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No. 8



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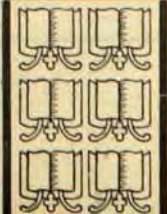
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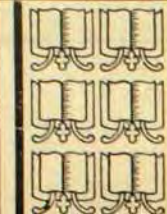
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COMING EVENTS.

November 11th—The laws of '04 will dine at the Kaiserhoff.

November 12th—Wisconsin vs. Minnesota.

November 19th—Minnesota vs. Michigan at Ann Arbor.

November 19th-21st—Catholic students of America convention at the University.

THE UNIVERSITY DISTRICT.

The 39th legislative district (the University district) is strongly republican, as a reference to the vote of two years ago will show. At that time the normal republican vote, as shown by the vote for state treasurer, was 3,200; the normal democratic vote was 1,700 and the prohibition vote for governor was 154. Owing to the fact that many republicans would not vote for the men named by their party for the legislature, these men ran about eleven hundred votes behind their party ticket. The leading prohibition candidate profited by this defection and also by personal efforts made in his behalf to the extent of 1,815 votes. An analysis of the vote indicated that dissatisfaction with the republican candidates would account for about two thirds of this apparent gain in the prohibition vote.

Last spring, representatives of the better element in the republican party began to look for candidates for the legislature, men who would represent the best elements in the district. Messrs. Kunze and Palmer were chosen and were induced to become candidates. These men have lived in the district long enough to be known and their records are such as to deserve the full confidence of every man interested in good government.

The prohibition candidates have the re-

spect and good will of all who know them, the vote given them in past years is evidence of this. No one has any objection to make to them personally, but no question of principle is involved in their election. Messrs. Kunze and Palmer stand for just as high ideals of civic righteousness as do they, and, moreover, are in position to render more effective service to that cause.

It should not be forgotten that there are other questions involved in the selection of members of the legislature, especially in this district. The men sent from this district are always recognized as being, in a special way, the representatives of the interests of the University. Mr. Kunze is peculiarly well fitted to render such service since he is a graduate of the University and has been intimately connected with it, at one time being a member of its teaching staff. He enjoys, to an unusual degree, the confidence of University officials and those who are in best position to know its needs and his ability to render effective service.

Mr. Palmer has been a resident of the ninth ward for twenty-three years and has always taken an active interest in every movement for the betterment of civic conditions; those who have known him know that his influence has always been exerted on the side of the best things for the city and his district. The ninth ward should have a representative; the election of one prohibitionist (they have no hope of electing both candidates) would result, almost inevitably, in failure to elect such a representative and if it should not so result it would inevitably result in the election of a man who is out and out against the temperance sentiment of the district.

In the candidacy of Senator Elwell and Messrs. Kunze and Palmer, the people of this district have an opportunity to send a delegation to the legislature that will stand for everything that is best; a delegation that will bring honor to the district and render distinguished service to the cause of clean, honest, progressive government; that will make its influence felt, not only in the district, but throughout the state.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Charles F. Dale, the celebrated author and preacher addressed the Liberal Association last Thursday at four o'clock in the Library building, taking as his subject, "Education for Efficiency."

ALUMNI IN THE CITY COUNCIL.

The alumni of the University have, of recent years, been taking a more active part in city affairs. It is a matter of pride for all who are interested in the University that, for the most part, this activity has been in the line of uplifting civic conditions.

Wendell Hertig, Law '95, has made an enviable record in the council for his fearless stand for the people and against corruption. He might have remained in the council indefinitely had he not felt that he must give up the position in order to devote more time to his private business.

Charles D. Gould, Law '91, who represents the fourth ward, has made good as alderman and has shown himself an able and faithful servant of the people he represents and is one of the strongest men in that body.

Arthur W. Selover, '93 Law '94, with Wendell Hertig, has represented the fifth ward for the past two years. Mr. Selover has made a record of which any man might well be proud. He is known to stand for progressive, honest administration of city affairs and is an effective worker for the things for which he stands.

E. W. Hawley, Law '93, alderman from the second ward, has served for two years under rather peculiar conditions. He went into the council as a recognized reformer of rather pugnacious disposition. He has had to overcome the handicap of such a reputation, but he has succeeded in doing effective work for reform and before his term is up will be recognized, even more than at present, a force to be reckoned with.

This year two more alumni are seeking election to the city council, Josiah H. Chase, '01 Law '05, republican from the second ward and James E. Mehan, Law '04, democrat from the thirteenth ward. Both of these men have received the endorsement of the Minneapolis Journal, which says, of Mr. Chase—

"A similar opportunity to improve its representation is presented to the old Second ward by the candidacy of Josiah Chase, a fine example of the young man in politics. This is the University ward, the one ward of all the thirteen that should excel in the mental and moral caliber of its aldermen. It comprises the old City of St. Anthony, and numbers among its citizens not only members of the University Faculty but many pioneers who have helped make Minneapolis. Its population ought to exhibit as high an average of intelligence and political alertness as that of any ward in the city. Josiah Chase is a young man who was born and brought up in the Second ward. He is a graduate of the University. He is the son of an old pioneer. But these things, creditable as they are, do not weigh much in comparison with the fact that he is honest, alert and studious. He ought to make a good alderman. The Second ward ought to elect him."

Of Mr. Mehan, the Journal says—

"Luckily, however, the voters of the Thirteenth Ward are not without recourse. The democrats have nominated for alderman, Mr. James E. Mehan, a man of sterling character, of the highest reputation for integrity and efficiency. Mr. Mehan has

never been a candidate for office. He has never thrust himself forward in any way. It is the work of his friends that he is today a candidate. But he has always been a deep student of politics in the better sense of the word. His interest in and understanding of public affairs are notable. His election to the Council will mean the entrance into that important body of a man, of fine culture, of broad sympathies, of business grasp.

The Thirteenth ward owes it to itself and to the city to send Mr. James E. Mehan to the Council. There would never be a scandal attached to his record."

The record is one to be proud of—not an alumnus in the city council that any man need to apologize for and every man recognized as a force working in the interests of clean, honest and progressive civic policies.

PRESIDENT NORTHROP RETURNS.

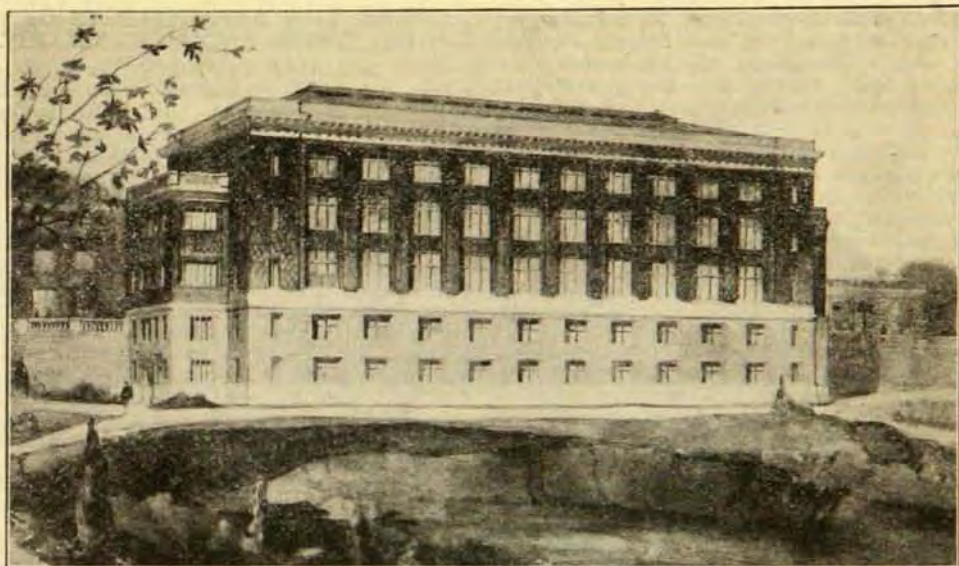
Last Thursday President Northrop returned from his trip through the east. He had an enjoyable time but is glad to be back at the University. President Northrop is quoted as saying that in case Woodrow Wilson is not elected governor of New Jersey he will be considered very seriously for the presidency of the University. The chances, however, favor Mr. Wilson's election as governor of New Jersey and this probably will take him out of educational work for many years to come.

A BAD BREAK.

Twice, within the past week, Senator Hackney of St. Anthony Park, has been quoted, in connection with the unpleasantness at Hamline University, as saying, that six hundred students once petitioned the regents to request the resignation of President Northrop. This statement was so evidently false that we had not intended to give it any notice, but, when the second statement came out, over Senator Hackney's signature, we felt that some statement should be made. Of course the statement has absolutely no foundation in fact and Mr. Hackney has been misled in some way. There has never been a time, since the President came to the University, when you could get six students to sign such a petition, to say nothing of six hundred, and it would be the easiest thing in the world to get six thousand to request him to withdraw his resignation at the present time.

DR. KLAEBER BACK.

Dr. Frederick E. Klaeber who prolonged his summer's vacation in order to attend the centennial celebration of the founding of the University of Berlin as the representative of the University of Minnesota, returned to the University last Friday to take up his work. Dr. Klaeber has promised the Weekly to prepare a statement concerning this celebration for the next issue.



THE COLLEGE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

This department is edited by Dr. Frank C. Todd, '92, for the Alumni Association of the College of Medicine and Surgery.

TIME OF ANNUAL MEETING OF ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE COLLEGE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

During the recent meeting of the State Medical association in Minneapolis, the Alumni of the college of medicine and surgery met at luncheon. The meeting was such a successful one and the attendance so unusually large that it was thought wise by some members to change the time of the annual meeting so that the meeting would take place during the meeting of the State Medical society instead of during commencement week. It was thought that there would be a larger attendance at this time.

The president called for an expression of opinion, and many members gave their views.

The disadvantages of attempting to hold the annual meeting during the meeting of the State Medical society are that there is no free evening, and that the meeting has to be held during the noon hour which does not give sufficient time for attention to all the business necessary to be taken care of at the annual meeting; and the State Medical society changes its place of meeting yearly, meeting in Minneapolis only once in three years.

If the meeting is held during commencement week, the recent graduates have an opportunity to attend and become members of the Alumni association. It therefore seems unwise to give up this annual meeting during commencement week.

There can be no objection, and indeed there would seem to be quite an advantage in having an annual luncheon during the meeting of the State Medical society at which subjects of importance could be brought up and discussed.

Dr. Wilson of Rochester made the timely suggestion that we should also have a third re-union during the meeting of the American Medical association at whatever place it is held, and get together as many members of the Alumni association and faculty as possible,—this to be an informal luncheon also. It is the custom of the Alumni associations of many medical colleges to have such a re-union during the American Medical association meeting.

The advisory committee will consider this matter, and have certain recommendations to make at the next business meeting of the Alumni association.

MODERN MEDICAL EDUCATIONAL METHODS.

The advance which has taken place in the past twenty years in medical educational methods in the United States has been great in our leading medical colleges, though the old methods are still in vogue in a very large number of the proprietary medical schools.

Originally, instruction was given to medical students exclusively through the pre-

ceptor. This method had its advantages in that the teaching was largely clinical and the students had the opportunity to come in daily contact with the patient and receive the constant instruction of the preceptor.

It was, of course, unsystematic and empiric, but much of the knowledge of those days was empiric, consequently this method was not unsuited to those times.

Later, medical schools were organized and lectures delivered in a more systematic way, but such instruction was almost altogether didactic, and had many disadvantages over the preceptor method.

Of recent years laboratory instruction in both the so-called laboratory branches and the clinical branches has rightly come into practice and modern medical schools are taking men prepared properly in their pre-medical work and preparing them in a systematic way to be trained, scientific physicians, beginning with the fundamental branches and ending with the clinical training.

The exact methods of teaching medical students in these modern times is typified in the instruction given in the University of Minnesota, and it is proposed to publish in this department of the *Weekly* a series of articles written by the heads of the various departments, upon the present method of teaching in the respective departments. We believe this will be highly instructive and interesting to former graduates who did not have the advantages now offered a medical student in the University of Minnesota. The first of this series of articles, entitled "Teaching physiology to undergraduate medical students," appears in this issue.

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE DISPENSARY STAFF.

The faculty, upon recommendation of the hospital committee, has organized the dispensary staff on the same plan that has been operated so successfully at the hospital.

The head of each department on the faculty remains chief of the department, the work in the dispensary being directly under the charge of an assistant chief for each service.

The function of the assistant chief is that of having charge of the clinic and that of teaching. This practically means that he will spend his entire time in teaching, being assisted in that function, when necessary, by his associate or associates; but it will be largely the function of the associates to take care of the clinic for there are usually many patients who have to be treated that are not utilized in the teaching service.

In addition to the associates, assistants are appointed to assist in the care of the patients.

UNITING THE DEPARTMENTS OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY.

Upon action of the faculty, the department of gynecology has now been merged with that of Obstetrics, and goes under the name of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, the teachers in these departments being continued in this new joint department, with the exception of Dr. Harry Ritchie, who, at his own request, was assigned to the department of surgery. The chief of this new joint department is Dr. Parks Ritchie, formerly chief of the department of obstetrics.

Formerly the department of gynecology included gynecological surgery. In the new department, however, a large part of this has been assigned to the department of surgery, namely, all surgery excepting that directly to do with pregnancy and parturition, or consequent upon, or incident to, pregnancy, parturition or the disorders of menstruation.

CONCERNING "DIPLOMAS IN PUBLIC HEALTH."

The article by Dr. Westbrook, published in this issue, on "Diplomas in Public Health," should interest not alone practitioners of medicine, but the entire public, and it is entirely appropriate that the University of Minnesota engage in this work of educating sanitary engineers; men who will devote their entire time and energy to the care of the public health.

THE AMERICAN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION MEETING.

The annual meeting of the American Hospital association was held in St. Louis, September 20-23, 1910. Dr. Beard, the secretary of the committee on hospitals, attended the meeting as the representative of the University of Minnesota. He has recently submitted a report upon his service to the committee on hospitals, which not only presents several interesting results of the meeting, but offers some timely suggestions with reference to the development of the hospital system of the University of Minnesota. The report which follows will be of especial interest to the medical alumni.

To the Committee on Hospitals, University of Minnesota.

Gentlemen—I beg to report upon my service as delegate to the American Hospital association at its session September 20-23 as follows, referring only to items of special interest to the University:

(1) It is the sentiment of the association that a detailed financial accounting system should be expected of all hospitals, even of those of the smaller type.

(2) Special emphasis was put upon the importance of a thorough statistical system for the scientific work of the hospital.

(3) An ideal plan was presented by Dr.

S. S. Goldwater for general ward buildings and for an elastic ward unit for contagious diseases. These ideal plans have been so well worked out with reference to the best ventilation, the best sunlight, the ample provision of balcony space and the convenience of the service rooms to the wards that I have thought it worth while to reproduce them for the examination of this committee.

The advantages of the elastic ward unit for contagious diseases turn, not alone upon these considerations, but also upon the possibility it gives for shifting, interchangeably, the service in one contagious disease for another.

(4) Washington university is to expend, immediately, from one and one-quarter to one and one-half million of dollars in hospital construction. A presentation of the plans for new hospital buildings was made by the architect, Mr. Theodore C. Link, a man of remarkable ability in this line, and by Dr. Wayne Smith, the superintendent of the Washington University hospitals. Thru the kindness of Mr. Link, I shall soon be able to present to you sketches of these plans, which will not only give us some conception of the scope of the undertaking, but will illustrate the many excellent features of the proposed hospital group. Only two blocks of city land are allotted to these hospital buildings, and admirable as are these plans, it can readily be seen that this space will be unduly crowded. The University of Minnesota should take warning of the fact.

It is to be remembered that this money to be put into this hospital system is but a part of five million dollars raised for the department of medicine of Washington university, not by legislative appropriations, but by the citizens of Missouri and chiefly of the city of St. Louis.

Having enjoyed this opportunity to see what this institution has done and is doing and realizing, as we must, that it is simply putting itself into form to accept the invitation of the Carnegie foundation to become the centre of medical education in the southwest, I cannot escape the conclusion that what Missouri and St. Louis have done, Minnesota and the cities of Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth could do; and that the very same opportunity awaits the University of Minnesota to become, in fact, as it is in prospect, the medical centre of the northwest. The argument of this Washington university achievement, which is passing into history, is inescapable in the obligation it puts upon us. We have the occasion and it is a large one. Have we not the men who, refusing to await the slow process of development which is conditioned upon future legislative appropriations, which must be shared, at the best, with other hungry colleges, will undertake a similar campaign for a complete university hospital system in the immediate future. Relying upon the state

for land and for hospital maintenance, why should we not go out and get, from private sources, the means necessary to build and equip as ample a hospital-system as Washington university, Harvard university, Johns Hopkins university and others have already within their reach. This, in the case of the St. Louis university, has been done not by dead, but by living men,—by men many of whom will live to see the fruits of their devotion and their labor and will be satisfied. The members of this faculty, backed by the Alumni of this college, could do for Minnesota, and as easily, what has been done for Washington university. It only requires that they shall be possessed of the same spirit which has inspired the men of the southwest and they are usually credited with it in larger measure.

(5) A high note was struck in the association meeting in the support, by two essayists, of the principle that public hospitals should be, as are public schools, for the entire people and should therefore be of a character to serve the social need of all classes alike. The educational function of these hospitals was fully recognized.

(6) The accidents which occur in hospital service were ably discussed by a woman superintendent and their causes found (a) in the under-payment and therefore the inferior quality of hospital employes, (b) in the faulty instruction given to subordinates and nurses, and (c) in the overworked and excessive hours imposed upon the nursing force.

(7) The need of post-graduate training of nurses in preparation for headships of departments and for superintendentships of hospitals was competently discussed and teaching hospitals were urged to undertake this work.

(8) The organization and endowment of nursing-guilds for the purpose of supplying graduate nurses to families of moderate means at a moderate cost was a solution offered by a committee which has been studying the problem of the adjustment of competent nurses' wages to social need, for two years past. Its report disfavors the shorter training of cheaper and therefore inferior nurses.

(9) Your representative addressed the association upon "The Education of the Nurse in America," advocating a larger measure of preliminary culture and a more careful selection of student material; condemning the commercialism which has exploited the training-schools for the benefit of hospitals; recommending the abandonment of training-schools by small hospitals which are inadequate to their proper support and the substitutive employment of these small institutions of graduate nurses; and urging the alliance of training-schools with teaching hospitals and with well-endowed or state-supported university schools of medicine.

As a means of self-education and for the purpose of keeping in close touch with the

development of hospital interests, the University of Minnesota should continue to be represented in the meetings of the American Hospital association.

RICHARD OLDING BEARD.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY AND PHARMACOLOGY.

The Teaching of Physiology.

By Richard Olding Beard, M. D., Director.

Within the twenty-three years of the lifetime of the college of medicine and surgery, the teaching of physiology by modern scientific methods has been literally evolved. When the present director of the department accepted the chair, in 1888, no teaching laboratory of physiology existed in the United States. Attempts at meagre experimental work, by way of demonstration, were made in a very few schools. Teaching was wholly didactic and the incumbent of the chair taught the relatively large classes of that period single-tongued and alone. Faith and enthusiasm were his only items of additional equipment and these he furnished for himself.

After five years of unassisted and uncompensated effort, he secured a few cubic feet of laboratory space under the amphitheatre of Millard Hall and there he enlisted the services, as student assistants, of Dr. Harry P. Ritchie, a neophyte of the new-born school of physiologic chemistry, and of Dr. M. Russel Wilcox in the creation of work in experimental physiology. The department was provided with a handful of reagent bottles and test-tubes; it borrowed chemicals from the professor of chemistry; it diverted one or two pieces of unused apparatus from the department of biology; it built animal-boards out of packing-case covers; it initiated laboratory courses of an elementary character and it received the handsome stipend of three hundred dollars a year by way of salary.

From that day to the teaching of the present it is a far call. The department of physiology has grown, with the growth of the school of medicine, by grace of the constructive genius and the determined effort which have characterized the faculty as a whole. It has gradually augmented its force of instructors and service-men until, in the joint department of physiology and pharmacology, are now numbered eleven members, with a pay-roll of \$16,000 a year. It occupies ampler, but still very crowded quarters in the Medical Science building. It has been assigned approximately one-half of the new medical building, to be known as the New Millard Hall in honor of the first dean of the college. It has gained, from year to year, in equipment, library and other material facilities of instruction. Today, it may be compared favorably with the foremost teaching laboratories of the country.

In methods of teaching, the science of physiology has achieved, in the past quarter

of a century, remarkable progress. The individual opportunity of the student has greatly broadened and he does, or participates in the doing, of every phase of the practical work pertaining to the branch. While didactic teaching has given way, in large measure, to personal laboratory instruction in this, as in other medical branches, the subject remains one which has a philosophy of its own, demanding more or less exposition by which the purposes of its experimental studies are illuminated.

The department has found its best success in the abandonment of definite courses alike of lectures and of laboratory exercises. Whatever methods of teaching it employs,—whether didactic, practical, demonstrative or recitative, whether involving chemical, physical or experimental processes, are interwoven in the treatment of each several theme. The subject is carefully graded. It fills 297 hours in the second semester of the first year and 297 hours in the first semester of the second year.

The course begins with the study of the material bases of the animal body. Some 35 hours are devoted to the laboratory investigation of the physiologic chemistry of tissue-building materials. The observation of the nutritive media, blood and lymph, follows and this subject well illustrates the value of combined methods of study. The life-history of the blood, its physiologic chemistry, fibrination, crystallogeny, spectroscopic examination, the determination of the color-index and the estimation of blood-cells in number and in mass are discussed and worked out by each student, in the laboratory. He thus forms for himself, in a word, a composite blood-picture which acquires mental permanence.

The general physiology of tissue-cells is then discussed, including their fundamental properties and the principles of osmosis, diffusion and dissociation. The functions of the nervo-muscular mechanisms afford an opportunity for the student to acquire the methods of experimental technique, which he applies to the phenomena of stimulation, to the action of the nerve-muscle machine and to the demonstration of the influences by which that action is controlled.

Under the study of the vascular mechanism, he learns the practice of auscultation and percussion, maps out the heart areas upon the human subject, has personal practice work in the recognition of heart-sounds, observes the conditions of the circulation under the microscope, determines blood-pressure both by intrinsic and extrinsic methods, takes sphygmographic tracings of the pulse and demonstrates, experimentally, the influence of the nervous mechanism upon cardiac and vaso-motor changes.

The subject of digestion completes the

work of the first year. Under this head, the processes of secretion are discussed and experimentally observed; the student prepares the digestive fluids directly from the mouth, stomach and pancreas; and makes and analyses his own digestions of proteins, fats and carbohydrates; and, finally, studies the operations of the nervo-muscular mechanisms of the digestive tract.

The second year opens with the subject of respiration, in connection with which the principles of auscultation and percussion are again applied; the student makes gas analyses of the blood and of the atmospheric and alveolar air and determines respiratory quotients upon the lower animals; all requiring fourteen hours of laboratory service.

He then enters upon the study of excretion, including the functions of the skin and kidney. He spends twenty laboratory hours in qualitative analyses of the urine.

Preparatory to the work in metabolism, the phenomena of heat-production and heat-loss are discussed. The student then undertakes the analysis of selected articles of food which are to be used in the determination of a nutritive balance. He records and determines the values of his own food-stuffs and makes a quantitative analysis of his own output of waste material. A food-squad is organized, fed for several days on different dietaries and the entire class analyzes the food materials eaten by, and the excreta of the squad, so that the input and output are balanced. At the same time, food values are discussed.

A careful application of physiologic principles to the process of development at the several ages of life is then made; and the work of the year closes with the devotion of several weeks to the physiology of the nervous system. In the course of this subject, the student demonstrates, in the laboratory, the general features of nerve action and studies, experimentally, the phenomena of the tact, temperature and muscular senses, of taste and smell, sight, color-sense and hearing.

Throughout the course, the work is made as personal and practical as possible, at least two-thirds of the hours in both years being spent in the laboratory; didactic discussion is confined to the illumination of the purposes of experimental study and to the application of its results; and recitation exercises have for their object the attachment of meaning to the phenomena observed by the student, whether in the test-tube or the human subject.

No study is more essentially foundational to pathology, medical diagnosis and practice than is that of physiology; while it goes without saying that the primary hope of preventive medicine rests upon a higher understanding of the science of normal function.

The personnel of the staff of the department of physiology and pharmacology has been selected with reference to the com-

posite character of the work. The director now devotes his entire time to the executive and teaching duties of his position. On the physiologic side, he has the valuable co-operation of Dr. Frederick H. Scott in the general conduct of the course; the continued assistance of Dr. Wilcox in charge of the special sense field and of the mechanical force, and the services of Dr. Julius Parker Sedgwick and Dr. F. W. Schultz in the management of the work in physiologic chemistry and nutrition. Negotiations are in process for the employment of another laboratory instructor. Two service men, a mechanic and a stenographer complete the staff.

On the pharmacologic side, Dr. Edwin D. Brown is in immediate charge, assisted by Dr. Chas. M. Dight and a laboratory assistant. A detailed statement of the teaching work in pharmacology will follow in a later number.

Within the still too narrow limits of numbers in the teaching force and the consequently small measure of available time, research work is in progress in the department along several lines. With the larger room to be secured by the department in the New Millard Hall, a better opportunity and a stronger impetus will be given to this element in the work of the department. With the development of the hospital service, the staff looks to a closer association between the laboratory and the clinical interests of the college, and especially so, in its own field of study.

DIPLOMAS IN PUBLIC HEALTH.*

By F. F. Westbrook, M. D., Dean of the College of Medicine and Surgery.

We are a nation of individualists and our natural bent in this direction is increased by the vicissitudes of pioneering. We do not take kindly to the idea of mutual responsibility nor of subjecting ourselves to supervision. Particularly is this so in matters which we are accustomed to look upon as our own personal affairs in which category health has too long been included.

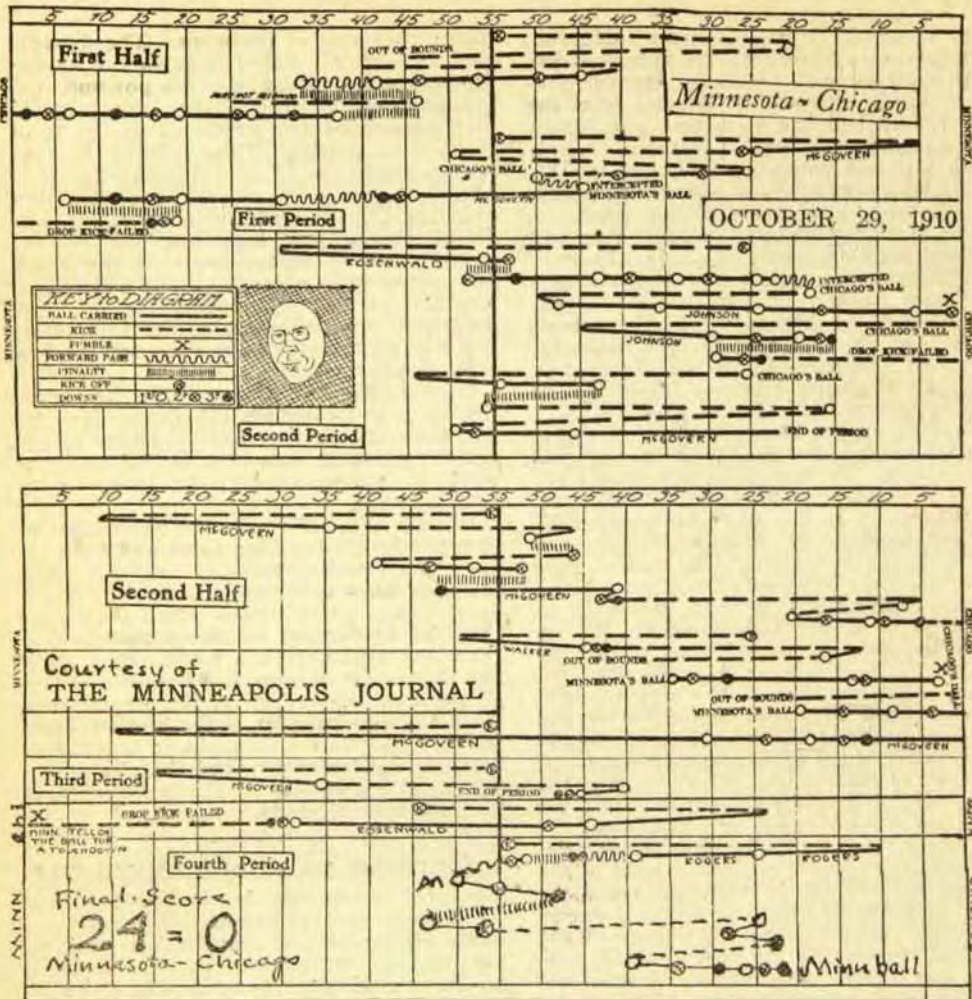
Without delaying to inquire into causes or pausing to fix the blame for allowing our country to lag behind other civilized countries in provision for the official care of the public health, we can safely assume that there is need for radical reform.

For many years in Great Britain and Germany special training has been required of those who seek appointment in public health offices.

We have the need in our own country. Is there any corresponding demand on the part of the public and of the medical and other professions for trained specialists who shall devote their whole time and energy to the care of public health?

Are we ready to adjust the pay and au-

* Read before State Sanitary conference, Minneapolis, October 5th, 1910.



thority of our health officials, municipal engineers, superintendents of hospitals and other workers to the responsibilities which the public expects them to assume? Are we willing to guarantee them tenure of office dependent alone upon efficiency? Are we ready to insist that they be trained before they assume office or do we expect them to continue to gain their knowledge, as in the past, at the expense of the public?

The present great wave of publicity will undoubtedly arouse a vital interest and develop public and private discrimination which will demand efficiency. Will it be willing to pay the price for efficiency?

America can produce results which compare favorably with those of any other nation in public health protection. It has shown this under the most adverse conditions in Panama, Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. She can, if she will, do the

same things for herself at home. All that is needed is the necessary authority and the funds. The men will be forthcoming.

The American Public Health association maintained for several years a standing committee charged with the responsibility of reporting upon ways and means of providing the requisite training for public health workers. The conference of state and provincial health officers of America has had repeated symposia and reports upon the same subject. Various universities and technical schools have provided courses of instruction with appropriate degrees and diplomas but thus far have not been able to attract students with the exception perhaps of the Massachusetts institute of technology, whose graduates are often illy paid.

Of chief importance is the worker who is known in England as the "medical offi-



If You Believe in

Progressive Principles

RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE
TO RULE

Independence in Thought and Action

No Corporation Domination

Non-Interference by Organized Brewing
Interests

You will vote for

JAMES GRAY

Democratic Candidate for Governor

Gray, is Brave, Courageous, Outspoken and Able. He will be the **Real**, not the Nominal Governor.

An Alumnus of the State University, it is conceded that he will be a Friend of the Institution, and of Education Generally.

VOTE FOR HIM NOVEMBER 8th.

Adv.

cer of health," since upon such men must fall the prime responsibility of health administration in rural districts, while in large municipalities and in state and federal work, he should be the means of co-ordinating the workers in specialized health fields such as engineers, laboratory workers, statisticians, epidemiologists, social workers, sanitary inspectors and others.

The ability to secure such co-ordination demands then a knowledge in these various directions only to be obtained from those who are specialists by reason of practical experience in the work itself.

Training should be provided in all these various lines. The preparation required of the students for entrance into these various lines of study must necessarily differ as will also the length and character of the courses.

Such a training can be provided at the University of Minnesota by co-operation with other available state, municipal, and voluntary organizations and workers. Briefly, the corps of lectures and practical teachers should include the following:

- I. University of Minnesota.
 - (a) College of medicine and surgery and of dentistry.
 - (b) College of agriculture (rural hygiene and food production).
 - (c) College of engineering.
 - (d) College of science, literature and the arts in scientific laboratories and departments of economics and sociology.
 - (e) College of education.
 - (f) College of law.
- II. State board of health.

Executive department, as also engineering, epidemiological, statistical and laboratory divisions.
- III. State department of education and city departments of St. Paul and Minneapolis.
- IV. Board of control institutions and officers.
- V. State live stock sanitary board, state dairy and food department, and federal meat inspection service at South St. Paul.
- VI. Municipal health departments of Minneapolis and St. Paul, as also city engineers, hospitals for infectious diseases, etc.
- VII. Attorney general's office.
- VIII. State labor commissioner's office.
- IX. Associated charities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, state association for prevention and relief of tuberculosis, etc., and other voluntary organizations.

Time does not permit of a detailed outline of such courses but by focusing such instruction at our State University and at certain stages of the teaching placing the students in the field with those who are actually engaged in the work an ideal training could be provided.

The state board of health might reason-

(Continued on page 16.)

HOSPITAL PLANS.

The plans herewith shown of the Elliott Memorial hospital will give the reader a very fair idea of its construction. The building will not have its own heating plant, for heat will be provided from the general University plant; nor will any space be given over for the purpose of housing the help, excepting the sleeping and sitting rooms for the internes, as the nurses and help will be housed in other buildings upon the campus.

This being, however, the first building of the University hospital, a certain amount of space will be utilized for administration purposes.

The building is so situated upon the bank of the river that there will be a large south exposure. On the river side the building is five stories, while on the opposite side there are but three and a half stories above the ground. This allows of the use of the half story on the south side for patients, as it is entirely above ground and has the south exposure.

On this floor, called the ground floor, in the front part of the building, will be placed a lecture room, a students' toilet room, the usual diet kitchen, a room for X Ray and photography and hydrotherapy, besides bath rooms, toilet rooms, etc.

On each floor is provided a solarium at each end of the building.

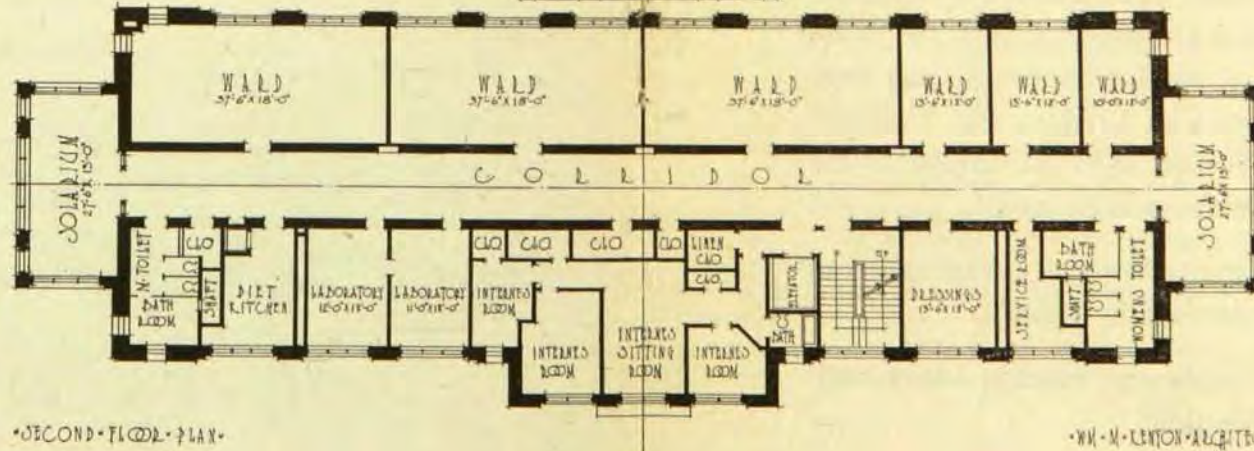
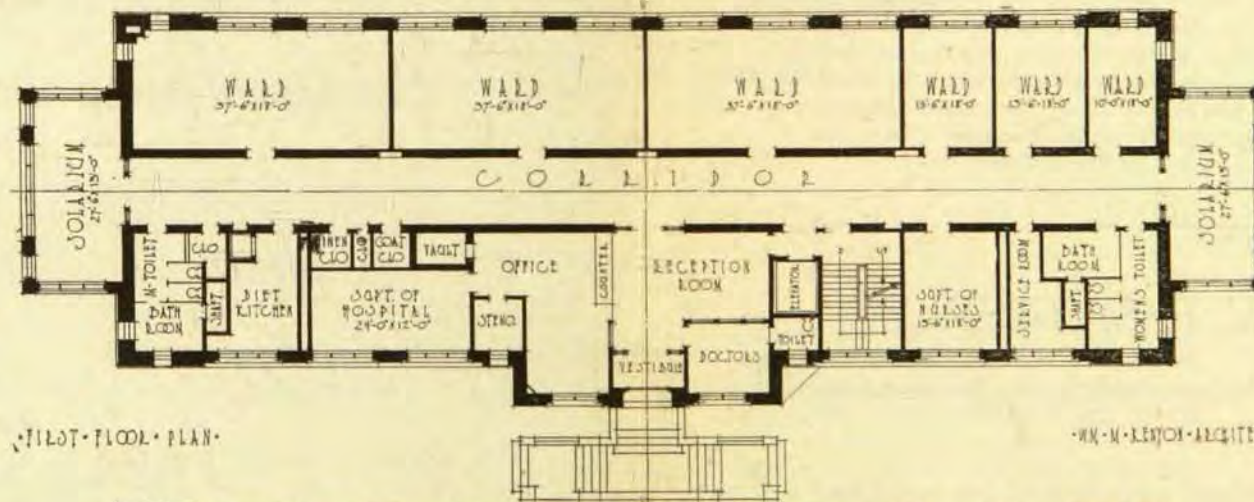
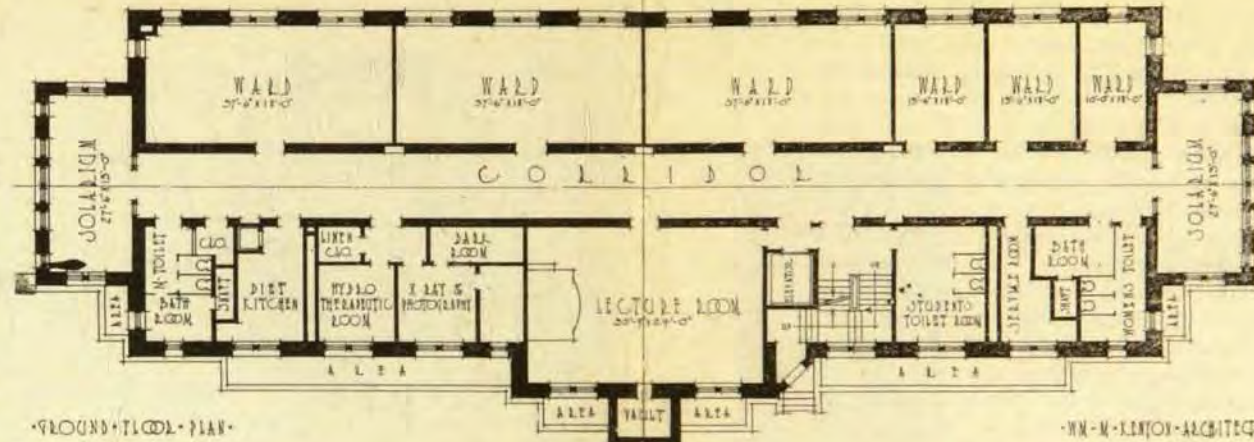
The second floor provides the same arrangement of wards on the sunny side of the building, and rooms on the opposite sides for internes, a room for surgical dressings, service rooms, diet kitchen, and two laboratory rooms, in addition to the toilet and bath rooms.

The third floor which is not shown here, differs from the others in that here are situated the operating rooms, for this hospital, though of limited capacity, will have to be used as both a medical and surgical hospital until more space is provided when it is expected that the medical and surgical patients may be placed in different buildings.

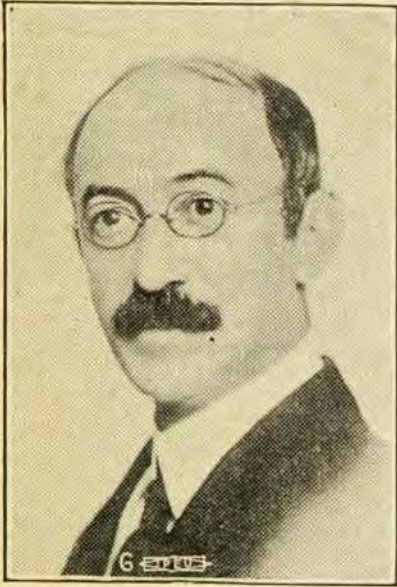
It will be noted that the shape and size of the wards allow good light, plenty of sunshine, and for the placing of many beds.

The building is, of course, to be of modern construction, fire-proof throughout, with tiling in those places where it is most needed. Doors are made wide enough so that beds, which will be on rubber tired wheels, may be wheeled out into the solarium or may be taken up in the elevator onto the roof so that the patients may have the benefit of outdoor treatment.

The hospital committee in charge of the construction of this building has had the advantage of the able counsel of Dr. Arthur B. Ancker, superintendent of the City and County hospital in St Paul, who has had so much experience in the construction of hospital buildings in that city.

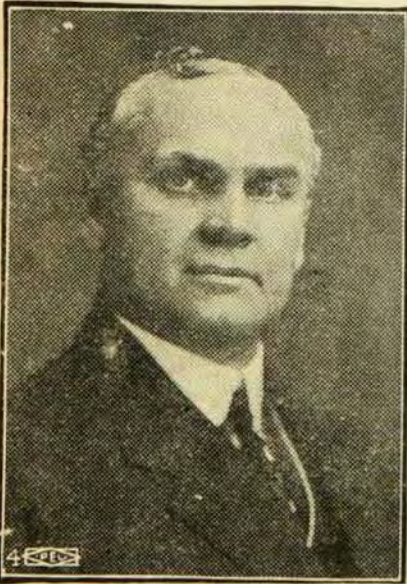


ELLIOTT MEMORIAL HOSPITAL



Judge Wilbur F. Booth was born in Seymour, Connecticut, August 22nd, 1861. He graduated from Yale College in 1884 and was the salutatorian of his class. Among the professors under whom he studied was President Cyrus Northrop who was then Professor of English literature at Yale. While in college he was a member of Psi U., Phi Beta Kappa and Skull and Bones. Judge Booth studied as a graduate at Yale for two years and then entered the Yale Law School in 1886 and graduated in 1888, summa cum laude. He came to Minnesota in 1888 and practiced law in this state until May, 1909, when he was appointed Judge of the District Court by the late Gov. John A. Johnson.

Judge Booth has always been a Democrat and was nominated at the recent Primaries by the democratic party to succeed himself. He is, however, receiving support from both Democrats and Republicans, and it is safe to say that at least ninety per cent. of the practicing attorneys at the Hennepin County Bar are in favor of his candidacy.



W. E. SATTERLEE

Former alderman from second ward.

While a member of tax levy board secured an assessment on the entire city so that University Avenue from 14th to 19th Avenues and Washington Avenue from the bridge to the city limits could be paved.

Twenty-five years' experience as business man in this city.

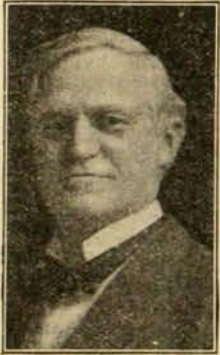
Promises an efficient business administration.

Republican Candidate for
MAYOR

OFFICE:

207 Sykes Block

Congressman



FRANK M. NYE

Republican Candidate for Re-election

5th District of Minnesota

PHONES:

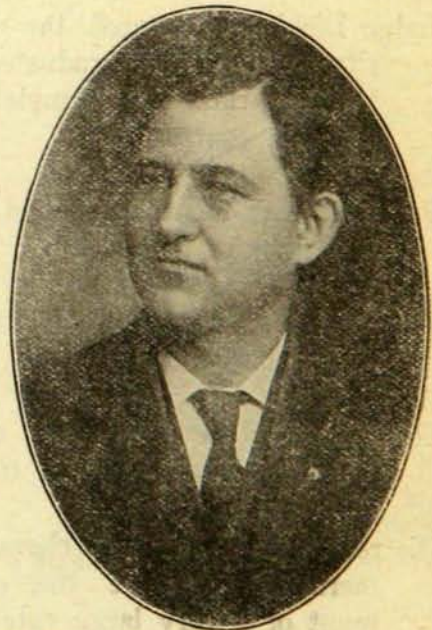
N. W. Nic. 609

T. S. 1280

During his work as chief clerk of the house of representatives from 1901 to 1905 inclusive, three regular and one extra sessions, and during his incumbency of the office of secretary of state, Julius A. Schmahl, Republican candidate for re-election to the latter position, has been one of the fast friends of the University, and has materially aided in securing such appropriations as were needed to meet the demands of the Northwest's greatest educational institution.

Mr. Schmahl began life as a cow-puncher. At 13 he entered a printing office. He worked at that trade for six years. Then he became a daily newspaper reporter, continuing for eight years. Then he became a country editor, and from that position he jumped to the chief clerkship, and then to the position of secretary of state. University students can boost for him with enthusiasm.

Adv.



JULIUS A. SCHMAHL

DIPLOMAS IN PUBLIC HEALTH.

(Continued from page 12.)

ably be called upon to perform the same function for graduates in sanitation as is now undertaken by the state board of medical examiners for graduates in medicine and determine their fitness to practice in the sanitary field.

It can be done and the matter has already received long and careful consideration on the part of many who are deeply interested in the welfare of the state. The main question, however, is, Is there need for such a series of courses and can we justify their inception at the present time?

When the International congress of hygiene and demography meets in Washington in 1912 and the official sanitary representatives of the various countries of the world convene, should we not be in a position to show them that we have made a start and be prepared to profit by their visit to us in perfecting our sanitary teaching and practice? Have we not neglected this matter too long already?

NEWS ITEMS.

Dr. James Manley, '08, of Niagara, N. D., was recently married.

Dr. P. E. Sheppard, '91, and Miss Grace Goodnow of Hutchinson, Minn., were recently married.

Dr. Eugene B. Stebbins, '08, of Hurley,

Wis., was recently married to Miss Gertrude C. S. Smith, '08, of Kalispell, Mont., and Miss Carolyn Van Zandt of Bozeman, Mont., were married Sept. 4th.

Dr. Chas. G. McMahon, '06, of Hibbing, Minn., late health officer of that town, has removed to Copper Hill, Tenn., where he will be employed as chief surgeon by the Tennessee Copper company.

Dr. H. T. McGuigan, '01, who has been in practice in Mazeppa for the past eight years, has sold his business to Dr. W. B. Heagerty of Minneapolis. Dr. McGuigan will ultimately remove to Red Wing, Minn., where he has become associated with Drs. Creamer and Haesslee.

The dispensary staff of Wells Memorial house, Minneapolis, was recently reorganized and among the new members are Dr. W. M. Chowning, '01, and Dr. J. S. Reynolds, '05.

Dr. Wm. Black, '09, of Parkers Prairie, Minn., has moved to Tyndall, S. D.

Mrs. E. A. Meyerding, wife of Dr. Meyerding, '02, medical inspector of public schools in St. Paul, died September 22nd after a prolonged illness.

Dr. Fred Engstrom, '08, recently of Battle Lake, died of appendicitis early in September at Estherville, Iowa, to which place he had gone to take up the practice of medicine.

Dr. E. A. Meyerding, medical school in-

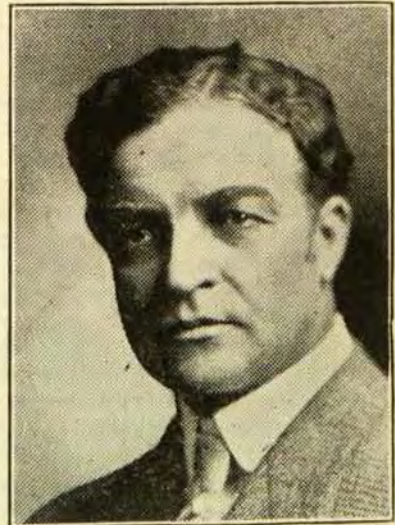
Judge Dickinson entered the University in 1886 and graduated with the first class that completed the full law course.

For ten years he was engaged in general practice of law.

For four years he served on the municipal bench of this city.

For six years he served on the district bench of Hennepin county.

His record has been of a character to merit and receive the endorsement of a very large vote out of a field of thirteen candidates at the primaries.

**Judge Horace D. Dickinson**

Class of 1890

Candidate for re-election to the District Bench of Hennepin county.



MAYOR JAMES C. HAYNES

Candidate for

RE-ELECTION

spector of St. Paul, has recently made an examination of 3,265 school children. Over 600 children were found to be suffering from malnutrition and over 2,000 were found to be laggards, due to physical defects. The most common defects found were defective vision, nose and throat trouble and defective teeth.

Charles E. Guthrie of the class of '02, of Seattle, Wash., is visiting in Minnesota, attending clinics and visiting friends.

Dr. and Mrs. A. E. Hedback returned recently from an extended European tour. Their marriage was an event of August 9 and they went abroad on their wedding trip. They visited in Paris, London, Edinburgh, Antwerp, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Christiana, attended the exposition at Brussels and spent some time in Ireland.

The building known as the Mattson Flats, which was assigned to the college of medicine and surgery to be used as a laundry and nurses' home, has been made ready and will be occupied soon for the purpose designated.

The Mattson residence will be ready to be utilized about November 5th, as the medical building of the hospital, which will allow an increase in the number of beds for medical patients to about 22. The building formerly occupied at No. 119 State street accommodated only 16. This building at No. 119 State street will be at once utilized for the purpose of caring for cases not heretofore provided for, namely, patients suffering with eye, ear, nose and throat and mental and nervous diseases.

At the recent meeting of the American Hospital association in St. Louis, Dr. R. O. Beard of Minneapolis was present as delegate from the college of medicine and surgery of the University of Minnesota.

The dean has presented the following statistics of registration in the college of medicine and surgery, to date for 1910-1911: Freshmen, 52; sophomores, 53; juniors, 35; seniors, 39. Total, 179.

The following changes of title have been recommended to regents: Dr. Parks Ritchie to be professor and chief of the department of obstetrics and gynecology; Dr. Litzenberg to be associate professor of obstetrics and gynecology, and Dr. Sedgwick to be assistant professor of physiological chemistry.

During the meeting of the State Medical association in Minneapolis a luncheon was tendered the members of the Alumni association of the college of medicine and surgery, in Donaldson's tea rooms, by the Twin City Alumni of the college of medicine and surgery. The attendance was very large, and it is believed that there were very few alumni at the Minnesota State Medical meeting who were not present at this luncheon. Following is a list of those in attendance:

Dr. Paul Sorkness, '95; Dr. L. B. Baldwin, '97; Dr. E. K. Green, '03; Dr. J. W.

George, '02; Dr. C. W. Pettit, '03; Dr. P. F. Brigham, '02; Dr. J. E. Hynes, '04; Dr. J. P. Schneider, '06; Dr. E. L. Tuohy, '05; Dr. J. P. Kane, '05; Dr. E. Moren, '06; Dr. A. E. Loberg, '01; Dr. J. Boehm, '93; Dr. A. R. Haverheld, '95; Dr. Chas. A. Reed, '98; Dr. F. A. Erb, '02; Dr. W. H. Condit, '99; Dr. F. R. Wright, '94; Dr. Fred Shephard, '95; Dr. J. W. Armstrong, '01; Dr. W. P. Lee, '94; Dr. C. J. Wallace, '04; Dr. W. S. Emmerson, '04; Dr. H. P. Ritchie, '96; Dr. A. A. Law, '94; Dr. D. F. Fitzgerald, '03; Dr. E. C. Robitshek, '03; Dr. E. R. Hare, '00; Dr. H. W. Allen, '00; Dr. S. R. Maxeiner, '09; Dr. C. E. Gray, '03; Dr. L. B. Wilson, '96; Dr. I. M. Roadman, '98; Dr. A. E. Hedback, '97; Dr. H. G. Irvine, '03; Dr. S. P. Rees, '97; Dr. H. W. Reiter, '93; Dr. W. Dennis, '96; Dr. O. V. Johnson, '05; Dr. A. C. Strachauer, '08; Dr. P. B. Cook, '00; Dr. H. W. Jones, '01; Dr. W. M. Chowning, '01; Dr. A. G. Liedloff, '02; Dr. Lida Osborn, '00; Dr. Jane F. Kennedy, '00; Dr. C. N. McCloud, '01; Dr. J. E. Campbell, '01; Dr. J. A. Cameron, '02; Dr. Wm. P. O'Malley, '02; Dr. H. A. Cohen, '01; Dr. O. R. Bryant, '05; Dr. J. S. Gilfillan, '97; Dr. M. K. Knauff, '95; Dr. J. N. Goodrich, '95; Dr. C. B. Eby, '93; Dr. A. Bjelland, '96; Dr. C. A. Magnusen, '08; Dr. C. M. Roan, '08; Dr. C. O. Maland, '07; Dr. W. W. Will, '05; Dr. M. J. Hart, '95; Dr. J. A. Thabes, '96; Dr. C. A. Erdman, '93; Dr. H. L. Lamb, '02; Dr. M. S. Nelson, '08; Dr. D. C. Cowles, '01; Dr. E. Z. Wanous, '97; Dr. G. D. Head, '95; Dr. W. H. Aurand, '01; Dr. C. R. Ball, '94; Dr. J. T. Rogers, '91; Dr. Paul F. Brown, '05; Dr. C. D. Harrington, '95; Dr. O. O. Larson, '07; Dr. Henry McGuigan, '01; Dr. C. O. Estrem, '07; Dr. E. E. Harrison, '97; Dr. L. O. Dart, '01; Dr. M. L. Mayland, '92; Dr. Robert Earl, '96; Dr. Frank C. Todd, '92; Dr. C. D. Richmond, '05; Dr. W. R. Ramsey, '96; Dr. C. D. Freeman, '04; Dr. A. E. Benjamin, '92; Dr. G. G. Eitel, '89; Dr. E. E. Barrett; Dr. C. A. Van Slyke, '01; Dr. L. Ramaley, '05; Dr. Alexander Bailey; Dr. J. G. Erickson, '92; Dr. M. K. Baker, '09.

