milwaukee, corrected to date.

James M. Pereles, '74 *L*, was re-nominated for president of the Association, but declined, saying that he was of the opinion that offices should rotate, and that he desired to give some one else a chance to occupy the office of president.

Re-elections were declined on the same grounds by the vice-president, Mrs. Perry Williams (Fannie E. West, '75), the secretary, Frederick W. Kelly, '88, and the treasurer, Miss Harriet B. Merrill, '90.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Glenway Maxon, '73, '74 *L*.

Vice-President—Miss Lenora M. Northrop, '80.

Secretary—Frank Katzenstein, '93.

Treasurer—Mrs. Archibald McLenegan (Julia B. Richardson, '95).

Upon the solicitation of the members present, the executive committee agreed to serve another year, and were re-elected, as follows:

Robert N. McMynn, '94 *L*.

Sidney H. Cole, '72.

Miss Zona Gale, '95.

A number of points were brought up concerning lines along which the Association might be of service to the University, which were referred to the appropriate committees. Mr. F. W. Kelly suggested that President Adams be requested to

deliver in Milwaukee at some time in the near future, under the auspices of the Association, his lecture on the Boer war recently delivered at Madison before the students, and also that the students and alumni of Milwaukee-Downer College and of the Normal School, and graduates of other institutions who might be interested be invited to attend. This matter was referred to the appropriate committee to communicate with President Adams.

MILWAUKEE COLLEGIATE ALUMNAE.

The Milwaukee branch of the National Collegiate Alumnae Association began its season's work October 15, at Milwaukee-Downer College. The formal business meeting was preceded by a most enjoyable luncheon, tendered by the faculty of the college.

Miss Sabin gave a report for the past year, and outlined the work for the winter. The following members were appointed delegates to the national convention to be held in Chicago, October 26-28:

Miss Ellen C. Sabin, '95 *h*.

Mrs. G. W. Richardson.

Mrs. George H. Noyes, '76.

Miss Lenora Northrop, '80.

Miss Ida M. Street.

Miss Helen B. Hill.

Mrs. George A. Chamberlain, '91.

The officers and committees for the year are as follows:

President, Ellen C. Sabin, '95 *h*.

Vice-President, Ida M. Street.

Secretary, Mrs. E. S. Richardson.

Treasurer, Pauline Richardson, '93.

Program:

Mr. Geo. A. Chamberlain (Helen West, '91).

Dr. Almah J. Frisby, '78.

Frances Holcombe, '96.

Zona Gale, '95.
Mrs. Geo. H. Katz (Jessie Griffith,
'93).

Marietta J. Edmand.

Education :

Mrs. John Madden.

Mrs. Eaton.

Mrs. E. P. Worden (Edith Locke,
'92).

Amelia E. McMynn, '95.

M. Louise Brown.

Mabel P. Robinson, '94.

Annie N. Curtis.

Susan Titsworth.

Ella Niederman, '97.

Mary B. Peterson.

College Information :

Harriet C. Rounds.

Elizabeth Spiegelberg, '95.

May Church, '98.

Edith P. Robinson, '95.

Mrs. John.

Biennial :

Jane Merrill.

Mrs. George H. Noyes (Agnes
Haskell, '76).

Mrs. Perry Williams (Fannie E.
West, '75).

Mrs. George H. Peckham.

Harriet B. Merrill, '90.

Social :

Helen B. Hill.

Gertrude C. Ross, '95.

Miss Shorthill.

Miriam Hoyt, '94.

Mrs. Lester C. Mayhew (Carrie
Owen, '93).

Ada M. Parsons, '94.

Lenore O'Connor, '95.

Marie Marchant.

Mrs. A. R. McLenegan (Julia
Richardson, '95).

Mrs. H. N. Laflin (Etta Smith, '94).

Mrs. Harry L. Kellogg (Grace
Hopkins, '94).

Elizabeth McNaney, '97.

Gertrude Hull.

Marion Houlan.

Katherine Falvey, '95.

Mary E. Foley.

Mary E. Demorest.

Laura Barber, '91.

Mrs. John G. Conway (Lena Hoff-
man, '89).

PERSONAL NOTES.

All secretaries of classes or of Wis-
consin alumni associations or clubs
are requested to send their addresses
to Florence E. Baker, 135 W. Gilman
St., Madison, Wis.

The interest which the alumni are
taking in the financial side of this
MAGAZINE is very gratifying to the
committee. T. A. Polleys, '88 *1*, has
sent in eight subscriptions from St.
Paul, B. L. Parker, '95, the same
number from Green Bay, and E. N.
Warner, '89, '92 *1*, eleven from Mad-
ison. This is a hint for you who are
reading this paragraph to go and do
likewise.

One of the strongest spheres of
'Varsity influence in Madison is the
attorney general's office, where may
be found the attorney general, E. R.
Hicks, '76, with his assistants, C. E.
Buell, '78, '83 *1*; R. T. Hamilton, '95;
Ernest N. Warner, '89, '92 *1*, and A.
A. Temke, '96 *1*.

At the annual meeting of the As-
sociation of Collegiate Alumnae held
at Evanston, Ill., Oct. 28, Dean
Annie C. Emery delivered an ad-
dress. Miss Emery and Mrs. Julia
Johnson Trelease, '81, were among
the vice-presidents elected. Other
Wisconsin alumnae present were
Mrs. Jennie F. Bashford, '74, of Ohio
Wesleyan University, Miss Ellen C.
Sabin, '95 *1/2*, president of Milwau-
kee-Downer, Mrs. Helen West
Chamberlain, '91, of Milwaukee, and
Mrs. Fannie West Williams, '75, of
Milwaukee.

The people of New Zealand have

raised money for a testimonial to Prof. S. M. Babcock for his invention of the Babcock milk test.

Prof. C. R. Barnes is recovering from a serious attack of diphtheria. His sister, Mrs. Davidson, and her son have also been ill with the same disease.

Professor J. D. Butler spent the summer at Superior, Wis.

For several years Prof. A. S. Flint has been engaged in measuring the distance from the earth to certain stars. He has recently been requested by the Government Astronomer of Holland to communicate his results in advance of publication.

Miss Nettie Gale, formerly secretary of the School of Music, is spending a year in study in Europe.

Prof. W. A. Henry attended a conference of institute workers at Lafayette, Ind., where he gave an address October 20, on the subject of "Feeding Problems."

Mrs. A. A. Knowlton and three of her children are visiting at Portsmouth, N. H.

Dr. Henry B. Kümmell, professor of geology and physiography in the summer session of the University, is now assistant state geologist of New Jersey, residing at Trenton. In the annual report of the New Jersey state geologist for 1898, he reports on "The extension of the Newark system of rocks into New York."

Hon. John W. Stewart, a regent of the University from 1861-'67, died September 7, 1899, at his home in Evanston, Ill.

Mrs. Mary E. Whitton, of Detroit, formerly matron of Ladies' Hall, represented the Woodward Avenue Congregational Church of Detroit at the meeting in Madison, Oct. 23-26, of the Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior.

One invoice of the Germanic Seminary library, presented by Milwaukee German-Americans, has arrived from Leipzig, Germany.

'57.

Hiram Barber, ('57), '78 Z, visited W. F. Vilas, '58, at Madison in October. He is now a prominent attorney in Chicago.

'59.

Judge E. O. Hand and family returned from a three months' trip in Europe about the first of October.

'73.

Leroy A. Woodle, ('73), is editor and proprietor of the Monroe, Wis., *Journal-Gazette*, and of the *Daily Journal*.

'74.

Hans Spilde, '74 Z, formerly of Gill, Bashford & Spilde of this city, is engaged in the practice of law in Seattle, Wash.

'76.

Frank L. Chenoweth, ('76), is a member of the dry goods firm of Chenoweth & Etter, Monroe, Wis.

Mrs. George H. Noyes (Agnes Haskell, '76) was a recent guest in Madison and acted as toastmistress at the banquet of the Eta Chapter of the Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority on October 13.

'78.

W. S. Field has removed from Oklahoma Territory to Washington, D. C.

'79.

Edward B. Oakley, '79, and wife of San Jacinto, Cal., spent the summer at Neillsville and Madison, Wis.

Mrs. F. D. Hoag (J. Louisa Sturtevant, ('79)), is living at 6338 Drexel Boulevard, Chicago.

'80.

Mrs. Mary Dunwiddie Kemp has returned to Swatow, China, after spending three years in this country educating her children.

Rev. J. T. Morgan is pastor of the Methodist church at Lancaster, Wis.

Rev. Frank Stowe Sawyer, '80, was married to Anna Louise Cady, ('99), at the home of the bride's parents in Baraboo, June 29, 1899. They are living in South Milwaukee, where he is pastor of a Congregational church. '82.

Anton Bjornson is living at Ashley, N. D.

John J. Esch is one of a syndicate which has recently purchased the La Crosse *Chronicle*, the leading democratic newspaper in that section of the state. The policy of the paper will henceforth be republican. '83.

The six year old son of Lorrain S. Hulburt fell down an elevator shaft at his home in Baltimore, Md., the last of September, and was badly injured. He will recover.

Henry Pennock is a real estate agent at Omaha, Neb. '84.

John D. Dunwiddie, '80-'82 *sp*, is an attorney at Monroe, Wis.

At the state convention of Y. M. C. A. workers held at Green Bay, October 12-15, Clarence J. Hicks delivered an address on "Our Obligations to the Railroad Men."

William B. Monroe is now in partnership with his father, Dr. Monroe, at Monroe, Wis.

Benjamin G. Treat, ('84), is a member of the insurance firm of Etter & Treat, Monroe, Wis.

Jackson, son of Prof. and Mrs. F. J. Turner, died of appendicitis, October 22.