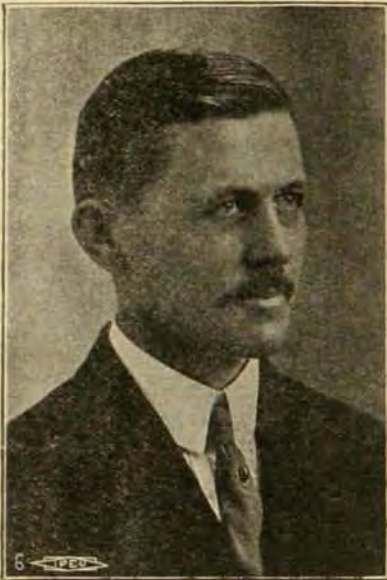
Upon invitation, the following, although not graduates of the college of medicine and surgery of the University of Minnesota, were present:

Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, Dr. A. McLaren, Dr. Paul Shillock, Dr. J. B. Robertson, Dr. R. Farr, Dr. O. C. Strickler, Dr. J. C. Stewart, Dr. C. E. Riggs.

Addresses were made by Dean F. F. Wesbrook, Warren A. Dennis and Frank C. Todd.

MINNESOTA 24—CHICAGO 0.

It was a great and glorious victory and the Minnesota team deserves the highest credit for playing such a notable game and winning by such a score against the stubborn defense of Chicago. At no time dur-



W. F. Kunze

W. F. KUNZE, '97.

For Representative to the Legislature from the 39th, or "University District" which consists of the Second and Ninth Wards and St. Anthony.

Mr. Kunze is 37 years of age, a native born Minnesotan, and a graduate of the University. While in the University Mr. Kunze was well known as managing editor of the '97 Gopher, and assistant in chemistry. Since leaving the University Mr. Kunze has served as superintendent of schools at Hastings and Red Wing, and has held a number of important offices in the state educational association. He is now secretary of the Smith system heating company located at 821 Washington Av. S. E.

A vote for Mr. Kunze for representative to the Legislature is a vote for the best and highest interests of the University and the State of Minnesota.

To the Voters of the 39th Legislative District



It is up to you to select two of the best men for the Legislature on November 8th. One from the University District and in JUSTICE to the Other part of the District, the other should come from the NINTH WARD. YOU want upright, honest men who will stand for the Right and Best Interests of the home and society. Mr. Frank L. Palmer has for the past 23 years lived in this District, and his character and reputation as a Business Man or as an employee when in the employ of others, has been above reproach. He pledges himself to stand only for those measures that will help to make this District, City and State the best place to live. His Ideals are for Clean Politics—be sure and vote for Frank L. Palmer.

ing the game, save for about two minutes at the opening of the 4th quarter, when two good gains and a penalty put the ball in Minnesota territory near the center of the field for just a second. The remainder of the game was an exhibition of brilliant attack by the Minnesota team and dogged defensive work by the Chicago team. Minnesota has not encountered a harder defense this year and to win against such defense was worth while. Minnesota relied mainly on straight football for her gains, the forward pass being used but twice during the game, by Minnesota, once for a gain and once to give the ball to Chicago. Chicago had just the same luck in her forward passes. The loss of Pickering was felt, for he was one of the chief workers of the forward pass for Minnesota. Minnesota played in hard luck—repeatedly getting the ball within striking distance only to be penalized or to lose the ball on a fumble. McGovern, also, played in hard luck with his drop kicks and lost two by the narrowest of margins. But Minnesota rooters are satisfied and though they would have liked to see the score of two years ago wiped out with a bigger score, they feel that the team has won glory enough for one game and are willing to call the matter square.

The first touch down came after a few exchanges of kicks and a couple of penalties which offset each other, followed by some terrific playing in which Minnesota made forty yards in nine plays; Rosenwald carrying the ball over for the touchdown. McGovern kicked the goal and ended the scoring for the first half of the game. The rest of the quarter saw some wonderful work by McGovern, Johnston, Rosenwald and Stevens, who vied with each other in trying to wipe Chicago off the football map.

Four times during the second quarter Minnesota carried the ball down the field with irresistible force against which the Chicago team could seem to offer no adequate defense, only to lose it under the shadow of the Chicago goal posts. It was wonderful offense and a desperate defense. McGovern won the lion's share of the glory for the work he did in advancing the ball, though his team mates in the backfield were with him every minute and the line men helped a lot.

The third quarter saw most of the fireworks—three touchdowns coming in rapid succession, after which Chicago made her rally and for the only time during the game looked dangerous. The first touchdown came only after some fierce football work; a place kick failed, a touchdown was lost through a fumble on Chicago's 3-yard line and then when the team pulled itself together and McGovern, Johnston, Stevens, Rosenwald and Company carried the ball over the line from the thirty yard line. Rosenwald going the last for the touchdown.

This was followed by the most spectacular work of the day. McGovern returned the

Chicago kick off seventy yards, planting the ball on Chicago's 30-yard line, Rosenwald, Stevens, Johnston, then Rosenwald some more, did their part, and then McGovern carried it over for the score. The next score was also on the sensational order—Johnston made a big return, Rosenwald made five, and then thirty yards, then no gain was made and an attempted drop kick fell short and was fumbled by Chicago, Bromley picking it up and carrying it over for the touchdown. The rest of the game contains the only crumb of comfort for Chicago—for it was here that they made their only first down during the game. Rogers made twenty-five yards around Smith, the new man, and forward pass made five more and a penalty gave them fifteen more and the ball was five yards over the line in Minnesota territory. This was the best showing Chicago made on offense during the game—indeed it was the only thing that showed that she had any power as an offensive organization.

Lineup.

Minnesota.	Position.	Chicago.
Smith	L. E.....	Kasulker
Walker	L. T.....	Rademacher
Bromley	L. G.....	Sawyer
Morrell	C.....	Whiting
Robinson	R. G.....	Whiteside
Young	R. T.....	Carpenter
Frank	R. E.....	Menaul
McGovern	Q. B.....	H. Young
Rosenwald	L. H. B.....	Sauer
Stevens	R. H. B.....	R. Young
Johnston (capt) ..	F. B... (capt)	Crawley

Statistics of Game.

Minnesota gained 331 yards on 10 punts, averaging 33.1 yards. Chicago gained 388 yards on 12 punts, averaging 30.6 yards. Chicago made 130 yards on free kicks, averaging 43 yards. Minnesota kicked off once for 45 yards; Chicago four times for a total of 155 yards, averaging 38.75 yards. Minnesota ran back 12 punts a total of 231 yards, averaging 19.25 yards; Chicago six for a total of 33 yards, averaging 5.5 yards. In eighty-seven plays from scrimmage, other than forward passes, Minnesota made 482 yards, averaging 5.5 yards; Chicago made seven similar plays for a total gain of 27 yards and a loss of two yards. Minnesota made two forward passes that gained 22 yards and lost two attempted forward passes which went to Chicago; Chicago made one that netted five yards and lost two to Minnesota. Minnesota was penalized a total of 90 yards and Chicago a total of 15 yards. Minnesota attempted four drop kicks which failed, one was fumbled by Chicago and Bromley dropped on it for a touchdown.

Michigan won from Syracuse last Saturday by a score of 11 to 0.

Wisconsin was held to a tie—0 to 0 in a game with Northwestern.

A CAMPAIGN CANNARD.

The past week has seen a "tempest in the tea-pot" at the University, over the reported action of Messrs. Chase and Kunze, both alumni of the University and candidates for office in the University district. These reports have consisted of absolute mis-representations, innuendo and the worst sort of a lie—rather less than half truths. If candidates should spend their time chasing down lies, circulated with the intention of injuring their chances of election, they would have time for nothing else and would gain nothing in the end. The past record of these men is sufficient to give the lie to these reports. These men will go on living the same sort of honest, decent lives they have lived in the past and the people of the district will show their faith in them by giving them a triumphant election November 8th.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

About sixty students in the geology department took a trip to Taylor's Falls a week ago last Saturday. A large number of specimens were collected and it proved to be one of the most enjoyable trips ever taken by the students of the department.

APPOINTED VICE CONSUL FOR HOLLAND.

A. Eenkema, Law '08, '09, of this city, has been appointed by Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands as vice consul to take up the duties of that position immediately. Mr. Eenkema was born in Holland and came to this country when he was eleven years old. Mr. Eenkema has had occasion to serve his former countrymen in many ways and this appointment will enable him to serve them more effectively than he

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Fresh Candies
Ice Cream
Delicious Soda Fountain Drinks

707 NICOLLET AVENUE



You can ship us anything
CLEANABLE
and **DYEABLE**
and it will be re-

turned to you in a short time with your orders carried out to the letter.

PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY

This professional directory is intended to serve the convenience of Minnesota professional men in various parts of the country. Insertion of a card in this column carries with it a subscription to the Weekly. Rates on application to the Business Manager.

WILLIAM E. ALBEE, ('03)

LAWYER

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WORKS & HENDERSON**

Attorneys at Law

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Louis H. Joss

John N. Ohman

JOSS & OHMAN

Attorneys

314 Minn. Loan & Trust Bldg.

311-313 Nicollet Ave.

MINNEAPOLIS

Seth Lundquist

Arthur H. Anderson

LUNDQUIST & ANDERSON
LAWYERS

721 Security Bank Building,

MINNEAPOLIS

XX SESSION UNIVERSITY SUMMER SCHOOL

JUNE 19 to JULY 28, 1911

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could without the formal recognition implied by the appointment.

SMALLPOX AT THE UNIVERSITY.

Julia Fitzpatrick of Rochester, who is attending the academic department of the University, was last week taken sick with smallpox and removed to the hospital. The source of the disease is not known but no further trouble is expected.

NEW BOOK OF MINNESOTA SONGS.

W. W. Norton, '09 Ed., who has had in charge the preparation of a book of Min-

nesota songs, is making progress and expects to be able to issue the book sometime before the close of the present college year. Mr. Norton is now in charge of the department of music at the University of North Dakota.

TO BE CITY CHEMIST.

Victor H. Roehrich, Chem. '10, who is now in the employ of the chemistry division of the bureau of standards at Washington, D. C. has been appointed by Mayor Keller as chief analyzing chemist of the city of St. Paul. Last week the board of



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aldermen of that city passed an ordinance providing for such an officer and authorizing the mayor to make the appointment at a salary of \$1,800. The opportunity for Mr. Koehrich to make a record is exceedingly good.

ALUMNAE FOR OFFICERS.

The Minnesota Women's Suffrage Association held a convention in this city last week. Mrs. Helen Camp Thompson, '02, is vice-president and Sara Chant, '02, is treasurer of that association. Among the alumnae who were prominent at the convention were Kate T. Finkle, '05, and Anne Elizabeth Williams, '07, who is practicing law in St. Paul.

COLBURN AT THE UNIVERSITY.

A. O. Colburn, Law '08, who will be remembered as a University debater and who is now practicing law at Spokane, Wash., recently visited Minneapolis on business. Mr. Colburn reports a very much alive alumni association in the city of Spokane. Earl Constantine, '07, who is secretary and executive officer of the Spokane association is assistant secretary of the International dry farming congress and has been appointed on a number of important civic improvement committees for the city of Spokane. Walter Leuthold, '09, and Ray Wilson, Law '07, are running a saw mill at Fish Lake, Idaho. Mr. Colburn says that the Minnesota Alumni Association of Spokane last summer played two games of baseball with the Michigan and Cornell alumni associations and won both of them.

RECEPTION BY PROFESSOR AND MRS. LEAVENWORTH.

Last Wednesday Professor and Mrs. F. P. Leavenworth gave a reception for Dr. and Mrs. Burt L. Newkirk. Mrs. Newkirk was Louise Leavenworth of the class of 1908. Mrs. Leavenworth was assisted by Mesdames Frank Anderson, Downey, Haynes, Lyon, Reed, Diamond, Bass, Scott and Wilde. Those who assisted in the dining room were Misses Isabel Lyon, Edith Knowlton, Miriam Clark, Martica Byrnes, Vera and Ermah Smith, Louise de la Barre, Marie Anderson and Gertrude Hull.

LOOKS LIKE A WINNER.

Benjamin C. Taylor, '93, Law '95, of Mankato, Minn., the republican candidate for the senate from the Mankato district, is making a hard fight to win the election over the present incumbent, Senator S. D. Works. Senator Works is recognized as a strong man in the district and if Mr. Taylor wins out, and it looks now as though he would, the honor will be all the greater. Mr. Taylor has shown himself to be a strong man and has won the confidence of the people of his district and the Weekly wishes him every possible success.

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GOVERNOR EBERHART

"In the death of Governor Johnson the University lost a strong friend and sincere supporter. It is safe to say, however, that since the days of Governor Pillsbury, the Governor's chair has not been occupied by a better friend of the University than Governor Eberhart who succeeds him.

"Governor Eberhart has advanced himself by years of honest, patient endeavor, from obscurity to a position from which he has been called to the governorship of a

great state. He has made good in every position of trust he has held and in his position as presiding officer of the senate won an enviable reputation for fairness and effectiveness.

"We say farewell to Governor Johnson and pay our tribute to tears to his memory; we welcome Governor Eberhart and bid him God-speed in the tasks that await him."

Minnesota Alumni Weekly,
Vol. IX, Sept. 27th, 1909, No. 2.



To Thank Governor Eberhart

"The alumni will generally hail the announcement of the appointment of Charles L. Sommers, '90, with the greatest pleasure. Mr. Sommers' fitness for the position cannot be questioned and the further fact that his appointment came as a direct concession to the expressed desire of the alumni for the appointment of an alumnus, is most gratifying. Mr. Sommers' name has been three times presented to a Governor of Minnesota as the choice of the alumni for regent should the appointment go to St. Paul. The editorial in the last week's Weekly (which by the way had not been printed when the appointment of Mr. Sommers was determined upon by the Governor) expresses the feelings of the alumni

generally in regard to such appointments. As soon as the news of the death of Judge Wilson was made public Governor Eberhart announced that he had determined upon the appointment and told friends that he had determined to appoint an alumnus and that nothing but the action of the General Alumni association itself could change his decision to appoint Mr. Sommers.

"Such a recognition means much to the alumni and it means more to the University. In behalf of the alumni the Weekly thanks Governor Eberhart for the appointment.

Minnesota Alumni Weekly,
Vol. IX, No. 27.
Adv.



THE MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY

University Library
University of Minn

Vol. X

November 7, 1910

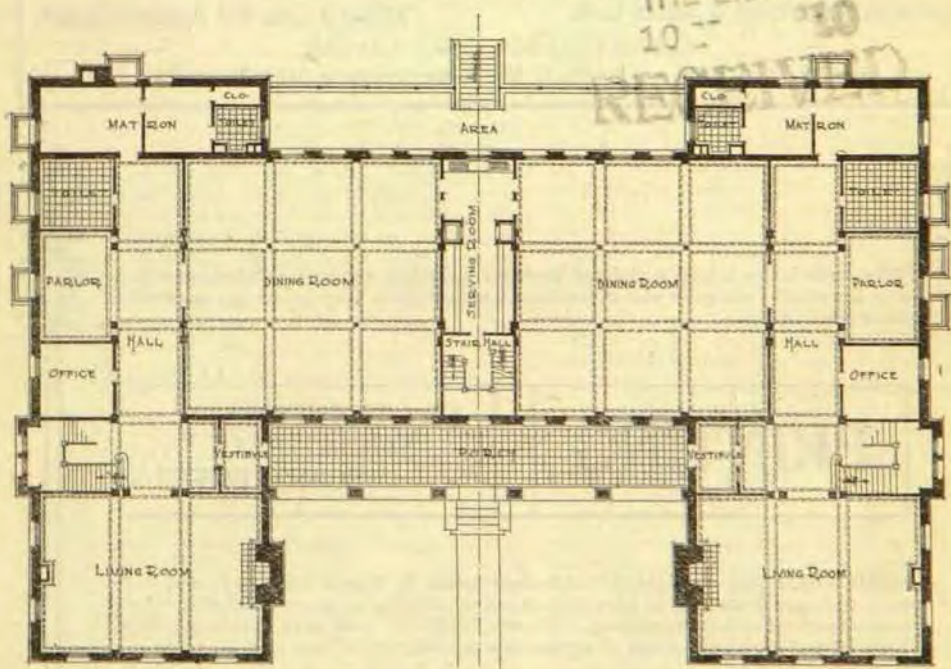
No. 9



for Minnesota:
To Unite the Alumni
To Serve the University



SANFORD HALL



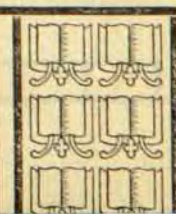
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SCALE



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E. B. JOHNSON, '88, Editor.
HARRY WILK, '12, Advertising Manager.

WISCONSIN GAME TICKETS.

Tickets for the Wisconsin game can be secured by writing to H. E. Leach, business manager, enclosing check to cover price of tickets. Prices run from \$1.50 to \$3.00.

HARRIS AT THE LAW SCHOOL.

Last Thursday morning Wadsworth Harris, filling an engagement at the Shubert theatre in Madame X., favored the students of the law school with several Shakespearean recitals. Mr. Harris is always welcome at the University, and he maintained his high reputation for artistic work in his excellent recitations which were most thoroly appreciated by the students, as shown by their attention and applause. Mr. Harris grows in his art as the years pass.

THE MORRIS AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

The Morris agricultural school was established early in the eighties, originally as a Catholic Indian mission school. Somewhat later the government took over this school and made it a real government school for Indians. It has always been a non-reservation school.

On account of the fact that it has been the policy of the department of the interior to discourage the maintenance of such schools it occurred to Senator L. C. Spooner of Morris that it might be possible to have this school taken over by the state and made an agricultural school. The credit for the idea and for the working out of the same belongs almost altogether to Senator Spooner. Senator Clapp and Representative Volstead were responsible for securing the necessary action on the part of the government to turn the plant over to

the state on condition that the state establish and maintain it as an agricultural school.

By the action of the legislature of 1909 the state accepted this offer of the national government and appropriated ten thousand dollars for the establishment of the school. This ten thousand dollars has already been spent, five of it for repairs and partial equipment and five for maintenance. The citizens of Morris were so much interested in seeing this school made a success and a course of instruction begun at the earliest possible moment that they have subscribed fifteen thousand dollars for the purpose of caring for the school until the legislature can make provision for its maintenance. Ten thousand of this has already been paid but the board of regents and the authorities at the school are making a strong effort to use not more than five thousand dollars of the money thus made available before the legislature of 1911 meets. A request will be made immediately for an appropriation to continue the school from that time. It is altogether possible that the legislature will also reimburse the citizens who have subscribed the amount necessary to maintain the school until legislative relief can be had.

The school opened October 3rd with a full attendance. It had been expected that possibly fifty students would be enrolled during the first year. Already more than eighty have been enrolled, practically the absolute limit of the number that can be cared for under present conditions. The school is maintained with the purpose of helping to relieve the congestion at the school of agriculture at St. Anthony Park and to supplement the work of the high schools. It is primarily a school of agricultural technology and is intended exclusively for the training of farmers and farmers' wives and not intended to train agricultural teachers. Mr. E. C. Higbie, Ed. '07, '09, is superintendent of the school and farm.

The farm consists of three hundred acres well suited for the purposes of such a school. Eighty acres are devoted to experiments for general farming for the purpose of demonstrating a scheme of crop rotation. Twelve common cows are to be bred and maintained on this eighty acres. The balance of the farm is used for experimental purpose. Among the experiments that will be conducted here will be an experiment with corn for the purpose of developing a corn suited to the west central part of the state and the purpose of seed selection and seed distribution to the farmers of that part of the state. There will also be conducted various general experiments to work out problems that may arise in connection with the work of the school and station and that may be demanded by the west central portion of the state.

This portion of the state is specially in need of the development of leguminous

crops. The school is bound to play an important part in the educational economy of the state.

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BERLIN.

The University of Berlin, next to Bonn, the youngest of the German universities, was founded at the time of the greatest national depression of the Fatherland, when half of the kingdom of Prussia was in the hands of Napoleon, and French troops paraded in the streets of the capital. Then the leading spirits of the humbled monarchy, chief among whom were Wilhelm von Humboldt and Johann Gottlieb Fichte, carried into effect the plan of establishing a university in Berlin in order to enable the state "to regain by intellectual achievements the prestige that had been lost in matters military and material." This noble idealism which presided over the birth of the institution, has been its guardian angel within the first century of its existence and has proved one of the great causes of its splendid and rapid progress to the front rank of the universities of the world. Intellectual stars of the first magnitude such as Schleiermacher, Neander, von Savigny, Gneist, Bergmann, Dubois-Reymond, Rob, Koch, Virchow, Alexander von Humboldt, Helmholtz, von Hofmann, Hegel, Zeller, and above all that band of illustrious philologists and historians like Boeckh, Lachmann, Curtius, Jacob Grimm, Muellenhoff, Mommsen, L. von Ranke, Treitschke—to say nothing of the great scholars of the present age—have spread its fame to all parts of the globe. In point of numbers the University of Berlin has grown from 256 (in 1810) to upwards of 14,000, nearly 1,000 of whom are women; and the increase in the staff of instructors may be judged from the fact that recently two Berlin professors had to be introduced to each other by a third one in the city of St. Louis. Only four foreign universities sent envoys to the fiftieth anniversary of the alma mater *Berolinensis*, whereas the recent centennial jubilee saw all the great sister institutions of the world represented by delegates carrying messages of congratulation.

It was indeed an inspiring experience to come in contact with such a number of representative scholars and to realize to the full the international character of true university work. At a semi-official dinner tendered the visiting philologists by their Berlin colleagues on the ninth of October, greetings were presented from the oldest of all universities (Bologna), the oldest university of the ancient German empire (Prague), the northernmost university of the world (Helsingfors, Finland), and many other notable seats of learning. Men like President Butler of Columbia university, President Hadley of Yale, Professor Muens-

terberg of Harvard, Professor Poincaré of Paris, Professor Chantepié de la Saussaye of Leiden, Dr. Montelius, Lord Antiquary of Sweden (who lectured at the University of Minnesota two years ago), Dr. Mittag-Leffler of Stockholm, the Englishmen Sir W. Ramsay and Lord Strathcona, the Chinese Ambassador Lian Cheng, and a great many more than can be enumerated here, were gathered together on this festive occasion.

The official program of the celebration covered the three days of October 10, 11 and 12, which were crowded with a variety of functions. The principal exercises took place in the morning of October 11 in the large new assembly hall, formerly part of the Great Royal library. After a masterly address of welcome by the brilliant university president (called "Rector"), Erich Schmidt, and speeches by the minister of public instruction, the mayor of Berlin, and the German emperor, who attended the meeting together with the empress and three of his sons, the delegates of foreign universities presented their documents of congratulation and, through their elected speakers, expressed their good wishes by word of mouth. President Hadley, appointed spokesman for the American delegation, delivered a fine speech in German and was warmly applauded. An appropriate conclusion of these exercises was the singing of that most universal of all the college songs, "*Gaudeamus igitur*," which was joined in by everybody.

On the following day, honorary degrees were conferred on a multitude of scholars and men distinguished in various walks of life. This ceremony was in the hands of the deans (acting for the faculties of divinity, law, medicine, and philosophy), four striking figures of pronounced individuality and imposing dignity, which was heightened by their picturesque academic garb. Among the Americans honored by the title of Doctor were Professor Burgess and Presidents Lowell and Hadley. One woman was included in the list, namely Frau Cosima Wagner, widow of Richard Wagner, "in recognition of her great services to the world of music lovers." The German emperor was created doctor *utriusque iuris*.

To relieve the strain of academic solemnity delightful social functions were provided for the evenings and two of the afternoons. The keynote of this informal part of the entertainment was happily sounded by Professor Diels in a charming talk on the Greek selection *chairete*, which he begged us to understand in its twofold meaning of "be welcome" and "enjoy yourselves." And a most enjoyable time we certainly had. There was no lack of festivities—a reception at the University, a gala banquet with covers laid for 607 persons, a performance of "The Marriage of Figaro" at the Royal theater, a torchlight procession participated in by more than

three thousand students, and last though not least in the estimation of the student body, a monster "Festkommers" in old-fashioned German style.

Of the hot wave of eloquence we passed through in those three or four days it is impossible to give an adequate idea. We listened with immense gratification to the words of wisdom which fell from the lips of the venerable preacher, Dean Kaftan, we were stirred by the splendid rhetoric of the famous von Wilamowitz-Moellendorff, we admired the exquisite, clear cut toast of the Imperial Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg and the passionate outburst of Professor Roethe, who sang, or rather shouted, the praise of the freedom of German universities—but of all the great and good words spoken none pleased me better than the following advice addressed to the students by Dr. Harnack: "Wherever life may place you, put your whole heart into your work, and always do your work as though nobody else could do it but you."

The one great and lasting impression made upon my mind by this Centennial Jubilee is the vivid realization of the old truth, that it is, first and last, great, enthusiastic, and self-sacrificing scholars that make a great university.

Frederick Klaeber.

FOOTBALL.

Next Saturday Minnesota will meet Wisconsin for the annual football game between the two institutions. Wisconsin has been playing in hard luck this year and it does not seem probable that Minnesota will have to exert herself very much to win the game but Wisconsin has always been a dangerous enemy and more than once Minnesota has come out of the fray, into which they went with the greatest of confidence, badly licked. We do not look for any such outcome this game. The following Saturday Minnesota will play Michigan at Ann Arbor. Last Saturday Michigan played Notre Dame. Next Saturday they play Pennsylvania.

This game ought to be the greatest game of the west this year. Although Michigan's team in the early season games did not make a particularly brilliant record, the winning of Syracuse game showed the team to be a coming team and that the Gophers will have to be going all the time to win from the Wolverines.

The Chicago critics have been unanimous in giving Minnesota credit for its victory over Chicago last Saturday. One critic goes so far as to say that the score should have been 50 to 0 instead of 24, that is, on the showing the two teams made. All agree that when Minnesota and Michigan meet the hardest game of the middle west will be played and that conditions at the present time rather favor Minnesota's winning. Minnesota has been exceedingly fortunate during the season in not having lost

players through injuries as she did last year when Johnston, McGovern and Pettijohn were laid out. This year Pickering is lost through an operation for appendicitis. Outside of this all of the men are in first-class condition and ready to play the game of their lives.

Interest has been shown in football this past week by the rumor which came from Wisconsin that Wisconsin intended to protest the playing of McGovern and Johnston on the ground that they were not regular students at the University, being only registered in the night law class. Of course this is ridiculous sort of ground for making a protest since the night law class is recognized as a regular part of the University and leads to the same degree that the day law course does.

The men on the team are working faithfully behind closed doors in order to perfect themselves for the two games that are to come and barring unforeseen calamities will be in condition to put up a remarkably swift and strong game against both Wisconsin and Michigan.

CLUB HOUSE FOR FACULTY.

At a recent meeting of the Faculty club a committee was appointed with instructions to secure as soon as possible a club house for the use of the members of the University faculty near the University campus. The new building that has just been finished on Fourteenth avenue, between University and Fourth street, is being considered and it is quite probable that before the close of the present month it may be secured for the use of the Faculty club. The building is of English style of architecture and is fairly well suited for the purpose. The basement will do for a kitchen, the first floor for dining rooms and the two upper floors for reading, smoking rooms, etc.

CHICAGO ALUMNI SMOKER.

Last Friday evening the Minnesota men living in Chicago met at the University club to dine, smoke and form a local alumni association and discuss plans for the future. The meeting was held at 6:30 p. m. A full report will be given at a later date.

TEXT BOOK FOR THE

STUDY OF ROCKS.

Professor Oliver Bowles of the department of geology and mineralogy has recently issued through Van Nostrand company, a book entitled "Tables for the determination of common rocks." The book fills sixty pages, setting forth the subject in a clear and able manner. The book deals with the study of rocks, analyzing the subject in a way to make it easily comprehended by one who is not particularly familiar with the subject. It is divided into

five chapters covering, rock study, classifications, tables for determination of materials as well as for the determination of common rocks and building stone, also a glossary of several pages. The book has been the result of a number of years work. Professor Bowles has been engaged for a number of years past during his vacations in work for the department of mines of Ontario which called for his traveling thousands of miles through the Canadian wildernesses mapping out the country.

MINNEHAHA DEFUNCT.

Minnehaha, the humorous magazine which was published for a little over a year, at the University, has finally become extinct. No copies have been issued this year. The interest in it, as shown by the financial support, was not sufficient to warrant its continuance.

ELEGY ON UPSON.

Edmund D. Brooks of Minneapolis announces for autumn publication "A Midsummer Memory: An Elegy on the Late Arthur Upson," by his friend and fellow poet, Dr. Richard Burton. Mr. Brooks' name is happily associated with that of Upson, as he was the publisher of half-a-dozen volumes of the brilliant young poet's work, including the two-volume Memorial Edition of which Dr. Burton was the editor. Dr. Burton's position in American poetry and his close relations with Mr. Upson alike stimulate expectation for the announced elegy, which will be brought out in a style that will appeal to the bibliophile as well as the lover of good literature. The elegy will be issued in an edition of five hundred copies printed from type upon hand-made paper, and will be ready about November 1st.

A GOOD STORY SPOILED.

We have just received a letter from Mr. W. F. Newton, Ed. '08, calling attention to the fact that the story of his walking trip which recently appeared in the Weekly was not authentic. Some one has tried to make game of him by making it appear that he was in a faster class than the one to which he belongs. As Mr. Newton says the facts really are:

"I made the trip from Irvington to Oakland Pier, somewhat over thirty miles, from 7:45 a. m. to 3:55 p. m., stopping from 11:30 till 1 for lunch and a rest at San Leandro, eighteen and a quarter miles from Irvington. The first leg of the journey, all but two miles—which were on the railroad ties—being on good level roads, was at the rate of a mile in about twelve and one-half minutes. Some of it was much faster than that—one three mile stretch was done at less than eleven minutes. The last leg of the journey, entirely on stone pavement, except three miles from Oakland station to

Oakland Pier on the railroad right-of-way, was necessarily much slower, the twelve miles being done at the rate of four miles an hour. There was nothing in particular remarkable about the feat except the fact that it was my first long walk in over a year and I was naturally somewhat out of training. I did not return the same day. The thirty and one-quarter miles was all of the walk and I assure you the ferry boat looked good to me at its end."

COMPLIMENTS CHRISTIANSON.

Theodore Christianson, '06, Law '09, who is editor of the Dawson Sentinel, is the subject of a long editorial in the Minneota Mascot. In addition to his law practice, Mr. Christianson issues the Dawson Sentinel and is making his influence felt over the state. The Mascot quotes a recent editorial of Mr. Christianson's upon the present primary system and its defects and how to remedy them. The article is an exceedingly interesting and able discussion of the question. Mr. Christianson's solution is that instead of voting simply for one at the primaries, that every voter register his first and second choice so that if one candidate gets a majority of all the votes cast, for first choice, the second is then taken into account, each second choice vote to count one-half of a first choice vote and the illustration which he gives shows how the thing would work out in a way to bring the final choice to represent the will of the people in regard to the selection of a candidate.

The Mascot says of Mr. Christianson: "Liberally educated and specially trained he took up the country newspaper work and devoted himself to the task of turning out a local weekly as if he really thought the 'job' worth while. Evidently education had not spoiled Theodore. He could stand the mental prosperity of a well stocked store of knowledge. The fact is that he had the store-room to start with. Nature had given him one of those big brains she occasionally bestows on a favorite and at the same time endowed him with sufficient common sense to make him see the absolute necessity of storing that brain with something useful. He did the storing and those who are regular readers of the 'Sentinel' must acknowledge that he has done it well."

MINNESOTANS IN MONTANA.

Last September at a teachers' institute held in Kalispell, Mont., there were present at least nineteen who came from Minnesota, the largest number from any one state. Just at the opening of the closing session the teachers from Minnesota arose at a signal and gave the 'Varsity yell which was greeted by the applause of all who were present.

INTER-SOCIETY SCHEDULE.

The debate board has announced the arrangement of teams for the Jacob's prize. January 9th the Forums will meet the Philomathians at the college of agriculture and the Law Literary the Castalians in the University chapel.

The question is, "Resolved, That private ownership and operation of the Minneapolis water plant is preferable to municipal ownership and operation." The Forums and Law Lits have the affirmative side of the question.

The winners of the Forum-Philomathian debate meet the Shakopeans and the winners of this contest will debate against the winners of the Castalian-Law Literary debate.

SEEK PHI ALPHA TAU CHAPTER.

An independent organization of men interested in public speaking has been organized at the University for the purpose of obtaining a local chapter of Phi Alpha Tau, a professional fraternity founded at the Emerson college of oratory in 1905. There will be eligible to membership only those who intend to use some form of public speaking in some way in after life.

CENTRAL TURKEY COLLEGE.

The Weekly has just received from John E. Merrill, '91, '94, president of the Central Turkey college at Aintab, Turkey-in-Asia, the latest catalogue of that college. The catalogue shows an executive staff of five and twenty-six members of the teaching staff. The college consists of a general academic department and a medical department which is said to be doing an exceedingly valuable work in Central Turkey. The enrollment for the present year shows 79 students in the preparatory department and 78 in the collegiate department, a total of 157. Mr. Merrill has recently returned to Turkey to take personal charge of the college after a year's leave of absence in America. Mr. Merrill spent the year in an effort to raise a proper endowment for the college. His work was fairly successful and while he did not secure all that he was after he did secure substantial returns for his year's work.

MANUEL BROTHERS GET CONTROL.

Manuel brothers and S. K. Bartholomew have recently secured control of the Yakima Valley Telephone company. There will be a thorough overhauling of the affairs of the company and at least thirty thousand dollars will be spent in improvements and changes. Manuel brothers have been engaged for a number of years in handling western fruit lands particularly in the Yakima valley. M. H. Manuel, '94, is vice-president of the company and Arthur M. Murfin, '95, Law '04, is secretary. Mr.

Murfin will take charge of the legal work of the company.

A HOUSE ON STILTS.

Professor C. F. Dight of the chair of materia medica has built himself a house in the neighborhood of Minnehaha Falls raised on stilts ten feet above the ground. The house is a single story house with one attic room, erected among the trees at Minnehaha boulevard and Thirty-ninth street, overlooking the boulevard. A recent number of the Minneapolis Journal showed a picture of the house.

NECROLOGICAL.

Edwin W. McKeen, '11, University orator who represented Minnesota in the Northern oratorical league last year, died Friday, October 28th, in this city, from typhoid and brain fever.

AL. J. SMITH DIES.

Al. J. Smith, Law '90, died last Thursday morning at his home in this city. Mr. Smith has known for a long time that he would never be a well man again and that he might die at any time. He has served as county attorney for six years and had not intended to be a candidate for re-election at the coming election. However, he decided to file shortly before the primaries and won out by a large majority. In every political contest in which Mr. Smith has been engaged, he has usually been the leader in the number of votes received. Before the primaries came off he was obliged to give up and go home to take a rest. He has not been out since the primaries but expected to go to his office on Thursday. Early in the morning he was taken with convulsions which resulted in his death at six o'clock.

Mr. Smith was originally a druggist but had always had a desire to enter the law. He entered the University as a law student in the fall of 1888 and graduated with the first class to complete the full two-year course. In 1899 he entered the office of James A. Peterson as assistant county attorney and continued in the same office under F. H. Boardman. Mr. Smith won his great reputation in prosecution of the cases against Mayor Ames, Fred Ames and Norman King. Lincoln Steffens told the story of the prosecutions in magazines and gave Mr. Smith's ability wide publicity. Friction arose in the office and Mr. Smith resigned and became assistant United States attorney and prosecuted the Indian liquor cases at Fergus Falls. In 1904 he became a candidate for county attorney and was elected by a large majority. He was re-elected in 1906 and 1908 and would undoubtedly have received a re-election at the present time had he lived to the day of election. In his political career Mr. Smith, while a republican, has been an independ-

ent. He has absolutely refused to ally himself with the republican campaign committee and depended for re-election upon the record he had made in office. He has made a notable record as a lawyer and public prosecutor.

WEDDINGS AND ENGAGEMENTS.

Dr. Owen Evans, '01 Med., and Miss Mollie Merlo were married Friday morning, October 21st, at Bangor, Wis. Dr. and Mrs. Evans will make their home at Bangor where the doctor is established in a good practice. After graduation Dr. Evans first settled at La Crosse and five years ago settled at Bangor. Dr. and Mrs. Evans spent their honeymoon in the Twin Cities.

Miss Emma Lenz, '05, and H. F. Mittelsted were married last Wednesday at the home of the bride's mother in this city. After a short wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Mittelsted will be at home at 1422 North Dupont.

The engagement of Donald S. Blair, Ag. '07, son of Professor Blair, and Miss Ada Shonts of Streator, Ill., has been announced. The wedding will take place some time this month.

The engagement of Professor Oscar Blossom, Pharm. '07, and Miss Elsie Edna Hanke of St. Louis Park has been announced. The wedding will take place late this fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Poirier announce the marriage of their daughter Agnes Josephine to George Albert Tuck, '05 Eng. The wedding took place on the 9th of July at San Francisco, Calif. Mr. and Mrs. Tuck are at home to friends at 4405 California street, San Francisco, Calif.

PERSONALS.

Donald Childs has recently removed from Cass Lake, Minn., to Minneapolis. His address is 1619 Seventh street, S. E.

'89, Law '93, '09—G. O. Brobaugh is superintendent of schools at Lamberton, Minn. Mr. Brobaugh visited the University last week while attending the state convention of teachers at St. Paul.

'95 Med.—Gottlieb Opplinger, who is practicing medicine at Spooner, Minn., lost his office fixtures and drug store by the recent forest fires which wiped out that city.

'97 Ag.—A. E. Stene of the Rhode Island agricultural experiment station has been spending a month at his old home at Ashby. Professor Stene stopped at the University last Monday on his way back to Kingston.

'97 Med.—Dr. John Stevens of Belfast, Maine, is visiting his brother Congressman F. C. Stevens of St. Paul. Dr. Stevens says that he has been watching with interest the plans of the medical department of the University and every year is more proud of the fact that he graduated from the medical department of the University of Minnesota.

'98—Evalina M. Haughwout is financial secretary of the Woman's hospital at Morningside Heights, New York City. The hospital has recently been installed in new buildings and Miss Haughwout is very happy in the work of this position. She had previously been engaged in settlement work in New York City for a number of years past.

'98 Med.—Dr. J. G. Parsons has recently changed his Sioux Falls, S. D., address. He is now located at 308 Boyce-Greeley building.

'99—H. O. Eggen is teaching in the Redondo union high school at Redondo Beach, Calif.

'99—Edwin J. Cornish is now living at Dunsmuir, Calif. He was formerly at La Moine. Dr. Cornish's offices are in the Shearer block and his residence at the Dunsmuir hospital.

'00 Ex-Med.—J. Walter Andrist, formerly a student in medicine who graduated from Rush and who has been practicing at Ellendale, Minn., for a number of years, moved to Owatonna about a year ago and is practicing at that place.

'01, '02—Bernard N. Lambert, who is an instructor in the Northwestern conservatory of music, is in the east on a leave of absence to some special work in the line of oratory in the Emerson college of oratory at Boston.

'01—W. S. Rodgers, who has been at Hibbing, has returned to his old home at Farmington, Minn.

'02—Barney O. Phinney is manager of the Superior branch of the William Penn Cut Stone company of Minneapolis. His address is 1527 John avenue, Superior, Wis.

'03—Oscar Brobaugh is in the railroad tariff department of the civic service commission at Washington, D. C.

'03—B. T. Emerson has recently changed his Minneapolis address and is now living at 4314 Grimes avenue.

'03—E. F. Humphrey, who last year was in New York City, is to be addressed at the present time, Care American Express Company, 11 Rue Scribe, Paris, France.

'03, Med. '06—Gustave L. Rudell is practicing medicine at Plaza, N. D.

'04 Mines—Harold I. Brosious has gone to Honduras, C. A., to engage in mining engineering work. His address will be San Pedro Sula, Honduras, C. A., Care Bennet & Co.

'04—Nora E. Koehler is principal of the high school at Lamberton, Minn.

Mr. and Mrs. R. R. McKaig (Emily L. Bonwell, '05), who until recently were located at Milwaukee, are now at Fort Rice, N. D., where they have settled on a homestead. The health of Mr. McKaig, who was secretary of the Milwaukee Y. M. C. A., failed and they were obliged to be where he could be out doors. Mrs. McKaig says that at present they are engaged in building their own shack, hunting prairie chickens and enjoying life generally.

'05—Catherine McPartlin is living at Glencoe, Minn.

'06 Eng.—Thomas S. Armstrong, director of the manual training work and sloyd in the Crookston schools, is a member of the firm of Armstrong & Matteson, designers of manual training models with offices at Crookston, Minn.

'06—Marjorie L. Bullard is teaching domestic science in the high school at Alexandria, Minn. Last year Miss Bullard was at Menomonie, Wis. Her St. Paul home address has recently been changed to 781 Lincoln avenue.

'06 Eng.—Fred E. Wiesner who has been at Great Falls, Mont., will be at Tracy, Minn., for some time to come.

'07—Beulah I. Burton has recently changed her address in this city to 418 Wentworth avenue.

'07 Law—C. T. Knapp, now practicing law at Chisholm, Minn., is the republican candidate to the legislature from the 49th district. He has no opposition at the general election and will therefore represent that district at the next session.

'08—A. Leroy Aylmer, who has been living at Jamestown, N. D., is now at Baltimore, Md. His address is 3649 Park Heights avenue.

'08—Edna A. Bruce, who taught at Canby, Minn., last year, is now at Rockwell, Ia.

'08 Ed.—Ethel Bush is now attending the Moody Bible institute at 154 Institute place, Chicago, Ill. Miss Bush expects to complete the work in that course during the year and her address will be as above stated until next May.

'08—Grace Elliott who has until recently been at Portland, Ore., is now living in Mt. Vernon, Ill. Her postoffice address is box 43.

'08, '09—Ingebrigt Lillehei is studying literature at the University of Paris this year. His address is Hotel Rollin, 18 Rue de la Sorbonne.

'08 Eng.—A. W. Schoepf has recently changed his Spokane address and is now living at 1604 S. Madison street.

'08—J. E. Swan, formerly located at Chicago, is now at 34 West Forty-fourth street, New York City.

'09—Louise Hedwig Bruhn, who spent the last year in Berlin, will remain there for another year. Her address is Linsenstr 41, III, Berlin, N. W. 6. Germany.

'09—Hazel B. Davidson, formerly living at 1721 Portland avenue, Minneapolis, is now at Ocean Park, Calif.

'09—Dora Holcomb is now at Hibbing, Minn. Last year she was at Warren.

'10—Thirza Brown is teaching in the high school and supervising drawing in the grades at Pelican Rapids, Minn.

'10—Wm. J. Hamilton is a student at the New York state library school. His address is 158 Elm street, Albany, N. Y.

'10 Eng.—Edward W. Leach, who has been at Bemidji, Minn., is now holding a position under the war department in the river improvement work a short distance above St. Louis, Mo. He is to be addressed, Care U. S. Fleet, Louisiana, Mo.

'10—Ina Sackett is assistant principal of the high school at Lamberton, Minn., this year.

'10—Lillian Murseth who is teaching in the high school at Twin Valley, visited the University recently. Miss Murseth's mother is with her at Twin Valley.

'07—Gertrude L. Gee, principal of the high school at Sleepy Eye visited the University at the time of the State Teachers' association meeting. Miss Gee teaches English and Latin.

'07—Clara Ross attended the State Teachers' association meeting at St. Paul last week and visited the University. Miss Ross is teaching English and German in the Sleepy Eye high school.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

The Y. M. C. A. lunch room is now open for all men of the University to make use of regardless of membership in the association.

Dr. Anna Phelan of the department of rhetoric spoke at the banquet held in connection with the recent state equal suffrage convention, taking as her topic "Higher education." It is said that Miss Tillie Will, a student of the University and secretary of the University club, gave one of the best speeches of the whole convention.

Miss Fitzpatrick, mention of whose illness was made in the last issue of the Weekly, is rapidly improving. Her condition has at no time been very serious.

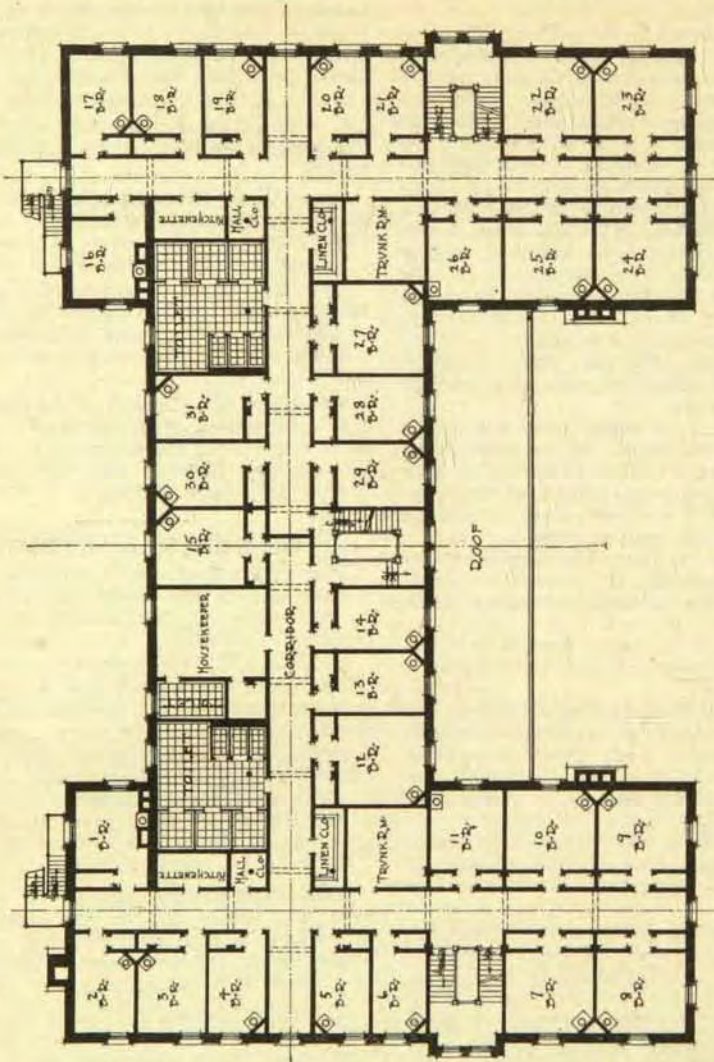
B. Milton Jones, '03, who has been in Burma for a number of years engaged in missionary work, addressed the Y. M. C. A. last Monday, telling of his work in Burma.

Kathleen Hart, a former student of the University who has been studying music in Germany, sang in chapel last Thursday.

John McGovern, quarterback on the 'Varsity team, addressed the students of the College of agriculture at chapel last Friday.

Students interested in wrestling have organized a wrestling club and have secured W. A. Simpson, former lightweight champion of Canada as coach.

Delegates from eleven states will be present at the Catholic convention to be held at Minnesota November 17th, 18th and 19th.



SANFORD HALL.

(See floor plans on front cover and above.)

The new residence for women students at the University of Minnesota is situated at the corner of Eleventh Avenue and University Avenue, S. E., three blocks from the main entrance to the Campus. It is known as Sanford Hall, the two parts to be designated respectively as East and West. Each of these parts or wings has its own chaperone, its own dining room, living room, and reception room; and it is hoped that each will have a distinct family life of its own. East Sanford contains 16 single rooms and 14 double rooms, accommo-

dating, in all 44 students. West Sanford is the same, except that it has two more single rooms, and will therefore accommodate 46 students. The rooms are all heated by steam and lighted by electricity, and each room is provided with hot and cold water. Each single room contains a good-sized closet, and each double room has two closets. The rooms are simply but adequately furnished. Bedding is provided, but towels must be supplied by the occupants.

As soon as the contractors have finished cleaning up about the building we shall publish a half tone picture of the same. The plans for the third floor are almost identical with those of the second floor.

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MINERVA CELEBRATES HER FIFTEENTH BIRTHDAY.

Minerva Literary society held its annual initiation banquet last Friday night in Shevlin Hall. The occasion was also the fifteenth anniversary of the foundation of the society.

Merle Hegley acted as toastmistress and the following toasts were given: "1895," by Mrs. Nellie Grant Christianson, a charter member; "Minerva in the Future," by Dr. Anna Phelan; "The Initiates," by Myrna

Pressnell, and "Anti-Grinds," by Clara Ryan.

A number of alumni were present, among whom were Vivian Colgrove, Anne Lane, Helen Lydon, Ruth Crawford and Laura Paddock.

FOR A PROPER SENSE OF HONOR.

The students Good Government club last week adopted the following resolutions: "Whereas, This has frequently led to the custom for candidates and committees

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of all parties to hire a large number of University men to aid in electioneering on election days, and

"Whereas, This has frequently led to grave abuses in that men prominent on the campus have bartered away their influences for a few dollars in favor of men and parties in whose principles they do not believe.

"Be it hereby resolved by the Good Government club:

1. That it condemns the practice which allows University men to do paid work on election day for men and policies of whom they otherwise disapprove.

2. That it earnestly recommends that all University men use their influence in the coming election to discourage such a practice."

A VIEW FROM OUTSIDE.

Harold Titus writes from Ann Arbor to the News-Tribune of Detroit as follows:

The attitude that Minnesota has taken toward the conference is attracting only casual attention here. The conference and anything relating to it fails to appeal to the Michigan undergraduates now. It looks as though that were threshed out last fall, when various forces were brought to bear to crowd the Wolverines back into the athletic amalgamation. At that time many of the alumni were strong for a return, a certain faction of the student body backed them up, and many who are deeply interested in Michigan's athletic welfare were on the fence, so to speak. There were strong arguments for a renewal of athletic relations with Chicago, but the objections to an abandonment of Michigan's free-lance policy offset them. The matter was much discussed, but the enthusiasm that the pro-conference men displayed has evidently burned out.

Said a prominent Michigan graduate who lives in Chicago: "A year ago we were all strong for a return. The principal argument was the renewal of activities with the Maroons, and we still believe that such would be a wise move. But with Michigan

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This professional directory is intended to serve the convenience of Minnesota professional men in various parts of the country. Insertion of a card in this column carries with it a subscription to the *Weekly*. Rates on application to the Business Manager.

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at her present standard it does not seem advisable to tie up in any organization that will tend to hamper athletic progress and unless the conference gives up some of its foolish rulings, I believe Michigan would lose more than she would gain by going back to the old agreements just at present."

Minnesota is the only thing in the conference this year. Chicago and Wisconsin are weaker, if such is possible, than Michigan was two years ago. The Gophers will assuredly romp away with the conference championship without trouble at all. Their only interest cannot be directed at any other than Michigan and the Minnesota authorities have proved that they care not a whit for conference regulations by breaking the rule which limits their schedule to seven games.

The conference is nothing but a husk—a name, not even to be conjured with any more. Michigan and Minnesota stand alone in western athletics. They have cemented their relations and everything points to another two-year playing agreement with the Gophers after the coming clash has been settled. Chicago, the hub of the Big Eight, is going through a slumping period. Stagg can no longer dictate to the big schools, for his strength lay in the power of the Maroon athletes and this power is at present insignificant.

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of articles published in the Independent upon "Great American Universities." The author of this series of articles Edwin E. Slossen, a member of the Independent staff, was formerly a college professor. Mr. Slossen spent several months visiting various universities, remaining at each institution for some little time gathering material for the series and trying to get into touch with the spirit of the institution as represented in the life of the students and faculty.

Mr. Slossen was peculiarly well fitted for the work and his articles dealt with the various institutions in a sympathetic manner, recognizing the limitations of the system which he followed in securing his information and we believe he succeeded very well in representing the spirit of the various institutions he visited. Since the closing of the series of articles Mr. Slossen has been engaged in going over the articles, reviewing them in the light of criticism offered by the various institutions themselves, making corrections and additions to statistics and has published, through the Macmillan company, a volume containing the final results of his investigations. The volume fills 528 pages, is attractively bound, well illustrated and is sure to prove a valuable addition to the library of anyone interested in the growth, development and present status of great American universities. Graduates of the institutions represented in this volume will be particularly interested in what he has to say concerning their own institution.