T. J. Walsh, '84 *z*, is attorney for the Amalgamated Copper Company, Helena, Montana. The company named is a very large one and is commonly called the "Copper Trust."

'86.

Elsie Bristol is teaching Latin in the high school of Port Chester, N. Y.

Howard Greene was elected a trustee of the University Club in Milwaukee for the term of three years at the club's first annual meeting. '87.

At the meeting of the Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs held at Eau Claire, Oct. 25-6, the visiting delegates were welcomed by Mrs. M. S. Frawley (Kate Coyne, '87), president of the Eau Claire Woman's Club.

H. J. Smith, '87, '89 *z*, has recently opened a law office in Green Bay. Heretofore he has been engaged in business at De Pere.

Mary S. Tenney has charge of the children's classes of Russian Jews in the social settlement established by the Ethical Culture Society in Chicago. '88.

Charles Wilson Turner, ('88), and Edna Richards, of Black River Falls, were married in September. '89.

Mrs. Frederick Barnum (Minnie Calkins, ('89 *p*),) has moved this summer from Waupaca to 1089 8th street, Milwaukee.

Jessie Bell is studying this winter at the University of Zurich, Switzerland.

Lewis A. Dunham, ('89), a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, class of '91, is at present employed as mine superintendent at Paral, Mexico. Since graduation, he has been engaged as a mining expert in Honduras, Mexico, Colorado, Montana, British Columbia and other places, and has but recently returned to Mexico, in

charge of mines in and around Paral.

Jessie Goddard is teaching English in the Salt Lake City high school. She has just spent a year studying in Europe.

Sol. P. Huntington is city attorney of Green Bay.

'90.

Major J. Frank Case, ('90), 1st Oregon Volunteers, who was recently mustered out of the volunteer service, received his appointment as Major of Engineers in the U. S. regular army, and will return immediately to the Philippines.

Annie T. Chapman, ('90), will spend the winter in Eustis, Florida, arriving there about the first of December. During October and November she will visit at Chicago and other intermediate points.

The Lone Rock and Muscoda dairy board has adopted resolutions of regret at the removal of John W. Decker from the dairy work in this state.

W. N. Parker is chairman of the grammar and intermediate section of the next convention of the Wisconsin State Teachers' Association, Dec. 27-29.

Benjamin C. Parkinson, '90, '94, is in the lumber business at Hardwood, Mich.

S. D. Townley is connected with the astronomical department of the University of California, at Berkeley, California.

'91.

Andrews Allen is Chicago manager of the Wisconsin Bridge and Iron Works.

William M. Balch is in charge of a Methodist church in St. Louis, Mo.

J. C. Freehoff resigned the fellowship in economics at the U. W., to which he was elected last spring, to

accept a position in economics and sociology at Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa. Mr. Freehoff had charge of the work in economics at Cornell College last year, and was retained for this year at an advance of salary.

Fred M. Hanchett, ('91), and Miss Inez Cargill were married September 27 at La Crosse by the Rev. Guido Bossard. They will make their home at South Twelfth Street, La Crosse.

S. D. Huntington has been promoted to a first lieutenantcy in the U. S. army in the Philippines. He is a surgeon and has been assigned to the Island of Negros.

F. W. McNair has been elected to the presidency of the Michigan School of Mines at Houghton.

James H. McGillan, '91, has recently removed from Marinette to Green Bay to become a member of the law firm of McGillan & Fontaine. Mr. Fontaine was a member of the law class of '95.

The engagement is announced of Edward S. Main, '91, of Chicago, son of Mrs. A. H. Main, and Janette Herrick Doyon, daughter of Maj. M. R. Doyon.

Albert W. Park, ('91), is a machinist at Waukesha.

Emma J. Park, ('91), who has been teaching for a number of years, is spending this year at her home in Springfield, Mo., on account of ill health.

Mrs. Allan Dawson (Nell M. Perkins) has a paper, "On the making of books," at the Iowa state library meeting at Cedar Rapids, Nov. 8.

A daughter was born to Vernon H. Tichenor, '91, and wife, of Waukesha, September 20.

Kirby Thomas, '91, and Charles A. Marshall, ('94), have purchased

the West Superior *Evening Telegram*.

Elsbeth Veerhusen is fellow in German philology in the University. '92,

George T. Atwood, '92, '94 *Z*, until recently a member of the law firm of Feeney & Atwood, at Green Bay, has recently removed to Stevens Point, where he will practice his profession.

The engagement of Frank H. Bartlett, '92, to Miss Lulu Watson is announced.

Wm. C. Burton is engaged in engineering work in New York City.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Norman Harrington (Anna Spencer) a son, August 9, in London, England.

E. T. Heyn, ('92), is the *Chicago Record's* regular correspondent at Berlin, Germany.

John A. Musser has entered the Chicago University Divinity School.

The firm of F. K. Shuttleworth, '92 *Z*, and A. W. Dibble, '91 *Z*, Madison, has dissolved partnership.

L. L. Tessier is superintendent of the De Pere Electric Light and Power Company.

Benjamin Thomas, '93, M. A. '99, is attending Princeton Theological Seminary.

G. E. Williams, '92, '93 *Z*, and M. K. Reilly, '94, '95 *Z*, are associated in the practice of law at Oshkosh.

'93.

Miss M. Belle Austin, '93, was married to the Rev. Herbert Henry Jacobs, '93, of Milwaukee, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Austin, in East Troy, at noon, October 10. The wedding was an extremely quiet one, the only guest outside of immediate relatives of the contracting parties being Miss Ellen Sabin, president of Milwaukee-Downer College. The ceremony was

performed by the Rev. Thomas Barbour of East Troy. After the ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs went away for a short trip and will be at home at the parsonage of Hanover street Congregational Church, 341 Walker street, Milwaukee, after November 1.

Agnes T. Bowen, ('93), is spending the winter at Medford with her sister, Mrs. Jesse Sarles. Miss Bowen has been the stenographer and clerk in the office of the superintendent of schools, Madison, for several years.

A son was born in July to Mr. and Mrs. Herbert N. Laffin (Etta M. Smith, '94). They are now living in Wauwatosa.

William F. Leu, ('93), is a dentist in St. Petersburg, Russia.

Captain Hugh J. McGrath, '93 *Z*, former commandant at the University, was seriously wounded in a fight at Novaleta, Oct. 3.

The marriage of Fred. M. Moore, ('93), to Miss Josephine L. Parker of De Pere, was solemnized at the latter's home at De Pere, on October 4th. After a short trip, they will go to housekeeping at Fond du Lac, where the groom is interested in the Moore & Galloway Lumber Company.

W. J. Richards, ('93), was married to Annie Pellow, '94, June 27, 1899. Mr. Richards is in the employ of the Gibbs Electric Company, of Milwaukee.

James L. Thatcher is the state agent for Ginn & Co. His permanent address is Black Earth.

Charles Thuringer is employed by the United States government on the survey and repair of the harbor and piers at Kewaunee. A harbor of refuge will be built there for the safety of lake vessels. Mr. Thuringer will be engaged on the Kewaunee.

nee work for a month or six weeks, after which he will go to Menominee, Michigan, on similar work there.

'94.

H. P. Boardman is connected with the engineering department of the Chicago & Alton R. R. Co., with headquarters in Chicago.

Dr. Frank F. Bowman has returned from the Philippines, where he was assistant surgeon of the Third Regiment, U. S. Regulars.

Chester D. Cleveland, Jr., '94, '95 *Z*, has recently become the junior member of the newly organized law firm of Kerwin, Phillips, Hicks & Cleveland, at Oshkosh. Since graduating from the law school he has been practicing with Thompson, Harshaw & Thompson, at Oshkosh.

Edward F. Dithmar, clerk of the court of Sauk county, has taken the state bar examination and been admitted to the practice of law.

P. E. Doudna is assistant professor of mathematics in the University of Colorado.

E. J. Henning, formerly secretary to Congressman Sauerhering, was elected president of the Milwaukee Republican Club, recently organized. S. A. Granger, '91 *Z*, was on the organization committee.

H. L. Kellogg is senior member of the law firm of Kellogg & Carby with offices in the Germania building, Milwaukee.

A. T. Lincoln, Ph. D. '99, has been appointed research fellow in chemistry at Cornell.

In the last session of the Wisconsin legislature, A. W. McLeod, '94 *Z*, represented the assembly district in which Washburn, his home, is situated.

Robert N. McMynn, '94 *Z*, is secretary of the newly organized Milwaukee city whist league.

At Grand Rapids, Wis., George Wilson Mead, '94, and Ruth Emly Witter, ('97), were married Oct. 18. Elizabeth Connor was maid of honor, Florence Philleo, Victoria Fish, ('97), Ione Wharton and Charlotte Gibson, bridesmaids. Isaac P. Witter, ('96), was best man, and George B. Nelson, '98, Glenn H. Williams, '00 *Z*, Willard C. Corwith, and Gerhard M. Dahl, '96 *Z*, acted as ushers. At home in Rockford, Ill., after Nov. 20.

Herbert L. Moses, '94 *Z*, will remain for the winter at Dawson City, Yukon Territory, Canada.

D. F. O'Keefe is in Pueblo, Colo., on account of his health. He expects to locate somewhere in that state, but has made no decision as yet.

C. E. Whelan, '94 *Z*, had charge of the dedication of the new Masonic temple at Eau Claire, as grand master of the state, on Oct. 30.

Dr. John J. Wright, ('94), occupies the chair of prosthetic dentistry in the Milwaukee College of Physicians and Surgeons, Dental Department.

'95.

Janette Atwood, ('95), teaches English and oratory in the West Side high school in Milwaukee.

Mr. and Mrs. Salisbury (Sadie M. Bold, '95), are now living on University ave., Madison.