Mr. Slossen's statements concerning Minnesota are fair and while they are not wholly complimentary they represent, as well as the limitations of the system of gathering information would allow, the real status of the University of Minnesota as compared with other great American universities of the country. The price of the volume is \$2.50 net, published by the Macmillan company, 66 5th Ave., New York.

BRANCH OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA.

A Minnesota branch of the Archaeological institute of America has recently been established in Minneapolis and St. Paul. It is known as the Minnesota branch of the Archaeological institute of America and its president is President Cyrus Northrop. C. A. Savage is secretary of the Minnesota society. This institute was founded in Boston in 1879 and is incorporated under an act of congress of 1906. Its purpose is to promote archaeological research by founding schools and maintaining fellowships, by conducting excavations and explorations and aiding in those conducted by others as well as publishing the results of archaeological research. The first vice-president is Governor A. O. Eberhart and the second and third vice-presidents are Archbishop Ireland and Honorable John Lind, president of the board of regents.

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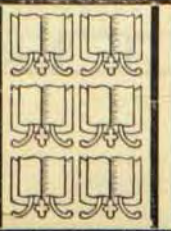
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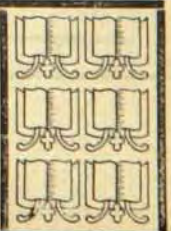


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HARRY WILK, '12, Advertising Manager.

COMING EVENTS.

Nov. 15—Lecture "The beginnings of life," Professor Charles P. Sigerfoos.

Nov. 19—Minnesota vs. Michigan at Ann Arbor.

Nov. 19 to 21—Convention of Catholic Students of America.

Nov. 22—Lecture "Genesis and ethnic parables," Professor A. E. Jenks.

Nov. 29—Lecture, "The relation of geology and Genesis," Professor Fred. W. Sardeson.

December 6—Lecture, "Genesis and moral education," Professor Rowland Haynes.

December 13—Lecture, "Theology of Genesis," Professor Rutledge T. Wiltbank.

December 27-January 1—Meeting of the American association for the advancement of science at the University.

WISCONSIN UNIVERSITY ENDORSED.

The following statement, concerning the University of Wisconsin, appears in the republican party platform of that state. As a declaration for the continued freedom of speech in that institution and an expression of confidence in the usefulness of the institution to the state, it is of vast significance to every state university of the land. Such freedom is vital to the very life of a state university and it means much when a great political party will endorse the fearless stand taken by the board of regents, as quoted in the following extract from the platform.

"We are proud of the high eminence attained by our State University. We attribute its advancement both to the able and courageous guidance of its president and faculty and to the progressive and enlightened character of the citizenship that sus-

tains it. We commend its research work, illustrated by what has been accomplished in agricultural and dairy affairs, conserving our natural resources which have effected a saving of millions of dollars annually to the people of our state. We also commend its investigations for the improvement of the relations of men to one another. We regard the University as the people's servant, carrying knowledge and assistance to the homes and farms and workshops, and inspiring the youth toward individual achievement and good citizenship. We recognize that its service to the state, through investigations in agriculture, industrial and social institutions, depends upon its freedom to find the truth and make it known, and we pledge the republican party to the policy of academic freedom so well expressed by the board of regents in 1894, when they declared: 'Whatever may be the limitations which trammel inquiry elsewhere, we believe that the great State University of Wisconsin should ever encourage that continual and fearless sifting and winnowing by which alone the truth can be found.'"

PRESIDENT NORTHPROP'S SUCCESSOR TO BE CHOSEN.

It is practically certain that President Northrop's successor will be chosen by the regents in the near future. Whether it will be possible to settle the matter at the December meeting is not known, but it is the question that will be the most important item of business before that meeting. The failure of the constitutional amendment to provide for the University of Missouri means that President Hill of that institution is free to accept an offer from Minnesota. This places President Hill among the possibilities. President Northrop himself is anxious to have the matter settled as soon as possible. While President Hill is not the only candidate being considered at this time, the general sentiment seems to be that he is quite likely to be the one chosen by the regents.

DR. FOLWELL'S RECOLLECTIONS OF BERLIN'S SEMI-CENTENNIAL.

Dr. Klæber's very interesting account of the late Centennial celebration of the foundation of the University of Berlin has given me a delight such as no other of your readers can share.

In the late summer of 1860 I went to Germany as a student, and wisely advised, decided that Berlin was the right place for a young American entering the field of general philology.

I arrived there in time to witness the first semi-centennial celebration. If I knew where to place my hand on it, a diary kept at the time would mention the several "events" in their order. But for Dr. Klæber's article, I might never have thought of the matter again.

I remember that it was a great occasion.

There was a public meeting in the Aula, addresses by the rector for the year—I do not recall any conferring of degrees, nor any banquet. The torch-light procession—there were real torches of pitch-pine boughs—naturally excited the attentions of an unaccustomed American. He was equally astonished at the "Kommers" which concluded the celebration. The sight of several hundred students and professors seated along great bare wooden tables with innumerable mugs of beer before them, was indeed a novelty to one who had never lived but on a lonesome farm and in a village where all decent people went regularly to prayer meeting. I naturally thought such a performance a scandal; and I think so now—when scholars and gentlemen furnish such examples, the wayfaring man has no need to apologize for his beverages.

Many of the great scholars named by Dr. Klaeber who have spread the fame of the University of Berlin were living in 1860. I frequently passed the door of Alexander von Humboldt. I was permitted to call on Boeckh and Jacob Grimm. I have the photograph of the latter given me at the time of my call. Ernst Curtius and Kiepert, the geographer, I met at the house of Professor Lepsius, the great Egyptologist. A letter from Professor William D. Whitney had opened to me the house of Professor Lepsius and those of Professors Weber and Roediger.

The secession of the Southern States, the raising of armies, and the opening of actual war soon called me away from Berlin and the studies begun there, never to be resumed. Not to have seen again the splendid friends found there has been a constant grief to me.

WILLIAM W. FOLWELL.

THE WISCONSIN GAME.

For twenty years Minnesota and Wisconsin have met, with the exception of one year, on the gridiron. The story of these annual struggles form the most notable chronicle in the annals of athletics of both institutions. We, of Minnesota, look upon Wisconsin as our "dearest foe" and Wisconsin looks upon Minnesota in much the same way. There have been years when Wisconsin has had the winning team and some thoughtless students of that institution have talked of dropping Minnesota from Wisconsin's schedule. There have been other years when conditions have been reversed and some Minnesota rooters have advocated dropping Wisconsin. But such talk is mere "talk" and the alumni and student bodies of both institutions would rise up in arms to protest should such talk ever receive serious consideration. Even in the days of her greatest slump Wisconsin always put up a hard game against Minnesota; and, we trust that the followers of the cardinal have always had a hearty respect for the fighting qualities of Minnesota, even

in the days when the victories for the maroon and gold were few and far between.

The recent talk concerning the protesting of McGovern and Johnston had no foundation in fact, but was hatched in the fertile brain of some newspaper man who desired to fill space, or, for some occult reason desired to stir up bad blood between the two institutions. The history of twenty struggles between the cardinal and the maroon and gold has been remarkably free from anything to mar the friendly relations of the two institutions. At this late date Minnesota and Wisconsin authorities are not going to be affected by such stories, and the alumni and students of both institutions will not stand for anything that will tend to disturb the present relations of friendly though intense rivalry on the football field.

THE UNIVERSITY DISTRICT.

The thirty-ninth legislative district, the one in which the University is located, is to have as its representative in the legislature the coming year, Senator James T. Elwell, who has served the district so faithfully during the two previous sessions and two new men in the house, William Frederick Kunze, '97, and Frank L. Palmer.

Of Mr. Elwell we have spoken so many times in the past that nothing remains to be said that is news to the readers of the *Weekly*. Mr. Elwell's services have been of a nature to make them remembered by all alumni and friends of the University, and with Mr. Elwell in charge in the senate the bills effecting the welfare of the University will be sure to receive fair consideration and generous treatment.

In the house Messrs. Kunze and Palmer will make a team that can be depended upon to look after the interests of the University. Mr. Kunze is a graduate of the University and his experience in professional and business life has been such as to fit him to perform the duties of the office to which he has been elected in a manner acceptable to his constituents. Mr. Palmer, who represents the ninth ward in the district, is likewise an unusually strong, able and energetic man.

The delegation as a whole is the strongest that has represented the district in many years. There is not a weak spot in the delegation. We predict that these men will make their influence felt not only for the good of the district and the University but upon general legislation. They all stand for the highest moral issues before the people and belong to the most progressive branch of the republican party. The alumni, wherever they may reside, will rejoice to know that the district is to be so ably and acceptably represented in the coming session.

JAMES GRAY DEFEATED.

James Gray, '85, the democratic candidate for governor, was defeated by about sev-

enty thousand plurality. Mr. Gray went into the campaign handicapped by the situation within his own party but made a strong, strenuous and able fight to secure his election. It was not a democratic year, however, in Minnesota and Mr. Gray was unable to overcome the handicap he suffered in the race. The second ward, in which the University is located, complimented Mr. Gray by giving him a plurality although the ward is nominally a republican ward. This was the only ward in the city of Minneapolis carried by Mr. Gray.

ALUMNI ELECTED.

At the present writing the returns from the various parts of the state are so inadequate that it is impossible to give anything like a complete report on the alumni who were elected to office last Tuesday.

In the city of Minneapolis the following alumni won out:

For judge of the probate, George R. Smith, Law '93, had no opposition and received the election by the full party vote.

For county attorney Al J. Smith, who was the republican candidate, died just a few days before election. The candidate on the democratic ticket, Fred H. Ayers, Law '93, polled simply the party vote, which was about ten thousand below the republican vote.

For county surveyor Walter B. Hobart, Eng. '07, made a strong run on the democratic ticket against the republican nominee and increased the party vote by something over three thousand.

Dr. Gilbert Seashore, Med. '02, was not opposed for coroner and received rather more than the full party vote.

On the judicial ticket of Hennepin county Judge H. D. Dickinson, Law '90, who was up for re-election, received the largest number of votes of any of the candidates. Judge Andrew Holt, '80, received the third largest number of votes and was elected.

For the library board Henry Deutsch, Law '94, had no opposition and polled the party vote.

In the aldermanic contest three alumni and one former student were candidates.

Josiah H. Chase, '01, Law '05, '07, was elected to the council from the second ward, receiving a plurality of 358 over an exceedingly strong democratic opponent. While the ward is nominally republican it frequently elects democrats as is shown by the fact that it gave James Gray, and also the democratic candidate for mayor, a majority.

In the third ward George V. B. Hill, a former student in the college of law, received the full party vote and was elected by nearly eleven hundred plurality.

In the twelfth ward Dr. Fred E. Haynes, Med. '90, was strongly opposed on account of his affiliation with a former alderman from that ward and was defeated by eleven votes.

In the thirteenth ward James E. Mehan,

Law '04, '06, who ran on the democratic ticket, received 1,528 votes, a plurality of 599. A remarkable victory for Mr. Menan.

For the state senate nine alumni were elected. This list includes, O. A. Lende, '01, Law '03, from Lyon county; Henry N. Benson, Law '95, from St. Peter; A. J. Rockney, Law '94, from Zumbrota; Victor L. Jonsson, Law '95, from Center City; J. D. Denege, Law '91, '92, from St. Paul; J. M. Hackney, formerly a student of the University, from St. Anthony Park; N. A. L'Herault, Law '07; Manley Fossee, Law '95, and Carl Wallace, Law '97, all from the Minneapolis districts.

Ben C. Taylor, '93, Law '95, who was a candidate against Senator Works from the Mankato district, lost to his democratic opponent who has represented his district in the senate for a number of years past.

The report upon the house of representatives indicates the election of the following alumni:

From the first district, F. L. Farley, Law '93, of Spring Grove.

Fifth district, Thomas Frankson, Law '00, Spring Valley; twelfth district, W. A. Harding, '97, from Winnebago; nineteenth, Albert Pfaender, '97, of New Ulm; twenty-second, N. J. Holmberg, school of agriculture '02, from Renville; thirty-third, J. A. A. Burnquist, '05, Law, from St. Paul; thirty-ninth, Wm. F. Kunze, '97, Minneapolis; fortieth, C. R. Fowler, Law '91, Minneapolis; forty-second, Ernest Lundeen, a former law student of the University; forty-third, L. A. Lydiard, Law '92, Minneapolis; forty-ninth, C. T. Knapp, Law '07, Chisholm.

Frank T. White, Law '94, of Elk River, who won the nomination by the narrowest sort of a margin over G. G. Goodwin, '95, Law '06, was defeated by R. P. Norton, a prohibitionist. White was known as an anti-county option man and a special fight was made to defeat him.

J. A. Carley, Law '94, a member of the house two years ago, attempted to break into the senate this time but was defeated by L. O. Cooke of Wabasha.

Elmer E. Adams, '84, who declined to be the republican candidate from his district, but who later filed as an independent, was defeated for the house in Ottertail county.

T. J. McElligott, Law '93, was defeated in a three-cornered fight between the republicans, prohibitionists and democrats, the prohibitionists winning out.

E. B. PIERCE, EXECUTIVE OFFICER.

The registrars of the leading universities of the country have been considering, for a number of years, the advisability of getting together and establishing an association for the spread of information on problems of common interest and to promote the welfare of its members.

Alfred H. Parrott, the energetic registrar of the agricultural college of North Dakota, anticipating the desire of his col-

leagues sent out letters of inquiry last year and as a result the initial meeting of the National association of registrars was held at Detroit, Mich., August 15, 1910.

Representatives from about thirty colleges and universities were present, and while no formal program was followed, there was a very spirited discussion of the functions of the registrar's office, and the various and heterogeneous methods of performing those functions.

The convention separated itself into two sections, one consisting of those whose duties included the registration of students and the keeping of records; the other consisting of those whose duties were primarily along the financial side of university administration as secretaries or accountants.

All were enthusiastically in favor of providing for an annual conference. Accordingly the registrar's section appointed an executive committee consisting of E. B. Pierce of Minnesota (chairman), A. H. Espenshade of Pennsylvania State and C. M. McConn of Illinois to provide a constitution for the association, also to provide program and arrange for time and place of the next meeting. The committee has practically completed its work and has arranged a tentative program. The next meeting will probably be held Monday, August 8, 1911, in Boston.

UNIVERSITY SUMMER SCHOOL.

The nineteenth session marked a new era in the history of the University summer school. For the first time a definite requirement of high school graduation was made of all who enrolled for credit toward the state teachers' certificates. This requirement put the summer school squarely on the full basis of collegiate work. Contrary to the expectation of the director, the increased requirement affected only slightly the total enrollment, which in the last biennial period has averaged more than in any other two years since the school was established, and which is a 50 per cent. increase over five years ago.

The work of the college section has been very largely increased in the last few years until now it represents in number of credits practically three-fourths of the bachelor's work. The arrangement of courses has been hitherto necessarily confined to those of the freshman and sophomore years. There is now a strong demand on the part of the experienced teachers of the state for more advanced work in languages, mathematics, the social and the natural sciences, and other lines of academic study. Several schools and colleges of the University have in the past two years discussed the desirability and the feasibility of offering professional as well as liberal courses at the University during the vacation. As an outcome of this discussion the University council has recommended to the president that the board of regents include

in their forthcoming legislative budget an appropriation for summer courses of an advanced type, with the idea of answering the needs not merely of teachers but of men engaged in other professions. Without doubt the time is at hand when the resources of the schools of medicine, engineering, and agriculture can in certain directions be utilized as profitably as has been true in recent years of the colleges of arts and of education and the school of chemistry. In the establishment of advanced courses in a summer session the continued attendance of very large numbers of elementary section students will tax the equipment of the University in lecture and recitation rooms. The director of the summer school has recommended, therefore, in his biennial report to the state superintendent of public instruction that only high school graduates with experience in teaching be registered as students on this campus; that all candidates for teaching without experience should have for them established at the school of agriculture training courses similar to those maintained in the county schools of the state; that not only the prospective but the experienced rural school teacher be urged to take advantage of the special facilities in equipment, instruction, and atmosphere which make the school of agriculture so eminently suitable for the needs of the country teachers; and that special consideration for the establishment of this school be had in preparing the next legislative budget for summer training work.

For some years Dr. James has looked forward to a separation of this kind, with a location of rural school training at the school of agriculture and the development of much advanced work of university grade for teachers and others on the main campus. With the favorable action of the University council and with the approval of the president the movement for a summer session of the University in addition to the summer school of the state department seems likely to meet with immediate success.

AN INTERESTING COURSE OF LECTURES.

Last Thursday afternoon Dr. S. N. Deinand, professor of Hebrew opened a series of seven lectures on the Book of Genesis. These lectures will be given under the auspices of the Young Men's and Women's Christian associations. The lecture last Thursday was upon "Genesis as a Hebrew book." The full program of lectures follows:

November 15th, Professor Charles P. Sigerfoos, "The beginnings of life."

November 22nd, Professor A. E. Jenks, "Genesis and ethnic parables."

November 29th, Professor Fred W. Sardonson, "The relation of geology and Genesis."

December 6th, Professor Rowland Haynes, "Genesis and moral education."

December 13th, Professor Rutledge T. Wiltbank, "Theology of Genesis."

These lectures will be open to any one who is interested in attending.

THE DEPARTMENT

OF AGRICULTURE.

The Pioneer Press of Sunday, November 6th, contains an exceedingly interesting and readable article upon the agricultural department of the University, well illustrated and covering something more than a full page. From this article are gleaned the following facts, and in another part of the Weekly will be found a reproduction of the map accompanying the article showing the distribution of the graduates of the school of agriculture.

One thousand one hundred and eighty-eight students have completed the school course and 116 the college course in agriculture. The attendance in the college has nearly doubled this year, 412 being enrolled. According to the statistics gathered, over 80 per cent. of the graduates of the school return to the farm. The 116 graduates of the college are largely engaged in positions of trust and responsibility, in teaching and experimental work in their special lines. One thousand six hundred and forty men engaged in farming have been enrolled in the dairy school and 1,004 have been enrolled in the short course in agriculture while 299 have attended the school of traction engineering.

Through the extension department more than 10,000 children were encouraged to compete in corn raising and other competitions throughout the state. There are over 20,000 farmers on the mailing list who receive the bulletins issued by the experiment station regularly. Statistics that were gathered something over a year ago show that the average farm investment of the alumnus of the school of agriculture is \$3,600 with an average net income of \$926.21. The benefits of the school have not alone accrued to the graduates of the school but their example has been followed by thousands of others who have not attended the school.

An interesting account is given of the experiences of a farmer at Belle Plain, Minn., who had an investment of \$4,800 in his farm with a gross income of \$800. Professor T. C. Cooper visited Mr. Olson's farm and offered to help make this farm a model of its kind provided the proprietor would agree to follow instructions for a period of five years. As a result of the advice given Mr. Olson, his income during the first year was doubled and he has become an enthusiastic disciple of new farming, and predicts that before the end of five years the farm will be producing an income of at least \$2,400 a year. In addition to this his farm has increased in value more than 33 per cent. and

the whole as a result of following scientific advice and the investment of \$700 in drainage.

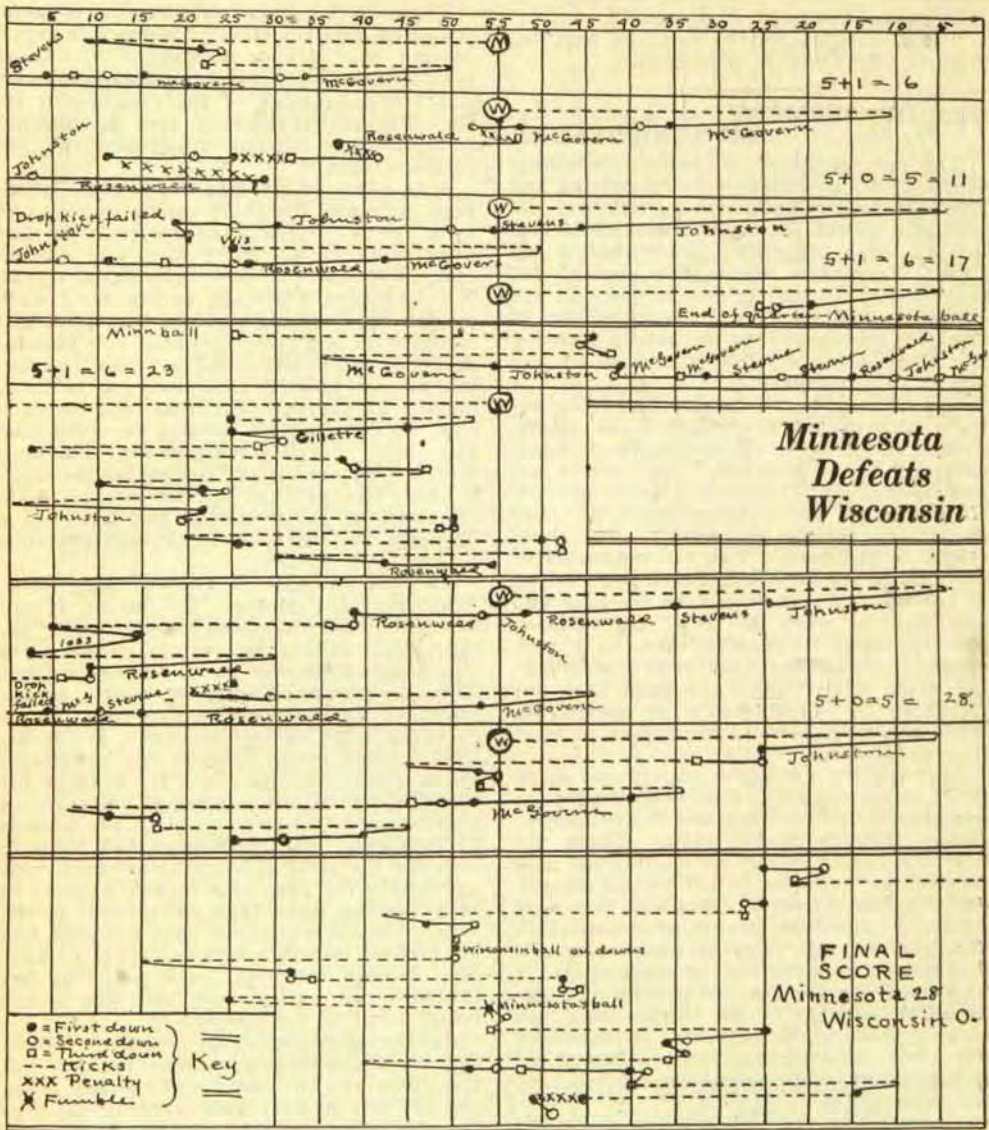
There are a considerable number of farms scattered over the state of Minnesota representing the varying conditions in various points in the state that are being conducted under the direction of the department for the purpose of showing how an average farm can be made something decidedly out of the ordinary.

A neighbor of Mr. Olson's, John A. Lundberg, attended the short course in 1901 and as a result modified the methods he had been using on his dairy farm and has increased his income more than \$1,200 a year. Mr. Lundberg's average return from each cow in his herd during 1901 was \$32. His income this last year from each cow averaged \$55.45 and in addition \$10 should be credited to each cow for milk used on the farm, making an average of at least \$65 for each cow, or doubling his income received nine years ago. Seven years ago Mr. Lundberg bought 160 acres, going in debt for the same, \$8,000. He has kept up the interest, paid off most of the principal and built up a property that invoices at the present time in excess of \$20,000.

Another example is that of Mr. E. C. Schroeder of Glyndon. His father, Henry Schroeder, has long been known as the "potato king," raising an average of 300 acres of potatoes each year on his 1,800-acre farm. The son pursued the short course in the school of agriculture and then went home to apply what he had learned. While his father raised on an average 120 bushels to the acre, five bushels above the average for the whole state, the son raised 200 acres of potatoes and had an average of 187 bushels to the acre. Mr. Schroeder has been in creasing the yield of his potatoes each year and within the next year or two expects to be producing more than 200 bushels to the acre. He has also gone into dairying and his income last year was in excess of \$10,000. Within the past seven years he has turned a raw prairie farm into one of the finest farms in the northwest.

Another example is that of Carlson brothers, on a 400-acre farm near Erskine. A few years ago this farm was running down and the returns each year were lighter than the year before. Four years ago C. O. Carlson attended the short course at the department of agriculture; he got hold of some ideas that he and his brother persuaded their father to allow them to try. Since adopting the new methods they have paid off the mortgage on the farm, erected first-class barns, improved the land and accumulated a fine herd of cattle. From this herd during the past year they have received an average of 262 pounds of butter-fat per cow, the average for the state as a whole being 160 pounds.

Dr. E. T. Steenes' 200-acre farm near Halstad is on the statistical route of the department. He discovered, in 1906, that



he was actually running behind in the operation of his farm. By following the advice given by the department of agriculture he has so far improved conditions that in 1908 his profits were \$1,247.61 and last year came close to \$2,000. A considerable number of graduates of the school of agriculture have taken positions to manage large farms at good salaries. These salaries include expenses and run \$1,600 a year and upward.

The department does everything it can to get the farmers of the state to keep a set of books so that they know just what their profit is, where it comes from and where the losses occur. Under the advice of the department, co-operative associations have been formed in various parts of the state for the purpose of marketing and handling farm produce and decreasing costs to the farmers. During the past year one

hundred farmers' clubs in various parts of the state have been organized and the institute branch of the department of agriculture is pushing this line of work with vigor. Most of the organizations have been formed in the central, middle and northern parts of the state, the southern parts so far have but ten of these clubs. The object of the organization of these clubs is the distribution of literature by the extension department. Speakers are sent to these clubs to discuss agricultural topics of interest to the particular part of the state where the club is located. These clubs also furnish an opportunity, through organization, of buying and selling in large lots so that better rates can be secured. In many places several of these clubs have co-operated with each other to secure such advantages.

The following table shows the distribution of students who have attended the short course in agriculture.

Anoka	4	Norman	12
Becker	5	Olmsted	6
Beltrami	2	Otter Tail.....	31
Benton	1	Pine	5
Big Stone.....	15	Pipestone	8
Blue Earth.....	16	Polk	8
Brown	31	Pope	15
Carver	14	Ramsey	43
Cass	1	Red Lake.....	5
Chippewa	21	Redwood	12
Chisago	14	Renville	32
Clay	5	Rice	30
Cottonwood	4	Rock	8
Crow Wing.....	3	Roseau	2
Dakota	10	St. Louis.....	9
Dodge	10	Scott	5
Douglas	10	Sibley	2
Faribault	9	Stearns	9
Fillmore	14	Steele	7
Freeborn	10	Stevens	2
Goodhue	27	Swift	8
Grant	16	Todd	1
Hennepin	57	Traverse	1
Houston	9	Wabasha	7
Isanti	9	Wadena	1
Itasca	3	Waseca	6
Jackson	11	Washington	25
Kanabec	2	Watsonwan	11
Kandiyohi	17	Wilkin	8
Kittson	16	Winona	4
Lac qui Parle.....	16	Wright	19
Le Sueur.....	2	Yellow Medicine.....	14
Lincoln	9	North Dakota.....	20
Lyon	17	Wisconsin	20
McLeod	10	South Dakota.....	16
Marshall	5	Illinois	5
Martin	6	Iowa	6
Meeker	20	Nevada	1
Mille Lacs	4	Utah	1
Morrison	1	New York.....	1
Mower	10	Montana	1
Murray	9	Oregon	1
Nicollet	10	Canada	3
Nobles	9		

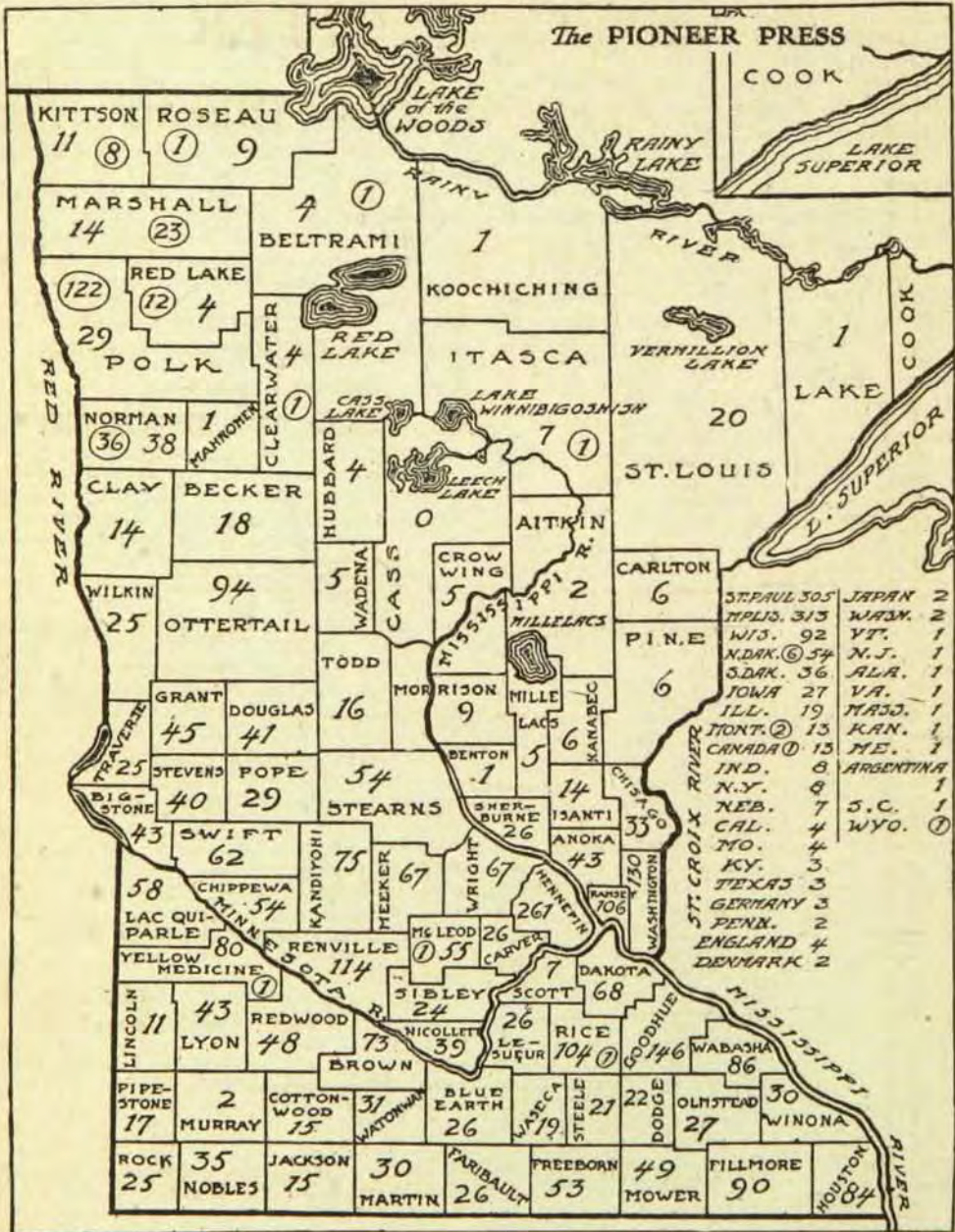
MINNESOTA 28—WISCONSIN 0.

The expected happened and Minnesota won a very one-sided game by a score of 28 to 0. The last quarter was played by substitutes, almost entirely and though the team, as thus constituted was able to hold Wisconsin, it could not gain consistently and could not make a touchdown. The scoring was practically finished when the whistle blew for the end of the first half. Seventeen points were scored in the first quarter; six in the second and five in the third. All of the points came by the ground route and as the result of "old" football, not a single play, distinctive of the new game being tried. The game was not nearly so interesting as the Nebraska game when the Minnesota team was obliged to extend itself to pile up the score made in that game, while in last Saturday's game, after the first quarter, the Minnesota team took it easy and played safe. While the game was one-sided, it must not be thought for an instant that Wisconsin did not play to the limit of its ability all of the time and were sportsmen all through the game. The game lacked in the elements of the spectacular and was more like old fashioned football than any game seen on Northrop field for the past two seasons. The line held like a stone-wall and the backfield got away with nearly everything that was tried out but there were few long runs and no forward passes attempted. Wisconsin could not gain through the line or around the ends and attempted no fancy work, save twice when drop kicks were attempted. McGovern was unable to connect on the drop kicks which he tried and not a tally was added by the air line.

The game was full of laughable situations and the crowd was in mood to see the humor of all the fun that was going.

The plot of the playing, which is shown elsewhere in this issue tells the complete story of the game and the plays made to net the points scored. The first touchdown came before the game was five minutes old. Minnesota kicked off to the 10 yard line and Wisconsin returned the ball to the 22 yard line, a gain of two yards was followed by a loss of two and then Wisconsin kicked to Minnesota on the 50 yard line. McGovern ran the ball back seventeen yards, Johnston gained four, then McGovern added eighteen; three more plays put the ball on the 5 yard line for a first down, when Rosenwald was let loose and went over for the first touchdown. The second came after some spectacular work in which the ball was carried one hundred yards, from the kickoff, for a touchdown. Three severe penalties had to be overcome by Minnesota and one penalty of five yards helped. McGovern was the star in this playing and with Rosenwald and Johnston carried the ball for several long gains, Johnston finally going over for the touchdown.

WHERE GRADUATES OF THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS ARE FARMING.



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The next touchdown came in short order—Minnesota had marched down the field eighty-five yards and when distance began to come hard, McGovern tried a drop kick which missed by a narrow margin. On the kickoff, Minnesota had the ball in the center of the field and seven plays netted the fifty-five yards for the third touchdown, Johnston going over with the ball for the coveted five points.

The next six points were earned early in the second quarter, McGovern, Johnston, Rosenwald, Stevens and company carrying the ball straight down the field seventy-five yards for a touchdown. The remainder of the quarter found Wisconsin playing desperately to score and Minnesota taking it easy.

The last score of the game came about the middle of the third quarter and was the result of a forty yard run by Rosenwald and some few yards by McGovern and then Rosenwald again went through for five more points. The kickoff failed and the final score of the game has been tallied.

One of the surprises of the game was the presence of Earl Pickering in the line up at the opening of the game. Pickering played through part of the game and appeared none the worse for the experience. He will undoubtedly be able to play through the Michigan game next Saturday.

Statistics of the Game.

Wisconsin kicked off six times and Minnesota once; Wisconsin gained a total of three hundred one yards, an average of 50.16 yards for each kick off, while Minnesota made forty-two yards in the one trial. Out of twenty two chances to run back punts and kickoffs, Minnesota made good

eighteen times for a total of two hundred ninety-five yards, an average of 16.5 yards; Wisconsin, out of sixteen chances succeeded in making progress six times for a total of fifty-one yards, or, an average of 8.5 yards; ten times she was unable to make any return whatever. Minnesota punted fifteen times for a total of four hundred twenty-six yards, an average of 28.5 yards; Wisconsin punted sixteen times for a total of five hundred six yards, an average of 31.8 yards. Out of seventy four attempts to advance the ball from line of scrimmage, Minnesota was seven times tackled for a total loss of fifteen yards and made four hundred sixty-seven yards in the other sixty seven attempts, or, a net average of 6.1 yards on each trial; out of twenty-eight attempts to advance the ball from line of scrimmage, Wisconsin was ten times tackled for a total loss of forty two yards and on the other eighteen attempts made a total of sixty yards, a total net average of 9/14 of a yard. Wisconsin made her first down but twice during the game. Minnesota lost thirty yards on four penalties and Wisconsin ten yards on two penalties. Minnesota failed in three attempts at goal and Wisconsin failed twice on similar attempts.

Captain McGovern is authority for the statement that "Minnesota went into the game with just two points in mind: to show as little of the offense as possible and to keep the Badgers from scoring." The largest crowd of the season was on hand, hoping to see the Gophers show some new football, but not a single play distinctively characteristic of the new game was shown, and not a few felt distinctly disappointed because of this fact.

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Minnesota— Wisconsin—
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 Robinson R. G. Neprud
 Young R. T. Buser
 Frank R. E. Bunker
 McGovern O. B. Dean (Capt.)
 Rosenwald L. H. Gillette
 Stevens R. H. Birch
 Johnston (Capt.) F. B. Samp
 Substitutes—Wisconsin, Branstad for
 Neprud; Carter for Chambers; Murphy for
 Branstad; Gilbert for Gillette; Newman for
 Birch. Minnesota, L. Erdall for Johnston;
 A. Erdall for Stevens; Johnson for McGov-
 ern; Hill for Rosenwald, and Vanstrum for
 Hill.

Touchdowns, Stevens 1, Johnston 2, Mc-
 Govern 1, and Rosenwald 1.

Goals kicked, McGovern 3; goals missed,
 McGovern 2.

Referee, Endsley, Purdue; umpire, Snow,
 Michigan; field judge, Flaeger, Northwest-
 ern; linesman, Porter, Cornell; time of
 quarters, 15 minutes each.

Michigan played Pennsylvania a 0 to 0
 tie last Saturday. By winning the game
 next Saturday, by a decisive score, Minne-
 sota will be entitled to rank with the best
 in the country.

MEDICAL MEN CO-OPERATE.

Dr. R. O. Beard has been giving a series
 of three lectures on personal hygiene to
 the class in school sanitation of the col-
 lege of education. The public spirit and
 helpful co-operation shown in this matter
 is most commendable. The plan of co-
 operation thus started is to be continued
 and a number of the medical faculty have
 agreed to give lectures upon various phases

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of questions of special interest and importance to students in the college of education.

PRESIDENT NORTHROP IN CHICAGO.

President Northrop is to make one of the two principal addresses before the International Founders association in Chicago Wednesday night of this week. The meeting will be held in the banquet room of the La Salle hotel. Congressman Frank M. Nye of Minneapolis will be the other principal speaker of the meeting.

The recently organized Minnesota Alumni association of Chicago will give a luncheon in honor of President Northrop at the La Salle hotel Thursday noon of this week.

HOVERSTAD PLANS BIG MEETING.

Professor Torger A. Hoverstad, Ag. '94, '95, secretary of the Tri-State Grain association, has secured an unusually able collection of speakers for the Tri-State grain growers' convention to be held at Fargo, N. D., during the coming winter. The program will include President Yoakum of the Frisco lines, Dean Woods of the department of agriculture and Joseph Chapman, Law '97, vice president of the Northwestern national bank of this city.

WESTERMANN AT**THE UNIVERSITY.**

Professor Wm. L. Westermann of the university department of history from 1906 to 1908, and now of the department of his-

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MINNEAPOLIS

tory at the University of Wisconsin, visited the University last Friday and Saturday. Professor Westermann is, of course, a loyal Wisconsin man but still has a warm spot in his heart for Minnesota.

SOARES TO CONDUCT TRAVEL AND STUDY CLASS.

The complete itinerary of the University of Chicago travel class to Egypt and Palestine under the direction of Professor Theo. G. Soares, University of Minnesota, '91, has just been issued. The class sails from New York January 28th on the "Martha Washington." A month is spent in Egypt, especially careful study being given to Luxor and its vicinity. Over a month is devoted to Palestine, including two weeks camping. The class visits Damascus, Beirut, Constantinople, Athens and closes in Naples, May 5th. The plan contemplates daily lectures on the steamer and throughout the tour. University credit is given to those who undertake special study, although the class is a kind of University extension that is open to the public.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

George B. Aiton, '81, state inspector of high schools, has just issued, through the department of public instruction, his seventeenth annual report covering the school year ending July 31st, 1910. For seventeen years Mr. Aiton has been engaged in the inspection of Minnesota high schools and is a pioneer in this line of school supervision. Prior to his appointment to this position, Mr. Aiton has been, for a number of years, principal of the East side high school of Minneapolis and had made an enviable record as an able supervisor. His work as state inspector has been of a character to satisfy the school men, who have found in him a sympathetic and wise counsellor. Under his supervision, and to a considerable degree a result of his wise supervision, the high schools of this state have made vast strides in the seventeen years and the number of schools has multiplied many fold. Mr. Aiton has had an unusual opportunity to make his influence felt upon the educational system of Minnesota and he has made the most of his opportunity, doing a work that has been well worth the doing and doing it well.

DR. GRAY FOREMAN.

Professor John H. Gray of the department of political science is foreman of the newly organized grand jury of Hennepin county.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

William E. McGregor, a freshman law student who entered the University from Crookston, Minn., has been appointed private secretary to Judge Jaggard of the supreme court.

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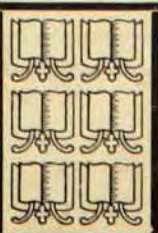
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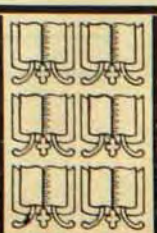


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E. B. JOHNSON, '88, Editor.
HARRY WILK, '12, Advertising Manager.

COMING EVENTS.

Nov. 22—Lecture, "Genesis and ethnic parables," Professor A. E. Jenks.

Nov. 29—Lecture, "The relation of geology and Genesis," Professor Fred. W. Sardeson.

Dec. 2—Minnesota-Iowa Debate, Iowa City. Minnesota-Illinois debate, University chapel.

Dec. 6—Lecture, "Genesis and moral education," Professor Rowland Haynes.

Dec. 13—Lecture, "Theology of Genesis," Professor Rutledge T. Wiltbank.

Dec. 27-Jan. 1—Meeting of the American association for the advancement of science at the University.

MUCH DISSATISFACTION.

(This article was written and in type before the Michigan game.)

Not for many years have we heard so much dissatisfaction over any game played by Minnesota as over the recent Wisconsin-Minnesota game. This does not refer to the class of people who always croak when Minnesota loses a game, but to the loyal supporters of the team who do not lose their loyalty when luck goes against the Gophers. The whole source of the dissatisfaction is that the playing showed what was stated in Sunday morning's Journal by John McGovern—that "Minnesota went into the game with just two points in mind: to show as little of offense as possible, and to keep the Badgers from scoring."

We may be behind the times, but we are old-fashioned enough to believe that this is not sport, and, moreover, is not fair treatment for the crowd which paid its money with the expectation of seeing Minnesota show some new football. Not a single play characteristic of the new game was shown. It was, by all odds, the most uninteresting exhibition put up by the Min-

nesota team this season. Even the new plays used in previous games were not shown. It was all old football and lacking in the elements of interest characteristic of the new game. Many alumni came long distances to see the game, expecting to see something of the new game, but they returned home thoroughly disappointed at not seeing Minnesota play some new football, at least as much as has been shown in previous games of the season.

There can be but one reason for such a program—to keep a knowledge of Minnesota plays from Michigan—to deceive Michigan—and in this respect it was a flat failure. Minnesota has tried this before and has found out to her sorrow that all efforts to hide her "hand" have been in vain.

Such a plan is not amateur sport—such as college sport should be. We believe that we voice the feelings of a large proportion of the real loyal supporters of the team when we say that we should prefer to see Minnesota go down to defeat, in any game, rather than to see her win when not doing her best.

College sports should not be managed with the sole view to winning an intangible championship, but for the sake of exemplifying a very tangible spirit of true sportsmanship—to show to what degree a body of men may be trained, in an amateur way, to work together as a team, and, whether the team wins or loses, to always do its best.

To go into a game with the deliberate intention of concealing as much as possible of the real power of the team, savors too much of professionalism. Every game ought to reveal and not conceal what the men have learned.

Aside from the training which a handful of men receive during the football season—the student body may profit by the building up of a proper college spirit. But, by just so much as the efforts of the team are directed to merely winning games, by just so much is the student body robbed of its just share in the benefits of a football season.

These conditions are not peculiar to Minnesota, more is the pity, but, if they are to be remedied, some institution must take the lead.

Why not cut out secret practice, and the sending out of scouts? Neither practice conforms to the nature of true sportsmanship. College sport should be on a higher plane. Minnesota would win appreciative support from all true lovers of sport by taking such a stand.

This is positively not intended as a criticism of any man, or the team. It is a protest against a system, that has gradually grown up, and which has already circumscribed the highest usefulness of the game of football as a college sport; a tendency which, unless checked, will eventually cause a reaction that will remedy these evils, if necessary, by doing away with the game.

BOWMAN PRAISES MINNESOTA.

John G. Bowman, secretary of the Carnegie foundation, has written to Mr. Pierce thanking him for the statistics furnished him concerning Minnesota's admission of students. Something over a year ago Mr. Bowman visited the universities of the country investigating the question of enforcement of entrance requirements. In his letter to Mr. Pierce Mr. Bowman says that Wisconsin and Minnesota stand alone in the way in which they enforce their entrance requirements, and in a conversation with Mr. Pierce, Mr. Bowman stated that he had at no place found the published entrance requirements so strictly lived up to as he had at Minnesota.

COPIES DR. WILLIAMS.

Thomas Shevlin, who has been assisting in developing the Minnesota team during the present season, recently went east to take a hand in polishing up Yale's plays for the Princeton game. Shevlin took with him some of the plays developed by the team under the tutelage of Dr. Williams and was so successful in instilling these into the Yale team that Yale triumphed decisively over Princeton in the recent game. Telegrams from Walter Camp and other Yale coaches have been received by Dr. Williams, complimenting the plays and the work of Thomas Shevlin who took them to Yale. The play used by Yale to get the touchdown to win the Princeton game was the same play with which Minnesota scored on Michigan last year, in which the ball was passed directly forward over the line for the touchdown.

CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION MEETING.

The national convention of the Catholic Association of America was held at the University last Thursday and Friday in the Y. M. C. A. building. The following institutions were represented: N. T. Ronan, Purdue; S. E. Skelley, Missouri; George A. Weschler, Catholic University, Washington, D. C.; Miss Anna Porter, Wisconsin; Miss Willafrene Johnston, Iowa; Joseph B. Scaunel, Iowa; Vilas Whaley, Wisconsin; H. A. Frommelt, Iowa State College, Ames; Frank Langer, North Dakota; G. W. Stuart, Nebraska, and Wm. McHale, Minnesota. The other universities represented are Colorado, Indiana and Columbia.

An application from the University of North Dakota for admission to the national association was approved. Reports from the various clubs were made by the representatives. Last Friday evening the men of the University Catholic association entertained the delegates at an informal dancing party at the Handicraft Guild.

A THACKERAY DICTIONARY.

A Thackeray Dictionary is the name of a book just put out by Minnie E. Sears, head

cataloger of the University library, and Isadore G. Mudge. The book is a brief outline or dictionary of Thackeray's writings and is the first book ever published of that nature.

LIVESTOCK EXHIBIT**AT SOUTH ST. PAUL.**

The fourth annual northwestern livestock show was held at the Union stockyards at South St. Paul, November 15th to 18th. A large number of University professors and students had part in this exhibit which was a great success. Last Wednesday afternoon all classes in the college of agriculture were dismissed so the students could attend the show. Entries were received from most of the northwestern states, there being over two hundred thirty corn entries. The premiums offered aggregated ten thousand dollars, the whole of which was given to amateur exhibitors, professionals being barred.

POST CARD SOUVENIRS.

The Weekly is indebted to the H. W. Wilson Company for the right to use the cut on the cover of this issue. Post cards six for a quarter, printed from this cut can be had at their store, or will be sent post paid.

FOR THOSE WHO DON'T GO HOME.

The Woman's league will give a Thanksgiving dinner for all out-of-town girls who are unable to go home for the Thanksgiving vacation. The dinner will be served in Alice Shevlin Hall.

"BREAKFAST BACON SPECIAL."

Last week, a corps of experts from the department of agriculture toured southern Minnesota in a special train of seven cars. The purpose of the trip was to spread a knowledge of better methods of farming, especially the raising of hogs. The train was furnished by the Rock Island, free of charge, five of the seven cars being given over to the problem of the hog and corn raising, one car is devoted to cooking and one to rural school needs. A large number of advanced letters were sent out asking the co-operation of the farmers, teachers and merchants along the line of the route. The train attracted much attention and good crowds greeted it at every stopping place.

ALL-SENIOR SPREAD.

The class of 1911 has established a new University record for an all-senior spread. Last Wednesday evening in Alice Shevlin Hall three hundred members of the senior class, representing every department in the University, gathered for the first senior spread of the year. Thirty members of the sophomore class, fifteen boys and fifteen girls, in uniform, served the dinner. Be-

tween courses a male quartet sang and toasts were given by a number of the members of the class and Registrar Pierce and Dean Comstock. After the dinner there were vaudeville "stunts" and after the "stunts" came the informal dancing. It was the most successful senior affair ever given at the University in that the attendance was the largest and there was a representation from every division of the senior class. This affair was so successful that a number of similar spreads will be given during the year.

MINNESOTA ACADEMY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES MEETING.

The fourth annual meeting of the Minnesota academy of social sciences will be held in the Law building at the University Thursday and Friday, December 1st and 2nd.

As usual, the classes in the department of political science and in the college of law, which conflict with the program, will be suspended to allow the students to attend the session.

The academy has published three volumes, one on taxation, another on the state of Minnesota and a third on municipal government. These publications have won a place for themselves and have brought recognition to the University and the state. Each year the academy is the means of bringing together on the campus a group of leading men of the state.

The program for the meeting follows:

Program.

General Subject—Three social problems: The criminal; a pure water supply; workmen's compensation.

Thursday evening, December 1st, at 8 p. m.—Present inefficiency in the detection and trial of criminal offenders. 1. Annual address of the president of the academy; The criminal trial, by David F. Simpson, associate justice of the supreme court, Minneapolis. 2. Crime preventions, by Albert H. Hall, attorney-at-law, Minneapolis. 3. Discussions: Hon. E. T. Young, ex-attorney general of Minnesota, St. Paul; Rev. J. M. Cleary, Church of the Incarnation, Minneapolis; Judge Edward F. Waite, municipal court, Minneapolis.

Friday December 2nd—Efficiency in dealing with offenders after convictions. 1. The prisoner, and how he is dealt with, by Frank L. Randall, general superintendent, Minnesota state reform school, St. Cloud, Minn. 2. The adult probation system, by J. W. Bennett, '86, editor of the St. Paul Dispatch, St. Paul, Minn. 3. Significant figures from the Hennepin county juvenile court, Miss Kate Finkle, '05, assistant probation officer, Minneapolis. 4. Mental defect and criminality, Dr. A. C. Rogers, superintendent of the school for the feeble-minded at Faribault, Minnesota. Discussion: A. L. Graves, probation officer, St. Paul; Miss Mae Snow, board of education, Minneapolis; Eugene T. Lies, secretary of associated charities, Minneapolis.

Friday Afternoon—1. Water supplies of the state of Minnesota, by Dr. Richard O. Beard, professor of physiology and director of the department of physics and pharmacology in college of medicine, University of Minnesota. 2. The public water supply and means of protecting it, by Professor Fred-eric H. Bass, college of engineering, University of Minnesota and director of engineering division of the state board of health. 3. Discussion: Dr. Frank Corbett, city bacteriologist, Minneapolis, Minn.; Dr. Justis Ohage, ex-commissioner of health, St. Paul, Minn.; Robert Follensbee, director engineers United States geological survey, St. Paul, Minn.

Friday Evening—Workmen's Compensation. 1. Minnesota's part in workmen's compensation, by H. V. Mercer, chairman of the state commission. 2. The evils of the present system of employer's liability, by W. E. McEwen, commissioner of labor and member of the state commission. 3. Employers' liability and workmen's compensation acts, by George M. Gillette, president of the Minneapolis Steel Machinery company, member of the state commission. Discussion: Hon. James V. Shearer, attorney-at-law, Minneapolis, Minn.; Fred L. Gray, Fred L. Gray Insurance company, Minneapolis, Minn.; Thomas H. McGrath, representative of union labor, secretary of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, St. Paul, Minn.

SEND BAND TO MICHIGAN.

Through the activity of Mr. I. Kaufman the business men of Minneapolis added enough to the five hundred dollar subscription of the athletic board of control to send the band to Michigan. Most of the fraternities also contributed ten dollars each. A considerable number of dollar subscriptions from the student body were also received.

GIVE THE TEAM A SEND-OFF.

Last Wednesday night when the team left for Michigan the students organized a torch-light parade and marched from the campus to the Milwaukee depot. There was a very large crowd out to cheer the boys and wish them success. Naturally no one could see anything but a victory for Minnesota.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUN.

Last Wednesday evening Coach Dick Grant and six members of the cross-country team left for Madison to take part in the annual western inter-collegiate cross-country run.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

The campaign of the Young Men's Christian association to raise funds for the year's expenses have met with fair degree of success. Mr. E. C. Carter, national college secretary of the Young Men's Christian

association, has been assisting in the campaign.

The November number of the Western Inter-collegiate Magazine, published at Wisconsin, contained an article upon Dr. Williams and the Minnesota team.

The Minnesota Magazine offers a prize of ten dollars for the best short story. The contest closes November 28th and is open to both students and alumni.

The society of engineers and of the school of mines held a joint banquet at Donaldson's tea rooms last Friday night.

The class in social pathology will visit the state institution for feeble-minded at Faribault Saturday, December 3rd.

The Glee club is preparing for its annual Christmas holiday trip.

The operetta to be given by the Euterpean club, "O Hanu San," will be coached by Miss Grace Gerrish.