John M. Bunn, '95 *Z*, who is practicing law at Spokane, Wash., was recently in Madison, the guest of his parents, Judge and Mrs. Romanzo Bunn.

S. H. Cady, '95, '97 *Z*, was elected vice-president of the Young Men's Christian Association at its recent state convention held in Green Bay. Mr. Cady is district attorney of Brown county.

E. L. Chloupek, ('95 *Z*), was re-

cently married to Miss Nettie Longdin, of De Pere, where they reside. Mr. Chloupek is engaged in the practice of his profession.

E. B. Copeland, ('95), Leland Stanford, '95, Ph. D., Halle, '96, goes from Chico Normal School, California, to become head of the department of botany, University of West Virginia.

George H. Burgess, '95, and Miss Harriet Van Trump were married October 10, at Wilmington, Del. Mr. Charles F. Burgess, '95, brother of the groom, acted as best man. The wedding trip included short visits in Madison and in Oshkosh, the old home of Mr. Burgess. The young couple are to live in Pittsburg, Pa., where Mr. Burgess is bridge superintendent for the Pennsylvania Railroad.

George T. Elliott, '95 *l*, who has been practicing with his father, Judge Eugene S. Elliott, has entered into a law partnership with Jared Thompson, Jr., with offices at 82 Wisconsin street, Milwaukee.

Francis Warburton Guilbert, ('95), was married to Miss Marion Caseday, Oct. 5, at Minneapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Guilbert will be at home in November at 315 Fifteenth street east, Minneapolis.

Bertha Kimball is studying music at the Chicago Conservatory, and her sister, Edna, is doing graduate work in Latin at Chicago University.

Vroman Mason, '99 *l*, has entered upon the practice of law in the offices of Olin & Butler, Madison.

Barton L. Parker is secretary of the recently formed Green Bay Historical Society.

C. E. Prevey, who held the fellowship in statistics at Columbia University last year, is taking another year of graduate work in sociology

and economics at Columbia.

William A. Schaper is teaching history and economics in the Duquesne high school.

Miss Caroline Thomas has been promoted recently, and is now teaching Latin in the High School at Green Bay.

Albert H. Van Vleet is professor of biology in Oklahoma University.

John Walsh, ('95 *l*), is municipal judge of Kewaunee county. The court was established by a recent act of the legislature, and Judge Walsh was elected by a large plurality.

'96.

W. T. Bacon ('96), died October 9 at Watertown, Ill., where for the past year he had been in a hospital receiving treatment for mental troubles brought on by overwork. The funeral services were held at Baraboo, his home, October 12. He was in the fourth year of a civil engineering course when taken ill.

'96.

M. A. Buckley, '96 *l*, is district attorney of Taylor county, with office at Medford.

Frank V. Cornish is now practicing law at San Francisco, Cal.

Cyrus W. Dolph, '96, '98 *l*, has just been admitted to the bar in Colorado, and has begun practice at Colorado Springs.

Martin J. Gillen, '96, '98 *l*, is practicing law at Racine.

First Lieutenant J. V. Green, '96 *l*, of the Thirty-Fourth Regiment, is in the Philippines. A letter from him *en route* appeared in the *Wisconsin State Journal*, Oct. 16, 1899.

J. C. Hart, '96 *l*, was lately elected superintendent of schools at Wau-paca, where he is a practicing attorney.

Georgia H. Hayden is chairman

of the social committee of the Eau Claire Woman's Club, having in charge preparations for the state convention of women's clubs, October 25 and 26.

W. J. Hocking is doing graduate work in history and political science in the University.

William H. Johns has been visiting at his home in Dodgeville for the past month. He has returned to Washington, where he has a clerkship in the war department.

L. A. Karel, '96 *l*, is cashier of the Bank of Kewaunee, Kewaunee, Wis.

John A. Kittell, ('96), has returned from Iowa and opened an office in Green Bay with Lewis C. Minich, '96 *l*, under the firm name of Kittell & Minich.

Edwin R. Ladwig is with the Pfister & Vogel Leather Company, at Cheboygan, Mich.

Harry J. Noyes is in the employ of the Wisconsin Telephone Company, in Milwaukee.

Alexander G. Paul, '96, and Marie L. Copeland, both of La Crosse, were married September 21, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Copeland.

Fred W. Ruka, '96, of Boscobel, and Mabel Shockley, ('97 *m*), of Sun Prairie, were married October 18. They will reside in Boscobel, where Mr. Ruka is in business.

Dr. H. O. Shockley, (Rush Medic., '99,) is located at Browntown, Wis.

A son was born July 12 to W. L. Smithyman, '96, and Iva Goodwin Smithyman, ('97), of Milwaukee.

Thomas S. Thompson was married Sept. 16, at Mount Horeb, to Miss Eleanor B. Dahle, daughter of Congressman Dahle. Mr. Thompson is principal of the new high school at Verona.

The engagement is announced of

Georgie I. Virgin, '96, of Platteville, and Arthur C. Swallow, of Milwaukee.