Professor F. M. Rarig addressed the University Liberal association last Thursday upon "First principles in religion."

MERCER HEADS COMMITTEE.

Hugh V. Mercer, Law '94, '97, professor of law in the University, heads the committee which has the framing of a bill to be presented in all of the states actively interested in the employers liability act. At a recent meeting held in Chicago representatives from ten states were present and Mr. Mercer was appointed chairman of a committee of three to draw up a bill to be presented to the legislatures of each of the states. The other members of the committee were A. W. Sanborn of Ashland, Wis., and John H. Wigmore of Chicago, dean of the Northwestern college of law, and a member of the commerce committee of the National bar association. The Minnesota committee has been working with the idea of bringing a uniform law before the various states interested and this appears to be the final step to securing the result sought. The states represented at the meeting were Ohio, Illinois, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, Wisconsin, Montana, New Jersey and Minnesota. There were also representatives from the Federal government and the National bar association.

Mr. Mercer is president of the Minnesota employers' compensation commission, a non-partisan state commission serving without salary, preparing a code for workmen's compensation for injuries received by accident in the course of employment. Mr. Mercer was not the originator of the movement for compensation but was the first in this part of the country and in the United States to start plans for the co-operation of, and to attempt to get labor and capital to work jointly for, uniform legislation on the question; this he did after being appointed by the State Bar association to draft a bill for the Minnesota legislature and found that there was insufficient information then obtainable and that the

joint interests required joint action. Through the efforts of the Bar association, the Minnesota Employers' association and the labor unions, the legislature passed laws to get additional data, and requiring the appointment of a commission to study the subject and report a proper bill to the next legislature. The movement which was thus started in this part of the country was taken up by Mr. Gompers and Mr. Mitchell, the National Civic federation and others. As chairman of the Minnesota commission, and on the initiative of that commission, Mr. Mercer called the first convention of members of similar commissions from other states and others at Atlantic City July, 1909, Mr. Mercer being elected secretary of that convention. His argument on the constitutionality of such legislation, made at the Atlantic City conference, is the most extensive on the subject. At the request of one of the labor leaders this argument has been reprinted as a pamphlet by the judiciary committee of congress and it has been in great demand throughout the country by libraries and professional and business men.

FRANKFORTER TO MAKE ADDRESS.

Dean Frankforter of the chemistry department left last Friday for the University of Kansas, where he is to deliver an address before the Kansas chemists, who are holding their annual convention at that university.

ROBERTSON IN CHICAGO.

Professor H. E. Robertson, associate professor of pathology, lectured Friday evening to the seven hundred visiting surgeons of North America at the meeting of the Chicago Neurological society. Dr. Robertson devoted his time to a discussion of infantile paralysis, acknowledging that at the present time it can neither be diagnosed in its early stages nor can anything be done to prevent or cure the disease. Nine hundred children were treated for infantile paralysis in Minneapolis during the past summer and nearly four hundred failed to recover.

PROFESSORS ATTEND MEETING.

At a recent meeting of the Producers' Co-operative Market association held in Duluth, C. W. Thompson of the department of economics and A. J. McGuire of the Grand Rapids experimental farm were both present at the meeting and made addresses. Professor Thompson complimented the association upon the effectiveness it has already attained and Professor McGuire told how highly the association was considered in his part of the state.

RESEARCH PAPER BY DR. SLOBIN.

Dr. Hermon L. Slobin, of the department of mathematics, has just issued a pamphlet "On plane quintic curves." The paper

represents some original research work in a field in which comparatively little work has been done. Little can be said about such a paper that would be intelligible to any one not deeply versed in the subject. Dr. Slobin received his doctor's degree at Clark university and was called to Minnesota from Michigan.

SCHULZ IN GERMANY.

Dr. and Mrs. Waldemar Schulz, of the department of German of the University, are living at Luckau, near Berlin, Germany. Dr. Schulz is teaching in the public schools of Luckau. Mrs. Schulz was formerly Nellie Coch of this city.

RACHIE RESIGNS.

Elias Rachie, '96, has resigned his position with the Minnesota Anti-Saloon league. For some months past Mr. Rachie has been devoting his whole time to the legislative branch of the Anti-Saloon league's work, and now that the campaign is over, Mr. Rachie has decided to resign and go back to his private practice of law. He has made a great success of his work and leaves the league with the best wishes of those who are in authority.

PAPER BY CLARK.

The Popular Science Monthly of November contains a paper by George Archibald Clark, '91, academic secretary of Leland Stanford university, upon "The much misunderstood fur seals of Bering sea." Mr. Clark has been associated with President Jordan in the work of several of the commissions appointed by the federal government to investigate and report upon the question of the seals of the Bering sea. Mr. Clark's paper about the subject is an exceedingly interesting discussion of the subject. In closing, he makes an appeal for the preservation of these animals. He says:

"Every influence of criticism and assistance that can be brought to bear should be directed toward the four great nations—the United States, Great Britain, Russia and Japan—having responsibility for this matter, to the end that this valuable race of animals, the fur seals of Bering sea, shall be saved to the world."

HAWLEY CHOSEN FOR RESPONSIBLE WORK.

John D. Hawley, Eng. '87, has been chosen at Fort Worth, Texas, as one of a commission of three to investigate and report upon an adequate water supply for that city. The city has tried artesian wells and has found that while the quality of the water is satisfactory the quantity is far from being adequate. Mr. Hawley was for many years city engineer of Fort Worth and has won a very enviable reputation as an able engineer. The commission is composed of

Mr. Hawley, the present city engineer of Fort Worth and Professor Taylor of the University of Texas.

HUNTLEY AT THE UNIVERSITY.

Earl W. Huntley, '07, Law '09, of Medford, Ore., was at the University last week. Mr. Huntley is located at Medford, Ore., and is engaged in dealing in fruit lands. He is in partnership with George Cramer, Law '07. Mr. Huntley came to the city with a car load of Oregon apples for the fruit show. Mr. Huntley is very much in love with the west, especially with Medford. This city has over twenty miles of paved streets, is on the Shubert circuit of theaters, has a University club of one hundred twenty-five members and everything to make life pleasant and agreeable, including an ideal climate. There are four University men in Medford, beside Mr. Huntley and Mr. Cramer. Mr. Porter J. Neff, Law '92, formerly of Duluth and Martin L. Erickson, Grad. Ag. '09, are both located there.

DEBATE MANAGER ELECTED.

Fred R. Johnson of last year's team was recently elected manager of the inter-collegiate debate to be held at the University December 2nd. Professor A. L. P. Dennis, of the University of Wisconsin; Judge R. P. Powell, judge of the district courts at Iowa City, and Henry G. Walker, city attorney at Iowa City and ex-professor of law at the University of Iowa, will be judges for the Minnesota-Illinois debate.

TO CORRECT AN ERROR.

In a recent notice in the Weekly there was a confusion of names. The item referred to should have been that George O. Brohaugh, '10, is superintendent of the Lamberton schools this year. The note as it was published mentioned Mr. Brohaugh's uncle, who graduated in 1889. The mistake was made through the fact that the initials are the same.

STUDYING IN VIENNA.

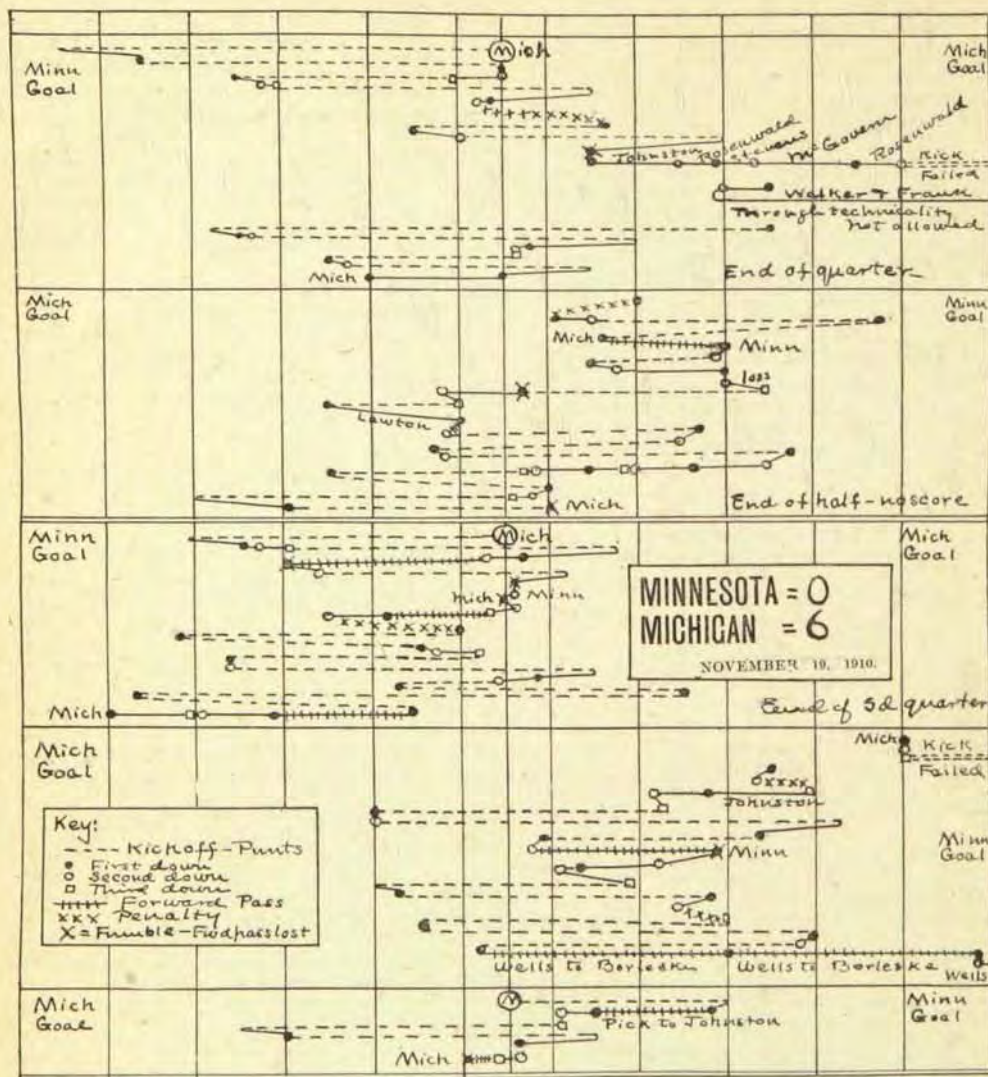
Dr. Linneman, Med. '02, has been in Vienna for several months doing graduate work in medicine. He was elected vice-president of the American Medical association of Vienna.

Dr. Tilderquist, Med. '03, of Duluth, has gone to Vienna for six months. He is specializing on the nose and throat.

Dr. Schaleen, who is in Vienna, will be there until spring doing general medical work.

Dr. A. G. Anderson, Med. '04, of Hillsboro, N. D., has been in Vienna for six months specializing in surgery. He has accepted a position as assistant in Queen Charoletto hospital.

Dr. John Lyng, Med. '00, of Alexandria, is in Vienna specializing in surgery.



MICHIGAN 6—MINNESOTA 0.

Since the defeat of a year ago, the cry has been we must beat Michigan. The work of the season has been shaped with a sole view to downing the Michigan team and the game went against Minnesota. The plot of the playing, which tells, more exactly than the score, the real merits of the playing, has little in it to comfort the partisans of the Gophers, outside of the first quarter which was clearly Minnesota's game.

After Minnesota's attempt at a field goal had failed, Michigan had the ball for a free kick on her own 25-yard line. Walker

broke through and blocked the kick and Frank picked up the ball and carried it over for a touchdown. This was not allowed because it had touched an official after it was blocked by Walker, though this technically prevented the allowing of the touchdown, the fact that it barely touched the official had nothing to do with Minnesota's good work in turning the blocked kick into a touchdown. A moment later, on the very next attempt, Walker again broke through and blocked the punt, but a Michigan man fell on it and saved the day. While it is true that the decision of the official was "according to Hoyle," yet the touchdown was just as creditable a piece of work as

was Michigan's which came later in the game. It was simply the hardest kind of hard luck that prevented a tie game.

The second quarter was just about a stand-off, neither team having a distinct advantage and both being obliged to kick frequently to keep from losing the ball on downs. The defensive game on both sides was excellent while Minnesota had just a shade the better of Michigan on offense. During the third quarter Minnesota was, on the defensive, Michigan having a clear advantage over Minnesota and just as the quarter was closing threatened Minnesota's goal. With the ball down inside Minnesota's ten yard line, at the opening of the third quarter, Minnesota held and Michigan was unable to make distance in three downs and was obliged to try for a drop kick which failed by an inch. For the next ten minutes, the fighting was fierce, mainly in Minnesota's territory with Minnesota on the defensive and it looked as though the game would end with a 0 to 0 score. About four minutes before the final call of time Michigan got the ball, on a punt, on her own 45-yd. line and returned it to the center of the field. A beautiful forward pass gave Michigan the ball on Minnesota's 30-yd. line and another put it on Minnesota's two yard line. Here Minnesota held and Michigan could not gain until on second down, on a fake play, Wells for Michigan, carried the ball by Smith and Pickering for the touchdown and only three minutes left to play. Minnesota came back desperately determined to score but it was too late and the game ended with the ball in the middle of the field, in Minnesota's possession. Only for the hardest kind of luck, Walker's touchdown would have given Minnesota a tie of 6 to 6, but it was not to be. The promised plays that had been cooked up for this game did not seem to work and Michigan won because her team had greater nerve to try desperate means and though several forward passes went wrong, she kept on trying until at last two worked in succession and gave Michigan her chance to force the ball over for a final two yards for a touchdown. It was a hard fought battle and while Michigan came out of the struggle victor, the Minnesota men put up a game fight and with an even break of luck would have tied the score. Minnesota was notably weak in punting and many weary yards were lost by the air line that had to be made up by hard work on the field. Had Minnesota been able to keep up with Michigan's punting she would have had a clear advantage through the whole game. Enough was lost in exchange of punts, to account for all Michigan's advantage. But it is all part of the game and Michigan deserves the victory in one of the hardest fought battles the west has ever seen.

Statistics.

Michigan made three kickoffs averaging 36.6 yards each, 110 yards in all. Minnesota punted twenty-three times for a total

of 706 yards, an average of 30.6 yards; Michigan seventeen times for a total of 592 yards, an average of 35 yards. In running back punts neither team was strong—but Michigan succeeded in running back ten of the twenty-three made by Minnesota for a total of 89 yards, an average of 8.9 yards; Minnesota could run back but seven of the 17 punts made by Michigan for a total gain of 43 yards, an average of a trifle over 6 yards. Forty-one times Minnesota attempted to advance the ball from scrimmage line, three times she was tackled for a loss of a total of 12 yards, three other times no distance was made—a total distance was gained through line plays and end runs of 159 yards and 14 yards were made on a forward pass. Michigan, in similar plays attempted thirty-four such plays—six times she lost ground, a total of 18 yards; seven times she was held for no gain, and 103 yards were made through the line and around the end and 84 yards in four successful forward passes. Several times Michigan lost on the forward pass and once or twice Minnesota failed similarly.

The Lineup.

Minnesota.	Position.	Michigan
Pickering	L. E.	Borleske
Walker	L. T.	Conklin
Bromley	L. G.	Benbrook
Morrell	C.	Cornwell
Robinson	R. G.	Bogle
Young, Smith	R. T.	Edmunds
Frank	R. E.	Wells
McGovern	Q. B.	McMillan
Rosenwald	L. H. B.	Magidsohn
Stevens	R. H. B.	Pattengill
Johnston	F. B.	Lawton

Substitutes—Smith for Young, Erdahl for Stevens. Touchdown—Wells. Goal kicked—Conklin. Goals missed—Lawton one try at goal, McGovern one try at goal. Officials—Referee, H. H. Hackett, West Point. Umpire—F. Hinkey, Yale. Field judge—Endsley, Purdue. Linesman—R. Starbuck. Time of quarters—15 minutes.

The Reason for the Result.

Yost's views:—"To have defeated such a team is indeed gratifying, especially as I must concur in Dr. Williams' statement that the rival teams evenly matched to a remarkable degree. But what I liked best about the game was the friendly, although rival feeling which was apparent among the members of the teams. A football victory is only a small contest in the battle of life; it is the spirit developed by the game which counts in the long run, and a man who learns to govern himself, no matter whether he momentarily wins or loses, is the gainer in the end. We want the best of feeling to continue to exist between Minnesota and Michigan."

Williams' view:—"I do not believe I ever saw a game between two teams more evenly matched than were Minnesota and Michigan when they lined up against each other on Ferry field this afternoon. Of course every coach who has witnessed the defeat

of his team, after a long session of coaching gets an idea that if this or that had not happened or if any other thing had been done his team would have won, but I am not going to make any such statement. Michigan won this afternoon in a hard, clean game, and I believe that she won from a team which is every bit her equal, although we were unable today to prove the equality."

"Sig" Harris, former quarterback and assistant coach—Minnesota owes her defeat to the failure of part of her defense to stop the foe's forward passes. Losing that touch-down was certainly hard luck, as the ball just grazed the referee's clothes and its course was not changed. The passes were good ones and were cleverly worked.

"Pudge" Heffelfinger:—"Michigan's victory was due principally to its superior kicking game, assisted by two very cleverly executed forward passes near the end of the fourth period."

KING COUNTY ATTORNEY.

J. C. King, Law '96, was elected county attorney of Kanabec county at the recent election. Mr. King was an independent candidate for the position and won over P. S. Olsen, Law '94, who was the republican candidate.

ANNETTE KELLERMAN AT THE UNIVERSITY.

Annette Kellerman, the famous swimmer, who has been in Minneapolis during the past week, gave a lecture before the girls of the University last Wednesday.

PERSONALS.

'90—Hattie L. Andrews has gone to Pasadena, Calif. Her address is 140 Worcester avenue.

'93 Eng., '97 Med.—Dr. J. DeMott Guthrie has recently changed his Seattle address to 3669 Interlake.

'95 Med.—G. Oppliger lost all his office furniture and fixtures in the recent fire at Spooner. Dr. Oppliger has removed to Warroad where he will be at least for the winter.

'96—Dent.—R. A. Munro has recently changed his Spokane address to 531 Old National Bank building.

'98 Law—Oliver H. Ames was elected county judge of Clark county for the third time. He won out in a three-cornered fight in the primaries getting twice as many votes as his two opponents combined. The democrats did not put up a candidate against him.

'99 Med.—J. H. Burgan has recently moved to Chicago, Ill. His address is 42 Madison street.

'01—George B. Otte, who recently left school work to practice law, was elected states attorney for Clark county. He won out in the republican primaries by a majority of 300 and had no democratic opposition at the general election.

'01 Law—O. F. Woodward was elected judge of probate of Marshall, Minn., at the recent election.

'03—Lorena MacFarlane is teaching at Virginia, Minn.

'03 Law—Louis Nash has recently changed his St. Paul address to 63 East Sixth street.

'04 Eng.—N. B. Nelson, who is with the Minneapolis Steel and Machinery company, at Denver, Colo., has recently changed his Denver address to 903 Gas and Electric building.

'05—Jennie Drum, who taught at Waseca, Minn., last year, is now teaching at New Ulm, Minn.

'05, Law '09—John P. Swee, formerly of Minneapolis, has located at Rowan, Mont.

'05, Med. '07—Joseph P. Weyrens has recently removed from Dickinson to Taylor, N. D.

'06 Ag.—S. B. Detwiler has recently removed from Wabasha, Minn., to Red Wing.

'07 Mines—Chas. F. Jackson has recently moved from Hibbing to Virginia, Minn. His address is 50 Spruce street. He is now with the Oliver Iron Mining company in the capacity of a mining engineer in the Virginia district.

'07 Eng.—O. H. Wagner has recently removed from Alliance, Ohio, to Columbus, Ohio. He is with the Case Crane company of that place, in the engineering department.

'08—Fay Cuzner is teaching at Marietta, Minn., this year.

'08 Law—D. W. Doyle, who has been practicing law at Conrad, Mont., was recently elected county attorney of Teton county on the republican ticket.

'08—Mrs. Henry Gerharz (Emma F. O'Brien) is now living in Billings, Mont. Her address is 622 North Thirtieth street.

'08, '09—A. M. Gilbertson has been spending the summer in Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Germany. He was last year instructor in anthropology and psychology at the University of Colorado at Boulder, Colo.

'08—A. D. King has recently changed his Minneapolis address to 2639 Buchanan street N. E.

'08—Walter Robb led the regular weekly meeting of the Y. M. C. A. last Friday afternoon. His subject was "The students of Japan." Since graduation Mr. Robb has been in charge of a Y. M. C. A. in Japan and has just returned to the University this year to study medicine.

'09—Carl Anderson was elected county superintendent of McLeod county at the recent election. Mr. Anderson has been spending a month visiting various parts of the state to prepare himself for the duties of county superintendent, which he will assume on the first of the coming January. He visited the University last week.

'09 Law—John L. Brin has been elected judge of probate of Olmsted county. His address will be Rochester, Minn., which is the county seat, after January 1st.

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'09—Ethelyn Conway is principal of the high school at Detroit, Minn. She enjoys her work there very much but still looks back with longing to the old college days.

'09—S. F. Harms, A. M. Harvard, is instructor in German in Bates college.

'09—Alden Hewitt is teaching at Park Rapids, Minn., this year.

'09 Law—O. B. Strand is located at Kenyon, Minn., for the practice of law.

ADDITIONAL PERSONALS.

Mrs. Frank Fernald (Helen Stanford) has been visiting in Minneapolis with her young son as a guest of her sister Mrs. F. S. Bissell, '01. Mrs. Fernald will visit her mother in Chicago before returning to her home at Livingston, Mont.

Matt Frederickson, a former student at the University, who is in the naval observatory at Washington, D. C., visited the University last week.

'88 Eng.—M. E. Reed has recently changed his address and is now located at 751 Weidler street, Portland, Ore.

'96, '00 Law—Chas. E. Adams, who has been engaged in the practice of law under the firm name of Adams & Kraft at Stickley, Mont., is now associated with the Dakota Farmer at Aberdeen, S. D.

'96—Benjamin C. Gruenberg, chairman of the biology department of the commer-

cial high school of New York City, has an article in the Success Magazine of October entitled, "What is the matter with our high schools?"

'01 Eng.—S. G. Reque has recently changed his address from Spring Grove, Minn., to 551 Henry street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

'01 Law—Charles P. Warren has recently removed from De Smet, S. D., to Huton, S. D., where he has formed a law partnership with United States Senator Coe I. Crawford.

Eng. Ex-'03—M. A. Butler, who is in the engineering department of the Great Northern Railway at Spokane, Wash., visited the University last Friday. Since leaving the University Mr. Butler has been with the Great Northern road and is in the locating division of the engineering department.

'03 Law—Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Gallagher, who formerly resided at Sumner, Wash., are now at Santa Barbara, Calif. Mrs. Gallagher was Florence Powell, a former student of the University.

'05—Mrs. Bessie Leeds Tower is living at Salem, Ore. Her address is R. F. D. 5. Professor Tower resigned his position as professor of forestry in the University of Maine and is now orchardist for the A. C. Bohrnstedt company of Minneapolis. He is located on their 1,000-acre ranch

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seven miles east of Salem, Ore. Professor and Mrs. Tower like the life in the west very much.

'05—F. W. Vanstrom, who has been superintendent of schools at Welcome, Minn., is now cashier of the Lynd, Minn., state bank. This bank opened last July and Mr. Vanstrom is very enthusiastic over the business prospects.

'06—Carrie A. Bachtle has recently changed her address and is now located at Sauk Rapids, Minn.

'06—Theodore Buenger is teaching German in the Lincoln high school at Red Wing, Minn. Mr. Buenger was offered a fellowship in Latin in the University of Pennsylvania which will be kept open for his acceptance for another year. He was recommended for this fellowship by the academic faculty of the University of Columbia.

'06—Mildred C. Gordon is principal of the high school at Luverne, Minn.

'07 Law—David Davis, who has been located at Lewiston, Mont., has returned to Duluth and is now associated with Thos. J. Davis in the First National Bank building.

'07—W. K. Kutnewsky has recently sold his interest in the Aberdeen Daily American and has gone into the orchard development business as manager of the Park Heights Orchard company in the Yakima valley. Mr. and Mrs. Kutnewsky have recently moved to 205 North Naches avenue, North Yakima, Wash. Mrs. Kutnewsky was Minnie Faegre, '08.

'08, '09—Marion Barber published a book this summer entitled "The Mother Heart." It is a compilation of poems.

'08—Kate M. Firman has changed her address from Albany, N. Y., to Tacoma, Wash. Her address is Woodstock, Flat 16.

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'08 Law—Cassius E. Gates is practicing law in Seattle, Wash. His office is in the Central building.

'08—R. W. Oakes is superintendent of the schools at Welcome, Minn. Miss Violet Hoovel, '09, is principal of the high school at Welcome.

'09—Lewis S. Diamond, who spent last year at Harvard university, is now with his father in this city engaged in farm lands and mortgage business. The firm is known as John E. Diamond Land and Loan company with offices at 343 Security Bank building.

'09 Law—Chas. W. Johnson has moved from Attalia and is now practicing law at Pasco, Wash.

'09—Thomas H. Uzzell is in charge of the physical culture department of the Young Men's Christian association at St. Petersburg, Russia.

'10—Helen E. Bowyer is engaged in settlement work in St. Louis, Mo. Her address is Care of Neighborhood House, St. Louis, Mo.

'10—Vina K. Downey is teaching in the high school at Luverne, Minn.

'10 Law—O. M. Holen has located in Seattle and is associated with Cassius E. Gates in the practice of law.

'10—Arleigh Miller is with the Russell-Miller Milling company of Minot, N. D.

'11 Ex.—J. B. Faegre and wife passed through Seattle on their wedding trip a short time ago.



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WEDDING.

Julia Holen, '08, Alpha Gamma Delta, and S. H. De Long, Ex-'05, Phi Kappa Psi, were married at Spring Park July 14th. They are at home at 409 Fourth avenue S. E., Minneapolis. Mr. De Long is with the Nelson Sash and Door company.

BIRTHS.

Born—To Walter C., '94, and Isabel D. Poehler, '98, last May, a son, Charles Davis Poehler. The youngster, who bids fair to be a center rush on the Minnesota team about 1930, is named after his grandfather, Congressman Davis from the third district.

REPORTS ON YEAR'S WORK.

In answer to the United States department of agriculture, the extension division of the state college of agriculture has submitted its annual report of expenditures for the year ending with August 1, 1910.

Of the \$25,000 appropriated by the state, an expenditure of \$19,322.06 was made. There is \$35,000 at the disposal of the division for next year's work; the regular appropriation of \$25,000, a separate allotment of \$5,000 for the dairy division work, and the \$5,000 of last year's appropriation unexpended.

The report, which will be issued January 1st, in the annual report of the institute department of the United States department of agriculture, is as follows:

Summer schools (teachers) attended by instructors in agriculture and home economics, 51; number of sessions at summer schools, 364; total attendance, 28,755; average attendance of sessions, 79.

Rural schools visited by extension workers, 331; attendance, 16,161; average attendance of school, 48.5.

Lecture courses on agriculture and home economics in connection with high and graded schools, 21; number of lectures given in courses, 163; total attendance, 15,194; average attendance, 93.5.

Lecture courses on home economics, 17; number at lectures, 105; total attendance, 3,329; average attendance, 31.7.

Short courses of one week each, 3; total number of sessions, 34; total attendance, 4,925; average attendance, 114.

Movable dairy schools of one week each, 2; total number of sessions, 32; enrollment of students, 26; total attendance at all sessions, 416.

Local meetings in connection with farmers' clubs, dairy meetings, etc., 91; total attendance, 7,853; average attendance, 110.6.

Picnics attended by extension workers, 8; total attendance, 5,200; average attendance, 666.6.

Total number of sessions for year, 1,112; total attendance of all sessions, 81,837; average attendance, 73.6.

Amount appropriated, 25,000; amount appropriated \$25,000; amount spent, \$19,322.06.

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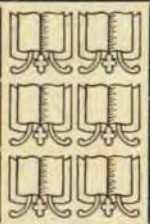
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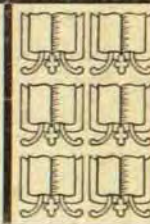
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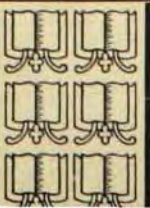
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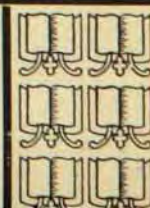
EDWARD VAN DYKE ROBINSON, PH. D.
Professor of Economics

See review of Professor Robinson's new book, also article by him, in this issue of the Weekly.



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E. B. JOHNSON, '88, Editor.

HARRY WILK, '12, Advertising Manager.

THE CONFERENCE.

It is emphatically the idea of the Weekly that Minnesota should not break with the Conference. In spite of many things which the Conference has done, that do not meet our approval, we recognize the real service which the Conference has rendered football in the middle west. There is much for it to do yet, and we have faith to believe that in time it will meet these tasks, still unfinished, and render other, and possibly even greater, services to the cause of clean amateur college athletics.

Those who talk of breaking with the Conference over the comparatively minor question of a game with Michigan, do not represent, we believe, the rank and file of the student or alumni bodies. The annual game with Wisconsin is of far greater importance than the one with Michigan. It has not been so many years since the Cardinal humbled the Maroon and Gold to such a degree that Minnesota was looked upon merely as a practice game. Another season may see the Cardinal again wiping the earth with the Maroon and Gold.

Wisconsin has been our dearest foe for more years than Michigan and is our nearest and most natural contender for football supremacy. Those who point out the present athletic supremacy of Michigan forget past history and do not take into account the fact that athletic supremacy is not all that is to be taken into consideration in handling college sports. Wisconsin is recognized as the greatest university of the west, and the greatest state university of the country; even in athletics its record is one to give its followers a sense of satisfaction. The great body of alumni can never forget that twenty times we have met Wisconsin and have always found foemen "worthy of our steel" and have greater reason to feel proud of the fact that total score and the balance of games is still in our

favor than of any other one fact in our athletic history.

As to the Chicago game,—those who talk as though Minnesota was so far beyond Chicago as to be able to disregard that game and pick up another opponent more worthy of our efforts to down, have evidently forgotten that little game in Chicago in the fall of 1908, when Minnesota was humbled as she had never before been humbled and as we devoutly hope she may never be again humbled.

These matters can never be settled by the sporting writers, who, while they can appreciate the merely sporting side of a proposition, lack entirely the college point of view in which football is, and should be, an incident of the year's chronicle and not the one thing for which a University exists. We have full faith in those who have the settling of these matters and we believe that Minnesota should stay in the Conference and will stay in the Conference.

THAT MICHIGAN GAME.

There have been no end of explanations of why Minnesota did not win the recent game with Michigan. Possibly all of them contain more or less truth. The game is over and the official score has been recorded and all explanations of "how" and "why" are useless. The plot of the playing is one of the truest indexes of the comparative merits of the playing and the plot tells the tale of a game between two remarkably equally matched teams. This is borne out by the record of the game. Each team made a touchdown against the other team, by some remarkably brilliant playing. That the Minnesota score does not show in the record is just an accident and one of the hardest pieces of luck that any team ever had. It was earned just as surely as was Michigan's, the fact that the ball barely touched one of the officials detracts nothing from the creditableness of the play though it played havoc with the official record of the score of the game.

Despite the fact that Minnesota came through the game with the short end of the score she put up a creditable game against a game opponent and lost the game through the fickleness of fortune not because she did not put up a game in every respect the equal of that put up by Michigan.

YALE PRAISES WILLIAMS.

The Yale Alumni Weekly of November 18th, says (discussing the Yale-Princeton game):—

"Finally after the old game of football had been drilled into the team and had built up an impregnable defense came 'Tom' Shevlin, the 1905 captain, from the west, with a whole pocketful of new plays which Harry L. Williams, '91, had been using out in Minnesota. Shevlin arrived with his enthusiasm and the new plays at the psychological moment. The team went into secret practice and the rest is history."

In the same edition Ted Coy writes defending Yale's early coaching routine, and concludes as follows:

Yale's victory was due principally to the brain of Harry Williams, at present coach of Minnesota. Tom Shevlin comes next on the honor role, for his teaching in a week a new offense is almost a miracle. Yale owes each one a debt of gratitude.

THE SEASON'S RECORD.

College—	Won.	Lost.	Tied.	Own.	Oppo- nents
Amherst	4	3	1	55	31
Annapolis	7	0	1	96	0
Brown	6	2	1	183	41
Cornell	5	1	1	151	32
Dartmouth	5	2	0	111	27
Harvard	8	0	1	155	5
Lafayette	6	2	0	94	21
Minnesota	6	1	0	179	6
Michigan	3	0	3	29	9
Pennsylvania	9	1	1	163	13
Princeton	7	1	0	101	5
Syracuse	4	3	1	47	39
Trinity	7	1	0	122	26
Wesleyan	4	4	1	62	41
West Point	6	1	0	96	9
Williams	1	3	3	52	72
Yale	6	2	2	90	39

SCORES COMPARED.

Minnesota's season's record when placed beside that of Michigan, is one that no alumnus or other friend of the University need be ashamed of.

MINNESOTA.

September 24—34—Lawrence o.
 October 1st—17—S. Dakota o.
 October 8th—49—Ames o.
 October 15th—27—Nebraska o.
 October 29th—24—Chicago o.
 November 12th—28—Wisconsin o.
 November 19th—0—Michigan 6.
 Total—Minnesota 179—Opponents 6.

MICHIGAN.

October 9—3—Case 3.
 October 15—6—Ag. Col. 3.
 October 22—3—Ohio State 3.
 October 29—11—Syracuse o.
 November 12—0—Pennsylvania o.
 November 19—6—Minnesota o.
 Total Michigan 29—Opponents 9

	Won	Tied	Lost
Minnesota	6	0	1
Michigan	3	3	0

THE DETROIT VIEW.

The following is quoted from an editorial which appeared in the Detroit Free Press November 21st, 1910.

A score of 6 to 0 does not in any sense represent the relative merit of Michigan and Minnesota, for the teams were almost evenly balanced, one surpassing the other noticeably in some points, but falling behind in others, so that the two might be classed on

a basis perhaps of 6 to 5, but certainly not according to the result that will go into the permanent records for future readers to gauge them by. Nor is the success secured by the various plays commensurate with the difficulty and the risks attending their attempt. The very plays that gave Michigan her touchdown, while they were dazzlingly successful at this time, failed frequently throughout the contest and resulted in actual losses. The forward pass cost Michigan almost as much as she gained by it in distance, but it brought her the touchdown and victory, with a 6 to 0 score.

Does it appeal because it is unscientific, but is nevertheless like life? Maybe so, and then again maybe not, but that was a bully good game of football Saturday anyway.

MINNESOTA WINS SECOND PLACE.

The cross country track team from Minnesota which competed with the conference teams at Madison, Wis., November 19th, came out second in the competition. Connelly finished fourth, Tydeman sixth, Statsvold twenty-second, Bruder twenty-fourth and Olson thirty-second, making a total of eighty-eight points. The Wisconsin score was thirty-three, the Ames score ninety and the Northwestern ninety-two.

ALUMNI IN CHICAGO ORGANIZE.

The University of Minnesota Alumni Association of Chicago with a membership that includes representatives from classes '80 to '10, is a real growing organization. It has grown enough in a month to give a luncheon to President Northrop with President Harry Pratt Judson of the University of Chicago among those present. And to those who have followed the vicissitudes of former associations partly organized, this is a tremendous achievement.

We organized Friday November 4, at the University Club when 36 men were present and more Minnesota enthusiasm made its appearance than at any previous meeting the writer has attended. And he has been present at some very sad attempts to organize.

Full and complete credit for this successful attempt must be given the Minnesota delegation at the Western Electric Company's plant at Hawthorne. The crop reports will show there are a larger percentage of engineers bearing the seal of Minnesota, at work at that plant than in any one locality in Chicago. They are in Jake Danner's company, Jake being of the vintage of '01, and when we dined with Prexy the plant shut down to allow them all to attend. Which goes some distance to show how loyal Jake really is.

But to return to the story, these engineers with H. W. Mowry, '06, in the lead, upon receipt of census reports decided Chicago was large enough to have a Minnesota association of its own. They sent out notices for a meeting to organize immediately after the Chicago game. (We do not men-

tion any other game.) As a result of their activity and through the kindness of Alf. D. Mayo, '96, we met at the University Club, November 4th, perfected the organization and had one of the finest gatherings it has been the writer's pleasure to attend.

Election of officers resulted in the choice of the following:

President, George R. Horton, '97.

Vice-President, Joseph E. Paden, '84.

Treasurer, Frederick W. Bedford, '00.

Recording Secretary, Harry W. Mowry, '06.

Corresponding Secretary, H. C. Estep, '08.

These officers form an executive committee which has general supervision over matters of interest to the alumni. A special committee consisting of H. C. Estep, Luke Wilson and Mayor Paden, of Evanston, was appointed to arrange for a luncheon with President Northrop and that dinner held at the Hotel La Salle, Thursday, Nov. 17, brought out a number of other men who had not made their appearance at the original meeting. About 40 were present and there seemed to be considerable surprise manifested that we could bring out such a gathering.

As has been said, President Judson of the University of Chicago was present as was Professor J. J. Flather, of the Engineering College, who was in Chicago attending the National Founders' Association.

Mayor Paden acted as toastmaster, and introduced President Northrop. It was like old times to hear Prexy talk. He told us about the growth of the University, his desire to hand over the executive office to a successor, though he did not name his successor, and promised to come again when he was in Chicago. It was one of the real talks Prexy used to give, the same variety we hope he will give us whenever he is in Chicago. President Judson paid Prexy a very high compliment in his little talk and by that time we found it necessary to send the engineers back to Hawthorne so we stopped.

Wait, there was another incident. Bert Page was there. He represented the football squad which was on its way to some village near Detroit on a pleasure excursion. We were glad to welcome Page. He made a very short talk on his way to practice, expressing his surprise that Chicago was so highly civilized as to count among its citizens so many Minnesota alumni. We sent out regards and an old yell to the team, but it didn't take, probably.

Those present at the luncheon were:

President Cyrus Northrop, President Harry Pratt Judson, John J. Flather, Bert Page '99, H. W. Mowry '06, A. R. Gibbons '04, A. H. Vornum '03, J. Danner '01, C. E. Boman '05, H. L. Henderson '09, H. G. Overholt '10, W. J. Parker '97, L. I. Wilson '95, Jos. G. Hubbell '98, Robert Lincoln Kelley '02, Elwood Allen Emery '87, R. H. Folwell '93, Geo. C. Sikes '92, Frederick von

Schlegell '95, Homer F. Horton '02, J. O. Morris '88, Donald T. Smith '05, Gilman W. Smith '80, Wm. P. McKee '97, Myer Avedovech '05, B. M. Bouman '09, Wilton B. Judd, Herbert M. Wheeler '96, Chas. L. Motl '10, W. M. Weibeler '08, A. D. Mayo '96, U. S. Grant '88, Joseph E. Paden '84, Geo. R. Horton '97, H. Cole Estep '08.

This has extended itself over some space, but is contributed upon Secretary Johnson's request. Some matters were taken up at the first meeting of which further notice will appear, matters the Chicago Alumni believe to be of much importance.

O yes, a word about the women. The functions thus far have been for the men. We believe, a good many of us, that the Association will prosper better as it is. We tried the other way and failed. But the women should take courage. Even the anti-Benedicts of the Association admit it will be well at times to include the Minnesota alumnae in the program, and it shall be done.

GEORGE R. HORTON '97.

ROBINSON'S COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY.

Dr. Edward Van Dyke Robinson, professor of economics, has just issued, through Rand, McNally & Company a "Commercial Geography" that, those who know, say, marks a new era in geographic science and standardizes the subject in a way that will be felt for many years to come. The task which Dr. Robinson set himself when he undertook to write a text upon the subject of Commercial Geography, was one that called for tremendous sacrifice of time and patience. Only those who know how strenuous is the life of a university professor and how many are the demands upon his time, can appreciate what such a piece of work must have meant when added to regular duties of a university professorship.

While the field is not a new one, it was a new field in so far as a really satisfactory text covering what Dr. Robinson had in mind, was concerned. In the past, such texts have confined themselves largely to a relation of facts rather than to a study of causes. These texts have dealt with the circulation of goods produced rather than to the more important matter of their production. Texts built upon such principles, or lack of principle, must of necessity be devoted largely to mere facts rather than to the principles underlying these facts. Dr. Robinson has treated the subject, which he holds to be fundamentally "a study of the localization of industries" in a way to bring out principles and causes rather than details. His sole purpose has been to make the subject truly educational, that is, a subject to require the student to really think.

He has discarded the idea of a storehouse from which may be drawn a vast number of interesting facts and has taken as his model, a well organized business concern, in which every factor is in definite relation

to every other factor. In doing this he has definitely tried to avoid another common fallacy of those who have endeavored to explain causation in terms of physical environment only.

In his own words, Dr. Robinson conceives his task to be an explanation, "in terms of all the factors involved, of the geographic division of labor." These factors, as stated by the author, involve nature, man and capital goods. While this view of the subject involves economic considerations, the subject treated by the author is something more than a mere mixture of geography and economics. As the author treats the subject it becomes a unified, scientific discipline, dealing only with the facts that have a positive relationship to the localization of industry.

This text, concerns itself little with the machinery of exchange, the technique of trade or industrial processes, save as they have relationship to the topic of the localization of industries. Nor does the author attempt any description of industries, city by city.

The method pursued by Dr. Robinson, calls for a study of the control of industries as affected by physical environment, this naturally involves a regional division and treatment of the subject as a basis for the generalizations involved in his study of the great industries of the world.

The author protests that whatever else the book may be it is not a compendium of statistics. He says that statistics are not something to be learned but to be used as material for comparison or inference. The author has made very liberal use of diagrams, in the place of statistics. This plan facilitates comparison and is exceedingly helpful. Statistics are confined almost wholly to the appendix. While numerous references are given to related material, the author has kept in mind the fact that in many places such material may not be available and so aimed to put into the text sufficient material to make it complete in itself and usable without access to related material.

The text is devoted first to a historic background for the subject; this is followed by a systematic treatment of natural controls of industries; then follows a consideration of various phases of human and economic controls and development and influence of transportations and a brief survey of the more important raw materials of commerce. This is followed by the regional treatment of the United States; followed, in order, by a similar treatment of the rest of the world in the order of importance to the United States.

In speaking of this book, Dr. F. C. Miller '03, instructor in commercial geography in the St. Paul Central high school says:

"It is the first successful attempt to make a science out of the miscellaneous material heretofore offered as Commercial Geography. Instead of a mere collection of facts and principles more or less related,

Dr. Robinson gives us one consistent whole, one harmonious unit. This is something which every student and scholar will appreciate, for it is quite impossible to retain the numerous unrelated details of the ordinary Commercial Geography. In thus unifying the subject, Dr. Robinson appeals less to the memory and more to the reasoning powers. The professor's work marks indeed a new era in Geographic science, for without doubt every new commercial geography will be modelled after the doctor's book and standardized by it. It is indeed much more than a geography as the author has drawn upon all cognate fields for explanations and amplifications. For this reason it is not too much to say that the book gives a true reflex of our present day civilization.

The book is attractively put up and the publishers have spared no pains to make it all its author desired to make it, a real contribution to the science. The maps, mostly in colors, and diagrams, used to illustrate the text are supplemented by a large number of half tones showing scenes characteristic of the various regions, whose industries are discussed in the text, which is written with a view to answering the question "why" rather than "what" or "how much." Throughout the book the author has endeavored to so use his material as to "make the student think."

The book is unquestionably one of the most notable contributions made to the study of a science by a member of the University faculty. Dr. Robinson is to be congratulated upon the successful completion of a great task worthily completed and the University is to be congratulated that a member of its faculty has made such a notable contribution to a science that has come to occupy so important a place in the modern curriculum. The book itself is bound to play an important part in securing for the subject of commercial geography, a larger place than it has as yet occupied.

THE INFLUENCE OF WEALTH IN IMPERIAL ROME.

By William Stearns Davis, New York: The Macmillan Co., 1910, Pp. XI + 340. \$2.00.

Within the last few years several important works on Roman history have appeared, and other books have described the social life of the Romans at different periods. The economic conditions of Rome have begun to receive a proper share of attention: in 1907 Dr. Edmund Henry Oliver published a treatise on Roman Economic conditions to the close of the Republic, and now we have as a sequel to this, the very comprehensive but less technical work of Professor Davis. The title, "The influence of wealth" is a very "catchy" and popular one, but conveys no idea of the varied contents.

Several periodicals, for example the New York Herald, have already contained lengthy and favorable reviews of the book, but the

present reviewer has not read them—for reasons good and sufficient.

By way of introduction the first chapter contains a realistic description of the business panic of 33 A. D. The subsequent seven chapters discuss political corruption and high finance; commerce, trade and the accumulation of wealth; the expenditure of wealth; slaves, freedom and plebeians; private munificence and some modern phases; marriage, divorce and childlessness; and some reasons why the Roman empire fell. A brief index is added.

The book is a regular storehouse of interesting and valuable facts now made available for the first time in a concise form. The arrangement is lucid, and the style is always clear, fresh, and interesting.

A spirit of fairness and justice is conspicuous in the treatment of practically every subject. We believe, however, that the criticisms of the Roman benefactors are slightly too severe. They are true; but, if we apply the high ideal of Christian charity, without any vanity or self-seeking, to our modern philanthropists, who are enjoying the results of Christian influence for eighteen centuries, perchance most of them would fall by the wayside.

The author has also too low an opinion of the fair sex of imperial Rome and of their position. We would fain enter the lists in their behalf. While usually happy in the choice of his illustrations, the author seems to be less fortunate in mentioning (p. 289) Plutarch's story that Cato Uticensis in the most gracious fashion transferred his wife Marcia in due legal form to his friend Hortensius. Cato was even so considerate as to secure the consent of his father-in-law, hence we may reasonably take for granted that he had his wife's consent. The author claims that this transaction is an illustration showing "how absolutely animal the marriage relation could be made among Romans," and "how wide—despite many similarities—is the gap betwixt us and the ancients." Circumstances alter cases, still John Ruskin is said, also by means of a convenient divorce, to have transferred his wife to Millais; and Robert Louis Stevenson, "George Eliot," and other strictly modern personages of note would presumably not have objected very strenuously to a voluntary and legal transfer. We would also mildly protest against the statement on P. 295: "All this, of course, bespeaks something more than mere immorality—the all but degradation of wives to the level of mistresses." De facto this may be true in a limited sense, but we should not forget the fact that legally, economically, and socially the married women of imperial Rome were in a higher, a more privileged position than the women of Europe as a whole have ever been since—in spite of the lapse of seventeen centuries. A position of high privilege, however, did not ensure morality in Rome in former times, nor does it now in America.

The value of Roman money is very important in a work on economic conditions. The author considers the *denarius* of Augustus, containing about 60 grains of silver, worth ca.

16 cts. p. XI); that is, he adopts the ratio between gold and silver of 15-16 to 1. (60 gr.= 4 gr. of gold, 4 gr.=1-6 of the gold dollar of ca. 25 gr.) This ratio was a great favorite in politics some years ago and is still in vogue among many classical scholars, but seems to be wholly inadmissible. It is necessary either to take the present market ratio of c. g. 34 to 1 or the ancient ratio of ca. 12 to 1. We should prefer the latter, because it furnishes a stable basis, which the market ratio does not, and because it represents better the purchasing power of the Roman coin.

In conclusion, we wish to say that Professor Davis has done a valuable service to the cause of classical education; he has imparted a new interest to the study of Roman times; and, by the most signal example in history, he has shown clearly and forcibly the dangers of "prosaic commercialism."

J. E. GRANRUD.

FATHER BYRNE'S TRIBUTE.

The Rev. James C. Byrne, spiritual director of the University Catholic association, at its eighth annual banquet given last Saturday night, November 19th, at the Radisson hotel paid a marked tribute to President Northrop when he suggested that the people of Minneapolis could find no more fitting statue to adorn its new gateway park than President Northrop, in acknowledgment of his service in stemming the tide of materialism that has been sweeping the country.

Father Byrne said,

"No person has done more noble work in breaking down the antagonism and materialism that threatened at one time to engulf the universities and colleges of the country than President Northrop." "No president of any university in the United States has been a greater power in preserving and extending the real religion. In acknowledgment of that service the people of Minneapolis could find no more fitting figure to adorn its new Gateway park, than one of President Northrop. One monument has already been erected in his honor, the great University of Minnesota. When he has laid down his work, we may live to see many presidents succeed him, but of one thing we are sure, and that is that we will see none we love more."

SCABBARD AND BLADE ALUMNI.

The alumni and honorary members of Scabbard and Blade met Tuesday evening, the 22nd, with the active members, at the rooms in the University Armory, and had a very enthusiastic meeting. Before the evening was over, the Alumni organized the "Twin City Alumni Association of Scabbard and Blade," and adopted a constitution and elected temporary officers, and adjourned the meeting to one o'clock P. M. Saturday, December 3d, at Dayton's Tea Rooms, where they hope to have all alumni and honorary members present for lunch and to help elect the permanent officers for the Association.

PETTIJOHN AT ANN ARBOR.

Lyle Pettijohn, star end of the 1909 football team, went to the Milwaukee depot to see the Minnesota team start on its trip to Ann Arbor. Some of the members of the football team picked him up and put him on the train and carried him off with the team.

PREUS PROMOTED

J. A. O. Preus, executive clerk of Governor A. O. Eberhart and secretary of the State Republican committee, is to be appointed state insurance commissioner to take office January 2nd. Mr. Preus was formerly private secretary of Senator Nelson but resigned some two years ago to take up the private practice of law at Ada. In September 1909 Governor Eberhart selected him as his executive clerk. He has been an exceedingly efficient official and took a very prominent part in the recent campaign. He is a native of Iowa and a son of the president of the Luther college at Decorah.

ANOTHER OF THE BOYS MAKES GOOD

Horace Greeley once said, "Go West young man, and grow up with the country," and in obedience to that sage advice, Vernon A. Forbes, Law '09, journeyed as far west as the city of Bend, of Central Oregon, where he located in the month of December, 1909, and hoisted his "shingle" to the play of the mountain breezes.

Mr. Forbes was not long in winning the confidence of the people and very soon clients began to come in to consult him and it was not long when a greater difficulty confronted him than the problem of securing clients, it was how to represent both plaintiff and defendant, for in many instances both sides sought his advice and service. But he proved himself equal to the occasion and in many instances succeeded in effecting a compromise.

However there are questions which cannot be settled in a peaceable manner, and must be adjudicated at the Bar. And in these trials before the Circuit Court for the 7th Judicial District of Oregon, Mr. Forbes represented clients in twelve different cases, involving many intricate phases of the law, besides being associate counsel in five or six others, a number of which shall be carried to the Supreme Court for final decision. This is a good illustration of what can be accomplished through perseverance and a determination to attain success, coupled with a thorough training in the general principles of law received at the College of Law at our dear Old U. of M.

LECTURE BY PROFESSOR CAROLL

Professor Mitchell Carroll of George Washington University and secretary of the Archaeological institute of America, lectures to-morrow, Tuesday, November 29th, at the Minneapolis public library upon "American excavations in foreign lands, from Assos to Cyrene." The lecture will be illustrated by lantern slides and the public are invited to attend. The lecture will discuss the work that has been done

by American archaeologists during the last thirty years and particularly of the American schools at Rome, Athens, Jerusalem and Santa Fe. Dr. Carroll received his doctor's degree at Johns Hopkins University and has studied at the universities of Leipzig and Berlin and was for a year a member of the American school of classical studies at Athens. He has been an officer of the Archaeological institute since 1902 and is the author of several works including "Greek Women" and "Orators of ancient Greece." In addition he has contributed largely to philological and archaeological periodicals.

WEDDINGS AND ENGAGEMENTS.

Lillian Garrow, '04, and Charles Sidney Stevens, '04, Med. '07, were married last week at the Hotel St. Paul. Dr. and Mrs. Stevens will make their home at Mobridge, S. D., where Dr. Stevens has established himself for the practice of his profession.

Miss Minnie Stinchfield, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. A. W. Stinchfield of Rochester, Minn., and Montriville J. Brown, of Minneapolis, were married Saturday, November 19th at the home of the bride's parents in Rochester. Both the bride and groom were members of the class of 1907.

Professor and Mrs. John S. Clark, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miriam, to Zenas L. Potter of New York, formerly of Minneapolis. The wedding will take place during the holidays. Miss Clark was graduated from the University of Minnesota with the class of '08 and has contributed many poems to children's papers including the Youth's companion and St. Nicholas. Mr. Potter was graduated from the University at the same time, and was well known in debating circles. While in college he took part in all of the more important student activities.

Lieutenant Halstad P. Councilman, Eng. '08, '09, and Miss Della E. Jones, daughter of Chaplain Geo. H. Jones, C. A. C., were married October 15th, at the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif. The wedding was a strictly military one, the decorations all being symbolical of the coast artillery to which service Lieutenant Councilman belongs. The bride was a great favorite and a violinist of rare ability. Lieutenant and Mrs. Councilman will be at home at Ft. Baker, Calif., after November 1st.

Dr. W. F. Maertz, Med. '08, and Miss Margaret G. Dougherty of Lyndon, Wis., were married June 8th. Dr. and Mrs. Maertz will be at home at New Prague, Minn., where the doctor has established himself for the practice of his profession.

DEATHS.

Eugene Bills, '10 Mines, died Friday, November 18th, at Bisbee, Ariz.

PERSONALS.

'07 Ex.—Dr. H. S. Plummer of the firm of Drs. Mayo, Graham, Plummer & Judd of Rochester, Minn., will not return from Europe until after the holidays.

'98, Mines '01—John Taresh has recently removed from Crescent Mills, Calif. to 3222 Cypress Ave., Oak Park, Calif.

'00—Rudolph Geiser is superintendent of the public schools at Cannon Falls, Minn.

'00 Med.—Kent Nelson who is located at Whipple Barracks, Prescott, Ariz., visited the University last week. Dr. Nelson now ranks as captain in the medical corps and will become major on the 31st of December.

'04, Med. '07—E. A. Loomis formerly of Somers, Mont., has moved to Portland, Ore. His address is E 1024 6th St. N.

'04 Mines—Andrew L. McCarty has removed from El Paso, Texas to Prescott, Ariz. His post office box number is 462.

'05—Synneva Grindeland is principal of the high school at Fosston, Minn.

'06—Evelyn M. Card has just left for St. Louis where she will spend the next five months.

'06—William Dawson who is in the American consular service and who has been located at Barcelona, Spain, is now located at Frankfurt-on-Main, Germany.

'06—Nellie M. Elliott is located at Rhame, N. D.

'09 Law—John L. Brin has been elected judge of probate for Olmstead county. Mr. Brin who has been located at Stewartville, Minn., will be at Rochester, Minn., after January 1st.

'09 Law—Irene C. Buell has just removed from St. Paul to Duluth where she is to become junior partner in a law firm. Mrs. Buell was entertained at the Town and Country club Friday, November 18th, by the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Buell is a widow with one young son.

'09 Eng.—L. B. Curtiss is spending his vacation at Wallowa, Ore.

'09—Frances D. Dunning is teaching at Cumberland, Wis.

'10—Olivia Trautman is in charge of the domestic science department of the Deer River high school.

'10—Jessie A. Warren is instructor in science and history in the high school at Chelan, Wash.

THE RE-DIVISION OF THE GRADES AND THE HIGH SCHOOL.

[We are glad to be able to give our readers this thorough discussion of a matter of such vast importance to every citizen.—Ed.]

Education is the process of fitting the individual to take his place and do his part in the life of his age and nation. In modern times, education is in large part carried on at public expense, because the intelligence, efficiency and social morality of the individual are conceived to be matters of public concern.

In order that education may effectively fit the individual to take his place in active life, it must change as the conditions of life change. The tendency, however, is for education to lag far behind the changes in these conditions. This is true for the reason that education is essentially conservative, being concerned with handing on the accumulated experience, tradi-

tions and knowledge of the past. In so far as education does lag behind the changes occurring in the conditions of active life, just so far is it ineffectual to accomplish its purpose.

At no previous period in the world's history have changes in the conditions of life been so rapid as they are to-day. Caesar and Napoleon were separated by some eighteen centuries, yet they saw about them essentially the same conditions of labor, of travel and of life. It is now less than a century since the death of Napoleon, yet if he could return to-day he would find no essential aspect of life, as he knew it, unchanged. Moreover, in America at least, these changes have for the most part occurred since the Civil War. In these circumstances, it is almost inevitable that education will lag far in the rear and fail in a considerable measure to accomplish its purpose. In fact, few who are familiar with both education and industry will care to deny that American education to-day is ill-adapted to the changed conditions of life. Moreover, it has become increasingly evident that what is needed is not so much the introduction of new subjects, as the re-organization of the school system along new lines, calculated to give the maximum efficiency.

The common schools of to-day can be traced back to the Writing and Reckoning schools established in Massachusetts in 1680. These corresponded approximately to grades 4, 5 and 6. The lower grades 1, 2 and 3, were not generally added until about 1820. Grades 7, 8 and 9 were added still later, as more education was felt to be desirable for the mass of the people. In this way the old-time rural district school was developed. This school was intended to furnish a complete education, and was attended—not exclusively by children as to-day—but by young men and young women as well. Since it was felt that they would obtain no further education, and their age and maturity warranted the introduction of difficult work, all kinds of arithmetical and other puzzles were invented, corresponding to nothing whatever in practical business, with the idea of giving the same mental discipline which students in college were supposed to get from algebra and geometry.

The Grammar Schools which were established in Massachusetts as early as 1635, were entirely distinct from the Writing and Reckoning schools, being designed to prepare students for college. These were succeeded later by the private academies, such as still flourish in the East.

The High School was at first merely a further extension of the common schools along the same lines as grades 7, 8 and 9. Additional grades were added one by one with no plan or purpose of forming a distinct school. There are still many high schools offering only 3 years of work, and some offering only 2 years. Indeed, up to perhaps 20 years ago the three year rather than the four year course was standard in high schools. Moreover the purpose of these additional grades was at first the same as the purpose of grades 7 and 8; namely—to give some additional training to

students whose education was to stop with the public schools. Gradually, however, the high schools became separate in organization and administration from the grades below them. In the East, the 9th grade was in many cases left with the so-called Grammar grades, while in the West the separation occurred usually after the 8th grade. This differentiation of the high school from the grades occurred partly as result of the growth of towns into cities, which rendered it impossible to house all the pupils in one central building. It was also due in part to the increasing demand on the part of the public that these schools take over the business of preparing students for college, which had hitherto been a monopoly of the private academies. Once this demand was acceded to, the high schools began to come under the influence of college requirements and as a result the common studies which had been continued into, if not through the high school, were crowded back into the lower grades, being replaced by college preparatory studies. Thus it came about that the American Public School System, generally speaking, consists of an elementary course of 8 or 9 years followed by a secondary course of 3 or 4 years, radically different in character, organization, and administration, and with the break between them at the worst point possible so far as concerns efficiency.

In view of the facts which have been thus hastily narrated, it is perhaps not an exaggeration to say that, like Topsy, the American public school system "just grew." Certainly no one ever planned it. On the contrary, it resulted from a blind and instinctive attempt to give more education than had previously been thought necessary, because it was felt that more education was needed, to meet the changed conditions of life. Furthermore it is my belief that, if the system were not here, and familiar to all of us, no one would ever deliberately plan it, as it now exists. Strictly speaking, it is not a system at all, but a historical accident.

For many years it has been felt by most thinking men that the results obtained from the public schools were not at all commensurate with the time, money, and nervous energy spent upon them. The first striking evidence of this conviction was afforded by the famous report of the Committee of Ten of which President Eliot of Harvard was Chairman. In 1893 this Committee reported to the National Education Association in favor of enriching the course of study in grades below the high school, through the introduction of various subjects such as Algebra and Latin, which had hitherto been confined to the high schools. This plan was adopted in many schools, but few will claim that the results were satisfactory. The subjects were introduced without being recast to adapt them to a lower grade, without any change in the organization or administration of those grades so that the pupils might be adapted to new methods of work, and in many cases without providing adequately trained teachers to handle the new subjects. In these circumstances failure was inevitable.

In 1899 the Committee of Thirteen, recognizing the fact of failure and likewise the reason for it, reported to the National Education Association in favor of a unified 6 year high school course, beginning with the 7th grade. This recommendation, however, like that of the Committee of Ten, came from men who were for the most part not public school men, and the plan was regarded generally as designed to further college interests. Some few cities, such as Kansas City and Muskegon, Mich., went so far as to transfer the 8th grade into the high school—establishing thus a 7 year elementary course, and a 5 year high school course. The general testimony is that wherever attempted this change was a decided improvement over former conditions. No city, however, at that time adopted the recommendations of the Committee of Thirteen as a whole.

In 1904 an Exposition was held in St. Louis, which brought forcibly to the attention of the educators of the United States the fact that this country is the only civilized country in the world which demands 8 or 9 years of school life for the general elementary course. It was seen that the English, French or German boy is approximately two years ahead of the American boy. It was further noted that in England, France, Germany and Japan, which has studied the educational systems of all countries with the utmost care, all have the 6 year elementary period. In these circumstances the movement for the re-organization of our educational system received renewed attention.

At the 1905 meeting of the National Education Association a committee was appointed to study the question, of which committee Principal Morrison of St. Louis was Chairman. This Committee and its successors reported in 1907 and subsequent years, emphatically in favor of what is called the 6 and 6 plan: that is, a six year elementary course followed by a six year high school course.

Unlike the report of the Committee of Thirteen, this movement originated with practical school men, the colleges having nothing to do with it. As a result of this movement, among school men, together with the growing dissatisfaction of the public with the traditional system of education, there are now a considerable number of cities in the United States having 5 or 6 year high school courses, following 6 or 7 year elementary courses.

Another and perhaps more potent cause of dissatisfaction with the traditional eight-year elementary plan is the fact that the course of study in the 7th and 8th grades has become overloaded. In the first place, it inherited from the old district school ideals and methods adapted to the rural school, which was attended by young men and women, but wholly unadapted to the village or city school, which is attended only by children. There is continued drill on the school arts (reading, writing, and arithmetic) without, however, securing marked proficiency in any one of these arts. This is due, in part at least, to the old idea of formal discipline which leads to the

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emphasis on form over substance. Again, when the pupils are not marking time by repeating what they have already had, they are caused to attack problems and subjects for which they have, as Prof. Dewey says, "no adequate organs of apprehension." In other words, at the time when their memory is active and their reason undeveloped they are given complicated arithmetical problems to solve, or required to delve in the mysteries of English Grammar, which is a highly abstract subject. Later, when their memory is less active and their reason has begun to develop, we again go counter to nature by putting them on subjects which call chiefly for memory, such as the elements of foreign languages.

In the second place the Grammar School course of study is congested because of the number of new subjects which have been forced into it. Each class of zealots in the community feels that the safety of the country depends upon having the subject in which they have a special interest taught in the elementary schools. They organize, and agitate, and petition, until the subject is introduced; then perchance, having done their duty, they forget all about it; but the congestion remains. The teacher, the principal, and the superintendent could not forget about it if they would. Thus we have drawing, and music, and nature study, and temperance physiology, and patriotism, and shop work, and sewing, and cooking and argiculture, all added to an already congested curriculum. Is it a wonder that teachers have nervous prostration, or that children are unable to master anything because of the multiplicity of things they are called upon to study? Many people viewing this condition

of the curriculum exclaim against the 'fads and frills,' and demand a return to the "Three R's"; but the days of the "Three R's" have passed away, never to return. Conditions of life have become so complicated that such a return is impossible. What then is the remedy? Clearly it is not the exclusion of any of these subjects, since each is useful to some students. The only feasible remedy is the differentiation of courses at the beginning of the 7th year so that students may in a measure follow the bent of their tastes and capacities, and not all be called upon to study everything to the same extent merely because that subject may be good for somebody else. Nobody can possibly devise a course of study which will be the best for all students, for 8 years. Differentiation is thus indispensable, but only experience can show how many courses are necessary, and how far and how fast they shall be differentiated.

One method of securing such differentiation is the 'Six and Six' plan; that is, a 6 year elementary course followed by a 6 year high school course. This offers certain undeniable advantages. On the other hand it is open to certain equally obvious objections. For one thing, many students must necessarily drop out before the end of the high school course; and the 6 year plan provides no suitable stopping point for such students, but leaves them with a sense of failure and incompleteness. Moreover, what is perhaps more important, it leaves them without a well-rounded training for anything in particular.

Another method of meeting the situation is suggested in a report prepared by a Committee of the Minneapolis Commercial Club, which report is here reproduced.

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The Plan.

A. We recommend that intermediate schools be established comprising the seventh, eighth and ninth grades. This involves:

(a) the housing of these grades together in buildings exclusively devoted to that purpose,

(b) the establishment of such administrative relations between each high school and the intermediate schools in its district as to avoid any hiatus between them, any duplication of work, or any lowering of the standard in such high school subjects as may continue to be offered in the ninth grade.

We would suggest that this end may be most surely attained by making each high school principal the supervisor of the intermediate schools in his district.

B. We further recommend that differentiation begin at the seventh grade, at least to the extent of offering two parallel courses, one containing much hand work and intensive training in practical branches, the other emphasizing preparation for high school.

C. Finally, we recommend that promotion in the intermediate schools be by subjects in place of by grades.

In brief, it provides for intermediate schools to comprise the 7th, 8th, and 9th grades, for differentiation of courses in these schools, and for promotion in them by subjects in place of by grades. In the report of the Committee emphasis is placed upon the large number of pupils who drop out of school during these grades, and upon the advantage to them and society at large, if they could be held in school a year longer and given a thoroughly organized course extending through the 9th grade. No attempt will be made here to restate or to amplify the arguments of the report; but it should perhaps be emphasized more than is done in the report that the plan proposed will be equally advantageous for students who continue through the high school. Under the

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plan proposed by the Committee, all classes of students would have a chance to "find themselves," and there would be fewer misfits. As a result of this selective process, those entering the high school would naturally be better adapted to high school studies. The grade of work would consequently be raised, and a degree of efficiency attained in the high schools which is out of the question under present conditions.

Another advantage of the intermediate school plan would be its democratic character. We cannot forever go on sacrificing educational efficiency to a fetish of equality represented by a uniform course of study. Somehow we must, and we shall, adapt our educational system to the new needs of a new age. Already in several cities the plan is being tried

of sorting out at the beginning of the 7th grade those who are going on to high school, and sending them directly into the high school; or else of sorting out those who are not going to high school, and sending them directly into trade or industrial schools. Either plan is undemocratic, and likewise open to serious objection in that it compels an irrevocable decision as to the future career of the child at a time when neither the parent or the pupil can make such a decision wisely. On the other hand, the intermediate school plan would keep all the children together through the 9th grade, that is to say for a year longer than at present; and would thus minimize the difficulty of changing courses in case it is found that a mistake has been made in the selection of courses.



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In this connection it may be interesting to know that the plan conforms to the ideas expressed by the Committee of the American Confederation of Labor on Industrial Education, of which Committee John Mitchell was Chairman; and further, that the intermediate school plan was expressly endorsed by the Minnesota Federation of Labor, at the Red Wing meeting in 1909. The plan also has the endorsement, not only of the Minneapolis Commercial Club, but of many other business and fraternal organizations. Indeed, practically the only opposition to it has come from within the ranks of the school forces, and they are by no means of one mind on the subject.

It has been suggested by some that the plan may be adapted to large cities, but is not adapted to smaller communities. This I believe to be exactly the opposite of the truth. In a great city, with a vast sum of money invested in buildings constructed for specific purposes, the difficulty of carrying out such a re-division of grades is indeed far from insuperable; and yet such a change would call for careful planning, some extra administrative work while the new system was being established, and for a building program not necessarily larger than would otherwise be undertaken, but adjusted to different ideals. Moreover, in a great city the forces of educational conservatism, of routine, and inertia are apt to be strongly entrenched, especially as some of the teaching force may possibly feel uncertainty as to how such a change would affect their own importance in the system. This feeling is to my mind wholly unwarranted, but so far as it exists it furnishes an obstacle to ready change.

In smaller communities, on the other hand, none of these conditions exist, or of they exist their influence is less pronounced. The buildings are fewer, the distances to be traveled by the pupils are less, and the teaching force is, as a rule, less conservative. Where only one building is used for school purposes in the town the change presents no difficulty whatsoever. It is merely a question of administration. Where two or three buildings only are used, the distances are not apt to be so great that pupils from the 7th grade upward cannot be sent to the central building. Even where there are 8 or 10 buildings in a city it will usually be possible to take one of them for use as an intermediate school in each end of the city. By one method or the other the problem can be solved; and I am convinced that to the villages and smaller cities we must look, in this vital re-organization of education, for educational leadership.

FRANK GETS FIRST PLACE.

The University athletic board of control has just been notified by the conference committee that Philbrook and Demmick of Notre Dame were ineligible to compete in the conference track meet last June at Champaign. This ruling was made upon a protest filed by Leland Stanford university. This gives Leonard Frank of Minnesota first in the shot-put and third in the discus.

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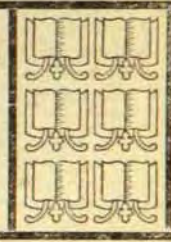
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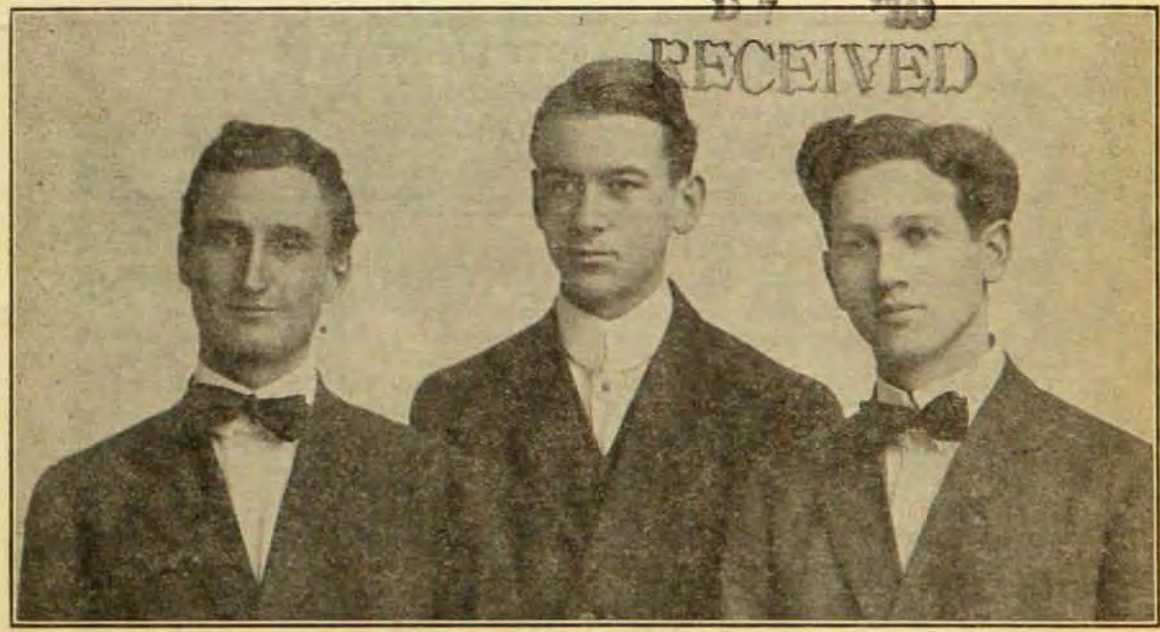


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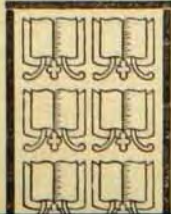


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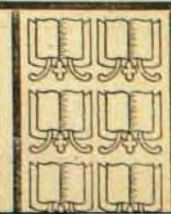
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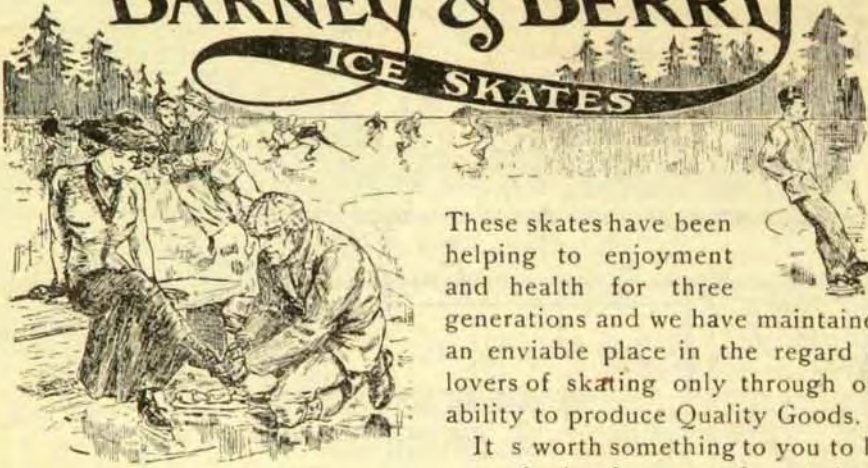
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THE COLLEGE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

This department is edited by Dr. Frank C. Todd, '92, for the Alumni Association of the College of Medicine and Surgery.

THE NEW HOSPITAL FOR CRIPPLED AND DEFORMED CHILDREN.

The new hospital for crippled and deformed children which has been completed and will soon be occupied, is noticed in our News Items. This affords an excellent example of the good work that can be done in this State in the care of the sick and dependent poor.

When twelve years ago, Dr. A. J. Gillette started the nucleus of this institution in St. Paul, it is probable that even he did not realize that there were so many crippled and deformed children whose parents were unable to give them the proper surgical attention, and later the proper education.

The new hospital provides for one hundred patients, and will be used only for children. It is known that its capacity, even now, will be taxed to its utmost, and it is planned to add to it at some later period. These children will be cured, or they will be made as useful citizens as possible, if incurable. Many of these cases are so chronic that they require hospital treatment for a period of years, and it is proposed during their stay in this hospital, to properly educate them as other children are educated, and in addition to teach them the trades which such unfortunates can follow, thus providing for them during their invalidism, ridding many of them of their deformities and turning them out useful citizens, bread earners, instead of allowing them to go through life deformed and

therefore dependant upon the community.

The slight relative expense to the State which such an institution may be is a mere pittance from an economic standpoint alone compared to the returns from which the State benefits. If this is true of this single special class of cases, how much more will the State benefit economically by the establishment of the State University Hospitals to care, not alone for crippled and deformed patients, but also those suffering from all forms of acute and chronic affections. Thereby the blind may often be made to see, deafness may be prevented, accidents which otherwise would result in terrible deformities properly treated at the right time, diseases cured which otherwise make chronic invalids and paupers of many good citizens. Thus these unfortunates will be provided for during their invalidism and returned to the community from which they came no longer dependant upon others, but able to earn their living and often able to support others. Every cent put into such a hospital will be returned ten fold to the community of the State. It must be remembered that the State University Hospitals care for only those unable to pay, and that the patients are cared for in the best possible manner by the Members of the Faculty of the School of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Minnesota.

EDITORIAL.

The series of articles that we are publishing in the Medical Issue of the Alumni Weekly concerning the present methods of teaching undergraduate medical students will be found of interest to all graduates. The teaching of no subject has so changed as that of pharmacology. Minnesota has not been behind in making these changes as will be observed by reading the article published in this issue by Prof. Beard.

THE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

The Training School for Nurses of the University of Minnesota was organized in the spring of 1909 and has entered three classes of students. The school is unique in its field, as being the first to come under direct University control, and as offering to its students a preliminary course of instruction before they are entered in the hospital service.

This preliminary course occupies a period of four months; after which the pupil is entered in the University Hospital on probation for a further period of two months. The latter interval is occupied in the demonstration and practice of the general principles of hospital service.

If the pupil has passed satisfactory examinations in the preliminary courses and proves herself adapted to the practical work, she is then enrolled for a succeeding period of two and a half years in completion of her hospital training. This training is not,

however, confined to the hospital wards alone. During each semester of the course the classes come under the instruction of members of the faculty in those subjects which are directly allied to each phase of their practical work. Their service in the hospital is a graded one, and during the senior year they are drafted, in turn, for attendance upon the clinics of the out-patient department of the hospital and have the opportunity of visiting nursing in connection with that department.

The preliminary course of instruction calls for a tuition fee of \$25.00, but no fees are attached to the period of actual hospital service. The hospital provides a complete uniform for the student. A nurses' home is comfortably equipped with sleeping and sitting rooms, while the nurses' tables are served in one of the temporary service buildings.

The Training School is in charge of Miss Louise M. Powell, recently of Columbia University, as Superintendent, and of a committee which serves as a part of the main governing body of the University Hospitals.

The next class will be admitted to the Training School at the beginning of the second semester, Feb. 1, 1911. Heretofore, the number of students entered has been necessarily small, since larger classes could not be accommodated in the temporary hospital buildings. With the opening, however, of the Elliott Memorial Building with one hundred and twenty beds, which will occur in the early spring, it will be possible for the University to offer the opportunities of the school to a much larger number of applicants. Registration is invited at the present time in order that arrangements may be made for the teaching and subsequent housing of those who are desirous of entering the school. A diploma, representing a four years' first grade high school course is required for entrance. Preference will be given, however, to women of superior training and acquirements. A general examination of the physical condition of applicants for admission is conducted by the physician of the Training School. Blanks of application for admission may be obtained from the Superintendent, Miss Powell.

The Training School for Nurses derives benefit, not only from the fact of its University relation and control, but also from its direct connection with the University Hospital system, which is used for teaching purposes and which necessarily maintains the high educational ideals which are imposed upon it by such a purpose. It should attract many University students who have a desire to enter the profession of nursing. This profession is becoming throughout the country a rapidly enlarging field for the usefulness and ambition of educated women.

SOME PROBLEMS IN MEDICAL EDUCATION IN MINNESOTA.*

By S. Marx White, B. S., M. D.

Minnesota has already acquired a unique position in medical education, because, first, the only medical school within our borders is the School of Medicine of the State University; the State, therefore, becomes the sole patron of medical education and is in a position to direct the trend and determine the character of medical instruction; second, in location and character the State University has been unusually fortunate, and the growth of the University has been one of the marvels of present-day education; and the features that make the location of the University a fortunate one are of special value in the medical school, since the two large cities afford a wealth of clinical material at close range and make it possible to locate the medical school on the University campus, thus keeping it in close touch with University progress and ideals; and, thirdly, a serious attempt at abolishing sectarianism in medicine has been made and the medical school stands today in a position such that any useful, efficient mode of investigation or treatment may be introduced without question as to its source, and the medical school may be called a scientific school just as truly as any of the schools of pure or applied science, e. g., the School of Chemistry, the Engineering School, School of Mines, or the Department of Agriculture.

The special problems that I desire to consider at this time may be grouped under the following heads:

1. Undergraduate clinical instruction.
2. Graduate instruction, including a consideration of the need for university extension work among practitioners in medicine.
3. The education of the public.
4. Safeguarding the public against the ignorant or dishonest practitioner.

1. Undergraduate clinical instruction.—I have purposely left out of consideration at this time the question of laboratory teaching. I do this, in part, because the laboratories of our state institution are well organized and well manned and occupy a favorable position among similar departments throughout the country. They are able to secure material for teaching and investigation, and do not reveal the same need for extensive and far-reaching reorganization shown among clinical departments.

A start has been made in the right direction by the foundation of the University State Hospitals, with the Elliott Memorial Hospital as the center and first pavilion. The Elliott Memorial Hospital, however, does not fill the need; it only makes it more acute. To have efficient clinical instruction requires a large amount of material which

*Abstract of President's address before Minnesota Academy of Medicine, Oct. 5, 1910.—Published by courtesy of N. W. Faucet.

is readily available and which affords an almost unlimited opportunity for investigation and research, particularly on the part of the teacher, but also on the part of the student.

It almost goes without saying that hospitals affiliated with the University, but not directly under the control of the teaching faculty, cannot fulfill the major need for clinical instruction. The arguments for this statement have been most ably stated in Abraham Flexner's recently published report to the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

The welfare of each institution, however, demands that the closest possible bonds be established between these affiliated hospitals and the University, as each can perform for the other a distinct and invaluable service. The hospitals can provide a training-ground, without prejudicing the welfare of the patients; the University can assure a standard and furnish a stimulus with the result that the interests of the patient are better guarded than in even a private institution in which no high-grade teaching is being done.

In the affiliated hospitals the primary purpose has been to care for as many of the city's sick poor as can be done with the funds at hand; and the needs for laboratory equipment and thorough and complete investigation and instruction, have not been met in Minnesota as they have been in many places elsewhere. The teacher is tolerated in the hospital because he tenders his service as attending physician to the sick for the privilege of teaching his students. He is not there primarily for the purpose of investigation and teaching, and the time which he gives to the service is that time which he can afford to take from his practice without compensation. It becomes impossible to devote the proper amount of time to painstaking, systematic research, because preparation for and execution of his teaching function demand really more time than he has to give.

When the proper adjustment between clinical material, instructor, and student is established it will be about as follows:

The patient, ill, enters the hospital for the purpose of regaining his health. He partially compensates the hospital by allowing instruction. It cannot be said that he compensates the hospital by being the object of research. In the latter case the benefit is all his, because every patient is properly a subject for research, and the more careful, thorough, painstaking, and extensive the research the greater will be the knowledge of the patient's condition and the greater the probability of relief. The knowledge derived through this special study and investigation is of direct benefit to the patient, but should be so classified and arranged that it is of benefit to others as well. Hence, the research may at times be directed, not only to an understanding of the conditions in the patient under consideration, but to

a solution of similar problems in other patients.

Keeping in mind the fact that the interest to the patient is paramount, the instructor should be there especially for the purpose of increasing the sum total of medical knowledge, that is, he should be a research student. In doing this he increases his own skill and becomes of greater value to the student-body. He should be an investigator and an educator, and not solely an instructor. This means that he must expect to devote a considerable portion of his time to the solution of problems of present-day, scientific medicine, and to do this he must be liberally compensated.

For the student adequate provision must be made for observing and studying thoroughly the common, as well as most of the rarer, forms of disease, and all departments of practice must be covered. The student must be brought in close contact with the patient at the bedside, in the examining-room, or in the dressing-room, the operating-room, and, finally, if the fates are unkind, at the autopsy. This contact must, in large part, be daily and under the immediate supervision of the instructor, and the student must be afforded opportunities for working out the conditions in the patient, as well as determining data in the laboratory. The didactic lecture and amphitheatre clinic must play only a small part in teaching, for they afford very little opportunity for close observation and accurate demonstration.

When one considers the number of departments in which instruction must be given, and the number of patients who must be investigated and classified in order to cover even approximately the field of medical experience, it is evident that the number of beds needed is large. With a student-body of two hundred and fifty, a teaching hospital equipment of four hundred to five hundred beds is a reasonable minimum. Below this number the variety of material becomes too limited, and the concentration of student instruction upon individual patients becomes too great, so that the patients' welfare, as well as that of the students, demands an adequate number of beds.

When, as in Minnesota today, the hospital is not only an invaluable teaching institution but also a tremendous economic weapon in the hands of every county and every community in the State, affording opportunities for restoring to usefulness many who would otherwise be public charges, we see that the arguments for enlargement and adequate equipment and maintenance, become irresistible.

2. Graduate instruction and need for university extension work.—A problem which needs consideration, and toward which some definite movement for its proper solution must be instituted, relates to some system by which extensive facilities for graduate instruction in medicine may be secured.

By this I do not mean that period which immediately follows graduation in a certain percentage of students and which might be called the period of internship. A movement for compulsory hospital residence as a prerequisite to the diploma has already been instituted in the University of Minnesota, and students entering in 1911 will be required to fill a year of residence in an approved, accredited hospital after completing the regular course and before the diploma is granted. I have in mind some system by which the physician may be reached and kept in touch with the progress of medicine during the period of his active practice. Some men are able to keep well abreast of the more essential elements of medical progress even though actively engaged, but few men are able to do this in the isolation of practice in the smaller communities throughout the state. That brilliant exceptions to this rule exist does not discredit the truth of the statement, but rather emphasizes the point which I hope to make.

We can expect the public to judge as to the state of knowledge in the medical profession only by the average practitioner, for he constitutes the bulk of the profession and its mainstay. The tendency has been for medical knowledge to diffuse slowly, even to the members of the profession and much more slowly to the public. This, however, bids fair to be a thing of the past, and the public is becoming today much better informed and much more discriminating. The advances which are recorded in medical literature are so many and various that no single individual can keep absolutely abreast of progress, even in his own special work, either as a teacher or in research or practice, and it is manifestly impossible for the general practitioner who is isolated and driven by the demands of daily routine to keep anywhere near up to the best that the practice of medicine can give.

We believe that the situation in this respect is as favorable in Minnesota as in any other part of the Union, but it is too common to see a man in 1910 practice medicine as he was taught in 1900, 1890, or even in 1880; and it is to help the man who graduated at these earlier periods to practice the medicine of 1910 and subsequent years as they pass that some plan should be adopted. The public deserves the best we can produce. We can and must reach the public mainly through the individual member of the profession, and to my mind it is unfair to the practitioner and still more unfair to the public to allow our present inadequate methods of graduate instruction to continue.

Some clearing-house must be provided in which published statements are tried out, and in which the truth or falsity of reputed advances may be approximately determined. It is with the hope that something may be done to establish this clearing-house and to

bring the general practitioner into touch with it that these suggestions are made.

Returning to the topics of the University Hospital, we see that this is the logical ground for such a clearing-house and the logical center for a system which would probably include many hospitals in which graduate instruction can be provided. This, of course, means that the practitioner must be brought into touch with the hospital, and such provision made that while away from his practice his time can be filled with opportunities for study and instruction.

3. The education of the public.—The possibility for adequate public instruction concerning the science of medicine of today is dependent upon the scheme already outlined. A serious bar to the fullest frankness between medical men and the reading public has been the fact that most of our members have been dependent upon public recognition for their living, and sentiment, which has many good reasons for its existence among medical men, is against the practitioner becoming, in any true sense, a public man. There are too many opportunities for self-aggrandizement, self-laudation, and advertising and the advertising physician is very properly an object of abhorrence among his fellows.

This has resulted in a condition which cannot much longer be tolerated and has prevented the widespread recognition of the marvelous advances made and making in the medical science of today. One hopeful aspect is developing in connection with public-health work in that there is an increasing number of men trained in medicine who do not depend upon practice for an income, but who hold salaried positions and are, therefore, enabled without criticism to become public instructors. I believe, however, that it is necessary and advisable for the medical profession, as well as the profession of public-health, if we may so call it, to assume the function of teaching the public. One great reason for this is the tendency for the profession of public-health to draw more and more on non-medical sources, as engineers, chemists, statisticians, etc., with the result that many public-health officials do not have the physician's point of view, and with the result, also, that those physicians who become health officers must of necessity adopt a view-point in instruction more limited than that which would cover all of medical progress.

4. Safeguarding the public against the ignorant or dishonest practitioner.—This brings us to one of the fields in which consideration is most difficult and about which the greatest difference of opinion and the greatest opposition center. If we read the present state of public opinion aright it would appear that we are welcome to devise any standard which we choose, no matter how high, but that we must refrain from insisting upon a like standard with others who desire to practice any form of healing

art. To us the injustice in this attitude is clear, but the reason for its existence is still difficult to fathom. A considerable number of individuals do not see why any definite standard of preparation or scientific honesty should be demanded. This is, I believe, largely due to the fact that the public has been convinced in the past that sectarianism was as much a necessary part of medicine as of religion, and that the medical sects, so-called, stood upon ground very similar to that occupied by the various sects of religious belief. I suspect that sects will continue to arise, and there is no reason why we should attempt to hinder or suppress them. They will continue to fall, lacking that essential of permanency, a scientific foundation.

There are many reasons, however, why sectarianism should have no place in the requirements for the practice of medicine. By this I mean that the interests of the public demand a certain standard of preparation for practice. Because a man proclaims loudly that he possesses peculiar skill in diagnosis or treatment is no reason that this is so; it is usually the reverse. But if each man is allowed to make his living in the pursuit of medicine or to receive, in any way, compensation for advice on matters pertaining to human disease and disorder were required first to possess a definite amount of scientific preparation a large part of the ignorant, unskilful, disastrous practice on the part of quacks and irregulars would be eliminated. To one who attempts to practice medicine honorably, as well as honestly, the terrible devastation from unfitness for the practice of the healing art is appalling, and there must be some way by which knowledge of the facts can be brought to public attention. At present most attempts along these lines are looked upon by the public as instances of professional jealousy and as evidence of a desire to arrogate to our own profession all opportunity and knowledge in the art. I am convinced that at least in the past the fault has been partly, if not largely, our own; and if this is true we must depend upon ourselves to provide a solution. The solution is dependent on a recognition of the facts, and while volumes might be written on this subject a concise and simple statement would seem to me more advisable.

The facts are these: The medical sciences consist, roughly, of a group comprising anatomy (with its related branches of histology and embryology), chemistry, pharmacology, physiology, psychology, pathology, and bacteriology; and these subjects comprise fields such that a man with a scientific mind and training in any of the other branches of science, can recognize that each one comprises an immense body of fact repeatedly demonstrated and demonstrable by anyone capable of scientific analysis, and, like all fields of science receiving accessions of knowledge day by

day as new methods are adopted and old methods are applied to new fields.

Concerning this ground there has been no real dispute, for practically all of the so-called schools or sects in medicine have voluntarily or by compulsion accepted them as part of their training, or at least avowedly so.

When, however, we leave the fundamental branches above and pass to a consideration of the methods to be used in the investigation and treatment of disease we find that differences of opinion in the various so-called sects arise, and it is in this field of so-called clinical medicine that sectarianism is most apparent. To enumerate all the sects or attempt to catalogue all the theories which lie at their foundations would be absurd. What I desire to do, however, is to emphasize the fact that, while the difference between the fundamental branches and clinical medicine may appear considerable, yet in fact the clinical medicine of today is simply the application of the principles proven in these fundamental sciences to the examination and treatment of disorder in the individual. A few isolated illustrations may suffice to show my meaning.

We do not treat diseases of the stomach by cataloging a series of symptoms and then by administering some foreign substance as a drug with supposed curative effect. The logical and accepted procedure is not only to determine by careful examination and analysis the state of the digestive processes and motor-function of the stomach, but also to examine thoroughly into the general condition of the patient and to search, both in his history and in his physical condition, for evidence of a primary source for the disorder.

When this cause has been found its recognition, location, or elimination provides the clue for treatment, and the treatment of the prime cause then becomes a large part of practice in such a field.

The demonstration of specific parasitic causes for certain diseases has led to the recognition of a considerable field in which antitoxic sera may be said to act in a specific manner, and the field of curative and palliative serum-therapy is broadening rapidly. Here, too, we recognize distinct limitations, but we do not know yet what the limits of this field may be. We still hope that immense additions will be made to our knowledge in this direction, and the results recently obtained in cerebrospinal meningitis through the efforts of the Rockefeller Institute have renewed in us belief in still further advances.

The surgical field is one in which such immense strides have been taken and such marvelous results secured that it is extremely uncommon to find an intelligent individual who does not acknowledge the benefits of surgical procedure, and nearly all the sectarians themselves advocate, or desire to use, various well-known methods

of the practice of surgery. This is quite as true of the anatomical specialties that have arisen as branches from the main-stem, e. g., diseases of the eye and ear, nose and throat, genito-urinary apparatus, etc. Again, the benefits of scientific, aseptic obstetric practice are so great, and the number of mothers and children saved so evident, that the marvel is that public sentiment itself has not stepped in ere this to demand qualifications for the practice of mid-wifery such that all classes may have the opportunity for clean and relatively safe accouchment.

No attempt has been made to cover the field by these illustrations, and this review has been so brief and sketchy that the point I desire to make may have been missed, but what I have tried to say is, that there is a science of clinical medicine, clinical surgery, and the specialties which is just as much a science, just as capable of scientific analysis and demonstration, as are any of the so-called fundamental branches; that in this science dogmatism has no place; and that, too, the requirements for the practice of medicine should include these subjects, as well as the fundamental branches given previously, and should demand a high standard of preparation.

It would seem absurd to found a separate school of engineering because some genius had discovered or demonstrated a theory of stresses different from that now commonly held among engineers; or to found a separate school of physiology because some gifted mind had demonstrated a theory of nervous energy entirely at variance with that now commonly held; or to found a separate school of chemistry upon the recent demonstration of the radio-activity of matter; and yet it is a basis no more logical than this that forms the foundation of the differentiation of the various sects in medicine.

A scientific fact is capable of demonstration, and an analytical mind will accept the fact. We are still dependent upon theory to form the basis upon which progress can be made and additional facts placed, but we separate that which is fact from that which is theory, and recognize the field of usefulness of each.

We do not always agree regarding theories, and it is fortunate that this is so, for then various theories would not be tried out with the resulting accessions to the mass of fact. Because we differ in theory, however, we need not lay aside the common basis of fact. While recognizing that immense fields of knowledge still remain to be explored, and hoping that new facts may be discovered that will give mankind advantages never dreamed of, we must still recognize that it is only by determining, recognizing, and insisting upon the great fundamental, scientific facts that we can provide a basis for further progress.

Our structure must be solid as we go, and no unproven thing, no dogma must go into the foundation.

It is training in this great field that is demanded for the public weal. No man should be allowed to practice any form of the healing art who is not thoroughly grounded in the primary and clinical sciences. We can well afford to urge one who is thus trained, who is honest, industrious and progressive, to use any method of investigation or treatment which accomplishes the result desired; and to publish to his fellows anything of value he has acquired.

The problem lies in convincing the public that its own interests demand the standards we demand, and this requires that public attention be aroused and public intelligence be directed to a solution of the problem.

No state in the Union is so favorably situated for a campaign of education along the lines laid down as is Minnesota today, and to my mind the best mechanism is provided in that institution which occupies so large a place in public thought and is so much an object of pride to the citizens of the state, our University.

The interests, not only of the State of Minnesota, but of the Northwest, demand that we apply ourselves definitely to this work and do not rest until a solution expressing the present state of knowledge is afforded, and until institutions are provided and organizations effected that shall not only put Minnesota on a par with the most progressive communities in the known world, but shall help this State to be in the forefront of progress in medicine as she has been in so many of the other affairs of the nation.

Last of all, we must not lose sight of a great need becoming daily to us more apparent, but one to which the public is today scarcely aroused. It is the need for continuous, concentrated effort in the conquest of disease. By this means the Rockefeller Institute has been able to abate the terrors of epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis and to lay bare the secrets of poliomyelitis. These are only the most striking results obtained by that marvelous institution in the short years of its existence, but they alone justify the total expenditure.

Minnesota in her natural resources has an endowment greater than that which could ever be supplied through private munificence. The conservation of the public health, the control and elimination of the terrific economic waste of preventable disease, the cure and restoration of the physically incapacitated, are problems demanding and deserving public attention and support to a greater degree than any other problem that the State has yet undertaken, and must become as much a matter of common interest as are intensive agriculture or the preservation of our natural resources.

THE TEACHING OF PHARMACOLOGY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.

By Richard Olding Beard.

Under the varying designation of materia medica, pharmacology and therapeutics, this subject has been the last among the medical sciences to be developed under distinctly laboratory methods of instruction. It is but a very few years since its teaching, in all medical institutions, was strictly didactic and very dryly didactic at that. Its study has always been the *bête noir* of medical students, and with good reason. It is the most ancient branch of medicine and the dust of the obsolete drug systems of the past has not been wholly shaken, even yet, from its textbooks or its teaching. The mind of the medical student has been heavily burdened with the memory of a pharmacopoeia whose pages are still encumbered with the names, origins, forms and preparations of drugs which are no longer in scientific employ.

As a result, the teacher of materia medica or pharmacology has always been an object of sympathy among his fellows and of more or less unpopularity, not in person, but in professorship, among his pupils. The incumbents of this chair have been entitled to more than ordinary credit for the faithfulness and zeal with which they have fulfilled an unpleasant and unwelcome task, which has been lightened neither by suitable remuneration nor by adequate appreciation. The teacher of today, in this field, is far more fortunate, in that he is possessed of means and of methods which tend to revise his subject matter and to illuminate its study.

When the college of medicine and surgery of the University of Minnesota was organized the chair of materia medica and therapeutics was filled by Dr. Henry Martyn Bracken, the present secretary and executive officer of the state board of health. Dr. Bracken devoted several years of tireless effort to the teaching of this subject. In common with his colleagues of other schools, he was confined to lectures and recitations by way of methods of instruction until the year 1905, when he secured, under the amphitheatre of the old Millard Hall, meagre room for the display of drug specimens and preparations and gave his students the opportunity to enliven their studies by means of these object lessons. The importance of this step toward the development of a laboratory of materia medica in this and other schools has never been fairly estimated. It was more than a mere improvement in methods of teaching. It gave to the student a point of departure in the gain of experience, which, hitherto, he had only secured by the apprenticeship of the drug store. It enabled him to earn his independence of the pharmacist, upon whom he had been compelled implicitly to rely. It tended to remove his future office from its too close alliance with the local drug store. At the same time, it was the introduction to a better order of teaching. It led directly up from the practical knowledge of drugs to the practical observation of drug actions. It put a new principle

of growth into the study of materia medica, pharmacology and therapeutics.

After nineteen years of teaching in this difficult branch and after securing this promising opening for the wider development of the department, Dr. Bracken retired, in 1907, from the chair. Not the least of his contributions to the service, looking to the lightening of the labors of his student-body, was his authorship of a working textbook of materia medica, from the literature of which, in this effort, he eliminated a large mass of obsolete material.

He was succeeded by Edgar D. Brown, Phm. D., M. D., formerly instructor in the laboratory of Dr. Sollman, of the Western Reserve University, who was appointed to the professorship of materia medica and pharmacology.

A year later, with the absorption of the medical department of Hamline University, Dr. Charles M. Dight was added to the staff as a lecturer in materia medica.

In the spring of 1909, the department of pharmacology was combined with that of physiology and put under the directorship of the writer; Dr. Brown retaining the teaching chair, as before.

Coincidentally with the progress of other institutions, the University of Minnesota has developed an efficient laboratory of pharmacology, which is at present situated in Millard Hall, and is to find its place, with physiology, in the New Millard Hall, for which plans have just been completed and which, with the Institute of Anatomy, is to be built upon the new University campus during the ensuing year. The laboratory has been fairly equipped and affords the opportunity for individual, practical work in the study of the physiologic, toxic and therapeutic action of drugs. Dr. Brown has done excellent work in the development of these laboratory courses of instruction. They are essentially practical and systematic; dealing with the several phases of drug influence upon the nervous system, the nervo-muscular mechanisms, the heart and blood vessels, the respiration, the glandular organs, both secretory and excretory, and the special sense mechanisms.

The work in pharmacology is begun in the last quarter of the second year, and is carried throughout the third year. In the senior year, the principles which have been taught in the preceding periods are applied, theoretically, in a therapeutic conference conducted by Dr. W. H. Condit, instructor in this branch; and, practically, by the bedside, under the direction of the chair of medicine.

The laboratory is furnished with a full line of specimens of crude drugs and their several preparations. These are placed in the hands of the individual student, who learns their identification and pharmaceutical relations. The study of this phase of the subject is reinforced by a course in pharmacology conducted by Dr. Frederick J. Wulling, dean of the college of pharmacy, which deals with the pharmaceutical manufacture of drugs, the preparation of typical pharmaceutical forms and the dispensing of prescriptions. This course occupies three hours a week for one quarter and is given in the junior year.

Under Professor Brown, both animal and human experimentation with drugs is done, individually, by the student. Special attention is given to the study of poisons and their antidotes. Prescription writing is a matter of constant drill and review.

The work in pharmacology needs further development upon its chemical side; an extension, however, which must await the employment of a larger force of instructors.

The progress of the past few years in the teaching of pharmacy has had its negative, as well as its positive values, in the elimination from the teaching of the present of a large mass of obsolete drugs, or preparations, with which the student of the past had been long burdened. The pursuit of this subject is now essentially practical both in subject matter and in method.

NEWS ITEMS.

The new hospital for crippled and deformed children is completed, and the only thing that remains to be done before it can be occupied by one hundred of these patients, is the installation of the necessary equipment.

This institution is not for the care of the children suffering from acute diseases of the bones and joints but for the care and education of patients who are cured as far as possible and for the cases of the State who are crippled incurably but who are capable of doing a great deal of work if educated industrially. Of this class of cases there are a great many in the state who can be made self-supporting if they receive this proper industrial training.

The hospital is located at Phalen Park, surrounded by ample grounds and so situated that the children can enjoy the benefits of the fresh air. The quarters will be sanitary, and afford the comforts of a good home while the children are securing school education and instruction in trades that they will be able to follow.

This hospital is the outgrowth of the work of Dr. A. J. Gillette, (Prof. of Orthopedics) who has for many years been taking care of these children on a smaller scale in limited quarters provided for him at the St. Paul City and County Hospital. The operations required will still be performed at the City Hospital, the patients being taken afterwards to this new hospital home.

It is the future plan of the backers of this idea to establish at a later period another building for adults.

Much credit is due to Senator W. W. Dunn who was instrumental in securing the passage of a bill in the legislature for the appropriation of \$55,000.00 for this crippled and deformed children's hospital. This fund was supplemented by a donation of \$5,000.00 for the building and another donation of \$6,300.00 for purchasing land adjoining the site and by a gift of four acres from the city.

Prof. J. E. Moore will accompany Dr. Chas. Mayo December 11th on a trip to Nashville, Tenn., where they will attend a meeting of the Southern Surgical Association.

Patients from the old medical pavilion have been removed to the Matson residence which

will now provide twenty-two beds for medical cases, and the former medical pavilion with sixteen beds is now being used to care for those special cases formerly unprovided for. Already two blind patients who have been patiently waiting for the opportunity for hospital operations, which it is hoped will give them light, have been provided for, as well as other cases of like character.

The faculty has approved the final plans and specifications of the new Millard Hall, and the Institute of Anatomy. Bids will soon be in, and it is expected that ground will be broken very soon for these buildings on the new campus.

Dr. E. J. Abott, clinical professor of medicine, who has been connected with the teaching of medicine in the college of medicine and surgery since its organization, has resigned and has been made Emeritus Professor of Clinical Medicine.

The name, "State University Hospitals," has been adopted for the hospital system of the University of Minnesota.

An excellent portrait of the late Professor A. J. Stone has been purchased by the faculty and will be placed in the new Millard Hall when completed.

The examination for hospital internship will be held at the beginning of the second semester. It is expected that all examinations for all hospitals will be given at the same time.

It is proposed that the name, "College of Medicine and Surgery," be changed to the name, "University of Minnesota School of Medicine."

The advisory committee of the Alumni association of the College of Medicine and Surgery and the Executive faculty of that college, held a joint session on the evening of November 21st to discuss ways and means of securing appropriations for providing more hospital accommodations, the need for which is so well known by those bodies.

Dr. J. A. Hielscher, '91, of Mankato, will spend the winter in Mexico.

Dr. Edward W. Benham, '95, of Mankato, was married in October to Miss Gertrude L. Oleson of the same place.

Dr. E. S. Judd, '02, of St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester, with his wife has gone to Europe. They will be absent until Christmas.

Dr. Henry Schmidt, '09, who has spent several months at the Asbury Hospital, Minneapolis, as assistant, has located at Westbrook.

Dr. George M. Olson, '04, naval recruiting officer, at Minneapolis, has gone to Washington, D. C., to take the naval medical examination for promotion.

Dr. H. M. Bracken, formerly professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the University, has returned from his trip to Europe where he gained a large amount of useful information about the management of sanitary matters. The state and municipalities of Minnesota will thereby doubtless derive much benefit.

At the regular November meeting of the Hennepin county medical society an article on,

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"The Treatment of Pneumonia," was delivered by Doctor J. Fowler, Avery, '99. This discussion was opened by Professor Nootnagel.

Dr. Hugh T. Patrick of Chicago was recently a guest of Dr. Ball of St. Paul. During his visit he addressed the Senior class on, "The Diagnosis of Paralysis." He gave a very clear and interesting exposition of how to tell whether any given paralysis was due to a laceration of the lower motor segment or the upper motor segment or pyramidal tracts.

Professor Frederick Leavitt, '94, of St. Paul, left November 30th, for a trip abroad, where he expects to visit the great medical centers, namely, New York, those in Italy, Vienna, Prague, Berlin, Berne, Paris, London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin, and returning Montreal and Canada. In addition to attending clinics, Dr. Leavitt will make a special study of the hospital construction and management, and compare methods of teaching, especially gynecology and obstetrics. The University will be able to profit by the information thus gained. We hope to have some articles by Dr. Leavitt published in the *Alumni Weekly* during his absence.

In the special study course of the Hennepin county medical society certain of the subjects discussed will be presented by members of the University faculty and Alumni as follows:

November 8.

The Fetus—"Causes of arrested development and monstrosities, the amnion and chorion and their diseases, etc."—Prof. Thos. G. Lee.

November 15.

Changes in the Material Organism—"Histological changes in uterus and placentas, during pregnancy, etc."—Prof. Thos. G. Lee.

December 6.

Obstetrical anatomy of the normal pelvis, pelvimetry, Deformed pelvis and their effect on labor.—Dr. F. L. Adair.

December 13.

Presentation and position of the fetus. Diagnosis by abdominal, rectal and vaginal examination. Management of abnormal presentations. Version, etc.—Dr. F. L. Adair.

January 10.

Dystocia—(a) "Uterine contractions deficient and excessive, rupture of uterus, etc."

(b) "Abnormalities of parturient canal, ventrofixation of uterus, displacements of uterus, tumors, etc."

(c) "Abnormalities of fetus, hydrocephalus, etc."—Dr. J. C. Litzberg.