Iva A. Welsh has a position in the Wisconsin Historical Library in Madison.

Isaac P. Witter, ('96), is the vice-president of the National Bank of Centralia.

'97.

Henry F. Cochems, whose immediate restoration to amateur standing has been recommended by the University Athletic Council, has been found ineligible to play on the Harvard football team, on account of his having spent two years in football and three years in track athletics, thus bringing him under the operation of the four year rule.

Elting H. Comstock has returned to the University for graduate work in mathematics.

Mary Cramer is teaching school at De Pere.

Mr. Evan A. Evans, '97, '99 *l*, has gone home to Spring Green, to recuperate from an attack of appendicitis.

A. R. Hager, who has been teaching for some time in the schools of Wisconsin, is teaching physics and psychology in the Salt Lake City high school. During the past summer Mr. Hager did some work as instructor in the University summer school.

E. S. Hanson, ('97), is now working on the *Whitewater Register*.

Lieut. William Frederick Hase, '97 *l*, of the Fourth U. S. Artillery, and Ellen Daisy Sames, ('97), were married at Rockford, Ill., October 3. They spent a few days at Milwaukee and Madison before leaving for Ft. Washington, Va., where Lieut. Hase's regiment is stationed.

George H. Jones is with the Edison Company, of Chicago.

Leroy Murat, '97, '98 *l*, is at Stevens Point with the firm of Cate, Sanborn, Lamoreux and Park.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Phil. Sawyer, ('97), at Oshkosh, a daughter.

Frank J. Short has returned from Colorado, where he went to accompany his invalid sister.

Grant Smith, '97, M. S. '99, is instructor in biology in Beloit Academy and in zoology in Beloit College.

'98.

Edward Blumer is superintendent of schools in Green county, Wis.

Otto Bosshard is studying law in Washington, D. C., this year.

F. E. Compton, ('98), is the eastern agent for the C. B. Beach Book Company, with headquarters in New York City.

Ernest W. Eddy, ('98), and Miss Clara A. Brooks were married Sept. 22, and will be at home at 424 West Washington Ave., Madison, Wis. Mr. Eddy is the proprietor of a restaurant on Main Street.

Robert J. Gay is attending Rush Medical College.

Richard G. Harvey is an assistant in the Racine high school.

R. A. Hollister, ('98 *l*), is connected with the firm of Thompson, Harshaw & Thompson, at Oshkosh.

Mary B. Huff is head of the department of English literature in the La Crosse high school.

Miss Clarissa Linde is teaching in the Ishpeming high school.

John Manchester, ('98), is junior member of the firm of Drs. Oviatt and Manchester, at Oshkosh.

Stuart Markham is attending the Harvard Law School.

Henry W. Ochsner is attending Johns Hopkins Medical School.

John Raymer, lately assistant in

the chemical laboratory, married Myrtle Benedict, '97, in July, and has removed to Streator, Ill.

Reginald I. St. Peters, ('98 *l*), is practicing at Kewaunee, Wis.

A. C. Shepard, ('98 *p*), enlisted as hospital steward in the regular army last summer, and is now in the Philippines.

Allard Smith is in the engineer's department of the Chicago Telephone Co.

Philip S. Smith, who is in the employ of the Western Electric Co., of Chicago, has been working for the Northwestern Telephone Exchange Co. of St. Paul, for the past month.

David Y. Swaty is in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with headquarters at Allegheny City.

Harry Tower, ('98), is employed in a bank at Kansas City, Mo.

Louise Warner, ('98), is a Christian Science healer at Bridgeport, Conn.

James P. Weter is attending the Harvard Law School.

E. S. Wigdale, '98 *p*, has returned to the University to work for his bachelor's degree.

'99.

Gideon Benson is assistant principal of the Atlanta, Ill., high school.

Emma N. Bibbs is teaching in the Sixth ward school, Madison.

Miss Maude Blodgett is teaching at Sharon.

Hypatia Boyd, ('99), is president and corresponding secretary of the Milwaukee Young People's Liberty Society of the Deaf.

Walter J. Buckley is working at Peoria, Ill.

W. S. Cate, '99 *l*, is practicing law at Ashland with the firm of Cate, Sanborn, Lamoreux & Park.

Norman Curtis, for two years with '99, has returned to the University

to complete his course, after two years' work for the Illinois Central R. R.

Nora Bell Dirimple, ('99), is a teacher at Ironwood.

Bert O. Driver is in charge of his father's store at Darlington this year.

Charles E. Gabel is studying medicine in Leipzig, Germany.

Gladys Gale is teaching at Port Washington.

John P. Gregg, '99 *L*, is practicing law in Milwaukee.

George I. Haight is taking a course in the Chicago Law School.

Henry B. Hollen, '99 *p*, has entered Rush Medical College.

Mabel Horlick, ('99), who spent the summer in England, returned to her home in Racine the last of October.

Anna P. Houghton is teaching at Morris, Ia.