January 17.

Emergencies, Hemorrhage premature, placenta praevia, post-partum hemorrhage, inversion of uterus, etc.—Dr. J. C. Litzberg.

January 24.

Conduct of normal labor preparatory and clinical. The lying in room, (a) fully equipped in hospital. (b) scantily equipped in private. (c) the obstetric outfit, etc.

—Dr. A. B. Cates.

January 31.

Instrumental delivery; indications for use of forceps, choice of forceps and how to use it, preparation and precautions, etc.

—Dr. A. B. Cates.

February 7.

Obstetric surgery; Craniotomy vs. Caesarian section, Symphyseotomy, pubotomy, etc.

—Dr. G. C. Barton.

February 14.

Indications for, and methods of inducing premature labor. Extra-uterine pregnancy, diagnosis and operation. Abortions and their management.—Dr. R. R. Rome.

MINNESOTA LOSES BOTH DEBATES.

Last Friday night the two annual debates held by the University of Minnesota as a member of the Central Debating Circuit of America, resulted in defeat for both Minnesota teams. The question debated was: "Resolved: that the movement of organized labor for the closed shop should receive the support of public opinion."

At Iowa, the Minnesota team had the negative of this question and was defeated by a vote of two to one. The team that met Illinois in the University chapel upheld the affirmative of the question and was defeated by a unanimous vote of the judges.

This debating circuit has been in existence four years. Minnesota has held eight debates with neighboring colleges and won five and lost three. Iowa is the only institution in the circuit that has as good a record. This does not include the record of last Friday night. The attendance was fairly good and the speakers on both sides were given the heartiest sort of a reception by the audience.

The debate was opened for Minnesota by Mr. Homer Borst who stated the question by giving an illustration of how it would work out in a particular industry. He said that we are facing not individuals but great forces that are in conflict. One force is represented by the employers who are anxious to get the cheapest possible labor which tends to keep wages down. The second force is the competition between employees, for the jobs which are available, which tends to keep wages down, and third, the protective tariff which the employers are taking advantage of, and by using cheap foreign labor manage to produce articles at

less expense but are enabled to sell them at the highest possible market prices. With such conditions prevalent labor must be able to protect itself and the only method yet discovered for labor to protect itself against these is the closed shop. Mr. Borst cited a number of examples to enforce his contentions. The method of the union in using the closed shop is to secure equal and equitable conditions and equal minimum wages and a uniform supply of labor, standardizing wages and the relation between employers and employees. Mr. Borst was not particularly strong in his opening address. He failed to make his points convincing.

He was followed by Mr. J. Clinton Searle of Illinois who attacked the affirmative for trying to limit and restrict the question and read from labor articles, showing that the union considered the open shop the same as the non-union shop and the "scab" shops and that the movement for the closed shop was almost universal wherever unions exist. The negative was declared to be not fighting labor unions but simply the proposition for the closed shop. Labor organizations have been strong and effective in the past under open shop conditions, why is the closed shop necessary? Mr. Searle then took up his constructive argument, claiming that the closed shop was unjust to the non-unionist in case he refuses to join the union or the union refuses to admit him. He showed that the unions do discriminate, citing the cases of the negro and the militiamen. The non-unionist who is thus discriminated against may be shut out of labor or deprived of the right to labor at his particular trade which is a great injustice. It means, in any event, a loss of personal liberty. Suppose a non-unionist joins the union he might be compelled to do picket duty which was repugnant to his ideas, he might be ordered to strike; and he would be, by the limitations placed by the union, unable to do the best he was capable of doing. He would be, in other words, an in-

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dustrial slave. The whole principle is absolutely contrary to the fundamental principles of our government, free will in contract is one of the most sacred of the human rights. Mr. Searle made a very able presentation of the case.

He was followed by Mr. Eloi Bauers who gave a review of what the first affirmative speaker had stated and then made an attempt to answer the question proposed by Illinois as to why the closed shop was necessary if the unions had prospered under the open shop. Mr. Bauers admitted that there were two classes of unions where the closed shop was unnecessary. In cases where there was no outside competition as in the brotherhood of the locomotive engineers and second in which competition is practically eliminated by artificial conditions brought about by the closed shop. He claimed that the closed shop agreement was made possible by three conditions.

1st. A strong employers association which as a matter of self protection would enforce a uniform rate of wages.

2nd. A union labor organization with a uniform rate of wages and

3rd. The settlement of all disputes by a joint board representing both parties.

He claimed that all that had been accomplished in the open shop for the betterment of labor conditions had been brought about by the movement for the closed shop. That the open shop means the destruction of the union. Union men cannot work with non-union men because the union man finding the non-union man enjoying all his privileges without paying for them will desert his union; and, the non-union man enables the employer to defeat the union. He gave as an example conditions among the clothing manufacturers where conditions are growing worse all the time. He demanded to know whether the negative would concede that these three conditions were a necessity for effective union work. Mr. Bauers hammered right to the point all through his speech and made an effective presentation.

He was followed by Mr. Louis A. Zearing who put the affirmative on the defensive showing that the burden of the proof rested upon them. He then began his constructive argument to prove two things; that the closed shop works an injustice to the employer and also to the general public. Under the closed shop none but union men can be employed, limiting the field from which the employer may secure his help. The rules under which labor will work are fixed by the union and the foreman must be a union man, taking practically the whole control of the industry out of the hands of the employer and putting it in the hands of the union. These rules are frequently petty and arbitrary even to limiting the output. He gave a number of striking examples of this sort of action on the part of unions and showed that the general public must bear the burden, that the closed shop enabled a combination of owners and unions to impose upon the public to such a degree as to be entirely unbearable, citing the case of the coal teamsters in Chicago. He wanted to know whether the unions should be given absolute power over conditions in this country. Mr. Zearing made an excellent impression and drove his points home with telling force.

Mr. Thomson who closed for Minnesota made a strong plea, asking the judges to put out of their minds all questions of sentiment and to get right down to the hard facts. He claimed that the restriction of the output by the union, while not always justifiable, was better than the "speeding up" of the employer. He cited the cases of the Chicago garment workers and the stock yards and said that when a man drives the machine he is paid by

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the piece but when the machine drives the man he is paid by the day. He claimed that for every case of injustice on the part of the unions he could cite a hundred cases of injustice on the part of capital. He then attempted to show that the closed shop was not unjust to non-union men. That non-union men must submit to regulations fixed by the employers which were less favorable than the regulations fixed by the unions and demanded whether it would be unreasonable to ask public opinion to stand behind such a movement. The benefits to the public he claimed would be lessening of industrial strife and the losses incident thereto, and claimed that the only weapon in the hands of the union was the closed shop. Mr. Thomson had the audience with him and he was cheered to the echo when he sat down.

Mr. Chesley M. Walter who closed the negative began in such a low tone of voice that he could hardly be heard but in a few moments he warmed up and made a telling plea for fair play. He claimed that immigration was too great to be assimilated by the unions who exclude the hord of foreigners pouring into our country and claimed that many of the things which the affirmative said could only be won through the closed shop might better be brought about through legislation, citing the child labor laws of recent years as an example. He then demanded to know whether the idea of closed shop was sound and equitable in principle, and, second, whether it was necessary to the continued life of the usefulness of the unions. He claimed that the negative had already overwhelmingly proved that it was not sound and equitable in principle and then he showed that it was not necessary to the continued life and usefulness of the unions, because where the unions were the strongest it was a principle almost wholly neglected or unknown. He claimed moreover that the closed shop was inimical to the unions themselves and told of conditions at San Francisco where the closed shop idea had resulted in great damage to the unions, which had been opposed by an organization of the people. He also showed that the forcing into the unions of large numbers of men whose sympathies were not with the unions would result in great damage to the cause of unions. He made a strong and clear presentation of the case and practically clinched the matter for the negative.

In the rebuttal speeches which were begun by Mr. Zearing he made an attack upon the evidence presented by the affirmative and summed up ably the points made by the negative.

Mr. Thomson in rebuttal defended his authorities and claimed that the affirmative had shown conclusively that the movement for the closed shop deserved the support of the public opinion, arguing that the trusts had already been benefited to the limit and that it would be no more than right to allow the unions to reap some of the benefits.

Mr. Searle who followed reiterated his demand for evidence and claimed that the closed shop instead of decreasing industrial strife had really increased it, citing the case of San Francisco and also quoted Secretary White of

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the garment makers union in favor of open shop.

Mr. Borst who followed for the affirmative made an excellent plea for the closed shop, defending his authorities and answering in an able manner many of the points brought up by the negative.

Mr. Walter who summed up the negative made a strong statement of the case and showed a strong probability that the remedy proposed by the affirmative was worse than the disease itself.

Mr. Bauers who closed for the affirmative and who closed the debate, made a strong plea for the affirmative by showing that what the affirmative were trying to prove was that the movement for the closed shop which had resulted in so much good as previously shown by the affirmative, deserved the support of public opinion. Mr. Bauers in his rebuttal made by all odds the strongest speech made by a Minnesota man in the debate; up to Mr. Bauers' final speech there seemed to be no other opinion than a verdict for Illinois but Mr. Bauers' final speech presented the case so well that not a few felt that possibly Minnesota might get one of the three votes but the vote was unanimous for Illinois.

ELLISON BETTER.

'09 Eng.—J. T. Ellison who has been with the Minneapolis Steel and machinery company is recovering from a severe attack of typhoid fever. He is living at 2636 Colfax Av. S.

THE INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE AND THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

[Reprinted from the June, 1908 number of the Michigan Alumnus. The introductory paragraphs by the editor of the Michigan Alumnus.]

The following article upon the Conference situation appeared in the May number of the University of Chicago Alumni Magazine. It represents a very general view of the members of the Conference upon Michigan's position as well as the feeling of Michigan's former representatives before the reorganization of the board in control. We publish it as the best statement of the actual facts in the case that we have seen.

For twelve years the Intercollegiate Conference has been a strong and beneficent force in the organization and regulation of western intercollegiate athletics. Only those of us who can look back to the time before the Conference can realize the extent of the improvement of present conditions over the situation in that time, and there is no one who is at all conversant with the history of our intercollegiate athletics who does not credit to the Conference this remarkable improvement both in the rules governing competition and eligibility and in the morals of competitive sport.

It is true, a great deal has been done in this direction by the universities as individuals, but as long as we have intercollegiate competition,

such a movement cannot have its proper force and effect without intercollegiate action. There must be a mutual agreement to enforce rules and a reciprocal good faith, and this the Conference provides. With this in mind, then, how deplorable is our separation from the University of Michigan. As this is the first break in an organization which has lasted for twelve years, to the manifest advantage of all its members and the cause of collegiate athletics generally, it seems worth while to briefly review the steps which have led us to the present situation.

As a culmination of the trend of collegiate athletic affairs for several years preceding 1906, the spirit of athletic reform was abroad in the land. It was generally conceded that athletics occupied too large a proportion of university life, and that some definite steps should be taken, leading to a readjustment of such conditions. As this feeling was common to a number of the Conference universities, it was suggested by the University of Chicago that a special meeting be called of two representatives from each member of the Conference, to devise means of improving the athletic situation. As a majority of the Conference members were state universities, it seemed fitting that this meeting be called by such an institution, and it was suggested that this be done by President Angell of the University of Michigan. Accordingly President Angell called such a meeting to be held in Chicago on the 19th and 20th days of January, 1906. After much discussion of the problems considered this meeting adjourned and convened again on March 9, when certain definite recommendations were made to the Conference. On the following day, March 10, as a result of these recommendations, the Conference passed, with several others, the three rules which have made all the trouble. They were as follows:

First. The rule prohibiting more than three years' participation in intercollegiate athletics by any student, which rule was to go into effect on December 1, 1906—thus, except as to the football season of the fall of 1906, being a retroactive rule. That is, it had the effect of cutting one year from the possible time of each athlete's intercollegiate competition. Of course, all students were effected; one year and two year men just as much as three year men, but the hardship seemed to fall particularly upon the last class, as they were cut off entirely, while the others might still compete, although for one year less time.

Second. The rule reducing the Conference football schedule to five games.

Third. The rule abolishing the training table.

The resolutions passed by these two special conferences were approved by the Intercollegiate Conference and incorporated in its rules and regulations.

Under the Conference rules all legislation must be submitted to the authorities of the constituent universities for ratification. If one or more of the universities rejects any action of the Conference within sixty days after its adoption, this measure must be again submitted to a Conference vote (which may

be done either in a Conference meeting or by mail) and the measure becomes operative if passed by a two-thirds vote of the members. After the measure is in force, by a two-thirds vote, as above provided, any member of the Conference again rejecting it is suspended. This mode of procedure follows the "White Resolution," which was adopted by the Conference November 29, 1901.

Professor Pattengill, who was the chairman of the Michigan Athletic Board and who represented Michigan at these meetings of January and March, 1906, and who was one of the leaders in the movement for the adoption of these rules, died at Ann Arbor on March 16, 1906, probably before he had an opportunity to talk fully with the Michigan board of the changes adopted by the Conference.

Several of the members of the Conference, including Michigan and Chicago, were not satisfied with the three year rule as passed by the March meeting, and at the Conference meeting of June 1, 1906, Chicago introduced a resolution to limit its retroactive feature, but the resolution was defeated. Nothing further was done at that time, but at the meeting of December 1, 1906, the following action was taken: A resolution was carried to the effect that the rule limiting participation to three years in the aggregate should not apply to students who had entered Conference universities prior to September 1, 1906.

It was also decided to increase the number of football games to be played in any one season to seven, with the understanding that two at least should be minor games, for which not more than fifty cents admission should be charged for any spectator. As this action was not unanimously ratified by the various institutions, a vote was necessary and a Conference meeting was held on January 12, 1907, to vote upon these proposed changes. The result was as follows: For seven games—Chicago, Michigan, Indiana, Iowa. Against seven games—Wisconsin, Minnesota, Purdue, Illinois and Northwestern. On limiting the retroactive function of the three year rule: Affirmative—Chicago, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana and Iowa. Negative—Minnesota, Wisconsin, Purdue and Northwestern.*

In neither case was there the required two-thirds majority, so both resolutions failed. In one case three other universities voted with Michigan, and in the other four, showing that Michigan did not stand alone in her desire to change these rules.

As soon as the decision of the Conference on these rules became known, trouble began at Ann Arbor. The Michigan students seemed to feel that the rules in question, with the rule to abolish the training table, had been especially designed to cripple the Michigan teams. This, notwithstanding the facts that these same rules had been strongly advocated by their own Conference representatives, and that the teams of other Conference universities

were crippled greatly, if not quite as badly as those of Michigan.

The students and other athletic interests at Ann Arbor seemed to think that Michigan was suffering from some injustice prepared especially for her, and that her position demanded a leniency not necessary to the other members of the Conference. The various factions interested in athletics there were in conflict; and from this conflict, which soon grew beyond the control of the constituted athletic authorities, there developed a strange situation. Under date of March 22, 1907, Michigan sent to all the other members of the Conference an astonishing communication,—in effect a notice:

First. That Michigan did not believe it expedient to withdraw from the Conference.

Second. That while in contests with Conference colleges, Michigan would be governed by Conference rules, there were two of the Conference rules which Michigan would not observe in the contests with non-Conference colleges during the year 1907, namely, the retroactive feature of the three year rule and the five game football limitation.

The communication was a long one and was carefully written in terms of deprecation and conciliation abounding in plausible reasoning and regretful in tone, but nevertheless the substance of it was a refusal to obey Conference rules. It may be said here, that while this statement from Michigan was a confidential one and not published at the time, the reasons for secrecy exist no longer, so that it may be used to fill out the chain of events leading up to the present situation.

At this time two members of the Michigan athletic board came to Chicago and in an interview with several of the Chicago athletic board explained their written statement. They said that they realized their position was an unusual one and perhaps an unreasonable one, but they had done the best they could under the conditions then existing at Ann Arbor. They did not want Michigan to withdraw or to be expelled from the Conference, and that if present relationships could be prolonged it was probable that conditions at home would change, and that Michigan, like the other members of the Conference, would submit to its rules. Meanwhile their declaration of independence was to be effective.

As Chicago had baseball games scheduled with Michigan in the spring of 1907, it became necessary to decide whether these games could be played. Chicago did not wish to offend either Michigan or the Conference, nor did she wish to take the responsibility of deciding the status of Michigan in the Conference, so Chicago asked for a Conference meeting, and this was called for April 13, 1907. At this meeting Michigan reiterated her statements as to her non-compliance with rules, with the exception that it was stated that the Michigan Board in Control had not yet authorized the setting aside of any Conference rule, but such action was probable. After some deliberation, a special form of membership was devised to meet the needs of Michi-

*The individual vote does not appear in the Conference minutes, but has been personally verified.

gan, as presented to the Conference; that is, a resolution was unanimously passed, that in the judgment of the Conference there should be non-intercourse in athletics between members of the Conference and any member that did not conform in full to Conference rules. In other words, Michigan retained her membership and voting power, but the other members of the Conference were not to compete with her, until she found she could obey the rules, as the rest did.

By what reasoning did the Conference arrive at such an arrangement as this? Well, in this way: The sympathy of Chicago and some others had been enlisted, the Michigan athletic situation was very complicated; the element there which desired to continue in regular Conference membership was not in control, but it was hoped that some time they would be. The Conference did not want to lose Michigan, but as it was impossible to ignore an open violation of rules, it became necessary to make some arrangement which would allow Michigan to conform to the requirements of her domestic situation and still keep her Conference membership. So the other members of the Conference decided to withdraw from Michigan, leaving her alone to reflect upon her position and incidentally have such other athletic competition as she wanted and could get, until the time when her domestic difficulties should be over and she might again conform to all Conference rules.

Now what was the result of such an arrangement? Just what was to be expected. Of course, it was a situation that could not last indefinitely, but it did last altogether too long—from April 13, 1907, to February, 1908—about ten months, and during that time Michigan retained her membership and attended Conference meetings. She was represented in the regular meeting June 1, 1907, when the seven football game proposition was again proposed (this time by Minnesota) and again defeated. Finally, in the Conference meeting held January 4, 1908, it was decided that if Michigan did not comply fully with Conference rules by February 1, 1908, the "White Resolution" should operate to terminate her membership. Michigan then saw that the game was up and resigned from the Conference before that time. These are the facts as shown by the official records of the Conference, and they should not be clouded either by statements from Ann Arbor that Michigan did not get fair treatment, or statements from other Conference members, that granting a special privilege to Michigan was justifiable.

Now all of this is reviewed for two reasons. First: An outline of the steps leading to the present Conference situation will undoubtedly be of interest to some of our alumni, who have no knowledge of these events, except what they could get from the newspapers. But second and principally: That such a summary may afford some basis for determining whether the course taken by the Conference was a wise one or whether different action would have been more effective. In such a purpose we have no concern with the action of Michigan, except as a member of the

Conference. Each university must settle its domestic difficulties as best it can, and unfortunately Michigan seems a long way from the settlement of hers. Her attitude as a member of the Conference, however, is a different matter and it may fairly be said that in this relationship Michigan was both unreasonable and undignified. To put it briefly, she served notice upon the other members of the Conference that although there were two Conference rules she would not (and possibly could not) obey, she found it "inexpedient" to resign! Michigan disregarded rules, retained her membership, attended Conference meetings and voted with the most lawabiding of us. She ate her cake and had it, too, as long as it could be made to last. This is said in no unfriendly spirit and with no lack of sympathy for Michigan in the complexity of her domestic trouble.

Now as to the Conference. Was it good judgment to permit Michigan to retain her membership after that first notice? As it has turned out, the object of this leniency (aid to Michigan in her own troubles) was not accomplished and a dangerous precedent has been established. There are strong motives binding the Conference together; not the least of which is self-interest, for it is only by combination and co-operation that much may be done for intercollegiate athletics. No member of the Conference should be permitted to avoid Conference rules and still retain membership. It is a step in the direction of dissolution, a weakening of the organization, and in the interest of self-preservation should not be countenanced.

Let us not be understood as favoring any retroactive rule—far from it. In this discussion we do not approve or disapprove of any of the rules in question. Their merit or demerit is aside from the issue here, which is no more nor less than the perpetuation of the Conference in its full force and activity. No one asserts that the Conference has made no mistakes, but on the other hand no one denies that since its organization twelve years ago, it has placed western intercollegiate athletics on a plane immeasurably higher than they occupied before the Conference was formed. Is not the preservation of such an organization of the first importance and is it not worth while to consider seriously, and jealously guard against any tendency to weaken it?

As to the present situation, it satisfies no one. It is only a mild way of putting it to say that all the Conference universities desire Michigan back in the Conference. We feel that, logically, she should be a member of the Conference group. She is a western university, both geographically and in the personnel of her student body. We all have reason to respect her athletic powers, and it is a continual disappointment to make up our schedules without her. It is fair to say that a large number of her alumni also regret the separation from the Conference. While it is difficult and perhaps indiscrete to hazard a guess as to Michigan's home troubles, it is undoubtedly true that many of the real issues have been obscured by fac-

tional differences between the various elements in athletic affairs at Ann Arbor. It is not probable that the course of events has been clearly understood by all concerned there, and the intense desire of students and the athletic management for athletic victory has greatly increased the difficulties of those who look beyond mere immediate athletic victory, to a broad policy which would be best for the University, year in and year out. However, whatever the difficulties, let us hope they will be surmounted. The latch string is out and Michigan has only to rejoin the Conference, with no other understanding than to take her chance with all the other members in getting what she wants, to insure herself a hearty welcome. It may be several years before this is brought about but let us hope it will come before too long, and meanwhile let us of Chicago, at least, assure Michigan that she will be welcome when she comes.

Wm. Scott Bond, (Chicago) '97.

CONTROL OF ATHLETICS.

Control of athletics at the University of Minnesota is in the hands of a board of control made up of seven student, two faculty and two alumni members. This board has general supervision of all matters connected with athletic contests. The final authority, however, lodges in the faculty committee of five members created in conformity to a resolution adopted by the Board of Regents May 3d, 1906. This committee has absolute veto power over all proposed expenditures of the athletic board of control. In short, is given full and absolute control of athletics in the University subject to the revision and ratification of the University Council.

The recently organized alumni association in Chicago adopted resolutions declaring it to be the unanimous opinion of the Chicago alumni that nothing should be done to disturb Minnesota's friendly relations with the Intercollegiate Conference. The original resolution declared specifically against a game with Michigan but in the final form it merely urged Minnesota to stand by the Conference. There were forty men present at this meeting and Alfred D. Mayo, '96, brought up the question. At first the younger men were against the resolution, but, after they had been given a full statement of the facts, as they appear in the article by William Scott Bond of Chicago, which is reprinted in this issue of the Weekly, they were heartily in favor of the resolution and voted for its adoption. The action taken means that these men are absolutely opposed to scheduling a game with Michigan so long as she remains outside the Conference. The Chicago alumni believe that the Conference is the one force that can establish and maintain rules providing for sane intercollegiate athletics and is the one institution that keeps athletics within bounds, Michigan being the only

western institution of importance that refuses to abide by the rules that have been adopted. The Chicago men know definitely that if Minnesota schedules a game with Michigan, under present conditions, it will mean a severing of all athletic relations with Wisconsin, Illinois and the University of Chicago. The question involved is not one of legal right or wrong but a matter of good faith in athletics. Michigan is anxious to have Minnesota drop out of the Conference so that she may have an annual Minnesota game to build up her finances, which have been going down steadily since she dropped out of the Conference. The Michigan alumni in Chicago openly call Minnesota authorities "suckers" for scheduling a game with Michigan. Most of these alumni want Michigan back in the Conference and believe that if Minnesota will stand out against the game with Michigan until she comes back into the Conference that it will be only a short time before she will be back. The Minnesota alumni living in Chicago believe emphatically "We can not be right and play Michigan." Michigan will come back if Minnesota stands firm and then we can play Michigan as freely as any other team.

The Minnesota alumni living in Chicago are in position to know and judge, perhaps better than the alumni around the University or in any other part of the country, just what Minnesota should do in this matter and just how vital the proper settlement of the present controversy is to the maintenance of Minnesota's good name among the western colleges. We believe that the alumni of Chicago are absolutely right in their contentions, and, while we should like to see an annual game with the University of Michigan, if it can be played under proper regulations, we do not want to see that game unless it can be so played; and, as we stated in the last issue of the Weekly, it is vastly more important that Minnesota should retain its games with Wisconsin and Chicago than that it should have an annual game with Michigan, whether inside or outside the Conference.

It is not within the province of the Weekly to criticize athletic conditions at Michigan, yet it is no breach of confidence to say that Michigan's break with the Conference was not sanctioned by all Michigan men, and that a very large minority at the University would be glad to see Michigan back in the Conference; and, if we are correctly informed, the majority of Michigan alumni are very strongly in favor of Michigan's return to the Conference.

Professor Alfred Koenig of the department of German, recently preached in the Congregational church at Lake City. In the evening he gave an account of the Passion play at Oberammergau.



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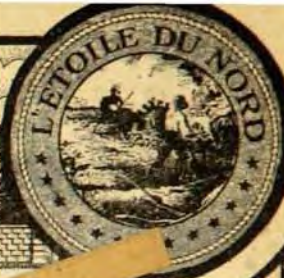
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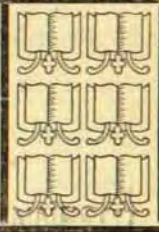
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To Unite the Alumni
To Serve the University

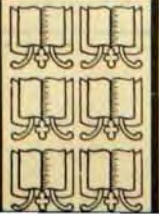
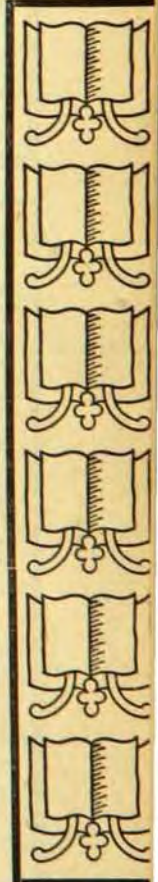


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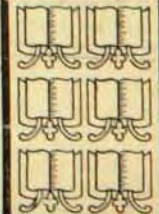
Sanford Hall

SANFORD HALL



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Editor of the Special Medical Issues.

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THE CONFERENCE.

We are heartily in favor of the Conference—with all its limitations and shortcomings, it has rendered valuable service to the cause of clean athletics. But the fact that we recognize the value of the services rendered does not prevent our recognition of the fact that it has not done what it might have done, nor is it doing all that it might be doing for the cause of college athletics, if its activities were directed to different ends; that is, if they were directed to the solution of the big problems, connected with athletics, before the colleges.

As we see it the Conference has been engaged in legislating and interpreting its legislation and applying it to individual infractions of comparatively unimportant rules. These rules have been added to, from time to time, as individual cases before the Conference have brought up minor discrepancies, or infractions of rules, not exactly and specifically provided for in previous legislation.

Such a system of legislation, must be unsatisfactory. It beclouds vital principles with a mass of regulations that are based merely upon interpretations of minor phases of the proposition. As an example—Conference has adopted thirteen rules, governing the question of eligibility of students to take part in intercollegiate athletic contests. There are several additional notes which have the force of rules—in all, something like fifteen hundred words are used to cover what might well be stated in one or two short paragraphs. The whole purpose of this regulation is, or should be, to insure none but genuine students taking part in any intercollegiate athletic contest.

Why not say so and stop. All the refinements of interpretation, which are added, simply serve to becloud the one plain

and laudable intent of the regulation.

Provide the machinery necessary to enforce the rule, not technically, but in a broad spirit of fairness to all.

A few other rules might be desirable, covering certain other features of the work of the Conference for example—The members of the Conference might agree to abolish secret practice and the sending out of "scouts," as it has already declared against spies.

The main matters before the Conference should be, however, the big questions that face every college in connection with its administration of athletics—such as keeping athletics within proper bounds; getting more students to take part in intra-collegiate athletics, the encouragement in inter-class, inter-society and inter-fraternity contests; the gambling evil, that is so closely connected with football; the problem presented by the piling up of big sums from gate receipts—such as a tendency to extravagance and the breaking down of a proper college spirit among students, who are unwilling to do anything to help along athletic enterprises unless paid for their services.

These, and other problems, might well engage the attention and furnish topics for co-operative study on the part of members of the Conference, leaving the detailed interpretation and administration of the few rules, concerning eligibility of athletes, to a referee, who can and will interpret the same in a broad spirit of fairness for all.

We believe that a Conference organized upon such principles would really be able to do much more than has been done in the past to lift up athletics and do away with their objectionable features—in other words—make athletics contribute to the welfare of the institution instead of being a constant menace, as they have been for years. The plan proposed would go to the root of matters and do away, if possible, with the source of the trouble, instead of directing the main effort to eliminating particular manifestations of evil as they show themselves from time to time.

CREDIT DR. ROBINSON.

The article in the November 28th number of the Weekly, "The Re-division of the grades and the high school" should have been signed by Professor E. V. Robinson. The article is credited to him on the front cover of that number—the omission of the signature was an oversight on the part of the editor. A number of subscribers have written to ask its authorship.

NEW DORMITORY OPENED.

The new dormitory at the school of agriculture has been opened and fifty girls have moved into it. The rooms are all heated by steam and lighted by electricity and adequately furnished. In addition to the students rooms the building contains rooms

for the matron and three rooms equipped with everything necessary for hospital use. These rooms have a separate entrance and are so situated as to be quarantined if necessary. In spite of the opening of the new dormitory more than fifty girls of the department are obliged to find accommodations outside the school.

FACULTY CLUB MEETING.

Saturday evening, December 3rd, the faculty club held its regular monthly meeting at Donaldson's tea rooms. There was a good attendance and the evening was spent largely in a discussion of plans for the securing of faculty club rooms near the campus.

Those who spoke on the informal program were: Professor F. H. Swift, "Our Clubhouse"; Professor Carl Schlenker, "The Beginning of the Club"; Dr. Henry A. Bellows, "The Columbia Clubhouse"; Dr. Robert Retzer, "Johns Hopkins"; Professor Hardin Craig, "Princeton"; Professor Ralph Hess, "The Wisconsin Clubhouse"; and Dr. Richard Burton, "Doing it Now."

The committee will report the results of their work at the next meeting of the faculty, Jan. 21.

Dr. J. B. Johnston is chairman of the permanent committee. One matter was brought up and definitely settled for all time by practically a unanimous vote. That wherever the faculty secure a club house the use of liquors in any form is for ever to be barred. This action was taken after a spirited debate in which some members of the faculty took the ground that that decision should be taken for granted and that the faculty did not need to put itself on record.

DAIRY BULLETIN COURSE OF PREPARATION.

Professor T. L. Haecker who has done so much for the dairy interests of Minnesota recently said that the dairy men of Minnesota lose every year from twelve to eighteen million dollars because they do not feed their cows properly. Professor Haecker has done a great deal of work in the line of animal nutrition and has issued numerous bulletins along this line. The new bulletin is simply intended to reinforce what has been preached in previous bulletins with the hope that additional dairy men may be induced to follow the advice in regard to feeding cows so as to produce the increased amount of butter fat per cow.

CAMP'S ALL-AMERICAN TEAM.

End Kilpatrick Yale
Tackle McKay Harvard
Guard Benbrook Michigan
Center Cozens Pennsylvania
Guard Fisher Harvard
Tackle Walker Minnesota
End Wells Michigan
Quarterback Sprackling Brown

Halfback Wendell Harvard
Halfback Pendelton Princeton
Fullback Mercer Pennsylvania

Walker has certainly earned and deserves the honor which Camp has given him. McGovern, Camp's choice for the 1909 All-American quarterback, is this year given third place. Sprackling of Brown has first place and Howe is given second. Camp's statement shows that McGovern's failure to get field goals this year was the determining factor in deposing the leader of the 1909 team. Camp's sincerity is shown by his choosing but one Yale man for his All-American.

ACTION OF THE BIG EIGHT CONFERENCE.

The Big Eight Conference which met at Chicago Saturday, December 3rd, adopted the following regulations governing the questions involved in Minnesota's athletic relations with Michigan.

"Resolved, that members of this conference agree not to hold athletic relations with universities or colleges that have been members of this conference and have withdrawn therefrom, or being members now or hereafter, shall withdraw therefrom, until reinstated therein. That this conference will maintain athletic relations in football and baseball with universities and colleges in the middle west only, except as to existing contracts.

"That each member of this conference shall schedule not less than four football games with other members of the conference and shall endeavor as far as possible to rotate its games from year to year so as to play with all members of the conference."

These regulations likewise prohibit games between members of the Conference and eastern colleges with the exception that Chicago is to play one more game with Cornell to carry out a contract that already exists. It is said that no meeting of the Conference was ever more harmonious than this last meeting and there is little doubt that the various colleges will acquiesce in the action taken.

FORESTERS PLAN HOME.

The Forestry Club has incorporated and have plans on foot to secure themselves a building to be erected some time within the year. The foresters plan to erect a log house and contributions of logs have been made so that the boys will be able to erect their own house at comparatively small expense. The main portion of the house is to be erected with a view to adding four wings as the association grows and more room is needed. The Forestry Club is a live organization and the members expect to make much of their new home.

NOTED FRENCHMAN COMING.

M. Gustav Marie-Abel Michaut, professor of Literature at the Sorbonne, University of

Paris, will lecture to the students and faculty of the University on the afternoon of Feb. 15, in the amphitheatre of the Law Library. His subject will be "Molière," the great French dramatist.

A HORNET'S NEST.

A paragraph in the *Weekly* of December 5th has evidently stirred the ire of some of our subscribers. We received a copy of the paragraph clipped from the *Weekly*, headed "What do you know about this." The paragraph in question read:

"The Minnesota alumni living in Chicago are in position to know and judge, perhaps better than the alumni around the University or in any other part of the country, just what Minnesota should do in this matter and just how vital the proper settlement of the present controversy is to the maintenance of Minnesota's good name among the western colleges."

What we had in mind to say, was, that the alumni living in Chicago, were in better position, perhaps, to know and so to judge, what would constitute a proper settlement of this question. We did not intend to say, as some of our subscribers evidently interpreted the paragraph, that any alumnus, living anywhere was in better position to know, than any other alumnus living any where else, how vital is the maintenance of Minnesota's good name.

Some of the Chicago alumni, those we have quoted, know from personal interviews with the representatives of the various colleges the actual facts. We who have to depend upon the newspapers for our information do not know the facts. We have it, absolutely from first hand information, that over ninety percent of the interviews attributed to the University of Chicago professors in connection with this affair, are entirely without foundation. This is what we had in mind, though the statement may have been so clumsy as not to have conveyed our meaning clearly.

A PROTEST.

Alumni *Weekly*:

I have read with heartfelt profanity the statement in the *Weekly* that alumni of Minnesota resident in Chicago are better able than the rest of us to point out the proper athletic policy for the University. I don't care to discuss that statement. It speaks for itself. I am almost tempted to add that it smells for itself.

Much has been written with regard to the attitude of the alumni as to conference relations. Nothing so far published has reflected the opinion, the unanimous opinion, of the alumni with whom I have talked. It is as follows. We want to play Michigan and no argument advanced so far has convinced us that the conference boycott differs morally from any other conspiracy in restraint of trade. We cannot see that Michigan's withdrawal from the conference

places her in a different position from institutions which never belonged to the conference and are permitted to play conference teams. We realize the great good the conference has done along many lines and grudgingly admit that if the sacrifice of Michigan was the price of staying in the conference perhaps the authorities have done well. But we are not satisfied that it was necessary. We view with malicious satisfaction the rule cutting off Chicago and Illinois from eastern games but must admit that the provision is arbitrary, unreasonable and, we believe, harmful to the best interests of western sport.

This statement may not be in the nature of oil on troubled waters but I don't want you to go away with the idea that we are happy. We are not. Excessively not.

W. C. Smiley, '08.

ANOTHER PROTEST.

November 26, 1910.

Minnesota Alumni *Weekly*,

Your article in the *Weekly* of the 21st is in the nature of a surprise. I have heard it said that the Wisconsin game was uninteresting, but I have heard no criticism of Minnesota for winning the game or for using the plays that were employed for that purpose. I am in a position to say that the Minnesota team that went into the Wisconsin game this year was not instructed, nor has any Minnesota team that ever went into into any game in the last nine years since I have been connected, indirectly and directly with them, ever been instructed to "conceal as much as possible of the real power" of the team. McGovern's statement in one of the local papers the morning after the game has been completely misconstrued. To "conceal as much offense" as possible and to "conceal as much power" as possible, are two totally dissimilar things. To conceal offense, means merely to use as few and as simple plays as is necessary to win. To conceal power is to have the team individually, and as whole, play below the limit of its ability. I heard Dr. Williams' final instructions to the team before going upon the field and I know that while they were instructed not to use certain formations and certain plays unless necessary, they were also told to play every play every time with every bit of strength and speed and power that they possessed, and that if any man was observed not doing so, he would be taken from the game. Those, in substance, are the instructions given to every Minnesota team before every game. That being true, why should any dissatisfaction arise over the conduct of Minnesota in that game? Did the team make any play in the game which they did not carry through with at least apparently all the power possessed by the team? Did they at any time appear to be "loafing" or "taking it easy"? or did they appear to be playing hard? It is true the contest was one-sided

and uninteresting. It was devoid of spectacular features, but is that due to the fact that Minnesota was able to win without playing all of its offense or was it due to the inferior game played by the Wisconsin team? The true criticism, it seems to me, should be made of Wisconsin for sending up a team less able to make a good showing with Minnesota, rather than to criticise Minnesota for overwhelming and completely out-playing Wisconsin by what is wrongfully denominated in the article "all old football." It is upon this last point that the article is unfair and I must even say untrue. The only play supposedly characteristic of the "new game" that was not employed by Minnesota in the Wisconsin game was the forward pass. It is just as characteristic of the "new game" to have the first man who receives the ball run any where with it, or to try on-side kicks or any play relying upon the open defense required under the present style game, as it is to use the forward pass; it is just as characteristic of the "new game" so called, to refrain from making diving tackles or interfering with a man going down under kicks in the 20 yard zone, as it is to try to make ground by throwing the ball instead of carrying it. Does the writer of that article go to see Minnesota play Wisconsin for the same reason that he would attend a matinee at any play-house? Does he want Minnesota to play football for exhibition purposes? Is the University engaged in training trick athletes? If Minnesota goes upon the field and wins by clean and honest methods and the opposing team has so little of ability, experience or training as to make the contest uninteresting, why should the Minnesota method be criticised? Is it unsportsmanlike in any amateur contest to exert one's self as little as is necessary to be successful or is it sportsmanlike, against a weak opponent, to employ every bit of craft and physical ability to overwhelm and disgrace that opponent? And, again, is it non-compliance with the amateur code to win by simple methods without great risk rather than to employ more intricate and dangerous plays not required by emergencies? Is it wrong, viewed from an amateur standpoint, to prevent your opponent from obtaining even such slight advantage as a single score? If it is, then the team committed a grievous offense, because they certainly did win easily, simply and completely.

Nor did Minnesota refrain from using such plays solely and simply for the purpose of "springing" them on Michigan. The more intricate a play the more danger of its going wrong. Consequently the greater chance for the opposing team. Should we, when we are winning by simple means, discard that method and play a style of game more calculated to favor our opponents? If so, why play at all? Why not flip pennies to decide? Or why not send the team on the field blind-folded? It is not a question of

entertaining the crowd. It is not a question in every game of playing every possible play that can be conceived. It is not a question of demonstrating how cleverly we may adapt the so called "new rules." It is a question of winning a game cleanly, honestly and certainly, on its merits and with bona fide student athletes. I am still loyal enough to Minnesota to feel that to win from Wisconsin or any team we play is a desirable thing. If it is not, then let us cease to play, because in playing, the goal to be obtained, as much as any other thing, is to be successful. If we do not engage in games to win if we can, let us strike football from the list and have undergraduates devote their time to more aesthetic and diverting athletic effort such as *delsarte* and toe-dancing. Or let us have them pursue the festive bean-bag or the tantalizing diablo. I can recall the time not so far distant when to win from Wisconsin was not reprehensible if we won by honest means. If the writer of the article has become tired of winning from Wisconsin why does he not base his criticism upon that fact?

The article also criticises secret practice and the sending out of so called "scouts" to observe the play of other teams. With reference to secret practice I have only to say that members of the faculty of the University and all others connected with the institution who desire to do so would have no difficulty in being admitted to secret practice, and the male members of the student body would have no difficulty in observing secret practice if they had the stamina to get out and try for the team. If they have not, how would it help the team to have them at practice? If open practice prevailed, a small percentage of the students who had nothing else to do and the weather were fair, would sit on the side lines and criticise with jibe and taunt any player or practice that was not up to their ultra-critical standard. A small crowd would support the team in the early part of the season and the last two or three days before the big games and aside from that, little or no interest would be taken in the conduct of the team. As soon as the majority of students at Minnesota are firmly convinced that open practice is the better thing, open practice will prevail, but until a much larger percentage of the male students are willing to sacrifice their personal convenience and comfort enough to try for the team, the present method is infinitely superior to the other. The writer of the article no doubt recalls that period of athletics at Minnesota when open practice did prevail and if he does, will recall the rather negative results obtained during that period. Shall we revert to it?

So far as sending out scouts is concerned, personally, I can see no taint of professionalism in that. I am willing to admit that college athletics at present savor a trifle too much of commercialism, but I deny emphat-

ically that at Minnesota at least, they even savor of professionalism. The advance observation of an opponent in a contest to discover, if possible, his strong points and his weak ones, does not, to my mind, violate any principle of amateur sport and certainly so long as University teams play in public the practice will never be eliminated.

The real gist of such dissatisfaction as may exist, it seems to me, is not so much a criticism of the present methods employed at and by Minnesota as it is that those people who pay to see the games are not sufficiently entertained. That class of people who have no more relation to Minnesota football than as spectators, who do no more, either financially or morally, to support athletics at the University than to pay \$2 or \$3 per person to see the games, has always gratuitously offered criticism and advice and has received altogether too much attention at the hands of the management. It is high time that those in control cease to regard them and their whims and stand firmly for those things which are right, irrespective of the opinions of those people. We do not stage exhibitions on Northrop Field. We hold on that field athletic contests according to our own ideas conducted upon our own methods and win or lose upon our own ability and our own brains and if that is not satisfactory to any individual or individuals, he or they have the privilege of remaining away. We can afford to disregard them. I'm sure all alumni are satisfied, so long as we play good, clean, hard football, despite the dullness of the contest, when we win. And I, for one, refuse to consider making the game an *al fresco* matinee for the others. Nor do I believe that sports at Minnesota are managed with the sole view of obtaining championships or crushing opponents because if that were true, we would have, some time at least, at Minnesota, athletes not bona fide students, but in college solely for the purpose of helping to win. And so long as athletics are clean, honorable and honest at Minnesota, just so long there should be unqualified and unstinted support from the student body, faculty and alumni, whether or not the games are artistic, interesting or successful.

Otto N. Davies, '05.

[After re-reading the article here criticized we have no excuses to make. Our readers may judge for themselves. We should state that this article was unavoidably crowded out of last week's issue.—Ed.]

REUNION OF THE 1904 LAW CLASS.

Probably the only class that ever graduated from the University which from the year of entry (in 1901) has never once missed their annual gathering and banquet. The 1904 Law Class met for its 10th annual session at the Kaiserhof recently. Hardly a member was not either present in person or represented by letter. From as far east as Hartford, Connecticut and from the western cities of Seattle, Portland and

Los Angeles from the range towns of Virginia and Coleraine on the north and the South American City of Bogota came the loyal supporters of the "U of M" and the class of '04.

They have an organization with Minneapolis headquarters at 302 Andrus bldg. where a corrected to date class directory and information bureau is kept and where any member or alumnus can be reached at any time, either for social or business purposes.

The class now claims out of its 95 members, 2 Judges, 5 County Attorneys, 7 City Attorneys, 1 Chief Insurance Adjuster, 2 Missionaries, 1 Leut. Gov., 2 Instructors of Law, 15 Business Men, 1 Clerk Supreme Court, 4 Bankers, 2 City Mayors and 53 successful practicing attorneys, with 29 married men and 2 likely candidates.

Each year this organization grows in strength and good fellowship and the members appreciate more and more the good to be derived from the yearly gatherings. It has been the policy to hold each banquet the evening prior to the important football game of the season on the home ground giving those in attendance an opportunity to renew acquaintances and breathe in a little of the old University spirit at Northrop field on the following day. The program arranged this year included the following speakers.

John W. Black Smith, toast master; Harold Griggs, A lawyer's life on the range; T. O. Gilbert, What I found I needed most after leaving the Law School; Wm. Oppenheimer, How the Law School appears to me to-day; Anthony J. Praxel, A legal education for a business man; Judge F. W. Frankberg, Side lights of the profession; Song—"Nobody Waits At Home For Us," Messrs. Bridgman, Frankberg, Praxel, Bushfield, Collins, Diepenbrock, Deison, Smith, Nichols; Harlan J. Bushfield, The way for a lawyer to spend his evenings; Informal talks by various members present. At a business meeting held immediately thereafter the following officers were elected for the ensuing year.

President, John F. Nichols; vice president Harlan J. Bushfield; secretary, Ervin R. Frissell; treasurer (under bond), Patrick J. Ryan; First assistant treasurer, Irving A. Caswell; chairman entertainment committee, Raymond Bridgman.

PERSONALS.

'94 Mines—H. C. Cutler is living at the Colonial, Reno, Nevada. He is engaged as a consulting engineer.

'95 Mines—C. D. Wilkinson is now general manager of the Combination Fraction Mining Co. at Goldfield, Nevada.

'99—Bertha Hoverstad who has been teaching in the west several years past, is spending this year at Dennison, Minn., her old home, taking care of a sister who is very seriously ill.

'99—William S. Mann who has been in Mexico for many years has been spending the past few months in this city. He is about to return to Mexico and will be located at Topia Durango, Mexico, as superintendent of a mine.

'00 Eng.—J. C. Dow's present address is care of Great Falls Power Company, Great Falls, Mont.

'01 Law—Maurice J. Breen is manager of the Breen Elevator company of Macoun, Sask. Canada. This company has elevators both at Macoun and Hitchcock.

Ex. '01—Charles Riggs Morris was at the University last week. Mr. Morris was called home a few days ago by the death of his mother and he stopped over at the University while on his way with his brother Henry to attend the funeral at Beloit, Wis. Mr. Morris is at present erecting a mill at Masonic, Calif. for the Pittsburg Liberty Company, a company engaged in gold mining.

'02 Law—Al. W. Mueller is located at St. Helens, Ore., for the practice of law. He has been in Oregon for a year and is very much pleased over the prospects before him in the west.

'02 Law—R. W. Terry was re-elected county attorney of Murray county on the republican ticket. Mr. Terry is located at Slayton, Minn.

* Ex-'03, '04—R. C. Smith is resident engineer for the Canadian Pacific railway company at Saskatoon, Canada.

'04 Med.—Dr. A. G. Andersen has just returned to Hillsboro, N. D., after six months absence in Europe. During his absence Dr. Andersen did graduate work at Vienna.

Law '04—Geo. P. Jones, was re-elected States Attorney of La Moure County, N. D. as a Democrat over Walter H. Murhn, Rep. by a majority of 307, though there is a normal republican majority of 500 in the county. Jones resides at La Moure and is the senior member of the firm of "Jones & Hutchinson."

'04—Jane Nisbit is teaching in Rochester, Minn. this year. Her address is 222 Dan st. Last year she did work in the agricultural college.

'04—C. V. Pierce is superintendent of schools at Amenia, N. D.

'05—Harry W. Aldrich is with the North Bend Lumber Co., North Bend, Wash.

'05—Mr. and Mrs. George W. Morgan (Cornelia Hollinshead) are living at 1922 East Superior St., Duluth, Minn. Mr. Morgan is with the Oliver Iron Mining Company in the general offices, Wolvin bldg.

'05—J. E. Schrader of Sonora, Mexico, has just returned to Sonora after a two months' trip to Nevada where he went to make some investigations. Mr. Schrader returned to Mexico by way of San Francisco and Los Angeles. He is superintendent of the San Miguel Gold Mining Co.

'06—Anna N. Nyquist is principal of the high school at Worthington, Minn.

'08 Mines—C. F. Dahl is now living at 619 Pontius Ave., Seattle, Wash.

Law '08, '09—Eliza B. Evans appeared before the supreme court of Minnesota recently to argue against the revision of a verdict. Miss Evans was the second woman to appear before the supreme court of Minnesota to argue a case. It is said that she made a very strong and convincing talk.

'08 Mines—A. G. Hoas has removed to Portland, Ore. His address is 215 12th st.

'08 Mines—J. J. Kennedy is with the San Miguel Gold Mining Co. of Sonora, Mexico.

'08 Eng.—Dwight Longfellow has completed his two years contract with the United States government in the Philippine Islands and is on his way home. He sailed October 7th by way of Hong Kong, Singapore, Suez, Europe, England, Australia, and will arrive home about February 1st. Mr. Longfellow has enjoyed his work under the government very much and has been in the best of health during his stay in the Philippines. While there he was located at Capiz, Panay, P. I.

'08—Madge Walker is assistant principal of the high school at Arlington, S. D. this year.

'09 Law—Timothy E. J. Duffy is practicing law at Prineville, Ore.

'09 Law—Walter R. Flachsenhar has resigned his position in the registrar's office to accept a position with the West publishing company of St. Paul. He will probably be located at West Virginia.

'09—Bertha M. G. Hanson who is teaching in the high school at Hutchinson, Minn. recently visited the University.

'10—L. R. Putnam is with T. N. Putnam, dealer in lumber and coal, at Carrington, N. D.

'10—Ada Blanche Smith is principal of the high school at West Concord, Minn.

'11 Ex-Mines—H. J. Wasson who is with the Copper Queen Cons., is located in Bisbee, Ariz.

WEDDING.

Dr. Mose L. Strathern '04, Med. '07, formerly of Rich Valley, and Miss Anna Ellis of Ishpeming, Mich., were married at the latter city. They will make their future home in Faribault. Dr. Strathern will be remembered as one of the stars on the gridiron in former years for the Minnesota university football team.

BELATED PARAGRAPHS.

The following paragraphs were left over from last week's Weekly.

STUDENTS ON RECORD.

Last Wednesday evening the athletic board of control put itself on record as favoring open practice for a considerable

portion of the football season. A committee was appointed to confer with Dr. Williams and Professor Paige was asked to bring the matter up at the next meeting of the Conference and see if he could not get an agreement, on the part of the members of the Conference, to follow the same practice. This is a step in the right direction. Now for an agreement to cut out "scouting." This is an expensive and useless practice and has no part in true amateur college sports.

GUESTS OF ST. PAUL.

Last Thursday evening the football squad and the members of the University band were guests of the football enthusiasts living in St. Paul. A banquet was prepared in hotel St. Paul at which some two hundred persons sat down. After the banquet the football team were the guests of the Shubert theater and saw "Baby Mine." After the theater the boys returned to the hotel and had a jolly good time.

CONTRACT LET.

Last week the board of control opened bids for the construction of the two engineering buildings. There were fifteen bids and the figures were all very closely bunched. The lowest bid was that of Libby and Nelson company who made a price of \$92,900 on the experimental building and \$169,159 on the main building. The building committee of the board of regents asked the board of control to let the contract for the main building immediately and will ask for an additional appropriation sufficient to finish the experimental building and to equip both buildings.

SCHENECTADY GET-TOGETHER.

The Minnesota alumni living in and around Schenectady, N. Y. met Saturday, November 19th to celebrate Minnesota's victory over Michigan. Alas, the best laid schemes of mice and men do not work out as they are expected to, and the telegram announcing the score rather put a damper on the occasion. However the bunch was game and went on with the program which consisted of a theater party, a banquet, and a general good time. No definite plans were made to organize a permanent organization. Steps may be taken in the near future. There were present at this banquet, E. J. Cheney, '04; F. O. Cutler, '05; V. E. Goodwin, '04; Neil Currie, Jr., '08; W. Schultz, '08; M. L. Hopkins, '09; G. A. Kruschke, '09; F. R. Grant, '09; B. Nichols, Jr., '10 and B. Meixner, '10.

It is expected that the next meeting will bring out about twenty.

COMMITTEE OF 1906.

John F. Sinclair, who is president of the academic 1906 class, resigned last June because he was located in Canada where it

would be impossible for him to attend the meetings of the class. The class refused to accept his resignation and requested Mr. Sinclair to appoint a committee to look after all matters of interest to the class. Mr. Sinclair has appointed as his committee H. C. Mackell, Jessie Hill and Sidnee Pattee.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

The athletic board of control has declared Rosenwald eligible to play basketball this winter and football next fall. This is good news to followers of football.

The glee and mandolin clubs will make a tour during the holidays, beginning Tuesday morning, December 27th. Concerts will be given at New Ulm, Marshall, Tracy, Sleepy Eye, Redwood Falls and St. Peter. The clubs will return on January 3rd.

WEDDINGS.

Raymond P. Chase '03, and Miss Lois McCaffey, both of Anoka, were married Wednesday, November 30th. Mr. Chase will be remembered for his activity in debate while in the University. Since leaving the University he has been with his brother in the newspaper business at Anoka. Mr. and Mrs. Chase will be at home to friends at Anoka after January 1st.

'03—Miss Elizabeth S. Brown is now Mrs. C. Harold Fitch, and is living in Bramford, England. Her husband is a clergyman.

"QUENTINISMS."

Clara C. Thomas, '00, under her pen name of Quentin, daily contributes certain pungent paragraphs to the Minneapolis Tribune. These paragraphs are so good that we are giving our readers, who do not have chance to see the Tribune, the privilege of enjoying some of these good things. These are by no means the best that Miss Thomas has written, but they are characteristic.

Note that a story is going the rounds that a candidate of Blue Earth county lost the election on account of a dog fight. Of course, there might have been a lot of other candidates about the state who would have lost out if they had been tried on the dog first.

Norwegians are planning a monster festival, it appears from the news column, to celebrate Norway's great triumph in securing an independent ruler. Yi! Hooray for Eberhart!

The work of finding out how many government officials are honest is going to cost about \$10,000 it seems. The price of lanterns certainly has riz—eh, Diogenes?

"I jest make b'lieve that my last winte's clo'es is plenty good enough to wear agin this year," remarked Mrs. Jonathan Hep as she conducted her usual Monday's wash, "fer as I tole Jonathun, Necessity's the mother uv pretension."

"A wife is alwuz bein' jawed at 'bout bein' a help to her husband," commented Mrs. Jonathan Hep, as she wiped the breakfast dishes with the least expenditure of effort, "but a man thinks he's went the limit on helpin' his wife w'en he kin button her dress down the back and not hev more'n three buttons left over."

When a man says that he simply can't imagine why he should have the headache, he never seems to attribute it to the fact that nature abhors a vacuum.

We learn with a yawn that in Vienna music is common. Vienna has nothing on our apartment building in that. Most of it is too common for words—unless it happens that the words are just too common for music.

A TRIBUTE TO ROBERT NIX.

To the Alumni Weekly:

I have not seen in the Weekly any notice of the death of Robert Nix, which occurred on the 17th of October at Indianapolis. Robert Peter Andrew Nix was graduated with the class of '80. It is doubtful whether our Alma Mater can number among her children a more gifted person than he. I have not his record before me, but I will venture to say that it will show high merit in every study and exercise. His mathematical gift was such that his professors had little they could teach him, unless in the way of mere reference to sources. He was strong in languages and sciences. German being the language of his family he spoke and wrote that with the same fluency as English, or perhaps with greater. His chapel orations showed a genuine oratorical power to impress and kindle.

After his graduation Nix went back to his home at New Ulm and was made principal of the public schools. Along with his teaching, he wrote for and edited the German paper of the city, was leader of the Turner's Gymnastic organization, led the local orchestra, and gave addresses on many occasions. I am not aware that he published any English verse.

A difference of opinion between Mr. Nix and influential members of the school board in regard to points of school policy led to his retirement after a few years' service. He then went to Berlin to pursue at its great university his chosen specialty of physics. He gave two years to that study, but such was his longing to make all knowledge his province, that he could not keep out of other fields. He dipped into philosophy, and prepared a paper on some recondite question of the Platonic doctrine. This he sent to the famous "Concord School of Philosophy" then in full play. It was read before the assembled metaphysicians, and I have been informed, that it was with difficulty that such men as Dr. Harris, Mr. Alcott, Dr. Kedney and Dr. Channing could believe it to be genuine and the work of a young American.

On his return from Europe the writer exerted himself to secure Nix's appointment to a place in the physics department of our university, but without success. It transpired that regents were skittish about calling a man whose orthodoxy was so questionable as his,

no matter what his professional qualifications. Nix was certainly not orthodox, but I do not believe he would have obtruded his views on religion. He was modest to excess. His shyness stood in the way of his success. But he had a glorious intellect, and a pure and noble character.

Not obtaining employment in his specialty of physics (which was possibly a loss to the country,) he accepted a position in Indianapolis as supervisor of German in the public schools, and in that he spent the remainder of his life. He maintained his interest in physical culture, and at the time of his death was president of the North American Gymnastic Union. I desire to be enrolled as one of the sincere mourners over the premature death and unfulfilled promise of Robert Nix.

William W. Folwell.

CHASE GETS APPOINTMENT.

Kelsey S. Chase, Law '03, cashier of the State bank at Faribault, Minn., was recently appointed by Governor Eberhart State Bank examiner to assume office on the first of January.

WILLIAMS BUSY.

Howard Y. Williams, '10, secretary of the state university of Iowa Y. M. C. A., has enlisted the support of two hundred students in the attempt to secure the passage of a state law excluding saloons within a radius of five miles of the state university. Fifteen hundred students have signed the petition, the business men of the city have organized a civic league which is to be incorporated with a capital stock of fifteen thousand dollars as a fund to be used in case of need of fighting the liquor interests through the courts. The movement was started by Mr. Williams.

NORTON ON MUSIC.

William W. Norton, Ed. '09, gave the convocation address before the students of the University of North Dakota last week, taking as his topic "The value of music and its place in the college." Mr. Norton said:

"The value of music lies in the fact that it is a common language. It is universal in its appeal. It is the language of the soul. Though less tangible than words, it is more direct in its appeal. Those who cannot understand each other's speech will thrill in sympathy under the spell of a great symphony."

In the course of his address he discussed the universal appeal of music and its intimate part in all walks of life, showing its force as a factor to develop the spiritual part of man and to make him an all-round character, saying "We see that the greatest value of music is as an aid to development of the spiritual life. The emotions are the motive springs to action. You can convince a man of a truth but unless your appeal has touched his

emotions you have failed to arouse him to action."

CHAPMAN OFFERS PRIZE.

Joseph Chapman, Jr., Law '97, vice president of the North Western National Bank, has offered prizes for essays upon the subject "Why I want to leave the farm" as follows: First prize, \$20; 2nd, \$15; 3rd, \$10; the next ten in order of excellence \$5 each; the 13th, \$3; 14th, \$2. These essays must not exceed five hundred words each and must be in the hands of the committee not later than the first of January. Mr. Chapman as chairman of the Minnesota Bankers' committee on agricultural education has taken a very active interest in the matter and this offer is the result.

MISS CROSBY TALKS.

Miss Caroline Crosby, '02, head resident of the Unity House of this city, gave a talk before the "Girl-in-the-city" class in the University Y. W. C. A. Bible course. She made a particularly strong protest against the down town dance halls and advocated the providing of a municipal dance hall under wholesome supervision.

ON IMPORTANT COMMITTEE.

A number of University men are serving on the standing committee on indeterminate sentence and release on parole of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology. Albert H. Hall, Ex '82, is chairman of the committee, Frank T. Corriston, Law '90, chief of police of Minneapolis; John Day Smith, lecturer in the law department and Samuel G. Smith, professor of sociology.

REVIEW BY KLAEBER.

A recent number of "Englishe Studien" the organ for English Philology, contains a review of a book by Johannes Hoopes, upon "The Elder Genesis and the Beowulf." Dr. Klaeber, of the department of comparative philology, contributes the review, which is, of course, highly technical and hardly to be appreciated by one who is not deeply learned in the Old English. Professor Hoopes is professor of English philology in the University of Heidelberg.

PICKERING FOR CAPTAIN.

Earl Pickering who played end on the 1910 team has been chosen captain for the 1911 team. The election was made at the banquet recently held in St. Paul. Pickering is an experienced player and is very popular with his team mates.

SIG HARRIS' CHOICE.

Sig Harris, assistant coach has chosen the following as an all western team. He has limited his choice to the members of

the three leading teams of the west, Minnesota, Illinois and Michigan.

Wells, L. E., Michigan; Walker, L. T., Minnesota; Benbrook, L. G., Michigan; Twist, C., Illinois; Butzer, R. G., Illinois; Conklin, R. T., Michigan; Lyons, R. E., Illinois; McGovern, Q. B., Minnesota; Rosenwald, L. H. B., Minnesota; Johnston, R. H. B., Minnesota; Seller, F. B., Illinois.

DANCE FOR BUCK.

The annual after-inspection dance given for the benefit of Argyle Buck, guardian of the Armory, was held last Saturday afternoon. The proceeds of this went to Mr. Buck as a Christmas gift.

DELTA UPSILON GET TOGETHER.

A number of old University men members of Delta Upsilon fraternity were brought together at the time of the installation of a chapter of this fraternity at the University of Washington. Among those who attended were: Courtney I. Glass, Fred R. Hills, Elmer D. Adams and Milton T. Moore of this city; Ralph H. Mitchell, Portland, Ore.; Percy P. Brush, Kelso, Wash.; Murray T. Davenport and Fred Weisner of Spokane, Wash.

IOWA WINS FIRST PLACE.

In the recent debating contest Minnesota and Wisconsin lost both debates. Iowa which with Minnesota divided the honors for first place previous to this last debate, now leads the conference.

MINNESOTA WILL ENTER RIFLE LEAGUE.

Captain Butts has announced that Minnesota will enter the intercollegiate rifle shoot which will be held either in February or March. Last year twenty-two teams were represented in the League.

TRIP TO JAPAN.

Considerable excitement has been aroused about the University recently over the proposed trip of the baseball team to Japan during the coming summer. Under the recent ruling of the conference it would be impossible for Minnesota's team to go as a Minnesota team and it does not appear very likely they will go at all.

TO SING IN CHAPEL.

Dick Grant, coach of the track team, has organized a quartette composed of Professor Zelmer, bass; S. L. Marvey, Baritone; Professor R. W. French, tenor and Dick Grant, second tenor, who will furnish the music in chapel every day except Thursday when special music is to be provided.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Professor David F. Swenson addressed

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Can be cut with any saw.

Can be put in place by any carpenter

Advantages over Plaster and Steel:—It is better, warmer, more durable, quicker and more easily applied.
It Saves Time, Fuel and Health. All boards are 4 feet wide and 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 feet long.

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the Y. M. C. A. meeting last Friday, taking as his subject, "Christmas among the Scandinavian people."

The students of the college of forestry were excused from classes last Thursday in order to attend the meeting of the Lake States Forest Fire Conference which was held in the St. Paul Hotel Annex.

The Woman's League and the Young Woman's Christian Association gave their annual Christmas celebration, including a Christmas tree, last Saturday.

Ten students have been dropped and forty-five students placed on probation until the Christmas holidays by the student work committee of the College of Science, Literature and the Arts.

Mrs. Ladd read Bret Harte's "M'liss" and "The Little Minister" during the Wednesday and Thursday restful hours.

"A MIDSUMMER MEMORY."

The little booklet by Dr. Burton, of the department of English, issued recently by Edmund D. Brooks, under the title "A Midsummer Memory," is an elegy upon the death of Arthur Upson, '05. The fifty-four stanzas that go to make up this poem are rich in the tributes of friendship from the author to one who has gone to his "very own." The poem is divided into four parts, the first, of eighteen stanzas, is devoted to Upson's love and appreciation of, and power to picture, the beautiful and good. The following reflects the tone of this part—

Strange is thine absence, since no son of
 man
 Felt deplier in his blood the summer
 lure;
 Nor sang more sweetly, while the caravan
 of months passed stately by, nor was so
 sure
 To list shy sounds, to smell the hidden
 flowers
 And rediscover earth's reluctant bowers.
 Thy golden words! Nay, silver were they
 too;
 Betimes, like sounding brass they sum-
 moned us;
 Again, with dulcet pleading, pierced us
 through
 Whenso the hour was soft and amorous;
 Or yet again, with pomp and purple pride

They seemed to open up down vistas
 wide
 All ancient glories that have lived and
 died!

* * * * *
 The bronze magnificence of autumn woke
 In thee an extasy that rivalled spring;
 It seemed as if some pent-up rapture broke
 All bounds, when regal summer, on the
 wing,
 Paused momentarily to hover, and became
 A miracle of slumber and of flame.
 Hark! 'Tis the river-lay beyond the hill.
 How often when we flee the city-spell
 And gleeful turn to Nature, thence to fill
 Our souls with peace and joyance, and
 to quell
 The strife, we recognize old mother earth
 As calling, calling to us in tender mirth;
 How long withholden secrets come to
 birth!

* * * * *
 The second division is burdened with the
 thought, "But how with thee?"
 But how with thee? May we fond mortals
 take
 This blithe rejuvenescence for a sign
 That likewise man, death's conqueror, shall
 break
 The shackles of long slumber, drain the
 wine
 Of ruddy life again, resume the dear
 Deep fellowships he knew when he was
 here?
 Sometimes I step into the scented night
 And feel a breathing Presence; then my
 fears
 Vanish, and in their stead comes calm de-
 light;
 The home-call of the earth is in mine
 ears;
 The universe throbs love, all life is one,
 Swift through the velvet dark I find the
 sun.
 Unto the haven where all dreams come
 true:
 For in this bounty of the gracious year
 There is no room for grieving, every tear
 Is dried, and every hurt attended to;
 Together in the summer, thou and I,
 Surely, such brotherhood can never die!
 The third deals with the deepest loves
 and moods of the poet and their influence
 upon his present state and tells of his
 hardly finished task.
 The ebon trees against the saffron sky
 At sunset-time attended thee; the day
 Was fading, fading, tranquilly away

And soon the stars would shine serene
and high;
Husht were the waves, the looming woods
were ware,

Clad in the half light, rising mystic there.
Fain of the summer thou, so it was meet

That on her midmost day of song and
shine
Thy life should cease; surely, such end is
sweet;

What seemlier close could heart of man
divine
Than while the twilight tints ensoul the
sky,

Part of the rapture of the sun's good-bye,
Swan-like to sing and, singing, so to die?

* * * * *

The last division is a protest against the
thought that death has power to part true
friends.

Rises before me the sweet, eloquent face,
The lithe form once again is at my side,
His spech is in-mine ear, the moving grace
Of his dear presence warms the morning
tide

Or makes the evening lovely,—lo! he's
there!

I reach my hand,—and meet the empty
air.

The soul goes single that hath Beauty
known;

Lovers and troops of friends were thine,
but they

Could not restrain thee from thy very own:
The spirit-summons from the Faraway.

The early Arthur, him of Camelot,
Brooded not straitlier on his mystic lot.

The pure of heart are blessed; they shall be
God's chosen, he is close to them alone.

Lover of earth, now heaven hath claim on
thee,

Boldly thine eyes face that refulgency

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Of more than mortal keenness; for thine own
Were pure indeed; forever safe thou art.
Because thine often-heavy human heart

Rests, circled by that promise: They
shall see!

The whole constitutes a noble and touch-
ing tribute to friendship between two rarely
gifted souls.

**FROM PRESIDENT NORTHROP'S
SMITH COLLEGE ADDRESS.**

In commenting on a recent statement
made by President Hutchins of the Univer-
sity of Michigan, who said, "Deliver me
from the woman who comes to the univer-
sity to prepare for a career," President
Northrop called attention to a statement
made in his address before the women of
Smith college while on a recent trip east.
In that address he said:

"For a woman to prepare herself to be
a helpmate and a companion to her hus-
band is a worthy work. We need good

mothers and good wives. Careers cannot
make a happy home or a good mother.
Let the girls study mathematics and history
or English or what they will, for this means
mental enlargement, but let them study
them for that reason and not with hopes
of carving out a career for themselves.

"A woman who can govern her home as
a home should be governed is to be more
admired than the woman who wrests a
career from the world. Let the woman be
a home maker, a dispenser of hospitality
and make herself loved by her friends and
neighbors. Leave careers to the men, who
are physically fitted to undergo the toil
necessary to create them. Woman was
never fashioned for careers.

"Let the woman acquire the grace and
charm and sweetness of true womanhood
and thus make her husband and her chil-
dren proud of her. That is the hope of the
university in its teachings of the women
students."

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COMPARATIVE REGISTRATION
STATISTICS.

	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11
College of science, literature and arts.....	1,494	1,646	*(1,700)
College of engineering.....	467	407	404
Department of agriculture.....	1,327	1,670	*(1,973)
College	188	285	412
School	654	704	787
Teachers' summer school.....	90	36	36
Summer forestry school.....	18	21	18
Farmers' short course.....	169	236	*(250)
Dairy school.....	107	107	*(110)
Traction engineers.....	.....	149	*(150)
School for supervisors.....	.....	3	.....
Crookston school.....	101	129	*(130)
Morris school.....	.....	.....	80
College of law.....	614	462	367
College of medicine and surgery.....	253	177	169
College of homeopathic med. and surgery.....	3	.....	.....
College of dentistry.....	193	195	208
College of pharmacy.....	101	82	90
School of mines.....	150	118	103
School of chemistry.....	80	83	66
College of education.....	41	102	*(100)
Graduate school.....	127	130	*(125)
Summer school (less duplicates).....	291	315	282
Grand total.....	5,141	5,388	5,587
Less duplicates.....	75	19	.....
Total	5,066	5,369	*5,587

*Estimated total for 1910-1911.

The figures for 1910-11 are necessarily incomplete. Figures in parentheses indicate the estimated registration for those departments for the present college year.
Compiled 10-20-'10.

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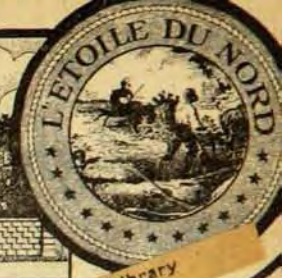
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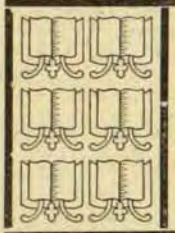
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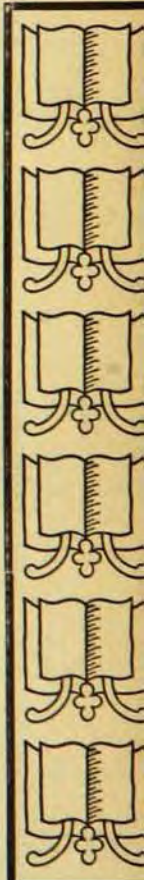
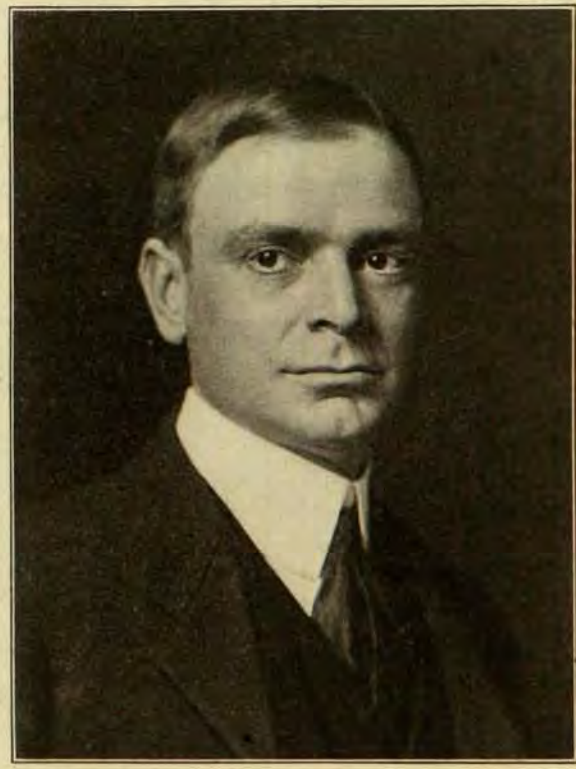
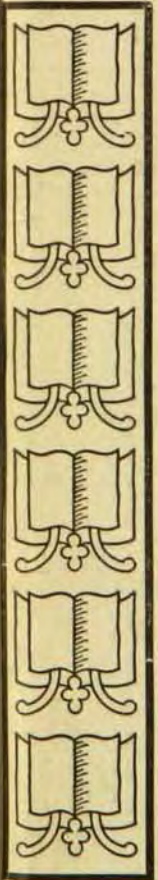
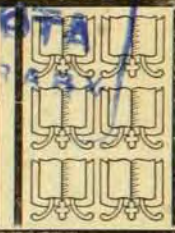
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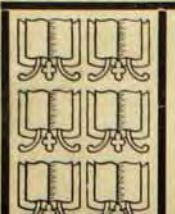
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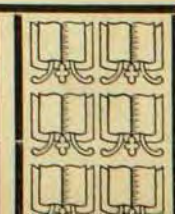


GEORGE EDGAR VINCENT
President-Elect of the University of Minnesota



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FRANK C. TODD, M. D., '92.

Editor of the Special Medical Issues.

HARRY WILK, '12, Advertising Manager.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS and A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

The Weekly wishes everyone of its subscribers a very Merry Christmas and a very Happy New Year.

The next issue of the Weekly will come out the 9th of January.

TO WELCOME PRESIDENT-ELECT VINCENT.

It becomes the very pleasant privilege of the Weekly, to speak in behalf of the alumni, a word of welcome to Dr. Vincent, president-elect of the University.

We have heard but one sentiment expressed by alumni, genuine satisfaction concerning the choice of the Board of Regents. Dr. Vincent has already made a most favorable impression and the alumni, as well as the faculty and students, stand ready to welcome him and give him loyal support.

Dr. Vincent will find a united alumni, organized for effective service for the University, ready to receive him and anxious to follow his leadership.

TO PRESIDENT NORTHROP.

The Minneapolis Journal asked the secretary of the General Alumni Association to make a statement, in behalf of the alumni, concerning President Northrop. The statement follows:

"The alumni pledge the new president their fealty and will stand by him loyally, but we cannot forget President Northrop, the man who has endeared himself to every one of us. No college president ever had a more loyal faculty or a more devoted student and alumni body. He has, during his twenty-six years at the University, drawn all who

have come in contact with him and bound them to him with bonds strong and enduring. It is the man, with his unaffected interest in his 'children' that has made them love him as few men are loved, and causes them to feel a sense of personal loss over his leaving the University. His whole life at the University has been a stand for high ideals of character, and in his own life he has typified the worth of manhood. He has been a man among men—generous almost to a fault, of rare loveliness and at all times holding in reverence the 'things which are unseen' and yet most real. His example has been an inspiration to thousands whose whole lives have been uplifted by their contact with him. He retires from the presidency, his years of faithful service crowned with the benedictions of thousands of alumni who wish him many years of enjoyment of a rest which he so well deserves."

While this statement is necessarily made from the point of view of one individual, and expresses his own personal appreciation of President Northrop and his services to the University—we know that the thousands of alumni will say a hearty amen to the sentiments therein voiced.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

George Edgar Vincent, the newly elected president of the University, who will assume his duties as president April 1st, 1911, was born March 21st, 1864, at Rockford, Ill. He is the son of John Heyl and Elizabeth Dusenbury Vincent. Dr. Vincent's father, John H. Vincent, was the founder of Chautauqua and one of the most popular bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Bishop Vincent is now retired and is living in Chicago. Mrs. Vincent, the mother of Dr. Vincent, died in March 1909.

Dr. Vincent attended the public schools of Plainfield, N. J., and spent one year in Pingery's Academy at Elizabeth, N. J. He entered Yale University in the fall of 1881, graduating in 1885. Three years of his college course were spent at Yale while President Northrop was professor of rhetoric at that institution and he was a student in President Northrop's classes during that period. The friendship then begun has been kept up through all the years since. After graduating from Yale Dr. Vincent was engaged in editorial work for a year and the year following traveled in Europe and in the East. In 1886 he was made literary editor of the Chautauqua Press and two years later vice principal of Chautauqua. In 1892 Dr. Vincent was called to the University of Chicago and made fellow in sociology, a position which he held for two years. During 1894-1895 he was assistant in sociology; during 1895-96 he was instructor in sociology; from 1896 to 1900 he was assistant professor in the department. In 1896 Dr. Vincent received his degree of doctor of philosophy from the University of Chicago. In 1898 he became principal of

instruction in Chautauqua. From 1900 to 1904 he was associate professor and in 1904 he was made professor of sociology. At the time he became associate professor Dr. Vincent was made dean of the junior colleges, a position which he held for seven years. In 1907 he was chosen president of the Chautauqua institution and the same year was made dean of the faculties of arts, literature and science in the University of Chicago, the position which he now holds.

Dr. Vincent is author of a number of books and a large number of contributions to current sociological journals. In collaboration with Professor A. W. Small he wrote "An introduction to the study of society" in 1895, and in 1896 "The social mind in education."

He is a member of the leading educational associations of the country including the American economic association, the American historical society, the American sociological society and is associate on the American editorial board of the *Hilbert Journal*.

Dr. Vincent is a very popular speaker and for many years past has been in constant demand to give courses of lectures and addresses in various parts of the country. He has spoken before the educational associations in most of the states of the west and many of those in the east.

Dr. Vincent was married in 1890 at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., to Louise Palmer, daughter of Henry W. Palmer, attorney of that city. Mr. Palmer was attorney general of Pennsylvania during the administration of Governor Hoyt and at the present time is serving his third term as a member of congress from Pennsylvania. Mrs. Vincent is a graduate of Wellesley, 1886. Dr. and Mrs. Vincent have three children, Isabel Darlington, a junior at Bryn Mawr, John Henry aged fifteen who is preparing for Yale at Hotchkiss school and Elizabeth aged eight.

The new president is a man who has always taken a lively interest in everything affecting the institution with which he has been connected. He has been active in matters relating to athletics and fraternities and is one of the strongest men of the faculty of the University of Chicago in dealing with the students. He has their genuine respect and is able to appreciate their view point on the various questions that arise. He is an enthusiast over college sports but is absolutely set against anything that savors of professionalism or trickery in college sports. As quoted by President Judson of the University of Chicago, Dr. Vincent makes the following statement to explain the difference between a sport and a sportsman. "A sport is one who wants to win a game by hook or crook. A sportsman is one who plays the game for the sport of it and it takes just as fine qualities to be a good loser as to be a winner." Dr. Vincent wants every college athlete to be an amateur. He would rather see a col-

lege lose every game of the season than to win one by unfair means.

Dr. Vincent's first appearance in Minneapolis will probably be at the faculty club meeting to be held in January.

The authorities and students of the University of Chicago while rejoicing over the opportunity which has come to Dean Vincent are inconsolable over his loss. President Judson feels as though he had lost his right-hand man.

Dr. Vincent appreciates the greatness of the task which is before him as president of the University. When asked as to policies to be instituted and supported, he very wisely said that he preferred to take his time and be sure of his ground before making any announcement whatever. He realizes, however, the greatness of the opportunity that is before him. In speaking of the matter he says,

"I feel that the possibilities of the University of Minnesota are unequaled by those of any state university in the country. In the first place, there is the concentration of all the higher educational institutions of the state in the university itself. It is not as in some states where a number of institutions are isolated and where they work practically in antagonism rather than in co-operation.

"Then I feel that the possibilities are unequaled because of the type of men who are appointed as regents, and the absence of all personal and partisan influences. Another reason is the evident belief of the people of the state in the university and their generous support of it. Another reason is the wisdom with which the school lands and other educational property have been conserved.

"Then the faculty contains many men and women of scholarship and teaching efficiency and the students and alumni are loyal to the institution. These are the reasons I believe in the great future before the institution."

In behalf of the General Alumni Association President Nachtrieb and Secretary Johnson sent Dr. Vincent the following letter immediately upon receipt of the news that he had been elected president.

Dear Dr. Vincent:

The Board of Directors of the General Alumni Association of the University of Minnesota heartily concurs in the action of the Board of Regents in calling you to the Presidency of our Alma Mater. We offer you our united and loyal support. We congratulate you upon your great opportunity, we congratulate the State of Minnesota and ourselves believing that your election assures the continued prosperity and highest development of the University.

We are delighted to know that our loved President Northrop is to be succeeded by one, who is, in every respect, so worthy to be his successor.

Sincerely Yours,
Henry F. Nachtrieb, President
E. Bird Johnson, Secretary.

PRESIDENT NORTHROP PLEASED.

President Northrop is very much gratified over the action of the Board of Regents in choosing Dr. Vincent as his successor. He has known Dr. Vincent for nearly thirty years and has watched his rapid advancement with feelings of liveliest interest. For three years at Yale Dr. Vincent was in classes of President Northrop and even at that time impressed President Northrop with his true worth and character. In a statement issued immediately after the choice of Dr. Vincent, President Northrop said:

"When the vote was taken, I remember wondering at the quietness of mind with which I accepted my deposal. This is testimonial enough of the regard with which I hold our new president."

Tuesday night's Journal contained a large number of interviews with the various deans and with the secretary of the General Alumni Association upon President Northrop. All of these tributes recited the deepest love which the faculty, students and alumni bear for President Northrop. President Northrop was very much touched by these tributes which were entirely unexpected, the Journal having worked the matter up quietly with the expectation that President Northrop's successor would be chosen on Tuesday.

We are privileged to reproduce, for the benefit of our readers a facsimile of a statement by President Northrop over his own signature concerning the election of Dr. Vincent, the newly elected president of the University.

WISCONSIN FACULTY APPROVES.

Friday evening's St. Paul Dispatch contained a number of interviews with professors of the University of Wisconsin in regard to the election of Dr. Vincent as president of the University. Every man quoted is very enthusiastic over Dr. Vincent and expresses himself as believing that he will be a great success as president of the University of Minnesota.

A number of Chicago newspapers have commented editorially upon the election of Dr. Vincent to the presidency of the University and all are unanimous in congratulating the University upon having secured so able a man to fill such an important position.

Dr. Vincent is likely to visit the University during the holidays for the purpose of securing a residence for himself and family and it is possible that some social functions will be provided for him at that time.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

Plans for the annual meeting of the General Alumni Association are being matured. President-elect and Mrs. Vincent have been invited to be present as the guests of the association for the evening. Dr. Vincent has accepted the invitation but it is not certain that Mrs. Vincent will be able to attend owing to the illness of her sister. President Northrop will be present also as the guest of the

association. The meeting will be held on the evening of February 16th instead of the 18th as usual. The place of the meeting will be Donaldson's tea rooms. The program for the evening has not yet been decided upon. Announcements will be made in the first issue of the Weekly in January.

THE MINNESOTA TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT NORTHROP.

We have refrained from saying anything about this matter during the present college year because there has been nothing definite that we could say. Owing to circumstances not necessary to specify, the public affairs committee of the Minneapolis Commercial club found itself unable to raise one-half the sum needed for the building. It will be remembered that the public affairs committee agreed to raise one-half the sum needed. The committee said that if the regents would put themselves on record individually and collectively as backing the proposition they could go ahead and raise the money that should be raised in Minneapolis for the purpose of erecting a men's building on the campus as a Minnesota tribute to President Northrop.

Last Tuesday at the regents meeting a full statement of the case was placed before the regents in a communication from the Minnesota Union and the regents adopted a resolution approving the project. Several members of the board of regents made liberal subscriptions to the project and the board expressed it as its opinion that the state of Minnesota should have a share in the erecting of the building. The regents decided to ask the legislature for \$175,000 for this purpose, this sum to be available as soon as the citizens of the state of Minnesota place in the state treasury a like sum to be used for the construction of the proposed tribute to President Northrop. This means that the final successful outcome of the movement is assured beyond any doubt. The present status of the finances are substantially as follows:

The Minnesota Union has individual pledges amounting to about \$50,000. Approximately \$10,000 of this was pledged when the original movement for a men's building started and has not been renewed, leaving \$40,000 of good pledges for the building.

The city of Duluth and the towns of the Iron Range have pledged \$30,000.

Governor Eberhart has secured a pledge from a citizen of St. Paul that will be responsible for the raising of \$50,000 for the purpose.

There are several cities of the state that will finish and furnish a room which will mean an addition of at least \$10,000 for the building. As a considerable portion of these individual pledges amounting to \$40,000 are payable over a period of five years and as it is proposed to make the money from the state available only when the citizens of the state have actually deposited in the state treasury a like amount, it will be necessary for the citizens of Minneapolis to collect at least \$100,000 to assure the securing of the building.

DR. NORTHROP'S APPRECIATION OF HIS SUCCESSOR AT THE "U"

The University of Minnesota
Minneapolis Dec. 13, 1910.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

The time will come a little later when it will be both proper and necessary for me to speak somewhat at length respecting the merits of Dr. George E. Vincent who has been chosen by the Regents to succeed me as President of the University of Minnesota. At present it is enough for me to say that I have known him since he entered Yale College as a Freshman and I have watched his career with interest and pleasure. His selection for the presidency is an admirable one, and I am sure that under his leadership the University will make great progress and become all that its friends desire it to be, and that Faculty and Students will soon learn to appreciate him as a most genial gentleman and ~~and~~ a wise and forceful Executive.

Byrne Northrop

Members of the committee say that the amount necessary can be raised and will be raised in a short time. The conditions which stood in the way of raising the amount required earlier have been removed and the whole situation is favorable for the early collection of the amount needed for the building.

It is expected that before April 1st, the day when President Northrop formally severs his connection with the University, the whole amount needed for this building will have been raised. Any alumnus who has not yet subscribed to the fund and who wants to have a part in it should make a pledge at once with the understanding that the money will be called for within the next few months. The movement is one that deserves the support of everyone who can possibly afford to have a share in it.

ST. PAUL ALUMNI ORGANIZE.

Last Thursday afternoon a preliminary meeting of some of the St. Paul alumni was held in the Commercial club rooms for the purpose of planning an organization of St. Paul alumni. The decision to call the meeting was not reached until eleven o'clock in the morning and twenty-two alumni were notified between that time and the time of the meeting and there were eighteen present, most of them on less than three hours notice.

There were present Messrs Charles L. and Henry S. Sommers, S. G. Iverson, Joseph Thomson, Price Wickersham, John B. Sanborn, Hiram D. and L. R. Frankel, Stiles W. Burr, Gustavus Loevinger, J. E. Gregory, H. C. Kerr, J. M. Bradford, E. O. Wergedahl, J. A. O. Preus, J. D. Denegre, and President Nachtrieb and Secretary Johnson of the General Alumni Association.

A temporary organization was affected by the election of Charles L. Sommers chairman and H. C. Kerr secretary.

After a thorough discussion of the necessity of such an organization and the things that such an organization might do, it was voted that a committee of five be appointed by the chair to draw up a constitution and submit it to a later meeting of the alumni to be called by the committee. It was voted that the committee be instructed to bring in a constitution for a men's Minnesota alumni association, it being understood that various meetings would be held at which women would be invited but the organization to be a strictly men's organization.

Nearly everyone present took part in the discussion and the final decision was unanimous.

Chairman Sommers named as the committee to draw up the constitution, Hiram D. Frankel, Price Wickersham, E. O. Wergedahl, Judge Goodrich and Howard Kingston. This committee will get to work immediately and will be ready to submit a constitution at a meeting to be held immediately after the holidays.

The alumni who called this meeting, Messrs Frankel, Wergedahl and Sommers being the chief movers, have in mind a number of very definite things for the association to look after, among these being the fostering of a sentiment among the alumni of St. Paul and the people of St. Paul generally, that the University is their institution as much as a Minneapolis institution. It came out in the discussion that St. Paul has more acres of the university than Minneapolis, the agricultural college being located wholly within the limits of St. Paul.

Among other things this new organization expects to undertake is to do what it can to secure proper support for the University through the legislature, to secure if possible a five-cent fare for University students living in St. Paul and to stand behind the movement to secure for the University a men's building as a tribute to President Northrop. Various other things will doubtless be taken up as occasion arises.

The meeting was an enthusiastic one and the alumni present were determined to make a great success of the movement and to get all of the men living in St. Paul who have ever attended the University enrolled in the organization and helping to push along the work of the association.

RECEPTION TO PROFESSOR WEST.

A reception was given in honor of Professor Willis M. West at the home of Mrs. Max West (Mollie Mills, '90), 839 Summit Place, Washington, D. C., on Saturday evening, December 10. It is always a pleasure to the Minnesota alumni of Washington to renew acquaintance and friendship with men of note from Minnesota, particularly members of the faculty, and a representative gathering was present to greet Professor West. During the evening the annual business meeting of the alumni was held and officers were elected for the year as follows: President, Roy Y. Ferner; Vice-President, Frank O'Hara; Secretary, Edw. C. Johnson; Treasurer, Liefer Magnusson; additional member of Executive Committee, Alden A. Potter.

REGENTS' MEETING.

The most important meeting of the board of regents, held since the day when President Northrop was elected to the presidency of the University, was held last Tuesday in President Northrop's office.

All of the members of the board of regents except Regents Hovland, Smith and Williams were present.

President Northrop presented his resignation as follows:

Gentlemen: As I suppose that the board of regents is now ready to elect my successor, I hereby again tender my resignation of the office of President of the University of Minnesota, the resignation to take effect whenever my successor shall be ready to enter upon the duties of the office. I beg leave to renew

my expressions of grateful appreciation of the kindness always shown me by the board and my best wishes for the happiness of all the members of the board.

Very truly yours,

CYRUS NORTHROP.

Immediately upon the reading of President Northrop's resignation the regents proceeded to the election of a new president. A formal ballot was taken resulting in eight votes for Dr. George E. Vincent of the University of Chicago and one vote for Dean Frederick S. Jones of the Yale college.

The second ballot was made formal and there were eight votes for Dr. George E. Vincent and one blank ballot.

Immediately after the election of Dr. Vincent, President Northrop was made president emeritus and a special committee, consisting of Messrs Schulz, Butler and Nelson, was appointed to draw up resolutions of appreciation of the services of President Northrop.

The salary of the new president was then fixed at ten thousand dollars a year and the date of his taking office was named as April 1, 1911.

The new president was immediately made ex-officio a member of all standing committees of the board of regents.

On motion of Regent Butler it was voted that the law committee of the board be authorized to select a professor of law.

A special committee of three members consisting of Messrs Eberhart, Butler and Sommers was appointed to see what could be done for the unification of legal education in the state of Minnesota.

Another special committee of three members consisting of Messrs Schulz, Butler and Rice was appointed to report plan to acquire complete control of the Students' Christian Association building.

It was voted to appropriate two hundred dollars for repairs of the Students' Christian Association building.

The investment committee of the board reported that they had purchased, with the John A. Johnson Memorial Fund, 6 per cent bonds in the Linn and Lane Timber company to the amount of \$10,509. And that they had purchased ninety-three shares of stock in the Northern Pacific Railway company paying for the same \$10,409. The balance in this fund which all together amounts to about thirty thousand dollars, has not yet been invested.

The following resolution concerning a men's building upon the University campus as a Minnesota tribute to President Northrop was adopted:

Resolved that the board of regents, recognizing the need of a men's building on the campus endorse the plan of the Minnesota Union looking toward the erection of such building.

Resolved further that it is the sense of the board that this building should be in part a state proposition and that the board recommend the legislature to appropriate the sum of \$175,000.00, said sum not to be available

until a like sum has been raised by the citizens of the state and deposited in the State treasury.

The following resolution relating to the contract existing between Cass Gilbert and the board of regents was adopted:

Whereas, the board made a contract with Cass Gilbert, dated June 9th, 1909, which contains a provision as follows:

"The board of regents commits itself faithfully to use its good offices to secure for the said Gilbert the commission to design one or more of the new buildings immediately to be erected, in order that he may properly establish the type of architecture," and whereas, promptly thereafter this board by a committee in good faith did comply with said provision, but the board of control could not then so employ said Gilbert; And, whereas, said Gilbert now desires formal action in compliance with said provision of said agreement, now therefore be it resolved that this board now use its good offices to secure for said Gilbert the commission to design one or more of the new buildings immediately to be erected, in order that he may properly establish the type of architecture.

The following resolution offered by Regent Butler relating to lobbying by University professors and employees was adopted:

Resolved: It is the sense of this board that its employees should not directly or indirectly attempt in any manner to influence the legislation with respect to any matter pertaining to the University.

The secretary is directed to bring this resolution to the attention of the employees of the University.

The Swedish, Norwegian, and Danish chorus was granted the use of the University armory for the purpose of giving a concert for the benefit of the fire sufferers of Northern Minnesota.

The salary of Instructor Blossmo in the college of pharmacy was increased from eighty to one hundred dollars a month beginning with January 1st.

On recommendation of Dean Eddy of the Graduate school, Walter B. Anderson, Minnesota '10, was given the Shevlin fellowship in the college of science, literature and arts, Mr. Anderson pursuing as his major subject mathematics.

On the recommendation of Dean Eddy, Ellen M. Giltinan, Minnesota '10, was awarded the Howard scholarship, Miss Giltinan making her major subject German.

Lettie M. Crafts, who has been connected with the University library since 1883 as assistant librarian, tendered her resignation to take effect January 1st, 1911. In her letter of resignation Miss Crafts expressed her appreciation of the many courtesies extended by the president and the members of the board of regents to her during her years of service in the University.

A request of Professor Clements for five thousand dollars, from the survey fund, for the publication of the results of the botanical

survey, and ten thousand dollars for the purpose of landscape gardening on the campus was laid on the table.

The following report submitted by Professor Nicholson was adopted and Regent Sommers was named as the member of the board of regents to act upon the committee created:

It is recommended that the board of regents assume supervision of the finances of all University organizations, or groups of individuals, making use of the University name for advertising, or obtaining funds through appeal to all or a part of the University public, or to the outside public.

For the above purpose the board of regents appoint a committee, this committee to consist of one member of the board of regents, one member of the general faculty, the University accountant, one member of the student's council, and one member of the student body to be selected by the chief organizations affected.

It is suggested that this committee be empowered to establish and enforce an adequate and businesslike method of accounting.

That every organization or group of individuals proposing to handle funds shall report to this committee and receive approval of their system of accounting before commencing operations.

All books and accounts shall be open to this committee for inspection at all times.

That the committee shall have full power to make such changes as seem best in all cases of failure to follow out the directions of the committee.

That any compensation to be allowed to individual members, in all cases, be subject to the approval of the committee.

The proposition from the school of mines concerning a five-year course in mining was not acted upon owing to lack of time.

Professor Rowland Haynes who has been elected field secretary of the National Play Grounds association at a salary of \$3,000 a year, has accepted that position. The regents granted Professor Haynes leave of absence for the balance of the present year without pay hoping that he might return to take up his University work later.

Professor John Zeleny, of the department of physics, was allowed a scholar, Paul E. Klopsteg, at twenty-five dollars a month.

Dr. Louis B. Cook, director of the gymnasium, was allowed E. S. Brown, as a clerk, at twenty-five dollars a month.

Professor C. W. Benton, of the department of French, was allowed Homer A. Desmarait, as a scholar, at a salary of twenty-five dollars a month.

The special committee of deans on health and sanitation created by the board of regents last spring, made a report which was referred back to the committee for the purpose of giving an opportunity to formulate definite rules to provide for the putting into effect the suggestions of the committee. The committee was also instructed to consult with the attor-

ney general of the state and get his approval of the rules. Dean F. F. Westbrook was chairman of the committee and Deans A. F. Woods, Geo. B. Frankforter, F. C. Shenehon are the other members of the committee. The substance of the report is as follows:

The committee recommends its continuance as a permanent committee with the addition of the dean of the college of science, literature and the arts to its membership; recommending also the abolition of the University council committee on grounds and sanitation since its work would be covered by the new committee.

The purpose of this committee is to secure a means of protecting the health of the University students and increasing student efficiency; to meet responsibilities reasonably to be expected of the University; to work in cooperation with the state and municipal health authorities.

The committee recommends the creation of a University health officer, with the rank of a faculty member, with the salary of a full professor, with such assistants as may be necessary to carry out the plans submitted.

Among the various functions of this health officer would be the control of infectious diseases at the University.

To inaugurate a system of inspection of University buildings in regard to sanitation and the establishment and maintenance of a complete health record of each University student, together with instruction in personal hygiene and public health and the enforcement of sanitary measures.

The committee recommends an application to the legislature for an appropriation of at least \$10,000 annually, for the next biennial period, or a fee of \$3 or \$3.50 of each University student to meet the expense.

It is expected that under the direction of this health officer a very complete system of securing records concerning students' illness would be established and each case of illness would be investigated by the health officer, both with a view to assisting the student, if necessary, and the protection of the health of the student body.

A thorough medical examination of each student of the University at least once a year, such an examination to be as thorough as one given for the purpose of securing life insurance, was recommended.

The committee recommends also the power to promulgate and enforce necessary rules to preserve the health and sanitary conditions surrounding the students and faculty of the University and the securing of additional legislation if necessary to bring this about.

It is provided that the University hospital and dispensary shall care for students who are unable to make proper medical provision for themselves.

The health officer would also have charge of the sanitary inspection of all University buildings and grounds and all plans for buildings would be submitted to him for his criticism before construction was begun.

In preparation of its report the committee was assisted by Drs. John M. Armstrong, J. Grosvenor Cross, H. E. Robertson and Professor F. H. Bass of the college of engineering, sanitary engineer of the state board of health.

The college of medicine and surgery made a number of recommendations concerning minor changes in the department, which were approved. Among other things a hospital accounting system to be inaugurated at a cost of one hundred dollars was adopted upon the recommendation of Dr. Baldwin, superintendent of the hospital.

The following recommendations were also made—that Dr. Mullin give practically all his time to the work of the state board of health in order to relieve Dean Westbrook of this work and give him his whole time to be devoted to the duties of dean, director of the laboratories of pathology and bacteriology and to the development, at the University, of the teaching of public health. And that Charles Drake be appointed at a salary of one thousand dollars a year to take the work heretofore carried by Dr. Mullin.

After some consideration of the proposition it was referred to the medical committee of the board of regents with power to act.

The recommendation of this college, that the title of the college be changed to the school of medicine, was disapproved.

The college reported that bids had been opened by the board of control for the construction of the two medical buildings for which appropriations of \$200,000 each were made two years ago. The two lowest bids were those of C. Ash & Co. of St. Paul, the Anatomy building at \$238,000 and the new Millard hall at \$246,000. J. & W. A. Elliot Co. of Minneapolis offered to build the Anatomy building for \$237,495 and the new Millard hall for \$262,487. As these bids were above the limit set by the state the contract was not let.

The board voted to request appropriations, as follows, for the coming biennial period.

\$55,000 for extension work in the departments of agriculture, education and political science, to include the publishing of results and special work for the preparation of teachers of agriculture.

\$405,000 were asked for a chemical building and laboratories.

\$200,000 for a pathological building.

\$100,000 for a dormitory of women on the campus.

\$25,000 annually for the library.

\$20,000 annually for the school of mines.

A one-half mill tax or in lieu thereof, \$300,000 for the first year of the biennial period and \$330,000 for the second year of the biennial period.

\$50,000 for a live stock building to be erected upon the State Fair grounds and to be available for the use of the University as a drill hall for the school of agriculture.

\$65,000 were asked for the reconstruction of the laboratory of medical science for the use of the college of dentistry, or, if the state

decides not to make this building fire proof, \$25,500 instead of \$65,000.

\$40,000 were asked for the equipment of this building for the use of the college of dentistry.

\$103,000 were asked for the fire proofing of Pillsbury hall to make it available for the use of the department of geology and the college of education.

\$102,000 were asked for the fire proofing and reconstruction of the present chemical building for the use of the department of botany.

\$20,000 were asked to make changes in Millard hall for the use of the college of pharmacy.

\$50,000 were asked for the purchase of scientific instruments to be distributed under the direction of a committee to be created by the board of regents, so as to be available for all departments of the University engaged in research work.

\$50,000 were asked for the publication of the results of research work done by the University.

\$25,000 were asked for general repairs.

Appropriations for the department of agriculture were asked as follows:

\$70,000 for changes and additions in the dining hall.

\$10,000 for changes and additions in the domestic science building.

\$4,000 for wiring the buildings.

\$3,000 for tunnels.

\$14,700 for changes in the power plant.

\$3,000 for changes in the basement of the girls' dormitory.

\$100,000 were asked for a dormitory for the girls.

\$100,000 for a dormitory for the boys.

\$100,000 for a gymnasium and drill hall.

\$5,000 for a hog house.

\$2,000 for a bull barn.

\$10,000 for a horse barn.

\$10,000 for poultry.

\$10,000 for a water main.

\$5,000 for repairs to the old barn.

\$8,000 for repairs to the green house.

\$20,000 for general repairs.

\$5,000 for improvement of the campus.

\$2,000 for renewal of the equipment in the girls' home building.

\$2,400 for additional help in chemistry.

\$50,000 additional for extension work.

\$125,000 for additional help for the department.

\$160,000 for a mechanic arts building and equipment.

For the Crookston station and school.

\$20,000 annually for maintenance.

\$2,000 for foundation for barn.

\$1,500 for sheep fold.

\$500 for silo.

\$2,500 for new barn.

\$1,000 for water supply.

\$5,000 for improvement of grounds.

\$40,000 for heating plant.

For the Morris school and station.

\$10,000 to be available immediately for the present year for support.

\$29,000 annually for future support.

\$50,000 for dormitory for the girls.

\$35,000 for heating plant.

\$1,000 for machine and wagon shed.

\$1,500 for hog, sheep and poultry house.

\$12,000 for water supply and repairs.

Grand Rapids station.

\$3,000 for creamery.

\$1,500 for potato and vegetable ware house.

\$1,500 for water supply.

\$4,000 for barn and silo.

\$14,000 annually for maintenance.

WEDDINGS.

'06 Ag.—D. P. Tierney and Esther Day were married November 15th. They will make their home at Cloquet, Minn.

Donald Blair, Ag. '07 and Miss Oda M. Shunts were married November 9th at the home of the bride's parents at Streator, Ill. While on their wedding trip they stopped for a few days with Mr. Blair's parents of St. Anthony Park, and have located in Chicago, where they will make their future home.

PERSONALS.

L. May Brooks, daughter of the late Professor Brooks, has a fine position in the library of Stanford University. Miss Brooks and her mother make their home with Mr. Denslow Brooks, on his ranch near the University.

Dr. Wm. Bainbridge Foster, a former student at the University, was married a year ago to Miss Grace Lasell of Spring Valley, Minn. Dr. and Mrs. Foster are living at Mandan, N. D., where Dr. Foster enjoys an excellent practice. Dr. Foster is a nephew of Dr. Folwell—Mrs. Foster is a graduate of Hamline University.

Mrs. Everett C. Gaines, wife of Dr. E. C. Gaines, Med. '99, of Buffalo Lake, Minn., and son Wm. Folwell Gaines, are visiting Dr. Wm. Watts Folwell and family. Mrs. Gaines is a niece of Dr. Folwell.

Mrs. Alexander T. Ormond, wife of Professor Ormond, of Princeton, formerly of the University of Minnesota, died November 22nd. She is survived by her husband and six grown children, five sons and one daughter.

Professor E. G. Quigley, of the college of education, spoke before the rural teachers' association held at Grand Forks recently upon, "Value of the trained teacher." C. G. Selvig, Ed. '07, '08, of the Crookston agricultural school, spoke at the same meeting, taking as his subject "Rural life and its possibilities," pointing out the many ways in which rural life has advantages over city life.

Theodore Varney, of Pittsburg, an Electrical Engineer of the Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. Co., gave a talk to E. E. seniors, Wednesday morning, December 14.

The subject was "Catenary and other overhead construction for electric railways."

Joel G. Winkjer, a former student, of Crookston, Minn., has been appointed by Governor Eberhart state dairy and food commissioner. At the latest report Mr. Winkjer had not accepted. He was not a candidate for the place and it is not certain that he will take it.

'82—A. E. Dickerman has recently returned from a nine months' trip to the Orient, and Europe and has located at 301 Capital Bank Building, St. Paul, Minn.

'00—Paul Faude is living at 150 Rosedale Court, Detroit, Mich.

'05—Roscoe F. Sanford who has been in San Luis, Argentina, to chart the stars in the southern hemisphere, expects to finish the work about the middle of December and will return to the United States early in January, 1911. The expedition which was sent to Argentina to chart in the neighborhood of 86,000 stars have already completed 84,000. Mr. Sanford looks forward with pleasure to returning to the United States although he has enjoyed interesting experiences.

'06—Mildred C. Gordon is principal of the high school at Luverne, Minn.

'09 Ag.—Walter M. Moore of the United States Forestry Service is spending his vacation at his home in Merriam Park. Mr. Moore is secretary of the Washington, D. C., alumni association. He travels about the country a great deal on special service for the department.

'09—Helen Riheldaffer is secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association of Washington State College and is also teaching freshman English in the college.

'09—Camilla Waite, is living at Balley Cottage, Reed's Farm, New York, N. Y. Miss Waite is in charge of a home for convalescent children maintained by the Associated Charities.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY NOTES.

Henry G. Egbert, '07, of Winona, is now with pharmacist F. W. Weiler, 621 University Avenue, St. Paul.

Henry H. Scarf, '01, who has been with E. A. Otto of St. Paul for some time has taken employment with Messrs. Dietz and Messing of that city.

Charles H. Clark, '07, of St. Peter, Minn., a member of the State Board of Pharmacy for several years past, attended the meeting of the Interstate Association of Boards of Pharmacy held early in November at Springfield, Illinois, as a delegate from the Minnesota State Board of Pharmacy. At the annual election of officers Mr. Clark was elected vice-president of the Association.

Miss Hazel Maxwell, '09, is now employed in the prescription department of the Hennepin and Washington Avenue store of Voegeli Brothers, Minneapolis.