Winfred C. Howe, B. L., Civic Historic Course, has returned to the University to secure the degree of B. A. in the Ancient Classical Course.

Warren G. Jones is pastor of the Methodist church at Oregon, Wis.

Flora Karel, ('99), is at her home in Kewaunee.

Alice P. Kasson is teaching at New Richmond.

F. H. Kurtz is assistant clerk in the U. S. circuit court at Milwaukee.

Olive Lipe, ('99), has almost recovered from her severe illness of last winter, and is at her home at Mount Morris, Ill.

James P. McLean, ('99 *L*), is practicing law in West Superior, Wis.

A. G. Main, short course '99, becomes assistant horticulturist at the farm.

George C. Martin, '99 *L*, is practicing law in Omaha, Neb.

Anna Mashek is spending the winter at her home in Kewaunee.

Thomas W. Mitchell is attending Princeton Theological seminary.

Harry J. Murrish is principal of the high school at Arcadia, Wis.

Willard O. Nuzum is in charge of the Methodist church at Brooklyn, Wis., and is working for a master's degree in the University.

William A. Richards has been appointed instructor in manual training and mathematics at the East Side high school, Milwaukee.

William Rickfort is attending a medical school in Chicago.

Mary M. Rountree is teaching at Neenah.

S. C. Stuntz has been appointed assistant librarian at the University Library.

Sharpe W. Todd is traveling for the American Book Company.

Thomas S. Tormey has entered Rush Medical College.

Harry L. Trott leaves for Mexico shortly to look over the field of tropical agriculture. After an examination of the methods of culture of coffee, rubber, sugar, etc., he will settle in Mexico in some line of agriculture as yet undetermined.

Helen G. Verplanck is taking graduate work at the University.

Frank H. Watson has entered the Johns Hopkins Medical School.

Anna Williams, ('99), is engaged in music teaching at Waupaca.

('00.)

Charles H. Metzler is playing football with the Dixon, Ill., Business College.

Henry C. Duke has a position as stamp clerk at the Madison postoffice.

Roy Felton Farrand is military instructor at St. John's Military Academy, at Delafield.

Claudia Hall has returned to the University this year after a year's absence from her studies.

Ralph L. Joannes is in the employ of Joannes Bros., at Green Bay.

John M. Lea will spend the winter taking a trip by boat to New Orleans, starting from his home in Waupaca.

Julius Mauermann entered the Northwestern Medical College in Chicago. He is a laboratory assistant to Dr. Fuller and does some work as a bacteriologist in Dr. Gary's private hospital.

('01.)

Elizabeth Condon is to spend the winter in Montana.

Joe Dean is playing left end on the Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons football team.

Florence Drinker is taking a library course at Drexel Institute, Philadelphia.

Philip Fox is attending Rush Medical College.

Byron T. Gifford is in the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad, in Chicago.

James D. Godfrey is at work at Wauwatosa.

Walter A. Nicholas is teaching at Livingston, Wis.

('02.)

Louis Karlen after visits in Nebraska and Colorado, will spend the winter in Phoenix, Ariz., for his health.

H. A. Keenan entered Rush Medical College this fall.

PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW BOOK BY PROF. ELY.

Within the month there will appear from the presses of Messrs. Harper and Brothers a book by Prof. Richard T. Ely, with the title, "Monopolies and Trusts."

This work represents many years of study, dating from the author's earliest essays in the field of social science, and extending to a period as recent as that of the Chicago Trust Conference of the past summer. Timeliness has not created the book; it has, however, induced the author to offer to the public now rather than later this part of his greater work on distribution, for the book now on the press is Part VII. of Book I. of a work on which the author has been engaged for many years. The titles of the five books as planned are as follows: Fundamentals in the Existing Socio-Economic Order, as Viewed from the Standpoint of Distribution; The Separate Factors in Distribution; Individual Fortunes; Actual and Contemplated Modifications of the Distribution of Wealth; Social Progress and Wealth Distribution. The titles of the nine parts of Book I are to be: Public and Private Property; Contract and its Conditions; Vested Interests; Personal Conditions; Custom; Competition; Monopoly; Public Authority; Benevolences. It results from this treatment that the forthcoming book must in a measure be judged and studied in connection with the other parts and with the whole. Yet for the ordinary reader, this can hardly detract from the present practical value of the work.

The introductory chapter treats exhaustively of the idea of monopoly, and contains as its central feature a carefully studied definition, which is likely to commend itself to students and to make its way into popular discussion of the subject. "Monopoly," according to the author, "means that substantial unity of action on the part of one or more persons engaged in some line of busi-

ness, which gives exclusive control, more particularly though not exclusively, with respect to price."

The second chapter is taken up with a discussion of the causes and classes of monopolies.

The two following chapters deal respectively with the "Law of Monopoly Price," and "Limits of Monopoly and Permanence of Competition." In this connection, the author, after explaining the theoretical importance of the question, asserts and defends his own belief that there is nothing in existing industrial life compelling Proudhon's conclusion that competition is self-destructive.