Miss Nathalia Gjerdingen, '09, recently had to undergo an operation for appendi-

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citis. The operation was performed in St. Luke's Hospital, Fargo, N. D. Miss Gjerdingen has returned to her home in Halstad, Minn., and is recovering so rapidly that she expects soon to return to her former employment in the drug store there.

Henry J. Barnett, '06, is serving a return engagement with Voegeli Brothers, Minneapolis.

Charles O. Diessner, '09, recently purchased the drug stock at Waconia, Minn.

Professor C. S. N. Hallberg, professor of pharmacy of the Northwestern University College of Pharmacy and a prominent educator in the field of pharmacy died in October. The faculty and student-body of the College of Pharmacy of the University of Minnesota passed the following resolution:

"The faculty and student-body of the College of Pharmacy of the University of Minnesota deeply feel the irreparable loss that the passing on of Professor Hallberg has entailed upon them and upon the entire profession of pharmacy. The aggressive, unremitting and effective work in the interest of all departments of pharmacy carried on by the deceased for so many years has left its affirmative and beneficent impress upon American pharmacy and upon all engaged in the vocation he loved so well, but especially in its ethical, educational and associative aspects has pharmacy lost one of its most able and valiant champions. Though Professor Hallberg has passed on, the illustrious example of positive, aggressive and fearless perseverance in the cause of better and higher pharmacy will live on long after him and inspire many of the coming pharmacists to higher achievements and to better and richer lives."

At least six pharmacists will be members of the coming legislature. Their names are Donald Robertson, of Argyle; J. P. Jelinek, of St. Paul; the president of the State Pharmaceutical Association; Mr. J. T. Johnson, of Fergus Falls; Mr. Chas. D. Johnson, of Brainerd; Mr. L. D. Brown, of Little Falls; Mr. E. J. Fuchs, of St. Paul.

Miss Marie W. Ponthan, classified as a senior in the College of Pharmacy, is taking practical drug store experience before completing her course. She has recently taken a position with J. Schweitzer at Mapleton, Minn.

Edward M. Marsh, classified as senior, is gaining practical experience in the drug store of Moody-Baker-Elliott Company at Ellsworth, Wis., until the beginning of the second semester, when he expects to return to complete his course.

Thomas Klovstad, '10, of Milan, recently resigned his position in the Boyd Pharmacy to take a position with Mr. J. O. Peterson, the Washington and 15th Avenue South, Minneapolis, druggist.

At the October meeting of the North Dakota Pharmaceutical Association held at Fargo, October 18th to 20th, Messrs. A. G. Gunderson, '08, of Valley City, N. D., and Ned L. Larson, '07, of Atwater, Minn., passed the examination successfully and were granted certificates of qualification as registered pharmacists.

Carl Brenner, of Stillwater, formerly a student of the College has just been elected mayor of his city.

Dean Wulling and Senator Clapp were the honor guests at the annual banquet of the Minneapolis Retail Druggists Association held at the Nicollet Hotel on the evening of Wednesday, November 16th. The Dean delivered the address of the evening on the subject "Needed State and National Legislation in Pharmacy." He emphasized particularly the need of an amendment to the patent laws to protect, not only the pharmacists, but the people of the United States against the exorbitant prices exacted by some of the foreign manufacturers of protected pharmaceutical and synthetic remedies. He pointed out that our laws give to a foreigner who patents his remedies in this country a greater protection than his own country does, in so far that here the remedy itself is patented, whereas in most foreign countries, especially in Germany, only the process for the manufacture of the remedy is patentable.

FACULTY MEN GO TO ST. LOUIS.

Professors Robinson, Schaper, Gray, Thompson, Hess and Preston will attend the meeting of the Social Science association in St. Louis during the holidays. Among the associations that will meet at that time are the American economic, American political science, American historical, American sociological American statistical, and the Labor legislation associations.

MR. BREN ILL.

Joseph D. Bren, University accountant and cashier is confined to his home with pneumonia.

APPOINTED RHODES SCHOLAR.

Henry Bruchholz of the senior class was last week appointed to the Rhodes scholarship.

FRATERNITY HOUSE DAMAGED BY FIRE.

The Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity house was damaged by fire last Thursday afternoon. The fire originated in the chapter room. The damage was covered by insurance.

BUILDING A MONOPLANE.

Three of the senior engineers are building a monoplane and carrying on various experiments for their graduating thesis. The planes will measure thirty feet from tip to tip and the motive power will be supplied by a 35 horse power gasoline engine.

WILLIAMS GETS CONTRACT.

The Athletic Board of Control have offered Dr. Williams a contract for the coming season at a salary of \$3,500. Williams has accepted.

THE GERMAN PARTY.

The German department gave a Christmas party in room 212 Folwell Hall last Thursday night. There were two Christmas trees properly decorated and old German songs and dances formed the entertainment. A short German play was also given. The party was arranged under the leadership of the instructors of the department.

THE DUNWOODY ORATORICAL PRIZE CANCELLED.

The Dunwoody prize of ten dollars which has heretofore been awarded to the team winning the freshman-sophomore debate has been cancelled by the donors. The Maurice Rothschild prize will be offered to the winners of the freshman-sophomore debate this year in its stead. This prize was provided several years ago but it has never yet been awarded. The teams met last Wednesday night and the debate was won by the sophomores. The sophomores were represented by William Hodson, H. J. Bergstahler and Edgar Zelle; the freshmen by Ruel Wije, Charles Evans and Donald Pomeroy. The question debated was,

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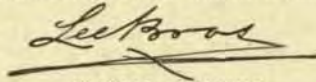


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"Resolved that American Cities with a population of less than 300,000 should adopt the commission form of government." The freshmen upheld the negative side of the question. The judges were Dr. Henry Bellows, of the rhetoric department, W. M. Jerome and Willis Norton, former University debaters.

BUCK'S DANCE.

The dance held at the Armory for the benefit of Argyle Buck netted thirty dollars.

SIGMA CHI BANQUET.

Saturday evening, December 10th the Sigma Chi fraternity held a banquet at the West Hotel. W. H. Hoyt, Eng. '90, '98, of Duluth talked upon "Minnesota" and in praising Dean Woods said that he was making the agricultural college the greatest in the United States. Among the other speakers were J. C. Bush, M. M. Fowles, J.

M. Bradford, Robert Burrows and William Brothers. There were about fifty-five present.

NEW PRIZE FOR STUDENTS.

Mr. N. W. Harriss, connected with the Harriss Trust and Savings bank of Chicago, has recently offered \$500 as an annual prize for the best essay upon some question of public morals, state or municipal government or party politics to be announced each year. The competition for this prize is limited to the undergraduates of the Universities of Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa. The subject for the current year is "The prevalence of crime in the United States; its extent compared with that in the leading European States, its causes and the best means of remedy." The conditions are that competition is limited to undergraduates, the essay must not exceed ten thousand words in length and the copy must be typewritten.

LOUIS KOPFMAN, Proprietor

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SCABBARD & BLADE ALUMNI.

On Saturday, December 3rd, the honorary and alumni members of Scabbard and Blade met at Dayton's Tea Rooms pursuant to adjournment and perfected an Alumni Association of the Twin City members, which will be known as "Twin City Post," Scabbard and Blade. The officers were elected as follows: F. Alexander Stewart, Post Commander; Earl D. Luce, Vice Post Commander; Charles P. Schouten, Post Adjutant; Louis Diamond, Post Paymaster; Robert H. Pratt, Post Commissary; Claude Haney, Post Surgeon; H. C. Deering, Judge Advocate.

These officers will serve until the annual meeting early in the spring, at which time officers will be elected to the National Scabbard and Blade headquarters.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Northrop Field will be flooded this winter so as to form a skating rink. Doubtless hockey teams will be organized and games will be played on the field.

Football M's have been granted to the following football men for their season's work: Morrell, Robinson, Bromley, Young, Walker, Frank, Pickering, Rosenwald, Stevens, McGovern, Johnston, Len Erdahl and Lucius Smith.

*Information for Depositors***DEPOSITS**

Made during December will draw interest from January 1st.

Money can be drawn out during the last three days of a quarter without loss of interest.

Interest rate $3\frac{1}{2}$ % compounded quarterly.

Interest will be ready to enter in pass books after January 11th.

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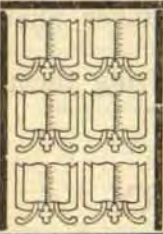
ESTABLISHED 1872



Vol. X

January 9, 1911

No. 16



For Minnesota:
To Unite the Alumni
To Serve the University



Special Medical Issue

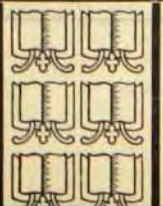
Eighth Annual Meeting

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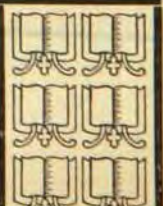
President and Mrs. Northrop and President-elect and Mrs. Vincent will be guests of honor.

The program will include a short business meeting with printed reports. The Faculty Glee Club will furnish music. Speeches will be made by Chelsea J. Rockwood, '79; Gratia Countryman, '89; and by President Northrop and President-elect Vincent and possibly one other yet to be named.



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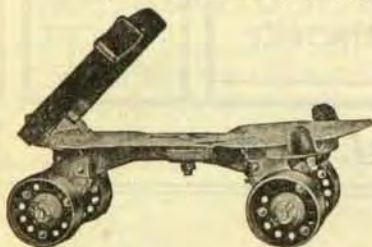


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To those who have been graduated less than three years, \$1.25 per year.

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If you have, will you
not make it a
point to an-
swer it
today.

* * * * *

LET GEORGE DO IT.

The following clipping is from the Journal Chronicle of Owatonna, Minn.

After looking at the picture of George Edgar Vincent, the new president of the state university, and reading what there is to say about him, we are quite willing to let George do it.

HOW IS THIS?

The St. Cloud Journal-Press suggests that the old Latin motto "Veni Vidi Vici" might be amended so as to read "Veni Vidi Vincent" and adopted as the motto of the University.

DR. VINCENT WILL BE HERE.

Dean George E. Vincent, president-elect of the University of Minnesota, will be in Minneapolis to attend a meeting of the Faculty Club to be held at Donaldsons, Saturday, January 21st.

THE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

Application for admission to the Training School for Nurses, in the class entering January 31, 1911, should be made at an early date. It is possible to admit a larger class than has heretofore been received, in anticipation of the opening of the Elliott Memorial Hospital in the early spring, an event which will provide 120 additional beds in the hospital service.

Applicants for admission must be not less than twenty years of age and must present the diploma of a High School of the first grade. They will undergo a general examination to determine their physical fitness by the Training School physician.

The preliminary course of instruction, under a tuition fee of \$25.00, occupies the first four months and is taken in the laboratories and lecture-rooms of the college of medicine and surgery. During this period, the student is in private residence and at her own expense. If the examinations in this course are passed successfully, she is admitted to the hospital for a probation period of two months. During this interval she receives instruction in the general duties of nursing. The authorities reserve the right to pass upon the fitness of the student for the profession of nursing at this point.

Upon her final acceptance, she is entered as an undergraduate in the hospital courses, covering a further period of two and one-half years. These courses are graded through the several departments of hospital service and, in the senior year, include opportunities of nursing in the outpatient clinics and in the homes of dispensary patients.

During the entire period of hospital residence, the student is under no tuition fees and her expenses of room, board, laundry and hospital uniform are provided for.

With the successful termination of her course of training, she receives, upon the recommendation of the faculty of the college of medicine and surgery, the diploma of the University of Minnesota as a Graduate Nurse.

Application blanks may be obtained by addressing:

Miss Louise M. Powell,
Superintendent of the Training School,
University Hospitals, Minneapolis.

WHAT IS PUBLIC HEALTH WORK?

By H. W. Hill, M. D., Director, Division of Epidemiology—Minn. State Board of Health.

Three rather vague schools of the public health exist, to one or other of which most of us, usually unconsciously, belong.

The first or Radical school, believes public health to include practically all the functions of Government. This school would in effect put into the hands of the Hygienist the life, health and happiness of the individual citizen and make every procedure, operation, adventure, enterprise, business or calling subservient to the one end of preserving health and preventing disease. They argue, "Perfect health is the greatest blessing and to secure it for all is the chief end of man." They would give the command of armies to the medical corps; the Government of nations to the Supreme Board of Health.

The second, or Narrowist school, looks upon the Boards of Health as misnamed, believing that they should be Boards of Disease, and only the ordinary infectious diseases at that. They would, like the old doctor who thought no autopsy should proceed beyond the point necessary to find cause of death, suppress outbreaks of infections when found and rest content. Even then, they would await the outbreak before taking action, and take no more action than may satisfy the people at the moment. To concern themselves with the economics or sociological status of the outbreaks, and to seriously attempt more than cutting off the tops of the waves of recurrent outbreaks, the Narrowist school believes inopportune, unwarranted,—interference with Nature or God.

The third or Expansionist school believes in the suppression of disease itself and the furnishing of proper environments to prevent recurrence concentrating to these ends all means at its disposal, investigation, research work, publicity, education, and Governmental control, softening the iron hand of police power with the velvet glove of persuasion, explanation and demonstration.

Why Expansionist? Because while intent upon the few infectious diseases now considered proper quarry, they reach out after infectious diseases not now included in public

health work, i. e. syphilis and gonorrhoea, summer diarrhoea and pneumonia, to mention only the leaders,—a combination equal in injurious effects upon the race to all the rest combined, not excluding tuberculosis. They are Expansionists also because they believe that the even infectious diseases show after all no claim to attention so greatly in excess of other diseases, as to receive exclusive attention. These diseases have received attention so far chiefly because they are spectacular, panic-provoking, clamor-producing. The expansionist believes that rheumatism, diabetes, insanity, etc. etc., produce in their own ways and in the aggregate, much injury to the race, much loss of life, health, and happiness—perhaps as much as do diphtheria, the much-legislated, or tuberculosis, the much-talked of. It may be true that no one of these approximates the injurious effects of, say, scarlet fever, or diphtheria—but perhaps some two or all three do. If so why Governmental attention to scarlet fever to the uttermost and Governmental inattention to the one, or three, or five, other diseases, equally disastrous in the sum total.

The Expansionists do not desire to control every administrative operation of the Government and the people but only the public health side of those movements. They do not desire to master the whole art of war, but merely the art of keeping the armies effective.

They do not desire that the whole mechanism of the nation be devoted to securing a good digestion and a clear skin, but only that authority and means be granted sufficient to direct the operation of the machine on sound mechanical principles. They are not concerned with what the machine will do—but that the machine will be in a first class condition to do it.

Hence they intervene between the Universalists and the Narrowists. They are struggling up from the latter, but decline the dazzling unrealities offered as goal by the former.

They wish to build on the only firm ground, the exhaustive collection of data, its close scrutiny, repeated experiment, careful observation, logical deduction and the assured confidence that comes alone from practical application of shrewdly constructed hypotheses.

ST. PAUL ALUMNI PLANS.

While the final plans of organization for the St. Paul local alumni branch of the General Alumni association are not yet fully completed, it is quite probable that the association will provide for membership of both men and women. There will be the regular stated meetings of the association which both men and women will attend and there will be other meetings—smokers, dutch-treats, conferences, etc., to which the men alone will be invited. It is possible that the women will also arrange for some such meetings of the women alone.

The proposed plan of organization has been submitted to President-elect Vincent and has his hearty approval, as the following letter will show:

"My Dear Mr. Frankel: The plan of or-

ganization which you outline is one which several of the alumni associations of the University of Chicago have adopted. I can see no objection to a plan of organization which includes informal gatherings of men and women separately, with occasional dinners or other affairs in which both men and women participate. I am sure you will be able to work out some satisfactory plan.

"Your expressions of loyalty to the university simply confirm the overwhelming impression that I am receiving that the graduates are devoted to the institution and are to be one of the most important factors in its future development.

"Looking forward with pleasure to meeting you, I am, yours sincerely,

"GEORGE EDGAR VINCENT."

They wish to cover the present field well, yet to avoid the mere set routine handling of daily work, without the thoughtful consideration of what is actually being done, or the attempt to achieve advance. They scent already the battle from afar, and are preparing for the real field of public health in the future, that is the re-adjustment of economic conditions to suit men rather than things. In brief, the Expansionist believes in sound healthy citizens not as an end, but as a means to enormous advances in sociological welfare, hardly yet dreamed of. We as a people have reached what we have reached handicapped by an enormous and continuous expenditure of men, women and children and money, diverted energies and wasted vitality, all on account of disease and the sequelae of disease. What may we not achieve with this enormous deficit removed? The most conservative estimates place the actual money loss through infectious diseases alone, (and exclusive, remember, of syphilis and gonorrhoea, summer diarrhoea and pneumonia) at eight billions per generation of Americans. But why waste time with financial arguments?

Would the hardest hearted of us hesitate to spend twice as much to really prevent these? With their sorrows, their disabilities and their deaths?

The task of the public hygienist is not now to learn to subdue infectious diseases,—we largely, know how. It is not to find out the reasons for suppressing it—we know pretty well, why. It is not to persuade the public it would be a good thing to do—they quite, know that. Our task is to show the public we *can do it*. The only reason public health has not more men and more money is that the people hardly believe us yet. They still think disease more or less inevitable. They still muddle medicine, and mystery, drugs and the dispensations of Providence more or less together. They have yet to be shown. Once shown,—they are eager and waiting to be shown—the thing will be done, and so easily as to make us stand aghast.

This series is intended to show that we know how to do it, that we have already done it, and that we can do it again, not here and there, or by fits and starts, but everywhere and all the time.

(The next article will be "Sources and Modes of Spread of Infections.")

NEWS ITEMS.

The annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science which occurred during the Christmas holidays at the University of Minnesota was of large interest, at many points, to the profession of medicine.

Several of the affiliated societies held their gatherings elsewhere, but the American Chemical Society, the Botanical Society and the American Psychological Association, among others, maintained their old-time relationship to the parent body.

The address of welcome, on behalf of the city, state and University was made by President Northrop.

The annual address entitled "The making of a Darwin," by President David Starr Jordan, was delivered in the First Baptist Church on Tuesday evening, December 27th.

Section K., devoted to physiology and experimental medicine, bore the closest relation, in point of interest, to the College of Medicine and Surgery and its sessions were held in the amphitheatre of the Institute of Pathology and Public Health. Its program, on the 28th of December, included the following papers:

1. Cultures of the Leprosy Bacillus, Dr. Charles W. Duval, Tulane University.
2. The Measurement of Human Blood Pressure, Dr. Louis F. Bishop, New York.
3. Control and Eradication of Animal Tuberculosis, and the Prevention of Tuberculosis Meat and Milk, Dr. Burton R. Rogers.
4. Immunization by Means of Attenuated Living Cultures of Tr. Lewisi, Drs. F. G. Novy and W. A. Perkins, University of Michigan.

On Thursday, December 29th, a symposium upon Diseases due to Filterable Organisms was presented as follows:

1. General introductory paper and resume; concluding with special account of Rickett's work on Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever. Prof. L. Hektoen, University of Chicago.
2. A Contribution to the Pathological Anatomy of Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever. Dr. E. R. LeCount, University of Chicago.
3. Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis. Dr. Simon Flexner, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.
4. Yellow Fever, Dengue Fever and Papataci Fever. Capt. Charles F. Craig, U. S. Army.
5. Rabies. Dr. Orianna McDaniel, State Board of Health of Minnesota.
6. Hog Cholera. Dr. Marion Dorset, Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C.
7. Dr. Erwin F. Smith, Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C.
8. Laboratory infections. Dr. F. G. Novy, University of Michigan.

Upon the afternoon of December 29th, the Vice Presidential address to the section, entitled "The Method of Science" was delivered by Dr. Charles Sedgwick Minot, Stillman Professor of Comparative Anatomy, of Harvard University, in the University Chapel.

In his address of welcome to the Association, President Northrop took occasion to refer to the remarkable progress of science in the field of medicine during the lifetime of the present generation.

The address of President David Starr Jordan was fruitful of applications which might profitably be made to the teaching of the medical sciences and the pursuit of medical research, as well as to the making of the scientist in general.

The need for the revival of the great teacher, of the man of inspiration as well as knowledge, of the master of the type of Henslow with

whom Darwin walked, was the central theme of President Jordan's discourse. That the researcher be also the investigator; that the worship of facts be re-vitalized by the genius of appreciation for their relative worth; that scientific devotion be concentrated upon the discovery of truth, for its own sake; that less emphasis be put upon means and material and more upon men, were the several phases of his chief argument upon which the great speaker put especial emphasis. While the address, taken as a whole, was essentially constructive, Dr. Jordan made a very telling attack upon the tendencies of the fellowship system of today, in so far as it fettered students alike in the choice of teachers and of subjects of investigation and made hirelings of them for the doing of assigned tasks under a given department, without reference to their personal aptitudes or their desire for special leadership.

In a word, the address in its entirety, was a masterly plea for the force of personality both in the teaching and the study of science,—the one thing of which "The Merry Devil of Education," of today, is afraid.

In quite striking contrast to the President's address was that of the Vice-president of Section K, Dr. Charles Sedgwick Minot, upon "The Method of Science." It was a calm, scholarly, unimpassioned plea for the purity of the scientific product, for the integrity of the method of production, rather than for the personal qualities of the producer. In fact, it discounted the personal value of the investigator, holding that a single truth, produced by each of twelve men, profited the world of science as well as a dozen truths produced by one great man. His definition of science as "Knowledge which has acquired impersonal validity" indicated the same preference for the quality of the guinea rather than the authoritative stamp of its coinage.

Not the least of the large values so classically contained in his address were to be found in his plea for the attainment of a higher art in the making and presenting of scientific records.

The sine qua non of choice English, the desirability of indiceal rather than detailed references to bibliography, the need of the summation of evidence as well as conclusions, and the superiority of the graphic method in the presentation of results, were each and all of them texts of a cultural gospel applied to science upon which many sermons are needed by the medical scientists of today; texts which in their perfect presentment proclaimed the scholarship and the scientific form of the preacher.

A popular, as well as a scientific interest, attaches to the work reported in experimental medicine.

Some of this work marks an epoch in its determination of sufficing proof of the control of diseases due to animal parasites by vaccination with attenuated cultures. This principle has received new and accidentally discovered evidence in the experiments of Dr. Frederic G. Novy, of the University of Michigan. Finding certain parasites in the blood of infected rats

in his laboratory, he produced cultures of these organisms. Ordinarily, inoculations with these cultures are productive of infection. Using a very old culture, upon one occasion, he found that it did not produce the disease or its causative organism in the blood of the animal; and, by this fact, experimentally pursued, he established the vaccine control of the disease; such rats, so vaccinated, resisting thereafter virulent cultures of the organism.

As an introduction to the symposium on diseases due to filterable organisms, Dr. Novy summed up the known conditions of behavior common to the group. He discussed the relative porosities or apertures of porcelain filters, which are inadequate to the removal of these organisms, emphasizing the undetermined question whether the viruses are of micro-organic form or exist as a living liquid material. He cited the fact that most of these are also non-centrifugalizable bodies. Some twenty diseases he placed in this class, including human, animal, plant and experimental types.

Of especial interest to the University of Minnesota was the interesting report upon the work done and the results obtained in the Pasteur Institute of the State Board of Health, conducted at the University. This report was made by Dr. Orianna McDaniel, who is in charge of the Institute and conducts the study and treatment of rabies.

Dwelling upon the cumulative evidence of the recognition of rabies as a definite type of animal and human disease, she discussed the difficulties surrounding its research; difficulties which turn mainly upon the variabilities of its incubation period, upon the differing degrees of immunity, exhibited by human and animal subjects, against its attack; and upon the present inadequacy of the means of definite diagnosis, before death.

While withholding judgment upon the character of the recently discovered Negri bodies in the nerve-cells in hydrophobia, she referred to the large percentage of cases in which they appear, to the positive diagnostic value of their presence, but to the insufficient denial of rabies which their absence affords.

Dr. McDaniel recorded the treatment at the Institute of 471 cases of persons bitten by animals; 292 of which were positively proven by laboratory investigation to be rabid and 60 more of which were adjudged rabid by veterinarians. But one of these bitten persons, treated, developed symptoms; this one dying of the disease, despite of treatment. In this single case, post-mortem examination proved, both microscopically and experimentally, the diagnosis of hydrophobia.

Within the period of these treatments in the Pasteur Institute, at the University, four fatal cases of hydrophobia have been recorded in untreated human subjects, within the city of Minneapolis; in three of whom, post-mortem study has similarly proven the presence of rabies. In addition, two autopsies have been made upon persons dying of hydrophobia, in the state at large, in which identical proofs of the disease have appeared. Reports indicate

that other fatal cases have occurred which are not matters of record and have not been subjects of study.

The conjoined work of the Section of Psychology and of the American Psychological Association appealed to the profession of medicine in the emphasis which much of it put upon the essential physiologic basis of modern study.

A striking feature of the program of the Section of Chemistry and of the American Chemical Society was seen in the devotion of so large a number of essays to the study of human foods and to the chemistry of both vegetable and animal metabolites.

PERSONALS.

Dr. H. A. Oftel, '02, has moved from Oslo to Cambridge.

Dr. J. H. Heimark, '03, has moved from Gary to Hawley.

Dr. E. F. Warner, '02, has moved from Duluth to St. Paul.

Dr. Martin O. Hansen, '01, has moved from Dassel to Owatonna.

Dr. E. A. Loomis, '07, of Somers, Mont., has sold his practice and will move to Portland, Oregon.

Dr. E. S. Judd, '02, of Rochester, accompanied by his wife, has gone to Europe.

Dr. Frederick E. Leavitt, '94, of St. Paul, has gone to Vienna, and will remain abroad until next summer.

Dr. J. A. Hielscher, '91, and wife, (formerly Dr. Helen Hughes), of Mankato, have moved to Rolla, Mo.

Dr. Frederick W. Van Slyke, of St. Paul, died on November 23rd, at the age of 54 years. Dr. Van Slyke was a graduate of the State University, class of '83, and began practice in 1886.

Dr. Joseph Nicholson, '03, has sufficiently recovered to resume the management of the Northwestern Hospital at Brainerd, which has been in charge of his brother, Dr. Elmer Nicholson, for some time. The latter will remain with the hospital.

At a meeting of the Physicians' Club of Chicago on Friday evening, December 2nd, 1910, at Chicago, Dr. F. F. Westbrook, Dean of the College of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Minnesota, read a paper on, "How can Illinois Obtain Higher Standards of Medical Education."

At a meeting of the Hennepin County Medical Society held in the Library Rooms, 11th floor Donaldson Bldg., Monday, December 5th, 1910, at 7:45 p. m., Dr. A. C. Strachauer, and his class read a paper on, "Venous Anaesthesia; Local Anaesthesia of the entire upper or lower extremity or portion thereof, permitting of all surgery performed on these parts, including Resections and Amputations."

At the December meeting of the Minnesota Academy of Medicine, Wednesday the 7th, at the Minneapolis Club, Dr. F. C. Todd, '92, gave a case report on the "Removal of a brass ticket staple fastener from the bronchiole of a child through the bronchoscope."

A joint paper on the "Different Methods of Kidney Suturing," illustrated by Steropticon, was read by Dr. J. E. Moore and Dr. J. Frank Corbett, at the December meeting of the Minnesota Academy.

Dr. Merton Field, '02, of Minnesota Lake, has sold his practice to Dr. Sherwood Dix, of Norfolk, Virginia. Dr. Field has been doing post-graduate work in Chicago, and will locate elsewhere in the state, and do eye, ear, nose and throat work exclusively.

THE OUTLOOK EDITORIAL.

The following editorial appeared in the January magazine number of the Outlook.

Few institutions of higher learning in the country are more strongly entrenched in popular esteem than the University of Minnesota, over which Dr. Cyrus Northrop has presided for many years, full of labors, of honors, and of usefulness. The University holds a position of leadership in the Northwest, and its army of students are drawn from a population as vital and capable as any in the country. Its resources are likely to be greater than those of any other American university; for its lands have developed mineral values which promise to give it an endowment far beyond that of any other university in the world. The university has planned to rebuild itself on a great scale. At this auspicious and critical moment it has elected as President to succeed Dr. Northrop Dr. George Edgar Vincent, Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Literature, and Science in the University of Chicago; a man in his early prime, who combines in rare degree the intellectual and executive faculties so imperatively needed in the near future by the University of Minnesota. Dr. Vincent is a son of Bishop Vincent, was educated in the public schools in Plainfield, New Jersey, and was graduated from Yale in the class of 1885. After a year of travel, he became connected with the Chautauqua Institution, of which he was elected President three years ago. His special field is sociology. That Dr. Vincent will be equal to the executive and administrative demands of the position and who knows him will doubt; but his services to the University will not stop with either of these functions; he is a man of marked personality, and will take to the University a power of influencing men, an enthusiasm, and a sympathy with democracy in its larger aspects which will make him a power in the Northwest.

DEAN JAMES IN THE WEST.

Dean George F. James of the college of education spent the Christmas vacation on the western coast of the United States. He visited Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle and Spokane. At the meeting of the State Teachers' association held at San Francisco December 29, Dr. James made a notable address upon religious and moral training in the public schools.

He placed the matter plainly before his listeners by telling them that it is the schools that must now accomplish religious and moral

training of American children, because the churches are now holding their congregations more as social institutions than homes of religious teaching, and the latter is fast disappearing from the home.

"With the waning power of the church and the disappearance of the teaching of religion in the home, much responsibility rests on the schools," said Dr. James, "and this condition places on the teacher a certain obligation to assume a religious attitude, in order that the proper amount of morality and religion may be instilled into the child."

He then set forth what he called a "religious creed for pedagogues," which, he said, should be adopted by every teacher. "The teacher, in the first place," said he, "should recognize in every child a religious interest, and should never forget that this is the primary interest. This means the recognition of the spiritual basis of the universe and the evolutionary working of a self-conscious spirit with which every teacher should try to co-operate."

"Religious interest, which lies deep in the heart of each child, should be encouraged indirectly by instruction in the public school and he should be led to appreciate the spiritual experience of the race as it appears in the scriptures of the world, in the institutions of the church and in the unconscious thought and attitude of mankind."

"Besides recognizing in the child a religious interest, the teacher should recognize for the child a spiritual or, better still, a religious heritage. We should send the boy out into the world level-eyed. While the historical inheritance should be developed by humanity, and the esthetic heritage should be developed so that he can have the proper appreciation of things worldly, the religious inheritance, represented by scriptural institutions, should also be developed."

"Then the teacher should seek to conserve the spiritual surroundings of humanity. We have built up a physical universe, developed by a social world, but, back of all, is a spiritual environment."

"Every teacher ought to be a thoroughgoing evolutionist. Most of us are willing to hear the word 'evolution' when it comes from the laboratory, but we shudder when it comes from the pulpit. We do not mix ideals and practice, which is the only way to bring about a unity in thinking. The teacher should recognize in his religious thinking all the established laws of science, clinging to the evolutionary conception of continuous and unbroken growth of thought through all stages of life and to the universal working of the law of cause and effect."

"His religion should be rational, but at the same time he should be ready to admit that, while faith must never be allowed to override reason, we may, through faith, apprehend higher worlds of existence, which reason cannot at present survey."

Speaking more specifically of moral training as distinct from religious, Dr. James stated that the old proverb, "Train up a child in the way he should go and when he is old he will not depart from it," is the most difficult of all

statements. The boy does depart from his home and from his training, and the saying of Solomon is difficult of acceptance.

"We find with our experience," he said, "that it does not matter so much how much the intellectual faculty of the boy is trained; so long as the moral side is looked after, he will not depart from his training. It seems, then, that in looking out only for the intellectual education, we are not training the boy right. We will then change the words of Solomon to read, 'Train up the child to be the thing that he should, and when he is old he will not depart from it.' We shall find in religion the thing to back up the system of education."

RECEPTION FOR PROFESSOR WEST.

On Saturday evening, Dec. 10th, Mrs. Max West opened her house informally to the Minnesota alumni of Washington, D. C., in honor of her brother-in-law, Prof. West, who is making a trip through the East carrying on researches at several large libraries and studying local life in various sections of the country preparatory to adding another to his popular series of history texts. The evening was quite like Minnesota in weather, with snow falling heavily and about a foot of snow on the ground, but in spite of the storm about twenty of the local alumni responded to the invitation to meet Prof. West. During the course of the evening the annual business meeting of the Washington Association of Minnesota Alumni was held and officers elected for the coming year. The officers chosen are R. Y. Ferner, '07, President; Frank O'Hara, '00, Vice-president; E. C. Johnson, '06, Secretary; L. Magnusson, '05, Treasurer; and A. A. Potter, Ag. '09, additional member of the executive committee. A plan was discussed and favorably considered by all those present to inaugurate this year something similar to the Dutch treat luncheons in Minneapolis. Some restaurant will be chosen in the downtown section convenient to the various departments in which most of the Washington alumni are employed and twice a month the members of the association will have tables reserved for them at which they may meet during the lunch hour beginning at 12:30 to get better acquainted and to meet any out-of-town Minnesota people that may be in the city. The plan will be inaugurated after the holidays and further notice given in the Alumni Weekly of the restaurant decided upon and the days of the month on which the luncheons will be held so that any alumni visiting Washington may drop in and get in touch with old friends.

M. H. Stillman, '09, has been transferred to work under a special fund in the Bureau of Standards at Washington for investigations of the condition of weights and measures throughout the country. He has just completed a trip out through Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Iowa, Illinois and Ohio, visiting several large cities in each state and, after ascertaining the condition of the weights

and measures inspection of the local sealers as evidenced by visits and inspections in a number of stores in various parts of the city, he called upon the local authorities, examined their equipment for testing and sealing grocers' and butchers' scales, weights, and capacity measures and discussed with them methods of improvement of the laws and their enforcement. The data gathered will be embodied in a report to Congress on the general condition of such matters throughout the country which, it is well known, is very chaotic in most of the states.

THE BOARD OF REGENTS MEETING.

The Board of Regents held an adjourned meeting January 6th at the office of the President of the University. All members of the Board except Regents Williams and Rice were present.

Regent Sommers, Professor Nicholson and Accountant Bren were named as the committee on students' accounts.

On petition of the senior class, President Northrop was authorized to sign the diplomas of the class of 1911 as President Emeritus.

A. N. Gilbertson, '08, was appointed instructor in psychology, for the balance of the present year, in the place of Professor Haynes who has been given a leave of absence.

Mr. Huntington, of the department of agriculture, was placed in charge of all printing for the University extension prosecuted by that department and was also directed to assist the purchasing agent.

Mr. C. R. Barnes was placed in charge of the editorial work of the extension work of the department of agriculture at a salary of \$1,200 a year.

The Bee Keepers association of Minnesota asked to have their work taken over by the agricultural department of the University; this was referred to Regent Rice and Dean Woods to investigate and report.

Additional appropriations were asked for as follows:

\$50,000 for a dormitory at Morris.

\$15,000 for remodeling the administration building at the department of agriculture for the purpose of securing additional class rooms.

\$40,000 for a class room and laboratory building at the school of agriculture at Crookston.

\$350,000 for a building for animal biology and botany.

\$5,000 for remodeling the attic of Folwell Hall in order to secure two large rooms.

Mr. Rockwood was directed to serve final notice upon the squatters on the river bank ordering them to vacate at once. The committee on buildings and grounds was, however, authorized to suspend action in case of individuals who are not in the way of University improvements.

On recommendation of the librarian, Mr. Gerould, the position of assistant librarian was abolished and he was authorized to employ a young man as a personal assistant at a salary not to exceed \$1,200 a year.

Miss Gregory was appointed librarian of the school of mines, and Miss Lyon librarian of the college of medicine and surgery, each at a salary of \$65 a month.

An internal telephone system for the Elliott Memorial Hospital was authorized.

A considerable time was spent discussing the question of the transferring of the department of geology from the college of science, literature and the arts to the school of mines. It was voted to make no change but to allow the dean of the school of mines to nominate the men who are to teach mining geology and also to prescribe the courses in mining geology to be taught.

P. J. Russell of Bemidji, whose term as a member of the Board of Forestry has just expired was nominated for reappointment to the same position.

Mr. Rockwood was directed to secure abstract of title to the property of the University along the river bank.

On nomination of Dean Frankforter, Frank C. Gutsche of Glencoe was granted the fellowship in chemistry.

A legislative committee of the board was appointed as follows, Regents Lind, Nelson, Eberhart, Butler and Sommers.

Dean Shenehon reported on the cost of heating University buildings as approximately one-third of a cent per cubic foot, under the present system. That the new buildings would cost approximately one-half of a cent per cubic foot, or, 50 per cent more to heat than the present buildings. This increase in cost being due to the installation of mechanical ventilation, changing the air more frequently and calling for more fuel.

Mr. Shipley, superintendent of shops, was made assistant professor of mechanical engineering and superintendent of shops.

Assistant professor Bass was made professor of municipal and sanitary engineering.

Miss Butner, in charge of physical culture for women in the University, made a request for a gymnasium building for the women. The request was referred to Regents Nelson and Schulz to consider and report.

On recommendation of a special committee, it was voted to place the publication of the report of results of research work done in the University, under charge of an editorial board consisting of an editor-in-chief and six assistants, to be named by the faculty of the graduate school.

On recommendation of the college of medicine and surgery it was voted to grant an additional graduate nurse for the medical pavilion.

On recommendation of the same college Professor H. E. Robertson was made director of the joint laboratories of the hospital and the out patients' department of the college.

Dean Wesbrook was appointed as representative of the University to attend the meeting of the American medical association and also the American association of medical examiners to be held February 27th and 28th.

The question of how much law may be taught by the department of economics to the

students in that department was referred to the president of the University.

MEETING OF PHILOSOPHY, PSYCHOLOGY AND EDUCATIONAL BRANCHES OF THE A. A. S.

The gathering of philosophers and psychologists at the university during the holidays was one of the most notable that has been held in the West. It was the first time that the American Psychological Association has come to Minnesota, so that the department was especially pleased to be told that the meetings rivaled those at Chicago and St. Louis and approached in attendance those at Harvard. It is rare that so widely distributed a representation comes together. Members of the association were present from California, Wyoming, Montana, Texas, Missouri, Ohio, Michigan, Washington, D. C., New Jersey, New York, and the New England states, besides from all the adjoining states. Smokers were given for the entertainment of the visitors on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, following the addresses of the presidents of the Psychological Association and the Western Philosophical Association.

The philosophers joined with the psychologists for a discussion of the meaning of consciousness and mind Thursday morning. One wing of the psychologists, represented by Prof. Thorndike of Columbia, and Prof. Judd of Chicago, definitely took the position that the field of psychology led so constantly to the study of behavior that its subject matter should be described as behavior, rather than consciousness. The sessions on the philosophy and psychology of religion aroused considerable local interest in the Twin Cities and were well attended. They gave an opportunity to hear three men who have already published books on some phase of that topic. The educational applications of psychology received much attention both in the psychological association and the education section of the Scientific Association, a number of the leaders in this field presenting papers.

The authors of two of the texts used in the department were among the speakers and this added considerably to the student interest in the meetings. One of these, Prof. C. E. Seashore of Iowa, was elected president of the psychological association. The other, Prof. James R. Angell, of Chicago University, began his teaching of psychology at Minnesota nearly twenty years ago. Minnesota men who presented papers included Professors Swenson, Haynes, Rankin and Miner, Dr. Woodrow, and Supt. Lurton of Anoka.

PROFESSOR CONSTANT.

A recent letter from Professor F. H. Constant who is spending the year doing advance work in Germany, says that he has been in Dresden since October 1st, but expects to return to Munich immediately after the holidays. His permanent address is Munich, care of Bayerische Vereinsbank, 14 Promenade Strasse.

ROBINSON NAMED DELEGATE.

Professor E. V. Robinson has been named by the Public Affairs committee of the Minneapolis Commercial Club, of which he is a member, as a delegate to represent Minnesota at the meeting of the National Tariff commission at Washington, D. C., January 11th, 12th, and 13th.

PROFESSOR BOSS' HOUSE BURNED.

In the absence of both Professor and Mrs. Boss their house at 1443 Raymond avenue, St. Anthony Park, was burned to the ground last Tuesday morning. Professor and Mrs. Boss were at Rochester, Minn., at the time of the fire. The house was in charge of an attendant who looked after the furnace. A considerable portion of the household furniture was saved but the house was a total loss.

DR. WILLIAMS BACK.

Dr. H. L. Williams, football coach, has returned from a meeting of the rules committee recently held in New York City. Dr. Williams says that there will be few changes in the playing rules for the season of 1911.

HAYNES IN NEW YORK.

On February 1, Professor Haynes of the Psychology Department is to take up his new work as one of the field secretaries of the Playground Association of America. The purpose of the Association is to promote normal wholesome play and public recreation. The helpfulness of such work in preventing crime has been shown by the very marked reduction of juvenile delinquency in Chicago through its influence. The International Prison Congress last year recognized this fact in strong resolutions of appreciation. Previously the International Tuberculosis Congress had done the same on account of the usefulness of playgrounds in fighting that disease. The large part taken by play, or the lack of it, in formation or deformation of character has long been recognized by leading educators throughout the country. It is largely on account of this bearing of the work on character-building that Professor Haynes has been drawn into it. Much of his time will be used in visiting cities in the Middle West which have asked for the services of a representative of the Playground Association to help them solve their playground and public recreation problems.

Professor Haynes writes in a letter, "While I take up my new work with enthusiasm since I should not be entering it if I did not think it abundantly worth doing, it is with genuine regret that I leave the University of Minnesota. The members of the faculty whom I have come to know, especially the members of my own department, President Northrop and the

Regents, all have treated me with such uniform courtesy and kindness that it has been a pleasure to work here. Among the students Mrs. Haynes and I have found such a good-natured readiness to meet us half-way in our attempts to get acquainted with them that this acquaintance has come to be a very large factor in our lives and one which we shall deeply miss as we leave the University."

DINE AT DONALDSONS.

Misses Irene McKeehan, '03; Rita Kendall, '05; Laura Gould, Emily Johnston, Rita Clancy Delamere, '01; and Blanche Hull, '04, lunched together at Donaldsons, Saturday noon, December 31st. The same group of girls lunched together during the Thanksgiving vacation. At that time they read a very interesting letter from Ruth West, '05, who is studying at the Sorbonne, Paris, this year. Miss West is tutoring a Russian girl and studying history. Mrs. Delamere has just moved from Flasher to Bismarck, N. D.

LEADER OF THE DEMOCRATIC MINORITY.

Albert Pfaender, '97, member of the House from the New Ulm district, was named by the democrats as their candidate for speaker of the House. This means that Mr. Pfaender is to be the leader of the democratic minority of the House at this session. The honor is well deserved. Mr. Pfaender made an unusually able record at the last session.

APPOINTED STATE LIBRARIAN.

E. J. Lien, Law '07, of St. Vincent, has been named state librarian to succeed John King. Mr. Lien was originally appointed assistant librarian under Governor Van Sant and held that office for ten years. Mr. Lien received the unanimous endorsement of the United States Supreme court which controls the appointment.

A PECULIAR COINCIDENCE.

Two members of the mining class of 1910 have recently suffered from similar accidents. Ernest Jones had his foot crushed about a month ago at Faribault, Minn. He is now at his home at Red Wing.

Harry Jacobson of the same class, met with a similar accident. He is laid up at Telluride, Colo.

PAPERS BY GROUT.

Professor Frank F. Grout, of the University department of mineralogy, has recently had two papers relating to the Keweenaw area published. The first paper, Keweenaw copper deposits, was published in volume 5, number 5, of the Economic

Geology. The conclusions reached by Mr. Grout are that copper does occur throughout the Keweenaw lava; that the copper is in the form of an insoluble silicate, and that the percentage of copper is sufficient to account for the formation of an ore, only under unusually favorable conditions.

The other paper is published from the Journal of Geology, Vol. XVIII, No. 7, October-November, and is a contribution to the petrography of the Keweenaw area. This paper fills twenty-six pages and is illustrated with a number of half tones and contains a considerable number of tables relating to the subject of the paper.

PAPER BY GRANT.

U. S. Grant, '88, professor of geology in Northwestern University, has just issued No. 10, Vol. XLII, of the bulletin of the American Geographical Society, dealing with "Glaciers of Prince William Sound and the southern part of the Kenai Peninsula, Alaska." In preparing this paper Mr. Grant was assisted by D. F. Higgins. The paper is well illustrated and represents a portion of the work done by Mr. Grant during several seasons spent in Alaska.

ENTER OFFICE OF COUNTY ATTORNEY.

Mathew Baldwin, Law '03; Charles Goldblum, Law '96, and Erland Lind, Law '00, have given up their private practice to become assistants in the office of the county attorney of Hennepin county.

Leslie Ogden, Law '04, has been transferred from the city to the county attorneys office.

Clyde White, '03, Law '05, former assistant city attorney and Charles W. LaDu, Law '04, of Pine River, will enter into a partnership for the private practice of law in this city.

Harry C. Flannery, Law '04, becomes assistant city attorney.

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Alex Janes, '02, of Pipestone, was recently appointed assistant attorney general for Minnesota vice George W. Peterson, resigned. Mr. Janes takes office the first of January while Mr. Peterson accepts an appointment as attorney for the Omaha road, a position formerly held by Judge Thomas Wilson, member of the Board of Regents.

UNIVERSITY MEN FOR OFFICERS.

Dr. A. W. Abbott of the medical faculty was chosen president of the Western Surgical and gynecological association, Dr. A. T. Mann, '88, secretary-treasurer and Dr. J. E. Moore of the medical faculty, was named as a member of the association council, at a recent meeting held in Chicago.

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READY FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

The Minnesota Employers' Liability commission of which Hugh V. Mercer, Law '94, '97, is the chairman, has prepared a draft of a bill to be presented to the legislature. The measure is put in the form of a code and if adopted by the legislature will supersede all employers' liability laws now in force in Minnesota. Mr. Mercer was chairman of the drafting committee and has spent several years investigating the subject.

PROMINENT IN NORTH DAKOTA LAW.

Graduates of the University law school are prominent in the affairs of the North Dakota Bar Association. C. S. Buck, Law '02, is the secretary-treasurer of the association; John E. Greene, Law '96, is vice president; and C. W. Buttz, Law '00, is the representative on the executive committee from the third judicial district. The following are members of various committees of the association. J. O. Hanchett, Law '93, and J. A. Manley, Law '94, are members of the committee on legal education and admission to the bar. The committee on organization has among its members, Lee Combs, Law '94; C. S. Buck, Law '02; H. J. Bessesen, '99, Law '01; and H. J. Schull, Law '06. Arthur Fowler, Law '04, is a member of the committee on taxation. J. E. Greene, Law '96, is a member of the committee on grievances and Siver Serumgard, '90, Law '91, is a member of the committee on municipalities.

BURDICK MAKES NEW DEPARTURE.

Usher L. Burdick, Law '04, who will be remembered as a football star of his college days, has been sworn in as lieutenant governor of North Dakota. As the presiding officer of the Senate, Mr. Burdick has decided to leave the naming of the committees of the senate to a nominating committee. Mr. Burdick represents the progressive wing of the Republican party and is carrying out the promises to follow progressive policies in the administration of his office.

COLLEGE CAMP FOR TOWER?

Coach Dick Grant of the University track team, has been searching for some time for a suitable place for a summer camp. Lake Vermillion, near Tower, Minn. fur-

nishes such a place and the Commercial Club of that city has appointed a committee to take active steps to secure the location of a summer camp at that place if possible.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Dean George F. James, of the college of education, was elected president of the State Teachers' Association at a meeting held at the old state capitol December 28th. The treasurer of the association elected at the same time is F. J. Sperry, '96, of Mankato, Minn.

Dr. John Lee Coulter, of the department of political science on leave of absence, gave an address upon "Changes in agricultural conditions shown by the census of 1910" at the meeting of the American Statistical Association recently held at St. Louis, Mo. Dr. Coulter is now special agent of the Census of agriculture.

WEDDINGS AND ENGAGEMENTS.

The engagement of Eva M. Blasdell, '06, and Walter Wheeler, Mines '06, has been announced.

Frances Young, Ex '09, was married recently to Thomas Welch of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Welch will make their home in Minneapolis.

The engagement of Lora Gooding, a former student, and Mr. Tanner has just been announced. The wedding will take place the early part of February.

The engagement of Margaret Denfeld, '08, daughter of Superintendent and Mrs. R. E. Denfeld of Duluth, Minn., and Irving M. Hudson, '06, Law '09, has been announced.

Dr. W. B. Linton, '82, and Florence Whitney were married shortly before the holidays at the home of the bride's brother in this city. Dr. and Mrs. Linton will make their home in the city.

The engagement of Bessie B. Currie and Gordon Paterson has been announced. Miss Currie is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Currie, '77 and was formerly a student at the University.

Mary Edsall, a former student, and Ferris Hetherington of New York City, were married during the Christmas holidays. Mr. and Mrs. Hetherington will make their home in New York.

Clifton A. Allbright, '98 Law, and Miss Winifred Smith, '08, were married at Brain-

erd, Minn., November 12th. Mr. and Mrs. Albright went to Omaha, Neb. on their wedding trip and are at home to friends at Brainerd, Minn.

Miss Emma D. Ripley, '06, was married on Christmas day to Jacob R. Comog of Kansas City. The ceremony was performed by Rev. R. T. Wiltbank at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Grace J. Ripley, 312 Walnut St. S. E. Only relatives were present. For the past three years Miss Ripley has been teaching history in the high school at Fond du Lac, Wis.

'07—Nathan B. Blackburn and Lillian Schmidli of Kansas City, Mo., were married December 29th. Mr. and Mrs. Blackburn will be at home to friends at 2716 E. 26th St., Kansas City, Mo., after February 15th. Mrs. Blackburn is a daughter of the Reverend and Mrs. J. J. Schmidli of Kansas City.

Professor Joseph A. Thaler, Eng. '00, and Miss Mabel Adelaide Thorp of Bozeman, Mont., were married December 29th at the home of the bride's parents at Bozeman, Mont. Professor and Mrs. Thaler will be at home to friends after February 1st at 901 3rd Ave. S., Bozeman, Mont. Professor Thaler is in charge of the department of electrical engineering in the Montana State college.

Benj. Drake, '03, Law '05, and Martha B. Cross were married December 28th at the home of the bride's parents, 1601 Park avenue. Mr. Drake, who is engaged in the practice of law in this city, was the winner of the central debating league championship of 1902 and 1903. The bride graduated from the St. Cloud Normal. After February 1st Mr. and Mrs. Drake will be at home to friends at 4001 Colfax Ave. S.

Miss Miriam Clark, '09, and Zenas Potter, '09, were married December 27th at the home of the bride's parents, Professor and Mrs. John S. Clark, of this city. The ceremony was performed by President George Edwin MacLean, president of the University of Iowa. Miss Margaret Clark, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. After a short southern trip, Mr. and Mrs. Potter will be at home after February 1st, in Buffalo, N. Y.

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BIRTHS.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Greer, a son, November 6th, 1910. The boy has been named after his father's father, Allen James Greer, a member of the University class of 1879.

DEATHS.

R. A. More, Law '01, was killed in the collapse of a building at Fargo, N. D., December 16th. Mr. More was a member of the firm of More Bros., Implement dealers. After graduating from the University, Mr. More went to Wimbleson, N. D. and later removed to Fargo. The funeral was held at Portage, Wis.

PERSONALS.

'82—Frank Healy who has been city attorney for the past fourteen years will take up private practice of law.

'89—J. Paul Goode, professor of geography in the University of Chicago, visited the University during the holidays and attended the meeting of the A. A. A. S.

'90 Law—Frank Corrison who has been chief of police for the past four years has resigned his position and opened an office for the practice of law.

'90 Eng. Med. '94—John Higgins is successfully combining the business of doctor of medicine and fruit rancher. Dr. Higgins is practicing at Morgan Hill, Calif.

'91—John E. Merrill, president of Central Turkey college at Aintab Turkey-in-Asia, who spent last year in America, has returned to Aintab. A recent letter from Mr. Merrill says: "We reached home the first week in September. There are more students this year than we had anticipated. Some changes and innovations have been made that are of considerable importance. The preparatory department has been separated from the college, and placed under a principal of its own. Surveillance in the

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preparatory department is made more careful, while in the college the tendency is toward self government. The college bakery is a new venture this fall. Likewise the college baths are new. It is no longer necessary for students to go to the baths in the city. The college press, also, is open for business and should prove a very important addition to our facilities.

"We are still in need of an American tutor for English and a water famine is making us feel how much we need a kerosene engine."

'94—W. A. Simonton has been named first assistant secretary of the Minnesota state senate.

'94 Eng.—Wm. C. Weeks is at present located at Vancouver, B. C. Mr. Weeks has invented and perfected a dredging shovel and he is engaged in the business of dredging Vancouver harbor and selling the gravel to the contractors of the city. Mr. Weeks is married and has one daughter.

'95 Mines—Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Merriam, and daughter of Wallace, Idaho, spent the holidays in this city with Mrs. Merriam's parents. Mrs. Merriam was Mabel C. Fleming, '04, and Mr. Merriam, Mines, '05.

'97—Dr. Charles J. Spratt and Dr. Charles Nelson Spratt have removed from the Syndicate Arcade to the Reed Corner, 9th street and Nicollet Ave.

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