The last two chapters of the work are devoted to those combinations of capitalistic producers which commonly pass under the name of "Trusts." The first of the two chapters is a defense of the position that there is no such thing as a capitalistic monopoly, i. e., a monopoly due solely to unusual aggregation of capital. The last chapter, while denying the existence of many of the alleged evils of combinations, nevertheless acknowledges that certain evils do obtrude themselves and discusses proposed remedies.

It is probable that opposition to the author, and controversy as to the merits of his work will center about these two standpoints: the denial of the self-destructiveness of competition and of the necessary evolution to universal combination and co-operation; and the assertion that capital can not *per se* create monopoly.

LABORATORY MANUAL, by Homer W. Hillyer, '82, Ph. D., Assistant Professor of Organic Chemistry. Pp. 200. New York: MacMillan. 1899. \$0.90.

This work, consisting of experiments illustrating the elementary principles of chemistry, is divided into three parts; manipulation, properties of elements and compounds, and quantitative work. The volume is printed on but one side of the paper, leaving the other for notes. As a laboratory manual for the use of elementary classes, it seems well arranged.

D. Appleton & Co., New York, announce "The secondary school system of Germany," by F. E. Bolton, '93, to be issued in their *International Education Series*.

"Irrigation and drainage," by Prof. F. H. King, Professor of Agricultural Physics, is announced as published in *The Rural Science Series*, MacMillan Co., New York.

Dr. E. K. J. H. Voss has edited "Thomas Murner an den Grossmächtigsten und Durchlauchtigsten Adel Deutscher Nation, 1520," for the series "Flugschriften aus der Reformationszeit," published by Max Niemeyer, Halle, Germany.

The Chautauquan for October contains the first article of a series entitled "The progress of socialism since 1893," by Prof. R. T. Ely and Dr. Thomas K. Urdahl, '91. This series supplements Dr. Ely's work, "Socialism and social reform," which was written in 1893.

The inaugural address of Dean J. B. Johnson, an abstract of which is given in this issue, is to be published also by the Western Society of Engineers and the *Railroad Gazette*. The Board of Regents has ordered 3,000 copies printed and distributed.

The *American Historical Review* for October, contains an article, "The unit rule in national nominating conventions," by Carl Becker, '96, now at the University of Penn-

sylvania, and three book reviews by University professors, viz.: Hill, Margaret of Denmark, by Prof. Olson; Trevelyan, *The American revolution*, vol. I, by Prof. Turner, and Petit, *Essai de restitution des plus anciens mémoriaux de la Chambre des Comptes de Paris*, by Prof. Haskins.

A review of Dr. Cairns' new book on rhetoric appears in the *Independent* for August 31.

In the *Political Science Quarterly*, September, 1899, M. B. Hammond, '93 *h*, reviews Brooks' "Cotton: its uses, varieties, fibre structure, cultivation, etc."

Reviews of "A contribution to the study of contact metamorphism," by Dr. J. Morgan Clements, published in the *American Journal of Science* for February, 1899, and of Samuel Weidman's doctor's thesis, "Contribution to the geology of the Pre-Cambrian igneous rocks of the Fox River Valley, Wis.," issued as a bulletin of the state natural history survey, appear in the *American Geologist* for October.

At the National Educational Association Convention in Los Angeles, State Superintendent L. D. Harvey, member of the board of regents, presented an address on "Some fundamentals in teaching," which is reprinted in the October number of *School and Home Education*.

Prof. William H. Hobbs's article in the *Journal of Geology* for June-July, 1899, on "The diamond fields of the Great Lakes," has been re-

published in pamphlet form.

Dr. Orin G. Libby, '92, has an article on "Tower hill bird notes" in a recent number of the *New Crusade*, and the Madison *Democrat*, October 15, publishes an interview with him under the head of "His soul goes marching on."

Prof. Paul S. Reinsch, '92, '94 *l*, had a most interesting article on the "Justice of the war in the Transvaal," in the Milwaukee *Sentinel* of Oct. 15.

James Sargent Smith, instructor in the School of Music, has an article, "How to be musical without the drudgery of practice," in *Music* for October.

The doctor's thesis of John B. Sanborn, '96, Ph. D. '99, is issued as Vol. 2, No. 3, of the history series of University bulletins.

Azariah T. Lincoln, '94, Ph. D. '99, has published his thesis for the degree of Ph. D. in the *Journal of Physical Chemistry*, October, 1899.

Wardon Allan Curtis, '89, in the education number of *The Independent*, August 3, discusses the decline of denominational colleges.

The College of Agriculture is soon to issue forty thousand copies of a bulletin on good roads.

The theses submitted in the department of psychology during the last few years are being worked into shape for publication.

P. V. Lawson, '78 *l*, has an interesting study in local history entitled "The battleground of the French and Outagamie Indians" in the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, Sept. 10, 1899.